

## WORD FORMATION

COMPLETE THE TEXT WITH A WORD WHICH DERIVES FROM THE STEM WORD PROVIDED

### Jude's obscurity

Hardy follows the Victorian convention of placing an orphan at the centre of the story but denies him the **POSSIBLE** to fulfil his hopes. Instead, he takes him from defeat to defeat to the **DENY** of any form of life, love and peace. Despite the social criticism it involves, the tragedy of Jude is **MAIN / FRUSTRATE** of **LONELY** and **DWELL** due to his uprooting. Jude is 'obscure' because he does not 'exist' for others, is never 'seen' by them. In his first experience of Christminster, he becomes a 'self-spectre', and this experience is repeated throughout his career so that he can declare at the end: 'I am neither a **SENSIBLE** among men nor ghosts'. Jude's attempt to improve himself fails in the face of centuries of accumulated class prejudice: his ambitions and **DEPART** separate him from his own class while winning him no place in any other. *Jude the Obscure* represents a **SET** from Victorianism, with its portrayal of weakened vitality and grey despair, in a bleak urban **REPEAT** deprived of dynamism and characterised by a sense of anxiety and self-destruction. By focusing on the relationship between Jude and Sue, Hardy develops the story through the characters' dialogues, denying the narrator the possibility to explain and interpret things. In this way, he anticipates the aesthetics and tragic quality of the modern novel by means of a two-voiced process of analysis of the human psyche.