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A Comparative Study of Techniques in Selected Novels by Daniel Defoe and Samuel Richardson

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Abstract

This research project delves into the comparative analysis of narrative techniques employed by two prominent 18th-century English novelists, Daniel Defoe and Samuel Richardson. Through a close examination of selected works from both authors, namely Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" and Richardson's "Pamela" the study aims to explore how each author crafted their narratives to convey moral, social, and philosophical themes unique to their respective styles. Utilizing a combination of literary analysis and critical theory, the research investigates narrative techniques, characterization, plot, and an analytical study of techniques present in the novels. By identifying similarities and differences in technique, this study seeks to provide insights into the diverse approaches to storytelling in early English literature, contributing to a deeper understanding of the development of the novel as a literary form during the 18th century

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مجلة التربية للعلوم الإنسانية

مجلة علمية فصلية محكمة، تصدر عن كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية / جامعة الموصل



دراسة مقارنة للتقنيات في روايات مختارة لدانييل ديفو و صامويل ريتشاردسون

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المُلخَص	معلومات الارشفة
يتعمق هذا المشروع البحثي في التحليل المقارن لتقنيات السرد التي استخدمها اثنان من الروائيين الانجليز البارزين في القرن الثامن عشر، هما دانييل ديفو وسامويل ريتشاردسون. من خلال الفحص الدقيق لاعمال مختارة من كلا المؤلفين، وهي "روبنسون كروزو" لديفو و "بامبلا" لريتشاردسون، تهدف الدراسة الى استكشاف كيف صاغ كل مؤلف رواياته لنقل موضوعات اخلاقية واجتماعية وفلسفية فريدة من نوعها لاسلوبه الخاص. باستخدام مزيج من التحليل الادبي والنظرية النقدية، يبحث البحث في تقنيات السرد والتوصيف والحبكة ودراسة تحليلية للتقنيات الموجودة في الروايات. من خلال تحديد اوجه التشابه والاختلاف في التقنية، تسعى هذه الدراسة الى تقديم نظرة ثاقبة للمناهج المتنوعة لسرد القصص في الادب الانكليزي المبكر، مما يساهم في فهم اعمق لتطور الرواية كشكل ادبي خلال القرن الثامن عشر	تاريخ الاستلام : 2025/4/15 تاريخ النشر : 2026/1/20 الكلمات المفتاحية : تقنيات السرد، التحليل المقارن، الرواية الإنجليزية، القرن الثامن عشر، دانييل ديفو وسامويل ريتشاردسون. معلومات الاتصال ساره عبدالرحمن Sarahak@uohamdaniya.edu.iq

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1. Introduction:

During the 18th century a new form emerged in English literature, known as the novel. When we discuss this form, the names Daniel Defoe and Samuel Richardson stand out as its most important figures. They are prominent writers in English literature, they are credited with greatly contributing to the development of the novel through their use of distinctive techniques that continue to influence storytelling to this day. Even so differing opinions exist regarding who is the father of the novel. Is it Samuel Richardson or Daniel Defoe? In terms of their respective seminal novels for which each became renowned, Daniel Defoe wrote his famous novel. Through comparing their writing techniques, narrative style, plot structure and character traits, it is possible to deduce which perspective holds more weight and who truly deserves the title of the father of the novel.

2 -Scope of the Study:

In this study, we will analyze and compare only two novels to explore the differences in their techniques we will focus on Daniel Defoe novel **Robinson Crusoe** and Samuel Richardson's novel **Pamela**. We will examine various aspects of their writing styles, character development, narrative structures and thematic elements to gain insight into the distinct approaches employed by these two authors in shaping their narratives.

3 Hypothesis of the Study:

This study hypothesizes that there are distinct stylistic elements in the works of each author, including variations in language usage, narrative structures, and organizational methods. Furthermore, we anticipate difference in narrative approaches, such as character development, plot progression, and the use of narrative guidance, moreover, we propose that the cultural background of Richardson and Defoe influence their writing techniques, encompassing values, traditions and personal experiences. Furthermore, we posit that previous literary works may have influenced the writing styles of each another, leading to diversity in their approaches and techniques.

4 -Problems of the Study:

In our research comparing the writing techniques of Samuel Richardson and Daniel Defoe, we encounter several challenges. Firstly, determine the "Father of the novel". Is it the author Defoe or Richardson? Additionally, the comparison of their techniques poses difficulties due to their distinct style. Defoe, as a pioneer of realism, delves deeply into narrative details, while Richardson employs epistolary style and focuses on character evaluation. Moreover, reader reception of their writing differs inherently, making the comparison subjective. Richardson's works span different era with unique

language and styles, necessitating and nuanced understanding of their techniques and comparison of their techniques while considering these linguistic disparities writing this in a research paper, while aiming to maintain clarity, requires careful consideration of these challenges and linguistic differences.

5- The Model of the Study:

"Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe and "Pamela" by Samuel Richardson, though different in style and story, provide valuable insights into the social and cultural environments of their era. They are emblematic of the 'social school' of literature, where storytelling mirrors and shapes societal norms, values, and behaviors. In "Robinson Crusoe" (1719), Defoe presents a pioneering example of realistic fiction. The tale of Robinson Crusoe's survival on a remote island reflects Enlightenment ideals of individualism and reason. It explores themes such as imperialism, isolation, and colonialism, offering a nuanced portrayal of European attitudes towards exploration and superiority. "Pamela or Virtue Rewarded" (1740) employs an epistolary format to recount the story of Pamela Andrews, a servant maid faced with unwelcome advances from her employer, Mr. B. through Pamela's unwavering commitment to her morals, the novel promotes virtues like modesty and proper conduct for women. It marks a shift towards psychological realism in literature and contributes to the emergence of domestic novels that scrutinize moral dilemmas and domestic affairs. Both novels serve not only as entertainment but also as moral guides, addressing themes of morality, resilience, and societal expectations. They illuminate the social dynamics of their time, laying the groundwork for future literary endeavors that critique and reflect on society.

6- The Definition of Novel:

The novel is defined as a fictitious narrative, having a closely-knit plot of some intricacy, characters that approach human reality, of epic length and scope, but with a definite unity of effect. The plot may be subordinated to characters or characters to the plot, but there should be some kind of narrative action; and even if the limits of space and time covered are small, there should be a sweep or sense of bigness about a novel to differentiate it from a tale of a short story" (Woods, 1936, 836). The novel is a large, spreading picture, containing the characters of life, divided into different groups, and presented in different situations, for the purpose of a unified plan, and a general event, to which each individual character is subject. But this plan cannot be carried out correctly, probabilistically, or successfully, without a main character who attracts the attention, unites the events, unties the threads of the maze, and finally closes the scene by virtue of its own importance (Richetti,1999,162).

7- The Rise of the English Novel:

The novel began to take shape as a literary genre from the start of the seventeenth century. It may be argued that the industrial revolution fostered the middle class and increased reader demand for books about topics that were relevant to their daily lives. As a result, the book evolved into a work of prose fiction that featured characters in actual settings and occasions. Among the first English novels are Daniel Defoe's. The novel is a realistic prose fiction, meaning it may be used to illustrate how something relates to reality. The best novels of the eighteenth century are mostly semi-romantic, or they were the first to appear and be widely read by the general public. Daniel Defoe employed first-person storytelling in his early books, which was partly inspired by his reading of puritan spiritual autobiographies. The gloomy heroine explains how she became a thief on the streets of London in this excerpt from his history and misfortunes of the famous Moll Flanders. In addition, wealthy women who were then avid readers of novels saw a sharp rise in the demand for reading material as literacy rates rose. Theatre was therefore not a very practical kind of entertainment, but it was unique because of its wide audience and widespread use in country homes across the nation. Put another way, the novel's development as a new medium for art was greatly influenced by the middle(Sanders,1999,182).

Basically, duration is what sets one prose fiction genre apart from another. Short stories are the smallest type of prose literature, with novels and novellas coming in second and third, respectively. The number of pages that comprise a certain work of prose fiction determines its length. A short story is claimed to be so brief that it may be written in as little as five to twenty-five pages, a novella in around sixty to one hundred and seventy pages, and any work in that genre that is longer than that is considered a novel. The novel is more than just the author's creative creation it is an artistic work. However, it needs to be delivered in a way that makes it an engaging piece. Another significant aspect of the book is that, while being fiction, it depicts a genuine slice of life that is referred to as verisimilitude. This indicates that events are presented so as to give the impression that they are factual accounts of real-life happenings and help us comprehend a facet of human existence that we would have missed if we hadn't read the novel, we comprehend others when we have empathy of them (Chambers ,2011,81).

The novel is a fictitious artistic account that is the product of the writer's imagination and is presented in a narrative form. The novel is the longest form of prose genre because it is expected to present an epic length performance that try to cope with the

totality of life (Harrison,2018,154). It is an artistic work that has a personal narrative, a hero to identify with fictional inventions style and suspense – in short anything that might be handled with the rather personal ventures of creativity and artistic freedom” (Kermode,1980,23). The protagonist is another term for the personal hero. It mostly deals with personal subject matter that is left up to the reader's perception as it represents the writer's imagined human experience. With clarity and minute details that bring the setting and time period to life, the author depicts the social, political, and personal realities of the day. Even if a novel is based on history, the author nevertheless creates an engaging narrative by giving vivid and descriptive descriptions of the characters and events. Novelists utilize different language that they may adapt to fit their style and goals while still making the content clear and relevant to the reader to take pleasure in the narrative, be amused, and gain knowledge. (Kermode,1980,23).

8- Reading Public and the Novel:

Through the pages of literary history, the relationship between the reader and the novel has been woven into a dynamic and ever evolving tapestry. The interaction between readers and novels has shaped the field of literature and collective imagination of cultures from its early stages to the present. This essay sets out to trace the mutually beneficial development of readers and the novel, examining significant turning points and changes that have shaped this complex relationship. From the emergence of the novel as a popular literary form in the 18th century to the digital age of books and online reading communities, readers have not only consumed novels but also actively participated in their creation and interpretation. The rise of literary criticism, books clubs, and online forums has allowed readers to engage in discussions, share their interpretations, and even influence the direction of future novels. As readers continue to shape and be shaped by the novel, this symbiotic relationship promises to endure and evolve further (Cambridge, 1994,9).

In the heart of literary transformation: Parisian reading culture and the German novel revolution. In the bustling streets of Paris, a vibrant reading culture unfolded, with women at the forefront. Books, tucked away in pockets, became cherished companions in cafes, carriages, and amid theatre intermissions. This reading fervor extended beyond gender boundaries, captivating the attention of children and workers, turning Sunday afternoons into a tapestry of individuals engrossed in the written word. Shifting the narrative to Germany, this chapter immerses us in a profound cultural revolution—the ‘reading revolution.’ This term captures the essence of a transformative shift from intensive to extensive reading practices. It signifies a

revolutionary transition that reshaped the cultural landscape, drawing inspiration from sources in the central regions of Germany and the Prostration regions.

The lens of this interpretive model views secular change as a dynamic force, emphasizing the evolution of reading habits as cultural metamorphosis over the years (Wittmann, 1999,285).

The genesis of the intricate relationship between the reading public and the novel can be traced back to the 18th century when novels began to permeate the literary landscape. Works such as Samuel Richardson's "Pamela" and Henry Fielding's "Tom Jones" marked the beginning of a transformative cultural shift. This period not only diversified literary content but democratized novels as a form of entertainment accessible to a broader audience (Doe,2005). Richardson and fielding played instrumental roles in this transformative era, paving the way for novels to become an integral part of the cultural fabric.

During the eighteenth century, numerous observers perceived a notable and escalating popular interest in reading. Despite the sizeable reading public at that time compared to preceding eras, it still fell short of the contemporary mass readership. In the late eighteenth century, estimates of the reading public's size emerged. For instance, Burke approximated the number to be around 80,000 in the 1790s, a relatively small figure within a population exceeding 6 million people. Concerning the sale of the most popular books of the period, there existed a book -buying public, numbering no more than tens of thousands (Watt,1957,34). Digging deeper into who could read, not many were good at it. A brief examination of factors influencing the composition of the reading public reveals its sustained diminutiveness by modern standards. One of the primary and initial factors was the constrained distribution of literacy. Not in the eighteenth-century sense of familiarity with classical languages, particularly Latin, but in the modern sense of proficiency in reading and writing one's mother tongue. This proficiency was not widespread in eighteenth-century England. For instance, James Lackington discovered by the end of the eighteenth century that certain farmers, their children, and many impoverished individuals could not read, as evident from the distribution of some religious publications. This served as evidence that numerous workers and small farmers were entirely illiterate (Watt, 1957:35,36).

At the same time, the utilitarian and commercial objections to providing education for the poor increased during this time. Bernard Mill expressed his opinion in his 1723 article on Charitable Schools, contending that reading, writing, and arithmetic were detrimental to the poor, who were destined to endure wearisome and injurious lives. The prevailing belief was that the earlier these individuals were immersed in such a

life, the more patient they would become. This viewpoint found support among employers, economic theorists, and even the poor themselves.

In both rural and urban settings, instances like that of the scholarly poet Stephen Duck, who was withdrawn from school by his mother at fourteen for fear of his becoming too noble, were not uncommon. In places where people didn't have much money, kids went to school even when they didn't have to work. In economically disadvantaged regions, many children attended school when they were not required for labor in the fields. However, in areas such as the textile industry and other manufacturing sectors, the level of literacy tended to decline throughout the 18th century. This multifaceted perspective sheds light on the complex dynamics shaping the reading and educational landscape during this historical period (Watt, 1957:38).

Simultaneously, the emergence of libraries played a pivotal role in transforming the accessibility of books. The first library was established in London in 1740, and subsequently, at least seven more libraries were established. This marked a significant development in enhancing public access to literature. Moreover, societal shifts were evident among the nobility, where cultural decline was noticeable. Alongside this, there was a noteworthy rise in the role of women readers. A discernible tendency for literature to become primarily a feminine endeavor emerged during this period (Watt,1957,42). This comprehensive perspective unveils the intricate dynamics shaping economic, cultural, and gender-related aspects of the reading landscape in the 18th century.

9- Daniel Defoe as a Novelist:

Daniel Defoe, born in 1660, was a prolific English novelist, journalist, and pamphleteer. He is best known for his timeless classic, "Robinson Crusoe" which is considered one of the earliest novels in the English language. Defoe's writing style is characterized by its realism and vivid narrative, often blurring the lines between fiction and non-fiction. Apart from "Robinson Crusoe", Defoe penned other notable works like Moll Flanders and a Journal of the Plague year. His novels often explore themes of survival, individualism, and the human spirit's resilience in the face of adversity. Defoe's writing reflects the turbulent times he lived in, marked by social and political upheavals. His journalistic background is evident in his novels, which often incorporate elements of contemporary events, providing readers with a unique historical perspective. While Defoe's literary legacy primarily rests on his contributions to the novel, his influence extends beyond fiction. He played a key role in shaping the development of the English novel, contributing to its evolution as a distinct literary form. Daniel Defoe's impact on literature endures, with his works

continuing to be studied and admired for their narrative depth and exploration of the human experience (Paula,1989,56).

Daniel Defoe was not only a novelist but a versatile and influential figure of his time. Born in 1660 in London, Defoe was also a trader, journalist, and political commentator. His life spanned a period of significant historical events, including the Great Plague of London in 1665 and the Great Fire of London in 1666. Defoe's career as a writer was marked by his engagement with contemporary issues. In addition to fiction, he wrote numerous political pamphlets and essays, expressing his views on trade, politics, and societal concerns. His writing often demonstrated a practical and pragmatic approach, emphasizing the importance of economic and individual freedoms. One of Defoe's notable non-fiction works is *A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain*, where he provides a detailed account of the country's economic and social conditions during his travels. This work showcases his keen observation and analytical skills. Defoe's involvement in political writing led to his imprisonment and exposure to the complexities of power struggles during the 17th and 18th centuries. Despite facing political challenges, he continued to write prolifically, leaving behind a diverse body of work that ranged from fiction to journalism (Maximillian,2001,12).

In addition to his novels, Defoe's impact on the development of the English novel is evident in his innovative narrative techniques. "*Robinson Crusoe*," for example, is a ground breaking work that blends adventure with a detailed account of daily life, setting a precedent for realistic fiction. Daniel Defoe passed away in 1731, leaving a lasting legacy not only as a pioneer in the novel genre but also as a social commentator and influential figure in the literary and political landscape of his time. Defoe's fascinating life also includes his involvement in various business ventures, such as trading and shipping. His experiences in commerce provided him with insights into economic matters, which often found expression in his writings. Despite experiencing financial ups and downs, Defoe's resilience and entrepreneurial spirit played a role in shaping his pragmatic worldview (Maximillian,2001,12).

Moll Flanders by Daniel Defoe is a remarkable novel that provides a compelling exploration of the life and adventures of its titular protagonist. Published in 1722, this work stands as one of Defoe's most intricate and intriguing narratives, offering a vivid portrayal of the socio-economic landscape and the indomitable spirit of a woman navigating the challenges of her time. The novel is structured as *Moll Flanders'* autobiography, recounting her life from birth to old age. Moll's narrative is marked by a candid and confessional tone, allowing readers to delve into her inner thoughts, experiences, and motivations. The choice of a female narrator was particularly

unconventional for the time, adding a layer of complexity to the novel's exploration of gender roles and societal expectations.

One of the central themes in "Moll Flanders" is the struggle for economic survival in a society where social mobility is challenging, especially for women. Moll's journey takes her through various social classes and circumstances, from her early days as a child in poverty to her adventure as a thief, a wife, and even a convict. Defoe's meticulous attention to detail provides a realistic depiction of the economic hardships and moral dilemmas faced by individuals in 17th-century England. Moll Flanders herself emerges as a complex and resilient character. Her resourcefulness and adaptability, driven by a desire for financial security, challenge conventional notions of femininity and morality. The novel raises questions about the constraints placed upon women in that era and underscores Moll's agency in navigating a society that often-limited women's choices (Paul,1979,68).

Defoe also employs a picaresque narrative style in "Moll Flanders," wherein the protagonist encounters a series of episodic adventures and misadventures. This structure serves to highlight the unpredictability of Moll's life and emphasizes the ever-changing nature of her circumstances. Moreover, "Moll Flanders" delves into moral ambiguity and the consequences of societal judgments. Moll engages in morally questionable actions, yet her narrative elicits empathy and understanding from readers. Defoe subtly challenges moral absolutism, inviting readers to consider the complexities of virtue and vice within the context of the characters' lives. "Moll Flanders" stands as a testament to Daniel Defoe's narrative prowess and social commentary. Through the lens of Moll's life, the novel explores themes of gender, class, morality, and the relentless pursuit of economic stability. Defoe's nuanced portrayal of Moll Flanders as a resilient and multifaceted character adds layers of depth to this classic work, making it a timeless exploration of the human condition (Paul,1979,68).

Robinson Crusoe penned by Daniel Defoe and first published in 1719, stands as a seminal work in the development of the English novel. The narrative, framed as an autobiographical account, chronicles the remarkable adventures of its protagonist, Robinson Crusoe, a castaway marooned on a deserted island for nearly three decades. Beyond its surface tale of survival, the novel delves into complex themes of isolation, human resilience, and the clash of cultures. The novel opens with Crusoe's decision to defy his family's wishes and pursue a life at sea. This choice sets the stage for the protagonist's tumultuous journey, culminating in a shipwreck that leaves him as the sole survivor on a remote island. Crusoe's initial struggles to adapt to his newfound

circumstances serve as a microcosm of the broader human experience, highlighting the innate human instinct for survival and adaptation in the face of adversity (Ian,1985,88). Defoe's meticulous attention to detail adds a layer of realism to the narrative, as Crusoe meticulously recounts his efforts to build shelter, secure food, and navigate the challenges of his solitary existence. The novel's didactic nature emerges as Crusoe transforms his island refuge into a microcosm of civilization, reflecting Defoe's emphasis on practicality and resourcefulness as essential virtues. The theme of isolation permeates the novel, and Crusoe's solitude becomes a crucible for self-discovery. The protagonist grapples with existential questions, religious reflections, and the psychological toll of isolation. This introspective aspect of the novel invites readers to contemplate the nature of human resilience and the quest for meaning in the face of profound solitude (Ian,1985:88). One of the novel's enduring strengths lies in its exploration of cultural encounters. Crusoe's interactions with the island's indigenous people, particularly his relationship with Friday, offer a lens through which Defoe examines the complexities of cross-cultural communication and the consequences of colonialism. The novel serves as a reflection on the broader issues of imperialism and the clash of civilizations, raising questions about the ethical dimensions of Crusoe's actions. Robinson Crusoe is not merely an adventure tale but a layered narrative that resonates across time. Its influence on subsequent literature is profound, contributing to the development of the novel as a distinct literary form. The novel's themes of survival, self-reliance, and the human capacity for adaptation continue to captivate readers and scholars alike. In conclusion, "Robinson Crusoe" stands as a literary landmark, showcasing Defoe's narrative prowess and his ability to weave a compelling tale that transcends its adventure genre. Through Crusoe's solitary journey, the novel explores profound aspects of the human experience, making it a timeless work that invites readers to ponder the complexities of survival, self-discovery, and cultural interaction (Michael,1983,72).

10- Samuel Richardson as a Novelist:

Samuel Richardson (Aug.19,1689, Mackworth died July.4,1761) was the founder of the modern English novel. How to behave in society was what courtesy books included. Incorporate letter writing the thank you letter the condolence. For more complex letters Richardson wrote sample familiar letters this is where Pamela's idea came from (Alexander,2000,192). Richardson reached the age of fifty without achieving any calling for authorship, his writing of the book was a coincidence after two friends asked him to prepare for them a little volume of letters in a common style."

as models for country readers who were unable to indite for themselves." In which that book was epoch making (Hudson,1913,178).

Samuel Richardson interested in reading and he reads a lot of books in his life. We see that by his correspondence and by reference in his novels. Despite that his reading was scattered and shallowness. We also see his love for reading through his desire to be apprentice to a printer because he thinks that "would gratify "his "Thirst after Reading". He used to steal time from his spare hours (his hours of rest) for reading for improvement of his mind. He had no knowledge of classical or foreign languages, he knew the works of ancients in translation, reading the contemporary English authors was what he prefers. (Konigsberg,1968,7) He read a lot of his predecessors, he was interested about them we can notice that through his works that continue several of general traditions of previous fiction. Also, Richardson has intimate knowledge of English drama (Konigsberg,1968,8).

The epistolary novel, invented by Samuel Richardson, allows Richardson to express a simple story through it, a genre that encapsulates its storyline within fictional correspondence. In addition to those numerous writers imitated Richardson use of the epistolary novel style in the decades that followed. It's important to mention that Richardson at 50 years old, he had become a respected figure in the printing industry in London, recognized for his talent in crafting effective written material(Bell,2012,54). Richardson was interested in mastering his readers, and he wrote them a clear obvious moral intention and offered them samples of moral behavior to save them. He was a highly conscious author, and his honestly was enough to preserve his artistic creation although it's at the expense of his ethics. The power of language in the **Richardson** expresses his faith by providing examples of messages that will be able to fostering ethics of his readers, furthermore install the principle of virtue in them. In Samuel's point of view that good life is the same as good writing (Flynn,1982,5).

11- An Analytical Study of Techniques in Robinson Crusoe:

Robinson Crusoe is one of the most successful English novels. It was written by the famous novelist Daniel Defoe in the early eighteenth century (1719). It won the admiration of many groups of the society. This novel was in great demand and printed by more than one printing house due to the large demand for it. Robinson Crusoe is one of the novels of human adventure, exploration and travel. Defoe spoke about the autobiography of Course's life which dealt with the themes of dis unity. The desire to be a sailor, isolation on the island and how he used the instinct for survival self-reliance

and guidance. Also spoke about the life of sailors which is full of dangers and amazement.

This novel is also considered an exploration of the natural aspects and human motivation around invention, experiments, agriculture, and how to adapt and survive. In addition to the spiritual aspects, rituals and recitation of the Holy Bible, he also showed the psychological aspect, psychological fantasies and his ideas about the presence and other creatures on the island. This novel embodied the subjective experience and primitive society on isolated island (Watt,1957,57).

12- Narrative Techniques in Robinson Crusoe:

"Robinson Crusoe" employs a first-person narrative we find that the pronoun "I" is used in many lines the protagonist, Robinson Crusoe, serving as the narrator. This technique allows readers to intimately connect with Crusoe's thoughts, emotions, and experiences as he navigates the challenges of being stranded on deserted island, Crusoe's personal account creates a sense of immediacy and authenticity, immersing the reader into the solitary world of the protagonist.

"I Poor miserable Robison Crusoe, being Shipwrecked, during a dreadful storm in the offing, came on shore on this dismal unfortunate island. which I called the island of despair ". "I am cast upon a horrible desolate island, void of all hope of recovery" (Defoe, 2011,66)

Robinson Crusoe describes his suffering and how he was left alone, isolated, and that this event affected him emotionally and psychologically. We can also say that isolation affected his personality.

13- The Plot of Robinson Crusoe Novel:

"Robinson Crusoe" is a novel written by Daniel Defoe, first published in 1719. It is considered one of the earliest novels in the English language and is often regarded as a classic of literature. The story is framed as an autobiographical account of Robinson Crusoe, a young man who becomes stranded on a deserted island for 28 years, where he must learn to survive and ultimately thrive in isolation. Robinson Crusoe, a young Englishman with a thirst for adventure, defies his father's wishes and sets sail on a series of voyages. During his travels, his ship is caught in a violent storm and wrecked near an uninhabited island in the Caribbean. Crusoe is the only survivor and finds himself marooned on the island (Vincent,1995,68). At first, Crusoe struggles to come to terms with his predicament. He salvages what he can from the wrecked ship and sets about establishing a makeshift shelter and securing sources of food and water. Through trial-and-error Crusoe learns to adapt to his new environment, building tools and weapons and cultivating crops to sustain himself. Year's pass and Crusoe's

ingenuity and resourcefulness enable him to not only survive but also thrive on the island.

He tames wild animals, explores the island's terrain, and constructs a comfortable dwelling for himself. Despite his solitude, Crusoe finds solace in his faith and his journal, which becomes a record of his experiences and reflections (Ian,2001,12).

One day, Crusoe discovers footprints on the beach, signaling the presence of other human beings on the island. Investigating further, he encounters a group of cannibals preparing to sacrifice their captives. Crusoe intervenes, saving one of the prisoners, whom he names Friday. Grateful for his rescue, Friday becomes Crusoe's loyal companion and helps him with various tasks on the island. Together, Crusoe and Friday fend off threats from hostile natives and rescue other survivors who wash ashore. Eventually, Crusoe manages to repair a boat and, with Friday's help, sets sail for England. After nearly three decades of isolation, Crusoe returns home a changed man, grateful for his second chance at life and eager to share his remarkable tale with the world (Pat,1979,43).

14- Characterization of Robinson Crusoe:

Robinson Crusoe's character is significantly shaped by the psychological and social principles of economic individualism. The fascination readers have with his adventures largely stems from the influence of another key aspect of modern capitalism, economic and specialization. From an economic standpoint there is an emphasis on individual initiative and Self-reliance in economic pursuits where Crusoe embodies there these qualities through his attempts to remain on the island and this is seen as an individual effort rather than community support (Watt.1957,68). Thus, fear of danger is ten thousand times more terrifying than danger itself of this quote emphasizes the psychological aspect, suggesting that the fear of potential dangers can often be more overwhelming than the dangers themselves (Defoe, 1919,205).

Robinson Crusoe is drawn to a life of trade and exploration, where his departure from home and family stems from a classic reason, that of homo economics, believing it necessary to improve his economic condition indeed. Crusoe's pursuit led to economic gains that resulted in his prosperity (Watt,1957,62). Robinson Crusoe has been utilized by economists to symbolize the economic man, representing a new perspective on individualism in its economic aspect. Crusoe is a fictional character embodying economic in individualism, reflecting the pursuit of wealth regardless of one's birth circumstances or education we observe that all of Defoe's heroes strive for wealth, regardless of their backgrounds, and they maintain. A keen awareness of their correct financial and material assets more than any other fictional characters (Watt, 1957,60).

The characters of Daniel Defoe may exhibit capabilities of action or thought separately.

However, the character of Robinson Crusoe can represent a successful exception due to his ability to integrate rational action and ethical thinking. This ideal balance can partly be attributed to his exceptional circumstances on the deserted island, where he must assume responsibility for both work and contemplation on how to survive and progress in life. (Eagleton, 2005,27) "I improved myself in this time in all the mechanic exercises which my necessities put me upon applying myself to" (Defoe, 1719, 84). It emphasizes the idea of self-improvement driven by practical needs" or challenges. Robinson applied himself to the mechanical exercises out of necessity.

Robinson Crusoe evaluates characters based on their commodity value. The clearest case is the Moorish boy who helped him escape slavery. Crusoe decided to love him forever. However, when presented with a good offer from the Portuguese Captain, he couldn't resist and sold him as a slave. Similarly, his relationship with Friday was selfishness, as he gave him a name instead of asking for his Own (Watt, 1957,66). "I was lord of the whole manner; or, if I pleased, I might call myself king or emperor over the whole country which I had possession of. There were no rivals had no competitor, none to dispute sovereignty or command with me" (Defoe, 1713, 165). Crusoe sees himself as the undisputed ruler, with no one to challenge his sovereignty or command. It highlights his isolation and the extent of his dominance over his environment.

15- An Analytical Study of Techniques in Pamela:

Pamela or Virtue Rewarded is considered one of the first English novels. It is an epistolary novel by the novelist Samuel Richardson who was distinguished by his different writing style for novels this novel gained widespread resonance and influence in English literature. Pamela is a novel that revolves around virtue morals, class and societal differences, religion, marriage, and feelings. Pamela is considered one of the romantic novels Samuel Richardson wrote it to highlight the importance of morals and values regardless of social status Pamela talks about the internal conflict of the main characters (Armstrong,1987,38).

16- Narrative Techniques in Pamela:

Pamela is an epistolary novel. It is presented in the form of letters written by the novel's heroine, Pamela, to her parents. Pamela's letter makes up majority of the narrative. the novel also includes letters from other characters, that provide multiple points of view on current events. Pamela's letters were not secret, as other People read

her letters. Another character who sent a message in the novel is the master of the house.

He sent a message to Pamela's family trying to inform them that their daughter had a relationship with another person and that he wanted to protect her by sending her to another place. Of course, what the master of the house said is not true. Pamela also sent letters to her family through Mr. William. Therefore, we consider the novel Pamela to be an epistolary novel because it contained many letters, the majority of which were from Pamela.

"I am Pamela, her own self" (Richardson,1740,110). Through this paragraph in Pamela's novel, two modern models of adolescent development, psychological development and moral development, can be observed, it can also be seen that Pamela is a difficult character and we can also notice that she tried a lot to preserve herself. Through the stages of development of Pamela during the novel, we can say that she is not a constant personality, but a character that achieves virtue of errors and growth.

"We begin to be in great fear for you' for what signify all the riches in the world, with a bad conscience, and to be dishonest" (Richardson,1740,12)

Pamela had no doubts about Mr. B meanwhile, Pamela's father sends her a letter warning her about Mr. B.

"Dear Father and mother, I have great trouble, and some comfort, to acquaint you with the trouble is that my good lady died of the illness I mention to you, and left us all much grieved for the loss of her for she was a dear good lady, and kind to all us her servants"(Richardson,1740,7).

Pamela wrote this letter to her parents after the lady who Pamela worked for died, and this lady treated servants kindly and in good way. She where Pamela explained that was saddened by the death of the dear lady. Also, this lady left everyone sad about her departure.

17- The Plot of Pamela:

"Pamela or Virtue Rewarded" is an epistolary novel by Samuel Richardson, first published in 1740. It is considered one of the first true English novels and serves as Richardson's version of conduct literature about marriage. The story revolves around a young maidservant named Pamela Andrews, who is the daughter of impoverished laborers. After the death of her employer, Lady B, her son, Mr. B, a wealthy landowner, takes over the estate and begins to make unwanted and inappropriate advances towards Pamela. Despite her strong religious training and desire for the approval of her employer, Pamela strives to maintain her virtue amidst Mr. B's persistent advances (Paul,1990,15).

Pamela's journey is fraught with challenges, including sexual assaults, kidnapping, and a series of unsuccessful attempts at seduction. Mr. B's attempts to marry her off to his chaplain, Mr. Williams, further complicates her situation. However, after a series of events, Mr. B eventually proposes marriage to Pamela, which she initially rejects but eventually accepts. The novel's second part follows Pamela's marriage to Mr. B and her efforts to adapt to her new position in upper class society (Richardson,2008,32). The novel is notable for its exploration of themes such as gender roles, male aggression, false imprisonment, and classism. It also delves into the dynamic line between male aggression and a contemporary view of love. Despite its controversies, "Pamela or Virtue Rewarded" sheds light on social issues of its time, including gender roles, early false imprisonment, and class barriers. The novel's narrative is told through letters and journal entries from Pamela to her parents, providing readers with insight into her identity and the intersection of her socioeconomic status with her identity as a woman (Richardson,2008,32).

"Pamela or Virtue Rewarded" was a best-seller of its time and was widely read, though it also faced criticism for its perceived licentiousness and disregard for class barriers. The novel's reception was mixed, with some readers focusing on the bawdy details, leading to negative reactions and satires. Despite these criticisms, the novel's influence on literature and its exploration of social issues have ensured its lasting significance (John,2008,73).

18- Characterization of Pamela:

Richardson's novel, Pamela struggles to establish her own sense of self amidst competing sources of influence. Throughout the novel, Pamela strives to follow the guidance of her parents while also confronting Mr. B's misuse of authority. Her development culminates in a conflict between Mr. B's dominance and her commitment to virtue. Pamela's ability to uphold honesty and virtue is weakened by her societal position as a young female servant, particularly when challenging the authority of a wealthy male like Mr. B. Although Pamela believes in the connection between personal integrity and outward sincerity. Her defense of these values lacks substantial evidence or support (Blewett, 2001,8). In the novel we can notice the difficulty of distinguishing between necessary discretion and manipulative behavior, using the character of Pamela from the novel as an example. It suggests that while Pamela's action may not be entirely innocent, they are influenced by societal pressures regarding her chastity as an unprotected maid. (Eagleton, Roos,2005,26) "O how can wicked

men seem so steady and untouched with such black hearts, while poor innocents stand like malefactors before them".

This goth is highlighting the stark contrast between the outward demeanor of the wicked, which may appear steady and composed, and the inner corruption of their hearts. They are project. Perplexed by how these individuals can conceal their true nature and an image of innocence of righteousness to the outside world, and this reflects a sense of moral outrage and indignation at the hypocrisy and injustice present in society, where appearances often deceive and the truly virtuous are unfairly persecuted. Pamela's humility stems only from her desire to manipulate Mr. B and her allegiance is subject to Various interpretations. Although her acceptance of Mr. B. as a spouse implies that she considers his early advances to be less atrocious than she may openly acknowledge (Watt. 1957,172). "for my master, bad as I have thought him, is not half so bad this woman to be sure she must be an atheist" (Richardson,1740,172). In this quote, Pamela is expressing her comparison between her master, Mr. B, whom she has previously regarded as morally questionable, and other women whom she now perceives as ever worse due to the correspondence between the heroine and her parents only. There was no direct presentation of Mr. B's perspective, leaving our image of Pamela entirely biased. "Well, my story, surely, would furnish out a surprising kind of novel, if were to be well told." (Richardson, 1740,172). This quote does suggest that Pamela is the narrator. In this passage, Pamela reflects on her own life story, indicating that it would make for an interesting and surprising novel if it were told well. In the novel Mr. B is depicted as a hero stereotypical libertine, yet he is a man whose intentions may became sincere (watt,1957,13).

"what the we use do we men go to school for? If wits were equal to women's, we might spare much time and pains in our education." (Richardson.1740,163).

This quote highlights a perceived disparity in intellectual capabilities between men and women, with the speaker acknowledging and even lamenting the apparent advantage that women possess in terms of innate understanding and ability.

19- A Comparison between Robinson Crusoe and Pamela:

Robinson Crusoe is a novel about adventure, shipwreck and isolation of heroine on island. It's an autobiography of Crusoe's life in contrast to Pamela which is a romantic novel that revolves around the heroine's daily life and her defense of her virtue (Harris,1987,9).

1- Reality

Defoe introduced the reality of Robinson Crusoe in terms of names, dates, locations in order to give it kind of reality and use an easy language of vivid life where he made a cruciate situation as a punishment for his heresy and the rejection of his father path he used the island as place to reconsider his mistakes and reconcile with God (Watt,1957,13). In Pamela, Richardson also used realism as he depicted the material world in city of Lincolnshire and to make the readers enjoy a state of realism (Harris,1987,9).

2-Paradox

Defoe used the method of contrast between the character of Crusoe before and after he became spiritually religious during his period of isolation on the island, where Defoe wrote Robinson Crusoe in three parts highlighting the differences in character of Crusoe and his ambitions to make his way alone and the constant state of his family and his change (Watt,1957,13). As for the novel Pamela the character of heroine was constant, but there were other differences, such as differences in social status of the hero's class and in terms of education as Pamela was servant and the master belonged to the prestigious class as Richardson showed in the novel Pamela (Harris,1987,9).

3-Social classes:

In term of the social differences between the heroes of the two novels. Robinson Crusoe and his family belonged to the middle class (Watt,1957,13). While in the novel Pamela, Pamela was a servant who came from a poor class, where she did not have authority of freedom. In contrast to Robinson Crusoe, he paved a new path on his own and during his period of isolation he built a private society on the island (Harris,1987,9).

4-Religion:

As for religion in the novel of Robinson Crusoe the hero was not religious, and he gradually reviewed himself after he isolated himself on island and thought that he was being punished by God so he resorted to reading the Bible and delving deeper into religion (Watt,1957,57). In contrast to Pamela was a religious servant since the beginning she was keen on preservation her virginity except after marriage by the teachings of the Christian religion (Harris,1987,9).

5-Family

The family was not coherent between **Crusoe** and his family where he was split from them and wanted to build his own way (Watt,1957,57). To reverse Pamela was away from her family where they send news and do not cut off the connection with them (Harris,1987,9).

6-Setting

In the novel Robinson Crusoe, Crusoe was born in York, England and with the change of events the setting became on remote island.(Watt,1957,57) In the novel of Pamela, Pamela was a servant in England working among Mr. B's estates in Lincolnshire and Bedfordshire in domestic environment, unlike Robinson Crusoe in a difficult environment, but what they had in common was these environments were like a prison for them as Pamela could not escape from Mr. B Crusoe could not escape from the island (Harris,1987,9).

20- Father of the novel:

Defoe and Samuel were among the first contributors to the modern novel, Defoe published the novel of Robinson Crusoe in 1719 and Richardson in 1740 Defoe uses the style of autobiography and realism which is different from novels that preceded Robinson Crusoe. Defoe is considered the father of realism for his accurate realistic description. Robinson Crusoe is considered one of the best examples of realism.

As for Richardson "Pioneered in showing how his characters sense of class difference and their awareness of the conflict between sexual instincts and the moral code created dilemmas that could not always be resolved" Richardson gave an accurate description of characters and readers entered into the psychological state of the heroine, giving her realism and shed light on morals the level of awareness and desires among them this epistolary novel contributed to development of novel (Watt,1957,242).

21- Findings:

1- The rise of the novel led to the exploration of a wide range of themes and subject matters. Novels began to depict not only romantic love and adventure but also social issues, and the complexities of human relationships.

2-The 18th century saw the emergence of many influential novelists whose works continue to be celebrated today. Some of the most notable authors of this period include Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, Samuel Richardson's Pamela

3-At the beginning of the third chapter, there was a general overview of the novel Robinson Crusoe, highlighting its main features and the awards it has received.

The narrative technique used in engaging the reader, particularly through Crusoe's struggles during his journey, especially as he was the sole survivor, was discussed. The narrative delved into Crusoe's characteristics and personality, with a focus on his notable traits, particularly his trading and exploratory skills."

4-Pamela is one of the earliest English novels, this chapter discuss its major events and the narrative technique used, namely the epistolary method employed by Samuel Richardson. Then provided information about the novel's content and some of its characters. Pamela's journey was filled with challenges that shaped her character, evident in her portrayal in the novel. We discussed her traits, the characters, and the changes she underwent.

5-At the conclusion of this chapter, following a discussion of the most prominent literary works and an analysis of the narrative techniques and plot structures of both novels, a comparison was drawn highlighting various aspects and contrasts between them. "Robinson Crusoe" is categorized as an adventure novel, while "Pamela" is recognized as a moral romantic novel. Additionally, the chapter explores how Daniel Defoe and Samuel Richardson significantly contributed to the evolution of the novel genre.

22- Conclusions:

It can be concluded that there are various perspectives from which to understand the novels emerge to prominence in literature. Firstly, the novel appeared in seventeenth century and how the reading public has a strong influence on the development of the novel. The novel of Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe and Pamela by Samuel Richardson is the most influential in this development. Robinson Crusoe was published in 1719 as a biography of the life of Crusoe and the use of first-person narrative of this novel which makes the novel in realistic way and Defoe is considered the father of realism because of his depth of detail and vivid description of the novel. On other hand, Pamela was published in 1740 by Samuel Richardson the first epistolary novel. When Richardson presented a new narrative style and delved into the psychological reality of Pamela, Pamela was also an important novel in the development and rise of the novel, and opinions differed about who is the father of the novel. Defoe is often considered or seen as the father of the novel due to the influence of Robinson Crusoe, while others consider Samuel Richardson to be the father of the novel. As two novels presented new methods and themes, which contributed to the rise of the novel.

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