



සමාජ ප්‍රවණතා හා සිංහල භවික්ෂාව

කථානායක භූමිකාව කෙරෙහි අවධානයෙන් කෙරෙන
සාහිත්‍ය-සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයකි.
(1956 - 1990 දක්වා ප්‍රකාශිත නවකථා ඇසුරෙන්)



නම - එස්. ඩී. ඒ. කේ. කුලරත්න මෙය
ශිෂ්‍ය අංකය - FGS/04/02/08/2004/01

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සිංහල අධ්‍යයන අංශය
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කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය

2008 සැප්තැම්බර්

Abstract

The novel as a literary form transcends mere description and objective scientific analysis by penetrating the surface of social life, showing the ways in which men and women experience society. A very popular concept of the Sociological study of literature is that the novel provides a mirror to the age; since Literature clearly reflects norms and attitudes of social classes. It also reflects the values in the sense of the writers own intention and it could be suggested that it is on the level of Values where literature is seen to reinforce and illuminate purely sociological material.

සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක
කෘතියක් විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමේදී (ශ්‍රී ලංකාව)
කෘතිය.

This study raises the questions, of the extent to which novelists grasp the social reality of their time and whether they present a convincing portrayal of their times to the readers, through the roles of the protagonists. In order to explore these questions, the three following approaches have been used.

The task of the critic is not merely the discovery of historical and social information, but he should articulate the nature of the values embedded within the particular literary works. Hence his main purpose should be to discover the “structure of feelings.” Thus this first perspective of sociology of literature strives to discover the core of meaning, which expresses many aspects as varied as social class, work, love, gender, nature, art etc.

The second approach of this particular discipline moves away from the emphasis of the work of literature itself to the production related aspects and especially to the social background of the writer.

The final approach is focused to explore the ways in which a work of literature is actually grasped by a particular reader of society at a specific historical moment.

Thus this study by using the above mentioned perspectives attempts to analyse the role of the protagonists depicted in Sinhala novels published between 1956-1990 as a reflection of the social changes taking place in Sri Lanka at the time.

The following social phenomena were taken in to consideration and examined.

- (a) The introverted and alien characteristics of the protagonist.
- (b) The return to the simple Arcadian Village life in search of roots and the revival and restoration of agrarian society.

- (c) The impact of the open economy on indigenous morals, norms and value systems and its consequences.
- (d) The inevitable changes that took place in tradition, modernization and urbanization. And how these changes led to the evolution of women of the time. This evolution is discussed with reference to the selected protagonists.

Furthermore this study contrasts and compares the chosen novelists with selected novels of English, American, Nigerian and Bengali literary traditions in order to study the parallels between the literary traditions, and to convince the legitimacy of theories which were applied.

