Glorification of Love: A Study of Lawrence’s Novels Sons and Lover, Women in Love

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Abstract:

It has been observed that Lawrence is chiefly known for his expectations into relationships between men and women. Has major canter around this theme. The theme proposed attempts to trace the main of this theme that run through Sons AND Lovers, women in love, Lady chatterly Lover; relationships between nexus has always been major theme. In one way on the other. He seeks to distinguish between truly creative conflicts and those which like wars leaves only scars and damage.

Key words – Men and Women relationship.

Sons and lovers (1913) is an autobiographical novel of D.H. Lawrance. The story starts with Lawrance’s parents Mr. and Mrs. Sons and lovers does have a topical and domestic dimension, on one level the function of historical allusions and the opening is to provide the historical cause for the contemporary effect. In this novel, Paul moral inhabits as a youth, the world has denied the flesh. Man has been given from his own innermost, Physical self. The life giving physical connections between men and women have been suppressed and the flow of ritual energy choked off, with the result that men suffer diminished quickness. Mother and son each draw nourishment from the other, but in which neither can be when he and Miriam finally achieve sexual union.

Lawrance says:

“She did not fit in with the other; she could very rarely get into human relations with any one” (P-35)

Paul and William compete to find out mushrooms and barriers for their mother. In this way, sons and loves depicts a world of triple alienated men, who have lost their contact with their own deepest inner selves, with their
fellowmen, and with organic nature. In the same way, *The Rainbow*, present a series of characters who parallel Lawrance’s personal role of a preacher, and the undoubtedly reflect many of his views.

In *The Rainbow*, Lawrance describes about three generation men and women relationships firstly, Tom and Lydia, secondly Anna and William, and thirdly Ursula and Anton Skrebonsky. Lady anger may well have so impressed herself upon Lawrance that his creative imagination drew upon her self-assertive personality in concaving Winifred inger. The similarities between the two character units, in any case, be put done to mere coincidence (p-69).

Lawrance’s show another important relationship. The men and women relationship is sexual union because imperfect relationship the whole women are involved in body and in soul. In the novel, the subsequent love scene between Ursula and Birkin are racked first by a compulsive of desire and then by revolution. This frenzy predominates in the love scenes between Gerald and Gudrun, but is in marked contrast to the later tenderness between Barkin and Ursula. *Women in love*, his abundance of virth and vices. The chief virtue is the same one that shines though all of his writing in all of the genres. He employed in the over powering sense of his living personality.

Lawrance’s *Lady chatterlay's lover* (1928) is another splendid, deeply, sympathetic account of Lawrance at work. He provides a fictional distillation of contemporary life. He turned inward and treated the problem and the cure in an extremely personal way. He wanted to make a new world by radically changing the feeling of men and women. Lawrance targets in *lady Chatterley's lover*, his major target is not hedonism but it in opposite the oppressive, joyless puritans cherishing of power and money as ultimate goods. In *Lady chatterly's lover*, too, the old human feeling now threatened with extinction include a responsiveness to the natural grace and vitality. In *Lady chatterley lover* Connie and Mellors through their love making, move toward an integration with this life giving natural force, most memorably perhaps when they decorated each other’s anatomies with wild flowers-forget-me notes and Campion and blue bells which they have picked in the forest near the keepers hut, connie's progressive change of heart about this issue that constitutes the central action of the novel Years after the curiously absolute honeymoon has ended when she hears Mrs. Bolton charge that an obscurely generic. They:

“All wants to separate a women and men, if they're together.” (p-21).
Conclusion:

The arguments presented here conclude that D.H Lawrence is a prolific write. He recognize love to be prime pre-requisite of human life. In the presents conflicts and men and women relationship In his novel *Women in love* he says that the men and women relationship is sexual union. D. H. Lawrenceis concerned with the nature of relationship between men and women.

Works cited


