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Literature: Tess of the D’Urbervilles

According to the definition of Aristotle or based on the Aristotelian definition, the actions and activities of a hero are caused by the internal flaws of him. The Aristotle’s poetics defines that tragedy as “the copy or imitation of an action that is serious and also as having magnitude, complete in itself.” Hence and in short, it can be taken as a conclusion from the Aristotelian definition that the actions and disaster or destructions that happens to the hero are completely from his or her internal flaws that are associated with the character of the hero.

Proceeding further, the tragedy and the destruction that come to the hero and which we think is bad for the hero are mainly caused by two main factors and circumstances. These circumstances and associated factors are the thoughts of the hero and the external situation he faces. But! The case of Tess is different as per the definition of the tragedy because the tragedy of Tess is caused by the internal flaws (Hazen James, P.P 209-213). The case is different because Tess does not have a tragic flaw while it is fine and better that she should be understood as a victim of external circumstances. She should be better understood as a victim of external circumstances and factors because the behavior and acts of her were not caused by any of her internal flaws. In addition to it, Tess should be better understood as a victim to external circumstances because she got distraught and harassed almost everywhere after she has been out of the family and home. One of the best examples here is she is also harassed by a male character who companied her (Hazen James, P.P 209-213).

**Work Cited**

Hazen, James. "Tess of the d'Urbervilles and Antigone." English Literature in Transition, 1880-1920 14.4 (1971): 207-215.