

Women used to occupy an inferior position and enjoyed limited freedom in the patriarchal society though a reappraisal of the status of women was attempted initially in Britain during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The degree of attention, which women received, was unprecedented, as they had remained so long in obscurity as the second sex. Women were thought to have keener nerves than men and it was also believed that women were more emotional than men.

The sentimental novel of the 18th century provides a vivid scene where the modern reader could be the witness of the construction of women's identity built on the struggle with the men's social power. First, women characters seem weak and dependent on men, but during the development of the story they reveal a strong nature and a very complex identity created by the relation with the *others* – men, family, society, rich people, etc.

In our research paper we shall illustrate how the otherness can become an identity by interacting with other characters. We took as support for our analyses a significant sentimental novel of the 18th century, *Pamela* of Samuel Richardson. Pamela is an essentially religious character, both in terms of her thorough Christian education and the manifestations of this belief in her actions, language, and dealings with other characters.

The central conflict of the novel is the struggle for dominance between the female protagonist and her master. After the death of Lady B, her son, Squire B., attempts the virtue of the maid, Pamela Andrews. She finds no protector, even in the young cleric, Mr. Williams. With his coarse aide, Mrs. Jewkes, Mr. B unsuccessfully tries to make Pamela his mistress, even offering a contract. She makes useless efforts to escape and suicide. After Mr. B has imprisoned her, he secures the journal she kept; and in reading it, the persistent libertine is transformed into the man of feeling. The identity of the main male character is shaped by the help of the other – a poor young and virtuous girl. But in the same time, the identity of Pamela character is constructed during this tensioned “fight” between a rich and insensitive man and a poor young woman. The result of this confrontation is the completion of the two characters: Pamela becomes a strong woman marrying her master, and Mr. B changes into an impeccable gentleman towards the poor maid whom he finally gets married. So the other helps the characters to build their identity within the narrative thread.

In the second part Pamela is a model wife for a country gentleman. She even forgives the odious Jewkes. The *other* influences also the construction of minor characters of Richardson's novel: Pamela's letters melt also the noblewoman's heart, Mrs. Davers – Mr. B's sister.

Pamela comes from a lower middle-class family that has slipped to the lower classes but that is ambitious to rise. Her only item to merchandise is her jewel of chastity, and she will barter it for nothing but the top price - an unexpectedly good marriage. Beneath Pamela's fragile exterior is the rocklike English middle-class determination to get ahead in the world.

Pamela's writing covers the distance between the heroine and her parents, fills the empty time of isolation and imprisonment, and “is sewn into clothes as a metaphorical barrier between the female body and prying male hands”^{*****}; it catches the overflow of emotion and experience, and it converts a villain. At the most basic interpretive level, Pamela's letters and journal seem to signify a certain space into which Pamela directs her confusion and frustration, a space where she can inscribe and

***** http://etd.fcla.edu/UF/UFE0014316/williams_m.pdf

parse her experience and frustration with a world that does not conform to her expectations. In this space, she evaluates herself and **others**, voices her dismay when her own actions or those of the world are not what she believes they should be, and speculates on solutions to this discrepancy.

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The woman/ the servant/ the poor succeeds to change Mr. B's behaviour from a seducer into a good person, it's about the reeducation of the seducer.

Richardson does not seem to invest his protagonist with a distorted sense of social reality, however. Pamela knows she is a servant, dependent first on Lady B, then on the "wildish" son for all her material possessions and for any advantage in education and manner that did not derive from the Andrews' example (I.160). She frequently refers to herself as "poor Pamela," poor in financial terms since she did not receive wages in addition to her maintenance as a lady's waiting-maid and because her parents are in debt after the failure of her father's school, as well as in the sense of vulnerability and her own, over-modest measuring of her strength and intellectual ability.

Certainly, Mr.B's feelings toward Pamela become affection and love at a time generally consistent with his reading of her journal, but prior to this, his actions can only be construed as betraying a desire to penetrate and master her, mind and body.

Pamela is the first great character creation of English prose fiction. As much as we may dislike her prudential morality, we must recognize here a complete human being. She writes down exactly how she felt only moments after each of her enumerable crisis. The manipulations of the letters from a story of their own, even to the device of addressing letters to the wrong party; but especially fascinating is the effect of intimate revelation in reading someone's private correspondence. The minor characters are, essentially, caricatures. Mr. B is conceivable in an age that believed a gush of sentiment could transform a lecher into a man of feeling.

References

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