

**REFLECTION OF REMORSE OF GUILT AND SIN IN THE PURITAN COMMUNITY IN
REFERENCE WITH NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S *THE SCARLET LETTER***

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ABSTRACT:

The scarlet letter by Nathaniel Hawthorne is a romantic fiction which elucidates about the woe of Hester Prynne and her lover, Arthur Dimmesdale. Hawthorne was very inquisitive in the investigation of retrocession of human intellect. The scarlet letter is set in the 17th century Massachusetts. This article demonstrates that Hester commits a sin for puritan moral code. Hester's sin is that she gave more importance to her love and sexual desire than the puritan community. The epistle 'A' on her dress seclude Hester from puritan community.

Key words: scarlet letter, sin, guilt, puritan, Hester, Arthur Dimmesdale, pearl, chillingworth.

The scarlet letter was written by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Hester Prynne, a woman who has been taken in adultery and escorted upon the scaffold and punished by public disgrace. Hester was pretty and young and married to a venerable person who had been no made away from her, for a time during that interval, Hester has committed adultery. Hester's felony appears as a disruption to the ethical structure of the puritan fellowship. As the disciplining for her blunder, Hester is enforced to wear a scarlet epistle 'A' on the clothing all times to pinpoint her as an adulteress. She then becomes a social leper, of the puritan society and mandatory to live on the frigate of the town with little pearl.

Since, she is not welcomed by the society, in the present article an endeavour has been made to examine the guilt of Arthur Dimmesdale and sin made by Hester to the puritan community. The scarlet letter is a tale between the puritan ethics and Hester Prynne who is a recent asylum seeker to a puritan community in new England who face difficulties to adjust to the new life. The first scenario of the novel represents Hester entering into a podium to face public gatherings for her sin. Hester stands on a scaffold fatiguing a pale grey garment with a big scarlet 'A' on her dress. She represents to the universe, the outcome of her sin in the form of small pearl.

The punishment abide in the center of town, on the scaffold under all men. Roger Chillingworth probes about the co-sinner for puritan community to Hester, but she repudiates to reveal. In the first chapter, Hawthorne ferociously discusses Hester and sin to puritan ethics. Roger Chillingworth disguised himself as a physiotherapist and he has been accoutred to take heed of Arthur Dimmesdale who is very ailing by his guilt. Hester has broken a great moral ethics and a long entrenched decorum. This Dimmesdale residue due to his locale, status, and power. Hester has to go through seclusion due to her daughter, Pearl, who is born out of wedlock. The disciplining of religious ethics invite heavy actions. The nature of guilt and its public and individual status is laid bare in the scarlet letter. The consequences of this punishment are to shun only her and not the in question. This relationship has left a great mask on the puritan elucidation of religion and morality. Dimmesdale's non-speaking adds further to Hester's sufferings. The minister and the judge, Dimmesdale also has a part in Hester's punishment. The puritan moral ethic applies to both persons.

The protergence of Hester as an embodiment of an individual having suffered unjustly shows that she made a sin to the puritan moral code. A main dissimilitude between loss of face and wrong doing is defined as shame is a stressful emotional state where guilt does not have reactions like emotions. Hester is shown as a strong woman from the conception of the novel. Hester lived alone for years. According to code of the society she needed a man's support in her life. Hester's acceptance of being penalized is not at all because of a frailty in her characters. Hester makes much effort reordering the house she lives in Salem. She is so loyal. One main reason why Hester did not say about Pearl's father is her high sense of responsibility towards him. She doesn't want to cause a big

break in puritan society. The scarlet letter in a mockery of law this novel mocked at rule of law, when puritanism was flourishing in the society on region. Dimmesdale earns vindication when he mystify his crime after having final sermon Hawthorne exactly shows the difference between sin and passion Dimmesdale is a traditional puritan, even then he was not aware about the punishment in the moral code. Hester does not appear to be ethically lost. She lives an independent life Hester is a reflection of paradise lost 'eve'.

The scarlet letter indicates a women who feels disgrace for leading an eternal life every people in the society should learn to live a eternal life. A Moral life is a thing in which one is devoted to a philosophy of affinity. Moral life leads to happiness whereas sinful life leads to great sorrow, like Hester. Rules must be followed to keep a moral relationship, like honesty, solution for the problem replication for the problem, establish loyalty, you should be trustworthy, humbleness is needed, self-control is much important. Both Hester Prynne and Dimmesdale needs 'self-control' because if they were in that controlled relationship, their daughter might have not suffered. Hester must be conscious of future and further happenings, her lethogicness and pleasure made her to face disgrace before public in scaffold one must think about the sequel or outcome. Which going to come in future Hester didn't analyse about problems in future. To conclude, being avoided by society, Hester becomes unbound to create her own vision of women hood on several levels and this is release for her

as a women and an individual. This freedom is positive for her since Hester's penalizing becomes her passport to freedom. This type of freedom is not given to the people who lives in the outskirts of puritan community. Wearing the scarlet letter is a blessing in disguise, even though it is painful Hester has a freedom of thought, it is claimed that "the tendency of her fate and fortunes had been set her free".

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