

This rigorous thesis represents a complement of my diploma thesis, where I particularly concentrate on Finnish naturalism both at the close of the 19th century and at present. Contemporary Finnish researcher Riikka Rossi has created a model to describe late 19th-century literature in Finland. It consists of three modes of decay: dynamic, tragic and static entropy. My thesis has dealt with all these forms of naturalism. To demonstrate naturalist features in Finnish literature I have chosen Aho's *pro se Maailman murjoma* (Ill-used by Lije, 1894), which was formerly classified as a realist work. Juhani Aho was with the realists' endeavors closely connected: he wished to describe the reality he saw and felt faithfully and without embellishment, and he was alert to notice the changes brought by the new times - but there is also doubt whether the new is always better after all. In his work *Rautatie* the disappointment of the old couple leaves a melancholy aftertaste and in *Maailman murjoma* the railroad and the train destroy the life of a simple countryman. According to Riikka Rossi *Maailman murjoma* is a prototypical example of tragic entropy. Her model of entropies demonstrates that many literary works previously classified as realist can be nowadays interpreted as naturalist - Aho's *pro se Maailman murjoma* sets an example.