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***Identity Trouble in "The Dead" (1914) and A Portrait of
The Artist as A Young Man (1916)
Of James Joyce***

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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my family, my children and especially to my husband who has granted me help and support to achieve my studies and my research .To my father and my aunt who have always helped me with their prayers all my studies period and to my sisters a to Him, who taught me what I did not know. He guides me when all paths seem dark, My Lord, My Robb, Allah.

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ABSTRACT

The issue of identity has always been one of primary themes in Irish writings since the early twentieth century. In this research, I tried to tackle the identity crisis in the short story “The Dead” from *Dubliners* and the novel: *A portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*”. In the first fiction, the protagonist Gabriel Conroy seems to be surrounded by people from whom he received several clashes during the party thrown by his two aunts. And at the end, he felt frustrated and tried to rebuild his own identity and reconnect with others. Whereas the second fiction deals with a young Irish growing up man from the 20th Century, whose search for knowledge and understanding, then, his family’s circumstances’ decline led him to revelations of the nature of art and politics. Hence, he decided to leave his nation to pursue his dreams and rebuild his own identity. Therefore, we come up to deduce from the two works that social constraints, misconnections with others and self-imposed exile may reinforce the identity formation process and represent a strong stimulus of overcoming identity trouble. Thus, James Joyce succeeded in depicting the identity trouble in his two works.

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Introduction

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

By the beginning of the twentieth Century, a new literary movement emerged in Ireland. It was known as the Irish literary Renaissance. It would change the modern Irish history. Irish literature is the oldest literature after the Latin and the Greek one. In Europe. It dates from the 4th or the 5th Century. The first Irish writings were produced in Latin and Early by monks during the seventh Century, in addition to some poetry and mythical tales.

The English language was introduced to Ireland in the thirteenth century after the Norman envision of Ireland. Whereas the Irish one remained the dominant one, apart from a slight decline in the seventeenth century. But, it was rapidly replaced by the English language in most parts of Ireland by the end of the nineteenth century. By the end of the nineteenth Century, the Gaelic Revival played an important role in encouraging a modern literature in Irish. Thus, many works of high quality were in Irish language.

Irish writing intertwined with English literature despite its specific national and linguistic characteristics. As result, the canon of English literature absorbed Irish canon of literature could not be stable because most of the best Irish authors lived and worked in exile. Irish society has witnessed an endless cultural tension since the 17th century in Irish writing that met altogether round four issues: land, religion, nationality and language And this is due to the hybridity of being a colonial and an independent national society at the same time.

Irish writers who were at the fore front of the modernist movement and wrote in English were given the most importance, notably James Joyce whose novels are considered the most influential of the Century. In this research, I tackled the issue of identity trouble in

James Joyce's". "The Dead" and A Portrait" of The Artist as a Young Man and how the two protagonists seek to reconstruct their own identity or self.

The "Dead" is a short story from Dubliners 1914 which tells the events lived by Gabriel Conroy within one day in his aunts' party and the several clashes he received from "Lily", "Miss Ivors" and his wife "Gretta" and his feelings of alienation and frustrations while the novel: A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man reveals life in Irish society and its constraints imposed on him and which led him to the feelings of alienation and isolation. Thus, he tries to escape them to build his own self.

I was motivated to choose this topic because the issue of identity crisis in Joyce's' works attracted my interest to study and discuss it. Thereby, my research questions were the following:

- What was the impact of isolation and alienation on Gabriel and Stephen's identity ?
- How did exile and nostalgia affect Gabriel and Stephen?

Hypotheses:

- Isolation and alienation had a significant impact on both Gabriel and Stephen in stimulating their sense of identity continuity.
- Exile and nostalgia acted positively on Gabriel and Stephen's attempt to overcome their trouble and make it disappear.

Therefore, the objective of this research is lighting the hidden sides of man's personality that is identity and how constraints and negative factors can help in its formation rather than its destruction. This research was divided into three main chapters: the First one was devoted to the definition of identity and identity crisis. While the second

chapter included James Joyce's biography and a summary, then analysis of "The Dead", a short story from "Dubliners".

The third chapter dealt with the summary and analysis of "Portrait of The Artist as a Young Man" in section one and a comparison between the two works in section two.

Chapter One

Definition of Identity

and Identity Crisis

CHAPTER ONE

The theme of identity is often expressed in books, novels or any other piece of literature in order to intrigue the readers and relate them to the characters and their emotions. Moreover, it helps them in understanding the arduous thoughts existing in their minds about who they are and what they want to be. The notion of “identity” or “who am I”, has been a crucial question debated by philosophers since the Greeks era. Then, what is identity?

It is the state or the fact of remaining the same as under varying aspects or conditions. It is the condition of being oneself and not another, it is also, the sense of self, providing sameness, continuity and personality over time. “And according to theorists like John lock, ERIK ERIKSON and Charles Taylor. Identity is the fact of making someone unique and the qualities that go along in forming one’s identity. Taylor thinks that identity is a network of moral goals and principals that structures a person’s identity. And individual should be able of self understanding and distinguishing between good or bad important or not for him. And still according to Taylor’s view, the person should hold crucial elements through which he/she can evaluate or judge what counts for him/her. He states: “ to define my identity is to define what I must be in contact with in order to function fully as a human agent and specifically to be able to judge and discriminate and recognize what is really worth or important. I can only know myself through the history of maturations and regressions, over comings and defeats. My identity is defined by those things that really matter to me”. By Dr.Samia Gharnaout. “The Quest of Identity In Literature”.

Besides, in individual’s identity does not only focus on his moral and spiritual matters, but on his relationship with his community. For (Taylor). Heidegger, a person is

embodied in a given context and his/her identity should be dealing with the things existing in his/her world.

1- Personal Identity:

It is the concept developed on ourselves evolving over the course of our life and including uncontrolled aspects such as the place of growing up, the skin colour, the life choices, the ways of spending time, beliefs...etc. We may show parts of our own personal identity through our way of interacting with others and our way of wearing. Though, we may keep other elements of our personal identity for ourselves. Many philosophers have been engaged in the search about the nature of being human, trying to answer several questions such as:” Who am I?” Who might I become in the future? “What does it mean to be a person? Do I matter?

1-2- The philosophy of Personal identity:

Many philosophers, like “Plato” and “Descartes” as well as many religions have discussed the context of “persistence” which refers to our existence throughout time and how we can prove it. That is, we perceive the fact that our self persists within our life as an unchangeable human being. And they have suggested that we persist because we have a soul that continues even after our life end.

Thus, a lot of questions are raised in relation to persistence of a person whether he/she is the same person he was as a child and is it because he/she has the same body or the same mind as he/she was a child. As a response to those questions, “Descartes” used a scientific argument which separates between the body and the soul and promotes the view of mind’s existence and persistence without the body. This distinction is called dualism.

Thus, the philosophy of personal identity is a way for depicting the issues of existence and how we exist through time.

1-3- Development of Personal Identity:

The Personal identity can develop drastically according to which directions taken in our lives. For example, a person who identifies himself as a part of particular political party at the age of 25, might find himself interested in a completely different political party and so on. In psychology, identity is the qualities, beliefs, personality, looks and expressions that make a person or a group. Its process can be creative or destructive. A psychological identity relates to self-image, self-esteem and individuality and as it is defined by “Weinreich”: “A person’s identity is defined as totality of one’s self construal in which one contuse oneself in the present, the coeternity between how one construes oneself as one was in the past and how he construes himself as he aspires to be in the future”. In psychology gender, identity represents a significant part of identity. Whereas in cognitive psychology, “identity means the capacity of self-reflection and awareness of self.

Generally, the term “identity” is used to describe personal identity, or the idiosyncratic things making a person unique. Whereas sociologists use it to describe “social identity”, or the collection of group member-ship defining the individual.

1-3-1 In Psychology:

One of the earliest psychologist interested in identity studies was Erik Erikson who focused on the distinction between the ego identity known as “the self” or the idiosyncrasies which differentiate one known as “the self” or the idiosyncrasies which differentiate one person from another one i.e. the personal identity and the social on the cultural one.

1-3-2- In Social psychology:

Generally, self-psychology is concerned with the issue of how the personal self is related to the social environment. Its theories focus on interpreting an individual's mental actions and states within a group.

1- Identity Formation Strategies:

Identity formations or individuation refers to the development of the distinct personality of an individual considered as a persisting entity or a personal continuity through which individuals can be defined to themselves and to others. Thus, the sense of continuity, the sense of uniqueness and the sense of affiliation constitute the person's actual identity.

Identity is finite and according to J.Palmer, "it is an evolving care in which the individual's genetics, culture, deeds experiences lived and choices made meet together to build his actual identity".

Therefore, (Cote a Levin 2002 pp 3-5) developed a study investigating individual different possible manners of behavior including five types of identities which are successively: Refuser, Drifter, searcher, guardian and Resolver where each one of them has got a particular psychological personality and social symptoms that may help in setting strategies for identity formation.

2- Self-Concept:

It is called the self-identity which refers to the quantity of the self's knowledge and understanding. It includes physical, psychological and social features affected by individual's attitude, habits, beliefs and ideas. Thereby, different types of identities meet together in one person. They can be cited down like this:

3-1- Cultural Identity:

This type of identity is defined as being the group or the cultural identity of a group or culture or an individual's identity within a group or a culture.

3-2- Professional Identity:

It is known as the identification by a profession presented under a collection of roles, responsibilities, values and ethical standards suitable to a profession.

3-3- Ethnic and national identity:

It consists on identifying a person through a presumed common ancestry and knowing that this person is of a distinct ethnic group helps in developing this bond of identification in which ethnic groups are related by common cultural, behavioral, linguistic, ritualistic, or religion traits.

Whereas national identity represents an ethical and philosophical concepts in which humans are divided into nations whose members have common identity, a common origin in the sense of ancestry or parentage.

3- Influences on identity:

Four many influences may affect the identification formation. Those are: cognitive influences, scholastic, sociocultural and parenting ones.

4-1- Cognitive influences:

Identity formation is influenced by cognitive development.

For example, when adolescent reason logically and when they own a cognitive development and maturity, their identity issues can be resolved easier than the less cognitive ones.

4-2- Scholastic influences:

Due to education, an individual can make concrete goals and stable commitments in his life. Therefore, education has a beneficial effect on identity formation because of the different approaches and paths gained from it.

4-3-Social-Cultural influences:

They refer to the social and historical context. Before, individuals were obliged to adopt their parents' jobs, religious beliefs...etc., but now, they have more resources for exploring identity choices and more options for commitments.

4-4- Parenting influences:

Identity formation is also influenced by the kind of relationship between parents and adolescents. So, the more, parents are close to those adolescents and give them a special importance or attention, the more, they feel free and self-confident in forming a separate identity.

4- Identity Crisis:

1- Definition and meaning:

Word Origin: It was coined for the first time by Erik Erikson (1902 – 1994) U.S psychoanalyst.

Word Form: Having an identity crisis means that it is not easy to know what kind of person he is or what kind of person he would like to be.

Word Frequency: In psychology, it refers to the state of the individual in which he experiences uncertainty about who he really is and his proper role in life.

2- Definition of an identity Crisis:

It is a personal psychological conflict, especially in adolescence that involves Confusion about one's social role and often a sense of loss of continuity to one's personality. It is also a feeling of unhappiness and confusion caused by not being sure about what type of person you really or what the true purpose of your life is. Moreover, it is a period of uncertainty and confusion in which a person's sense of identity becomes insecure, typically are to a change in his expected aims or role in society.

3- Causes of identity Crisis:

"Identity Crisis" was coined by "Erik Erikson" for the first time in the late 1950s'. He focused on the child hood influence on the individual's beliefs about himself. "Carl Jung" also had similar ideas about "midlife crisis".

4- Early Developmental influences:

Erikson thinks that children up to the age of two, test their parents and their surroundings whether they can be trusted by them in order not to have accidents in this dangerous world and according to him, " a solid understanding of these surroundings lead to a feeling of hope.

5- Early Childhood influences:

A sense of independence and autonomy emerges among children aged between 2 and 3 through deciding which toys they prefer and the people who can hold them, but if they face a refusal from their parents about those choices, they may have a negative view of their self. And at the age of 6, teachers also may have either a positive or a negative

influence on their sense of self and well-being by encouraging or discouraging their initiatives.

6- Stress and Trouble:

Stress and trouble have such a crucial effect on the individual's mental condition that they may seek to escape from their troubling times by creating imaginary scenarios of luxurious life in order to ease their bad situation. This, they start to wonder about their identity and what they are supposed to do.

7- Social Demands:

Society has changed people's roles, especially between men and women. Before, men had the role of gathering money and producing food. Whereas women had the role of looking after children and the house and these roles are no more played. Therefore, men and women are confused about their new roles which led them to identity crisis in society.

Conclusion :

Irish people suffered from many problems due to the internal troubles lived in their country. Thus, they struggled to find real identity through their writers works seeking an Irish identity independent from the Irish troubles and James Joyce was one of those writers. Although he fled away from Dublin, he remained related to Ireland and his soul was not separated from Ireland. Therefore his two following works revealed his struggle to find his identity.

CHAPTER TWO

Identity Trouble in

"The Dead"

CHAPTER TWO

“The Dead” is the last longest story among fifteen short stories of the Dubliners. It represents a penetrating analysis of the stagnation and paralysis of Dublin society. It begins and ends in two different ways. It exhibits the protagonist’s perception shift. Gabriel Conroy is a teacher who wants to be considered as a writer. Whereas his writing is confined to journalism. He discovers at the story that he misunderstood all his surroundings.

James Joyce and his autobiographical Inclination:

1- Biography of James Joyce:

James Augustine Aloysius Joyce was born on 2 February 1882 to John Stanislaus Joyce and Mary Jane May Murray suburb of Rathgar he died on 13 January 1941. He was an Irish novelist, a short story writer and a poet. He contributed to the modernist Avant-garde and he is regarded as one of the most influential and important authors of the twentieth century. John had started his education at Cologowes Wood College, a Jesuit boarding school in 1888, but had to leave in 1892 because his father was unable to pay the fees. Then, he continued his studies at home at the Christian O’Connell school Dublin and despite the chaotic for family life imposed by his father’s alcoholism and its bad economic situation-knowing that James was the eldest of ten surviving children and his father was a rate collector, he joined the Jesuits’ Dublin school, Belvedere college. At the age of 13, his peers elected him to join the sodality of lady. He was continuously influenced by Thomas Aquinas’ philosophy.

In 1904 and in his twenties, he frequently emigrated to continental Europe. Trieste, Paris and Zurich with his wife Nora Barnacle and despite of spending most of his adult life abroad, his fictional world was always related to Dublin and was largely full of Characters resembling his relatives, friends and enemies him such a way that he claimed: “ For myself, I always write about Dublin, because if I can get to the heart of Dublin I get to the heart of all cities of the world in the particular is contained the universal.

Once enrolled at the university College Dublin, Joyce studied English French and Italian. He also participated in theatrical and literary circles in the city and wide plays and articles. After this graduation from “UCD” in 1902, he travelled to Paris for studying medicine, but he quickly abandoned and started reading in the Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève for a few months, till his father sent him a telegram to join his family because his mother was suffering from cancer.

Then, he returned to Ireland on January 7th, 1904 to publish a portrait of the Artist, an essay story, but it was rejected by Dana magazine. And at the age of 22, he decided to receive the story into a novel and years later, he rewrote as the portrait of the Artist as a Young Man. The same year, he met Nora Barnacle, who was working as a chamber maid and began their life together the same year. He remained in Dublin for some time longer drinking binges till he had some problems and left Island with Nora to live on the continent.

1-1- Trieste and Zurich: 1904 – 1920:

Joyce and Nora went into self-imposed exile, starting first by Zurich, in Switzerland where he gets a post for teaching English at Berlitz language school. Then, he was sent to Trieste. Once again, he found there, position for him, but he finally secured a teaching position in Pola from 1904 to 1905 when he was expelled by the Austrians among the other

aliens. Then, he moved back to Trieste and began teaching English there. He remained there for about ten years.

Later on, Nora gave birth to their first child, George. Then, Joyce invited his brother Stanislaus to join him in Trieste and secured a teaching position at school. He did so for two reasons. On the one hand, he desired his company and on the other hand, he hoped to increase his family's income with his brother's earnings. Joyce got bored with his life in Trieste; he left for Rome in 1906 after finding a job as a letter writing clerk in a bank. However, he crucially disliked Rome. Thus, he returned back to Trieste in early 1907. His daughter Lucia was born later that year.

Joyce returned to Dublin in mid 1909 with George to visit his father on the one hand and work to publish "Dubliners". And on his way back to Trieste, he took one of his sisters with him. She stayed one month there and returned to Dublin as a representative of some cinema owners and businessmen from Trieste. With their financial support, he launched Ireland's first cinema. In 1910, he returned to Trieste with another sister. Joyce returned to Dublin briefly in the mid 1912 during his long fight with "Dublin" publisher George Roberts over the publication of Dubliners. This last-trip was once fruitless, and after it, he never returned to Dublin without any necessary motives.

In 1915, most of his students left him to fight in the First World War, Joyce moved to Zurich where many of his friends helped him with ideas like the English socialist painter Franck Budgen And Ezra pound or with money like the English Feminist and publisher Harriet Shaw weaver. In Zurich, he wrote Exiles, published: A portrait... and began serious work on Ulysses. During the war, Zurich attracted many exiled people and artists from all parts of Europe, especially for its multilingual atmosphere which suited Joyce. Although, after four years, James felt bored, and returned to Trieste as he had previously

planned. There, everything became different, the city, the people, changed and even his brother Stanislaus relationship became more strained with him.

1-2- Paris and Zurich: 1920 – 1941:

Joyce devoted himself to finishing *Ulysses* in Paris, happy of becoming more and more famous as being Avant-garde writer and getting a grant from Miss Shaw Weaver in order to have enough time to write more and to connect with other literary figures. During this time, he began to have problems with his eyes that demanded nine operations and several trips to Switzerland for eye surgeries. In Paris, his nursing was continuously supported by Miss Shaw Weaver. However, he returned to Zurich in late 1940, to escape from the Nazi occupation of France.

1-3- Death:

On 11 January 1941, he underwent, surgery for a perforated ulcer while he at first improved, but he relapsed the following day despite and several transfusions were applied, he fell into a coma. On 13 January 1941, he awoke at 2 a.m. and asked for a nurse to call his wife and son, before losing consciousness again.

But, he died 15 minutes after. They were still on their way.

His body, he was buried in an Ordinary grave, then he moved to a more suitable “new grave” with a seated statue of Joyce by an American Artist in 1966.

1-4- Major Works:

1-5- Dubliners:

Joyce’s writings are based on his Irish experiences which provided all his fiction subject matter and settings. His volume of short stories represents the Dublin society’s

stagnation and paralysis. Its stories includes epiphanies i.e. a sudden consciousness of the “soul”.

1-6- A portrait of the Artist as a Young Man:

It is a rewrite of Stephen Hero’ novel that Joyce attempted to burn when quarreling with Nora. It is an autobiographical novel depicting the childhood and adolescence of the protagonist Stephen Dedalus and his artistic self-consciousness development. In this novel, some techniques were used such as: stream of consciousness, interior monologue and references to a character’s psychic.

Ulysses: 1922.

It is considered to be one of the most important works of modernists literature.

It chronicles the peripatetic appointments and encounters of Leopold Bloom in Dublin.

Finnegans wake: 1939.

It is significant for its experimental styles and reputation as one of the most default works of fiction in the English Language.

2- Nostalgia and its impact on Irish Writers’ Works

2 - 1- Definition of nostalgia:

It is a sentimental longing or wistful affection for the past. Oxford Dictionary of English (1998). Does Nostalgia affect the continuity of the individual’s identity positively or negatively? Nostalgia has a substantial impact on psychological equanimity on maintaining and on protecting the self-integrity.

Moreover, it increases positive effect, self-positivity and social connectedness. And as “Davis” states: Nostalgia helps the individual construct continuity stance toward former selves, excluding unpleasant memories, reinterpreting marginal’ fugitive, and eccentric facets of earlier selves in a positive light; and establishing benchmarks in one’s biography”.

Therefore, nostalgia and its impact on identity pushed some modernist writers to tackle the issue of identity in their works which portrayed their characters questioning their identity and existence in their homeland. Among those writers, James Joyce the Irish writer who was pushed to look at his homeland dispassionately and to leave it because the Irish environment imposed strong constraints through Catholicism, nationalism and social conventions which led to exile in case of refusing them. Then, who was James Joyce?

3- Summary:

The scene of this story starter with the annual Christmas party celebrated by Gabriel’s aunts: Kate and Julia Morkan – two elderly sisters and Former teachers of music, living with their spinster niece: Mary Jane who works in music to earn money.

The three women waited impatiently for Gabriel Conroy and his wife. Freddy Malins might come drunk. Finally, Gabriel and Gretta arrived. As they were greeted by Lily the maid, Gabriel noticed that she had grown up and she had become pretty, so he asked her if she was getting ready for the marriage, but he got a curt response. Freddy arrived and Kate asks Gabriel to check up if he was drink.

Mr.Browne and three ladies went into the back room for drinks Miss. Daly was complimented for the waltz she played. Quadrilles and folks were programmed, too.

Julia noticed that Freddy looked quite sloshed, so she signaled to Mr.Browne to urge him to stop drinking. Gabriel had trouble listening to Mary Jane’s piece and when she

stopped, Gabriel also stopped dancing with Miss Irons who discovered that he was the author of a literary column written for the Daily Express which had Unionist leanings, so she teased him as they were dancing. However, he did not take her teasing well. Although, she tried to smooth things over through inviting Gabriel and his wife to the Aran Isles for a group vacation, but he refused because he had already planned to make a trip to the continent with some friends.

She asked him why he preferred to spend his holidays in foreign countries rather than seeing more of his own land, he replied that he wanted to keep in touch with languages. She told him that he had to keep up with his own language: Irish which he denied that it was his language. Thereby, she continued teasing him, by calling him a “Briton”.

After the dance, Gabriel went to talk with Mrs.Malin’s Mother, trying to forget what Miss Ivors said. His wife told him that his Aunt Kate asked him if he would carve the goose and she confirmed that he would do. Then, she asked about what Miss Ivors was taking about. He answered that she invited them to a vacation west of Ireland. She was happy by the idea, but Gabriel told her that she could go alone. Mr.Browne escorted Aunt Julia to the piano where Mary Jane played and she sang Arrayed for the Bridal.

She had a strong beautiful voice. Freddy Malins praised her for it. Mr.Browne did so, by telling Joles. While Aunt Kate started talking about Julia’s voice wasted in the Church Choir. Outside the drawing room, Gabriel, his wife and his niece tried to convince Miss Ivors to stay for dinner, but she refused and left. Aunt came out of the supper-room and asked Gabriel to carve the goose. This, he went to do it with great gusto. At the table, relatives were talking about the current singers in comparison with last year’s ones.

Then, they moved to another subject concerning the monks of a monastery on Mount Mellergy who allow parishioners to stay. After having dessert and drinks, Gabriel presented his speech. It was earnest and sentimental. Later, the last guests, trying to get home, started telling a joke about the horse of Gabriel's grandfather. Freddy interrupted them by telling them that he found one cab for them.

Gabriel saw his wife standing at the top of the stairs. She seemed to have something's, but she did not tell what. When coming down, she asked Mr.D'Arcy about the name of the song he sang, It was: "The lass of Aughrim". Then, Gabriel, his wife with tender feelings towards her. At the hotel, the porter brought them to their room. Gabriel was still full of amorous feeling for her, but she seemed upset. He tried to talk to her, but she was far. Finally, she broke down and started to cry.

She remembered "The lass Aughrim". A boy who she knew before Gabriel used to used to listening to that song. Gabriel got upset, but he tried to hide it. He asked her if she loved him, she admitted that that they liked each other. So, Gabriel wanted to know if she accepted Miss Ivors invitation in order to see him there, but she told him that he was dead. His name was Michael Furey. Gabriel was quite upset because he thought she compared him to a teenage boy. He saw himself as a "ludicrous figure, acting as a penny boy for aunts, a nervous well-meaning sentimentalist, orating to vulgarians, and idealizing his own lusts, the pitiable fatuous fellow he had caught a glimpse of in the mirror". (221)

He wanted to know how the boy died. After she had control of herself. She told him that the boy was in a bad health and when she wrote him a letter telling him that she was leaving and she come in summer to see him, he did not wait and went to see her in a cold night of winter. Although, she advised him to go home he did not do so. Thereby, a week after she left, he died.

Later, Gabriel watched her sleep. He felt that he was not important in her life because another man died for her. He knew that they have become old. The face she was at that time was not “the face for which Michael Furey had braved death” (223). He thought about mortality, and his two lovely aunts whom he would return to their house for their funerals. He felt the power of Furey’s passion that he had never felt for a woman. He felt the shadow of mortality on everybody through the sight of snow banking all things without difference. It reminded him of mortality. “His soul swooned slowly as he heard the snow falling faintly through the universe and faintly falling, like the descent of their last end, upon all the living and the dead” (225).

4 - Analysis and Critics.

Dubliners is survey on human behaviour, human values and communication. The book describes life in Dublin city. The hometown of James Joyce- During the early twentieth Century. It also represents a mix of social realism and literary imagination. And each of its 15 stories reveals situations related to real names, shops, pubs, and icons.

The ‘Dead’ is the last, longest and famous story of James Joyce’s Dubliners (1914). It exhibits a dominant image of paralysis and death that characterizes all the stories of the collection. It substantially deals with “those who remain alive, but fail to live in a band that is paralyzed”.

The “Dead” can be considered as an autobiographical story, Gabriel Conroy, the protagonist, can be identified with James Joyce. He is an intelligent, complex, literary man; college teacher, a contributor of the Dublin Daily Express, superior, European enthusiast, out of sympathy and critical of Ireland’s nationalistic aspirations and sensitive to its frustration “(O’, to tell the truth, ...I’m sick of my own country, sick of it !” (D:187)

The “ Dead” is the most famous story in Dubliners, and is known as one of the finest short stories in the English language. In this story, many themes are touched on. We see short views of poverty in the character of “Lily” whose family is very poor. We see the political divisions in Ireland in the conversation between Miss Ivors and Gabriel. We also see criticism of the church as Aunt speaks about her sister Julia and how the Pop’s decision of excluding women from all church choirs. Central themes are mortality and isolation although the story is full of joy facts. There is no bleak in it, poverty is not clearly seen since most of the characters are financially comfortable. Loving interactions between friends and family, and people of different generations are clearly seen.

Mortality is the main part of the story, starting with its title. The setting of the story is winter which refers to death. The two old aunts also symbolize the death as one of them becomes deaf and Gabriel thinks that he will return to attend their funeral In addition, there is the dead boy that Gretta loved before. The “Dead” is a rich tab that mixes between joy and incidents. Joyce showed certain strength in writing a party scene.

Most of the conversation in the story is a small talk, or short moments of family drama. (Aunt Kate and Julia worried about Freddy making a scene in his drunkenness). There are also moments of heart felt emotion and connection between relatives such as Gabriel’s speech which bring his aunts to tears.

The evening is characterized by small disturbances. The first one is Gabriel’s talk with Lily when he said that she will be hearing her own wedding soon. He replied: “The men that is now is only all palaver and what they can get out of you” (178).

This incident bothers Gabriel and presents a failure of communication in the story and starts to worry how his audience would receive his speech: “They would think that he

was airing his superior education. He would fail with them just as he failed with the girl in the pantry” (179).

In addition, another miscommunication occurs, when he chats with Miss Ivors when she accuses him of being less than loyal to Ireland. At the end of their conversation, he feels that Miss Ivors has treated him as a fool although her intentions were innocent.

However the theme of miscommunication and isolation is explicitly involved in the story. Thus, Gabriel spends long time thinking of the happy moments with Gretta. whereas Gretta has been thinking of her boyfriend. Despite living together, they spent the ride home in Completely different worlds.

The use of metaphors appears in the story such as: The separation of death is a metaphor for the separation between the living. Here, the themes of isolation and mortality are joined. Gabriel feels himself becoming one of the dead: “His soul had approached that region where dwell the vast hosts of the dead” (224). The snow, falling upon “all the living and the dead” becomes a metaphor for isolation and the inability of knowing others.

The snow is ironically used to symbolize death coming indiscriminately. Opaque where it lies “thickly drifted” over objects in cities and distant grave yards, it masks all behind a shield of white, isolating each thing. The story of the “Dead” is told in the third person from a limited point of view of the writer. Although many characters are involved in the story and many events are depicted, only Gabriel’s thoughts are given.

In addition, the mimetic style is used in this story. It is a style that imitates the character’s thoughts and shows them by using his language. The first sentence of the “Dead” is an example of the mimetic style: “Lily, the caretaker’s daughter, was literally run off her feet”. The phrase: “Literally run of her feet”, is mimicking what lily would say.

2 - 3- Style: Narrative perspective and language

The use of direct speech creates more realism in the story. Although this technique comes up to present trivial dialogues of characters like the conversation between Mary Jane, Aunt Kate and Mr. D'Arcy which is completely banal. This narrative technique is James Joyce's writing use of the language creates a realistic atmosphere during the party that shows their deep reasons of motivation. For example, in order to impress his audience, Gabriel uses a well elaborated language: 'We could not find the heart to go on bravely with our work among the living'. We have all of us living duties and living affections which claim and rightly claim our strenuous endeavors'.

His choice of specific vocabulary shows a part of his pretensions personality. Joyce used a masterful language when describing the scene of Gabriel contemplating his wife Gretta: 'Gabriel stock still for a moment in astonishment and then followed her'. "The grace and mystery", "The symbol of something". He compares her with an object that he would like to paint if he were a painter".

4- 4- Character Analysis Gabriel Conroy (The Dead):

Gabriel appears well educated , he earns his living from his intelligence and education as a professor and book reviewer and as result of these qualities he is alienated . he is disconnected from the people around him " Gabriel hardly heard what she said " . describes his state , he lacks the emotional intelligence . this lack which will lead to him to his painful do run fall at the climax of the story.

He seems to have buried his emotions beneath a snow like blanket of propriety and to have quieted the unsettled part of himself for the sake of comfort ,safety .and status: " he liked nothing better than to find himself at the head of a well-hidden table "

Appearances mean too much for Gabriel , more than what is behind facades . he is punished by his lack of emotional intelligence , his insensitivity to the cues presented by the world surrounding him and his disinclination to search for the truth he misreads Gretta's impassioned response to Bartel d'Arcy's song when she was listening to it “ he asked himself what is a woman standing on the stairs in the shadow listening to distant music , a symbol of “.” Perhaps her thoughts had been running with his perhaps she felt the impetuous desire that was in him . “ he thinks, in contrast, he has misinterpreted her emotions and even ignored them altogether throughout their marriage. This realization destroys him. However Gabriel's realization of his emotional blindness encourages him to look out ward and to connect with the ones he has grown apart instead of bringing him further paralysis then he starts to commune with the souls of the dead

Finally, in his spiritual vision of a snow –covered Ireland ,he begins as well to connect not only with the dead but with the living as well.

5- The quest of Identity in Irish literature:

The issue of identity has a significant place in literature. James Joyces through his work the “Dead” portrays his characters questioning their identity and existence in their homeland. Irish writers are confronted with constraints which urge them to look at their homeland as a foreign country.

The inflexible authoritarian practices of the Irish society influenced the denial of the characters' identity. Thus,, Catholicism, nationalism and social conventions demanded conformity and any deviation or refusal lead to “exile”.

Therefore, many people in society feel alienated from the world while others try to find meaning to their existence. In the “Dead” of James Joyce, “Gabriel Conroy” questions his own identity because of some internal and external factors which led him to an

epiphany about his relation to the world. It gave him a new beginning and a progression from being disconnected to having a hope in life.

The “Dead” symbolizes Gabriel’s own existence that looks like an endless cycle of routines in which he feels himself being a part of dead society. So, he needs to become closer with nature. He gets bored of the party and wants to go out into the snow and the cold, which he avoided before. In the party ironically the lights within seem to illuminate a society that is stuffy and dead rather than warm and alive, and Gabriel soon longs for the cold fresh air ? Which seems to represent the vitality of nature”. (Walzl 235 – 236). For Gabriel, nature and the world outside are more significant than the party inside. Gabriel shows an incapacity to act and demonstrates a fragile ego by constant internal examination after each interaction in the party.

Conclusion :

To conclude, Gabriel Conroy is a man too newly modern, inappropriately western , deeply delayed in aesthetics to value spirituality religion Christianity. Being attracted by the privilege skills ,he does not value women even his wife. And being spirituality bankrupt the tension between the dead and the living has created a conflict between him and the women.

CHAPTER THREE
Identity Trouble in:
A portrait of The
Artist as Young Man

CHAPTER THREE

It is a heavily autobiographical coming-of-age novel that shines a light on the childhood, and the adolescence of the protagonist Stephen Dedalus and his gradual growth into artistic self-consciousness. Moreover, it traces his intellectual development of a young man. And it ends by Stephen's decision of leaving Dublin for Paris and devoting his life to art.

1- Summary:

A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man tells the story of an Irish boy growing up in Ireland: Stephen Daedalus who decides to break down with his social, familial and religious constraints to devote his life to the art of writing. When being a boy, his catholic faith and Irish nationality influenced him.

He attends a strict religious boarding school called Colongroves Wood College. At the beginning, he feels lonely and homesick, but a short time after, he makes relationships with his classmates. He enjoys visiting his family despite its high running tensions especially when the Irish political leader, Charles Stewards Parnell died. This subject causes a furious argument within the family.

Stephen's father is unable to deal with money. Thus, his family sinks into debt. After spending a summer at his uncle's Charles, Stephen knows that his family is unable to send again to Colongroves school and that they will move to Dublin, Stephen attends a new prestigious day school called Belvedere where he becomes an excellent writer and actor in the student theater. At the age of fourteen, he began soliciting a young prostitute. Soon after, he feels a strong feeling of guilt and shame. Then, he tries to reconcile his physical desires with the catholic morality of his surrounding. For a while, he threw himself in a variety of sins, ignoring religious upbringing.

But, he retreats and hears sermons about sin, judgment and hell. Thereby, he resolves to devote himself to a life of Christian piety. He attends mass so much that he becomes a model of catholic Piety and self-denial. He, so much devotes himself to religion that the school director advises him to enter the priesthood. He thinks of the offer, but he realizes that it does not fit his personal desires.

His sister tells him that the family will move again for financial motives. While waiting for university acceptance, Stephen goes for a walk on the beach. Where he observes a young girl walking in the tide. She is so pretty that he is struck by her beauty. At that moment, he understands that love and desire of beauty should not be the source of shame. Thereby, he decides to break down with the constraints imposed by his family, his nation and his religion Stephen moves to the university and makes friendships especially with a young man called Gauly. And while having conversations with his friends, he starts to formulate his art theories. He is dependent on them on the one hand and seeks to have an independent existence on the other hand. He becomes determined to liberate himself from his family and his friends' expectations and all the limiting pressures.

Finally, he decides to leave Ireland to escape them.

He hopes to build himself wings on taking his namesake the mythical Daedalus as an example.

2- Analysis:

2-1- A literary study of portrait of The Artist as a Young Man

A Portrait of the Artist as a young man is one of the first examples in English literature of a novel using extensively the stream of consciousness which is a narrative technique used by the author to represent the fluid and eruptive nature of human thought.

The narrative is situated in the interior life of a character rather than from the perspective of an objective third-person narration.

James Joyce was inspired by the French novel: *Les Lauriers sont coupés*? To create his own style of stream of consciousness. The opening section of the novel is in stream of consciousness with a child protagonist. The novel is also characterized by an evolving narration voice when the protagonist matures. Despite many sections of the novel are narrated in direct style, long passages sustaining a complex and difficult language are written in attempt to approximate human thought workings. A wide range of styles is involved in the book. There are lush and intricate passages, direct style narrated sections and highly experimental ones. The close is very simply done. The diversity of writing styles of the novel helped in making it enjoyable to read.

2-2- Style:

The third person narrative is mixed with free indirect speech in the novel. Moreover, the novel is mainly written in a third-person narrative with minimal dialogue until the final chapter. In addition dialogue intensive scenes-involving alternatively Stephen, Davin and Granly are included. First person narrative is used for Stephen's diary entries in the last pages of the novel, probably because Stephen has finally found his own voice and is not ready to absorb other's stories. [29] The free indirect style is used to show Stephen's intellectual development from his increasing independence and ultimate exile from Ireland.

Similarly to the progression of the style of the work through its five chapters, Stephen's complexity of language and ability to understand the world around him, gradually increase. The first pages of the novel reveal Stephen's stirrings of consciousness when being a child. In this work, Joyce used language to describe indirectly the

protagonist's mind and the events' subjective effect on his life. The written style interesting for Joyce's omission quotation marks. Thus, a dialogue is indicated by beginning a paragraph with a dash.

2-3- Critical Evaluation:

A portrait of the Artist as a young man is picture of highly condensed naturalism and symbolism and the mythological structure, interior monologues and stream-of-consciousness style. The novel begins with Stephen's memories of his childhood told in a childlike language and ends with decision to leave Dublin seeking an artistic development.

A portrait of The Artist as a Young Man represents the life of an innocent idealistic youth having a sense of trust in his elders and who is brought to recognize that the world is flawed and imperfect unjust and disharmonious. This fact is explicitly seen at home, at school, at the past and present history of his country.

However, he does not see any shortcomings in himself because of his pride. In the second part of the novel, he becomes involved in relations with prostitutes. In the third portion, in the excesses of penitent piety which eventually disgust him. In the fourth portion, he becomes involved in the intellectual pride. In the final portion of the novel, he develops his aesthetic theory of the epiphany.

Joyce's technical skill is exhibited through the series of interwoven recurrent symbols of the novel. For instance, the rose which is associated with women, love and creativity.

Also, water is found int most part of the novel. It can be the water that drowns and brings death, or the water that gives life, symbolic of renewal or escape by sea. The central themes of novel-such as alienation, isolation rejection, betrayal, the Fall, the search for

father-as amazingly developed. Therefore, Joyce's treatment- of life of humans moves from fall to redemption, from isolation and alienation to acceptance. Joyce has emphasized the importance of the word: "Young" in both the title and the conclusion, in the form of Stephen's diary exhibiting his own perceptions, words and style.

Finally, the reader realizes that Stephen's epiphanies, have failed and that his important triumph is complicated by important Losses and sacrifices.

3- Finding one's true Path in life and Stephen's research for identity

A portrait of the artist as a young man embodies a bildungsroman. i.e. in German.

A story of the education and intellectual growth of a young man. More exactly, it is a Künstlerroman or an "artist novel" which describes the phases of writer's or an artist's growing up to maturity.

Living in Roman catholic Ireland, Stephen Dedalus has to draw his own model of life without following the pattern imposed by his family, religion or culture. Being a boy, Stephen attends two Jesuit schools Clongowes wood College and Behedere College which indiscriminate him with catholic faith so much that he it looks that he is destined to have a career in the Church. As a result of being guilty and ashamed because of visiting some prostitutes, he studies hard and shows excessive piety. However, Stephen is not born to be a priest, but to be a writer. Although, he is a boy, he has the power of language. So, Whenever, he imagines the Church Bell Tolling, he repeats the words of a song that he has been taught: " Bury me in the old Church Yard". A tremor passed over his body. How sad and how beautiful! He wanted to cry quietly but not for himself; for the words, so beautiful and sad, like music" (p.22). Thus, he has a great sensitivity to words. Yet undeveloped, sentimental but present.

Concerning his career, Stephen is conscious of the fact that he confronts a lot of pressures about shaping his life such as: being a good gentleman, a loyal catholic and devoting himself to the revival of Ireland. But all this was worthless for him. “He gave them ear only for a time but he was happy only when he was far from them, beyond their call, alone or in the company of phantasmal comrades” (p89). Stephen has not an exact idea about what he has to do in his life , but shows some independence from the others’ expectations.

Moreover, he feels some inner realities that he cannot be articulated. While he is at Belvedere, he discovers that “Besides the savage desire within him to realize the enormities which he brooded or nothing was sacred” (p.105). When being a student at University College in Dublin, Stephen realize his destiny which appears in rejecting the Church and loosing religious faith. His mother is disappointed and expects him to follow her conventional piety, but he never does. Thus, they become strangers. Stephen disturbed by his friends’ pressures to be involved in political issues, he shows no interest in Irish nationalism.

However, he has a low opinion of the Irish because they are easily politically dominated by the English and spiritually dominated by the Catholic Church whose authority is based in Rome. Stephen, understands that, he must struggle as an independent spirit to make his artistic instincts true. He rejects everything presented for him by his family culture and religion. He wants to create something from his own experience. He decides to resist to any other influence which may push him away from his true calling.

Additionally, he is ready to exile himself and live a lonely life as long as he can reach his artistic vision. His aim is “” to discover the mode of life or of art whereby (his) spirit could express itself in unfettered. Freedom “(p.267)

According to Joyce's celebrated biographer, Richard Ellman, Joyce hoped that his portrait would be an autobiographical novel, "turning his life into fiction". While scholars stand against the fact that his life influences his fictional narrative, most of them agree that Stephen Daedalus is both the protagonist of the novel and the person behind which Joyce paints his fictional "portrait" of the "artist" and of the "young man".

Most of the people and the situations have been presented in the form of satire, and this technique is selected in order to show the difference between an artist's life and the others one.

Through the particular experiences of Stephen Daedalus, the reader learns how the artist's perceptions towards his surroundings, as well as his views on faith, family and country conflict with those imposed on him by society that is why, he feels alienated from his society therefore, this feeling is miss understood by others to be the prideful attitude of an egoist. Thus, the artist feels increasingly a certain painful social alienation.

Moreover, he feels confused with his natural maturing sexual urges despite being intelligent, sensitive, and eloquent, Stephen has also the universal emotions of experienced in during adolescence such as the feelings of urgent sexuality, self-doubt and insecurity all these feeling are revealed by Joyce through a narrative technique called: stream-of-consciousness. The reader is taken in both the conscious mind and the sub-conscious mind, depicting both the subjective and the objective realities of a situation, in Stephen's case, he explores the depths of human heart.

The most part of the novel is narrated in the limited omniscient point of view and it progresses from the lyrical and epical modes of expression to the dramatic mode of expression "modes of expressions" are Stephen's own terms. The reader shares with Stephen the pain and pleasures of adolescence, as well as the exciting experiences of

intellectual sexual . and spiritual discoveries. Joyce borrowed a word from the catholic faith in order to show Stephen's aesthetic experiences when , he suddenly discovers “ the essential nature of a thing “ this is called : a moment of profound revelation Joyce , Joyce called it moment of epiphany “.

Some of Stephen 's epiphanies are the result of his acute sensory awareness which he records through his huge use of imagery. In the novel , the writer emphasizes repeated Patens of sounds , remembrances of tastes , touches and smells because Stephen's eyesight is weak in this way he uses the variable motif method of narration in which recurrent images such as : hot/cold .wet /dry . and light/dark are recorded . and in order to identity Stephen 's basic conflict and important events in his life Joyce uses dramatic irony.

Although the novel includes many themes such as alienation and betrayal. Joyce admits – according to Ellman that its main theme is “The portrait of the renegade Catholic artists as hero”. Though it is clearly noticed that Stephen likewise Joyce wants to escape the bonds of Irish nationalism and Catholicism.

It's noticed that the author's life is related to the novel's thematic development existing in the hero's name Stephen Deadalus which has a big significance in both Greek and Christian myths. In Christianity, Stephen represents the Christian martyr who was persecuted for faith reasons. Whereas in Greek myth, Deadalus represents an architect who was asked to elaborate a labyrinth to confine a monstrous. But, his bad luck caused him to be imprisoned in it. Thus, he was obliged to contrive an ingenious escape. That is why a lot of imagery and symbolism pervaded the novel. Therefore, Stephen like Deadalus, sought a means of escape from the labyrinth of Dublin that disturbed him with its cultural and spiritual restraints. At the end of the novel, Stephen is imaginatively souring from Ireland toward a future artistic freedom.

The hero of Joyce's novel lives many experiences to find his true identity. Joyce revealed the inner emotions. The thoughts and the psychological development of his hero through the stream of consciousness technique Stephen's development to find his own way in the Irish society is based on many factors like his name, his father, religion and politics.

As "Lameson" said, "human consciousness...[is] not timeless and every where essentially same, but rather situation specific and historically produced".

4- Stephen and his way towards Exile:

Many things change from the beginning of the novel till the end: Birds the eagles symbolize fear and punishment at the beginning, but after they become a source of freedom and beauty.

They are his single way of escape water when running down a drain was a source of dirt, it becomes a source of life and creativity through which Stephen will escape to meet his destiny and his identity. Later, he realizes that it is both a source of death and life. It is a source of death as happened in the legend when he flew over it and got safe.

Every time, he sees water, Stephen remembers art and self-discovery. Thus, to Stephen, water symbolize his reborn. Therefore, the whole novel represents Stephen's self-discovery. The two first chapters are devoted to the discovery of his own body and environment and the other chapters for the discovery of his artistic side and decision of leaving Ireland.

Stephen's classmates call him with the Greek name Stephanoumenos. This strange call leads him to exile. He triumphantly rejects Ireland and the priesthood life for the art priest hood, he hears a boy crying: "I'm drowned". He remembers the son of Deadalus

who disobeyed his father and escaped them drowned. He realizes that he may meet the same destiny, too.

Another great moment of revelation from self-doubt to self-discovery appears when Stephen sees a girl with a sea-bird beauty that reminds him again to cross the sea with his wings like Daedalus towards exile. He also remembers the Egyptian God of writers. Who has a head of a bird-that reminds him of escape. Thus, Stephen's self-discovery may be shown through his eyes. This discovery is the result of series of experiences lived by Stephen the fearful and the bold, the insecure, the romantic and the realistic, the shy and the one who meets prostitutes.

Using art, Stephen seeks an inner, individual and social liberty. Thus, he isolates himself from the world of outside full of problems. The notion of self-research and self-discovery is reflected by the title of the novel which means that the protagonist is not completely formed. Joyce did not name his novel "the portrait", but "a portrait" because it represents only one side of the artist. Thus, it is merely a beginning of a new Irish identity.

Stephen Daedalus discovered himself through series of experiences including sexuality, religion, family and nationalism. At the end, he realizes that he is an artist and can not be someone else. He is guided by epiphanies. For instance, he changes his mind about priesthood due to the scene of the bridge. The second epiphany consists in being called by a Greek name and meeting a girl who looks like a bird which reminds him of escape and art.

5- Comparing the "Dead" "And A Portrait of the artist as a Young Man":

As it noted by one critic in the "Dead", "The world of constant figures has become one of the forces that, in relation to each Enstein's insight into Joyce's technique in Portrait

is:” Each section Contains significant ‘timeless’ moments in the life of the artist, selected from a lifetime of events. The reader’s attention traces the line of the curve from one point to the next until the complete curve is defined... Both he [the artist] and the reader became completely aware of the landscape of his soul and the nature of it”. (103)

In both “The Dead” and “A Portrait of The artist as a Young Man, James created characters and setting infused with liminality while many critics have discussed some temporal and special qualities of Joyce’s works, others focused on the theme of liminality as relating to Joyce’s presentation of the artist’s development.

Conclusion:

Finally, Stephen realizes that he is an artist when he goes home and succeeds in writing a whole poem Vissanesso. Moreover, he understands that he has to escape using words when he sees birds passing by at the university. Nevertheless, he wonders if escape augurs good or evil when they make unpleasant cries.

Thereby, the end of the novel represents the beginning of Stephen’s self-discovery through art and a research for an Irish identity during his journey.

General Conclusion

GENERAL CONCLUSION

As we have seen through this research “Identity Trouble in “The Dead” and “ A portrait of The Artist as a Young Man” leads to self-discovery. Thanks to Joyce’s technique, the stream of consciousness, we have seen the development of ‘Stephen’s mind and thoughts as well as Gabriel James Joyce used the first person narration in order to let the readers know more about “Stephen” and Gabriel” the protagonists of the two stories and the third person narrator to reflect the Irish society and how the surrounding people see them.

Moreover, we have followed the development of Stephen and how he rejects his family commitment, religions deviation and political involvement. Similarly , Gabriel tries to connect with both the dead and the living after his break down with society and his nation.

As soon as Stephen understands the meaning of the name Deadalus, he uses his creativity to find his way cut from Ireland. He wants to be Deadalus the father in the Greek myth because this person represents for him the key of his identity and not a loss of identity. He uses his run to fly out of Ireland: his writing creativity and escape towards Europe.

He considers exile as a source of rebirth for the Irish Identity. Although he is not sure whether he will succeed or fail, but he engages in his project. The issue of identity is significant because individuals and nations are identified differently. The end of the novel exhibits the loneliness of Stephen’s soul although he can not be cut of his surrounding because he is the result of his race. Similarly, Gabriel, the protagonist of “the Dead” seems to be isolated and alienated, but in fact he is not because he tries to connect with others.

The sense of loss of identity is not the problem of only Irish people, but the issue of almost all colonized people throughout the world.

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