

BENEATH THE SURFACE: A PSYCHOANALYTICAL READING OF THE NOVEL WE AND DAKNESS AT NOON

Darshana Bhoi, Dr. Kunjal Mehta

Research Scholar, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat.

Mo. 8849449672

Email. Darshanabhoi83322@gmail. Com

Assistant Professor Agrwal Vidhya Vihar English Medium College Vesu, Surat.

Mo.8511099806

Email: kunjal.lotwala@gmail.com

Abstract

The present paper aims at showing the relation between literature and psychology. Literature can be studied through different disciplinary approaches like history, sociology, but this approach is very scientific which focuses not only on the emergence of literature but its relation with that of the psychological process too. while an author writes the work of art what sort of process takes place for the sack of creation of literature that is going to be examine. The characters from the novels of Yevgeny Zamyatin, Arthur Koestler would be taken as an example of psychological literature. What leads the authors to create the neurotic characters would be consider as the major study as the psychological process for the creation of literature.

The paper attempts to study literature through psychological lens. It would not just study the characters of the novels but the authors too. since author creates the character though his mental process and the character which is being created is also engages into the psychological process.

Key words: Interdisciplinary, Psychoanalysis, Ideologies, dream, Pieta.

INTRODUCTION

As Coleridge has given the concept of two types of imagination in his *Biographia Literaria* "The Imagination then I consider either as primary, or secondary. The primary Imagination I hold to be the living power and prime agent of all human perception, and as a repetition in the finite mind of the eternal act of creation in the infinite I AM. The secondary Imagination I consider as an echo of the former, co-existing with the conscious will, yet still as identical with the primary in the kind of its agency, and differing only in degree, and in the mode of its operation" (Coleridge. 172)

Coleridge's view of primary and secondary imagination interprets the function of mind, in visualizing images Coleridge considers primary imagination as an agent of all human perception however, secondary imagination plays the role in the creation of literature, as a creative writer possess it.

Literature is engaged in the psychological process since it is engaged in dealing with thoughts, imagination, emotions which are expressed by an author of the work of art. It not just engages author into the thinking process but to the character of the author too as the author creates the characters. Whatever sort of work of art reader reads he/she engages himself/herself into the psychological process while reading if the character is neurotic. The process like stream of consciousness plays supportive role in engaging the reader to read the thoughts of the characters. What leads the character to behave in an abnormal way while this issue gets the attention at that time literature fixes its relation with psychology. This way literature gets its touch with psychology.

Interrelation of psychology and literature

Psychology is a sort of discipline which studies the 'mind' of an individual, it indulges in the scientific explanation of the behavior of the character. Before that the task of fabrication of literature takes place. While writing the work of art author writes it with his/her understanding. While writing the work of art the psychological process takes place and, that takes place in the form of language. The creation generates out of the thinking and imagination of the author. The material for the work of art he gets from his own perceptive ability of the world. Freud argues, that writer is not mad rather unsatisfied. And this discontent came out of the unfulfilled desires, wishes which are there in the unconscious mind. These unsatisfied wishes become the material for the creative writer. Generally, art is a kind of expression of the ideas, feelings, imagination which are there in the mind of the individua. Freud in his essay. "Creative writers and Day-Dreaming" "From what sources that strange being, the creative writer draws his material, and how he manages to make such an impression on us with it and to arouse in us emotions of which, perhaps, we had not even thought ourselves capable. Our interest is only heightened the more by the explanation, or none that is satisfactory; and it is not at

all weakened by our knowledge that not even the clearest insight into the determinants of his choice of material and into the nature of the art of creating imaginative form will ever help to make creative writers of us." (147)

While literature is written in the form of language it takes the time to even formulate the language as it is the process of mind. The way reading process takes place it as well takes time in understanding the language. The particular literature which is written takes time because the major role played by various parts of brain. i.e. while writing a literary work an author images, thinks and then formulated.

What does Psychoanalysis mean?

Psychoanalytical approach is evolved and further taken into consideration by Sigmund Freud. "psychoanalysis is medical procedure which aims at the cure of certain forms of the nervous disease by psychological technique." (28) the approach deals with the conflicts of the human being. The enquiry happens with the conscious and unconscious phenomenon of mind. Like the characters which are created by the authors are dealing with the conflict. Psychoanalytical approach deals with the inner persona of an individual and subject to analyze the conflicts of the human mind.

Psychoanalysis of the novel *WE*

Yevgeny Zamyatin's novel *We* deals with the character like D-503 who represents Zamyatin himself. D-503 is more engaged in the sexual process as he feels love towards I-330 which leads, him towards being informal. He doesn't remain faithful to the ideologies of the one state, he was driven by id that is to say his pleasure principle, his character is subject to be psychanalyses, he is keeping the records however, he is more engaged in getting sexual pleasure which engages him in more informal activities. Freud in his book *on sexuality* has argued that "The normal sexual aim is regarded as being the union of the genitals in the act known as copulation, which leads to a release of the sexual tension and temporary extinction of the sexual instinct- a satisfaction analogous to the sating of hunger." (52-53) Zamyatin has depicted such characters like I-330 who is engaged in the rebellious wishes and wants to destroy the one state. In order to fulfill her desire to seize the one as she is the member of Mephi, she is engaged in trapping D-503. The sexual process is based on the pink ticket sanction sex. The depiction of the desire of sex is too much portrayed by Zamyatin O-90 who is desperate to have sex to be a mother. Though she is too short her repressed desire to be a mother leads her towards more sexual desire. "Dear O! It always seems to me that she looks exactly like her name: about ten centimetres shorter than the Maternal Norm, and therefore carved in the round, all of her, with that pink O, her mouth, open to meet every word I say. And also, that round, plump fold on her wrist, like a baby's." (4)

The one state considers dreaming as a mental illness, however, the unconscious mind, is displaying its repressed desires of dreaming as in the unconscious mind the concept of not dreaming is located.

"I have never dreamed before. They say that with the ancients dreaming was a perfectly ordinary, normal occurrence. But of course, their whole was a dreadful whirling carousel- green, orange, Buddhas, sap. We, however, know that dreams are a serious psychic disease" (32) Zamyatin's examination of the conscious and unconscious phenomenon rose the novel's psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis of the novel *Darkness at noon*

Koestler's account of the conscious and unconscious events of Rubashov's life explores the psychoanalytical reading of the novel *Darkness at noon*. His character Rubashov's psychological travel is inviting readers more towards the psychoanalytical reading of the mind of the character Rubashov. Koestler has selected prison cell as a location for Rubashov, where he recalls the life that once upon a time he was living for party. The aspects which are depicted by Koestler like the dreams of Rubashov in prison cell depicts his repressed anxiety of arrest. "He dreamed, as always, that there was a hammering on his door, and that their men stood outside, waiting to arrest him." (10) The moment of his arrest makes his unconscious mind engaged in the concept of dreaming, as his mind is filled with the conflicts that are going on in his life that engages the reader in the more psychoanalytical reading. When he stays in Prison cell he contemplates about the past life, 1933 was the time when he went to 'Pieta' art Gallery His memory is too much stuck with the images of the past life which makes his life 'Id' 'ego' and 'Super ego' driven, as he thinks that he has betrayed people, arouses the feeling of morality. "Pieta... The picture gallery of a town in the southern Germany on a Monday afternoon. There was not a soul in the place, save, for Rubashov and the young man whom he had come to meet, their conversation took place on a round plush sofa in the middle of an empty room, the walls of which were hung with tons of heavy female flesh by the Flemish masters. It was in the year 1933, during the first months of terror, shortly before Rubashov's arrest." (28)

Now he understood that he was living his life under the false hallucination, of the loyalty of the party, however, he understood the intentions of the party when he was arrested by the officers. He was arrested and, now he is in prison cell, an isolated being. While thinking about 'I' means his own existence, which symbolizes that he feels guilty about the life that he has lived. The method by which we strengthen the weakened ego has a starting -point an extending of its self-knowledge" (Freud. 473) over the course of the novel he does the realization of his existence, which conveys that the life that he lived before was having its connection with the

party ideology. Rubashov recalls his sexual encounter with the girl Arlova, reminds him, his fraud. Thus, Koestler's depiction of the psychological account subject to psychoanalysis of Rubashov's life.

CONCLUSION

As Freud has analyzed that 'id', 'ego', and 'super ego' play vital role in the analysis of the personality, of an individual. Zamyatin's account of the novel *WE* makes alive the impression of conscious and unconscious phenomenon in his life, his characters are having the characteristic features which are to be analyze, Koestler's depiction of psychological journey within the space of Rubashov's mind leads to dealing with psychoanalysis.

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