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**Psychoanalysis in Literature: A Study of Oedipus Complex in D.H
Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers* (1913)**

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the Requirements for The Master's Degree in Literature and Civilisation*

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Dedication

In the memory of my father (May God have mercy on his soul and that paradise will be his eternal dwelling).

To my dear mother for her patience and tenderfulness .I wish her a healthy life.

My dearest brothers and sisters.

My dearest friends BOUDIA Mohamed Amine, Abdelhadi.

Souad BENDAHA

Dedication

I would like to dedicate my humble effort to :

My loving Mother God bless her.

My Father for being my first teacher.

My beloved sisters : Soumia & Amel.

My dearest cousins : Zineb, Asma, Karima & Sihem.

My dearest friends : Nadia, Bouchra, Fatna & Souad.

You have been my inspiration, thank you.

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Abstract

The present dissertation seeks to show the relevance and the significance of the psychoanalytical approach in literature. From this perspective, it attempts to provide an explanation of the Oedipus complex in D.H. Lawrence's novel *Sons and Lovers* (1913). Based on the Freudian psychoanalytical theory, the present qualitative research suggests an in-depth explanation of the major causes of such a psychological complex in the novel with a particular focus on the psychological development of the Major character Paul Morel. The findings of the study reveal that the Oedipus complex in Paul is attributed to many reasons, particularly social, family and personal reasons. Therefore, a relevant analysis of these factors has been provided to achieve a better understanding of this complex.

Key words: Psychoanalysis, literature, D.H. Lawrence, *Sons and Lovers*, Oedipus complex, Freudian approach, causes.

Table of Contents

Dedication.....	I
Dedication.....	II
Acknowledgements.....	III
Abstract.....	IV
Table of Contents.....	V
General Introduction	1

Chapter One

Psychoanalysis in Literature

1.1 Introduction	6
1.2 Psychoanalysis and Literature	6
1.3 The Freudian Approach.....	09
1.3.1 Topography of the Mind	13
1.3.2 Structural Model of the Mind	15
1.3.3 The Oedipus Complex	17
1.4. Conclusion	21

Chapter Two

Oedipus Complex in Sons and Lovers

2.1 Introduction	24
2.2 Historical Background.....	24
2.3 Biography of D.H Lawrence	25
2.4 Summary of Plot.....	27
2.5 Reasons of Oedipus Complex in the Novel.....	30
2.5.1 Social Background Reasons	31
2.5.2 Personal Reasons.....	34
2.5.3 Family Reasons	37
2.6 Conclusion	41

General Conclusion 42
BIBLIOGRAPHY 44

General Introduction

General Introduction

Psychoanalysis is defined as a discipline devoted to the study of psychic life aiming to cure diseases of the soul and the disorders of the nervous system. It is a theory of personality organisation. This psychological interpretation became one of the mechanisms for the hidden meaning of literature text, which is of central importance to literature.

The theories and practices of Sigmund Freud provided the basis for Psychoanalysis criticism in literature. Therefore, the psychological analysis has become tightly linked with literature. The significance of Freud's theory in literature is due to its invaluable role in unveiling the human psyche.

The theory of the Oedipus complex has been for long a subject of heated debate, particularly in the 20th century. D.H Lawrence's novel "*Sons and Lovers*" (1913) is but an instance of how this psychic phenomenon is reflected in literature.

Oedipus's name has been borrowed from the classic story of the myth of the Greek Oedipus, the mythical and the tragic king of Thebes. He was the son of Laius and Jocasta. He accidentally killed his father and married his mother (Webster's dictionary, 1992). When the infant Oedipus was abandoned, he was found by a shepherd who gave him to king Polybus and queen Merope Corinth, and raised to adulthood through his original hometown, Oedipus killed Laius in a roadside without knowing who he was and went on to marry Jocasta.

Lawrence wrote his famous novel *Sons and Lovers* in 1913 ; many critics and psychologists considered it a study of the sexual dynamics of a son's love for his mother. Thus, the novel is one of Lawrence's best novels. It is not only a great realistic work, depicting the miserable life of British miners, but also a successful psychoanalytical work with an illustration of the beginning of the Oedipus complex. Therefore, the present research seeks to answer the following questions :

1. What is the significance of psychoanalysis in literature?
2. What are the main factors and reasons behind the Oedipus complex in the major character Paul Morel?

The present research presupposes that the psychoanalytic approach is significant in attaining solid interpretation of literature. It is also hypothesised that hosts of reasons

are involved in the formation of the Oedipus complex in the major character of the novel.

The approach selected for this research is the psychological approach, which is a method based on the study of literary works to know the patterns and psychological models that exist, and linking the characters in the literary works and the personality of the writer. The writer may drop his character on the personality of the characters of his story.

The structure of this research is divided into two main chapters. The first one presents an account on the significance of psychoanalysis in literature with a particular focus on the Freudian approach which envelopes the most important element of the present study, i.e.the Oedipus complex. The second chapter is practical as it seeks to show the major reasons that led the Paul Morel to develop this complex. Such reasons and factors are insightfully debated.

Chapter One
Psychoanalysis in Literature

Contents

1.1 Introduction	6
1. 2 Psychoanalysis and Literature	6
1.3 The Freudian Approach.....	09
1.3.1 Topography of the Mind	13
I.3.2 Structural Model of the Mind	15
1.3.3 The Oedipus Complex	17
1.4. Conclusion	21

1.1 Introduction

It is common knowledge that to achieve a sound reading and a solid literary judgment, the reader has to bring into play a set of theories that allow him/her to dive deeper in the meaning of any text. Because the present work is related to a psychoanalytic analysis of literature, the present chapter will review how the psychological behaviour of the individual is formed in addition to the introduction of psychoanalysis and literature as well as how the structure and the topography of the mind are formed. Most importantly, Freud's Psychoanalytical approach will be dealing with a particular focus on the concept of the Oedipus Complex.

1.2 Psychoanalysis and Literature

Psychoanalysis is a theory of the human psyche and a therapeutic exercise at the same time. It has techniques related to the study of the unconscious mind, which together form a method of treatment for mental-health disorders; it is a speech therapy based on a free-fall approach, according to its basic rule, it is encouraged the patient has to express all thoughts to his mind without restrictions as to the context, fitness or feelings of shame guilt or other, by accepting this rule. Freud (1920) stated that

Psychoanalysis is a method of treating nervous patients medically And just at this point to illustrate how the procedure in this field is precisely the reverse of that which is the rule in medicine. Usually when we introduce a patient to a medical technique which is strange to him we minimize its difficulties and give him confident promises concerning the result of the treatment (p.1).

The patient's thinking process can create sudden links and detection of consciousness from links to the desires and defenses that are difficult to manage. Thus, this lead to the unconscious roots of conflicts that werenot available for the solution in the past which makes the transition encounter, by listening to these links (Freud, 1905).

According to Monte (1977), Psychoanalytic theories presuppose the existence of unconscious inner states that stimulate public actions of the individual, analysts succumb to a similar intellectual process called free floating attention , he follows

what the patient says and notes at the same time the process of self-healing as if sometimes in a dream of vigilance eminent through the opposite conversion . Thus, the integration of these different information into an internal process of the analyst contributes to the molding of cases of conversion and reverse conversion that eventually combine to form a case, a new comprehensive unconscious fruit of asthmatic fruits is tested by the analyst and the patient himself, and with the help of interventions, the analyst creates a new understanding of the suffering of the patient. So the application this frequent awareness of many similar situations where a similar type of conflict emerges, is the process of action through which the patient's ability to manage the thinking process that drives his struggles is enhanced. Thus, resolving or understanding these conflicts frees the patient's mind from old constraints and allows for new opportunities.

The areas of use of both psychological analysis and psychological treatment are for people who suffer from daily psychological problems and repeated that hinder their ability to taste happiness with each of their partners, families and friends. Thus, prevent them from achieving success and shine in their work. Anxiety and depression are often indicators of internal conflict. Hossain's (2017) stated that

Psychoanalysis is one of the modern theories that are used in English literature It is a theory that is regarded as a theory of personality organization and the dynamics of personality that guides psychoanalysis, It is known that the closet connection between literature and psychoanalysis has always been deployed by the academic field of literary criticism or literary theory (p.1).

This creates difficulties in relationships and, if not addressed, may affect markedly on personal, professional skills.It is often difficult to reach the deep roots of these problems through normal unconsciousness, and this cannot be solved without psychotherapy, so the process of psychoanalysis enhances the patient's ability to manage the thinking process that drives his struggles. Thus, resolving or understanding these conflicts frees the patient's mind from old constraints and allows for new opportunities (Paris, 1974).

Since the inception of psychoanalysis, the field has shown a strong set of links to literature, which can be called a mutual magic. Literary criticism, in its academic form,

is a basic rule in addition to being the main intermediary between the two disciplines where one can find the overlap of three areas of psychoanalysis and literature as well as literary criticism. It can be said that there is harmony between these three areas in how to use each other in distinctive ways, In this area, we find that psychoanalysis has a great role in explaining the literature and the development of its use by several famous writers, especially Lawrence in his famous novel *Sons and Lovers*, *The Sound and the Fury* by William Faulkner, and *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare (Freud, 1913).

One aspect of psychoanalysis with literature is based on the assumption that each speech hides a symptom, and literature shows all kinds of symptoms on which a person's behavior is built (Lacan, 1997).

So the literature is often used as an ideal source or model for psychoanalytic concepts. Literary criticism sought to use the theory of psychoanalysis to explain literature, and vice versa, since literature also sought and still seeks to exploit psychoanalysis for creative purpose (Lacan, 1997).

On the other hand human behavior can be defined as the response of individuals to internal and external stimuli. Thus, it refers to a group of every physical act and feelings marked by the individual, as well as the human race, human behavior is the capacity of mental, physical, emotional and social activities that have passed through the five stages of human life - prenatal, infant, childhood, adolescence and puberty, human behavior can be experienced throughout the entire individual's life (Adler, 1870-1937). They include the way they behave based on different factors such as heredity, social norms basic faith and attitude, the behavior is influenced by certain attributes for each individual, different behavior is acceptable or unacceptable in different societies and cultures (Lacan, 1997).

Freud (1921) suggested that “a reaction from the over-estimation of the quality of consciousness becomes the indispensable preliminary condition for any correct insight into the behavior of psychic” (p.224).

An individual's behavior can be shaped by his religion and philosophy, which forms his way of thinking which in turn leads to different human behaviors. Positions can be defined as the degree to which a person has a positive or unfavorable

assessment of the behavior in question. Thus, the individual's position is in itself the basis for a reflection of the behavior he will portray in specific situations. Thus, human behavior is heavily influenced by the situations we encounter daily (Freud, 1923). In addition, behavioral communication is a psychological construct that influences individual differences in expressing the needs of feelings and thoughts. Communication refers specifically to the tendency of people to express feelings, needs and ideas through indirect messages and behavioral effects (Monte, 1977). In addition to assuming that attitudes play an important role in human behavior theory as the fundamental link between what people think and what they do, a response is formed to acquire certain beliefs. People may acquire beliefs on the basis of direct observation information from external sources, or through various inferences. Most people carry positive and negative beliefs about an object. (East, 1990).

1.3 The Freudian Approach

Freud was originally an Austrian medical man. He was focusing on his study on the treatment of patients in a clinic. His total devotion to psychology has made him aware of and observes the mental illnesses of his patients. Gradually, he was more interested in the study of psychology, especially psychology of the unconscious mind (Hossain, 2017).

Freud worked with patients with Hysteria, and realized that the symptoms they were experiencing embodied a hidden and clear meaning at the same time. It was discovered over time that all neurological symptoms were carrying psychotropic content; unconsciously this led to the development of "speech therapy" which revolutionized the interaction between patient and therapist.

Freud (1920) said

In the surgical department you are made to witness the steps by which one brings relief to the patient and are permitted to attempt to practice them, even in psychiatry, the demonstration affords you, by the patient's changed facial play his manner of speech and his behavior, a wealth of observations which leave far-reaching impressions (p.2).

The analytical discourse has played an important role in the practice of clinical speech therapy, As evidenced by the research conducted in the courses of language and hearing sciences, the questions of the professors on this theory showed that this method is used in speech, fluency, oral and audio interventions. Thus, the aim of this study was to conduct a review of national and international literature linking psychoanalysis and language and hearing sciences. The Speech Therapy Clinic is a special space that allows for the analysis and interpretation of language as a symbolic example of the subjective aspects, that is an area that allows the identification of overlapping contents of the latent subconscious in human communication (Freud, 1920).

Freud (1920) argued that “ If in an important speech or discussion anyone says the opposite of what he means, then that can hardly be explained according to the psychophysiological or the attention theories” (p.14).

Freedom of expression was a matter of importance to Freud for a good reason, the speech itself was and remains the center of psychoanalysis, Freedom of expression benefits people by providing a harmless means of aggression, suggesting that it is preferable to express aggression in words rather than violent acts or to suppress them completely (Hossain.2017).

Freud met his patients six days a week, listen to them every day of the week and with their words while they were lying on the sofa, and encouraged them to express what they thought, Freud argues that out of your vulnerabilities will come your strength. Thus, the verbal inter relationship brought them to their suppressed childhood experiences, as well as desires and introductions led to unconscious conflicts. If these conflicts are brought to the level of awareness they can be analyzed. Thus, resolved this method has become an effective tool for the treatment of the human psyche. This has led to the development of a revolutionary theory of psychoanalysis on the method of self-action, and in recent years has led to joint and comparative studies in the field of new Neuropsychology (Jung, 1875).

Freud's early discoveries led him to identify new and pioneering concepts such as psychosexual growth. He realized that the gradual maturation of physical functions which revolves around sexually stimulating parts such as the mouth, anus and genitals,

is accompanied by pleasures and fears experienced by the child, all of which contribute to structuring the child's psychological development (Paris,1974).

According to Freud (1905), there are three psychosexual growths of child, Oral Stage (0-1 year) In the first stage of personality development sexual desire is first concentrated in the child's mouth , satisfies a lot of putting all sorts of things in his mouth to satisfy sexual desire. Thus, demands identity, it is at this stage of oral life such as sucking, biting, breast feeding, chewing the finger and sucking the thumb. Oral characters are involved in such oral behaviors, especially when they are under stress. Freud (1905) suggested that “ oral stimulation could lead to an oral fixation in later life” (p.5). Anal Stage (1-3 years), in this level sexual desire now turns to the anus, and the child derives his great pleasure from defecation. The child becomes fully aware that he is a person in himself and that his wishes can make him run counter to the demands of the outside world that the ego has evolved. Freud (1905) believed that “ this type of conflict tends to reach its peak in potty training” (p.5). then came Phallic Stage (3 to 5 or 6 years), sensitivity becomes concentrated in the genitals and masturbation in both sexes becomes a new source of pleasure, the child is aware of the anatomical differences between the sexes which raise the conflict between sexual attraction, resentment competitive jealousy and Freud's fear of the Oedipus compound (in boys) and the Electra complex (in girls).

Therefore, these consistent stages of child development are called psychosexual stages as each phase represents the stabilization of sexual instinct, which is largely translated as sexual motivations or instincts in different parts of the body. As the person begins to grow, all areas of the body become important such as potential frustrations for libido or pleasure, or both. Freud believes that life is built around tension and pleasure. Freud (1920) said that “the sexual character is acquired when the genitals begin to play their role ” (p.280).

In addition, Freud shows us that the main reason for the aggravation of tension is the accumulation of sexual instinct or so-called sexual energy, and therefore the secretion of this tension creates happiness and awe of the mind. In describing the development of human personality as psychosexual Freud was supposed to conclude that what develops is the way in which sexual energy accumulates and discharges

during biological maturity, so the use of the term "sexual" by Freud in a very general way means all the interesting actions and important ideas. (Jung, 1875).

Honig (1983) explained that there is a link to the stages of sexual psychology as each stage has a particular conflict, and in this case must resolve it before the individual can progress successfully to the next stage, therefore, in order to solve each of these conflicts should be spent sexual energy and more energy spent at a certain stage, so it becomes one of the most important characteristics of that stage with the individual because they mature psychologically.

The second important discovery of Freud is the transformation and the development of human behaviour which can be described as the tendency of the human soul to look at and interpret new cases the conversion is done when the patient considers the analyst as a parent, allowing him to re-test the conflicts or traumatic shocks he experienced in childhood, as if in a child's relationship with his parents. He suggested that "our therapy does its work by means of changing the unconscious into the conscious, and is effective only in so far as it has the opportunity of bringing about this transformation" (1920, p. 242).

There is another Freudian concept which is Suppression, both Suppression and Repression are said to involve the removal of the mentality content of awareness. However, Repression is generally said to be unconscious, whereas Suppression is said to be conscious, meanings of terms Unconscious and Conscious are open to a variety of interpretations the validity of this distinction is therefore uncertain, so Suppression is the force that keeps dangerous imaginations connected to the unresolved parts of childhood conflicts, suppressed or repressed emotions can lead to the development of psychological and physiological problems (Breuer, 1885). People who do not face difficult conditions such as losing their ability to tolerate anger will face a problem of anxiety, insecurity and helplessness and tend to neglect their wishes because they focus too much on others, for example being unable to say the word "no". People who cannot bear grief will have trouble showing psychological gaps and defects and tend to keep people at a distance, for example, intimacy problems and love (Brenner, 1957). This is not only seen in people seeking treatment, but also people with psychological problems, however, most cultures are not very tolerant with emotions

and prefer rationality and self-control. Therefore, we must learn very quickly to prevent the suppression of our feelings and give them great importance. Which generates within us a positive psychological behavior and a strategy of self-control, the need to distract our attention or keep ourselves busy and working or the continuous pursuit of motivation, on the other hand especially concerning repression, we find that One of Freud's areas of thought which represents a major change in the theoretical approach and that is related to the aim of repression. In his early discussions on repression, Freud focused on painful memories that became inaccessible to consciousness. Sandler accordingly (1997) wrote that

Freud's publications spanned several decades, and, as his psychoanalytic thinking developed, the precise meaning of many of his concepts and terms altered. This rendered much of his later developments in psychoanalytic theory ambiguous, and the situation has not been helped by psychoanalytic writers who have used the same conceptual terms but applied different meanings to them (p. 163).

The quotation above is a convenient summary of the sensitiveness and the complexity of the psychoanalytic trend and its influence on writers and authors who sought to apply its findings in literature.

1.3.1 Topography of the Mind

Freud was the founding father of psychoanalysis, which is the theory that explains human behavior and a way to treat mental illness, in most cases psychoanalysis is known as modern speech therapy. Freud developed the topographical model of the mind, which describes the mind's structure and function of the mind using the iceberg to describe and divide the three levels of the mind (Monte, 1977).

According to Freud (1923), there are three levels of consciousness such as

- **Conscious:** Is a set of mental processes or mental states that are absorbed by the individual and recover at some point, where we see that the person's self-awareness, circumstances, and actions are directly understood and the basis of all knowledge.

- **Preconscious:** There is a transition zone called the subconscious between conscious and unconscious mind. In general, a person is not aware of or familiar with all the information in the pre-conscious stage, so some effort must be made, especially focus, so the person may be able to perceive it.

The subconscious may also refer to the information available for cognitive processing, but it is currently out of consciousness, so preparation is one of the most common forms of treatment.

- **The unconscious mind:** The unconscious mind is the place where all our memories and experiences fall, so memories are suppressed by some trauma or tragedy, so we simply thought that they were forgotten and no longer important to us. The spontaneous thoughts were those memories and experiences that shaped our beliefs and behavior.

As an example to better, understand consciousness when a person has perception for instance, the smell of a rose that he or she is sniffing; this count as consciousness in the sense that this experience entails sensory cilia (Freud, 1923).

Preconscious mind contains those experiences that are not in the center of consciousness, but it can be retrieved with some effort and experiences on the way to suppress (Freud, 1923).

For example, one does not think about the consciousness of his speech, but when he asks, he remembers it easily. Thus, data that cannot be remembered effortlessly is retained at a specific time, but may be remembered later at the subconscious level (Freud, 1923).

As for the unconsciousness, when thinking of the unconscious mind, it may be useful to compare the mind with an iceberg, where we can consider that everything above water is conscious, while the things under water are called the unconscious, think of an iceberg if you can see it completely. We find only a small part of the glacier already visible above the water, as for the things we can not observe from the surface, it can be considered as the vast amount of ice that forms the bulk of the glacier, submerged in the depths of the water (Freud, 1923).

So the things that represent our consciousness are simply "the tip of the iceberg", while the rest of the information outside the conscious consciousness is below the surface while this information may not be accessible to us consciously, but it still has an impact on current behavior (Freud, 1923).

Freud (1923) explained that "Unconscious" describes ideas and such that we possess in our minds but are not aware of, whereas "Subconscious" describes ideas and such that are not at the moment in our conscious but can be easily recalled.

Berg (2003) posited that

We observed that dreams can satisfy both unconscioussensual wishes and the unconscious desire of our social, more importantly on several occasions we made the observation that people are simultaneously subject to unconscious pressure from sensual wishes striving for satisfaction and to unconscious counter-pressure in the form of a repression process pushing these wishes back These observations show that the unconscious is not unifie (p.49).

I.3.2 Structural Model of the Mind

Freud came up with an idea of great and lasting importance. It is the idea that the human soul has more than one side.

Freud's theory (1923) demonstrated that a person's psyche is organized into three parts, the identity, the ego and the superego, all of which develop at different stages of our lives. These three parts are in themselves systems, not parts of the brain.

According to Freud's model of self, identity is the primitive and instinctive part of the mind that contains sexual and aggressive motives and hidden memories, the super-ego acts as a moral conscience, and the ego is the real part that mediates the desires of the super-ego and identity, although each part of the personality includes certain unique features, it reacts to a total formation, and each party offers a relative contribution to the individual's behavior (Freud, 1923).

Rather the function of the ego controls sensory perception, as it sets the memories that make judgments and chooses the possible courses of action. The superego is the perfect ego instrument, the repository of individual standards and values, the location

of conscience, the function that examines the behavior, forever measured by ideal standards, and the house of the mechanism that punishes violations of standards (Freud, 1923).

Freud felt that the subconscious which is part of the mind was not within the reach of direct consciousness. In part, it was a voice as an emptying box for urges, feelings and thoughts associated with anxiety, conflict and pain. These feelings and ideas did not disappear and based on Freud, there is an impact on our actions and conscious awareness. This is where most of Id, Ego and Super ego work (Jung, 1875).

Freud (1923) suggested that the powers motivating men and women are mainly and normally unconscious he therefore divided the human psyche into three parts:

➤ **ID:** It includes all sensory, neurological, emotional, biological, physiological and sexual genes, including instincts. Where it represents the subconscious whether it is suppressed or not. Moreover, they represent the genes of motivations and instincts that are very effective and operate on the principle of pleasure so that in themselves they are the basic motivations (sexual and aggressive), the ego appears in the early stages of development, but disappears quickly and slowly as a result of what may come from Refine and modify behavior. It offers the ego to lose balance because the ego reconciles the demands of the higher ego and ego.

➤ **EGO:** the conscious part of the human psyche, often rational and logical it processes, experiences and operates as a referee or mediator between the id and superego. As such, it allows the desires of the id to be fulfilled in a socially accepted manner.

Or rather, consistent with the sense of awareness and cares about self-preservation and security. The ego views the evolving side of the ego that influences the internal and external realities, which illuminates the human personality and attempts to reconcile the requirements of the ego and superego.

➤ **SUPEREGO:** the moral judgment that functions as an internal censor to repress the urges of the id. It is “outside”, since much of what it tells

us to do or thinks is learned from our parents, our schools, our religious institutions ...etc.

It plays the role of sergeant feeling and represents the power, society and traditions in which instinctive instincts prevail, where the role of the individual in raising the child is demonstrated during the early stages of his life. It is the higher ego that corresponds to what we call conscience where the person with the higher ego tends to perfection instead of pleasure.

In order to better understand this, the ego acts as an intermediary between identity Id and superego. The theory of psychoanalysis goes even further to suggest that a dominant identity Id or superego can have a negative impact on behavior, so the ego is a necessary part of the mind to maintain balance between them. For example, ID may say, "I really want to watch a movie", but the super ego says "no", "you have to study for your exams", the ego may be an intermediate solution, saying "do two hours of study, then watch the movie" (Freud, 1923).

Many of Freud's ideas and theories are tightly connected with aspects of sexuality. Connected to this is his Oedipus Complex (the childhood desire to sleep with the mother and to kill the father). Particularly to explain this idea, Freud referred to sophocle legend Oedipus Rex, in which king Oedipus was destined by fate to eliminate his father and marry his mother, though he did everything to escape the oracle's decree and ultimately he punished himself by blinding when he came to know that he had unwittingly committed both crimes (Sharma, 2017).That what will be dealt with in the next chapter.

I.3.3 The Oedipus Complex

The term "Oedipus Complex" was first introduced by Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory of development in his book *Interpretation of Dreams* (1899). The idea of the Oedipus complex is one of the most well-known theories proposed by Sigmund Freud in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in psychoanalysis.

He has developed many theories focusing on the unconscious mind, the interpretation of dreams, the ego and the superego, as well as giving a great importance to the theory of sexual, psychological development that describes how our character evolves throughout childhood through a series of stages in which life was built around tension and pleasure. Therefore, the high level of tension was caused by the accumulation of sexual instinct or energy with great intensity, on the other hand, all the pleasure of emptying it was the driving force behind our behavior later in life (Safra, 1768).

If these stages are completed well, the result will be a healthy personality free of the psychological contract, but if not, it may lead to stabilization and cannot be avoided unless the conflict is resolved. In order to understand this complex, one must first understand the myth of Oedipus (Boeree, 2006).

Freud (1905) said that

It has justly been said that the Oedipus complex is the nuclear of the neuroses, and constitutes the essential part of their content. It represents the peak of infantile sexuality, which, through its after-effects, exercises a decisive influence on the sexuality of adults. Every new arrival on this planet is faced with the task of mastering the Oedipus complex; anyone who fails to do so falls a victim to neurosis (p.351).

Freud (1923) explained that different members of the sex drive appear at age 5-6 in the organization of the genitals; because the components of the prenatal instincts such as mouth and anus come under reproductive control. The aim of all childish desires in this age is intercourse with a parent of the opposite sex. Thus, the same-sex parent becomes a serious competitor. Berg (2003) wrote that "we are all familiar with Freudian slips; we all know that boys secretly desire their mothers"(p.1).

Oedipus complex deals with the psychological problems of the child, especially in childhood, where the child begins to feel jealous and compete with his father towards his mother. And feels that his mother belongs to him alone and no one can participate in them, which generates a sense of contradiction to his father's jealousy and hatred which develops little by little. In the same psychological, field also (Safra, 1768).

The Oedipus complex in psychoanalysis means that a child, especially a male child, has an unconscious sexual desire for the other sex of the parents and, at the same time,

usually has hostility to the same gender (Sharma, 2017). If it is not resolved normally, it may lead to the inability to have normal sexual relations when a child grows up and becomes a man or a woman. Freud believes that boys have a kind of psychology of loving mother and father's hatred and this from childhood. This kind of psychology gradually disappears with the growth of age. Because of the mother's preference for children, in this area children are born with a sense of tenderness towards their mother and take the mother with their own property at the same time, with regard to the father as their enemy and want to be in the father's position (Boeree, 2006).

The concept is the desire to share sexuality with the parent of the opposite sex resulting in a sense of competition with the father of the same sex and decisive stage in the normal development process (Sharma,2017).

Similarly, the Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary defined the phrase "Oedipus complex" as the positive libidinal feelings that a child develops toward the parent of the opposite sex; and that when unresolved is conceived as a source of adult personality disorder. The Oedipus complex is the psychological node suffered by the male son in childhood can continue until adolescence where he is strongly associated with his mother and is very jealous of the idea that his father close to his mother and feels angry when he sees his father sitting with her.

It is said that the origin of this node dates back to the ancient Greek history "Oedipus Rex", which renders a fortune who told the queen that her child will grow up and kill his father and marry her. This what made her to give the order to the soldiers to kill the child. But one of the soldiers left the child in the farm instead of the killing him. Luckily, a citizen saw and gave him to another family. When he grew up, he began to look for his real parents. In the end, Oedipus entered a city ruled by the queen whom he killed her husband to marry her, and he crowned as king over the city. But the fortune teller tells the villagers that this king is the son of the queen and their marriage is illegitimate and accused Oedipus of killing his father before (Sharma, 2017).

According to Freud (1913), the accidents occurred in the life of Oedipus because of the sexual complexity between Oedipus and his mother. From the concept of this novel he invented the complex Oedipus concept attributed to children aged three to five

years. He believes that human behavior is stimulated by sex or instincts, which in his view are neurotic representative of material needs.

Freud's clinical experience led him to regard sex as more important in the dynamics of self than others needed. We are, after all, social creatures, and sex is the most important social need. Here, we must remember that Freud attaches more importance to sexual desire than anything else (Jung, 1875).

The instincts of life perpetuate an individual's life, since initially it is done by motivating her for food and water, and secondly by stimulating sex. Rather, stimulation is the energy, instinct of life, meaning "gravity" that strengthens our psyches, has called the libido, from the Latin word for "I desire" (Boeree, 2006).

From the previous analysis, it is clear that Freud believed that man was born with some feelings and sensations such as libido, the tendency that means in his view - by a sexy birth man, the child must have sexual desire even when he is in the womb of his mother. This innate sexual predisposition lays the foundation for all other tendencies. However, this claim of Freud has been disproved by a number of modern biological experiments or tests indicate that every tendency or feeling arises from a separate nerve, and that the sex-producing nerve is unable to produce other feelings, similarly The nerves are also not involved in sex production. At the time of birth, the sex-producing nerves are immature and require a certain stage of age to produce sexual feelings (Sharma, 2017). This means that these messages cannot function before blooming youth. However, there are a number of empirical researches, which prove that during childhood, children are free from all kind of sexual feelings or complexities (Jung, 1875).

Freud (1899) thought that our destiny does not move us because it may be us and the reason is that Oracle imposed upon us the same curse before our birth. It is therefore very likely that we can all turn our first sexual campaign towards our mother and that our first hatred is our first fatal wish against our father. Our dreams convince us that this is the case.

1.4. Conclusion

To sum up this chapter, one has to recall the fact that psychoanalysis is a powerful tool in the critical analysis of literary text. In this regard, we conclude that the relationship between psychology and literature has shown that "literature" uses "psychoanalysis" for creative purposes, which in turn enriches the quality and legitimacy of the literary text. Literature can help us change our perception and internal structures. This transformation is good through critique of psychoanalysis, which in turn enables us to explore new possibilities and abilities to read, study and even teach literature. Psychoanalysis is not just a branch of medicine or psychology. That is the reason why its areas of use and objectives are widely found in other disciplines. This theory helps us to understand philosophy, culture, religion and literature.

Chapter Two

Oedipus Complex in Sons and Lovers

Contents

2.1 Introduction	24
2.2 Historical Background.....	24
2.3 Biography of D.H Lawrence	25
2.4 Summary of Plot.....	27
2.5 Reasons of Oedipus Complex in the Novel.....	30
2.5.1 Social Background Reasons	31
2.5.2 Personal Reasons.....	34
2.5.3 Family Reasons	37
2.6 Conclusion.....	41

2.1 Introduction

The second chapter will be essentially devoted to the main concern of the present research. The chapter will first give an account on the Novelist D.H. Lawrence as one of the major twentieth century novelists. It will also deal with the historical background surrounding the production of his famous masterpiece *Sons and Lovers* (1913). The next step constitutes the analysis of the novel with a particular focus on the psychological development of the major character, Paul Morel. In this context, an attempt will be made to locate and deeply explored the reasons and factors that led Paul to develop oedipux complex.

2.2 Historical Background

Lawrence's famous novel lasted twenty-six years where it began in 1885 and ended in 1911, following the outline of Lawrence's own life. During that time, the British miners fought their capitalist bossed to improve their salaries and to provide suitable and safe working conditions. However, given the large fluctuations in demand for coal led to disturbances in the industry's instability, It was common for miner unions to be rewarded with one year's increase and offered with a reduction in salary the following day. As industrialization increased with the impact of the industrial revolution, the gap between the rich and the poor increased. Wherever this gap was more obvious than in the difference between ; how the miners lived and how the owners of the mines lived (Ahmed,2012).

Lawrence's father, whose role was based on Walter Morel, began working in the mines when he was a child at the age of 10. Where the usual week consists of six days during working hours and the day twelve hours, taking advantage of only two paid holidays during the year. So consider the education the only way out of the risk of mining poverty (Saunders, 2012).

The Education Act of 1870, which tried to provide primary education for all children, contributed to the hope of the parents of many working-class children. The act allowed local school boards to impose and collect taxes. However, primary education

was not entirely free until the 1890s, when "internal" schools stopped charging. Before that, parents were expected to pay between one and four pence a week for each child (Sharma, 2017).

At this time, there was a difference between public and private schools. Public schools were more expensive than private schools. As private schools were funded, most of the time by grants provided by companies or institutions. The social class was, and still is intricately linked to education. So that schools not only contributed to provide students with basic skills to get jobs, however, students were offered opportunities to make friends and alliances with other students and their families. In order to obtain admission to the best schools, but the provision of resources and the needs of the student to exploit these incentives and offers by his family (Saunders, 2012).

The acts of education, industrialization and urbanization showed positive results, especially an increase in the provision of positions in skilled and semi-skilled labor available during the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Ahmed, 2012).

Several professional opportunities have emerged in various fields with industrial development, with vocational schools gradually replaced apprenticeship, and semi-professional fields such as photography, bookkeeping and librarianship have emerged providing additional options for those who have the desire or the money to achieve a better life for themselves. There were more opportunities for men. For women especially unmarried women, they have been employed as typists, secretaries, and telephone operators. While Lawrence was attacking the industry because of the loss of humanity's connection to the land, the rural population flocked to cities throughout the 19th century to find ways to work and achieve a better life (Ahmed, 2012).

Furthermore the agricultural depression of the 19th century increased the number of farmers, and by the end of the 20th century more than 80 per cent of Britain's population lived in cities (Sharma, 2017).

2.3 Biography of D.H Lawrence

D. H. Lawrence is one of the most controversial English writers of the 20th century. He was considered one of the "makers" of modern English fiction; Lawrence

considered the human relationship, especially the relationship between men and women, as his main theme. His novels are full of sensual beauty scenes, with lots of natural details (Saunders, 2012).

David Herbert Lawrence was born in 1885 in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, the fourth child of Arthur Lawrence and Lydia Beardsal he was born in the poor mining town of Nottinghamshire. Where he was a prominent student, he received a rare scholarship to the provincial council, enabling him to continue his studies at the Nottingham High School. After working for a short time at the factory, he was able to obtain a teaching certificate and received a career education. D.H.Lawrence was an unconventional thinker who could see beyond the prevailing dogma of the day. For example, he was strongly hostile to the military, and during the national enthusiasm of the First World War made him peaceful and unpopular especially, because he also had a German wife (Saunders, 2012).

His novels are full of sensual beauty scenes, with lots of natural details. His work has become a challenge to traditional ethics. His books are full of ideas and permeate the shadows of the human soul. In his works, Lawrence showed instinctive power in human nature and gave criticism to modern industrial society (Ahmed,2012).

Lawrence's life time was short, but left a lot of controversial and distinctive literary works. There are many descriptions of unconvincing sexual activities in his works which are based on the native English country, but his main goal is to express strong criticism of society. Both social criticism and psychological exploration of characters are the basic characteristics of Lawrence's work. His notable works include *Sons and Lovers*, *The Rainbow*, *Women in Love*, and *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. In this period, many commentators felt that DH Lawrence wasted his talents in producing "pornographic" works he was famous for a few close friends who defended his reputation as a great writer (Saunders, 2012).

However, after his death, opinion changed slowly as people became aware of his contribution to modernist literature and the strong impression his novels left on the reader.

The *Sons and Lovers* (1913), which contains many autobiographical details, is the masterpiece of Lawrence and also his most popular novel, it is considered as one of the most creative novels of the 20th century (Sharma,2017).

2.4 Summary of Plot

Sons and Lovers is one of the most autobiographical novels of D.H. Lawrence in 1910 and published in 1930. The twentieth century in rural England witnessed a major breakdown in morals and taboos on sex, as well as a significant aggravation of behavioral deviations that affect various relationships, whether familial or emotional where society is deteriorating (Sharma,2017).

The novel tells that there was a family called the Morel's in the 20th century that describes the English working class, at the end of the century when the industry began to develop and approach English countryside . The novel takes place in a town similar to the one in which the writer was born, Lawrence himself had an unusually close relationship with his mother, the novel provides a detailed and realistic picture of the difficulties and conflicts that the Morel family faced as a mining family.

The novel shows in its content the relationship between mother and son.Mrs. Gertrude Morel and Paul, her third child. The story itself contains a flashback to the time when Mrs. Morel met Mr Walter at the Christmas party. Who was for years older than her , she was twenty-three years old reserved and thoughtful. As for Mr Walter was twenty-seven good looking, later this relationship resulted in marriage. Their marriage was emotional and enjoyable, but lasted only three months, the story again deals with the total frustration of the married life between Mrs. Morel and the drunk miner who not only failed to realize her bourgeois dream, but also physically and mentally tortures her. With a desire to find fulfillment and family stability ; “ The next christmas they were married, and for three months she was perfectly happy : for six months she was very happy ” (Sons & Lovers,p.17).

As their different expectations in life, Mrs. Morel is a religious, intellectual and educated woman interested in discussing her ideas ;“ she was puritan, like her father, high minded and really stern”(Sons & Lovers,p.16). However, Walter is a miner uneducated and a drunk man, Because of the poor living conditions that Mrs. Morel had experienced in the bottoms of Bestwood. In fact, there was no love between them especially, when she discovered that home furnishing bills were still unpaid.

“ They were the bills of the household furniture, still unpaid. “Look here”, she said at night, after he was washed and had had his dinner. I found these in the pocket of your wedding –coat. Haven’t you settled the bills yet ? no.i haven’t had a chance” (Sons & Lovers,p.18).

In the midst of these poor family situations, Mrs. Morel gives her children a lot of attention and taking care of them ; “ his wife was casting him off, half regretfully, but relentlessly ; casting him off and turning now for love and life to the children” (Sons & Lovers,p.63). Where she replaced all her passion for her children first William then Paul. They were doing well in school because their ambitious mother is pushing them forward ; “ Then her thoughts turned to William. Already he was getting a big boy.already he was top of class, and the master said he was the smartest lad in the school” (Sons & Lovers,p.63-64).

Unfortunately, William moved away from the family and got a job in London to help with the family income. William has been staying in London for a long time and now returns to send his mother a picture of his girlfriend Lily Weston. For him, the mother was not satisfied with what her son was doing. William married, but his mother was not happy because she would have liked her son to achieve other future goals other than marriage. When William died several years later, she broke down, her third child, Arthur went to Grammar school and Annie became a teacher and later got married.

Mrs Morel turned her attention to Paul because she didn’t not want to lose him either. From that moment on, Paul became her only hope in life, and the two began to live for each other, especially. When Mr Walter injured his leg, causing his family's concern and guilt of Mrs. Morel , which started worry about her husband's health but

was guilty as she felt she did not like him as before. Paul was looking for a job and got a job with Thomas Jordan, a manufacturer of surgical appliances.

Paul was in a love relationship with Miriam. Miriam cared about Paul, especially when he was ill and fell in love with him. Paul, however, was still ambivalent about the relationship and the struggle to determine what he felt on the whole. As for Mrs. Morel, showed that she didn't like Miriam, because she believed that her son Paul will be taken from her and remain alone. Paul then admitted that he loved his mother more than Miriam and will never be able to marry her. Which makes him closely associated with his mother and growing, especially after growing up and faded a lot of health. These reasons made Paul cut off his relationship with Miriam, who was still angry at him for his mother's excessive attachment to her, neglecting his relationship with Miriam. Paul has made many visits to Leivers's farm, where he met Clara again, but unfortunately told Edgar, Miriam's brother, that he didn't like Clara because she was too cruel.

Paul confessed that he loved his mother more than Miriam and will not be able to marry her. This made him hugely attached to his mother and became increasingly attached to her, especially since she is now old and not in good health. So he cut off his relationship with Miriam, who was still angry at him for being influenced by his mother Paul continues to visit the Leivers's farm where he later meets Clara again, but, he told Edgar, Miriam's brother, that he didn't like Clara because she is so shameless. He was both attracted to and repelled by Clara's dislike of men. The relationship between Paul and Miriam returned again, recognizing and believing at the same time that the main problem in their relationship was the lack of sexual activity between them. Thus, confessed that he loved her. But suddenly the relationship deteriorates for the second time, When Miriam told him that she felt they were a young couple, Paul interrupted the relationship, and the two became bitter each other.

The most important in the novel is when Paul began to grow up and became an adult in adulthood until his mother died.

Paul's formation of emotional relationships with women, in particular his first sexual relationship with Miriam Leivers, and then with Clara Douz to fulfill his repressed sexual desires but he couldn't marry them, Paul met a Clara's husband,

named Baxter Dawes several times and then fought each other; Paul was injured by Dawes, Paul remained hanging between his love for his mother and his desire to build romantic relationships with other women. Clara asked Paul to return to Miriam and express his love for her again. Miriam met him for dinner, where they appeared happy and loving but for a short time, Miriam proposed Paul to marry her, but unfortunately he refused and showed a contradiction with himself. Suddenly stopped with her and she realized that her soul did not belong to him and that his mother loved her the most. Furthermore, he was unable to find fulfillment and separates himself from everyone and devoted his time to Mrs. Morel during her illness. His relationship with Miriam initially was a very Platonic relationship for years. Mrs. Morel, however, disliked Miriam so Paul eventually left her. In the latter, he felt that he will not be fully able to marry since his mother was still alive. Eventually, Paul discovered that his mother was sick of a tumor. Paul's situation became particularly desperate after his mother's death, which made him always think of putting an end to his life and committing suicide. Clara returned to Sheffield with her husband and completes her life with him forgetting her relationship with Paul. Mr. Morel sold the house and bought a small room with his son Paul in the city. In the end, the novel concluded with Paul's recognition of his eternal love for his mother and he remembered her all his life.

2.5 Reasons of Oedipus Complex in the Novel

Sons and Lovers was published in 1913. It is the third novel by DH Lawrence and probably his most popular novel. Many details of the novel's plot are based on Lawrence's own life, *Sons and Lovers* is an important story because it is characterized by various factors and obstacles, whether in the social or family aspects that the family members live on, especially the children, which affect their growth, especially the psychological way. D. H. Lawrence depicts the harrowing struggles of William and Paul Morel the two working class sons of a coal miner.

DH Lawrence was more articulate in his novel on the theories of Freud through many events and developments. The story gives a real image of the working class in

Nottinghamshire, England ; where Lawrence showed his disgust at manufacturing in his description of mining digs that dot the countryside and the hardships even the humiliation that working families had to endure to survive.

Psychological, and sexual lives were regarded as overtly sensational upon the novel's publication in 1913. The first matrix of the novel is the traditional historical narrative "detailed in chronological order", the cause and effect of the process. The second is based on the Freudian psychology, which explains the reasons for Paul's obstruction in trying to love Miriam. The narrator's statement about Paul's relationship with Miriam.

“He wanted now to give her passion and tenderness, and he could not. He felt that she wanted the soul out of his body, and not him. All his strength and energy she drew into herself through some channel which united them” (Sons & Lovers, p.248.249).

Is shared as a statement of truth in the first matrix, but also in the second because the inhibition of Paul is one of the neurological symptoms described by the Freudian approach in 1912.

All factors related to the Oedipus Complex in the plot can be divided into three types :

2.5.1 Social Background Reasons

The child protagonist is sometimes sensitive to parents (especially the father) and the community of the province in which they grew up ,and more broadly living in intellectual and social horizons through education and composition. The child broke the parental restrictions and the home environment and moved to the city where he belonged, then began to learn to discover a real career.

Mrs. Morel sought his efforts as a mother to educate her children well by mitigating the effects of the society in which they live. Bestwood an engraved version of East-wood where Lawrence was born. Is the novel's development, and in the opening novel tells Lawrence. The history of rural Midlands, the series of events in which Mrs. Morel's childhood evolved, as well as the circumstances in which Mrs. Morel identified Mr. Walter Morel and their marriage.

This narrative strategy described the factors that contributed to Paul's conception, allowing Lawrence to highlight the influence of Paul's environment and family life on the evolution of his character.

Paul was born in a residential area of six buildings for mine workers called bottoms, life in the "bottoms" was largely a state of constant despair and dire social conditions.

In the afternoon the Bottoms was intolerable. Every inhabitant remaining was out of doors. The women, in twos and threes bareheaded and in white aprons gossiped in the alley between the blocks. Men, having a rest between drinks, sat on their heels and talked. The place smelled stale; the slate roofs glistened in the arid heat (Sons & Lovers,p.29).

After the workers returned from exhausted mines, they drank heavily for the purpose of forgetting their problems and daily suffering ; “He drank rather heavily, though not more, than many miners, and always beer, so that whilst his health was affected, it was never injured. The week-end” (p.24). While their wives tended to domestic chores such as cooking and cleaning Mrs. Morel was different from other wives since she came from a higher social station and had expectations for a better life.

William, the older brother found a good job in London where he also succeeded socially, his death in London due to pneumonia exacerbates his mother's psychological problems she sank into deep depression and then doubles the conviction Paul whose efforts became his way of life is the main theme of the rest of the story.

The social disparity between parents, Walter Morel, and his wife Gertrude, was expanded by their various personalities and religious and moral values ; “She was still perfectly intact, deeply religious, and full of beautiful candour” (Sons & Lovers,p.15). She was from a wealthy family which has gone bankrupt when the lace market in Nottingham fell. Her strict standards were in conflict with his open and spontaneous nature ; “She was puritan, like her father, high-minded, and really stern” (Sons & Lovers,p.16). Her husband was Mr Morel was a miner and considered as a good dancer and storyteller. She didnt like her husband to dance ; “Gertrude herself was rather contemptuous of dancing; she had not the slightest inclination towards that

accomplishment” (Sons & Lovers,p.16). He has a generous open nature. It's one refined and deliberate. He practiced the ethics of comfort, which justify not paying the furniture bill and not telling his wife about the "coupon".

It is important to note that working conditions in England at this time when a young boy like Paul only fourteen years old worked in a factory for twelve hours every day. “The day in the factory was just twelve hours long” (p.140).Then took a train ride for an hour and walk home twice a day actually it was suffering especially for children.

His mother sat waiting for him rather anxiously. He had to walk from Keston, so was not home until about twenty past nine. And he left the house before seven in the morning. Mrs. Morel was rather anxious about his health. But she herself had had to put up with so much that she expected her children to take the same odds (Sons & Lovers, p.140).

Because England was in the midst of the Industrial Revolution and the cities had many job opportunities which are an attractive country for boys like William and Paul just to improve their situation and live a better life than their parents who worked on farms or in mines.

Domestic violence contrasts the novel with the psychological and physical violence of the world' work. A morel's tendency to drink is often attributed to the boredom and difficulty of his job in the mines “but although he was very steady at work, his wages fell off. He was blabmouthed a tongue-Wagger. Authority was hateful to him, therefore he could only abuse the pit-managers” (Sons & Lovers,p.24).

His frank nature hurt his boss.Morel new position a more difficult location in the mine with thin veins of coal. Because of what the narrator called his heedless nature, he was involved in several serious incidents, one of which leaved him lame for life. Where Both Paul and William suffered from physical difficulties in accessing their jobs and overwork; trying to improve themselves, studying at night after harassing long working days. “William remained a year at his new post in Nottingham. He was studying hard, and growing serious” (Sons & Lovers,p.73).

Capitalistic industrial civilization has caused workers' misfortune of exploitation and pressure of capitalists to be the origin of workers living in poverty. Lawrence

believes that it is the The main evil of the industrial revolution that constrains and deforms natural human instincts.

As well as the Nottingham mining area was dirty. The miners were barely inhumane risking their lives every time. Finally, as a result, they gradually became rough and cruel nonetheless their wives raised children in small houses, for them life was nothing but poverty and filth, they lived in despair and have no hope of life.

2.5.2 Personal Reasons

Through the novel Paul was more sensitive than other boys he has a pale face, and he seemed older than other boys of the same age as a child, he was walking all day, his goal was to find the blackberries that his mother loved. He was looking forward to return home soon because he always thought about his mother and did not want to leave her alone and still thinking about his absence from home. As for his mother was a neat little girl and not annoyed.

In order to help his mother to manage the family subsequently Paul got a job in Nottingham, and his main goal was to help his mother, he stood beside his mother to oppose his father, Paul was hating his father so much.

Paul was aware of what others felt especially his mother, he showed his exaggerated and persistent interest when he was with his mother where they spoke to each other about their feelings that were hidden in their minds, as they shared in happiness and sadness with each other, when Mrs. Morel was suffering from cancer pain, Paul was very sad. He missed his mother, and after her death for a long time, he lost the sunshine and life force. Paul was always worried about his mother's feelings and her reactions, especially when he reconciled with other women because of his mother's effects. He had stressed that he couldn't control himself in love and he treated his love successfully because the Oedipus complex was serious, he lost the natural ability to establish a relationship with other women. The woman who would be with him in his mind was his mother only. In his life, his mother was the woman he truly loved.

The first girl to fall in love with Paul was Miriam where she looked like Paul's mother. Since Paul saw Miriam as an alternative to his mother, he could not have a natural affection with Miriam. When he lived with Miriam he was always missing his mother.

Miriam looked, and was frightened. But the pine trunks were wonderful to her, and distinct. He packed his box and rose. Suddenly he looked at her. "Why are you always sad?" He asked her. "Sad!" She exclaimed looking up at him with startled, wonderful brown eyes. "Yes," he replied. "You are always sad." "I am not—oh, not a bit!" She cried. "But even your joy is like a flame coming off of sadness," he persisted. "You're never jolly, or even just all right." "No," she pondered. "I wonder—why?" "Because you're not; because you're different inside, like a pine-tree, and then
You flare up; but you're not just like an ordinary tree, with fidgety leaves And Jolly
He got tangled up in his own speech; but she brooded on it, and he had a Strange roused sensation, as if his feelings were new. She got so near him. It was a strange stimulant (Sons & Lovers,p.198).

Indeed, his true feelings and love were directed only to his mother when Paul felt that his relationship with Miriam had hurt his mother, he regretted his behavior and could not bear the feeling of his mother so he decided to separate from Miriam.

The second woman in Paul's life was Clara, who was a married woman. Clara was an exciting woman among the features that made Paul attracted to Clara was her enthusiasm. At the same time Paul's heart was always leaning towards expression and imagination. Thus, became a potential artist inspired by his mother's motives. In addition, Paul and other sons did not like the Father especially Paul.

Paul awoke several times at night because of the quarrel between mother and father. When his father entered the hospital due to an artificial injury to his leg, he told his mother and insisted that he played his father and took responsibility for the house.

These characteristics and behaviors were among the direct causes that led to the formation of the erroneous mind of the boy. Mrs. Morel was carrying the pain of marriage without love when Paul was born. Paul was the second son of this family. When he was born his mother had no feelings or love for her husband, Paul became

very sensitive and stayed asleep in the arms of his mother, his dark blue eyes were always staring at his mother as though they were burying her secret inner thoughts.

So Mrs. Morel decided to devote all her life to love her son Paul. During Paul's childhood, he was characterized by being gentle and very sensitive, and always showed his need for great care and attention as well as protection from adults.

Meanwhile William grew bigger and stronger and more active, while Paul, always rather delicate and quiet, got slimmer, and trotted after his mother like her shadow. He was usually active and interested, but sometimes he would have fits of depression. Then the mother would find the boy of three or four crying on the sofa.

“What’s the matter?” She asked, and got no answer.

“What’s the matter?” She insisted, getting cross.

“I don’t know,” sobbed the child (Sons & Lovers, p.65).

Since Paul's childhood, Paul has been particularly sensitive, rich in art, in addition to the lack of masculinity that was characterized by this and because of the influence of his mother, so he was volatile, sensitive, very feminine and so little Paul communication with the other boys.

All these personal reasons led Paul to acquire a troubled and incorrect personality as well as to acquire behavior that is incompatible with the ethics of society.

Mrs. Morel spent a lifetime trying not to let Paul do and mimic what his father did. Mother Mrs. Morel played a big role in encouraging children to love beautiful things like flowers and sunlight. Paul loved using pen and drawing, which actually stood out in his talent. Mrs. Morel was very impressed with this hobby and became very happy. Paul hated work, he only worked to bring happiness to his mother and satisfied her. Where he chose to work not far from home and earn some money after his father's death, Paul rented a room with his mother only and this was when he knew that his mother had cancer and that death was chasing her.

His heart was down, very heavy. Now he realised that she had not been with him all the time, that her soul had stood apart, in a sort of horror. He was physically at rest, but no more. Very dreary at heart, very sad, and very tender, his fingers wandered over her face pitifully. Now again she loved him deeply. He was tender and beautiful. “The rain!” he said. “Yes—is it coming on you? (Sons & Lovers, p.368).

He was overwhelmed by a strange feeling as if the sun had left him, and it was completely dark. After the death of his mother Paul could not bear this kind of loneliness and had described this as a terrible feeling, felt that everything was meaningless. For Paul, the lost mother loses everything. The extraordinary love of Paul's life and thoughts had affected him. Mrs. Morel became the essence of his dream and his life.

Lawrence used Paul's tragedies to tell readers that there was nothing more effective for a family than family harmony cohesion that fulfill the function of love.

Then she looked up at him, frightened, like a thing that is afraid of death.

"My hands are so cold," he murmured.

"I like it," she whispered, closing her eyes.

The breath of her words were on his mouth. Her arms clasped his knees. The cord of his sleeping-suit dangled against her and made her shiver. As the warmth went into him, his shuddering became less (Sons & Lovers, p.434).

Lawrence described love as the strongest link between husband, wife, parents and children the way for the good of the entire family to go to a successful future.

In life, proper family education is an important pillar of adolescent growth. Some parents love their children in the wrong way which negatively affects the child's behavior. It is also harmful to children's growth everyone has their own lives. Lots of control destroys normal growth and children's lives.

2.5.3 Family Reasons

Paul certainly characterized by a sensitivity criteria. Lawrence described him as a "pale, calm child" who was conscious of what others felt. However, the main obstacle to his growth was his mother not his father. Mrs. Morel resembled her son Paul. Mrs. Morel's Possessiveness to Paul was the primary factor affecting behavior and growth of Paul. And which formed the psychological barrier that Paul faced repeatedly in his campaign to find himself. Mrs. Morel was also a facilitator in Paul's evolution,

trying to protect him from her husband's abusive habits and saving him from life in the mines.

Her Protestant spirit of self-denial, sexual repression, impersonal action, disciplined ambition, guilt and longing to escape the conversion process did not defeat her husband who was already a victim of the coal miner but also contributed to the defeat of many their children as happened with Paul.

The failure of the marriage resulted in a series of family conflicts, and Mr. Morel was a man from the bottom, he had no education, spoke in a dialect, unable to communicate with the wife and children as a father and lack of family harmony.

Mrs. Morel had a leading position in the family, where her strong hegemony determined the mother's image of Paul's growth. Her extraordinary and extravagant personal affection for her son was the direct factor of the Paul Oedipus complex.

“His mother loved him passionately. He came just when her own bitterness of disillusion was hardest to bear; when her faith in life was shaken, and her soul felt dreary and lonely. She made much of the child, and the father was jealous” (Sons & Lovers,p.21).

Mrs. Morel spent her life trying to keep Paul from doing what his father did. She had always wanted him to be successful in his career by pursuing a good job. Mrs. Morel encouraged children to love beautiful things like flowers and sunlight.

In short, the abnormal love of the mother was the root cause of Paul's abnormal feeling. Paul was considered undefeated, however, knew the difference between success and failure. The Presence of Mrs. Morel and her daily disappointment with the world Perhaps he did not develop his passion for drawing or his desire to transcend his regional roots. Paul's tormented relationship with his mother actually allowed him to develop his own ideas about the meaning of individuality and loyalty in addition, his mother was seen as a barrier in the growth stages of her son Paul , because Mrs Morel played an unclear role at the different stages of her sons' growth especially Paul. The Psychosexual stages of the child were a brilliant illustration of Freud's psychosexual theory of the formation of the Oedipus complex in children.

It required knowledge and exploration that Paul's life was limited and extraordinary since it was less than his mother taught him. “He became, not a man with a mind, but

a great instinct. His hands were like creatures, living; his limbs, his body, where all life and consciousness, subject to no will of his, but living in themselves” (Sons & Lovers,p.467).

Mrs. Morel believed that through hard work, such willpower, self-denial could raise social ladder and find conviction. Neglecting what the self suffers from satisfy such desires.

Miriam was a girl who hated Paul's mother, because Mrs. Morel had a strong hold on Paul's mind and love for her son ; “And in her heart of hearts, unconsciously, she felt that he was trying to get away from her” (p.250). At the same time his mother believed that Paul was part of her, meaning that no one can take Paul.

She could feel Paul being drawn away by this girl. And she did not care for Miriam. “She is one of those who will want to suck a man’s soul out till he has none of his own left,” she said to herself; “and he is just such a gaby as to let himself be absorbed. She will never let him become a man; she never will.” So, while he was away with Miriam, Mrs. Morel grew more and more worked up (Sons & Lovers,p.207).

His mother often accused him of coming back home too late at night after his dating with Miriam. Then he bitterly regretted and hated him for his mother because he still considered her the most important person in his life.

Suddenly he plunged on again, running home. His mother saw on him the marks of some agony, and she said nothing. But he had to make her talk to him. Then she was angry with him for going so far with Miriam.

“Why don’t you like her, mother?” he cried in despair.

“I don’t know, my boy,” she replied piteously. “I’m sure I’ve tried to like her.

I’ve tried and tried, but I can’t—I can’t!”

And he felt dreary and hopeless between the two (Sons & Lovers,p.248).

His mother wanted him to reduce contact with Miriam, but Paul could not take her advice. Once when his mother and another woman called Clara spoke bad about Miriam, he became angry and considered Miriam better than the other two.

Mrs. Morel was so attached to her children that she failed to know who she was and what she should have been trying to get out of life. So she clung to her children obsessively, and she became confused with the roles she had to play with her children.

“She was rather pale, and her face was closed and hard. She was afraid of her son’s going the same way as his father” (Sons & Lovers,p.73).

Paul discovered his relationship with Clara and treated him with the mood that he inherited from his mother destroyed him ; and did not help him form a healthy personality in order to live a correct life, especially with female gender. And recognized that attempts deny emotion or manage the contents of consciousness were doomed to failure.

Clara was deferential. She knew Paul’s surprising regard for his mother, and she had dreaded the meeting, expecting someone rather hard and cold. She was surprised to find this little interested woman chatting with such readiness; and then she felt, as she felt with Paul, that she would not care to stand in Mrs. Morel’s way. There was something so hard and certain in his mother, as if she never had a misgiving in her life (Sons & Lovers,p.412.413).

Lawrence tested readers' assumptions, which controled what the body feels, claiming that awareness of feeling cannot be contained. Lawrence explored in this aspect the so-called consciousness or development of the mind was a brilliant illustration of Freud’s Topographical model.

His mother watched him growing restless. He could not go on with his work. He could do nothing. It was as if something were drawing his soul out towards Willey Farm. Then he put on his hat and went, saying nothing And his mother knew he was gone. And as soon as he was on the way he sighed with relief. And when he was with her he was cruel again (Sons & Lovers,p.248).

When Mr. Morel was taken to hospital after an accident, 14-year-old Paul told his mother over and over again that he was a man of the home, family after that when they knew that the father was discharged from hospital, the mother and son could not help regretting his return home.

Moreover When Paul’s father was taken ill, his father’s presence seemed to aggravate all his impatience because he was so much hating his father that he prayed to God for his father's death.

At last Morel, after having stood looking at his son awhile, said softly:
“Good-night, my darling.”
“Good-night,” Paul replied, turning round in relief to be alone.

Paul loved to sleep with his mother. Sleep is still most perfect (Sons & Lovers,p.89).

When his father died, he built a hut with his mother, painted and went out as he pleased and lived freely.

When he knew that his mother had cancer and was dying , the strange feeling went with him, as if the sun had left him, and fell into the darkness completely. After his mother's death, Paul could not bear this feeling of loneliness, he felt everything was meaningless. So Paul's sense, losing mother is losing everything.

The extravagant love of Paul's life and thoughts has affected him. Mrs. Morel became the essence of his dream and his whole life.

2.6 Conclusion

To summarize this chapter ; the Oedipus complex illustrates several reasons, both direct and indirect, that have led Paul's life to tragedy and abyss. The main reason for this : is the capitalist industrial civilization, which has negatively affected some of the people's personalities, limiting their vision. So life has become tragic. As well the role of the family in how to educate their children and avoid all negative dealings with them, which would hamper the path of proper growth, and that the marital relationship distorted between the father and mother is very possible to affect the life of the child negatively. This makes the novel more exciting, and for readers to know the meaning of the inner world of people living in modern and civilized society.

General conclusion

General Conclusion

The main objective of the present dissertation was to demonstrate the strong links between psychoanalysis and literature. Psychoanalysis was actually a psychotherapy method to cure mental illness and the disorders of the nervous system, while the literary criticism used psychoanalytic theory to interpret literature, and therefore literature tried to exploit and use psychoanalysis.

Within the present study, the Freudian approach was implemented in the analysis of D.H Lawrence's novel *Sons and lovers* (1913). This approach provides the different stages of the psychosexual development of the child. Within this vein, Freud exposed what he referred to as the Oedipus Complex. Therefore, the analytical side of this research has basically been directed to locating and denoting the major reasons that exhorted Paul Morel to develop this complex.

The analysis has revealed that this Complex was due to a set of reasons, such as family, personal and social background. Mrs. Morel put all her affection into Paul, which makes Oedipus complex of Paul, considered as one of the main reason for blocking the stages of her son's growth. As a demonstration, Freud coined the term Oedipus complex to refer to a stage in the development of young boys. Furthermore, Capitalist industrialization makes the father work all night and day he cannot spend a period of time with his family, so these harsh conditions are distorting human nature and instinct, destroying the harmonious relationship between husband and wife, father and son.

The analysis also reveals that one of the necessary pillars for the construction of a successful marital relationship, highlighted by D.H Lawrence is the equality in the cultural level and, rather, the equality in the social class between the spouses.

Sons and Lovers is the most beautiful masterpiece of Lawrence on the psychological foundations of Freud's view of sexuality.

Through the analysis of D.H Lawrence's novel and in relation to the principles of the Freudian approach, the relationship of parents with their children must not be excessive.

Finally, this study shows that the basic pillar in building a family is love from both parties, because without love there will be no successful marriage.

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المخلص

سعت الأطروحة الحالية إلى إظهار أهمية النهج التحليلي النفسي في الأدب. ومن هذا المنظور نحاول تقديم شرح لمجمع أوديب في رواية DH Laurence, *Sons and Lovers* (1913) يستند إلى النظرية التحليلية الفرويدية ، يشير البحث النوعي الحالي إلى شرح معمق للأسباب الرئيسية لهذا المجمع النفسي في الرواية مع التركيز بشكل خاص على التطور النفسي للشخصية الرئيسية بول موريل. تكشف نتائج الدراسة أن مجمع أوديب في بول ينسب إلى العديد من الأسباب ، وخاصة الأسباب الاجتماعية والعائلية والشخصية. لذلك ، تم تقديم تحليل مناسب لهذه العوامل لتحقيق فهم أفضل لهذا المجمع.

Résumé

La présente thèse cherche à montrer la pertinence et la portée de l'approche psychanalytique en littérature. Dans cette perspective, elle tente d'expliquer le complexe d'Œdipe dans le roman de DH Laurence, *Sons and Lovers* (1913), fondé sur la théorie psychoanalytique freudienne. La présente étude qualitative suggère une explication approfondie des principales causes d'un tel complexe psychologique dans le roman, en mettant un accent particulier sur le développement psychologique du personnage principal, Paul Morel. Les résultats de l'étude révèlent que le complexe d'Œdipe de Paul est attribué à de nombreuses raisons, notamment sociales, familiales et personnelles. Par conséquent, une analyse pertinente de ces facteurs a été fournie afin de mieux comprendre ce problème complexe.