

D. H. Lawrence's Sons and Lovers: A Neo Version of Oedipal Complex



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ABSTRACT: This article endeavors to come up with the novel *Sons and Lovers* with the view of Oedipus complex which turned out at the time when D.H. Lawrence set off to rejuvenate the new generation writers along with the readers throughout his novel to be familiar with the neo type of complication which is related to Freudian Theory of Psychosexual Development or Organic evolution. Following the footprint of Sophocles, Lawrence depicts his neo form of complexity in accordance with the philosophy of psychoanalysis but in different way that is in reality the influential work *Oedipus Rex* (Oedipus Tyrannus). The enduring psychological pressure and anxiety always leg-pulls the mind of the protagonist Paul Morel and makes him anesthetized in absence of both his mother and beloved. It is Lawrence's first full-fledged novel where he portrays his uneasiness overshadowing his romances with two women. This complication is the root of all problems that actually imposed on the Protagonist to love his mother with all the intensity of his soul. Furthermore, there develops an unnatural bond of interdependence between Paul and his mother which leads to further complications in his emotional life.

KEYWORDS: Complication of Paul Morel, Oedipus complex, Psychoanalysis, Freudian hypothesis, Stream of Consciousness, Lawrence's Concepts

INTRODUCTION

Though the thinking of Sophocles Oedipus complexity is somehow aged but it has enormous impact in modern literature especially the projection of Freudian Oedipus complex in the novel *Sons and Lovers*. It is seen that a unique magnetism between sons and mother and a typical bond with father that goes to the peak of hostility. There is an unfathomed way of thinking and expectations of a mother for her sons when she fails to depict what she wants to from her partner find out in the modern novel *Sons and Lovers*. From the further reading it is lucid to us that Lawrence pioneered in projecting the twentieth century British society, as he treated a number of fascinating issues dealing with very sensitive themes such sexuality, obscenity and eccentricity. *Sons and Lovers* is considered as one of the imperative literary works. It is a reflection of Lawrence real life as well as it stepped further in portraying the inflexible circumstances and the stern problems of the British society during the new wave of thoughts and ideas of modernism. This novel provides the reader with a social phenomenon which is the spread of unconventionality in relationships between the mother and her son Paul(Saliha). With overwhelming reality, there can be no dispute that D.H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers* is a portrayal of human relationship and psychology of love relationship of an English working class family. The observation of Ahmed the Oedipal complex has been to a great extent subjugated the protagonist Paul and he can never come out from the labyrinth of Oedipus complex as mythical Oedipus could not. Hence, he tends to make a universal link between the two worlds modern and ancient in order to prove the eternal appeal of Oedipus complex(Sofe). The novel rotates around Paul Morel, a sensitive young man whose love for his mother Gertrude overshadows his romances with two women. It is found that the leading role Paul Morel, the more he grew up, the more he suffered. If we talk about the agonies of Morel, we will find two types of agonies which are the distress of family and inner complication of mind which is namely Oedipal Complex. Paul grew up in a family where he becomes hostile towards his father and has all his sympathies for his mother on the other hand; there is another sense started working in his mind and it always pokes the area of organic demand. This article enrolls with mental distress of Paul Morel, Oedipal Complex an Electra complex between Paul and Gertrude Morel, development of sexuality, psychoanalysis, Freudian hypothesis, stream of consciousness, Lawrence's Concepts.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The aim of this study was to analyze and substantiate how far the topic's subject matter proves its genuineness. Here the researcher chose the title *D. H. Lawrence's Sons and Lovers: A Neo Version of Oedipal Complex* as his research objects. Based on the analysis of D.H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*, a number of critical essays and scrutiny was available in the forms of books and in many literary journals which are very helpful as a supporting material for further study regarding the research. Various books and articles

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are composed by a number of writers, researchers, teachers and students. Moreover, the different literary websites of internet are also helpful in this regard. The researcher applies qualitative research to collect data until the researcher reaches a point of data saturation. The technique of data collection of the researcher used in this paper is library research by collecting and selecting both of primary and secondary data sources compatible with the issue of this paper.

LITERATURE REVIEW

To enlarge this hypothesis, researcher follows a great deal of primary and secondary data along with the study from varied scholar's research and articles in certain field of literature. According to Arzu Korucu article "*Trauma of A Family in D.H. Lawrence's Sons and Lovers*"(KORUCU), Prabhat Chourasia, "*The Oedipus Complex in "Sons and Lovers"*", *Annals of Language and Literature*, 3(3), 2019, pp. 6-10. And Shaikh, Fatima Sultan (2014), *The Struggle between Spirituality and Sexuality in Sons and Lovers by D. H. Lawrence* and so on it is seen that in the entire novel, the protagonist has immense psychological tension regarding familial trauma and subliminal desire(KORUCU)which is Oedipus Complex. According to many recent critics Sons And Lovers are less concerned with the novel as 'Literature' or as 'Text' than they are with an analysis of Lawrence presentation of Mother/ son relationship and the Glass through which they gaze-darkly-is the Freudian Oedipal hypothesis(Arcana).

DISCUSSION

There is no contention that Oedipus complex is the central theme of the novel *Sons and Lovers* but it can be observed that the twentieth century British writer Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers* is the muscular testimony of the Oedipus complex. As we come to know that the name Oedipus has been derived from the Greek myth, according to which Oedipus is the son of King Laius of Thebes. He was prophesied to kill his own father and marry his mother and have children by her (Abrams and Harpham). However Oedipus had done all this unknowingly and it is an irony of fate of the protagonist at one stage the truth was at last exposed to him later on he made himself blind. Hence Freud and the other psychologists used the phrase Oedipus complex for an exhibition of adolescent sexuality in between child and parents. It has now been recognized that Lawrence in trying to portray his own experiences and hypotheses in *Sons and Lovers*. It also extends in the mind of readers that he was himself a victim of Oedipus complex. Lawrence mother Lydia had a very strong grip on him and he too treated his mother akin to a lover. A lot of evidence found where he was very fast to do some things in his life time and the only reason was that he could show his dying mother even his early poems were clear testimony. On one occasion he also confessed to Jessie Chambers then he loved: 'I loved my mother- like a lover and that is why I could never love you'. As depicted in *Sons and Lovers* Lawrence's parents also never enjoyed conjugal fulfillment and his mother being totally disillusioned with her marriage leaned heavily on her children and especially on Lawrence (Childs). His mother obsession became too unfathomable in him to have normal healthy relationship with other women he met later. This is entirely paying attention on the oedipal complexity.

COMPLICATION OF PAUL MOREL

There is a proverb 'Morning shows the day' so the opening of the day tells what will happen rest of the day. Paul is the victim of circumstances and he is magnetized by Gertrude. Sooner or later she begins treating Paul as her next lover or her favorite. Paul tries to have a relationship with other women and only ends up breaking with them due to his over-attachment with his mother. Paul's mother falls ill and he devotes much of his time to caring for her(Lawrence). The word psychoanalysis is on the whole a therapy of neurosis and it can be called 'Analysis of Psyche' when an infant in particular a male child has a subliminal sexual yearning for the reverse sex of parent, at the same time, generally has resentment to the same sex of parent. In this stipulation, it is unsettled naturally and in conclusion this complex may upshot in an inability to form ordinary sexual interaction when they become a man or a woman. In Freud observation every boys has a natural bonding grown up from his childhood and sometimes it has noticed that a boy when see problems and quarrel between mother and father then the boy naturally support mother it is a child psychology of loving his mother and ignoring his father because every mother becomes very much adorable to her child but this mentality gradually evaporates whenever he becomes mature. In addition, discussed topic Oedipus complex is also entitled 'Fixation of Mother'. The superb magnum opus has shaken the soul of readers and writers and raised tumult as well as a great intuition in the twentieth century literary world(Haiyan, Rongqian and Xiaojun). Being delicate, Paul is a somber and insightful infant. As a caring mother Mrs. Morel fears and thinks more and more about the future of his son. However, we come to know, Paul grows into a vibrant and intellectual young man. Although he is not as vigorous as Mr. Morel or William, Paul takes pleasure in corporeal activity and likes to lose himself in it. He prefers to be outdoors in nature and feels an aesthetic connection to the natural world. He is very engrossed in art and ideas and is a luminous painter. He is flourishing and admired at work and is stunning to women. But, his affinity towards conceptual thought and his meditative temperament sometimes show the way Paul into difficulty. Although he is a profound thinker, he is not able to simply be acquainted with his emotions or understand what he wants or needs from a situation. He is accidentally cruel to his lovers, Miriam and Clara, because he cannot decide what he wants from them and he tends to be self-absorbed and think about himself before he considers their feelings. He feels itchy about sex and is genuinely embarrassed of his desires. This often makes him hate his lovers because he blames them for causing his shame. Paul is extremely close to Mrs. Morel, especially after

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William's death, and wishes that he and his mother were not related so they could be lovers rather than mother and son. He plans his life and career around pleasing and supporting his mother and prioritizes her over his girlfriends, of whom she is very jealous. Paul is devastated by his mother's death and loses all interest in life or his own future. He feels that his mother was his real companion and has no desire to go on without her ([http://litchart.com/paul character analysis accessed July 29, 2022](http://litchart.com/paul-character-analysis)). Since above discussion it can be said that the complication of Paul Morel life is highly notable and it is true picture of family relation between husband and wife and even it develops mental crisis in mind of son and daughter in home. Thus modern and post modern literatures are woven by the unnatural bonding of incestuous relationship.

OEDIPUS COMPLEX

A renowned Austrian psychologist and an initiator of dream therapy, Sigmund Freud mentioned a ridiculous relationship where there is a carnal affair between mother and son either intentionally or accidentally and it is entirely opposite of Electra myth. Hence he considers this sort of psychological symptoms as Oedipus complex. A series of unconstructive upshots will fabricate through Oedipus complex and no doubt young generation must take lesson and learn how to shun this type of complexity otherwise the world will be diabolical(Haiyan, Rongqian and Xiaojun). The seminal concept of the Oedipal Complex proposed by Freud in his famous book the Interpretation of Dream (Freud and Strachey), although he did not officially begin using the word Oedipus complex until the year 1910. The concept became gradually more popular during 19th century in the field of psychosexual maturity. Sigmund Freud initiates the phrase 'Oedipus complex' in his superb book 'Interpretation of Dreams (1899). Consistent with him, the notion has a desire for sexual attachment with the parent of the opposite sex, which generates a sense of contest with the parent of the same sex and a crucial stage in the normal developmental process(Campbell) . In a brief, Freud used the term to refer to a stage in the development of young boys. He assumed that in early development, around the age of five, young children wish to have their entire mother's love. Thus, jealousy causes them to resent and even unconsciously wish the death of their father. The term Oedipus complex was indeed named after the name of Greek mythical figure. Oedipus who was the son of king Laius and queen Jocasta of Thebes, and finally killed his father and married his mother unconsciously which according to the belief of the writer and people of that time, was designed by fate(Sofe). But, according to Sigmund Freud, the accidents or incidents in the life of Oedipus happened because of sexual complexity between Oedipus and his mother. And on the basis of this story he invented the concept Oedipus complex which he attributed to children of about the age of three to five. He views that all human behavior are motivated by sex or by the instincts, which in his opinion are the neurological representations of physical needs. He firstly referred to those as the life instincts which perpetuate the life of the individual, initially by motivating him or her to seek food and water, and secondly by motivating him or her to have sex. The motivational energy of these life instincts, the "oomph" that powers our psyches, he called libido, from the Latin word for "I desire"(Boeree and George) . Female sexuality according to Freud's analysis that was perhaps his most heavily criticized. The psychoanalyst Karen Horney refuted Freud's concept of penis envy and instead suggested that men experience womb envy due to their inability to bear children. He himself admitted that his understanding of women was perhaps less than fully realized. "We know less about the sexual life of little girls than on boys," he explained. "But we need not feel ashamed of this distinction. After all, the sexual life of adult women is a 'dark continent' for psychology"(O'Connell). From Jules Bemporad's article 'Oedipus Rex And Complex' it is seen that he juxtaposes myth, drama and complex in a same line he explains on 23 October in 1896, a fabulous as well as well-known neurologist, Sigmund Freud try to discover the basic causes of hysteria to the best of his ability but he departed from the world at his eighty years old. Freud in his forty years penned through the files that he thought it is quite uprooted. And then Freud had to portray the death as he considers it following Freud statement as remarked "the most important event, the most poignant loss, in a man's life" (Freud, 1900, p. xxvi). Death of Jacob Freud's provoked Sigmund to commence his two most momentous achievements in writing of the *Interpretation of Dreams*, no doubt an excellent work of psychoanalysis, and his own self analysis through which he sought to realize the reasons for his own too much lamentation. These two enterprises are truly connected Freud being an honest explorer of his personal dreams that he appeared to recognize himself, and this compilation of these same dreams which served as the starting point of Freud's magnum opus. Consequently, he wrote another important book in 1913 named *Interpretation of Dreams* may be seen somewhat as a great declaration of guilt or, at least, a novel form of story of his life. Freud's work is still important, not for what it says about himself in particular, but about the human condition as everybody face the reality in a family(Bemporad). So in *Sons and Lovers* Lawrence explores vivid depiction of Oedipus complex as it echoes in protagonist actions and behaviors.

We learn by the words of Graham Hough when Lawrence was writing *Sons and Lovers*, Lawrence had not heard much about Freud. He first learnt about Freud's thoughts from Frieda who in her autobiography writes that they discussed on Freud when she first met Lawrence. But it would be wrong to say that the theory of Freud altered the material concept of the story for Lawrence had already completed the first draft of his novel when he first came to know of the ideas of Freud(Hough).Moreover, the story has its roots in the actual experiences of Lawrence. Gertrude, being dissatisfied with her marriage, first turned to William who was the centre for her affections and care. She was jealous of almost all the women William came in contact with. William was unable to balance himself properly between his love for his mother and his love for 'Gyp' and he suffered from terrible spiritual anguish and finally pass away. The fixation of mother is not that restrained in the novel *Sons and Lover* rather it extends more intensely in the case of

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other major character specially Paul Morel, Miriam, Clara. It was at the birth of Paul that Mrs. Morel had decided that by means of all her energy, with all her souls, she would make up to it for having brought it into the world unloved. She feels the navel cord that connects both the mother and the child won't break. The meager physical condition of Paul forced his mother to pay special attention to him. He was very much dependent on his mother and trotted after her like a shadow. Later she is shown to love her like a lover. He watched every physical movement of his mother with delight. They are almost like lovers when they go out for walk. Since Paul is obsessed with his mother, it is natural for him to develop a hatred for his father because of his brutal treatment of his wife. His hatred for his father goes to the extent of his wanting to forfeit the prize he has won at school rather seek his father's praise. Mr. Morel is also apprehensive of some incestuous relationship between mother and sons. In Chapter eight when Mrs. Morel confesses to Paul that she never really had a husband and Paul tries to console her by stroking and kissing her. Paul fails with Miriam because of her object spirituality. He is unsuccessful to find the mother –image Clara at all. He gets dissatisfied with Miriam and Clara but his inter- dependence with his mother never decline(Childs). So it proves and we can reach on a position that Sons and lover is the neo version of Oedipal Complex. Middleton Murray says Lawrence's Sons and Lovers: a fictional representation of Oedipus complex(Chambers). Furthermore, in the word of Graham Hough, Sons and Lovers is indeed the first Freudian novel in English, but its Freudianism is mediated not by a text –book but by a Person(Hough).

Paul's mental anguish allied with some factors according to diverse context or situation such as physical factor, social background, personal factor and family factor. In most cases, it is manifest that in the eyes of Paul his mother is most beautiful and stylish woman with some extra- ordinary creative genius. Being very sophisticated Paul tries to manage all household activities and that's the reason he left the job Nottingham so that he can help her mother whenever she needs. He also stood with his mother to save her mother from his father that made very critical enmity with his father. Family factor is the most crucial problems falling in Oedipus complex because strings of family inconsistency which leads to a child absolutely abnormal. Paul was very cognizant about the feeling of other peoples particularly his mother. His concentration seemed always to be paid to her, when he was together with his mother; his love and his motivation continuously come into sight(Haiyan, Rongqian and Xiaojun). At the eleventh hour it is seen that Paul comprehended that how much his mother had affected his mind and his life. Throughout the time with two women, his mind and his body were divided into two parts. His mind still stayed with his mother while his body gave to his lovers(Haiyan, Rongqian and Xiaojun).

In Freud observation, during the absence of mother children can develop different ways and techniques especially in their games in order to dominate the anxiety. Furthermore, Freudian psychology is largely based on objects that are guided by needs; hunger, thirst, the avoidance of pain and sex. Dr. C. Boeree comments that "When everyone thought of male and female as roles determined by nature or God, he showed how much they depended on family dynamics"(Boeree and George). Hence, Freud's thoughts are ever supposed to be guided by desires. To him these desires are the fundamental factors of human life and psyche other than any spiritual and moral functions. According to Freud, among the objects organism is the prime one whose important part is nervous system which is known as id at beginning. This id transforms the needs of organism into motivational forces which Freud called wishes. Here there is a great contradiction regarding this id. Dr. C. Boeree says "The infant, in the Freudian view, is pure or nearly pure id" (Boeree and George). Furthermore, the famous fort-da game that Freud witnessed in his nephew is one of the most striking examples for these games. In the absence of his mother, the little boy throws a spool with a string attached to him, making an "o-o-o-o" sound meaning "fort" when it disappeared. Pulling the string, the he draws back the spool, saying "Da!" meaning "here" (Freud, 2003: 53).

In this study we come to know that a very personal statement of Lawrence regarding the novel *Sons and Lovers*. In the year of 1912 when Lawrence sent his outstanding script Sons and Lovers he said to his publisher Edward Garnett that he do believe that it is a good text and he is quite sure about that according to his statement: "I tell you I've written a great book," "Read my novel – it's a great novel". After struggling hard Lawrence finally completed the novel. The sense of elation didn't last long. He was anxious about title as we know he actually gave a name of this novel 'Paul Morel'. It is seen that he worried as much as he had to contact with his friends Ernest Collings to design one like the prelude and it turns into deeper worries and ultimately done it nicely as he said "I am a great admirer of my own stuff while it's new, but after a while I'm not so gone on it". Still Lawrence's anxiety has not released but he was proud when a finished copy reached him in Italy. And the word he used to Garnett recurred, in letters to friends. "It is quite a great novel"; "I remember you telling me, at the beginning, it would be great. I think it is so" (www.theguardian.com/books/2013/may/25/sons-lovers-dh-lawrence-blake-morrison accessed 25 February 2022).

PSYCHOANALYSIS

Psychoanalysis is a method of treating somebody who is mentally ill by asking them to talk about past experiences and feelings in order to try to find explanations for their present problems. In the book *A Glossary of Literary Terms* a plenty of information we learn since the 1920s, a very widespread form of psychological literary criticism has come to be psychoanalytic criticism, whose premises and procedures were established by Sigmund Freud. Freud had developed the dynamic form of psychology that he called "psychoanalysis" as a procedure for the analysis and therapy of neuroses, but soon expanded it to account for many developments and practices in the history of civilization, including warfare, mythology, and religion, as well as literature and the other arts. Freud's

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brief comment on the workings of the artist's imagination at the end of the twenty-third lecture of his *Introduction to Psychoanalysis* (1920), supplemented by relevant passages in the other lectures in that book, set forth the theoretical framework of what is sometimes called "classical" psychoanalytic criticism. Freud proposes that *literature* and the other arts, like dreams and neurotic symptoms, consist of the imagined, or fantasized, fulfillment of wishes that are either denied by reality or are prohibited by the social standards of morality and propriety. The forbidden, mainly sexual wishes come into conflict with the "censor" and are repressed by the censor into the unconscious realm of the artist's mind, but are permitted to achieve a fantasized satisfaction in distorted forms that serve to disguise their real motives and objects from the conscious mind. The chief mechanisms that effect these disguises of unconscious wishes are condensation, displacement and symbolism. The disguised fantasies that are evident to consciousness are called by Freud the "manifest" content of a dream or work of literature; the unconscious wishes that find a semblance of satisfaction in this distorted form he calls the "latent" content.

This outline of his theory of art in 1920 was elaborated and refined, but not radically altered, by the later developments in Freud's theory of mental structures, dynamics, and processes. Prominent among these developments was Freud's model of the mind as having three functional aspects: which is id, superego, ego here id focuses on libidinal and other desires, the superego deal with the internalization of social standards of morality and propriety and finally the ego concentrates on the negotiation of the conflicts between the ravenous demands of the id, the impossible rigorous requirements of the superego, and the limited possibilities of gratification offered by reality (Abrams and Harpham). Freud has himself summarized for a general audience his later theoretical innovations, with his remarkable power for clear and dramatic exposition *New Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis* (1933) and (Freud).

OEDIPUS COMPLEXITY IN GREEK, ELIZABETHAN AND MODERN LITERATURE

If we enlarge a mood of comparison among Greek, Elizabethan and Modern character, we will find three distinguished character for example Oedipus, Hamlet, and Paul. As we know that Oedipus belongs to Greek, Hamlet belongs to Elizabethan and Paul belongs to Modern literature. We come to know that the case of Paul differs from that of either Oedipus or Hamlet. According to the assessment Yan Liu and Wang in evaluating Oedipus and Hamlet, he said "Oedipus as more of a man given to sudden, rash decisions and quick temper. Oedipus is definitely a man of action, where Hamlet stews over whether he should kill Claudius. Oedipus is a proud and selfless man, but is more concerned about his image than Hamlet. Hamlet is a very sensitive, moody person, very much in awe of his deceased father, who obviously didn't care about his image or he wouldn't have feigned "madness". Oedipus was a very passionate man, passionate about his position, his wife/mother, people of Thebes, and passionate about his concern for Polybus and Merope" (Liu and Wang). Following the statement it is quite clear the complexity arouse between the characters are completely different. The sin of Oedipus was a sin of ignorance and till the discovery was made his relation with his mother did not carry any suggestions of self-approach. Hamlet's complex was rooted purely in his subconscious; its outward manifestation was in an affirmed denouncement of his mother for her incestuous marriage with his uncle. Paul is not altogether unaware of the presence of this complex, but though he often struggles for release, he does not indulge in any self-approach in its account. He usually obeys the fierce instinct loyally. The social instinct of the novelist does not allow him to violate what is inviolably sacrosanct, still Lawrence never tries to eliminate the physical suggestions. He tries to represent faithfully the primitive psychodynamics without transgressing the social decor. The bond between the sons and the mother is the direct outcome of Oedipus complex. Both William and Paul hate their father and Paul even pray to the God that his father should die. When William is born, Walter the husband becomes an outsider as he is not given love, care, affection and attention. The sons treat their father as their enemy. In the Greek mythology, Oedipus commits the sin of killing his own father and marrying his own biological mother unconsciously and under a curse but the suffering of Walter at the hands of his sons and his wife Gertrude is done deliberately and intentionally. In the modern age, whatever we do knowingly or unknowingly it is the psychological dilemma set by modern psychologists on the basis of their observations and studies. The suffering of Paul and Mrs Morel is no less than the suffering of Oedipus and Jocasta. William and Paul are not able to form intimate bond with their beloved. They are not able to form union with their souls and they keep on dangling between their mother and their beloved. It is this Oedipus complex that forbids Paul to think about any other woman to be his life partner. He is like Hamlet divided between head and heart. The head says don't ditch the mother and the heart says Miriam is a nice woman to live with. But he keeps on struggling on the point that he is unable to find the mother substitute in Miriam. The true and real solace can be found only in the mother and this is why it seems as if the naval string is still attached. Paul cannot find his personality away from his mother. He dies every second in his life when it is revealed that Mrs Morel is suffering from cancer. The love was so much so that he gives the overdose of morpheme to his mother to set her free from the pain. The bond was so strong that even after the death of his mother, he chooses to live alone and he leaves Miriam forever. Though the mother was not alive but she is always there in his mind saying that no woman is right for him (Chourasia). The problem as we study following our research topic we would like to reach its solution in that way it is very common in our society and it spreads further because this complexity is innate in human nature.

Freud asserted that many of his views had been anticipated by insightful authors in Western literature, and he himself applied psychoanalysis of brief discussions of the latent content in the manifest characters or events of literary works including Shakespeare's

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Hamlet, Macbeth, A Midsummer Night's Dream, and King Lear. Especially after the 1930s, a number of writers produced critical analyses, modeled on classical Freudian theory, of the lives of authors and of the content of their literary works. One of the best-known books in this mode is *Hamlet and Oedipus* (1949) by the psychoanalyst Ernest Jones. Building on earlier suggestions by Freud himself, Jones explained Hamlet's inability to make up his mind to kill his uncle by reference to his Oedipus complex- that is, the repressed but continuing presence in the adult's unconscious of the male infant's desire to possess his mother and to have his rival, the father, out of the way (Abrams and Harpham).

STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN SONS AND LOVERS

Stream of Consciousness technique makes Oedipus complex more meaningful in the novel *Sons and Lovers*. It is a timeless and spaceless technique which takes the perception of psychoanalysis in portraying the life of the protagonist. D.H. Lawrence has employed stream of consciousness in his novel to explore and illustrate his protagonist Paul Morel. We make out from the article 'Disseminated Consciousness in *Sons and Lovers*' of Helen Baron, he says in the whole text it is seen the words frequently 'Conscious' and 'Unconscious' and it submerges the readers in a deep sea that they cannot understand what actually happen in the novel *Sons and Lovers* and the novel addresses important fact Psychology and challenges our very use of the word Consciousness and the unique four incidence in the very first chapter totally depicts that Walter Morel cannot afford to minimize Gertrude by keeping her locked. She basically unable to control her extreme consciousness (Baron). The phrase Stream of Consciousness is an aesthetics assertion used by William James in his famous book to describe the unbroken flow of perceptions, memories, thoughts, and feelings in the walking mind; it has since been adopted to describe a narrative method in modern fiction. Long passages of introspection, in which the narrator records in detail what passes through a character's awareness, are found in novelists from Samuel Richardson, through William James' brother Henry James, to many novelists in the present era (Green). In *A Glossary of Literary Terms* Abrams reveals 'Stream of Consciousness' is the name applied specifically to a mode of narration that undertakes to reproduce the full spectrum and continuous flow of a character's mental process, in which sense perceptions mingle with conscious and half-conscious thoughts, memories, expectations, feelings and random associations. A number of critics use 'stream of consciousness' interchangeably with the term interior monologue (Abrams and Harpham). Stream of consciousness is such kind of fictitious device that helps to reveal the crucial subject matter Oedipus complex comprehensible even Lawrence uses it in his expert hand that still captures portion of readers mind as well. The text of '*Sons and Lovers* written in vivacious and much-quoted climax to that episode Lawrence presents Mrs Morel as brilliantly experiencing a loss of 'self' as remarked:

"Mrs Morel leaned on the garden gate, looking out, and she lost herself a while. She did not know what she thought. Except for a slight feeling of sickness, and her consciousness in the child, herself melted out like scent into the shiny, pale air. After a time, the child too melted with her in the mixing-pot of moonlight, and she rested with the hills and lilies and houses, all swum together in a kind of swoon. (34:33-9)" (Baron).

CONCLUSION

In the conclusion of this paper, I would like to say Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers* is a neo fictional depiction of Oedipus complex. John Middleton Murry says "Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers* is the fictional projection of Oedipus complex" (Chambers) The sexual bonding between mother and Sons proves that *Sons and Lovers* is the neo version of Oedipal Complex. Through the novel, D.H. Lawrence proffers an enormous opportunity to modern writers for reopening the head cap of their pen and pen through this type of novel with great tempo. He literally follows the footprint of Sigmund Freud. He is loudly praised through critics for his dexterous creativity in modern English literature. Sophocles, a Greek playwright, hired a broad format 'play' to project this theme Oedipus complex on the other hand; Lawrence uses a less short format fiction in terms of projecting the theme as well. Both of these texts are followed by the theory psychoanalysis. As a modern novelist, Lawrence is the herald of the next generation fiction writers. Through intrinsic experience, he reveals in the novel *Sons and Lovers* how a sensitive young man Paul Morel stands with great dilemma between two women: one his mother and another his beloved. This trauma makes this novel more complex in platform. This extreme novel portrays a relationship and psychological tension of the protagonist. Lawrence furnishes with neo philosophy of Oedipus the complex in modern time with the contribution of Sigmund Freud although it is said that Lawrence is not influenced by Freud.

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