

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of Ammar Thelidji, Laghouat
Faculty of Letters and Foreign Languages
Department of English



The Theory of 'The Second Sex' in James Joyce's Eveline (1904)

**A dissertation submitted to the English department in partial fulfillment for
The requirements of Master degree in English Literature and Civilisation**

Presented by:

Halima Bigaa

Supervised by:

M.rs Souhila Korichi

Bored of Examiners :

D.r Mustafa Gasmi

D.r Mohamed Nouami

Academic Year: 2017/2018

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Dedication

To my parents, to my sisters and brothers, to my best friends, to my close friends, to all my relatives, I dedicate this work.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my thanks and appreciations to my mentor and supervisor Mrs. Souhila Korichi who was of great help to me and patient enough. Thanks are due to the jury members who accepted to correct and revise this work.

Abstract

Throughout the course of history, men have been known for their superiority over women who were often deprived of their rights, and considered as inferior and passive. Women in Europe and all over the world made an incredible effort to shift their fate and gain more respect. Fundamentally, with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, in the 1920's .In Ireland, women lived in similar conditions, within patriarchal society of men superiority as heads of their families. As a result, writers could not hold this outrageous situation and started to voice women's concerns, using their pens. The present dissertation is an analysis of James Joyce's short story- *Eveline*. The events of the story are noteworthy, since they decisively represent women in the Irish patriarchal society- a society dominated by male. The ultimate aim of this study, then, is to try to investigate Irish women suppression in the 1920's. The study focuses on the role of Feminism and the theory of *The Second Sex* by De Beauvoir as a driving force for equal rights, in the larger culture of societies.

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General Introduction

General Introduction

Socially speaking, the woman is considered as a factor of influence in social life, relationships, career and a sense of self –worth. Therefore, woman has a significant impact on the development of human life fields, in the political, social, cultural level. However, woman had struggled for long to survive and get such a pivotal and influential role, mainly in Europe. European women lived harsh conditions: poverty, psychological illnesses and huge losses. Women had uncomfortable and sad lives in the Roaring Twenties; some of them lost their husbands in the W.WI other husbands became crazy or addicted to drugs. Moreover, women were working in end jobs with low earnings. The feminist movement is a movement which aims at reevaluating the underestimated image of females through literature, since literature reflects society and the best agreeable way of ignoring life. James Joyce's *Eveline* was one of Dubliners short stories, which was the presentation of Dublin's middle class. The story *Eveline* had centered on a female character named "Eveline" who was seen as inferior, and dehumanised by Patriarchy society.

The present study casts light on woman suffering, dehumanisation and ill-treatment by man. It highlights a feminist reading to James Joyce's *Eveline*. This work is an investigation into the living conditions of the Irish woman who suffered from gender inequality in the 1920's. Eventually, Irish society was patriarchic and traditional, wherein the woman was deprived from her basic rights, and the father was the head of the family. The study points out how writers at that epoch, such as James Joyce and De Beauvoir, had really influenced peoples' minds through portraying the woman's sufferings and conditions. Therefore, the following research questions can be raised: how was the Irish woman social injustice in the 1920's, does patriarchy affect personality, how Eveline experienced patriarchy from the other characters in the story.

The reasons behind undertaking this study are. First, to investigate in Irish women's gender inequality in the 1920's. Secondly, I loved the story *Eveline* it attracted my attention, the author style of writing was nice, thus the language used was simple, but attractive Third, the events of the story pushed me to choose to study it.

A review of literature revealed that 'The Second Sex Theory' by the French existentialist philosopher, De Beauvoir has been regarded a major work of feminist literature. It was an analysis of women's oppression. De Beauvoir strongly defended woman's rights; she is regarded a pioneer of feminism. Feminists are not against men, as De Beauvoir has asserted. Feminism, according to her, is a doctrine that called for women's rights and not against men as anti-feminists believed. Feminism, then, was calling for women's rights only". Thus, many

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philosophers, scholars and writers have given an intense importance to the question of Feminism as a movement (e.g. Jean Stuarts Mill, Betty Friedan, James Joyce and many others).

In addition to the activist De Beauvoir, the Pakistan feminist activist Faris (2013) in her article “Do Women Need Feminism”, believed that society neglecting women’s role creates a big problem in the society; Faris, believed that being a man is better they neglect the fact that women often enjoyed simply for being women. Thus, by instinct safety and comfort are prefer to women rather than men, why women are rid first in any disaster and get the first seats in lifeboats; why men work longer hours in risking, dirty and dangerous jobs. Furthermore, men are more violent in crimes than women in the U.K, and also in domestic violence excluding the unreported cases, but men are held to a higher standard of self- defense, so they often suffer in silence .Whereas feminists seek liberation from the band of the traditional female role, the man is still expected to carry on his disposable role (Faris, 2013).

Farrow (1977) the journalist and activist stated that women are working to enforce certain applications as abortion and even they go so far and rebel not only against man, but also against government and the political decisions, that is why feminism practices anarchism. Also, Ehrlich (1997) clarified the relationship between anarchism and feminism; he claimed that anarchism is concerned of opposing all kinds of oppression; however, Feminism as a whole recognizes the iniquity of the oppression of women by men only. Certainly some feminists look beyond sexism to a wider, anarchistic critique of power; yet, “this wider critique is not at all necessary to feminism” (Ehrlich,P 153).The Irish notable writer James Joyce is known for his feminist standpoint, he published many important feminist works such as *Dubliners*.

In the same regard, Greenblatt (2003, p.24) viewed that Joyce preferred exile because he found it his best way to be an artist. He separated himself from his religion and culture to create an artistic objectivity. According to (Greenblatt, p. 277), Joyce viewed nationality, language, and religion restricted his career as a writer. Yet, despite the fact Joyce has exiled himself from his native town in Dublin; he created a series of stories published as *Dubliners* in 1914 that focused on the aspects of Dublin life. Also, he published many works such as *Chamber Music*(1907), *A Portrait of The Artist as A Young Man*_(1916), *Exiles* (1918), *Ulysses* (1922), to mention just a few (Greenblatt, 2003). *Dubliners* (1914), for James Joyce, are certainly important, since they portrayed his life and his entourage. It took a form of naturalistic depiction of Irish middle class in life and around Dublin in the early 20th century

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(ibid).

About *Dubliners*, Attridge (2004, p.11) stated that they were the narratives that presented identity and the self, as well as the feeling of being a part of Ireland as a proper nation in itself. According to Attridge, the psychological approach inquires into the motives and behaviors of the characters and of the author, but it need not quote elaborately from psychoanalytic theory. Moreover, a psychological approach discusses the relationship between author and characters, and seeks to understand how the author's creative imagination transfers, sublimates, replaces, and dominates as it produces a work of art. For Attridge (2004), in James Joyce's writings sometimes characters depicted Joyce's conditions of life.

Thus, 'Eveline' as the main character in Joyce's novel, was living a weary life full of routine after the death of her mother she missed her mother in her life, Felski (1999) had suggested that everyday life is characterized by a sense of time of repetitive tasks that form routine. The everyday life is also characterized by a habit and is rarely reflected on. The everyday life is consisted of three related forms, routine, habits and home. It can be argued that all three can change depending on a shift in situation.

In the light of what has been reviewed, this dissertation will be an investigation into the Irish woman's suffering during the 1920s in Joyce's narrative *Eveline*. It is a descriptive study that point out the over dominance of male, and Irish woman's oppression.

The importance of this study lies on giving a depth analysis of the Irish women's suffering in the 1920's through The Second Sex theory. Woman which is an important sex was marginalised and seen as second position. Without woman society won't exist. So, investigating in this topic is such underlying matter.

The present study contains three chapters. The first chapter tackles general background about Feminism movement, its types that are liberal and radical; it also deals with the history of feminism and its waves concentrating on the principle goals of each wave, which had influenced people's opinions about woman to make her an essential member in any society. The second chapter, however, analyses *Eveline's* characters; it also highlights the theme of paralysis in the story and sees how the protagonist, "Eveline" was paralyzed. The third chapter highlights a feminist reading to *Eveline* narrative through 'The Second Sex' theory.

Chapter One

The Movement of Feminism

1.1 Introduction

Feminism as a movement has generated an on-going debate on women's issues and problems in all over the world and it came to solve women's problems and to put an end to the injustice treatment. It was the voice of women in times they were not able to speak or to express their ideas and wishes. This chapter deals with the general definitions of Feminism in addition to some it important concepts. Moreover, it clarifies the important theories within this movement which are The Second Sex and the Trauma theories.

1.2 Feminism

According to the Cambridge online dictionary (2016), the word "feminism" comes from French word "féminisme" that denotes the defense for women's rights. It supports female's issues. Faris, (2013) defined Feminism as the idea that women should have the same rights, power, and opportunities as men in addition and they must be treated in the same way. The term 'feminism' referred to a cultural, political or economical movement aiming for equal rights to both women and men (P.1-5).

Furthermore, Feminism still a range of political, ideological and social movements aiming at achieving sex gender equality. The shared history of women's oppression and gender discrimination gives rise to feminism and this apparatus of debate today. Thus, its definition is historically contingent. Feminism is the investigation for gender equality. "Feminism as a whole recognizes the iniquity of the oppression of women by men" (Ehrlich, P.153).

In the same regard, Rupp in Wiley Online Library Feminism and Social Movements, 2013, defined Feminist movements as the mass efforts to amend women's situation .They started in the mid-nineteenth century and hold on into the present. Feminism flourished and it affected other social movements, like the peace, environmental, global justice, reproductive rights, and gay/lesbian movements, through its ideologies, collective identities, tactics, and organizational forms .Researchers on feminist movements gave interest to its origins; different waves and many important issues related to Feminism.

Additionally, Harvey, 2014 the feminist activist viewed that women and men should not be only equal rather there must be mutual respect to use her words: "feminism is not only sex equality, but a mutual respect and equal treatment for both female and male". Accordingly Gay's (2014) Bad Feminist: Essays, conferred feminists and women push, a big support merely to be themselves, she wrote:

...no matter what issues I have with feminism I am a feminist, I cannot and will not deny the importance and absolute necessity of feminism, like most of people , I am full of contradictions, but I still don't know to be treated like expletive for being a woman. I am a bad feminist. I would rather be a bad feminist than no feminist at all.

Women have enough stresses and excites concerning completeness, being a successful feminist should not be one of them.

1.3 Feminist, Female and Femaleness

It seems important to clarify the terms 'feminist, female and femaleness' and highlight their interrelationship. Moi (1996, p. 117) suggested the need to recognize the differences between the terms 'feminist', 'female' and 'feminine'. He argued that within literary criticism, we need to "distinguish between 'feminism' as a political position, 'femaleness' as a matter of biology and 'femininity' as a set of culturally defined characteristics."

In the same regard, the word feminist was also a term defined as "an advocate or supporter of the rights and equality of women" (O.E.D 2012, p.1). The feminist is the one who defends women's rights.

Feminism is the struggle, collective adventure and the revolution for women and men and the others, a revolution well underway, a worldwide, a choice .It is not a question of opposing the small advantages of women to small achievements. Feminism has long terms goals (2007. Le Petit Larousse. Illustré.P 457). Hence, Feminism is the range of interrelated political, social and philosophical ideas searching for promoting the rights for women and their integration in society. Feminism viewpoint en particular was ameliorating women's status in societies where Feminism sought to construct new social fields and develop the proper means for defending women's rights and conscience (Baie, 2018).

1.4 History of Feminism

Feminism is a doctrine that defended the amelioration and expansion of the role and rights of women in society; a movement that struggle in this direction. The term feminism has multiple meanings for both its supporters and its opponents. The origin of the word goes to Alexander Dumas son, who in 1872 used the adjective to describe men who renounce their manhood by taking up the cause of women for fornication. "Activists of the late 19th and

early 20th century, campaigned for women's right to vote, or suffrage, and members of the movement were known as suffragette" (Horber, 2010).

Feminism emerged in the nineteenth century when woman consciousness awoke, aiming to rebel against woman injustice. Feminism began when people had started to call for gaining independence, equality and end all the aspects of discrimination, but it was really flourished in the nineteenth century, when the feminist movements unified and had clear ideas and strategies. As such, Feminism made efforts to shift woman's bad image. The big efforts of writers and socialists had raised and empowered this movement (Wassel, 2011).

Virtually, however, there is no clear and precise definition to Feminism, and, particularly, feminism in literature. Yet, it is argued that the term 'Feminism' itself appeared first in 1882, by the French activist Hobe ton Clare, Some Politicians believed that Feminist literature represented the works written by authors. Several questions had been raised to whether the notion of 'feminist literature' denotes the literature written by female's writers, and deals with about woman's issues only. Moreover, some politic opinions claimed that feminist literature included the literary works written on woman by females or males? So, feminism can be regarded as a revolutionary and ideological trend that aims at regaining women's freedom and gender equality. Feminism aimed at proving woman's self and role (Wassel, 2011, p.29-70).

At the end of the nineteenth century, women were under the domination of man either father, brother or husband. At the time, a movement of awareness of women's inferiority and the discrimination appeared in Western countries and began to provoke disputes. In the late 1800s, women began to organize themselves and claim their rights, especially among Anglophones. The feminist movement took off during the 1900-1930s. The progress of industrialization and urbanization were raising awareness of the unfair situation in society. The efforts of feminists were intense. Women has been achieved the right to vote in 1917. In Quebec, they gained the right to vote in 1940. Until the early 1960s, women were concentrated in a few employments: clerks, teachers, nurses, saleswomen, seamstresses. For many years, and still today, women generally engage in politics through social movements. There were also numerous women who work in voluntary activities (Epstein, 2002).

1.5 Types of Feminism

Feminism as a movement has three different types each one has its time and goals which differed from the other there were Liberal, social and political feminism.

Abdel Adim (2017) asserted that it was argued that at home, wives and mothers called for change. They were not satisfied by their current situations. They searched for democracy at home and also equal responsibilities and rights. At work; they wanted equal opportunities, equal pays. They raised slogans such as “The lives of my mother and grandmother remained unchanged”. They carried on devoted for domestic responsibilities. In effect, Feminist theory has accumulated a tremendous literary product in relation to women's problems. According to Abdel Adim, the goal was to end any exploitation women face in society. In addition, the feminist theories of resistance revealed that the oppression and degradation of women were important aspects of the ideologies and values of Western civilization. It gave greater attention to sexual exploitation and violence, particularly rape and pornography, as a means of controlling women.

As for Liberal feminism, it is argued that in the late of the eighteenth century and nineteenth century liberalists supported the freedom of woman to choose and decide as free from government restrictions. In general, Liberalists believed that the individual is free to choose his destiny. Individual social and political rights were normally free from any gender discrimination and their ability to think logically, the individual is not restricted by anyone (Chenini & Hocine, 2012). Nonetheless, the eighteenth and nineteenth century liberal feminism, despite of its gender neutrality was in practice restricted to men. In the same regard, First-wave feminism stated that:

Liberalism in the late of the eighteenth century and nineteenth century supported the freedom of woman to choose and decide as free from government restrictions. In general, Liberalists believed that the individual is free to choose his destiny. Individual’s social and political rights were normally free from any gender discrimination and their ability to think logically, the individual is not restricted by anyone. (Chenini & Hocine, 2012) Despite of that, eighteenth and nineteenth century, liberal feminism its gender neutrality was in practice restricted to men. In the same regard, First-wave feminism stated that:

Women were not regarded as irrational creatures, were not permitted to vote, own property once married and had little legal control over their children or their bodies. (Beausly, P.18)

Whereas political feminism was a movement that promoted real equality between women and men in private life and in public life. In a broad sense, feminism included the whole argumentation that denied the inequalities made to women and that started forms of transformation of these conditions (Baie,2018). Whether Feminism is considered as a liberal movement or a political movement; it mainly focused on woman's experiences in her daily life, which she subjected to in society. Since Feminists are able to feel and experience the pain and suffering of women they were totally convinced of what it meant to be a "woman" in Patriarchal societies. Feminists, therefore, sought to remove all the barriers to equal social, political and economic opportunities for women and object to the notion that a women's worth is determined principally by her gender and that women are inferior, subservient or less intelligent than men (Faris, 2013).

1.5.1 Ecofeminism

Ecofeminism is born of multiple social movements - feminist, pacifist and ecological in the 1970s. At the same time, women's groups were formed around the world to analyse concrete situations concerning nature to find them solutions. The term "ecofeminism" was used for the first time in 1974 in Françoise d'Eaubonne's book, *Feminism or Death*, which clearly showed the link between women and the environment. Ecofeminism is the solutions to ecological problems which must include a feminist perspective. The ecofeminists in the 1980's stated:

We are a movement identified as feminine and we believe that we have a special job to do in these perilous times. We perceive the devastation of the earth and its beings by warriors from the corporate world and the threat of nuclear annihilation by military warriors as feminist issues. It is the same masculinity mentality that would deny us our right to our own body and sexuality, and which depends on multiple systems of domination and state power to achieve its ends .

(Gandon, 2009)

It is a philosophical and political movement that combined ecological concerns with feminist ones, regarding both as resulting from male domination of society. Political ecofeminism used methods and approaches based on the idea that institutions like a state, which represented a convergence of different interests sharing power provide to a certain extent for the needs of the community.

1.6 The Three Feminist Waves

Women's activism has developed through time. The reasons behind differ. Mainly economic and social factors shaped the women's conditions. For this, scholars such as Maggie Humm and Rebecca Walker believed that the history of feminism can be divided into three waves that differ in time and concerns. Feminist activists have campaigned for women's legal rights (rights of contract, property rights, voting rights); for women's right to bodily integrity and self-government, for abortion rights, and for reproductive rights (including access to contraception and quality prenatal care); for protection of women and girls from domestic violence, for workplace rights, including maternity leave and equal pay; against misogyny; and against other forms of gender-specific discrimination against women.

1.6.1 First Wave Feminism

It emerged in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries it focused mainly on suffrage and other legal rights. It was mostly active in U.K, Canada and U.S. Moreover; it aimed to cover the participation and the contribution of feminists who activated under the circumstances of existing rules and laws to reach the women's equality and the right to take part in the society (Worell, p.470).

Rampton, a professor in the Pacific University had published an article in 2008 which she pointed out that the first wave of feminism was the emergence of an environment of urban industrialism and liberal, socialist, politics. Moreover, the main issues of this wave were equality in legal and political rights and official equality of opportunity, the feminists wanted to obtain the opportunity to vote, have public offices, gaining more jobs and education, and legal rights in marriage such as disobey their husbands, sue for divorce, keeping their children after divorce, and to legal protection against husbands' physical violence.

1.6.2 The Second Wave Feminism

This wave had begun in U.S, and then expanded to Europe, Asia. It focused on sexuality, reproductive rights. In addition, De Beauvoir in an interview with the journalist Gerrasi, 1976 stated that:

The Second Sex in no way launched the feminist movement. Most of the women who became very active in the movement were much too young in 1949-50, when the book came out, to be influenced by it.

De Beauvoir that some older feminists were influenced by The Second Sex theory like Betty Friedan¹ who wrote The Feminine Mystique.

The second wave's goals can be described as women trying to end discrimination and other inequalities. This was the wave popular during the political disorder of the 60s and 70s. This wave mostly rose as a backlash to the patriarchal society that developed post WWII. The release of the book *The Feminist Mystique* in 1963 by Betty Friedan was what really set the fire for the second wave. The book rejected the idea of the nuclear family; Friedan did not like the fact that women were portrayed as nothing more than domestic and maternal necessities, when a decade ago they were running the America war machine at home. Women in this era mostly fought to try and get women to be taken and accepted as equal. They wanted to show that women did not have to be a wife only, objectify themselves for men. This wave was successful, with policy gains in favor of women such as Roe v Wade, and the Equal Pay Act retrieved from (Friedan, 1963).

Thus, the second wave's goals can be described as women trying to end other inequalities. This was the wave popular during the political disorder of the 60s and 70s. This wave mostly rose as a backlash to the patriarchal society that developed post WWII. Feminism in this era “became a driving force for equal rights, not only in literature but in the larger culture” (VanSpanckeren, 1994, p. 90).

1.6.3 The Third Wave Feminism

According to Rampton (2008), the third wave of feminism was born in the 90s and is about what all of the "oppressed" groups, and activist organizations of the 60s till nowadays. This wave of feminism acted as if women are victims from evil men holding them back. They pointed to statistics such as the lack of women in science, or unequal pay. They did not succeed to realize that women of the past were fighting for real rights, not for sympathy and handouts. This was the wave of feminism that was heavily criticized “on the basis those aesthetic standards were not timeless and universal but rather arbitrary, culture bound, and patriarchal” (Vanspanckeren, 1994, p. 90). Its pro-women was what many argued, led to the modern portrayal of emasculated "man-boys" who were not allowed to be men because of overbearing political.

¹ Betty was an American writer, activist and a feminist, a leading figure in the women’s movement in U.S .S he was influenced by De Beauvoir writings her book *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963 was considered as a spark to the second wave feminism. In which she made a survey of college graduates focusing on education and Satisfaction towards their actual lives. She found out that many were bored, unhappy ,dissatisfied. She sought to convince women that they are not alone and they are able to be achieve their aims.

1.7. Feminism in literature

The Penguin dictionary of Literary Terms and Theory, (1976), defined feminism criticism as the development and the movement in critical theory of literature. This movement was in its high level in the 1960's. Feminist theory was an attempt to "describe, interpret and reinterpret women experiences" in different literary works especially novels. (Cuddon, P.315).Feminism had two aspects. First it identified women's suppression in a particular society, the problems and obstacles which result from these. The basic aim of feminism was to enhance women's ill treatment. The means used to change women's situation were may include political actions to shift laws or to increase the participation of women in political life. Hence, they may affect public opinion by calling attention to actual women's situation and the necessity to change it.

1.7.1 Crucial Feminist Representatives in Literature

There are many important feminist writers all over the world who successfully tackled women's suppression and gender inequality; Virginia Woolf for instance, Simone De Beauvoir and James Joyce were from the outstanding feminist writers. They published successful, different literary works that were sometimes their autobiographies .Their works represented them. Feminist writers portrayed women's needs since literature is the mirror that reflects society. They were defending women's existence.

In *Dubliners*, the two stories *Eveline* and *The Boarding House* had feminist narratives. In *Eveline* James Joyce depicted Irish woman's hardships which any woman in the world can witness and that is why Joyce's texts gained its university. Thus, his presentation of the feminine reality in Ireland is the presentation of women all over the world. He was a feminist writer and his portrayal of women reality suggested his desire of curing this social and moral disease that paralyses the ladies society. His style was informative and gave morals (Al-Hamdani).

Similarly, Simone de Beauvoir the French writer and feminist activist was a crucial figure in the struggle for women's rights (Virginia Woolf as a Feminist Figure, 2018). De Beauvoir was also known for being long companion of the philosopher, Jean Paul Sartre². She was strongly influenced by his philosophical beliefs. De Beauvoir's first work was the 1943

² Jean Paul Sartre was a prominent French novelist and philosopher. He studied in the Ecole Normale Supérieure (ENS) in Paris and graduated in 1929. While at ENS, Sartre met the woman who was to become his lifelong companion - Simone de Beauvoir. He and De Beauvoir had a mutual interests and a partnership that remained till his death. Sartre's Being and Nothingness (1943), probably his most important work of philosophy, revealed his brand of Existentialism, prioritizing existence over "essence" and believing that life has no meaning beyond the goals we as individuals choose for ourselves.

novel *She Came to Stay*, which was set in Paris (Appignanesi, (2005). The *Second Sex* in 1949 was one of the most important feminist icons of her era. It criticised patriarchy and the second-rate status granted to women throughout history. In a short time, De Beauvoir and Sartre relationship became romantic, but she did not marry him. She had rejected a proposal of marriage from Sartre early on (Mussett, 2016).

De Beauvoir was renowned for her theory *The second Sex*. It was translated into many languages and was hugely influential which laid the groundwork for second - wave feminism. The first wave was mainly about women's right to vote and property rights, however, the second stretched into many concerns such as sexuality, family, the workplace and reproductive rights. All these points were discussed in *The Second Sex* at a very early period. She outlined the ways in which woman is perceived as "other", essential and inferior in patriarchy society. She also opposed the thinkers who underestimated women like Auguste Comte he considered femininity as ongoing childhood. He believed that woman is weak intellectually and the only role for her is to be wife and a housewife, man is superior and she is inferior. One of the most famous lines from that work was : " One is not born , but rather becomes , a woman " she means that women 's roles are not given to them biologically rather are socially built .She also noted that ".Woman was considered herself as helpless and inferior creature who waits for a man to be rescued"(Maguire,2016). De Beauvoir theory's *The Second Sex* can be said to have initiated the second wave of feminism, with its central argument that throughout history, across cultures, woman has always occupied a secondary position in relation to man, being relegated to the position of the "other". Whereas man has been enabled to transcend and control his environment, always furthering the domain of his physical and intellectual conquests, woman has remained imprisoned within "immanence" remaining a slave within the circle of duties imposed by her maternal and reproductive functions (Interview with Simone De Beauvoir Salient, 1972).

1.7.2 The Condition of Female Writers

In the nineteenth century, males controlled the world of literature. Even though, it was noted to as the age of the female novelists (Showalter, P.3). Jane Austen, Elizabeth Barret Browning Elizabeth Gaskell are examples of women writers who inspired and contributed in the literary scene in the nineteenth century. Women writers witnessed many obstacles when trying to write novels, since girls were restricted from reading various types of literature. The adventure novels with strong spirited heroes for example were given for men only. Those novels were not advisable for girls to read it could create dissatisfaction in girls because they

may love enter to this world of adventure. Women and men were supposed to perform their roles with the restrictions of the society and if they were to deviate from that path, it could cause chaos (Rowbotham.P. 8).Additionally the novels that were written for girls had stories that were meant to make them aware of the situation of women in society and they were written in a way that helped them realize the role (Daniel.P.39).

These novels were called as didactic fiction novels that strengthened sex-roles rather than trying to reinforce ladies. A perfect example of writers of didactic fiction was Maria Edgeworth. Her aim was not to write in a way that sought sex equality. However, she fulfilled her novels to educating and solid standpoints on how girls should be, as well as what they ought to pursue for. Her novels include *Belinda*, written in 1801, and *the Patronage*, published in 1814. In *Belinda*, Edgeworth emphasized the importance of women having humble desires. In addition, she focused in the importance of girls learning not to be greedy and that a girl should not want more for herself. Otherwise, it was perfectly alright for boys to behave in that manner (Daniel, P.42-43).

1.8 Trauma Theory: Traumatic Behaviour: Acting Out and Working Through

“Acting out” and “working through” are terms focusing on Freudian psychoanalysis and developed by critics like Dominick Lacapra .When a traumatized person is acting out after a traumatic event , he or she has not yet reached the point of coming to terms with the experience and emotions involved in it .The person who is acting out often re-experiences the event , e.g. in flashbacks , hallucinations or dreams , which could be seen as an (unconscious attempt to cope with experience .In order to move on with their lives , it is generally believed that the traumatised should work through the trauma .The notions of acting out and working through are connected to the Freudian terms of melancholia and mourning , two possible psychological reactions the experience of deep sorrow for someone has died related to loss (Lacapra , 1998).

1.9 Conclusion

This chapter mainly tried to cast light on some important points related to Feminism as a movement. It also clarified some ideas related to these concepts. Thus, feminism in literature has been defined and explained, presenting some important feminist figures and their valuable efforts which flourished the movement. Those works had portrayed the women

lived experiences. The chapter, then, highlighted the Trauma and The Second sex theories by giving historical overviews of them; more importantly, how activists were able to make woman believes in her importance the same as man.

Chapter Two

Literary Analysis of Eveline

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Irish author of the narrative *Eveline*, James Joyce and some of his feminist works. It also gives a portrait of *Dubliners* and why Dublin was always the setting of James's works. Moreover, it highlights the analysis of the main characters of the story and "Eveline" relationship with her father. It focuses mainly on the psychology of a suffered girl in a patriarchic society and discusses paralysis theme.

2.2 James Joyce

Joyce is particularly interesting author. He is popular, people raise a stein to him in a metaphorical and probably literal sense. He is really a figure that had long-lasting impact in literature, and he is pretty well-remembered (Attridge, 2004).

Moreover, Joyce is a short story writer, novelist who had published many feminist works such as *Dubliners* in 1914 and *Ulysses* in 1922. The linguistic experimentation hinted at in *Ulysses* and fully explored in *Finnegan's Wake* seemed to have been derived from this early interest in and talent for language study. His childhood was documented excitingly, and something of the fear and intrigue he felt towards this is clear in the first story of *Dubliners* (Aleital, 2007).

In effect, his love for literature with negative feelings towards his native country and distaste for the narrowness of Irish Catholic dogma had drawn him away from Ireland and consequently he had renounced his Catholicism. Nonetheless, in his fiction he portrayed only Ireland and specifically, Dublin from the distance provided by continental Europe, and there was a consistent religious theme (Deane, 1990 p.56). Joyce lived in Paris during 1902 in a state of poverty which he would seldom leave and, after returning for the death of his mother, he remained away from Ireland permanently. His partner, Nora Barnacle, accompanied him (they finally got married in 1931) and he taught in the Berlitz School, which took him to Switzerland and northern Italy. He gave a big importance to inner world of characters. His first published work was a respectable first collection of poems, *Chamber Music*. However, it was his volume of short stories that began a long and difficult relationship with publishing houses and the law some of its content, language included, caused difficulties in its publication and it took part of a decade for *Dubliners* to emerge, during which Joyce made his final visit to Ireland in 1912. (James Joyce's biography, 2018).

2.3 James Joyce's Eveline

Eveline was the first work by James Joyce that was written from a female perspective. It was first published in a journal called "The Irish Homestead" in 1904, but it was published in a collection of James Joyce's short stories in 1914. It was a story centered on a young woman named "Eveline", about her sad, miserable childhood and terrible family life with a cruel and violent father (Winfrey, 2010). Her mother and her favorite brother both died, and "Eveline" had the responsibility of caring for her younger brothers she took care of the house, as she promised her dying mother she would do. In the story, Eveline's family was described as poor, and they probably did not live a very comfortable life. In addition, Dublin at the time suffered from harsh social conditions, the lack of moral hope and spiritual emptiness; thus "Eveline" was doomed, Immobile. This short story showed James Joyce's profession in few pages he created a psychological plot. The plot was about Eveline's decision whether to stay in Dublin or leave to Buenos Aires (Nur). This misery also appeared in other stories by Joyce like 'The Sisters' and 'Araby'. Joyce could have related his childhood days when his family was in some financial crises to the family background of *Eveline* in the story. Despite of that Eveline did not love Frank she wanted to use him as an escape and was romanced by the idea of marriage and "how others would think highly of her now that she was with a man. Then she would be married she, "Eveline". Joyce's wrote: "People would treat her with respect then. She would not be treated as her mother had been". The story began by the following lines:

She sat at the window watching the evening invade the avenue .Her head was leaned against the window curtains and in her nostril was the odor of dusty cretonne. She was tired .Few people passed. (Joyce, P.1)

These first lines suggested Eveline's loneliness, weariness and sadness. She was alone after the death of her mother looking at the other world as weird and strange to her (Sarker, 2017). Hence, "Eveline" was very attached to her mother and her mourning never completely ended. Her love for her mother was immortal as the New Zealand modernist short story writer Katherine Mansfield have said about grief for mother's death: Yes my mother's death is a terrible sorrow to me. I feel do you know what I mean the silence of it so. She was more alive than anyone I have ever known (The sitting bee, 2014).

In the third section "Eveline" dealt with her interior battle for making decision .Despite that ,the story was not written in first person , Joyce presented everything from Eveline's

point of view, that make the reader easy see Eveline's thoughts through all her story. Additionally, she remembered her childhood when her father interrupted her playing with her brothers. He loved her brothers more than her. *Eveline's* story represented violence her father was violent and addicted to alcohol, he was unfair, violent especially on Saturdays because he drank too much in weekends, but he was the man of the house; "Eveline" lived in a patriarchy society, society dominated by males (Micro-Teaching Assignment 2016).

2.4 Eveline and her Father

The relationship between "Eveline" and her father was not good one and that was an example of how women were treated and expected to behave in the nineteenth century Ireland. Eveline's father was absent and distant. She feared him a lot he was not a good person he was verbally cruel and Eveline had a hard time convincing him to give her his money so that she could buy the necessary items for home he was irresponsible man Eveline's father was drinker, he would rather squander his money on drinks than help his daughter pay the bills. additionally; he was taking her earnings. she did not leave a comfortable, safety life she was searching for more fulfilling life as it have been said "The words with which a child's heart is poisoned, whether through malice or through ignorance, remain branded in his memory, and sooner or later they burn his soul". Verbal abuse is not a form on entertainment.

Retrieved from (<https://www.enotes.com Homework Help › Miss Brill>).

2.4.1 The Big Responsibilities of the Young Girl Eveline

Nevertheless, she had hard work to keep the house combined and to see her two brothers who had been left to her responsibility go to school and get their meals persistently. She took care of her house as long she could. It was hard work, cruel life for a nineteenth years old girl, thus she did not want to live a pitiful life as her mother. Eveline also has some pleasant recollections of the time she spent with her father when she was younger. Back then, when her mother was alive, her father was good-humored to her: Sometimes he could be very nice...when their mother was alive, they had all gone for a picnic to the Hill of Howth. She remembered her father putting on her mother's bonnet to make the children laugh. All in all, the past and the present clash in Eveline's mind, leaving her confused, restless. She could not move or act.

Retrieved from (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eveline>).

2.4.2 Frank and Eveline's Relationship

Frank was a sailor and world traveler originally from Dublin. He extremely loved sailing Furthermore; "Eveline" was affected by his tenderness and honesty. He was fancy by music sometimes sings. Accordingly, She and Frank began to meet each other Frank met her outside the store where she worked he took her to a romantic opera "The Bohemian girl" because he loved music. He told her tales on his seafaring adventures. He took her to place that "Eveline" is unaccustomed with .she was from middle class family, however Frank was rich he traveled too much he was fancy of adventure (Joyce, James.Eveline, 1996).

2.5 The Importance of Setting in Eveline

Joyce did not give interest to physical appearance in the story *Eveline*. The story was set in Ireland, particularly, in Dublin city, in an old room. The setting had influenced "Eveline" in different ways. First, it entrapped her in this short story Joyce did not describe Eveline's face whether she is pretty girl or not. Joyce noted: "Her head was leaned against the window curtains and in her nostrils was the odour of dusty cretonne. She was tired" The writer big concern was on Eveline's inner world almost all the events in the story happened Eveline setting at the window. Sometimes she reminds her past. The setting in this story is very common. Nothing in Eveline's life changed. Throughout the events of the story "Eveline" was sitting by the window, in a bored, dusty room. Although, "Eveline" used to clean the house regularly, but the dust remained as what was mentioned in the story : "Home! She looked round the room, reviewing all its familiar objects which she had dusted once a week for many years, wondering where on earth the dust came from". The dust there suggested Eveline's great sorrow. She did not enjoy life; she was a depressed and sad girl despite her young age. In effect, Eveline was the product of her environment. She was raised in a society of a severe adherence to tradition and obedience. Eveline did not leave Ireland; she was faithful to her homeland. Eveline tried to convince herself that life is good. She had a good faith and she was obedient to her dead mother also Retrieved from (<https://www.enotes.com>).

2.6 Paralysis in Eveline

Paralysis in the narrative *Eveline* was one of the common themes being dealt with within the protagonist character and inner, outer struggle, as well as surroundings.

In this narrative, paralysis was the result of the outcome of socio, historical, political and cultural circumstances of which Joyce's Ireland had been subjugated to (Monika,

2016.P165-180(246).That is to say, on the one hand, Ireland subjugation to Britain and the Catholic Church had resulted not only in political and religious enslavement, but more importantly from Joyce's standpoint, in a mental and psychological enslavement As such , one general assumptions to start with concerning paralysis is that in the case of Joyce's selected short stories , the layers of civil society , i.e. the Irish Catholicism , as much as the British imperial system in Ireland were behind the paralysis image of which Joyce's character subjects suffered.

Moreover, this sense of stagnation was emphasized with the words Joyce used. The story *Eveline* presented a perfect example. The protagonist barely moved throughout the story. The verbs which described her were often verbs of inaction, for example "sat" in the first paragraph (p.1). Verbs also deliberately presented in the passive form." Her hand was leaned" (p.1).This stress on inaction or paralysis ended with visual description of "Eveline" "frozen, passive like a helpless animal" (p.6). The Poor "Eveline" found herself unable to move forward. She lacked the courage and strength to make that leap that will free her oppressive situation. She was too scared to leave Ireland and saw her lover as a possible source of danger: All the seas of the world tumbled about her heart. He Frank wad drawing her into them: he would drown her (P.6).

However, her paralysis will cost her. Instead of an uncertain but hopeful future, she faced a certain and dismal future that may repeat her mother's sad life story (Litcharts, Paralysis and Inaction). "Eveline" found herself too frightened to leave Ireland. The greatest barrier to escape was sometime psychological, as it was with Eveline.

As an Irish writer who lived most of his adult life abroad, Joyce was obsessed with the liberating effects of fleeing Ireland, and he transferred that obsession, in one form or another, onto many of the characters. Whatever the task undertaken in the story *Eveline*, and whatever the approach of readers towards the text, the true representation in Joyce's short stories is never one of his characters but the occupants of the city of Dublin respectively. By this, it was the physical, social, spiritual and even the political environment that surrounded, directed, oppressed, and paralysed the character in the narrative. Thus, Joyce's *Eveline* was presented as prototypes and embodiments of the Irish conditions under colonial dominations. It presents a slice of life of the Irish within the prevailing situations in this country. Therefore, any examination or analysis of "Eveline" ought to begin with the analysis of the setting (Dublin), the place that lent its name to the narrative which is implicitly personified by the writer as sick, and even moribund individual. Thus, Joyce's Eveline was presented as prototypes and

embodiments of the Irish conditions under colonial dominations. It presents a slice of life of the Irish within the prevailing situations in this country. (Joyce, 1996). Therefore, any examination or analysis of “Eveline” ought to begin with the analysis of the setting (Dublin), the place that lent its name to the the narrative which is implicitly personified by the writer as sick, and even moribund individual. Joyce had given alternative ways how to resist and surmount paralysis. Saying: “At the end, I hopefully endeavored to prove that the authors’ visions and conceptions about the idea of resisting paralysis remain different”. In that, in the case of Joyce’s characters, though at the end of each story he did not give literal indications whether spiritual liberation will be attained or just paralysis will ultimately prevail, yet he made it evident that in order to resist and escape from paralysis, Irish people had either to die or exile themselves, physically or spiritually, from Dublin’s paralysis (Hadchiti, 2014).

In addition to that, ‘Paralysis’ was defined as “complete or partial loss of function especially when involving the motion or sensation in a part of the body” (Merriam Webster 2018). It was manifested character of “Eveline”. Dubliners were restricted by life borders. They were unable to truly love. However, they had fallen into the eve of emotional paralysis (Nur, 2017).

“Eveline” was a speechless character ‘Shed’ that did not produce even one single utterance; she was not poor linguistically, but she lacked critical and reactive, rebellious thinking. She existed, but she was not living in this world. She lacked energy to flee with her lover; she was too weak to resist the cruel patriarchal gestures of her father that strip her of her individual independence. She did not go with her lover Frank to Argentina; she seemed physically paralysed. She intended to ‘explore the new world but she had no courage and energy left to achieve this dream’ (Saleem et al, 2015, p. 17).

According to Sarker (2017) the second paragraph in *Eveline* created a sense of loneliness and stress all by the scenes of the external environment. “Eveline” stared out not concentrating on the world but reflecting inward. She was also shown as a prisoner trapped indoors, trapped psychologically for accumulated reasons. Looking through the window the action recreated memory of the past. Likewise, it shifted the reader into further atmospheric elements, as well as moved the action into the particular thoughts of Eveline as an interior monologue or a stream of consciousness.

2.9 Agoraphobia in Eveline

Agoraphobia is the extreme fear and anxiety. A kind of fear was characterised by symptoms of worry in situations where the person understands the environment to be unsecured with difficulty to elope. These situations are simply being outside their home. Being in these situations may result in a sudden feeling of acute and anxiety. In serious cases people may become unable to leave their dwellings for the phobia. "Eveline" loved her father, but she was fearful from him.

At the conclusion of Joyce's narrative, "Eveline" behaved in an anxious way which is known as agoraphobia. She assumed herself already among the seas, and feels that all the seas of the world dropping about her heart, sings of identity confusion and cardiac stress, she feared that Frank will drown her. She experiences a fear of death. She was afraid. Eveline's failure to understand Frank's speech and her blanched, passive looks of a -helpless animal indicated depersonalization. Retrieved from: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agrophobia>.

3 Conclusion

The second chapter was an analysis of the characters in *Eveline* narrative. The protagonist "Eveline" was an example of Irish woman in the 1920's. She was unable to speak; her language was not poor, but she did not react or criticize; she was paralysed. She was unhappy about her situation. In the narrative *Eveline*, Joyce wrote about the effects of the Irish society on the young girls. The heroine Eveline, portrayed as a young girl burdened by responsibilities, represented the joyless life of the Irish. This chapter also focused on the protagonist "Eveline's" psychology in which her paralysis and sorrow were apparent in the whole story. It also explained the extreme fear of "Eveline" in the story and the reasons among all that. She was a depressed and suppressed girl. Joyce, having lived through his childhood up to the end of his university education, had become aware of the life in Ireland and the ambition of young people to leave and be 'free'. In this story, however, there was a kind of weakness in "Eveline", because at the end of the story, she chose to continue her domestic role. In *Eveline*, Joyce talked about the rigid society which he grew up in and in and how it affected "Eveline".

Chapter Three

Feminist Reading to Eveline in the Lens of De Beauvoir's theory the Second Sex

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents some definitions of woman her goals and the way she thinks moreover, it provides the contribution of the English journalist, writer of the British modern feminism, Caitlin Moran in the book *How to Be a Woman* which discussed the principles which woman must have to be real. It also highlights the Feminist reading to the female character, "Eveline" through De Beauvoir's feminist lens in the theory of *The Second Sex*, which had contributed in the rise of the Second Wave Feminism, and awoke people's opinions for the importance of calling for women's rights. This chapter discusses the real meaning of 'woman', as not having domestic roles only, but the right to speak, demand and work, and be equal. Woman is a female human being.

The term woman is usually reserved for an adult, with the term girl being the usual term for a female child or adolescent to man however womanhood is the period in a human female's life after she has passed through childhood and adolescence, generally around age eighteen. Retrieved from (<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woman>). According . Woman is a female person who plays a significant role (wife or mistress or girlfriend) in the life of a particular man. Woman is an essential creature she plays a big role in the society she may have been a sister, wife or a friend. She do her duties but it is shameful to exploit her and make her hold the man's responsibilities. In other hand, some women are strong they do not wait men to help them they are independent. It is said that "Four you never be severe with them: woman, child, worker and the one who comes to you asking for forgiveness".

When one talks about parenting, one cannot dismiss the important role that fathers have to play in raising a child. Although a mother's love is undoubtedly irreplaceable, children need their fathers to develop healthily, too. Meanwhile, Santiago, an independent financial broker under the International Marketing Academy and a trainer at the Wealth Academy, and father of four grown children, draws from his 37 years of parenting experience to share his thoughts on a father's role: "God has given the father a very special and unique role in the family," says Santiago, Ramon also explains that the family is like a domestic church, and a father has an important role to play in the spiritual life of the family. "He has to lead the family in prayer such as before and after meals, blessing of the children before they go to school or work, and the sharing of God's word."

Additionally, Francis says, "I feel this is innate among fathers all over the world. I'm not being sexist but I've observed that men must be sensitive even to the simplest

security issues that concern our lives". He argues that the father should provide physical, emotional and financial protection to his family (Rodriguez, 2012).

As an existentialist De Beauvoir, accepted Jean-Paul Sartre's precept existence precedes essence; hence "one is not born a woman, but becomes one." Her analysis focuses on the social construction of Woman as the Other. This de Beauvoir identifies as fundamental to women's oppression. She argues women have historically been considered deviant and abnormal and contends that even Mary Wollstonecraft considered men to be the ideal toward which women should aspire. De Beauvoir argues that for feminism to move forward, this attitude must be set aside. It is always said that woman is like a tea bag you cannot know how strong she is until you put her in a hot water (ibid).

3.4 Sex from the social or emotional gender

Simone de Beauvoir called women the second sex, and by this she meant that the man is considered to be the standard, whereas the woman is defined in relation to the man. The idea that persons are free to create themselves is a central thought in the philosophy of other existentialists as well, for instance Sartre. It is only without an essence that one can be truly free to decide who one wants to become. The environment plays a big role in shaping people's identities and essence. Anyone who has seen a baby knows that the physical difference between the sexes is there to begin with. As this is the only credible way to interpret the quote, Simone de Beauvoir had made a distinct separation of the physical people are simply formed by their environment. A woman became a woman not because she was born a woman, but because she was treated like a woman from the moment she was born. To conclude, De Beauvoir would like to say that woman is free she acts as she wants no one limits her freedom. Gender is a cultural invention. It is society or culture that determines what these biological differences signify and what they mean in terms of what a person is how he or she should feel, react and plan (Mitchell, 2017).

3.5 Feminist Reading of *Eveline*

In *Eveline* James Joyce portrayed woman as a victim who is forced to assume a leading and somewhat patriarchal role in the family. Joyce's portrayal of reality is meant to be a sort of "bitter medicine" for the social and moral disease that paralyzes the female society. His way of representing female is truthful, and caused the problem of inequality to stand prominently in his reader's minds. He portrayed the female in a way that reflected reality, not in the misguided and ignorant way that eighteenth century society viewed her. His readers are forced to realize the cruel actuality that woman endure, which was how he got his pro-feminist views across, and in a sense, forces an epiphany onto his readers. "Eveline" was an Irish girl who lived a miserable life after the death of her mother and also her big brother. She was a model of the oppressed Irish woman in the 1920's. In "Eveline", the narrator was speaking of a young lady whose life was bereft of happiness and liveliness. Thus, Dublin city at that time underestimated woman; she was seen as other and lesser at every level (Sparknotes, *Dubliners* James Joyce). Eveline was employed in a place where "she would not cry many tears" (36) at leaving. She was often hired for ignominious and base jobs and paid significantly less than their counterparts. Then, she had to go home and take care of a seemingly unappreciative family. At first glance, Eveline was a female who was put under a lot stress, handled a lot of responsibility, and worked extremely hard, and she did not break. Society was led by males; there were no voice for woman, however. In "Eveline" (Feminism in *Dubliners*, 2017). Thus, the protagonist of the story- *Eveline*, belonged to a poor family; she was caring for her father and her brothers regularly; hence, she was exhausted she was either sitting or standing she could not move. Unfortunately, her father was domineering, he withhold her earnings to drink alcohol. Despite of that, he accused her from laundering money irresponsibly. In addition, "Eveline" was disrespected at home and at work. She was uncomfortable in her life and she did not want to live a bored life as her mother did. She dreamt of change. Though her soul was set in darkness she believed it will rise in perfect night. After, she met the kind man Frank whom she wanted to live with in Argentina. She wanted to rid stress and live in a respectful environment, since Frank seemed to her from a classy, rich family. Frank was Eveline's boyfriend and was the person, who tried to release her from her static personality, but she could not react she was unable to change her situation. When she was about to leave with her fellow, she heard a music that reminded her of her dead mother; thus, she reminded her promise to her to stay caring of the family and also Dublin, the city where she grew up in. For that reason, "Eveline" left Frank with passive face with no sign of love (Hermanson, 2012).

The story started with Eveline's looking out of the window and remembering her past; her memories are marked by the shift in time the past was better than the present her life was unbearable she did not live life to the fullest and attend parties and have fun with friends She rather than settling down had accepted to go away from her house and country she was weighing the pros and cons of going and staying. The oppression of women stemmed largely from men's desire for power and control. The same need which, throughout history, had driven men to try to conquer and subjugate other groups or nations, and to oppress other classes or groups in their own society, derived them to dominate and oppress women. Since men felt the need to gain as much power and control as they can, they stole away power and control from women. They denied women the right to make decisions so that they can make them for them, leave women unable to direct their own lives so that they can direct their lives for them. Ultimately, they are trying to increase their sense of significance and status, in an effort to offset the discontent and sense of lack created by humania(Taylor,2012). Eveline was ignorant and submissive Through the oppression of woman, woman can easily become depressed and insane due to their lack of freedom. it is clear to say, woman had been suppressed by men and society's norms. In the story Joyce brought attention to the egregious cliché belief of men being more superior than women and of women having to be obedient .This common belief that men and society held causes woman to become discouraged to chase after her dreams, depressed from their lack of freedom, and insane.

3.6 The Causes of Eveline's Sorrow

What made "Eveline" feel alone, weary and sad was her father's ill –treatment; he did not treat her as he did to her brothers. Joyce (1996, p.10) wrote: "when they were growing up he had never gone for her like he used to go for Harry and Ernest³, because she was a girl". Man was seen as superior; he was always absolute and correct and a girl was wrong, weak depended on him to help and save her. Also, woman, in those days, was working as a dry horse in dead works (De Beauvoir, 1949) she could not hold big titles. In the same regard, the feminist activist De Beauvoir asserted that 'we don't only create our values, we create ourselves'. De Beauvoir strongly believed that woman's status is constructed socially. Additionally, De Beauvoir claimed that female body is such a suffering, grief and

³ Harry and Ernest are the brothers of "Eveline" they played minor roles in the story.

embarrassment and a problem to deal with. 'Even if a girl tries to forget that she has a female body, society will soon remind her'. Admittedly, much of this treatment can be referred to a model Irish family at the time, in which the father was controlling over the rest of his family (Felicity, 2008).

3.7 Psychological Exposition in Eveline

The psychological plot was first appeared in the seventeenth century in France .It is giving big interest to the feelings the thoughts and motivation of characters more than the external action of the story .what is important here is the inner life of characters. Events may not be presented in a chronological order but rather as they occurred in the character's thought, memories, fantasies, reveries, contemplations, and dreams as it was in the action of Joyce's *Dubliners* and specifically *Eveline* (Tekkaman, 2007).Despite the fact that, poems and novels have psychological representation, the novelists succeeded to publish excellent psychological novels especially in the period from the nineteenth century till the middle of the twentieth century Among those novelists were D.H.Lawrence, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf and many others. Their literary works sometimes were autobiographical. James Joyce for instance exposed his feeling through his characters in the novels. He used the appropriate language to expose his feelings Joyce usually related his stories to events in his life, there were some stories which are actually events that took place in his life (Prasad, 2008).

3.8 Difficult Life of Women in a Male-Dominated Society

In Joyce's time, a woman like Eveline generally had to endure male discrimination in every sector of society. At home, a husband or father expected her to submit to his will even when he treated her poorly. In educational institutions, overseers severely limited a woman's opportunities to study for a professional career. In the workplace, employers usually hired a woman only for menial labor. And her pay was far less than that of a male doing the same work. She could not complain about discrimination at the ballot box, for she did not have the right to vote.

At the beginning of the story, Eveline's desire to escape a life of drudgery suggests that she believes she will find a new world of equality in Argentina. However, after considering her choices, she seems to believe that life for her in Argentina would be the same as or possibly even worse than her life in Ireland Retrieved from:

(<https://www.litcharts.com/lit/eveline/themes/women-and-society>).

3.9 How Oppressed Girls Looked at Marriage

Marriage for “Eveline” was a positive thing. It gives her independence which was deprived from (Meghan, 2015). Additionally, oppressed girl always has a strong desire to marry in order to get rid of inferiority. De Beauvoir held that woman needs not to be other; she must realize her ambitions and get freedom. In this concern, Sartre, the philosopher called “the good faith” if a person has a bad faith he is unable to take decisions and he is easily controlled by the others (Maguire, 2016). In the same stand point, De Beauvoir (2018, stated:

Ultimately women are oppressed, not by men or society, but by biology: being dominated by the cycles of menstruation, pregnancies, and nursing, the female body severely limits the free choice and self-fulfillment of the woman.

In other words, female body was one of the reasons behind woman’s suffering; in some cases it limits her freedom. As such, “Eveline” was treated unlike her brothers simply because she is a female. However, in some situations, having a female body can be joyful and proud thing. Felicity (2008) explains that a girl can be happy when she wears a beautiful dress and walks around nature. She has a sense of joy and freedom in her body in which she does not sense in social environment. She is alone with nature no one distribute or criticize her, eventually she is free to define her body for herself. But she cannot flee to nature along. Because she is in patriarchal society her pain never ends and that what happened to “Eveline”. She was in patriarchic society; thus, her freedom was limited and her pain did not end (Lenon, 2011).

In general, women were treated as children. They did not have equal rights as men, and they were under the control of the father and the husband in many societies⁴. If the girl is not married, her father or her big brother is controlling her. Eventually, any physical violence towards female could create psychological trauma as what happened to “Eveline”. Her father beat her when she was a child while she was playing with her brothers and neighbours as it was mentioned in the story.

⁴ In the Algerian society, for instance, and in several regions, women are still believed to be inferior regarding men’s superiority in all the domains of life. This fact has no relation to religion but to men’s mentality.

3.8 Conclusion

This chapter shed light on a feminist reading to “Eveline”, as well as discussed how the oppressed girl looked at marriage as an escape from harsh conditions and inferiority, as the best desirable solution to change the bad lived conditions. It also explained clearly the suffering of “Eveline,” the oppressed girl through the principle of The Second Sex theory in “Eveline” character. James Joyce was showing the world how the women lived in his society which is Ireland he used Eveline story which focused on a young girl story who suffered from her father and her place of living so Eveline was a living example of women in that time. James Joyce portrayed women as victims and he described them as paralysed as result of the cruelty and the unjust treatment towards them. People were against the unbelievable unfair with women they had neglected their value in society and took their rights even the simple ones like: happy childhood or to choose freely what is good for her own benefits.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

Throughout the course of events in history, women were seen as inferior, and had long suffered from bad treatment, inequality, discrimination and racism under men domination and rule. In spite of these problems, they could challenge and prove themselves over the society.

After all those problems, sufferings and miseries, the woman in the entire world started to find ways to improve herself and to change her position in life. She tried also to join their efforts, dreams and wishes to form a universal idea that would speak about all women in any place in the world; this leads to the appearance of Feminism.

By the emergence of Feminism, the woman was able to take back her rights in addition to change her negative image. Feminism, thus, has proved that woman can play important roles the same as man can do. Moreover, the most important goals of Feminism were giving woman her total freedom in addition to equal opportunities in the representation of the political and social events. The feminist movement has effected change in Western society, including women's suffrage; greater access to education; more nearly equitable pay with men; the right to initiate divorce proceedings and "no fault" divorce; and the right of women to make individual decisions regarding pregnancy (including access to contraceptives and abortion); as well as the right to own property.

This modest work proves that Irish women in the 1920 were suffered from gender discrimination in patriarchal society; the woman became men's property. They were more likely to do the housework and raise the children they were deprived from basic rights. This work showed also how activists like De Beauvoir portrayed women misery.

The woman, in the past, mainly in Europe, was living unequal life. She was prevented from doing any political, social and economic activities, while her only job was being a housewife who would take care of home and children or working as a dry horse. At that time, woman was under the control of man who used to dominate all the fields in which he represented the symbol of power. Irish men are more likely to leave school early, commit a murder, or be unemployed, a new report shows, while Irish women earn less and are unlikely to hold a seat of power.

To conclude, a descriptive method is used to investigate the suffering of the Irish women in the 1920's in patriarchic society. Eventually, women were dehumanised, deprived from their rights and seen as a second sex. This research came to conclusion that neglecting women's roles creates injustice and big problems at every level. Joyce's short story Eveline

General Conclusion

had portrayed the undesirable life of women in the 1920's. Thus, gender discrimination through the standpoint of the female protagonist Eveline. This story added too much to Feminism movement, therefore it portrayed how women conditions were in society dominated by males and highlighted women's deprived rights and goals. In this story the female protagonist, "Eveline" was indecisive that was a result of women's roles in society at the time. it is salient to note that female oppression will continue to happen in the future due to the ingrained misconception of women being worth less than males and the dominance that many males feel they need. Female oppression is an issue that will always be talked about no matter the time period.

This humble work also consequently, proves that Irish woman suffered from gender inequality in the 1920's she lived in patriarchic society and witnessed countless setbacks .It is recommended that more scientific studies and researches should take this interest as their main theme. Further practical studies are also recommended, which link short stories with literary theories and movements.

No one can deny that fact that the pivotal role of being a mother is still the divine mission assigned to women alone. The American William Ross Wallace in his poem, 'What Rules the World' said that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world" (in PotW.org, 1996). The woman, in our religion Islam has always been the source of life, love, power, patience, and humanity, giving birth to new societies, nurturing and rearing. That is a privilege given by Allah to her, specifically.

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المخلص:

تناولت هذه الدراسة معاناة المرأة الايرلندية في المجتمع الأبوي في العشرينيات. في هذه الفترة كانت المرأة محرومة من أبسط حقوقها، ففي القرن التاسع عشر قامت النساء في أوروبا و العالم بمجهودات كبيرة للتغيير و الحصول على حقوقهن المسلوبة كالحق في العمل والمشاركة في المجال السياسي وكذا حقوقهن الاجتماعية.

كما أن الكتاب لم يرضوا بهذا الوضع السيئ الذي تعيشه المرأة وحاولوا المساهمة في تغيير الوضع مستخدمين أقلامهم وأفكارهم وبذلك أثروا في الرأي العام العالمي والبريطاني.

ولهذا فان دراستنا تهدف الى التحقيق في مسألة معاناة المرأة الايرلندية في العشرينيات من خلال قصة ايفلين لجيمس جويس باستعمال النظرية النسوية ونظرية الجنس الاخر. وهذه القصة مهمة بحيث انها تعكس حياة المرأة في المجتمع الايرلندي الابوي والذي يعتبر مجتمع تسوده الهيمنة الذكورية.