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The Representation of Facts through the Subjective and the Objective Dimensions of Consciousness in William Faulkner's Novel *As I Lay Dying* (1930).

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Dedication

I dedicate this dissertation to my parents whose unselfish support and love example over many years laid the foundations for the discipline and the application necessary to complete this work. My mother has taught me to trust ALLAH and to believe in hard work that so much can be done with little. My father who support and encourage me to believe in myself. Thank you for being there for me.

I also dedicate this dissertation work to my dear sisters with their wise counsel and sympathetic ear and to my brothers for being my guardians, I will always appreciate all what they have done to me.

Lastly, I dedicate this work and give special thanks to the person who I shared most of my life with my dear bestie Hana who has been a great support in deliberating over our problems and memories together, as well as helping happy distraction to rest my mind outside of my research in such stressful period. Thank you for being there for me.

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Abstract

Each individual has his or her perception of reality. The implication is that because each of us perceives the world through our own eyes, reality itself changes from person to person. *As I Lay Dying*, a novel tends to offer a glimpse of a family situation from an outsider perspective to mirror reality and what that can be considered as the reality of what happened with Bundren family members. The novel is based on objective facts that result in a multitude of subjective interpretations from different characters with various point of view. Relying on the subjective and the objective description, this piece of research aimed at the distinction between the fact and the interpretation of fact, also to predict where the subjective reality is mentioned and where the objective reality is narrated and the reader's engagement in the narration process. It concluded that the subjective reality of facts of the Bundrens interferes with the objective interpretation of the external voices that stimulate the reader's consciousness to associate their subjective and objective interpretation within the reading and narration process.

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General Introduction

The beginning of the 20th century was a time of change; Modernism was an artistic movement that grew out of this changing landscape of life during this time. For the most part, it represented the struggle that many had with the way that new ideas and discoveries challenged their previous lives during a time when tradition didn't seem so important anymore. American modernist writes trends to address numerous contemporary topics, such as race relations, gender, and the human condition. Stream of consciousness has become a well-known modernist narrative technique to highlight these social issues with vivid images.

Stream of consciousness plays on the psychological side of the individual, highlighting the two realms of subjectivity and objectivity to conduct reality. Reality is stating through the different perceptions of individuals yet, interpretation of reality is not reality, but, admittedly, perception can become a person's reality (there is a difference) because perception has a potent influence on how we look at reality. This research seeks to determine which path the reality takes a subjective narration or an objective narration through the interior monologues of the characters.

William Faulkner (1897_1962) is one of the 20th-century American writers; the noble prize for his powerful and artistically unique contributions to the modern American novel. Faulkner apply the stream of consciousness in most of his stories When a collection of retold monologues are used his characters; which it appears also as a challenge to get a valid interpretation of reality by the characters. Faulkner gives equal turns of the interior monologues in his novel *As I lay dying that* revolves around the perspectives of reality by the characters through the stream of consciousness where the opposing ideas and beliefs of subjectivity cannot serve as an objective view of reality. This paper traces the objective to investigate the subjective reality and the objective reality with the perspectives of the different characters, the narrator, and the reader.

Despite the use of interior monologues in William Faulkner's *As I lay dying*, no significant research predicts what happened in the sequence of narration of the events retold by the characters. Recent scholars try newly several important studies examining the interpretation of facts in the subjective or the objective descriptions and the role of characters as narrators to manipulate the reader's engagement in the story with different perspectives. Much of this work tends to focus on the relation between the characters, the narrator, and the reader with little attention paid to the objective reality mirrored by subjective voice. However, some critical writers state that the novel is only a collection of half-truths and the only reliable source is the external point of view from the audience in the story. This dissertation propose to investigate the presence of any other voices to reflect what happened with the novel characters and how they played a major role in presenting the reality with different beliefs and values.

This academic research tackles the different levels of consciousness that are rendered by Faulkner through variation in style, ranging from the dialect of actual speech when the characters are engaged in conversation or concerned with concrete objects. The language of the interpretation of these facts relies heavily on the emotional engagement to evoke, rather than to define reality. Faulkner is enabling to indicate the particular combination of emotions, possessed by the main characters quite easily than their awareness where is built up naturally with the character's consciousness through experience.

This academic work contains three chapters each chapter is divided into three sections. Starting with the first chapter that conducts the dimensions of consciousness in William Faulkner's literary work, the first section represents Faulkner's biography and contributions hence, the novel overview and some definitions about the stream of consciousness narration technique. The second section describes the meaning of subjectivity in different concepts of psychology, philosophy, and literature with its characteristics. In contrast, the last section

depicts the objectivity with the same conceptual meaning, and its importance to explore the different levels of consciousness in the novel's characters.

Moving to the second chapter, that presents the role of the Bundrens Family in the subjective interpretation and the role of the external characters in the objective narration. This research highlights the different modes of response by the external characters who are confronted with a series of events with the Bundrens. The first section discusses the validity of the interpretation of facts. The second section analyzes the subjective interpretation of Darl, a Bundren member who owns his complexity and his madness to the fact that he encompasses a highly subjective response to interpret the fact. The third section is about the external voices who witness the responses of the Bundren characters in the whole Journey that give an objective interpretation of the events.

Last not least, the third chapter evokes the effectiveness of the subjective and the objective interpretation of the reader's consciousness to bridge the relation between the reader and the characters through consciousness dimensions. This research depicts the reader's guide to encoding the story events with the reader's role in interpreting the facts of the story, according to his consciousness experience. In the end, the final point tackles are the debatable question whether the reader's position in the narration process. Is he an external character or an external narrator?

This study discusses the following points starting with: what is the distinction between subjectivity and objectivity? Then how the narrator mirrored the objective reality with different subjective interpretations? What variables can switch the sequence of narration if there is an audience point of view to the story facts? According to the statement and the research questions, this research paper involves the twofold specific objectives. Firstly, the research intend to explain the subjective and the objective interpretation of facts. Secondly, I will examine the presence of one voice from the main characters and describe his subjective

interpretation of the facts and if Faulkner engages another voice despite the family members to serve the facts by the objective interpretation. Lastly, I will spotlight the linkage between the subjective perspective and the objective perspective, to complete the image of the story. Hence, the aim behind this analysis is to better improvement of the reader's feedback, to associate his consciousness for better understanding.

This research proceeds on the descriptive methodological approach about existing data of related works of literature in Faulkner's literary works, that code close up textual analysis of primary source material and contextualization. Through this archival research from libraries and online articles, the sources discuss the theoretical frameworks applied to identify theme and patterns through the thematic analysis

In short, Faulkner's characters reflect the illustration of the stream of consciousness that seeks to give a vivid exploration of the human psyche from different levels from subjective to objective dimensions of consciousness without impairing in the least, the immediate reality of a character and action. The reader's integration achieves the effect of the stream of consciousness in stimulating the reader's responses towards the text. The objective of this study is to engage the reader's consciousness in the process of narration through the consciousness response and his reading experience with the different levels of interpretation subjective and objective.

Chapter I:

Dimensions of Consciousness in William Faulkner Modern Literary Works

Dimensions of Consciousness in William Faulkner's *As I Lay Dying*

The major critics spotlight the levels of consciousness and how Faulkner tries to present the point of view by the subjective interpretation to expose facts and reality of facts in his novels. Choosing a much known novel *As I Lay Dying* is the best choice to show the high embodiment and the dominance of the voices by the major characters. Regardless of and how they share their experience, the theme of subjectivity in interpretation limited the mere presence of objectivity, and its impact to introduce the reality of facts within the story events. Yet, the presence of the secondary characters offers to strengthen the objective point of view. The goal of this chapter is to discuss the levels of consciousness in William Faulkner's literary work. This chapter is divided into three sections that predict the use of Faulkner's technique of narration in his novel *As I Lay Dying* then the subjective characteristics of consciousness and the objective characteristics of consciousness. Also, it includes some archival considerations from previous critics to analyze the context of the novel from subjective perception and what this study seeks to interfere with the objective theory to complete the full image of the reality of facts and the roles of characters to interpret these facts..

I.1. Faulkner's Technique of Narration in the Novel *As I Lay Dying*:

Faulkner gets famous in all his lifetime by his accurate dictation of the Southern speech when he tackles the racial prejudice and the decay of the south, which is in charge of most of his books. Additionally, his home town Mississippi that was marked with the highly complex multicultural geographical region that influenced Faulkner to create a similar fictional land Yoknapatawpha land and to create an impressive legacy for the rural American South. He remains regarded for the use of long involved sentences, multiple points of view, well-defined diction and out of time sequences. More importantly, his new adaptation of the modernist technique of narration; the stream of consciousness which is well portrayed in all his literary works.

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The major concerns were large, to incorporate the audience of the 20th century. So Faulkner invents the imaginary land called Yoknapatawpha; an imaginative country for his literary work to reflect the country in the form of fiction. Faulkner's fame centered on his technical excellence narration when he created different levels of interpretation for his characters, themes, plot issues, and incidents by the use of the stream of consciousness, which is well known for his experiments. Faulkner made frequent use of the interior monologue, to explore and to expose the unspoken thoughts of his characters through this brilliant narrative style that is often a challenging method, to interpret the image of who actually live there and how they live there so he focuses on making quote proverbs and develops humorous conversations between his characters. Faulkner's creation of characters is mostly based on factors such as history family, class, gender relations to reflect the distinct heritage of the American south.

Moreover, Faulkner's use of stream of consciousness aims to transfer ideas, thoughts, and perspectives inside the character's head to the mind of the reader. By verbal words, the reader can experience the emotional, moral and intellectual thoughts of the character. Therefore, this narrative technique consists as well on the nature of human communication and relationships. Faulkner tries to present various visions of a certain sequence of events, but he conveys for his readers that a truth depends only on the measurement of viewpoint.

As I Lay Dying is a noted reference for Faulkner's distinct writing style; it is ranked among the best English language novels of the 20th century, published in 1930. This book made Faulkner finally a writer on the literary scene. *As I Lay Dying* is a novel narrated by 15 narrators over 50 chapters. The novel shed a light on poor southern family, the Bundrens who live on a rural farm in the land of Yoknapatawpha imaginary city. The major event of the story started by the death of the matriarch of the family Addie, the wife of Anse, and the mother of five children Cash, Jewel, Darl, Dewey Dell, and Vardaman.

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The events centered on a journey to Jefferson, to fulfill the request of Addie to be buried in her home town. The first scene describes dying Addie laying on her bed, watching over her son Cash constructing the coffin. Addie's despair to die upset her second son Jewel who decides to accept the delivery with his brother Darl for their neighbor Vernon Tull, shortly after they live, Addie passed away. On the same day, the youngest child Vardaman caught a fish, which he assembled to his mother, who is troubling with the idea of his mother being dead and put in a box so he decided to bore holes in the lid, in an attempt to provide her with air. On a funeral day, Anse the father insisted on his daughter Dewey Dell start the preparation as fast as possible before the arrival of the funeral service. When the boys come back again, they noticed the presence of the buzzards claiming the death of their mother. The family starts their journey, where each member starts narrating his part, incorporated with what was happening with their feeling, starting from setting out their mother's corpse in the casket they start their adventure.

The ride towards Jefferson was full of setbacks that buckle their way. The incidents start occurring when they try to pass the river but the bridge faced devastation from the bad weather, which let it fall apart .so, at that moment they almost lost the coffin and the team of mules, at the last minute's Jewel rescued Cash's tools, unfortunately, it ends up with cash broking his leg, and losing one set of the mules.

With another obstacle, the Bundrens start looking to get a doctor for Cash, so they take a break at Vernon farm and reach over for a physician horse doctor to set up Cash's leg temporarily. The next morning, they carry on their journey to the next station followed by cats and buzzards to the town due to the stench of the decomposing of Addie's corpse. Anse sacrifices his savings to buy new false teeth followed by the money of cash for giving a mortgage on some farm machinery. Lastly, Jewel's horse in exchange for a new team of mules, to lead them to Jefferson safely.

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In the town of Mattson, Anse asked Darl to buy cement to make a cast for cash's leg, but sadly it only makes the pain unbearable. In different scenes, Dewey Dell decided to go to the pharmacist to get an abortion drug but the sealer refused to help her and advise her to get married as soon as possible. The whole family was forced to take a break because of the town people complain about the corpse horrible odor so; they spent over the night at a local farm owned by Gillespie. Unexpectedly that night, a terrific incident happened when Darl tries to burn down the barn intentionally and set fire on Addie's coffin yet at the last minute it gets saved by Jewel who prevents the worst to happen for his mother' body so he reaches to retrieve the coffin from the fire and rescue the animals. Darl's action is made to put an end to the humiliation of the Bundren family and to get rid of the dead body.

As the novel events progressed the family finally made it to Jefferson. After nine days of misery ended by the significant sign of Darl's insanity, Dewey Dell, for the last time tries her chance once again, unfortunately, fooled by young boy working at the drug store who faked his profile as a doctor and who he convinces about; if she wants to get the drug she should have sex again to undo her problem in which she accepted his offer due to the despair. For Anse, he went to borrow shovels to dig Addie grave.

After the burial, Darl was surprised by being confronted by Gillespie for burning his barn and arrested to be taken to the asylum institution instead of being sued in front of his family's eyes.

The story reaches its end; Cash went to the doctor where he found out that he is too late to save his leg so badly destroyed by the cement cast. The final marked event, ending scene was by Anse when he surprised his children with a new set of false teeth to introduce a new mother to his children, a new Bundren member, and the women who lent the spades to

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bury Addie earlier that day. The story ends with several incidents that touched each member of the family so deeply reflecting out to the reader their inner conflict in the form of words.

Moving to the narration of the story events, the novel unfolds fifty-nine sections, told from fifteen different narrators. Faulkner gives equal turns for his characters of the verbal dialogue to use the stream of consciousness sufficiently and to portray the human communication how it can be and the relation between the family members since most of the events take a place in the character's minds which is highly subjective. The use of a variety of voices of the Bundrens family presents how the technique of narration transfer the ideas and thoughts to records multiple versions to the same events, in here the author want to make himself understood by giving several forms of interpretation to complete the image of the story; adding to that the interference of the objective account of the other characters helps to claim the absolute truth of truth by all the characters within the story. Faulkner's mode of narration is reaching its climax in the modern literary works to give excellent interpretation and illustration of the psychological process in each of his fictional characters.

At the beginning of the 20th century, a group of authors has chosen to use a new phenomenon in the modern literature defined as the stream of consciousness and known by the interior monologue. This expression refers to the unspoken flow of thoughts and awareness in the waking mind. The term was coined for the first time in psychology by James William in 1890 in his book *The Principles of Psychology* when he states that "...Everyone defines the image in the mind stopped and dyed in the free water that flows around it ...consciousness does not appear to itself chopped up in bits...it is joined, it flows ...let us call it to a stream of thing, the stream of consciousness or the subjective life."¹ James refers to the forms of images and thoughts spoken or unspoken that are uninterrupted like a stream.

¹ William, James. *The Principles of Psychology*. New York: Dover, 1890. p 233

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In literature, the phrase refers to the uninterrupted flow of thoughts with a certain reference of a particular character's thinking process, by objective description or conventional dialogue which gives for the readers the needed impression to get inside the mind of the characters where it captures all the external and the internal forces that influence their psychology at a single moment.

James' philosophy sheds a rise to the modern novel technique that was pioneered by many prominent writers from Dorothy Richard to Virginia Woolf back to James Joyce and lastly William Faulkner. Their contributions depict the significant change in the human experience due to the world's man consciousness through literature. Furthermore, the use of the technique of stream of consciousness captures the best image of the disillusionment and the post-traumatic stress of men.

The stream of consciousness records multiple thoughts and feelings. According to J.A. Cuddon, who defines stream of consciousness in his dictionary of literary terms as: "...that technique which seeks to depict the multitudinous thoughts and feelings which pores through the mind"². He prescribed in his expression the different interpretations of thoughts that can be marked in visual form, auditory, or through associative impressions expressed by the interior monologue.

Faulkner as an illustrious writer of the stream of consciousness, his main theme is the man .so, he stated in one of his interviews that man's thoughts usually in conflict against himself even without uttering any word, their actions are louder to describe their rage so he focuses on writing about human motions; misery, sacrifice, pride and pity.

² J.A., Cuddon, Birchwood, M et al . *Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory*. 5th Edition. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.p 661

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Faulkner's novels deal with the humor of rough ordinary human life so he often engages his characters in dramatic actions in which he allows his readers to penetrate the depth of his character's minds. The literary critics of John Bassett the Canadian poet and media proprietor represent that "Mr. Faulkner seeks to get our experiment that he was winded the boundaries of modern fiction"³. This statement refers to Faulkner's determination to transfer the inner conflict and the absence of the logical argument of a variety of characters, put their thoughts together in the form of words. Besides, the subjective internal view of the character's mind that reflects the plot events.

As a fictional narrative technique, the stream of consciousness of Faulkner's literary work portrays the character's interior life that gives a very direct view into the incoherent rapid shifts, which provides a highly intimate relationship between the reader and the character; it also shows a different several thoughts within the space of few lines. *As I Lay Dying* tends to epitomize Faulkner's signature of using this mode of narration and to choose the different forms of interpretation from subjective to objective interpretation of the consciousness, to describe the reality which will be discussed in the next chapter.

I.2. the Subjective Characteristics of Consciousness:

This section tackles the term of subjectivity with different psychological and literary concepts, to present how the characters can interpret the truth of events within the story events according to their level of consciousness.

Again, consciousness as a psychological term is the degree of awareness; it includes both levels subjective and objective. For the subjective consciousness, it consists of self-awareness of various experiences which are related to the thought, feelings, and emotions.

³ John E, Bassett. "William Faulkner: an Annotated Bibliography of Criticism since 1988". Lanham: Scarecrow Press, 2009. p 94

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The subjective expression is usually related to individual internal and external experiences. Subjectivity in the philosophical concept: is the realization that all of the reality is subjective; The term is all about how the person's mind observes the incidents of the universe.

Subjectivity as a phenomenon also comes up from a social theory that refers to the things that are mind dependant. In other words, the perceptions, motivations, and desires that control the human reaction towards the personal experiences in specific, and within the society in general. Now back to literature, the philosophical representation of theories defines subjectivity as a perception of reality. This term arose at first as a postmodern reaction to the horrible internal conflicts from people, who are fighting over the definitions of truth. It was devised from the theory of subjectivism that proves; the truth of the human mind is subjective; it is changeable to fit the individual sanity. It is a total response of beliefs to question the very reality of reality.

The distinction between subjectivity and objectivity in the matter of truth is simply relative to the judgment. Some researchers proposed that the difference between both of these terms hung on how we see the truth. Subjectivity is precisely a claim opposite to objectivity because it relays on the individual beliefs ; the judgment marks the representation of truth if it is objective or subjective. Subjectively speaking, each judgment is relative to the person who is making the judgment; my judgments are true for me your judgment is true for you, even if it does not exist in reality at all. Subjectivity proves to us that properties and objects are mind-independent. The subjective emotional consciousness paralyzes the mind, mostly in each situation so; our side of thinking it will be more a personal view rather than the major public opinion. The subjective account of the individual does not make the world's feedback seriously. The statement "I am here" is a subject fact, with other interpretation "I am man" which is an objective fact that depends on the logical thinking most of the time.

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Moving to the characteristics of subjectivity is mostly applied in the literary writings which refers to the subjective thoughts, that inspire the writer to go deeper into himself and to take a look into the values, that are certainly relevant to the society in general. The subjective interpretation is what we take to be our narration, thinking, and imagination, an abstraction accorded to the reaction of voiced characters through the monologue.

The subjective writing mirrors the artist's self experiences feelings and judgments that reveal in his works by the use of personal and emotional language. According to the *Dictionary of Literary terms* of martin Gray, "the subjective is the inner biased visionary world rather than the outer real world ..."⁴ In other words, the use of subjectivity reflects the world's issues and the struggle of man in the inner world. The stream of consciousness as a narration mode facilitate for the reader to distinguish the level of interpretation of reality from subjective to objective, it helps the audience to interfere and perform as characters and to encode the spoken and the unspoken thoughts to narrate the events so, any presence of subjective characters within the story, it is noticeable by their actions and words. The subjectivity is characterized by a variety of voices and different forms of narration by dialogue. The subjective characters represent the point of view; they do not state any objective truth within the story. For instance, in William Faulkner's novel *As I Lay Dying*, the Bundren family members reflect their inner conflict, starting with the death of their mother moving to the ride of Jefferson and the various description of each member's misery. The subjective characters position the audience in the story, to give different angles of what's going on in the story. Here, the role of subjective consciousness is to narrate and to rationalize the discussion that emerges from the sub consciousness brain.

⁴ Martin, Gray. *A Dictionary of Literary terms* .Longman,1992.p 523

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The character's self-interpretation refers to personhood; an explanation for what influences their judgments about truth or reality and if it is indeed a reliable source of truth or only a collection of perception to trick the reader. The author's unique creation of characters and the typical style of writing is effective in showing that: ideas origins him with the innate subjectivity that differs him from other individuals.

Besides, the subjective character's presence undertakes the audience without any narration intervention from the author. The character's interpretation is subjective evidence of the story events it cannot be evaluated by the reader, simply it has to be accepted or rejected by the reader because it emphasizes personal feelings and opinions. The subjective points of view of the dramatic sequences highlight what the characters react towards such events.

Lastly, these various definitions of subjectivity are to define reality represented by different concepts from psychological to literacy. It also depicted the listed characteristics of the subjective characters from the other polar, the objective interpretation. The next section identifies the different meanings of objectivity, and how it is performed in the literary works.

I.3. the Objective Characteristics of Consciousness:

As an introduction, this section focuses on the level of consciousness from the objective concept. The objectivity is the total opposite of the subjectivity. It is an observational state of mind without any emotional attachment. It focused on objects with a little sense of self instead of emotional response. The objective experience is known as unbiased experiences it is when you think outside of yourself. Objectivity in this context is best defined as the state of not being influenced by personal feelings, interpretations or prejudice, based only on facts .with another explanation, it is simply the way you describe facts about such experience and stating the elements of this experience.

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Objectivity and subjectivity are not two sides of a coin typically are two different operational levels of description. So, the objectivity is simply a collection of subjective information that we interpret in any experience we observe and respond to it; every subjective state in your mind has a deterministic objective state in the brain. The philosophical perspective state that the objective opinion is when you see that the truth is a simple factual statement of something; its truth is not changeable over time. So, we take the objective thought from the objective world. Objectivity is used as an explanation of the material object; the actual existence of reality is not influenced by any kind of emotions, it is concerned only on a matter that is treated from the mind. This definition states that objective consciousness or thinking is the ability to cover the judgments, according to objective truth. Moreover, objectivity is characterized by moral objectivism or the values that we uphold ; this system mirrored the view of what is right and what is wrong.

The term in the literature, refers to the interpretation of the writer's observance of the outside experiences of the world, according to the biases and facts. Objectivism as theory is identical to relativism what is true for one person may not be true for others, it holds that reality exists, regardless of whether we want it to or not because reality is not a function of our ideas, facts are independent of us. More generally, Objectivism as a concept holds that there is no fundamental contradiction between the free, abstract character of mental life and the physical body. So, the different objective opinions may complete the image of truth. The objectified spirits of people are less important in shaping public opinion. After all, it is not appealing with emotional beliefs, the objective phenomenon exists in our consciousness because it is grasping the basic characteristics of the personality and it's fully mind-independent.

The presence of objective characters in the literary works it's more of a standoff view, the author creates such a different point of view to the spotlight, how the outsider characters

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looking at the main character's function with no emotional reference. The objective character exists to define objects which give a feature to the universe. They illustrate the general principles to an ever-changing in the fictional world which reflect the actual world which does not rely on my own or anyone else's personal beliefs or feelings on the matter. They can also be assigned as a subjective point of view, so the audience also might stand as objective characters interpreting what happened as an event and how the characters react towards these events. The objective characters or the outsider's voices, usually stand next to the protagonist to emphasize or sympathize with the role of the subjective character. They emphasize their standing in issues, as they are in the same situation as the main subjective voices. On the other side; they sympathize as they stand next to the subjective characters and, describe their emotional disturbance to imitate them. Majorly, the distinction between the subjective and the objective point of view is by playing the role of the third player, who can feel and evaluate the facts at the same time.

The importance of objectivity is to take a human life to better places so if the individual sees the world with an infinite objective eye, he may survive and come up with the terms of accepting the reality. *As I Lay Dying*, objective characters, or the external voices present to us this concept about how the objective view can help us with the morals we uphold. "What you see is what you get ". This statement refers to the way we look to the facts, that strengthen the impact of the objective interpretation of the reality of facts. Sometimes the facts could not fit according to our consciousness; it is difficult somehow to accept it because it is contradictory to our thinking to fit with the global standards and perceptions. The Subjective consciousness of each individual rationalizes the subjective mind, to accept things regardless of what reality says. In contrast, the objective consciousness helps you to change your system of false beliefs, so you can accept everything you see without depending on any

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imagining perceptions, based on non-reliable truth like what the other characters perform in the novel.

Objectivity creates for us a very realistic image in our minds, according to a system of beliefs and morals. Truth never relates to the emotional personal view. It relays only on the public view. On the other hand, subjectivity rejects and opposes anything that comes not with your perceptions. So, Faulkner summarizes this concept by conveying the meaning of the existence of reality through our perception and beliefs his literary work introduces to us the mark of subjective and objective representation of facts and, defines for us that objects exist objectively if they do not depend on minds. In contrast, subjective perceptions and objects are mind-dependent on us.

As I Lay Dying a vivid illustration of the stream of consciousness, which present the family issue by the performance of the Bundren family towards their lost and their inner conflict, as if it exists in real life by giving for each member of the family a very subjective interpretation but, also affording a different space of interpretation for the other characters who watch all the struggle of this family and support them from afar by describing each member values alone.

Conclusion:

This chapter provides also a short overview of the story events and introduces the levels of consciousness from subjective to objective, to analyze the point of view, and to gather the truth of reality for us as an audience. The next chapter will tackle more analysis of the story events and, how each type of character interprets a level of consciousness to claim the reality for the readers.

Chapter II:

The Role of Bundren Family in the Subjective Interpretation and the Role of External Characters in the Objective Narration

The Role of Bundren Family in the Subjective Interpretation and the Role of External Characters in The Objective Narration

Modernist Authors start to question the existence of mankind after the Shock of the First World War Authors had viewed by their eyes the true colors of the human being so, they applied what they have seen in literature, through the multi-narrators that serve to tell and to show for the reader the determine truth. Faulkner as a modernist writer, who uses the stream of consciousness, shows the true character personality in the eye of the beholder. Here, the reader takes the same place as the writers at that time, to question individuals. He creates conflict on the opposing point of view, to shape reality. Faulkner uses his characters as vehicles, to express the belief that reality and events are indefinite and formed based on emotions and perspectives on facts.

In this chapter I focus on the role of each character to interpret the facts, from different perceptions by different characters, using the levels of consciousness. The first section consists of the impact of the interpretation of facts by the author, to reflect the extreme reality of reality. Next, the second section presents the noted highly subjective interpretation by the most dominant character Darl, whose insanity twists the plot of the story. Lastly, the objective characters' role; to perform their side of interpretation, with the objective judgment towards Bundrens actions. Faulkner's creation of different point of view shows the alternate perceptions about each character, which portrays his part of interpreting the story, and how barely shows any similarities. This technique reinforces the reader, to decide which characters are trustworthy to state the truth.

The discussion in this paper aims to require the readers, to take an active role and part in constructing the story so; the reader can compare the character's varying points of view on similar events and determines where the truth lies. The communication between the characters, seems more effective without using words to convey the meaning, that the impressions and of the implications of the character could not express through them. It also

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forces the reader again to observe the uncertainty of events in life; events that are based on individual reaction to a situation, as opposed to a factual meaning. Faulkner allows for multiple conflicting interpretations, the subjective for the Bundren family, and the objective characters' presence as external voices to achieve remarkable levels of psychological insight.

II.1. the Interpretation of Facts and Facts:

"*As I Lay Dying* is constructed out of the thoughts and feelings of fifteen characters the seven Bundrens and the eight 'outsiders (both neighbors and strangers) each of who narrates one or more short sections describing Addie's death or funeral journey"¹. According to Dorothy Tuck critics, the literary work of Faulkner uses a technique in which each of the members uses a perspective according to a described action, which gives a sign of how the scene is passed through the imagination of certain characters. Also, he divided the characters into two types; the main characters the Bundrens, and the outside characters the neighbors, and the strangers. This division creates a variety of interpretations of the events within the story, which complete the full image of the main story and the themes discussed.

As readers, we should distinguish between the levels of interpretation, and how we can figure out it within a monologue. As we mentioned before in the previous section there are two levels of consciousness objective and subjective both of them give two types of interpretation related to the consciousness response from subjective to the objective which shapes together with the full story of Faulkner's work. *As I Lay Dying* events, briefly is a story centered on the Bundren family journey, to fulfill their mother's wish and to be buried in her home town Jefferson yet the journey fought a lot of obstacles. The journey goes deeper than its surface action, it is the inner journey of exploration where mostly explores the themes of

¹ Tuck, Dorothy. "Crowell's Handbook of Faulkner" .Crowell, 1964. P 34

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anxiety, loneliness, alienation, psychology, and sub consciousness .starting from Darl, questioning his identity and reality, to Jewel's intense anger and desire to take the revenge, Dewy Dell's despair to undo her problem, going to the youngest member Vardaman and his confusion to understanding the concept of death, Cash's obsession. Moving to Addie's regrets and secrets finally Anse wishes to buy a new set of teeth after getting rid of Addie forever. Each event in the story highlights the themes in the southern culture from poverty to racism, religion, and the family's duty, to explore the inside out of the character.

Back to the interpretation of facts in the story, it relies firstly on the character's position then the impact of community on his morals, and much more importantly the trauma of previous experiences. To start with the subjective interpretation of the Bundrens, we choose over Darl the principal speaker who narrates over nineteen monologues he is considered as the most complex character who renders his connection with the external world, and exists to explore the world of Bundrens, most of his monologues consist on his family's inner conflict and the description of their action towards their mother's death and the current incidents of the journey to Jefferson. A turning twist of the plot with his sudden madness took the reader to rethink whether he is actually insane or he just fakes it in it. For, the other characters are around eight characters, each one of them has a specific function in Yoknapatawpha city, where the most set of the intricate stories in Faulkner's works the same places, events, families, and people that turn up each time over and over again. The objective characters include a doctor, a pharmacist, a neighbor, so each one of them present by their monologues and giving an extra point of view to offer an objective description of what was happening there with the Bundren and perception about their actions.

The objective interpretation aims to copy, what the characters have in their minds, and show it to the audience. The objective view is the examination outside the subject without any

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integration of facts. The objective view usually refers to, the 'they' perspective and the determination to act according to the reason. On the other side, subjective interpretation reflects the conflicted emotions of the characters from pride to envy, towards grief and misery especially if the record of the events consists of the personal issue or incident. Their consultation mainly is about identifying the perspective of 'us' or 'we'.

Faulkner makes effective use of different characteristics, to mirror the truth and the reality of events through a stream of consciousness, he used the first-person narration, third-person narration for shadowing, and symbolism in an attempt to give the high interpretation of facts through these key factors. Each member within the story is characterized by his beliefs, ideas to represent certain social codes. With this idea, the characters are not speaking to the audience in their monologues, but are rather speaking to themselves to state a point of view negative or positive, real or fake.

Objectivity, as we define it before in the previous chapter, is anything sticks to the facts so, no personal feelings are included within the report of the situation result or truth by the outsiders .whereas, subjectivity is anything subject to interpretation, influenced by emotions or opinions related to the presence of such obstacle in Bundrens story.

The events of *As I Lay Dying* centered on Addie's death and her family's reaction towards this trauma Anse, Cash, Darl, Dewey Dell, Jewel, and Vardaman. These seven members shed a light on the dysfunctional family relationships and how each one is living in isolation also their struggle with personal issues, so each of the monologues reflect their goal behind fulfilling their mother's wish. Their interpretation consists of describing their feelings in each incident within the journey, instead of commenting or judging their actions which is a highly personal subjective interpretation. The other eight members of the story are common people with social positions who portrayed most of the social roles in real life and show how

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each of them can handle the situation. Faulkner shows the relation between society and individuals, and the integration of the reader within the sequence of events. Now, this selection of such characters closes up the reader to understand, even the unspoken thoughts of the characters. Moreover, each character is marked by personality and so far illustrating the white stereotype in the southern communities to let the reader face to face with everything inside the novel.

Addie's incompetence as a mother, play a major role on the actions of her children that also reflect on their incapability to interpret what was going on with their attitudes what indicates that their interpretation of facts and not be relative with the subjective thinking with lack of attention and care towards each other and themselves, it reveals as well their inability to understand their existence and the meaning of death because of their bubble of virtual isolation and the battle of getting the real meaning of reality. On the opposite, the external voices answer all the questions of identity by commenting rationally on the Bundrens behavior.

Faulkner's narrative mode in this story is like a football game with the back and forth game of monologues displayed the characters, certainly the Bundrens as football players within the field waiting for who will win keeping his world hidden but unfortunately it is exposed by the one and the only Darl, who flesh their inner battles (everything is detailed in section two). The Bundrens reactions give access to the outsiders into their world so, they played the role of witnesses or audience watching from afar and giving comments according to the logic, the physical eye, and the objective account to complete the truth

The next section gives more an explanation of the use of stream of consciousness, the role of characters in each interpretation and, what it adds to the reality of reality besides if it is balanced with the Bundrens's interpretation. Faulkner's technique provides to us the

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psychological process of the character's thinking, by claiming that; there is no narrative independent voice. Besides, he highlights the question of the very reality of reality, by the levels of interpretation, objective, and subjective. With this variation, we can say that there is no subjective experience, but may different personalities believe objectively on the same truth, even if the interpretation of the truth is different from one character to another, which is applied to the real world from one individual to another.

II.2 .Darl's Insanity the Major Marked Show of the Innate Subjectivity:

The multiplicity point of view presents each point of the novel through the consciousness of a particular character Darl. Faulkner chooses one original dominating voice to interpret *As I Lay Dying* major scenes, which lies on the relations between the psychological motives for the journey and the attitudes of the Bundrens towards, Darl's madness.

Darl is the major voice of the nineteen monologues over the fifty sections of the book. He is the second son in the Bundrens family and the central subjective narrator who becomes the spokesman of the story. He sees himself as an onlooker, where he is the only one who can describe the vivid scenes of his mother's death, by the eyes of the other Bundren characters. Darl outlines every single detail in the exposition of the novel through purely narrative speech with direct language. He is considered as the only character in the book that lives on several interchangeable levels of consciousness. Darl as Bundren member, he descends into madness as the events of the novel progressed and spin out of the control. It starts with his total objection on the entire idea of taking his mother's corpse to Jefferson, to be buried in there, and his incapability to resist the catastrophes that happened to the family.

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Back to the author, Faulkner focuses on Darl's philosophical nature, to show his personality rather than describing it by the eyes of the audience, he creates this character with highly observable attitude to follow the sensory detail rather than his feelings towards the events so he avoids any intimate relation and alienates himself from the community to get himself a validate interpretation of the emotions of the Bundrens one by one. Faulkner best choice to show Darl's madness is to perform a stream of consciousness with highly subjective level, especially when he writes that 'interior monologues should be reserved for those occasions when there is little no sense of the author presence and fragment material of consciousness comes to the reader as possible'. To paraphrase, Faulkner portrayed the vivid presence of the energy of the character through the stream of consciousness so; all the events and scenes come real in the reader's mind with a sensual touch.

In Darl's case the reality of actually being insane rise a question, if there is a difference between a person with mental disability from birth and a person who experiences one, due to harsh social experience and if he truly suffers from a depression which reveals a breakdown at the end .when Faulkner chooses to illustrate Darl's descent into madness, he tried to provide insight of the thought-provoking effect in the stream of consciousness observations, with subjective dimensions to investigate the inner conflict of the human being.

Through the events of the story with Darl's interpretation of facts, he was the key voice in the story; he interprets the major incidents occurring within the journey to Jefferson with the eyes of the Bundrens. The obstacles start at first, with Jewel purchase of horses, the loss of the coffin at the river, lastly, the burning of the barn. In the early sections of the story, Darl gives a perfect description of the sight of his brother's cash loading of the coffin in which refers to his excellence in carpeting and introduces the main events of the story Addie's acceptance of death he mentioned that:

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He looks up at the gaunt face framed by the window in the twilight .It is composite picture of all time since he was a child. He drops the saw and lifts the broad for her to see, watching the window in which the face has not moved .He drags a second plank into position and slants the two of them into their final juxtaposition, gesturing toward the ones yet on the ground ,shaping with his empty hand in pantomime the finished box. For a while still she looks down at him from the composite picture, neither with censure nor approbation .Then the face disappears.²

This interpretation with pure artistic language presents the highly observant capacity of Darl individualizes his brother's work in such a condition, his narrative frames the scene with the exact details that holds highly subjective touch with his absence. As we progressed through the novel we notice Darl's ability to perceive everything .so the reader gets a full perspective of other characters' flow of thought, emotions, and self dilemma. Darl's capacity to penetrate the minds of others, and expose their secrets, for instance in his delivery with Jewel for their neighbor Vernon he reveals the secret of Jewel of being the son of Addie and provokes him by asking “who is your father Jewel” (Faulkner 198). his action shows his power over the other Bundrens and how he can manipulate them to give a full interpretation toward the private world of the characters in addition to his encounter with Jewel he also mocks him by saying "...I cannot love my mother because I have no mother. Jewel's mother is a horse." (Faulkner 212). Darl's question, his existence, and his mother love towards him so he forces Jewel to face his certain facts about himself and his world.

The emotions are not subjected to the control of reason but are translated immediately into action. Darl with his complex attitude shows his relationship with his sister Dewey Dell

² Faulkner, William. *As I Lay Dying* .U.S.A: Penguin Books Press, 1973. P 48

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at a very different level because over again he has been able to project himself into Dewey Dell's consciousness and torture her with her dark secret silently concerning her pregnancy: "She cried hard, maybe because she had to cry so quiet; maybe because she felt the same way about tears she did about deceit, hating herself for doing it, hating him because she had to. And then I knew that I knew. I knew that as plain on that day as I knew about Dewey Dell on that day."(Faulkner 129). His dark gaze makes Dewey Dell comment "he knew without the words like he told me that ma is going to die without words, and I knew he knew because if he had said he knew with the words I would not have believed that he had been there and saw us" (Faulkner 27) The revealing of her doubts makes Darl a subjective dominator again. Darl's family becomes an object for his subjectivity but he does not become the object of their subjectivity.

Faulkner creates Darl as a surrogate author figure, so he can let the audience get a perspective in the eyes of the author as well. He chooses to drift Darl into madness to highlight the hidden issue of the dysfunctional family between Darl and the other Bundrens. His role performed the fact of being wise but with highly subjective awareness his intelligence is portrayed in his description observance of hidden emotions.

The journey by Darl is only an absurd experience and who senses the futility of the whole ridiculous procession so he releases the necessity to put an end to this journey and sets fire to the coffin. He engages himself into the characters of Addie and speaks instead of her "she is talking to God...she wants him to hide her away from the sight of man ...so she can lay down her life...we must let her be quiet ." (Faulkner 208). Bundrens reaction toward Darl's action forced his family to send him to Jefferson's insane asylum without knowing if he goes insane or not.

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A close reading of the novel shows that Darl's act of burning his mother's coffin in Gillespie's barn is considered as the climax of the novel and, ultimately the cause for his family to send him away this action occurs in section two. Darl considered his action as an act of intelligence because he feels that his family should focus on their issues, rather than fulfilling their mother's wish .so, Darl's actions show his absolute lose with the external world and with the objective reality especially when, he shared the disillusion moments with Vardaman when he said: "she is asking God to hide her away from the sight of Man .so, she can lay down her life" (Faulkner 209).

The last action of Darl that partly claim his madness with his refusal of his mother's burial from the beginning of the story, and his daughter in such a situation, he starts laughing over and over saying "Better" his laugh gives the last sign of insanity and his acceptance of the whole experience as describing it "Better" for going to the asylum rather than to be with his family. Cash adds to Darl's behavior: "Better," he said. He began to laugh again. "Better," he said. He couldn't say it for laughing. He sat on the ground and us watching him, laughing and laughing. It was bad. It was bad so. I will be durning if I could see anything to laugh at. Because there just ain't nothing justifies the deliberate destruction of what a man has built . . . But I ain't so sho ere a man has the right to say what is crazy and what ain't"(Faulkner 254). Cash statement reveals the true emotions of Darl by laughing on the whole situations in front of his mother's grave it shows that even the Bundrens reach their destination after all the troubles during the journey both they send Darl to a different destination to get rid of him. "Better" is the final realization of Darl who possesses the most sanity of the Bundrens. The final monologues of Darl demonstrate his final break with his sanity Darl has gone to Jackson. They put him on the train, laughing, down the long car laughing, the heads turning like the heads of owls when he passed. "What are you laughing at?" I said. "Yes yes yes yes

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yes."(Faulkner 254). Darl referred to himself in the third person as if he detaches himself from his body furthermore his sudden realization of the family hatred and envy from his superiority which is coincidence with the events surrounding his mother's death and the dysfunctional actions of his family, to end the interpretation of facts by the insanity of Darl who is the only one who could sense who feels what happen with strange wisdom.

Documenting Darl's sensory experience of the world gives him a real depth of feeling to understand his family's reaction towards each other, and also the other characters. Cora's integration with Darl portrays for us, the different innate consciousness responses towards certain situations. As an example, the scene of Darl and Jewel to take the delivery of their neighbor Cora sees the reaction of Darl with full objective account the young man who is debating to go or to stay with his dying mother and that is extremely sad to be forced to leave for the three dollars opportunity. "the sweetest thing I ever saw. It was like he knew he would never see her again" (Faulkner 21).The real interpretation of Darl is the total opposite because simply he focuses on the fact to get the three dollars without thinking to save these moments with his mother and to view her death as the last act of defiance his interpretation highly subjective selfish attitude "which Cora describes with the lack of understanding of Darl's motivation. Cora's account and Darl's actions signified the difference to state the truth so differently is up to the reader to decide how the world is running through the absolute truth.

Darl's detaches himself from the external world to get in the internal world of the Bundrens and give subjective interpretation at the expense of his family. He attempts to define subjective reality through the description of emotions and feelings of people. His world of consciousness renders his complexity and his madness to all the possible modes of response and awareness. This section tackles the great irony of the book which is the only person who is capable of interpreting facts with the awareness that went insane.

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II.3. The Outsiders Presence in the Interpretation of Bundren Family Actions:

In contrast to the previous section, this paper tackles a different level of interpretation of facts with the objective perspective of different characters, outside the world of Bundrens. *As I Lay Dying*, including more than fifteen characters so, it can be divided into two categories, the first one whom they are seven members of the Bundren family, and the second category the witnesses or the outsiders, whom the majority are the neighbors and most are more than seven members as well. Both of these categories of characters completed the full images of the reality of facts from subjective to objective. Now "through the use of much character's monologues the narrative point of view presents an objective view of what really happened". This statement is about the collection of half-truths that complete the shape events by each narrator at that moment.

The presence of each character's beliefs and ideas is considered as part of reality, the Perception of reality by the objective interpretation can be collected by a variety of subjective monologues of perspective, for instance, .the objective reality of *As I Lay Dying* event is interpreted by the minor character such as the wealthy neighbor Vernon Tull and his wife Cora Tull who witness the death of Addie from the beginning and the obstacles of the journey also there is the local minister of the town Whitefield who also have a relation with the family by Addie there is also the local farmer Lefe who is with an affair with the feminine member of the family Dewey Dell and lastly, the rural doctor Peabody who attends Addie's sickness than later Cash's .this list contains the characters with the major monologues of the objective interpretation.

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Throughout the novel events, each one of the external voices comments according to their observation towards the actions of the Bundren. Their point of view slips into a stream of consciousness, so everything they do or say depends on their system of beliefs rather than their emotions which interpret events to underlay by the objective account. Their voices are called by standoff opinion; their position is similar to the audience position, what they say it can be real or not. Starting by Doctor Peabody, a recurring character in the Yoknapatawpha land, and the elderly rural doctor ,who witnessed the death of Addie and most miserable accidents with the Bundrens, one of his noted paroles mentioned at the end of section eleven when he comments on Addie's love for her favorite son Jewel “That’s what they mean by the love that passeth understanding: that pride, that furious desire to hide that abject nakedness which we bring here with us, . . . carry stubbornly and furiously with us into the earth again.” Dr. Peabody looks to the situation of Addie with a strong determination of stubbornness and a sign of pride without knowing the hidden reality of her affair with Whitefield his statement highly objective, Hard-nosed realism.

Another physical interpretation merged by the doctor also when he gives an assessment of Anse and the entire Bundrens especially when he sees how Anse treats his children in which he criticizes very harshly. Also , his objective views were noticeable upon the sight of dying Addie “she has been dead these ten days”, as “her face is wasted away so that the bones draw just under the skin in white lines” (Faulkner 38, 5). Here, Addie is no longer viewed as a mother or a wife, but rather as a dying entity, regardless of her still beating heart.

Peabody insight is the result of varied experiences with people who face the reality of suffering and death, when he interprets the action of the Bundrens he nearly loses his philosophical objectivity due to their actions and their situation of confronting death

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Again, each one of the external characters describes a stage or events in the journey to Jefferson without any reference on the subjective and the inner problems of the Bundrens. For Dewey Dell, her side of the story consists on the struggle to keep her pregnancy hidden from her family, so the purpose of her journey is to find a medicine for the abortion, she went at first Moseley the ethical druggist, but he refused to buy any of it “thousands of dollars will not be enough for my store ten cents will not be enough” (Faulkner 200). His attitude towards Dewey Dell is highly objective because his judgment on her condition is according to the social reaction not for the fact that she is stupid pregnant and unmarried. The next step of Dewey Dell's journey, Mac Grown. The store assistant in Jefferson, who tricks her by convincing her that he is a doctor, and he exhorts her for a sexual affair to fake abortion treatment. His interpretation of the situation cited when he said: “She looks at me. She doesn't even blink. "What you want, then?" . . . She doesn't even blink her eyes. "I got to do something," she says. She looks behind her and around, and then she looks toward the front. "Gimme the medicine first,"(Faulkner 223). His dialogue describes the desperation of Dewey Dell to get rid of her pregnancy, so she accepts the deal with him without even blinking as she declared that she must do something.

Interpretation of the Bundrens action confronted with the rational mind by the audience and irrational mind by Bundrens themselves. According to Edward L. Volpe critics on Faulkner's creation of characters, he spoke about the three levels used in the diction in monologues applied on the stream of consciousness of the characters and the realistic records of the actual speech that should at least have one objective record of events to make it real for the readers to understand³. The multiple opinions about the same event portray the different characters on a deeper level. By Cora's Tull presence during the harshest moments of dying

³ Edmond L, Volpe. “A Reader’s Guide to William Faulkner”. Farrar , Straus and Noonday,1964. P 126

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Addie, she acts the role of the sympathetic friend, but the story notes no sympathy for her actions in her monologue. Cora from the beginning is certain that the eternal and the everlasting salvation and grace are not upon her, here the important point that Cora wants to manifest is that Addie is not alive anymore, because she doesn't follow the moral code Cora follows "Because it is not us that can judge our sins or know what is sin in the Lord's eyes. She has had a hard life, but so does every woman. But you'd think from the way she talked that she knew more about sin and salvation than the Lord God Himself, than them who have strove and labored with the sin in this human world."(Faulkner 159).

In section three within the story Addie and Cora both depict the same event with their alternate perspectives, it started by Cora monologue when she said; "I begged her to kneel and open her heart and cast it from the devil of variety and cast herself upon the mercy of the lord .But she wouldn't .She just sat there, lost in her vanity and her pride. That had closed her heart to god and set that selfish mortal boy in his place .Kneeling there I prayed for her prayed for that poor blind woman as I had never prayed for and mine". Her religious beliefs make her an extremely judgmental person. The other perceptive of Addie beyond the grave was the opposite when she said: "One day I was talking to Cora. She prayed for me but she believed I was blind to sin, wanting me to kneel and pray too, because people to whom sin is just a matter of words, to them salvation is just words too."(Faulkner 5) Addie's flashback shows the different perspectives from Cora's sympathy which is highly objective to Addie's subjective feeling of the unnecessary pointless experience. Cora as the wife of the very wealthy neighbor of Vernon she witnessed many events with the Bundrens she narrates many sections two, six, and thirty-nine, her perspective towards Bundren's actions and her judgment is in terms of her ethical system not on her feelings which makes her interpretation highly objective. And

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identify herself as an antagonist because of her opposition to the Bundrens actions, as she frequently expressed distaste for the family.

William Faulkner in *As I Lay Dying* uses the stream of consciousness point of view, to convey not only the impressions and the feelings of his characters, he seeks to reflect the events within the work by different level of interpretation the subjective interpretation which consists on the handlers of the problem the Bundrens; who faced the death of their mother and, how they react this trauma subjectively. In the other hand, the other members with the external voices; their interpretation rely on the objective comments on the Bundrens with the judgmental point of view, according to the standards of society and the reality of the world, to highlight to influence of the objective reason in our lives, as humans not as readers about the Bundrens story.

The objective characters as we analyze at the novel, they are very structural roles each of them is identified by specific function and position, not by their emotions and feelings, and the most important is their consciousness response to the sequence of events which it can be reliable by the multi-point of view from the family herself and their surroundings.

CONCLUSION:

This section Faulkner's employment of stream of consciousness on his characters detect primarily the actual reality of events .so in this whole Chapter, we select the noticeable characteristics of both levels of interpretation of the subjective and the objective scene by the several points of view, to explore fully the impression of the Bundrens from different angles and give a hint about, how it is the role of each character of the family, and highlight a question about the story focuses on the Bundrens only or it gives an illustration about the

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misery of such social class in the southern communities through describing the social codes and themes within the story events.

Chapter III :

The Effectiveness of the Subjective and the Objective Interpretation on the Reader's Consciousness

The Effectiveness of the Subjective and the Objective Interpretation on the Reader's Consciousness

The modernist authors who used the stream of consciousness feel that this technique is more honest or true to life, so they presented this technique to the reader with more than negligible influence, through language to think and to communicate, and gain recreation by looking at the literary works from the reader point of view.

Faulkner adopts the same concept to get the personal linkage between the reader and the text of his literary work. The story of the novel consists of the events of a journey, interpreted by a variety of voices from family members, friends, neighbors, and some objective outlooks. Each narrator shows a perspective about his consciousness which is different than another individual with the levels of interpretation subjective and objective.

This refraction of interpretation through the individual consciousness gets the stream of consciousness to receive much critical attention about the effectiveness of this narrative technique on the reader's consciousness and if it is allowing him to depict the nature of facts on Faulkner's novel.

Joseph W.Reed Jr critic discussed the central mystery of the technique in Faulkner's novel, which leaves the readers too much attached to the novel to revolve the central truth of the funeral project. He characterized the narrative technique of Faulkner, by the powerful and the bold interaction between the character and the narrator, the relation between the reader, the characters, and the narrator¹.Relying on the knowledge we conduct previously, this chapter will discuss the effectiveness of this modern technique on the consciousness of the reader to give a guide about how to encode the events of *As I Lay Dying* from both subjective and objective interpretation of facts, according to the monologues of the characters. Then

¹ Joseph, J Reed. "Faulkner's narrative". Yale university press,1973.P 12

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depending on the Reader-Response Theory, we tackle the reader's interpretation of facts lastly, the philosophical question if our position as readers is a position of an objective external character or subjective next narrator.

III.1. The Reader's Guide to Encode *As I Lay Dying* Events:

As I Lay Dying is one of the most popular novels that is put off by its controversial subject matter and confusing style. The modern commentators and readers have come to appreciate the novel's journey and the vivid representation of characters by Faulkner, who pays attention to the energetic intelligent enthusiastic readers, to join him as a partner in creativity especially with the use of his narrative technique, on his readers as well to become a part of the interpretation and narration, to rearrange the story together and separate standards and fragments step by step.

The complex working of the narrative technique draws light to the way we encode the events of the story by readers. Firstly, depending on the Reader-Response theory to facilitate our engagement with the text; Louisa Rosenblatt describes the process of the first reading by the subsequent development of the text into a whole context and how the dialogue between the text and the reader takes a place also she claimed that; Discussing literature with students allows them to personally relate to their reading. Imposing standardized interpretations only obstructs an authentic and meaningful experience of a text by each person².

. As an approach, the literary critic considers the reader's interpretation of the text about what is used in narration, and how the text is produced for a response from the reader, to reflect his account of interpretation.

² Rosenblatt, Louise. "The Acid Test for Literature Teaching." *English Journal*, 1956, p 66–74

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Faulkner forced his readers to live in the minds of the characters especially the Bundrens; He offered different perspectives from the characters, to allow the readers to get the way of thinking, and the personality of each character a little bit better. Faulkner's stream of consciousness is a very vast expansion of writing sources that expose the mindscape of any character inside the situation and evoke the intelligence of the reader, more than his emotions to get through the details of the story with his interpretation.

For the key to understanding the sequence of events, and the interior monologues of the characters, we should play the role of a vehicle to roam around the story setting, checking every single detail in the novel and, expose the issues with very deep personal concern. According to Christopher Rieger, the director of the center for Faulkner's studies at Southeast Missouri state university, offered some tips in one of his interviews for processing the complex prose of Faulkner stating "Most Faulkner readers, even those of us who have made a career of studying searching and writing about Faulkner, can still recall our initial experiences of anxiety, bafflement and downright frustration upon first reading a Faulkner text." To paraphrase, Christopher tries to give a hint about the difficulty of Faulkner's narration, to engage the reader easily without any problem. He adds as well "Believe me when it comes to finding Faulkner difficult, we've all been there". For my experience the process of reading it was very ambiguous and unclear, it makes you quite the reading from the first chapter, for its hard complex narrative working on the language, so you should be very patient and try to read inattentively every single word to understand the general interpretation from each character.

The writers Like Faulkner who write with a highly complex and difficult narrative style particularly aim to make it quite understandable in a way; any reader may interpret with a more easy style, especially for the common readers. As a reader, try to play the role of a

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detective instead of a character, to investigate each truth behind each marked scene from the subjective characters to objective characters and try to listen to each character's interpretation of a certain situation, to get the reality of facts from the whole general perspectives. Here, the author guides us through nothing, more than our association with the text, to stimulate our consciousness.

Faulkner's text projects us to make our minds about what happened, and who is and is not telling the truth. So, the way you read this text is different from the reader to another. According to the variety of contexts and situations, our responses of the text does not embody the meaning but instructs us to get the active creation of meaning with another world, that entirely different account of interpretation.

Back to our main concern, as we know Faulkner is a highly subjective writer with his subjective narrative technique; a stream of consciousness. He narrates the whole story by his character's voices, that our research tackles the reinforcement of the objective account by the secondary characters or the external voices to achieve the reality of truth. Now for the readers, we should know our position in the whole process of narration and reading. Via a stream of consciousness, we can use always personal reflection or personal engagement, as a way of getting readers' response; you can reflect also your criticism and judgment, to create very different new meanings for you and me, when you start your experience with Faulkner's works. We choose to analyze the context of the novel by using the story as a vehicle of criticism for the society and individual.

Faulkner addresses subjects that challenge issues of love, death, identity, and adventures, to draw attention towards our experiences in life that gives a reflection on the unsettling experiences of the human being for generations of readers. Faulkner gives space for us to makes the meaning of the novel's journey, based on our cultural background and

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experience. At this point, the actual reader is the one whose responses and reactions on the interpretation of facts, are truly colored his accumulation of personal experiences, who easily may get mental images during the process of reading, through the knowledge he received by his own experience.

All the narration process of the novel, Faulkner employs shifting impressions, hints, and foreshadowing, repetition looping back and forward to shape the story on the pages of the book at the same time in the reader's mind and imagination, as well as the varying perceptions. The reader witnesses the events that take place mostly on the individual memory to give perceptions of each action associated with a certain theme. The time when the reader is caught off balance and forced to make constant readjustments about his following the narrative process through its twists and turns, The mind should more focused on the impressions giving by the characters more than events or facts, so try to engage yourself in the detailed descriptions and the images to enjoy the voices of the characters.

The novel boasts opposite viewpoints for the main characters, for instance; some characters fixated their selves on the outside world, and some characters live in their inner worlds such as Vardaman and Dewey Dell. Besides various members of the community and onlookers who witness the journey from a more objective position. The result of the novel can at times leave the reader a bit confused, about which reality he should rely on to give his reinterpretation process after finishing the book. In this step, you should be willing to Re-read.

Once an interviewer asked Faulkner about how the reader can understand the language and the sequence of events from the first time . "some people say they can't understand your writing even after they've read it two or three times what approach would you suggest for them?" he simply replied, "read it four times." To get through the reading process simply you

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need to put all your intellectual skills to involve your perception in this experience and to construct and reconstruct vision and revision, each time you read to let your interpretive strategy creates the text for you. Here, the reader will take the position of the producer rather than a consumer of meaning. From the first time reading, no one can reveal every detail or purpose. Behind this, Faulkner is indeed a challenge that requires second reading so try to go through it.

Another aspect to encode is the reading expectations which are mostly based on the reader's experience of literature, and what we are waiting as a result of the reading process. At times, the reader can only interpret events, by comparing information from the multi interpretive voices. At this point, the reader learns about the different assumptions that link previous literary knowledge of his with a similar background of characters. The literary work focuses on the reader or the audience and their experiences of the literary work that focuses primarily on the author or the context and Faulkner's form of the work.

As we progress in any literary work, we expect surprises from the best kind of writing especially when we start examining the characters, here our response is subjectivism allowing. The reader describes his emotions and what happens, when he associated with the texts, he tries to tie the similarities between the character's background and his characters to create a similar meaning, close to his and differentiate the slight difference between his personality and the character's personality. Also, both the reader and the text, the meaning is already made. Faulkner's fiction is majorly upon his characters, which is evident when he states "to create flesh-and-blood that characters will stand up and cast a shadow". He has created such a wide range of fascinating and memorable characters, his major concern is on the actions and thoughts of his characters who are they, what do they do, and think why do they behave and think the way they do. In an attempt to raise the same questions on the

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reader's mind about his objectivity and rational thinking who am I when I approach the text? What is it about me? What makes me pay attention to certain particular aspects of the story?

Faulkner was very influenced by the human psychological consciousness; human personality and behavior, the interactions of the consciousness and the unconscious mind, the influence of the past childhood experiences upon adult action, the relation of self to others. All these issues were explored and portrayed on his characters, through the stream of consciousness. This technique reveals the silent passage of thoughts and emotions for readers, to conduct, and to find the intelligence through deducing what the external plot of the narration should be from that character's thoughts. The characters with their various interpretation account; subjective and objective raise a deep personal concern for the reader, to engage himself within the text. Through the use of descriptions and images, the reader's consciousness allows the reader to begin, to guess what might happen later in the text. In the journey of reading, the readers discover and interpret the story with your creation of ending because readers are an artist too with their stream of emotions and feelings.

III.2. the Reader's Interpretation of Facts:

According to the previous chapter, we highlight the marked interpretation of facts by a selected list of characters from *As I Lay Dying* novel. In this section, our concern consists of how the reader reinterprets these facts, depending on his stream of consciousness, and if he follows the same subjective interpretation of the Bundrens or the objective interpretation of the secondary characters.

Readers can watch any character's movement and mind observation, to imitate or to recreate the actions. When he is seeing the reflection on his general behavior with people and compares it with the actions of the characters within the story. By the use of stream of

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consciousness, characters share with us their experience by their interior monologues that represent the inner conflict of the main characters, and the other different people in the story to incorporate it with our personal life. Sometimes it is created for interpreting the original monologue of facts through our stream of consciousness which is a bit harder to understand the events of the story because the characters are not speaking to anyone within the fictional scene not even to the reader.

Starting by the interior monologues of the main characters Bundren Family, each one of them is hiding his secrets and keeping his thoughts silent, but unfortunately, it was exposed by their way of description and language and certainly Darl's subjective interpretation. Their description depicts most of the unsettling issues in their minds, also the author gives the reader access, to enter into their minds more fully and let our interpretation is the judgmental point of view. As readers, we should know where we see ourselves exactly in the story; are we among the Bundrens or one of the witnesses. At this point, our imaginative participation district the powerful personalities such as the dominant voice of Darl who twisted the plot completely to a different path, with his questionable insanity and the situations of each character that go through without forgetting the family reactions towards these obstacles.

Faulkner writes about how the quality of the literary experience that depends not only on the text, or what the author offers but also on the reader's relevance of experience and present interests, certainly about what the reader can bring out to it. As an example, I select the death of the matriarch of the family Addie, that stimulates the reader's feelings with the same experience, to respond emotionally and subjectively. On the other side, some readers interpret the family trauma by critical objective reflection on that experience mocking the whole burial journey.

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The author received much attention about, how he depicts characters who are grappling with the loss of the traditional beliefs, after the post-traumatic event of WWI most of his characters alienate themselves from their past, and from other characters, who often suffer from an inability to communicate, so the reader's interpretive version of understanding may help us, to get the illustration of the character's inner conflict, which helps to engage in the activity of interpretation. The way I engage myself in the text, to interpret the story is different from the way you engage yourself, because it gives a whole different response. We cannot have the same interpretation of the fact because it depends on our subjective account of experience and the objective vision on the reality of facts. The example of the scene when Anse asked Darl to buy cement for Cash's broken leg is ridiculous action, which lets you get rid of that action because of the emotions of the anger and disgust that you experienced at that moment. Your interpretation of this situation might be full of the objective judgment of his illogical decisions to make actions much worst instead of taking him to the doctor.

Faulkner's aim about the stream of consciousness application, is to see what happens when the reader and the character come together, is the text reliable enough to create meaning naturally, and what the readers do while reading this piece of art. On one side, the reader owns personal ideologies, beliefs, and experiences from life on the other side, the text owns its characteristics, characters, features such as plot and settings. The reader's response is situated in the interpretation of a certain event and his expectations, if they are fulfilled or not. The storyline of abortion, which has finished with unexpected sexual seduction, that she gets along with it for the sake of undoing her problem. The action and the situation invite a very high objective response. Here, the interpretation of facts is created by the expectations of the characters to make a very serious decision that may completely twist the sequence of events.

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Readers need to work a little bit harder, to understand the meaning of a particular sentence or to understand such events of a story told by interior monologues, but this what makes reading the stream of consciousness a very rich and radically different experience. Each reader may create the objective features of a text, hence no universal right claim that reading is based on the theory of social construction of knowledge. The process of the reading is subjective so live your emotional experience with your favorite characters.

Our response to the chapters of the book can be a little bit confusing so we might miss certain pieces because the plot of the book is built by the characters' monologues that construct through language. The language is the meaning of each development of each character's consciousness and the representation of how people think about things. About the concept of traveling to Jefferson, this process is being analyzed as a personal journey for each Bundren member who was subjective but this trip through the community makes them think about their reputation and the way may people look them with inferiority. In addition to the image of carrying the coffin on the wagon for a long period with Cash laying on top of it with a broken leg, let people judge this image with a highly objective account as we may do as readers for the public health.

Since the beginning, Faulkner's fictional family of the story start questioning their human identity and existence all the way, linking the journey of life with their journey to Jefferson, and highlighting for us, the importance of the major figure in life, the mother. If you are truly in the same situation, what you will do for your mother's last wish? Will people have the same way of thinking as the Bundrens? or they will judge it as just a meaningless absurd experience? This experience raises a question in our heads, if we think about the world subjectively; selfishly about our actions and what we want to do to satisfy ourselves or objectively to follow the same systematic law of logic and reality, now put yourself on the

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wagon traveling to Jefferson will you object your family to carry on the journey, or you will follow their leads to resolve your problems. Your interpretation of the events will rely on social occupations or the emotional reaction towards this decision.

As readers, we need to be aware of the externals of setting and situations, and the parts when your concern, has to lead you to excessively emotional or biased reactions, or your lack of experience and knowledge that prevented the adequate participation in the work. Try to observe and absorb and figure out what all this is meant for you, and what all of this is leading to in your consciousness.

The bridge sequence is an illustration of a certain theme that needs to be detected by each one of us, with different interpretive consciousness. Personally, that scene may hold two different interpretations, the first one the objective interpretation that the bridge refers to the missing mother, who can't keep up the way safe for her family. The other interpretation shows the role of the mother in communication since the mother usually had all the family relationships in place. Here, you can understand the purpose behind this event for interpreting the reality of this image.

Faulkner creates the internal voices of the characters with different cognitive abilities to give various perspectives. The characters are too well constructed for having an individual mind, that you don't need even the title to identify it because the characters are very unique with their voices, and their way of describing things, and the way they perceive the world is also very unique. when you are approaching the novel at the first time it seems very hard to remember which character is in the previous chapter because you will get to hear from more than one character, so here the tip you should follow; get in their point of view more than once and try to know generally what is happening with them and surround them. The reading experience is frustrated and difficult, to the point some readers give up, and other readers go

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through the whole book without knowing any idea what they've just read at the end of it, so Try to make a list of characters, and identify their position within the story from the Bundrens family or just external voice, a neighbor a doctor to see who relates to the family and to make it easier for your brain to process who's who and uniquely interpret their thoughts, understand the purpose of the story even if you dislike the character.

The I character in the title is the character that you only get to hear, speak, twice then you hear someone else's voices, dying Addie tells about the fact of her request, and the aim from this journey as she expected, as well what comes afterward. For the subjective interpretation, Addie keeps hunting her family even after her death with that journey, making life very hard for them more than it was when she was alive. She can go back to her roots after she passes away so far away from them.

Perfect entrance for Faulkner's work is the vivid and intense portrayal of grief and people. How each one of us, may react toward, grief and how it affects us, in such a deeply personal way. It is somehow interesting to read and to see; the different portraits about how each member from the family react toward it. Faulkner probably, knew a fair person in his life, that show their grief in the same way the Bundrens did, that kind of grief the thought-provoking concept, that anyone else present in the story will describe it with the objective physical eye such Cora, Tull, and Dr. Peabody.

The active interpretation of the reader, portray any text the way you want, to project your subjectivity with your cultural status, personality while reading, and so on. Hence, to the objectivity that helps you to get a response, based on the literature experience and knowledge. Faulkner's magnificent technique of streaming the characters thoughts and emotions, mirror their objective and subjective vision towards themselves and the world .which will stimulate our consciousness, to describe the process of reading if it was entirely subjective or objective

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thoughts, just come and go things left unsaid, thoughts are interrupted by other thoughts, you get to know yourself from the different character's perspectives, to reinterpret the reality effectively.

III.3.The Reader an External Character or the Next Narrator of *As I*

***Lay Dying* Events:**

Faulkner detaches himself completely from the narration process letting the reader face to face with everything inside the story. The critical question raised is when the reader gets a special form of communication with the text his recreation of the context it involves an interpretation of another external character or a different perspective of narration.

In this paper, I will discuss the most iconic employment the stream of consciousness technique. Its utilization creates the impression that the reader is eavesdropping on the flow of conscious experience in the character's mind .yet sometimes an event or an action occurs in the novel like an alarm that pulls the reader back to reality from the stream of consciousness day-dream and places the reader along with the characters, to give the realization that you are now occupying a space in the novel setting. At the precise, this sort of detachment is very effective, because it reveals that all the readers are partaking in the actual stream of consciousness of the novel without the realization of you acting as a narrator.

Literature provides a special form of communication where the reader seeks to strike the appropriate keys to bring the relevant responses into his consciousness and to act as a fictional character with the guidance of the text. The literary experience gets higher and higher quality, which requires constant concern for what form of historical, social, or esthetic point of view he should portray on his interpretation. The recreation of meaning, it makes the reader living through it intensely and personally is freed you, to discover your capacities for feelings your

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sense of the world, and your relation with it, to stimulate your subjective and objective consciences as an individual. Again you are in the external voice of another character.

Faulkner readers develop significant awareness; each time they interpret what is implied and suggested by the text. Writers with the stream of consciousness usually show the character's inner thoughts and ideas, but replicate the same experience of thinking in the reader's mind to play the same role, the purpose is to transport emotions and ideas to the reader's. For example, Readers hear voices of dead character through the stream of consciousness, to let the reader narrate in the character's place as if he is the original narrator of the story.

Although Faulkner writes with paragraph breaks and in one paragraph italics, he does not use punctuation, only to refer to the unbroken flow of thoughts. This moment you and I found us engaged in the world of characters and take perplexities easily, by taking the role of the narrator and manipulate it objectively.

The stream of consciousness allows the reader to listen to the character's thoughts and to mimic their streaming nature of consciousness thoughts. Here, our association as readers is the response to their thoughts, with sensory reaction and impressions, to describe our observation on what the characters experience, sees, hears, smells, and feels. Stream of consciousness lets the reader into the character's thoughts, by the use of long sentences with a semicolon, to show the slow drift of ideas and the transition between thoughts, to give the reader enough time for a better understanding of Faulkner's narration.

Modernist writers choose the subjective consciousness of interpretation by arranging events out of the chronological order to give the readers details about the past, and towards the different stages of life and memories of the character. Faulkner conveys repetition words

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and phrases, to point out the significance of the themes and motifs, to confirm a certain point for the readers to recall. A literary critic by David Bleich, hold that the reading is not determined by the text, instead is a subjective process designated by the distinctive personality of the individual reader, the subject matter of reading is the projection of the author fantasies that constitute the author's identity and the encounter between the author's and the reader's fantasies to transform the context that constitutes the process of interpretation. If the text is created by the text the realization is accomplished by the reader³. This statement validates the reader's role as the next narrator.

If the author is absent, the reader brings to life the text with its subjective and objective features, to project different people's perspectives; our role is to give new meaning to the context with our interpretation without relying on any character's account of interpretation. The reader should recast his own experiences, and share it with the writer's mood, visions of man or society, or nature to embody the moral sensitiveness like Faulkner did in his work. The reader is gaining new understanding through the text, to expand his thinking for further dimensions and, to use his consciousness to reflect it within his interpretation.

Conclusion :

The reader's achievement after finishing the process of reading is to engage his intellectual and imaginative powers through his active role in the literary experience. The reader learns as well to encode the events and the themes with his account of interpretation, to portray human nature, emotions, and to intensify the life experience through the stream of consciousness. Faulkner's novel *As I Lay Dying* highlights for us the best communication

³ McCormick and Kathleen . "Theory in the Reader". Bleich, Holland, and Beyond, vol. 47, no. 8.1985, p 836.doi: 10.2307/376620

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process between the author, the characters, and the readers through the interaction of monologues, by the stream of consciousness. Additionally, the various perspectives of the subjective consciousness and the objective consciousness that stimulate our awareness by the relation with the text. The genre of narration reviewed a critical comment about our role in the whole experience of reading perspectives, this question will be answered by your interpretation to portray your level of consciousness subjectively is or objective.

General Conclusion

Faulkner's stream of consciousness succeed in describing the different levels of consciousness through their interior monologues and revealed the role of the external characters in the objective interpretation to create a bridge between the readers and the fictional characters and associate their consciousness for the interpretation of facts in where it is aimed in this dissertation

Confusion and Frustration mount as readers are repeatedly placed in the character's interior monologues to understand the events more objectively than the character's subjective interpretation. Detailed descriptions of the events and carefully crafted language revealed the difference between the character's subjectivity in interpretation to make it much easier for the readers to engage themselves in the place of the Bundrens and others. The absence of Faulkner with his identity and his emotional interpretation of the events around him allows readers of all identities to experience these events without bias experience and to form our interpretation.

In this research, I studied the role of the secondary characters in the interpretation of facts from the perspective of the objective level of consciousness. I argued that to strengthen the subjective point of view it should be balanced by the objective point of view to complete the full image of the facts. I was particularly interested in how the Bundren characters shaped many different perspectives according to their thoughts and emotions during their journey with extremely high subjective interpretation. Also where the external characters give the objective judgmental point of view about what was happening as a part of society to interpret the journey events with different perspectives for the reader to explore. The proceeding chapters have demonstrated various aspects of subjectivity and objectivity that I encountered while analyzing the character's reactions to each event.

At the beginning of the research, I identified in the first chapter, the stream of consciousness term and its utilization in literature as a narrative technique by Faulkner with the novel overview to get a perfect image about the story. I represented the subjective and objective terms by different definitions from many fields. The findings from the first chapter provided a big picture of the various characteristics of each term and how each level of consciousness is mentioned in the character's interior monologues perceived in the next chapter. Important interpretations were conducted in chapter two for instance the major interpretations by the external voices on the Bundrens actions and the noted highly interpretive subjective consciousness by the dominator's voice, Darl who drift to madness at the end of the story. Chapter three consisted of the guide for common readers to encode the major events and an illustration of the interpretation of readers by my personal reading experience.

This research aimed to examine the role of the external characters in interpretation to portray the objective consciousness then I investigated if Faulkner engaged another voice rather than the main characters and the other characters. Based on the contextual analysis of the interior monologues of each character within the story. I concluded that each presence in the storytelling process identifies a perspective that relies on a personal system of beliefs and values with the marked representation of the sequence of events that stimulate the reader's consciousness to explore his dimension of consciousness.

The results of this research answer the questions that no complete truth is achieved with only one level of perception it took a large range of people or characters to portray the reality of facts and predict the truthfulness of the character's thoughts. The effectiveness of the stream of consciousness described in this dissertation about all the representation of facts by the characters and the interpretation of facts by the reader.

As readers, we are drawn to texts that allow us to step outside our reality and experience in different dimensions time, place, or people. At the same time, our consciousness created a connection and develops an ability to see ourselves in these times and imagine our response to the events. By using the stream of consciousness technique Faulkner created for his readers a personal linkage that was depicted while reading the whole journey of empathy in their reader's minds when authors make their possible. The authors who do this most skillfully create characters that we will miss spending time with when the final page is turned. If you are Faulkner's fan of *As I Lay Dying* story, pull back from this novel and spotlight what is the purpose behind such a masterpiece and why skilled author like Faulkner created characters with a variety of perceptions that we will miss when we leave them, characters with whom we are connected by the representation of facts in the story. Our research was a journey to explore your consciousness subjectivity and the world of objectivity so, are you willing to take the place of the next narrator and reinterpret the events again.

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DEPARTEMENT : Département d'anglais

RESUME DE MEMOIRE DE MASTER

Domaine : lettres et langues étrangères

Filière : Anglais

Option : Littérature Anglaise

Thème : La représentation des faits à travers les dimensions subjective et objective de la conscience dans le roman de William Faulkner *As I Lay Dying*.

Présenté par: Brachemi Sakina

Encadré par: Khalfa Sayeh

Chaque individu a sa perception de la réalité. L'implication est que parce que chacun de nous perçoit le monde à travers ses propres yeux, la réalité elle-même change d'une personne à l'autre. Alors que je suis en train de mourir, un roman a tendance à offrir un aperçu d'une situation familiale d'un point de vue extérieur pour refléter la réalité et ce que cela peut être considéré comme la réalité de ce qui s'est passé avec les membres de la famille Bundren. Le roman est basé sur des faits objectifs qui se traduisent par une multitude d'interprétations subjectives de différents personnages avec différents points de vue. S'appuyant sur la description subjective et la description objective, cette recherche visait à faire la distinction entre le fait et l'interprétation du fait, aussi à prédire où la réalité subjective est mentionnée et où la réalité objective est racontée et l'engagement du lecteur dans le processus de narration. Il a conclu que la réalité subjective des faits des Bundrens interfère avec l'interprétation objective des voix extérieures qui stimulent la conscience du lecteur d'associer leur interprétation subjective et objective au processus de lecture et de narration.



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ملخص مذكرة الماستر

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الشعبة: لغة إنجليزية

التخصص: أدب وحضارة انجليزية

عنوان المذكرة: تمثيل الحقائق من خلال الأبعاد الذاتية والموضوعية للوعي في رواية ويليام فولكنر بينما ارقد محتضرا

تقديم الطالبة: براشمي سكيبة

الأستاذ المؤطر: خلفه السايح

ملخص المذكرة:

لكل فرد تصوره للواقع. المعنى الضمني هو أنه نظراً لأن كل واحد منا يدرك العالم بأعينه، فإن الواقع نفسه يتغير من شخص لآخر. بينما ارقد محتضرا ، تميل الرواية إلى تقديم لمحة عن حالة الأسرة من منظور خارجي لتعكس الواقع وما يمكن اعتباره حقيقة لما حدث مع أفراد عائلة بوندرين. تستند الرواية إلى حقائق موضوعية تؤدي إلى العديد من التفسيرات الذاتية من شخصيات مختلفة ذات وجهات نظر مختلفة. بالاعتماد على الوصف الذاتي والموضوعي ، يهدف هذا البحث إلى التمييز بين الحقيقة وتفسير الحقيقة ، وكذلك التنبؤ بمكان ذكر الواقع الذاتي وأين يتم سرد الواقع الموضوعي ومشاركة القارئ في عملية السرد. . وخلصت إلى أن الواقع الذاتي لوقائع البوندرين يتداخل مع التفسير الموضوعي للأصوات الخارجية التي تحفز وعي القارئ لربط تفسيرهم الذاتي والموضوعي في عملية القراءة والسرد.