Fate of Nations as a Mirror of Human Psyche: A Psycho-Analytical Study in the Fiction of Amitav Ghosh, Adeline Yen Mah, and Richard Russo.

A PhD Dissertation

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Abstract

The study attempts to prove the reality of the psyche having its own laws to work through. Out of these laws, the whole world view around the individuals is determined. The three selected novels; Amitav Ghosh's *The Shadow Lines* (1988), Adeline-Yen-Mah's *Chinese Cinderella* (1999), and Richard Russo's *Empire Falls* (2001) assure the aptness of the Jungian assumptions. Every novel explicates the psychology of its own society and the way it gives this nation its own position among other countries either as superior or inferior.

The dissertation investigates selected works from the South Asian and the American fiction to be objects of the analysis in order to show that psychology of the individual is a model of the psychology of his/her own nation, and how this psychological formula not only identifies or determines its nation's position but can also change it. The research uses the Jungian theory to prove the role of the complex of inferiority inside South Asian nations in giving them an intensive power to become among the greatest countries all over the world after long ages of occupation and wars. On the other side, the research tends to prove the negative role of the complex of superiority within the American nation which might lead to their downfall.
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acknowledgement</th>
<th>I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chapter I:</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Undiscovered Self</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chapter II:</strong></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dream of a Nation in Amitav Ghosh’s <em>The Shadow Lines</em> (1988)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chapter III:</strong></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chapter IV:</strong></td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Danger of Human Vanity in Richard Russo’s <em>Empire Falls</em> (2001)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works Cited</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Psychology simply can't be defined, indeed, it can even be easily characterized … psychology is what scientists and philosophers of various persuasions have created to … understand the minds and behaviors of various organisms from the most primitive to the most complex. (Reber 617)

This point of view about psychology is supported by various authors who defined psychology according to the characteristics they tend to achieve. For instance, Dr. Yosry Abdel Mohsen, in his book Basic Psychology, defines psychology as "The science of the breath of life, and it was defined many centuries ago as the science or philosophy of the soul. Psychology is the science of activities of the individual, studies the human behavior including mental, emotional, and motor activities" (13).

This informative definition reflects the importance of studying psychology. It can be seen in all aspects of life of human beings not only in interaction with the social conditions around them. It determines the reasons for their mental activities and the way they are reflected in behavior. Out of this psychological perspective, the personality emerges completely with smallest details. Therefore, the current research tries to prove how personality can be considered as a true mirror of the human psyche which is formulated by the individual's surroundings and memories.

These brief introductory ideas about psychology and its importance support those of Seth who states that "world view is a living psychological picture of an individual life, with its knowledge and experience, which remains responsive and viable long after the physical life itself is over" (Roberts 4). This quotation reveals the close relation
between human psyche and surrounding environment as it forms the whole atmosphere around the individual. In other words, he/she spends all his/her life interacting with its components using some of them as sources for his/her activities and protesting against those which handicap them or threats his/her existence (Abdel Mohsen 17).

As a result, it can be safely said that environment and society have a great undeniable impact on constructing human personality out of the dual interaction between both, creating a unique personality with particular characteristics and adjustment; "Personality is greatly influenced by social interaction. After birth, the neonate comes in contact with other people for the fulfillment of the basic necessities of life. In course of contact, he develops interaction which influences his personality development" (Mohanty 360). Consequently, individuals are described to have normal personalities when they seem to be productive, healthy, and successfully adapted with their environment feeling happy and satisfied (Abdel Mohsen 22).

The main target of this study is, thus, to lay open to view the interrelatedness between individual's psyche and the evaluation of his/her character through Carl Jung's theory of analytical psychology. The study attempts to prove the reality of the psyche having its own laws to work through. Out of these laws, the whole world view around the individuals is determined. The three selected novels; Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines (1988), Adeline-Yen-Mah's Chinese Cinderella (1999), and Richard Russo's Empire Falls (2001) assure the aptness of the Jungian assumptions. Every novel explicates the psychology of its own society and the way it gives this nation its own position among other countries either as superior or inferior. For all these targets to be fulfilled, every part of the selected novels will be analyzed thoroughly.
The present study seeks to give the reader an outline about the structure of the individual's personality and the way it is formulated out of the physical and psychological components around him/her. Consequently, the study uses Jung's theory of analytical psychology to prove the close-relation between the human's psyche and his/her own personality. In other words, how both are formed by a person's past experiences and future aspirations controlling his/her current behavior. Therefore, in this study, three psychological novels are selected to link Jung's assumptions with their themes and characterization.

At the beginning of his career as a psychologist, he built his theoretical perspectives of psychology on his own experience with human beings. He tended to prove that the conscious mind of a person arises from his unconscious psyche. Jung's theory concentrates on the importance of the role of the unconscious in the construction of human psyche. Jung divided the psyche into three parts; the ego, the personal unconscious, and the collective unconscious. According to Jung, the ego stands for the human consciousness identifying his/her thoughts and feelings. Jung assured Freud's views about the importance of the unconscious in constructing and formulating the personality of the individual.

Jung's concept of the personal unconscious or the first layer, as he calls it, is similar to that of Freud expressing the individual's forgotten memories in addition to repressed ones. However, he added an effective concept to his personal unconscious which is the concept of complexes. Jung defined the complex as "a collection of thoughts, feelings, attitudes and memories that focus on a simple concept. The more elements attached to the complex, the greater its influence on the individual" (Mc Leod
3). The central part in Jung's psychology is the concept of complex. Jung's complex psychology is his effective addition to Freud's incomplete personal unconscious.

The second deeper layer in Jung's theory is the collective unconscious which represents the memories that are formed out of the individual's ancestral past and images called archetype. In other words, Jung tended to prove that the basis of the human's psyche is his/her primitive past which in turn identifies and controls his/her current behaviors. Jung's concepts of complex and archetype contribute to the development of personality which consists of a group of opposites produced by the individual's past experience. The Persona is another Jungian concept that refers to the social role of the individual in which he/she puts himself. In addition, the Shadow is a third Jungian feature of the personal unconscious which indicates the unacceptable activities or aspects of the human psyche.

Moreover, Jung created two important concepts to integrate his psychological types of opposites which are the Anima and Animus which represent the feminine and the masculine components of the personal and collective unconscious inside men and women. The Anima appears in the man's psyche as a reflection of his experiences with the female archetypes around him like his mother or his sister. Conversely, the Animus can be found inside the woman to embody what she derived from the male archetypes around her like her father or her brother.

Jung sees Libido as a form of generalized energy which appears in the individual's growth, reproduction or any other activities as ways for its outlet. The last contradictory terms, in Jung's theology, are seen in his differentiation between
Introversion and Extroversion. The two concepts are features of general human interests. The Introverts are persons who give greater interest to what is inside them, in other words, to the way their psyche works. On the other side, the extroverts indicate those who give the prior interests to the physical and social environment around them.

To deal with the previously stated points, the present study is divided into an introduction, four chapters and a conclusion. The introduction can be viewed as a window through which the reader can extract the main ideas and objectives of the dissertation. It explicates the research's outline in analyzing ideas about selected works of the South Asian psychological fiction and its American counterpart.

The first chapter contains the model used in the research to prove the great role that psyche plays in formulating and evaluating the personality of the individual. The research chooses the Jungian theory of analytical psychology to highlight the interference between the human's psyche and the characteristics of his/her own personality to prove that the fate of nations is mostly a true mirror of the people's psyche.

The second chapter, entitled Dream of a Nation in The Shadow Lines, studies Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines as an application to the Jungian theory of personality. Amitav Ghosh is an international author who is variously applauded for his works of fiction and nonfiction like The Shadow Lines, The Hungry Tide, and The Glass palace. He is an Indian born and English educated narrator who was born in Calcutta in 1956, and grew up in Bangladesh, Sir Lanka, and Northern India. Now, he lives in Brooklyn, New York.
The narrator tends to make every character present one of the important issues in India from World War II till the late twentieth century tending to show how individuals can be affected by the fate of their nation. Ghosh's novel, *The Shadow Lines* highlights the fact that the global political events penetrate private human life determining all aspects of a person's character and even his/her view of future. Hence, it is significant that the private life of the author and his main characters is an outlet of the shadow of the political events in their nation.

The third chapter, entitled, *The Chinese Cinderella: The True Story of an Unwanted Daughter*, comes as another application of the Jungian theory. *Chinese Cinderella* is a Chinese psychological novel written by Adeline-Yen-Mah in 1999. It clarifies how the author is torn by the beliefs of her family out of her unchosen fate, and how she could change the bad psychological effects of their maltreatment into a defensive power to become a successful person enforcing them to respect and even be proud of her. The development stages of her personality go along with those of the Chinese evaluation after long ages of occupation and they definitely show how the personal psyche is a mirror of its nation's fate. This story is a struggle for acceptance, and how the unwanted child could overcome all obstacles to prove her own worth. Hence, the novel of *Chinese Cinderella* could penetrate the psychology of the unwanted children as well as adult ones around the world.

*Chinese Cinderella* reflected the effect of social beliefs and political events on determining the human's condition in addition to the role of his/her past memories, assuring Jungian theoretical views. About memories, *Chinese Cinderella* was the author's true journey of life, written in a chronological order. It deals with a set of Adeline's
memories that marked all her life. For instance, the first day when she went school was very difficult for her. She was left to go alone although the way was very long and dark. She felt, as a child of four years old, that she was alone and helpless in that world. Conversely, her little happy memories had powerful effect on her. When she won her writing competition, her father was pleased of her. At this moment, she felt that all her agony and sorrow changed into the whole joy in the world.

Adeline's message, in this novel, is to urge the unwanted person to face his/her hopelessness and change his/her abuse into a source of creative power. In this way, she decided to achieve her grandfather's advices. In addition, Adeline meant to tell the reader that she and her brothers were discriminated against inside their father's house exactly like Chinese people were refused by the foreigners. However, like China that could overcome the sufferings of occupation and the destruction of war becoming one of the greatest powers all over the world, Adeline could get over her sufferings of abuse and antagonism when she became a successful person.

As for the social and political atmosphere, *Chinese Cinderella* proves to be a positive one. It supports Jung's assumption that global events have undeniable effects on the psyche of the citizen which in turn will influence the state of the whole nation either positively or negatively. This notion is powerfully clarified in the novel. Adeline's activities as a brilliant writer could reflect the social and political atmosphere in which they are originated. She described her stepmother Nai-Nai as an Eurasian woman; half French and half Chinese, but her father always introduced her to his friends as a French woman. Grandfather told the children to call her Niang which is a Chinese term for mother.
The fourth chapter, entitled, The Danger of Human Vanity in Richard Russo's *Empire Falls*, deals with an American psychological novel which is Richard Russo's *Empire Falls* to apply Jung's theory. The chapter seeks to prove how the complex of superiority inside the Americans' psyche may cause their downfall. Richard Russo, an American novelist who lives in coastal Maine with his family, has written five novels: *Mohawk, The Risk Pool, Nobody's Fool, Straight Man*, and a collection of stories, *The Whore's Child*. Indeed, *Empire Falls* can be considered a reflection of Richard Russo’s life which is colored by his past and current social conditions that correspondingly formulate his personal unconscious and collective unconscious. As Kathleen Morgan states, Russo was, in many ways, the same as “men and women who live and work in the circumscribed environment … struggling to support their families and build satisfying lives; he was raised among leather workers and understands intimately the frustrations and joys of life in a close-knit, dead-end community” (Morgan 1). Therefore, most of Russo’s novels were written about working-class people in order to deliver a message about their hard work and sufferings imposed upon them at the hands of the superior aristocratic powers in fictional towns like Empire Falls.

Conspicuously, the title of the novel itself reveals that decline and fall are certainly parts of it. The novelist centered his own ideas on a small town as a minimized picture of the American society at that time. In this town, Maine, the novelist draws his characters in stories of inter-generational families who struggle for business. *Empire Falls* traces the life of two families: the Whitings and the Robys. The novel studies several generations of each family. Each family’s fate represents a stage of the economic and social changes in the American society. Moreover, each family in the novel is
considered a small picture of a certain social class at that time. Russo brilliantly succeeded to reveal the hidden part of the personal lives of both the Whitings family who own the town and the local citizens who rely upon them to own their livelihood and demonstrated how the mysterious ruin of the Whitings caused the decline of the lives of the local citizens who began to find industries shut down and jobs disappearing. As a result, they felt that every hope they had in future is threatened and even unrealistic.

Another important fact in the novel is that the psychology of man, as Jung believed, is formed by his past memories and experiences controlling his present and future. When the surrounding atmosphere changes, the psychological formula of the individual will be affected by this change ensuing a new future either better or worse according to the type of this surrounding change. In fact, Richard Russo builds the structure of this novel to support this fact.

The last part of the study, the conclusion, gives an overall view about the whole dissertation. The research will be concluded with a comparison between the three selected novels to show how each one could reflect the psychological problems of its own nation. The researcher chooses selected works from the South Asian and the American fiction in particular to compare the positive and negative effects of the complex of inferiority within the South Asian nation in this period with those effects of the complex of superiority within the American citizens and government to clarify how the human psyche can redraw the world map through its ability of determining the position of its own nation among other nation.
Conclusion

All Jungian theoretical concepts tend to achieve what he called the “Individuation Process” which means fulfilment and psychological wholeness; in other words, the equivalence and balance between the conscious and unconscious without repressing any of them. Jung made it clear that the individual can reach this process mostly in the second half of his/her life when the individual becomes factually reconciled with both sides of his personality. At this stage, the individual realizes that his/her intellect can never be developed if his/her unconsciousness is injured.

Conversely, he/she cannot obey, all the time, his/her psychological needs for the sake of his/her unconscious. Every side should protect and control the chaotic release of its counterpart and never to fight its right of existence and maintenance because life cannot be lived and faced without any of both sides. The Jungian model is concluded in a very comprehensive way, describing the stages of psychological development till it reaches its ideal form.

Hence, Jung succeeded to prove that individuals spend their whole life searching for psychological settlement; the undiscovered Self whose laws dominate and control their human being. These facts highlight the reality that social and environmental conditions play an effective role in formulating the individuals’ psychological formula from childhood. This psychological formula, in turn, is the core and origin of the individual’s personality through which he/she faces the outside world. If this personality suffers from psychological conflicts, this will greatly affect the fate of nation of such kind of individuals because bad psychological effects like depression, inferiority or superiority
conflicts have the power to weaken them and make them unable to work. In other words, those individuals will have no desire to share social communication. As a result, a sense of isolation will spread among the people of this nation. Moreover, they may lose the sense of having one home. This can lead to civil wars which are always followed by colonialism and the loss of national dream.

On the other side, when the social and environmental atmospheres are good, they will contribute positively to achieve psychological settlement which is called by Jung the treasure, the diamond body. In such cases, individuals’ personalities grow without complexes because all their surroundings help and support them to evaluate and create. Consequently, individuals will have great desire to work and share in their nation’s development and progress. As a result, all individuals will unite around this target which is their national dream, drawing its borders with their bloods and protecting themselves from the outsider monster of colonialism and war.

Hence, the psyche succeeded to prove its power to change the fate of nations either to superior or inferior positions. In other words, fate of nations is proved to be a mirror of human psyche. Jung makes it clear that his concept of the Self is not that of a kind of universal consciousness, which is really only another name for the unconscious. It consists rather in the awareness on the one hand of our unique natures and on the other of our intimate relationship with all life, not only of humans, but of animals and plants, and even of inorganic matter and the cosmos itself. It brings a feeling of “oneness”, and of reconciliation with life, which can now be accepted as it is, not as it ought to be.
In the second chapter, *The Shadow Lines* is a novel about the sufferings and frustrations of Indian people after the Second World War. The research uses the Jungian theory of Personality to prove that the fate of a nation is a true mirror of its people’s psyche. This chapter presents the domestic life of the two families; one is Indian and the other is Bangladesh to prove how the social and political atmosphere delineates the psychological schema of individuals which will, in turn, shape and build their own characters. If the social and political atmosphere is positive, it will produce psychological settlement inside every individual and so supply the society with positive persons able to work, create, and develop because they were given the sense of dignity and self-sufficiency that perpetuates inside them a sense of belonging and loyalty.

*The Shadow Lines* succeeded to do so. It discusses the life inter-generational family; three generations. Each generation is embodied into a character who stands for a certain critical issue in India after the Second World War. The psychological analysis of each character, through Jung’s theory, reveals the secrets of this nation: how they could fight their internal enemy and how the conflict between Indian regions like Dhaka and Calcutta, prove that the borders, put by the people and for which the blood sheds, are only shadow lines that cannot be seen by eyes. Thamma, the grandmother could not see any of them from the plane.

Thamma stands for the issue of enthusiasm and building a strong, brave generation in order to be able to beat their external enemy; the colonizers. She spends all her time to bring up her grandson, the narrator, perpetuating inside him these concepts. She spends everything she owns for the war fund even the necklace which was the first present given to her by her husband. The second generation stands for the idea of history
through the character of Tridib who stands also for the idea of conflict among generations. His life goes contrary to what Thamma wants. He was enjoying himself, spending his time travelling, reading and gossiping with friends. Thamma sees that Tridib wastes a lot of time while he should work hard all the time. For her, there is no time for entertainment to be able to build a strong army.

The third generation is embodied through the character of Ila who stands for the idea of Diaspora; refusing the restrictions of the Indian traditions and searching for false freedom in the American traditions. She felt inferior in the American society, being humiliated and divorced from her American husband, Nick. She refused the reality, the narrator’s love, for the sake of illusions. Hence, she realized that she ought to come back to her home, India, to work hard with her generation to develop their home in order to be an equal superior power, having dignity anywhere they go and this, she believed, will be the real freedom; the freedom of getting rid of inferiority complex. The government along with people, with such enthusiasm could get over their inferiority complex becoming a great power after years of destruction and colonization. Hence, the psyche is proved to be effective, having its own power and laws exactly like the physical concept. Moreover, it is proved to have the ability of redrawing the world map.

The following chapter, *Chinese Cinderella*, comes to assure what is proved in *The Shadow Lines* that the global events can control the present of the individuals and even shape their future through structuring their own psychological formula and their personalities. This novel is an autobiography. Adeline Yen Mah wrote it as a reflection of her own life and experiences to give a message to all unwanted children around the world
that they should change their fate of being unwanted, giving them the tools for becoming successful creative personalities.

From early childhood, Adeline Yen Mah is doomed to be an unwanted daughter because of her mother’s death after giving birth to her. As a result, her family considers her a bad luck; her brothers always told her that she was the reason why they became orphans. Her father married a Eurasian woman who maltreated Adeline and her brothers so harsh. She insisted on dismissing Adeline away from home, considering her a bad luck who had inherited bad blood from her own mother.

Adeline’s childhood was full of miserable memories that formulated her own personal unconscious. These memories also imposed upon her a complex of inferiority with its all bad effects on a child of four years. For instance, on her first day when she went to school, she was left to go alone and she got lost. She felt alone, in this world, at that day. She knew that no one felt that she was still out or being worried about her. Another bad memory, in her childhood, occurred when her brother took her little duck, PLT, to introduce it as a food for her father’s dog as a test for the dog's obedience. She watched her first and only pet among the dog’s canines. Her pet was looking at her with grief to save it. But Adeline was not allowed to do anything or even to weep. However, Adeline could deal with her inferiority complex positively through studying hard to change all abuse and antagonism of her family into respect and pride.

Adeline could reach this target through two positive archetypes in her life who were her grandfather and her aunt Baba. They were always encouraging her to vanquish her demons and become a successful one. They helped her to have a dream and work hard
to achieve their trust in her. This dream was her weapon against despair and waste in her most hard times of loneliness and humiliation. Hence, Jungian collective unconscious with its central part, archetypes, prove to have an undeniable ability in reshaping the psychology of the individual which in turn contribute to the formulation of his/her personality. Adeline could successfully describe the stages of her life and development parallel to the stages of the reform and development of her nation, China, after the Second World War till it could become one of the greatest countries all over the world.

After the Second World War, Chinese people suffered from global inferiority complex out of destruction and imperialism exactly like Adeline and her brothers were discriminated against inside their father’s house at the hands of their step-mother Niang who stands for the English and French allies. Like Adeline, Chinese people tried as hard as possible to work together to be able to face and dismiss the colonizers out of their country so they could deal positively with their inferiority complex to change the fate of their nation to a superior position. Hence, the target of the dissertation, which is to prove that fate of nations is a mirror of human psyche is fulfilled.

The fourth chapter, Empire Falls, comes to prove that target but in a different way. Richard Russo tended to prove how the negative effects of superiority complex of a ruler could lead to the fall and deterioration of the whole nation and change the fate of this nation into inferior position or even ends the existence of such nation. The title of Empire Falls reveals its own theme of plight and failure of the ruling family and its destructive effects on the citizens. Richard Russo wrote Empire Falls as a reflection of the first part of his life in Glovers Ville when he was a middle class worker like his father and his grandfather.
Russo, himself, suffered from the cruelty and the superior power in his country. That is why he wrote *Empire Falls* to give a message about the sufferings and frustrations of the working-class people at this time. He said that people were working with their hands and backs for long hours not with their minds. Their wages were low and they were hurt with diseases out of the pollution to which they were exposed while working in tanneries. Russo succeeded to change his fate through studying hard and going to the college to have high education in order to be equal to those superior powers. This was the main reason why he wrote the novel about two families; the Whitings and the Robys. The Whiting family stands for the superior power, having superiority complex inside them; a defect that leads to their own deterioration, causing the deterioration of the whole nation.

On the other side, the Robys stands for the inferiority complex imposed upon them at the hands of the Whitings. The events go parallel between the two families. Every character in the novel is him/herself an empire falling. For instance, C. B. Whiting, the son of the Whitings, was sent away from childhood against his desire to Europe. His father sent him away to avoid the dangers of the unspoken animosity inside the working-class people against the Whitings. C. B. Whiting afterwards went to Mexico when he found himself and revealed his talent as a poet and artist. He was fond of poetry and painting. He admired people, in Mexico, as they were creative individuals having fruitful dreams.

His father, Honus, unfortunately, decided to bring him back to Empire Falls to take over the family duty. At this moment, C. B. Whiting felt that his destiny was violated. For him, Empire Falls was the tomb of his dreams. These memories perpetuated a sense of inferiority inside him. He was not given the opportunity to take a decision
about his present or future. He was doomed to do what his father wanted all the time. He could not even tell his father about his thoughts.

When C. B. Whiting came back to Empire Falls, he found that people were losing their dreams every day and so he decided to get over his sense of inferiority and to behave like a Whiting male. Therefore, he tried to rerun the shirt factory and succeeded to solve the problems that faced it. Hence, it can be seen how his personal unconscious affected his life. In addition, the collective unconscious, which includes the social and political atmospheres with its effective part of archetypes, are well-drawn in the novel as well as their effects on formulating the present and future of C. B. Whiting.

The political atmosphere, which is embodied in the gap between the Whitings and the Robys, was the cause why C. B. was sent away to Europe when he was a child. About archetypes, his father Honus and his mother Mrs. Whiting are the most important archetypes in his life. Honus's decisions delineated his present and future and buried his dreams of being a poet and an artist. Mrs. Whiting helped him to have high education. The Whitings began to deteriorate when the workers found the factories were closed and the mills were not opened. The effects of these fears are reflected through portraying the life of the Robys.

There are many main reasons for the deterioration of Empire Falls which are unemployment, hard school life, and unsuccessful marriages. These national defects can stand for the Jungian concept of the shadow; the undesirable aspects in the psyche of the humans. Here, these defects can be considered national shadows that cause the sufferings of the whole working class. These defects also made every character in the novel had a
desire to leave Empire Falls to search for better work, better education, and better social life. For instance, Miles Roby was always trying to leave Empire Falls and go to Vineyard; the utopian city in the novel where he could have better education and better life.

Vineyard was the city of dreams for all the characters where they found love and health. The river Knox was separating Vineyard from Maine or Empire Falls. For most characters, the river was a border between their facts and their dreams. Miles Roby was prevented from leaving Maine by Mrs. Francine who threatened him that if he left, he could not find financial supplies to treat his mother. She also tended to stand against the desire of Miles’s mother Grace Roby in order to enslave her and her son. Francine Whiting was a strong woman, having starvation for dominance; her motto was “power and control”. Her superiority complex led her to a very miserable end when she drowned in the river and there was no one to save her. Her body was swept up from the river exactly like that of the Rotten Moose. Hence, it can be seen how the complex of superiority has the ability to destroy the individuals whose psychological conflict changes the fate of their nation to an inferior position.

In this way, for the third time, the target of the dissertation to prove that the fate of nations is a mirror of human psyche is fulfilled. Moreover, the psyche is proved to have powerful canons exactly like the physical elements and it has the ability to redraw the world map. As seen throughout the dissertation, empires rise and fall, whether these empires are whole nations or simply the individuals who formulate them. And, although the reasons for such rise or fall are economic, political and social in the first place, the
truth remains that underneath these physical and material reasons lies the psychological apparatus of the nations; human psyche has its laws to work through after all.
مسير الأمم شمولا للنفس البشرية: دراسة في التحليل النفسي لروايات مختارة لأبيات، جويس، أديلين فين، هارولد وريتشارد روسو

 رسالة لنيل درجة الدكتوراه

 تقدمها

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 2019
المقدمة

من أهم أنواع الدراسات التي يتم طرحها على الساحة العلمية هي دراسات التحليل النفسي التي توضح الدور الجذري الذي تلعبه الحالة النفسية للإنسان في تكوين وبناء شخصيته التي تصبح بدورها نواة لكيان الأمة ككل.

ومن أهم أنواع الأدب - الذي يعكس حقيقة التأثير النفسي على حياة الشعوب وكيف لهذا التأثير أن يملك القدرة على تغيير مصائر الشعوب للأفضل أو للأسوأ وفقا لما تعرضه العوامل المحيطة بالإنسان كالسياسة والاقتصاد وذكريات الطفولة - هو الأدب الصيني والهندي من جهة والأدب الأمريكي من جهة أخرى. لعل السبب أن هذه الدول الثلاث غدت هي القوى العظمى في العالم. لذا من الأقوى أن يتعرف العالم على أسباب هذه النهضة والقلق الذي يساور الشعب الأمريكي جراء ما تمارسه الحكومة الأمريكية ضد دول العالم الثالث في الفترة ما بين انتهاء الحرب العالمية الثانية وأوآخر القرن العشرين التي شهدت التغير الجذري في حياة تلك الشعوب.

تقوم هذه الدراسة بتحليل بعض الروايات المختارة من جنوب شرق آسيا ومضاداتها بآخرى أمريكية لإثبات صحة الافتراضات التي تم ذكرها. وتتضمن هذه الروايات: رواية "خطوط الظل" للكاتب الهندي "أميتاف جوش", رواية أخرى لللكتبة الصينية "أديلين ين ماه" "سندريلا الصين", ورواية أخيرة للمؤلف الأمريكي "ريتشارد روسو" "سقوط الإمبراطورية".

وتتتم هذه الدراسة إلى مقدمة، أربعة فصول، خاتمة.

المقدمة

تتولى هذه الدراسة كدفّاعاً على البحث كله، والتي من خلالها يمكن قراءة أفكار الباحث في هذه الدراسة وما سوف تتناوله من تحليل نفسي لأدب جنوب شرق آسيا ونظرية الأ默كاني أواخر القرن العشرين وأوائل القرن الحادي والعشرين.

الفصل الأول:

يتولى هذا الفصل نظرية العالم الألماني "كارل جوستاف بانج" عن "الشخصية" والتي توضح حقيقة التأثير النفسي وانعكاسه على كيان الدول وقدرته على إعادة تشكيل العالم.
الفصل الثاني:

يتناول هذا الفصل تحليل نفسي لرواية الكاتب الهندي "أميتاف جوش" "خطوط الظل" كتطبيق على نظرية التحليل النفسي "كارل يانج". تبرز هذه الرواية تأثير الظروف السياسية المحيطة على الحياة الخاصة والشخصية للإنسان وفوق ذلك تشكيل مستقبله. ولذلك اختار الكاتب كل شخصية في القصة تمثل واحدة من القضايا الشائكة في الهند منذ انتهاء الحرب العالمية الثانية وحتى أواخر القرن العشرين توضح كيف يتأثر الأنسان بوضع بلاده سواء بالسلب أو بالإيجاب.

الفصل الثالث:

يقدم هذا الفصل رائعة من روائع الأدب الصيني في أواخر القرن العشرين وهي رواية الكاتبة أديلين ين ماه "سندريلا الصين" والتي استخدمت كنموذج ثاني لتطبيق النظرية موضوع البحث. تتناول الرواية دراسة نقدية لحياة الكاتبة والتي تعكس معاناتها إزاء معتقدات أسرتها ومعاقبة نفسيتها لها لوفاة والدتها بعد ولادتها. تصور الرواية مراحل تطور شخصية الكاتبة في نطاق مراحل التطور التي مرت بها الصين كدولة بعد عصور طويلة من الاحتلال والنمار موضحة أن حياة الكاتبة كانت صورة معبرة لوضع أمتها في هذا الوقت مما يؤكد صحة فروض النظرية.

الفصل الرابع:

يأتي هذا الفصل ليوضح الفرق بين السلوكيات النفسية التي تم ذكرها في الفصول السابقين وتلك التي تعكس الحالة النفسية للشعب الأمريكي الذي يشجب معظمه سياسة حكومته ضد الدول الأخرى. اختار الباحث في هذا الفصل رواية "سقوط الإمبراطورية" للكاتب الأمريكي "ريشارد روسو" التي تؤكد صحة ما فرضه "يانج" عن الجوانب السلبية لعقدة الأفضلية المتغطرسة التي تتباث حكام أمريكا متسببة في تهديد أمن المواطنين الأبرياء.

الخاتمة:

تأتي الخاتمة كملخص لأجزاء الدراسة في صورة مقارنة بين الروايات الثلاث مواضع التحليل لتوضح كيف استطاعت كل رواية أن تعكس الحالة النفسية لدى الأمة التي تنتمي إليها. وقد اختار الباحث هذين النوعين من
الأدب, على وجه التحديد, لبقارن الجوانب السلبية والإيجابية لعقدة الشعور بالنقص داخل شعوب جنوب شرق آسيا
بتلك التي تسببها عقدة الأفضلية المتغطرسة لدى بعض الأمركان موضحا بذلك كيف يمكن لدواع النفس البشرية
أن تعيد رسم خريطة العالم.