A Criticism on "THE HOURS"

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INTRODUCTION

AN EXPLANATION TO SOME KEYWORDS:

The Unconscious: "The modern concept of the unconscious derives from the theory and practice of PSYCHOANALYSIS, as defined by FREUD and his followers. The content of the unconscious consists of elements which are unacceptable to the conscious mind, and which have been censored or repressed. The unconscious also contains survivals of the infantile residues of early stages of dev. opment; Freud argues that is in part a phylogenetic inheritance which centains elements of humanity's earliest experiences" (Payne, 545).

The Imaginary, the Symbolic: "Kristeva the mess to conditions of meaning production in terms of a theoretical divintion between "the semiotic" and "the symbolic. "The semiotic are symbolic are two modalities of the signifying process the cre never experienced as separate, but are theoretically separate. It is two tendencies within signification" (McAfee,51).

th "Among Abjection: earher meanings of abjection are 'wretchedness' and ext. e. re debasement. This term would not, in all probability, have Leco. popular in art and psychoanalytic circles, were it not it he publication of Powers of Horror by Julia Kristeva in 1 82. 1 that work, Kristeva outlines a psychoanalytic theory of the vullect where there is a pre-symbolic phase characterised by strong leanings of horror and revulsion in relation to certain objects, people and situations. What is abject is decidedly not desired; it thus has a strongly negative status attached to it. It is what an identity rejects because it instills horror. And yet this rejection of the abject thing is, Kristeva suggests, formative of the ego, if we accept with her that abjection characterises the elementary ego struggling for autonomy. For abjection is also the means through which the child separates from the mother, as it is also the first intimation of the interdiction against incest" (McAfee, 34).

Melancholia: "Melancholia is a noncommunicable grief; the melancholic is wrapped up in his/her sadness; it is his/hers alone, something she can not share in the social and symbolic realm. Kristeva uses the term melancholia to refer to narcissistic depression. The depressed narcissist feels this real, this thing, bearing down upon her. To the extent that she has repudated the realm of signs, the melancholic also repudiates the signs she wears around her neck, her affect of sadness. No sign has any meaning for her and so she has little defense against the death drive" (McAfee, 65).

Intertextuality: "Term coined originally by Julia Kristeva, it refers to the ways in which all utterances (whether written or poken) necessarily refer to other utterances, since words and structure, pre-exist the individual speaker and the individual speech. Intertextuality can take place consciously, as when a writer sets of to q ote from or allude to the works of another" (McAfee, 59).

An Outline of the book:

This thesis is divided into five major the pte's. In adition, the writer explains the background of psycho nalyue and feminist as the two main approaches of this thesis. It this chapter, statement of the problem, significance of the study, book questions, material and methodology, review of lite are and finally key terms are explained.

Chapter two represents psychoanalysis approach and feminist criticism in brief and the theories of Freud, Lacan and Krist va. The purpose of this chapter is to cover key points in kristeva's the throughout of language, including her notions of the semiotic, the symbolic, helancholia and intertextuality and to give a brief outline of feminist and psychoanalytic theory. The postmodern term "intertextuality" which focuses on the interplay and interrelation of texts was first defined by Julia Kristeva in the 1960s. Feminist criticism is not a uniquely twentieth-century phenomenon "Julia Kristeva drawing heavily on the ideas of Jacques Lacan and Jacques Derrida, feminists such as Julia Kristeva, Luce Irigaray, and Helen Cixous" participated in advancing a notion of "l'ecriture feminine", a

feminine writing that would issue from the unconscious, the body, from a "radically reconceived subjectivity to circumvent what they held to be phallocentric discourse" (Habib 669).

Chapter three and four including Michael Cunningham's novel The Hours and its analysis based on Freud's, Lacan's and Kristeva's theories. This chapter of the thesis analyzes interpretations of Virginia Woolf: Michael Cunningham's novel The Hours. The Hours is a beautifully written novel which employs many of Woolf's images and themes, often mimicking Woolf's writing style and echoing her voice. The Hours provokes interesting questions about the significant between the two novels, and like many adaptations, it highlights specific themes in Woolf's Mrs Dalloway and recresents them in contemporary contexts. The final chapter deals w. 1 a s ort summary of the whole occurance in this research, congus no the thesis, and finally some suggestions for further study.