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**The Use of Stream of Consciousness
in Virginia Woolf's
Mrs. Dalloway**

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Dedication

With great honour, I dedicate this work to the light of my life my
parents; God protect them

To my family Bouzid

I also dedicate this work to my sisters and my brothers

To my special friends with whom I spent the best moments

To all my people who know me and I don't know them.

To anyone who respects and loves me.

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Abstract

During to 19th century, the realist deals with the social, political, and economical problems. Also, this time was characterized by the World War as a main theme by so many writers whom dealt with those realistsl style of writings .In the twentieth century, stream of consciousness as a most important style of writing that deals with the flow of ideas, feelings, thoughts, and sensation of the characters at a specific moment without any logical, punctuation, and reality. This narrative technique was advanced by many novelists such as: James Joyce and Virginia Woolf were one of them. She was well known by this new fictional style of writing within all her works especially in “*Mrs. Dalloway*”. This literary work is about the preparation of a special party by Clarissa Dalloway to all her friends as a description of one-night in June 1923, it is known by the analysis of character’s thoughts, feelings, and emotion. Woolf tried to move deeply into the portrayal of her characters in her novel. So, the aim of this study is to show Virginia Woolf’s consciousness through the character’s mind.

Key words: *stream of consciousness, free indirect style, interior monologue, personal consciousness, Virginia Woolf, Mrs. Dalloway, and Psychoanalytic theory.*

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General Introduction

General Introduction:

Modernist literature had captured the social and the historical ramification of late 19 and beginning of 20 century Europe through its content and form .The content of the Modernist literature had dealt with general issues of modernity .Complex as these issues were modernist writers had to find expression in innovative techniques and a new form. To truthfully address them .Bayu Al-Chazal (2009).

The sociologist George Simmel summarized well the general thematic concerns of modernist literature:

‘The deepest problems of modern life derive from the claim of the individual to preserve the autonomy and individuality of his existence in the face of social forces ,of historical heritage of external culture ,and of the technique of life’.(ibid: 72)

Modernist literature developed a style that can be characterized by the preoccupation with stylistic novelty, formal fragmentation, multiple perspectives, and alternatives to traditional narrative forms. (ibid:73)

Modernist writers were more acutely conscious of the objectivity of their surroundings like the previous ones .So, the modern literature was characterized by such thematic points:

Breakdown of social norms and cultural sureties ,dislocation of meaning and sense from its normal context ,valorisation of the despairing individual in the face of an unmanageable futures, disillusionment ,stream of consciousness and free indirect discourse .(Ibid:75).

This literary movement often moves beyond the limitations of the realist novel with a concern for larger factors such as social and historical change .This is shown for example through the stream of consciousness technique .(ibid:73-74)

It is a fiction writing technique that depicts feelings and thoughts of characters or human minds .It is applied by many novelists like James Joyce and Virginia Woolf .Example can be seen in Virginia ‘s *Kew Gardens* and *Mrs. Dalloway* ,James Joyce ‘s *Ulysses* ,Katherine Porter’s *Flowering Judas* ,Jean Toomer’s *Cane*, William Faulkner’s *The sound and the Fury* , and others. As the modernist writer ,Virginia Woolf was stylistic innovator associated with the stream of consciousness technique .Her novel include *Mrs. Dalloway* (1923) *To The Lighthouse* (1927),*Orlando* (1928) ,and *The Waves* (1931) .She is also known for the famous dictum’s

“woman must have money and a room for her own if she is to write fiction”. This is from her essay’s *A Room of One’s Own* (1929).

The aim of this study is to show how Virginia Woolf uses the narrative technique “stream of consciousness in her novel *Mrs. Dalloway*. The fictional style of writing is a narrative technique which deals with the flow of ideas, thoughts, feelings, and sensation. Woolf tried to move deeply into the characters’ consciousness. Also, this study attempts to introduce Virginia Woolf’s contributions to develop the stream of consciousness and gives the character’s portrayal into their consciousness.

Moreover, the study of stream of consciousness in *Mrs. Dalloway* novel by Virginia Woolf is so interesting for us because it deals with the analysis of the character’s thought, ideas, and feeling in a continuous way from one character to another at a particular moment means the focus more on the inner life rather than on the outer side in which she presents a satirical view of society. Also, it is a narrative technique which is a great reaction of modernism that is against the value of realism in the Victorian period.

During the 19 century, the realist literature has so many literary forms which are related to the characterization of consciousness. So that, the style of writing is focussed more on the social and political problems that Woolf rejected of several literary traditions in favour of a more personal means to go deeply into portrayal of characters inner minds in a new form called stream of consciousness technique in the modern period as the following as:

“These writers wanted to depict the often unspoken stream of thoughts flowing through the character’s active mind “.So, the use stream of consciousness narrative technique in *Mrs. Dalloway* gives a more truthful portrayal of the characters.

So, the use of stream of consciousness is a new style of writing at the modern period that may developed by Virginia Woolf in *Mrs. Dalloway* novel.

This means that, we could raise the following questions which we will going to answer:

-How does Virginia Woolf depict the consciousness ‘thought of her characters in *Mrs. Dalloway*?

-What is Woolf’s contribution to develop this literary technique?

We basically rely on The New Critical School’s concept of “close reading” to analyse the passages representative of the ways in which Virginia Woolf depicts her characters’ flow of thoughts. We also use the psychoanalytic approach to interpret the meaning of the thoughts.

The first chapter deals with the general characteristics of the modern period as a reaction against the realism and modernity, the notion of stream of consciousness as a new style in this period with some quotes from different literary works, personal consciousness, and its two techniques: Free indirect style and interior monologue. Also, as modernist writer Virginia Woolf “biography” especially her life and her major works.

The second chapter focuses on the analysis of *Mrs. Dalloway* novel by Virginia Woolf by referring to the analysis of its modernist concepts, the analysis of the concept of self, and some concepts of the Feminism. Also, Virginia Woolf’s writing style in her major novels is reviewed in this chapter. We also look at the contribution of Virginia Woolf to develop the stream of consciousness technique.

Finally, in the third chapter we introduces the analysis of the social behaviour within *Mrs. Dalloway*, the use of stream of consciousness technique, the free indirect style and the interior monologue. These techniques are studied through the psychoanalytical approach to discern the most relevant aspects to how the mind of characters works and why.

Chapter One



Modernism and the Notion of Stream of Consciousness by Virginia wolf

Chapter One: Modernism and the Notion of Stream of Consciousness by Virginia Woolf

Introduction

1. The General Characteristics of the Modern Period

1.1 Modernism

2.1 General Definition

1.2.1 Personal Consciousness

1.2.2 Interior Monologues

1.2.3 Free Indirect Style

1.3 Virginia Woolf's Biography

1.3.1 Virginia Woolf's Life

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Conclusion

Introduction

Literature witnessed various periods such as: the old, the medieval One, the Victorian: the postmodern one, and the modern .Each one of those eras has its own writers, languages, and particular style of writings .As the modern period has different styles of writing, most of them was the use of stream of consciousness technique especially.

We are going to deal with the characteristics of the modern period and modernity. Also, the meaning of stream of consciousness narrative technique by different writers with some quotes, its parts included personal consciousness, its two techniques: the interior monologue and free indirect style with some quotes in order to support our ideas to the reader.

1. The General Characteristics of the Modern Period

1.1 Modernism

Modernism, in its broadest definition, is modern thought, character, or practice. Or we can define it as the modernist movement, its set of cultural tendencies and array of associated cultural movements, originally arising from wide-scale and far-reaching changes to Western society in the late 19th and early 20th centuries .This movement was also a revolution that was against the value of realism specially its traditions. The most important motives of modernism was the rejection of any tradition incorporation, rewriting, recapitulation, revision and parody in new forms. Bayu Al-Chazal (2009:73).

Moreover, the term modernism has salient characteristic is self-consciousness. This self-consciousness often led to experiments with form and work that draws attention to the processes and materials used .This movement, at first in the 20 century has the term 'avant-garde" till the appearance of the word 'modernism' with a new changes and sense .

Also, it is a special period in which the use of interior or symbolic landscape: means to go 'inside the world against the realist representations of the exterior world as a physical, historical, site of experience. Also, time is considered as well and became psychological not the historical time of realism.

On the other hand, the term modernity exists in the form of a desire to wipe out whatever came earlier, in the hope of reaching at least a point that could be called a true present, a point of origin that marks a new departure.

Modernity usually linked to post-traditional, post-medieval historical period; the period in which many cultures around the world moved from the feudalism system toward capitalism, highly industrialized, a rationalized age and in many cases secularist.

In the field of philosophy, the creation of certain new style of writing or new form which is self-expression that is related to the modernist aesthetic practice. This term is a reaction of the stream of consciousness technique in this period.(ibid)

1.2 General Definition

Stream of consciousness is a style of writing which is introduced by so many great authors during the modern period in which it reflects the flow of character's thought and feeling especially Clarissa's thought in Mrs. Dalloway. According to literary criticism:

The stream of consciousness is a literary technique which seeks to portray an individual's point of view by giving the written equivalent of the character's thought processes. Moreover, this literary technique of writing often connected with the modernist movement by some novelists like: James Joyce and Virginia Woolf.(Cit-Loc)

This technique was defined as the continuous flows of ideas, images, thoughts, and feelings of the characters or to move deeply into the human minds without any stopped markers in which so many critical writers observed.

Chris Baldick (2001) said that:

Stream of consciousness, the continuous flow of sense, perception; thoughts, feelings, and memories in the human mind, or a literary method of representation such blending of mental processes in fictional characters usually in an unpunctuated or disjointed form of interior monologue.

On the other, J.A .Condon (1976:886) observed that:

Stream of consciousness: A term coined by William James in Principles of Psychology (1890) to denote the flow of inner experiences .Now an almost indispensable term in literary criticism, it refers to that technique which seeks to depict the multitudinous thoughts and feelings which pass through the mind.

In addition to this point, William James gives a description of the stream of consciousness as a certain moment in which a human mind gets a long train of thoughts and ideas without any interruption by the use of the usual methods of description and conservation in the following :
The description of the association of ideas, impressions, sensations, and memories in a free way that can pass through someone's mind at any given time.(ibid)

In addition to this, William James (1892:2) describes the mind within this narrative technique and said:

Now we are seeing now hearing, now reasoning, now recollecting, now expecting, now loving, now hating, and in a hundred other ways we know our minds to be alternately engaged. Moreover, our thoughts often follow

no logical sequence, but rather jump from one subject to another, hence, the roughly juxtaposed ideas, the fragments of thought and sentence, and the lack of punctuation in stream of consciousness writing.

like the following excerpt from William Faulkner's, *As I Lay Dying*:

Cash tried but she fell off and Darl jumped going under he went and Cash hollering to catch her and I hollering running and hollering. And Dewey dell hollering at me Vardaman you vardaman you vardaman and Vernon passed me because he was seeing her come. up and she jumped into the water again and Darl hadn't caught her yet (Baum 1748)

On the other hand, Virginia Woolf is considered as a great novelist who is dealt with the study of the individual's consciousness and she said:

When I was moving from one room to another I have wrote hundreds of thoughts come to her mind collectively, she focus more not only on the nature of the human psyche, but also on the nature of human communication and relationships since most of the events take place in the character's mind, with little verbal dialogue and narration.

Consider, for example, the following quote from Virginia Woolf's novel, *To the Lighthouse*:

But what have I done with my life? Thought Mrs. Ramsay, taking her place at the head of the table, and looking at all the plates making .White circles on it. "William, sit by me," she said. "Lily," she said, wearily, "over there." They had that -- Paul Rayley and Minta Doyle -- She, only this -- an infinitely long table and plates and knives. At the far end, was her husband, sitting down, all in a heap, frowning. What at? She did not know. She did not mind. She could not understand how she had ever felt any emotion or affection for him. She had a sense of being past everything, as she helped the soup, as if there was an eddy -- there -- and one could be in it, or one could. be out of it, and she was out of it. It's all come to an end, she thought, while they came in one after another, Charles Tansley -- "Sit there please," she said -- Augustus Carmicheal -- and sat down. And meanwhile she waited, passively, for someone to answer her, for something. to happen. But this is not a thing, she thought, ladling out soup that one says. Raising her eyebrows at the discrepancy -- that was what she was thinking, this was what she was doing -- ladling out soup -- she felt. more and more strongly, outside that eddy; or as if a shade had fallen, and, robbed of colour, she saw things truly." (Woolf 83).(Laura:2007)

Also, James Joyce is celebrated as one of the great literary pioneers of the twentieth century. He was one of the first writers to make extensive and convincing use of this narrative technique.

This technique, used in a portrait of the artist as a young man a mostly during the opening sections and in Chapter 5, sometimes makes for difficult reading. With effort, however, the seemingly jumbled perceptions of stream of consciousness can crystallize into a coherent and sophisticated portrayal of a character's experience.

Moreover, Ronald Carter and John McRae (1996:166) said that this novel is as a very important novel of the century which is about one day in 16 June 1904 in Dublin, and one of the main characters is Stephen Dedalus. Leopold and Molly Bloom are the other main characters in this novel. The thoughts and feelings of Molly are as a flow in the stream of consciousness with no punctuation in order to move deeply into one another, as the following:

What shall I wear shall I wear a white rose those cakes
In Liptons I love the smell of a big rich shop at 7 1/2d a
Pound or the other ones with cherries in them of course
A nice plant for the middle of the table I love flowers
I'd love to have the whole place swimming in roses.

Also, G.G. Thornley and Gwyneth Roberts (1968:149) said that James Joyce in this literary work created a new style of writing which allows the reader to move deeply inside the minds of the characters and present a continuous stream of thoughts. So, the stream of consciousness has a psychological meaning in which the mind receives a lot of ideas in the same time with no planning. Furthermore, The novel's sometimes crude realism does not eliminate any ugly details, random or obscene thoughts:

*frseeeeeefronnnng train somewhere whistling the strength those engines
ve in them like big giants and the water rolling all over and out of them all
les like the end of Loves old sweeetsonnnng [...]"
mes Joyce, Ulysses. 1922, last chapter: Molly Bloom's monologue)*

Causal or temporal sequences of events have been replaced by order of **association** and spatial form.

1.2.1 Personal Consciousness

William (1892:3) said when I say every '*state*' or '*thought*' is part of a *personal consciousness*, 'personal consciousness' .It has a meaning as we know so long as no one asks us to define it .The personal consciousness is a certain sorts of thoughts, feelings and ideas in the human mind .This literary technique also is a part of the stream of consciousness as a whole. So, it is related to the person itself rather than its universality.

In the same human being have got so many parts of thoughts, each one of those parts is linked to the other thoughts in order to be continuously:

For example: William James observed that:

In this room -- this lecture-room, say -- there are a multitude of thoughts, yours and mine, some of which cohere mutually, and some not. They are as little each-for-itself and reciprocally independent as they are all-belonging-together. They are neither: no one of them is separate, but each belongs with certain others and with none beside. My thought belongs with my other thoughts, and you're thought with your other thoughts. Whether anywhere in the room there be a mere thought, which is nobody's thought, we have no means of ascertaining, and no experience of its like. The only states of consciousness that we naturally deal with are found in personal consciousness, minds, selves, concrete particular I's and you's.(*ibid*).

So, each of these minds has his own thought for himself. There is no thought even comes into direct *sight* of a thought in another personal consciousness than its own. That is to say that everyone his thought do not came to another person It seems as if the elementary psychic fact were not *thought* or *this thought* or *that thought*, but *my thought*, every thought being *owned*. Everyone will recognize the existence of *something* corresponding to the term 'personal mind' is all that is insisted on, without any particular view of its nature being implied. On these terms the personal self rather than the thought might be treated as the immediate datum in psychology. The universal conscious fact is not 'feelings and thoughts exist,' but 'I think' and 'I feel.' No psychology, at any rate, can question the *existence* of personal selves. Thoughts connected as we feel them to be connected are *what we mean* by personal selves. Psychology is to interpret the nature of these selves as to rob them of their *worth*.(*ibid*).

So, If the personal consciousness is a multitude of thoughts in each one human being, every thought of one another is unknown to the other; they cannot know themselves how they think.

1.2.2 Interior Monologue

The stream of consciousness is a new style of writing which has two techniques “interior monologue” and “free indirect speech.” In order to be represented, interior monologue is a narrative technique that records thoughts, feelings, and emotions of the human mind with the use of the pronoun “I”.

Lodge (1992:42) affirms that interior monologue is the use of “I” and “We” as the grammatical subject of the discourse, as it were over here the character verbalizing his or her thoughts as they occur. According to Melham (2003) explained the interior monologue and said:

Interior monologue, or quoted stream of consciousness, presents character’s thought stream of verbalized thoughts. Being thus restricted, interior monologue cannot be said fully present the stream of character’s consciousness. Interior monologue represents characters speaking silently to themselves and quotes their inner speech, often without making this with speech marks.

In addition, the interior monologue is a technique for representing the stream of consciousness, sometimes some writers refer to both of them as similar, they link to each other and cannot be separated specially James Joyce.

G.G. Thornley and Gwyneth Robert (1968:149) in his work *Ulysses* said that: “the presence of a new style of writing which goes to the inner mind of the characters, and their thoughts and feelings in a continuous way. This new style is known as “interior monologue” or stream of consciousness in the previous quotes from his work.

Moreover, Malcolm Bradbury and James McFarlane (1976:455) said that: Dujardin used the interior monologue in his most work “*Les Lauriers sont coupés*” is style in the modern in order to get the needs for his work as:

Discovery of a ‘form’ to express these symptoms. Dujardin, in a book he wrote more than forty years later, was to refer to that form as “monologue intérieur” and it was to become a familiar modernist mode. It was to accommodate certain poetic and musical devices to the needs of the novel.

1.2.3 Free Indirect Style

The free indirect speech or style is another technique in which the stream of consciousness is represented; this narrative technique refers to the ideas or utterances of the fictional characters.

Free indirect style renders thoughts as reported speech (in the third person, past tense) but keeps to the kind of vocabulary that is appropriate to the character and deletes some of the tags, like 'she thought', 'she wondered', 'she asked herself'etc.

Furthermore, the free indirect style is deferent from the interior monologue because it represents the thoughts of the characters without using the first personal pronoun "I», but by using the third personal pronoun.

1.3 Virginia Woolf Biography

1.3.1 Virginia Woolf's life

Virginia Woolf is named Adeline Virginia Stephen ,she was born in London in 1882to Sir Leslie Stephen and Julia Prinsep Stephen (nee Jackson).She belonged to a larger family and to the Stephen family ,she considered the youngest daughter in her home .Virginia's father named Leslie Stephen ,he was an educated man, a distinguished, critic ,biographer, and philosopher. Also, he was a most important figure in the literary society of late Victorian England. He was considered the originator of the 'Dictionary of National Biography'. In addition to, her father began his development and career as a clergyman but he became agnostic and took up journalism later on, he was also the father of the Bloomsbury Group. But, her mother was the daughter of the great novelist William Makepeace Thackeray. Woolf (2009:7)

Woolf had a lot of sisters and brothers whom included to three groups: the first one was of Julia with Harbert, they had three children, Stella, George, and Gerard .Leslie with Minny Thackeray had a daughter named Laura Makepeace Stephen .The third group of children was of Julia with Leslie who had four children, Vanessa, Virginia, Thoby and Admir .Woolf's parents tried to build a home in which wealth and comfort are parts of it and each one of them had a previous marriage. Woolf (2009:7-8)

So, Virginia was surrounded by an educated family and became an educated woman and she hoped to be a writer in the soon future. Her mother has a various relationship with many such as: Henry James, George Henry Lewes, and Virginia's honorary godfather, Lowell. (ibid).

According to her, London was not the most vivid childhood memories but Strives in Cornwall, where the family spent every summer during easy holiday in their place named the Tall end house. All of these memories of her holiday with her family discussed in her literary

work *To the Lighthouse* especially in her home. In 1895 Virginia's mother died at the age of thirteen, after two years later on her half-sister Vanessa was died. Also, she was suffered from other breakdown when her father was died in 1904. This period led her to be institutionalized and was affected by sexual abuse. Also, Virginia and her sister Vanessa were subjected by their half-brother George and Gerald Duckworth; she called this in her autobiographical essays: "A Sketch of the past and 22 Hyde Park Gate".

Moreover, Virginia Woolf was one of the most figures of the Bloomsbury Group with those figures such as: Lytton Strachey, Clive Bell, Rupert Brooke, Saxon Sydney-Turner, DUNCAN Grant, Leonard Woolf, John Maynard Keynes, and Roger Fry. These Groups became so famous in 1910. In 10th August, 1912 Virginia Stephen married with the great writer Leonard Woolf, when he was engaged Virginia called him "a penniless Jew"

After finishing her last novel "Between the Acts", Virginia had a nervous breakdown for her home London, the war and the cool reception given to her biography of her late friend Roger Fry till she became unable to work.

On March 1941, Virginia felt suicide not for her husband and her sister and drowned herself in a nearby river. She was happy for her suicide because she will take a rest from the madness that was returning and she cannot continue writing and she hope to spare her loved. (Woolf: *ibid*).

So, Virginia Woolf was a great English novelist and essayist, regarded as one of the foremost modernist figures of the twentieth century. (*ibid*).

1.3.2 Virginia Woolf's major works

Virginia Woolf was considered as a famous novelist during the 20 century by the use of the fictional style of writing stream of consciousness, she was portrayed her character's consciousness. Also, she wrote so many different literary works within this narrative technique, most of them are the following:

1.3.3 The Voyage Out

It was published in 1915 by her half-brother's imprint, Gerald Duckworth and Company Ltd. This novel was originally titled *Melymbrosia*, but Woolf repeatedly changed the draft. An

earlier version of *The Voyage Out* has been reconstructed by Woolf scholar Louise DeSalvo and is now available to the public under the intended title. DeSalvo argues that many of the changes Woolf made in the text were in response to changes in her own life.

1.3.4 Mrs. Dalloway

It was published in (1923) by Virginia Woolf which centres on the efforts of Clarissa Dalloway, a middle-aged society woman, to organise a party, even as her life is paralleled with that of Septimus Warren Smith, a working-class veteran who has returned from the First World War bearing deep psychological scars with all her friends .So, it was a great work that is focuses more on the character's thoughts. In this literary work, Woolf moves deeply from one character to another and from the past till the present days.

1.3.5 To the Lighthouse

Is a great novel published in 1927 which starts by presenting a family on holiday in Scotland in September 1910. James Ramsay is the youngest son who wants very much to go by boat *to the lighthouse* but is prevented by his father, and the novel ends with some family in the same house ten years later; James at last goes *to the lighthouse*, but this time he hates his father for making him go as much as he earlier hated him for preventing it.

According to G. G. Thornley and Gwyneth Roberts(1968:150) said that this novel introduces two main truth of Mr Ramsay's, the first one is the truth of facts that can be proved, and the other one which is an attempt to find the truth that lies below the facts and Mr Ramsay.

1.3.6 Orlando

It is appeared in 1928 which is about the main character who begins as a man in the sixteenth century and at the end in 1928 became as a woman ,still only thirty –six years old .Although, as a suggests that this story at its surface is fanciful and often amusing, there is also a serious point to be made in that *Orlando* only understands the truth of things when he or she stops separating the various parts of his or her characters at different points of their lives and shows how each is affected by the death of a person they all know well. G.G. Thornley and Gwyneth Roberts (ibid: 151).

1.3.7 The Waves

First published in 1931, is Virginia Woolf's most experimental novel. It deals with six characters: Bernard, Susan, Rhoda, Neville, Jinny, and Louis. Also important is Percival, the seventh character, though readers never hear him speak through his own voice. As the six characters or "voices" alternately speak, Woolf explores concepts of individuality, self, and community. Each character is distinct, yet together they compose a gestalt about a silent central consciousness. Although Percival never speaks through a monologue of his own in *The Waves*, readers learn about him in detail as the other six characters repeatedly describe and reflect on him.

1.3.8 Between the Acts

It is Woolf's her last work in 1941, in which she sums up and magnifies chief preoccupations: the transformation of life through art, sexual ambivalence, and meditation on the themes of flux of time and life, presented simultaneously as corrosion and rejuvenation all set in a highly imaginative and symbolic narrative encompassing almost all of English history.

This literary work is the most lyrical of all her works, not only in feeling but in style, being chiefly written in verse.

Conclusion

Modernism is a literary movement in the 20 century which has so many characteristics include the use of a new style of writing "stream of consciousness"

The stream of consciousness is a most important style of writing ,it is used by great writers such as James Joyce, William James, and William Faulkner...,etc .Those writers were developed this technique from the earliest of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century and giving some quotes .As Virginia Woolf was most of them, she was very famous and well known by the use of the stream of consciousness narrative technique within her works especially *Mrs. Dalloway*.

Chapter Two

Mrs. Dalloway's Analysis and Virginia Woolf's Style and Stream of consciousness

Chapter Two: *Mrs. Dalloway*'s Analysis and Virginia Woolf's Style and Stream of consciousness

Introduction

2. *Mrs. Dalloway*

2.1 The Modernist Concepts in *Mrs. Dalloway*

2.2 The Concept of Self in *Mrs. Dalloway*

2.3 The Concept of Feminism in *Mrs. Dalloway*

2.4 Virginia Woolf

2.4.1 Woolf's Style of writing

2.5 Woolf's Contribution to develop the Stream of Consciousness technique

Conclusion

Introduction

During the twentieth century so many writers such as: James Joyce, T.E. Eliot, and Virginia Woolf were developed. This later figure was a fundamental novelist and essayist in this period by her works. Virginia Woolf was known by the stream of consciousness narrative technique especially in her literary work *Mrs. Dalloway* that dealt with woman, its modernist concepts, and the concept of self as an important element. It was considered a greatest novel by Virginia Woolf in her style of writing in her works and her particular form with her contribution to develop this technique.

2. Mrs. Dalloway

2.1 The modernist Concepts in Mrs. Dalloway

Mrs. Dalloway is a famous novel presented by the great novelist Virginia Woolf during the modern period, it is the description of one-day in June 1923. Also, it is characterized by so many properties which are distinguished it from the other literary works.

According to David Lodge who gave us the description of a few qualities of the modernist writing and for him Virginia Woolf is one of the few English-Language novelists who exhibit nearly all these qualities. So, Lodge said that the important characteristics of the modern writing are the experimental or the innovative form of the novel. In this novel Woolf is dealt with a new process of writing (technique) 'to burrow into the characters 'which Woolf is named 'tunnelling' (Childs, 165). As Dr. Hans van Stralen (2011:33).

This meant that she reveals her characters to the readers as split beings who live both in the past and in the present. Those thoughts and feelings tell the reader who they are, and their memories reveal to be in the present, in this way explain to the reader and why the characters are like they are. (Childs :165-6). (ibid).

Moreover, the study of the character's consciousness is considered as the most important concept of the modern style of writing as Lodge's point of view. Woolf shows an introspective, analytical, and reflective point of view, which is valued by Lodge. It is through the tunnelling and the stream of consciousness narrative that these qualities come to the fore. (Ibid:4).

There are other three techniques that related to each other of the modern style of writing : the first is the open or the ambiguous ending, the second one is that the aversion of the chronological ordering of material and the absence of reliable, omniscient narrator (Bradbury and McFarlane, 481).

Mrs. Dalloway novel has 'undecided ending 'at the end of Virginia's novel.

2.2 The Concept of Self in *Mrs. Dalloway*

Cristina Nicolae(2010:689) said that Virginia Woolf was considered as the greatest novelist and well known by the use of the narrative technique 'stream of consciousness' ,she was also dealt with the notion of life and self especially in her most novel '*Mrs. Dalloway*' in which she was introduced it with her characters.

This concept of self is at the heart of Virginia Woolf's exploration of the characters' and her own patterns of thought if it is private and public.(ibid).

Moreover, Roxanne Fand states in her 1999 book that this notion by Virginia within her life and work, we might add is "dialogic", and explains her statement by making use of words such as "game", "shifting centres of interaction", "boundaries that appear and disappear", all underlining Woolf's ability to play with the boundaries of the self, a "dialogic impulse" that brings together the feminine and the masculine and deconstructs the terms of gender by "the convolution of discourses in her characters' minds" (43-44):

"Virginia Woolf's concept of self is dialogic in that it opens up the finite rules of self-narrative to an infinity game in which the selves of the fictional characters become shifting centres of interaction with everything from subtle immediate influences to those far out in time and space. The boundaries between characters and between characters and the nonhuman world appear and disappear in negotiated meanings that are both serious and ironically playful, disrupting conventional monologic self-narratives (41) .(ibid:690).

When we tried to give the following analysis, Allen Derek *et al* deal with the way in which the mind perceives and analyses times and events is also reflected in her understanding of the differences between the minds of men and women:

Basically she felt that the female mind was intuitive and that it could help free the male mind from its dependence on abstract, intellectual notions (2003:103).

Woolf's ideal was of uniting the masculine and the feminine in an androgynous self, and in her fiction she does that by means of suggesting androgyny implicitly (Fand, 41).

Woolf's concept of self and art is based on deconstructing the terms of gender, on disruptions of fixed identities, on the characters' cutting across boundaries according to their readiness rather than to their sex, the writer bringing together in her fiction the impersonal (egoless state; transcending and integrating subjectivities) and the personal (ego-bound; limited subjectivities) (Fand: 43-44, 47).(ibid:691).

In addition to, the loss of ego has so different outcomes whereas there are characters in Woolf's style of writing in which the impersonal, egoless state brings about a feeling of anxiety,

of terror and despair as a result of felt powerlessness, of lack of control over “the impersonal universe of chaos”, as she call it ‘over time’. But other characters are for whom the egoless state results in a feeling of liberation, of peace.(ibid)

According to Fand in his analysis, this ego is related to a “Virgin Territory” as Virginia calls it, this territory being:

The integrity of the characters to enter or maintain an ‘inner sanctuary’ of formlessness”; or “Outer territories “ of manifest form (that it still defends) such as one’s body and accomplishments. Mrs. Dalloway is about one bonds in which people know each other ; Clarissa with her friends or people that do not know each other ;Clarissa and Warren Septimus Smith. (Derek , 104).

Cristina (Ibid:692) said that Woolf succeeding in combining the male and the female in one self by moving from one character to the other, bringing them together, but at the same time keeping them apart.

2.3 The Concepts of Feminism in Mrs. Dalloway

Dr. Isam M. Shihada (2009:121) observed that the Feminism can be defined as a movement that seeks to enhance the quality of women's lives by defying the norms of society based on male dominance and subsequent female which implies the emancipation of women from the shackles, restrictions, norms and customs of society. It demands that women should be treated as autonomous subjects, and not as passive objects. Also, It seeks to achieve equality between men and women in moral, social, economic and political fields. According to them, society was divided into two worlds: private and public world. The private world implied that women should stay at home. They were not allowed to work or learn.

Moreover, they were educated only in a way that suited their claimed weak nature such as sewing, nursing and painting. So, women couldn’t revolt because of fear, shame and rejection by society. The public world implied that men are strong mentally and physically. They were allowed to work, and were given proper education such as mathematics and science, etc. The existentialist feminist Simone De Beauvoir, in her book, *The Second Sex (1940)*, demanded that women should choose whether they become mothers or not. She called women to create a special world for them, and demanded that women should read books by great writers like Virginia Woolf and Catherine Mansfield. . (ibid:123).

Woolf portrays the impact of the patriarchal society of England on women’s lives. Moreover, she portrays the loneliness and frustration of women’s lives that have been shaped by the moral, ideological and conventional factors. The action of *Mrs. Dalloway* is confined to a single day in June. On this day, Clarissa gives a party in the evening. There is her love-story with

Peter Walsh, Richard Dalloway and Sally Seton. The most important love-story of Clarissa's life was that with Peter. Whenever she thinks of the past, of Bourton, the town where Clarissa lived with her parents before marriage, she thinks of Peter. She loved Peter when she was a young girl and still loves him. (ibid:127) .

Dr. Isam M. Shihada (ibid:128) said that Clarissa thought that if she had married Peter, he would have engulfed her and forced her soul. She gives reasons for rejecting him and marrying Richard.

For in marriage a little licence,
a little independence there must
be between people living
together day in day out in the
same house; which Richard
gave her, and she him (where
was he this morning, for
instance? Some committee, she
never asked what.) But with
Peter everything had to be
shared, everything gone into.(p:10;Mrs Dalloway)

That is to say that Clarissa rejected Peter in the past married Richard who gives her the freedom in her real life to work or to do anything she wants. Also, Woolf insists on the unhappy relationship of marriage between Clarissa and Richard, and she describes Clarissa-Sally relationship as a gift:

She felt that she had been given a present,
wrapped up, and told just to keep it, not to
look at it- a diamond, something infinitely
precious, wrapped up, which, as they
walked (up and down, up and down), she
uncovered, or the radiance burnt through,
the revelation, the religious feeling!
(Mrs. Dalloway, P. 40)

This kind of relationships was a reaction against patriarchy and for the creation of a society for women.(ibid:132) .

2.4 Virginia Woolf

2.4.1 Virginia Woolf's writing style

Virginia Woolf is a major novelist in the modern period and well known by her style of writing especially the use of the stream of consciousness narrative technique within her literary works. Each writer is related to his or her reader by the language that is used in the work itself. So, each writer has his own language and his own style that is different from one another, each period has its own language. The modernist fiction gave a great important state to the language, such as Kaipainen (2006:24) said:

David Lodge (1978: 481) has been looking for generalization about the language of modern fiction and has found the following features. It is experimental and innovator in form, it is much concerned with consciousness (also, with the sub consciousness working of human mind), the structure of external objective events is diminished in scope and scale, or presented obliquely and selectively in order to make room for introspection, and reverie.

Language of modern fiction has got some features which can be found in Virginia Woolf's language. She was a most important novelist by her fictional writing mode, she was considered the innovator in English language, and with the new style of writing "stream of consciousness" in all her novels especially *Mrs. Dalloway*. Language, style, and the form were developed from one time to another in the modern English literature as Virginia Woolf was one of the chief of literary modernism. As Dettmar and Wicke (2006:2549).

Woolf keeps the level of meaning as an important element; she used the poetic terms in most of her works unlike other writers like James Joyce. She respects every latter rather than playing with the form of words. So, she is so conservative in the selection of language in her works. Her language is literary language that avoids colloquialism, social elites or slang. By Kaipainen (.2006:25).

There are some concepts which are so important by Virginia in major of her literary works such as: Time, memory, desire and inner consciousness of her characters. The presence of those elements by her is according to the chosen of a particular technique. This narrative technique is a technique which creates an illusion that the character is talking in the first person and in the present tense although grammatically it may be related in the third person, past tense. Kaipainen (ibid.26).

Woolf's *The Waves* used largely a special feature such as rhythm. Kaipainen (Ibid.28) suggests that rhythm is main feature of Virginia Woolf's language and most of her novels called rhythmic prose.

Later on, Virginia started publishing her novels and literary works individually by her own through the Hogarth Press. For example in her first novel *'The Voyage Out'* (1915) she describes people in London when they are leaving their town and their return. In order to achieve her goal to the reader she used such figurative expressions and the symbolism terms. Craig Hamilton (2004:3) said that Virginia Woolf uses figures in *The Voyage Out* for provided us with images that symbolized moments in her history as special story.

So, the use of figurative language in this novel by Virginia in which she explains those transformations of her character, she wrote:

With some hesitation they trusted themselves to him, took their places, and were soon waving up and down upon the water, London having shrunk to two lines of buildings on either side of them, square buildings and ob long buildings placed in rows like a child's avenue of bricks.(13).

Most of the figurative expressions that used by her such as simile and metaphor in the description of London as a place "where beauty goes unrewarded"(9), where the end of the west world is "a small golden tassel on the edge of a vast black coach"(12) .In addition to, Virginia Woolf demonstrates some metaphoric continuity :the first one ,she depicts London as less than important because it looks too small .The second one, she depicts it as lowly because it seems so shabby. As Craig Hamilton (2004: 5)

Moreover, in this novel she also presents London as a child toy in order to describes it in a negative terms which explains the leasing of characters 'land',

This is what Hamilton (ibid.4) says:

For Woolf, resemblance is based on the congruence in physical shape between buildings and toy blocks. What makes Woolf's simile so silent, therefore, is that the boy block image is a highly productive one in communicating a subjective view of London from a position on the river.

Considering characters, Woolf used personification metaphor in order to represent cities in terms of people, to Hamilton (ibid.5) the use of the personification metaphor by Virginia Woolf follows from conventional conceptualizations of cities in term of people:"London personified "is the manifestation of pervasive conceptual metaphor, and that what might call cities are people. This metaphor is well known, deeply and highly conventional when we think that cities have hearts, arteries, never centres, and minds.

The second, *Jacob's Room* is the first novel that Virginia Woolf presented the narrative technique "stream of consciousness", she analyses the relationship between the memory and desire, as Dettmar and Wicke (2006:2550) affirm that the items are clicked in the memory and live in the consciousness of the sister as far more than precious objects- memory infuses them with shared life in Virginia's *Jacob's Room*.

She used so more adjectives and adverbs in order to explain her novel *Jacob's Room*, the following lines and expressions is used when she is describing the Room of Jacob: "Jacob's Room has a round table and two low chairs, there were a yellow flags in a jar on a mental peace ,a photograph of his mother ,cards from societies with little raised crescent. On the table lay paper ruled with a red margin, there were books enough, very few French books....." (31).

In addition to, the use of the figurative devices like simile and metaphor are much more in this novel, she said "his slippers were incredibly shabby, like boats burnt to the water's rim», the other sentence when she said ".....the words issuing from her lips like crumbs of dry biscuit."(87).

Woolf used many techniques for characterization in this novel that makes it metaphorical and symbolic rather than metonymic. She gives such symbolic terms for her brother Thoby by Jacob, that when we read about Jacob we find certain singular correspondences between Jacob and Thoby that reinforce Woolf's intention to memorialize their relationship: the interest in entomology, the prestigious education, and the untimely death far from home.

Woolf uses so many different words and other difficult expressions like: 'wobbled, the fuschsia, gannet "is a sentence very ambiguous and there are so many other examples. Moreover, she concentrated on the use of the language of poetry in order to understand the novel by each reader rather than using his or her feelings.

So the language in *Jacob's Room* is between normal prose and near poetry, that is what has been said about it; the narrator remains fairly distant throughout offering the reader a great deal of insight without much more emotional baggage.

Mrs .Dalloway (1923) is the fourth novel written by Woolf, it is a response to the modern British novels in which Virginia expresses her emotions through the character's feelings, thoughts and ideas. Major of her novels are carefully planned and well organized in their structures by her, each one of them has its own message and experiences.

According to Kaipiainen(2005:25) *Mrs. Dalloway* contains patterns which reveal careful planning by another, it has the structure of one-day which folds round Clarissa's party, as a climax of the novel.

Mrs. Dalloway is a literary work that is so rich by the use of symbols, those symbols in order to offer Virginia's thoughts and feelings. Woolf used this literary device "symbolism" in her novel to convey a message of notion at a particular time. As Porter (2007:20) says:

When describing these representative images of the notion, however, individual consciousness and personal desire remain predominant in characters who occupied a hegemonic place .Members of the ruling class in *Mrs .Dalloway* possesses a strong awareness of the self and remains.

After three years, she published another novel "*Orlando*". It has a hero named *Orlando*, it is a historical fantasy, creativity, and identity. The life of the hero is related to the time and space, his life can be move quickly or slowly. Rosen (1927) said that the biographer is too limited with time, the deviance is between time and clock and time in the mind, the space afforded to it is so small that it is in essence accelerate the narrative.

Virginia Woolf published another literary work which is considered as the result of fiction by her memories of summer holidays that spent with her family. It concentrated on the lives of people during the war and explores how time passes. It shows how women allow men to take strength of emotions and feelings from them. Woolf was to provide the different feelings of her mother and father through her characters, Dittmer and Wicke (2006:2550) point out that when the beautiful and consummately material Mrs. Ramsey ministers to her intellectuality philosopher husband Mr. Ramsey, till her soldier death deprives the family and its circle of friends of their ballast in life.

Moreover, in this novel Woolf focuses more on using symbolism and characters, thoughts to produce time and memories. As Maria (2005) observes that:

To the Lighthouse lies in its brilliant visual imagery extensive use of symbolism, and use of characters 'stream of consciousness to evoke feeling and demonstrate the progression of both time and emotion.

Woolf is used varbial focalization and hetrodigetic narrator in order to show the change of characters most of time such as Mrs. Ramsey's focalization of her husband. Uzundennin (2009:9) says:

Woolf uses the heterodigetic narrator and internal focalization to discuss the roles of women in particular societies from the perspective of various characters. There, Woolf experimented with a new narrative form, where characters give way to the heterodigetic narrator's descriptions of the summes house.

In addition, Woolf's vocabulary and the combination of words is near to poetry such as in : "the gust of lamentation", "diving goodness"...,etc. Also, she deals with the repetition of the consonant in one sentence, for example: "cool cathedral caves", "bones bleach and bow». This is according to Kaipainen(2006:27).This repetition of those consonant creates rhythmical within the same sentence.

Four years later Virginia published the novel called *The Waves* which is about six friends who create a wave-like by their reflection. Maria (2005:5) said that this novel is the most experimental and different literary that is concerned with rendering the quality of characters, inner life, but the latter is presented in a highly stylized, unrealized way.

Woolf tries to combine several of different writing styles in her fiction, such as poetic passage dramatic monologue, and representation of the character's thoughts. As Kaipainen (2006:26) regards that in this novel not just to combine poetry and prose, but also prose with drama. Moreover, we are not dealing with character's thoughts and feelings, but also listening to their soliloquies, which they often speak in the first person. Such as the following expressions:

I heard a sound "said Rhoda, "cheep, chirp, cheep chirp, going up and down".

"I see a globe "said Neville, "hanging down in a drop against the enormous flanks of some hill". "I see a crimson tassel «said Louis, a great beast foot is chained. It stamps, and stamps, and stamps.(Woolf.1977:7).

In addition, she used the interlude as an important writing style in this novel in order to express her different form such as dialogue form and the stage instructions, as Kaipainen(2006:26) said that the style of the rest book is written in a dramatic fashion using means of poetry even though it may be characterized as prose. Moreover, soliloquies are used in this novel by the speech of the characters, as Kaipainen (ibid, 28) affirms:

Even though the sentences of the soliloquies in the waves are usually rather simple and ordinary, and written in the form of statements like in a spoken language, there is, nevertheless, a touch of lyricism in the text. The speeches of the six protagonists give the impression of a magic verse or incantation going on endlessly and rhythmically like the waves of ocean.

Although Woolf was considered as an innovator in English language, she never played with forms and words.

2.5 Woolf's contribution to develop the stream of consciousness

The stream of consciousness is a narrative technique which has been developed by so many writers, essayists, and novelists, but the most well known is that Virginia Woolf is considered as the forerunner of this style of writing and that what was affirmed by Maria T(2005) when she said:

Influenced by the works of French writer Marcel Proust and Irish writer James Joyce, among others, Woolf strove to create a literary form that would convey inner life. To this end, she elaborated a technique known as Stream of Consciousness.

Like any other writer Virginia Woolf was thinking about her works what would happen to them after her death, she thought that she would be forgotten and her works would be counted as nothing by time.

This fear by Woolf from death pushed her to be more qualified in her writing; she used much more her consciousness in her novels that helped her to develop the stream of

consciousness. Woolf used this narrative technique in the first time in her third novel called “*Jacob’s Room*”, in which she used self consciousness.

The second, “*Mrs. Dalloway*” is her fourth novel, in which she started to develop the stream of consciousness technique. Later on, she used this technique in “*To the Lighthouse*”, and “*The Waves*”.

Jacob’s Room is a novel in which Woolf tried to represent the relation between people during WWI, and how they feel to each other. As Maria (2005) points out:

“*Jacob’s Room* presents Woolf’s attempt to break fully from the traditions of Victorian and Edwardian realism. In her rejection of familiar forms of character, plot, and narrative convention, she implicitly acknowledges the profound changes in individuals and their relations in the wake of WWI”.

In the fourth one by Virginia Woolf *Mrs. Dalloway* is considered as the greatest novel in which she mastered the form and became known because of the use of stream of consciousness technique.

This narrative technique was developed within this work during as Dittmer and Wacke say that Woolf in this novel used a narrative that wends its way freely into and out of the minds of her characters .That means that she had been able to control the use of stream of consciousness technique.

Woolf starts to deal with using her feelings, thoughts, and ideas of her childhood in this novel in addition to the exploration of her psychosis illness during WWI. Elaine(1925:xv,xvi) says that Septimus bears much of the novel’s weight of social consciousness and the vehicle through which Woolf explored some of the meaning of her own bouts of psychosis which corresponded with the war years 1914-18. Hence an introduced passage from the novel, explains Mrs. Dalloway in her earlier preparing for the party:

Mrs. Dalloway, with her head a little on one side, did her best to recollect Ambrose-was it a surname?-but failed .She was made slightly uneasy by what she had heard .She knew that scholars married anyone-girls they met in farms on reading parties, or little suburban women who said disagreeably, “Of course I know it’s my husband you want, not me.”But Helen came in at that point, and *Mrs. Dalloway* saw not untidy, held to be the sign of a lady.

According to this passage we can have an idea about what *Mrs. Dalloway* is thinking .In this passage the ideas and thoughts of *Mrs. Dalloway* are reported in an ironic distance and passes silent judgment on them .When Woolf started to write about *Mrs. Dalloway* again, she became committed to the stream of consciousness novel.(Lodge.1992:43) .

There are two techniques which are introduced by Virginia Woolf in this novel that called interior monologue and free indirect style. The first one is presented in an indirect way without using the personal pronoun 'I'.

Lodge (ibid: 44) points out that the two ejaculations "What a lark! What a plunge!" That follows look superficially like interior monologues, but they are not the mature heroine's response to the morning in west minister as she out to buy flowers.

The second technique free indirect style was employed by Woolf such as, when she writes in her first line of her novel: *Mrs. Dalloway* said she would buy the flowers by herself', this sentence is an indirect style speech which does not necessarily explains who *Mrs. Dalloway* is ,and why she needed to buy flowers. When reading this sentence the reader will plunge into the middle of an ongoing life, this typifies the presentation of consciousness as a stream.

The other example that has been given by Lodge (Loc-cit) is the sentence 'For Lucy had her work cut out for her', it means the emphasize of the narrative into the character's mind by adopting free indirect style without using the intrusive authorial tag such as *Mrs. Dalloway* reflected".

'*To the Lighthouse*' is the novel in which stream of consciousness was presented differently, thus Woolf used multi-personal consciousness, which her to be unique in her use of this technique. Burney and Dhar (2002) affirm that Woolf uniqueness begins with an attempt to render the flow and play of consciousness adrift in the current of changing impression. Woolf often expresses her own ideas and feelings through the character's speech. (Harold.1927:4).

Conclusion

Mrs .Dalloway is a great modern novel by Virginia Woolf that describes Clarissa' thought and all her friends in a special party in 1923..Also, it deals with the use of the concept of self from one character to another and from the past to the present, with the use of the symbolism so many times.

So, Virginia Woolf was known by a particular style of writing within her works specially the stream of consciousness narrative technique.

Chapter Three

Study Case of Mrs. Dalloway's by Virginia Woolf

Chapter Three: Case of Study of *Mrs. Dalloway's* by Virginia Woolf

Introduction

3. *Mrs. Dalloway* and Reality

3.1 Social Behaviour in *Mrs. Dalloway*

3.2 The Use of Stream of Consciousness in *Mrs. Dalloway* novel

3.3 The Use of the Psychoanalytic Concepts in *Mrs. Dalloway*

Conclusion

Introduction

Virginia Woolf used the stream of consciousness technique in the majority of her novels such as: *Mrs. Dalloway*, *The Waves*, *To the Lighthouse*, and *Jacob's Room*. The first one is well known by the use of stream of consciousness. It is related to the study of the social behaviour especially her society from one character to other one and that reflected the consciousness of individual's mind. Also, it is related to a special theory named 'The psychoanalytic approach'.

We are going to introduce the stream of consciousness' through quotes in *Mrs. Dalloway* that is through the character's feelings, thoughts, and emotions from the past event to the present days until the future.

3. *Mrs. Dalloway and Reality:*

3.1 Social Behaviour in *Mrs. Dalloway:*

Mrs. Dalloway is the most important novel by Virginia Woolf which focuses more on the analysis of Woolf's society and particularly people's behaviour, and when she wants to write this literary work she is thinking about something new as Esther Cores (2006) argues:

I want to give life and death, sanity and insanity; I want to criticize the social system and to show it at work at its most intense.(4).

That is to say that she tried to concentrate on the criticism of her society especially the English upper middle class, which is represented by *Mrs. Dalloway* and her friends.

Because this kind of society, has a lack of depth and sensibility, and they forgotten the inner truth, feeling and live only for a social public life.
(ibid:5).

So, Woolf towards this upper middle class and their artificial way of living has at the same time a wider significance in that many of the characters are people who are the leaders of their society.

For example Hugh Whitebread in this novel who works at the Court and represents what is "most detestable in the English middle class" (pg. 81). He "has read nothing, thought nothing" (pg. 9). Woolf is criticizing him in his lives and outlook of the public school men, which he represents with his snobbery and the way in which he passes through his life.(ibid:6).

Moreover, Miss Kilman is considered as one of the few characters in which Virginia Woolf got emotionally involved, she is ugly and always appears dressed in an old mackintosh. Her love and religiosity is not the product of pure feelings, but escapism from her anger and hatred, so her

love is possessive, and her religiosity corrupt. Also, she wants to subdue *Mrs. Dalloway* for the essential emptiness and frustration of Miss Kilman's life and she has taken to 'good works' and religion in order to fill the vacuum, which has resulted in the breaking out of destructive.(ibid:9).

In addition to, Miss Kilman feels the same destructive and perverted love towards Elisabeth:

She was about to split and fail asunder, she felt. The agony was so terrific. If she could grasp her, if she could make her hers absolutely and forever and then die; that was all she wanted. pg. 146.

Woolf chooses the love-hatred perversion to represent the religious and she arouses a reaction that is nearly the same as that of *Mrs. Dalloway*:

Love and religion, thought Clarissa going back into the dressing room, tingling all over. How detestable, how detestable they are! For now that the body of Miss Kilman was not before her, it overwhelmed her idea. The cruellest things in the world, thought seeing them hot, clumsy, domineering, hypocritical, eavesdropping, jealous, infinitely cruel and unscrupulous, dressed in a mackintosh coat on the landing, love and religion! Had she ever tried to convert anyone herself? Did she not wish everybody merely to be themselves? ... But love and religion would destroy that, whatever it was, the privacy of the soul" pg. 140.

That means that, Woolf through this passage transcribes her thoughts and even when there is a difference of attitude may exist between them. (ibid:9).

Furthermore, *Mrs. Dalloway* within this novel is an offspring of this society whose values she upholds and Peter Walsh has her in mind when he says: "the perfect hostess". Her life is essentially shallow and meaningless as in:

Half the time she did things not simply, not for themselves, but to make people think this or that.(Ibid).

So, the representation of feeling is to be able to live in this particular world is again and again emphasized throughout this novel. On the other hand, *Mrs. Dalloway* married Richard Dalloway, a "political man", although she was in love with Peter Walsh.

Peter with Sally Sexton represents the people who cannot fit into this conventional society. Peter goes to India and Sally lives in the country. In addition to, Clarissa has realised the artificial way of living of society and the effects it has on human beings. (ibid:14).

Mrs. Dalloway is not only the representative of her social milieu, she is somewhat different from the others, although the fact of living among them has made her adopt the superficial view of life of a society hostess and what she admires is the mere surface of life in that society:

In the people's eyes, in the swings, tramps and trudge; in the below and the uproar; the carriages, motorcars, omnibuses, vans, sandwich man, brass bands, barrel organs; in the triumph and the jingle and the strange high singing of some aeroplane overhead was what she loved; life, London, this moment of June pg. 6.(ibid:15).

So, through the person of Septimus, Virginia Woolf cruelly depicts the effects that the life of society has upon sensitive people. He brought up in this society that despises feelings, behaved according to its code. (ibid: 21).

Moreover, Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway* is the focus more on the various and different social classes whom came into Clarissa's party and through the character's consciousness.

3.2 The Use of Stream of Consciousness in *Mrs. Dalloway*

Mrs. Dalloway is a literary work by Virginia Woolf which published in June 1923 and this story takes place in a single day; and it is Woolf's fourth novel. Woolf focuses more on the use of her thought, feeling, and sensation through her characters.

So, from the beginning the stream of consciousness is used in the novel by Woolf through the use of time from the past to the present till the near future, this time is a psychological time that deals with the internal and the external subjectivity of each character's thought and emotions in order to represent the flow of consciousness also that is interrupted by the clock.

Woolf in her novel *Mrs. Dalloway* uses the stream of consciousness technique by the use of free indirect style at the first points of this novel when she wanted to describe Clarissa's her party to all her friends. This indirect speech allows no important to mention who is Clarissa Dalloway and why is want to buy the flowers .When we read the following sentence, we understands that each reader goes into the middle of the coming life in which the presentation of the stream of consciousness as a stream of thought, as the following quotes when Virginia said: "*Mrs. Dalloway* said she buy the flowers herself". (p:10).And as Molly(2011:11).

In this novel, Woolf focuses more on expressing her thoughts and feelings through her characters especially when she moves deeply into the narrative of the mind of the character without using the intrusive authorial tag such as in "*Mrs. Dalloway* reflected" especially through Clarissa's thought, and Woolf said that: "For Lucy had her work cut out for her". (10). also, she moves into the analysis of *Mrs. Dalloway*'s emotion with a questioning and exclamation way as an interior monologue in: What a lark! What a blunge! (10).

So, Woolf presented her life as a clichés or “bromides.” as mark of free indirect discourse, in order to indicate the Character’s subjectivity within narration. The conjunction “for” is considered a further such marker.

Also, she introduced Clarissa Dalloway as an upper-class woman who lives in post-World War I London, she made a special party in order to meet all her friends from different social classes, one of them Septimus Warren Smith who has a great impact during the World War I when his best friend was died .Sometimes, he became not normal specially when he remembered him and he want to kill himself, Woolf said:

And he would not kill himself’.”And it was cowardly for a man to say he would kill himself, but Septimus had fought; he was brave; he was not Septimus now. She put on her lace collar .She put on her new hat and never noticed; and he was happy without her (35).

That is to say that, Woolf moves deeply into Septum’s minds especially his nervous and sadness feeling. Moreover, she uses the stream of consciousness in a form of free indirect style by the use of third person pronoun ‘he’, ‘she’, and unconnected sentences in:”look”, she repeated, for he must not talk aloud to himself out of the door”, “Oh look”, she implored him. But what was there to look at? A few sheep. That was all (38).Because, she love the great writer Shakespeare ,she moves deeply into the character’s thought , feeling and explains Othello’s emotion with her relation to Shakespeare as in :

if it were now to die ‘twere now to be most happy .”That was her feeling – Othello’s feeling, and she felt it, she was convinced, as strongly as Shakespeare meant Othello to feel it, all because she was coming down to dinner in a white frock to meet Sally Seton!(50).

Within this novel, Woolf presented a love-story between Clarissa Dalloway with Peter from the past till the present when she married Richard, she left loved him and speaks about her inner feelings in the Sentimental book, Woolf said:

Yes, after all, how much she owed to him later. Always when thought of him she thought of their quarrels for some reason-because she wanted his good opinion so much perhaps. She owed him words: ‘sentimental’, ‘civilized’; they started up every day of her life as if he guarded her. A book was sentimental; an attitude to life ‘sentimental’.’Sentimental’, perhaps she was to be thinking of the past. What would he think, she wondered, when he came back?(51-52).

In addition to this, Virginia Woolf uses the stream of consciousness in her character's thought, feeling, and emotion especially Clarissa as Woolf said:

But then these astonishing into tears this morning, what was all that about? What could Clarissa have thought of him? Thought him a fool presumably, not for the first time. (107)

There are also other quotes that deals with use of stream of consciousness 'style of writing in which Woolf moves from one character 's thought, ideas, feeling and sensation that means from the inner life to the real life as Peter Walsh in the following :

But the stare Peter Walsh did not want for himself in the least; though he could respect it in others. He could respect it in boys. They don't know the troubles of the flesh yet, he thought ,as the marching boys disappeared in the direction of the Strand –all that I've been through, he thought ,crossing the road ,and standing under Gordon's statues ,Gordon whom as a boy he had worshipped; Gordon standing lonely which one leg raised and his arms crossed,-poor Gordon, he thought. (71)

It means that his view is not for him but for those boys, this expression refer to that there is no unity ,each sentence is alone with the respect of the grammatical rules through the characters real thought but there is a unique sense .Also, it deals with Gordon character's thought from the inner life to the real life. Also, she said:

And down his mind went flat as a marsh, and the three great emotions bowled over him; understanding; a vast philanthropy; finally as if the result of the others, an irrepressible, exquisite delight; as if inside his brain by another hand strings pulled, (71-72).

Also, Woolf explains the stream of consciousness in *Mrs. Dalloway* through the individual's mind and she introduces such symbolic voices or sounds refers to the rock and the wind as a stream of different letters in the following:

ee um fah um so
foo swee too eem oo---

and rocks and creaks and moans in the eternal breeze.(108).

Furthermore, she tried to go the inner feeling of Richard about people's sensation when she said:

Hugh proposed modifications in deference to people's feelings, which, he said tartly when Richard laughed," had to be considered"and read

out“how, therefore, we are of opinion that the times are ripe...the superfluous youth of our ever-increasing populationWhat we are owe to the dead....”Which Richard thought out stuffing and Burkum, but no harm in it ... (145).

In addition to, Woolf articulates this philosophy of identity when Richard Dalloway and Hugh Whitbread depart from Millicent Bruton:

And they went further and further from her, being attached to her by a thin thread (since they had lunched with her) which would stretch and stretch, get thinner and thinner as they walked across London... (170).

This refers to a psychological concept that depicts an image of the self, which is inseparable from the stimulus of one's fellow man and woman. . On the other hand, she uses the personal pronoun “I” to refer to the real stream of thought of her character's mind include Clarissa:

Clarissa stopped beside them.”And in: “But I can't stay», she said.”I shall come later. Wait, «she said, looking to Peter and Sally. They must wait, she meant, until all these people had gone.“I shall come back, (235) .

Also, it is appeared in the following example to:

Yes”, said Sally,” when I heard Clarissa was giving a party, I felt I couldn't NOT come ---must see her again (and I'm staying in Victorian street, practically next door).So I just came without an invitation. (247).

Furthermore, Woolf used the stream of consciousness technique in her novel “*Mrs. Dalloway*” in different way. Sometimes she represents her inner consciousness through her character, and other cases include the reader in this novel by her speech to him in order to get the attention by him.

3.3 The Use of the Psychoanalytic Concepts in *Mrs .Dalloway*

Woolf in her novel *Mrs. Dalloway* uses those psychoanalytical elements in order to refer to their psychological meaning that reflects the character's personality in which she explains the term id in this related work in the following:

So, thought Septimus, looking up, they are signalling to me. Not indeed in actual words; that is he could not read the language yet; but it was plain enough, this beauty, this exquisite beauty, and tears filled his eyes as he looked at the smoke words of languishing and melting in the

sky and bestowing upon him in their inexhaustible charity and laughing goodness one shape after another of unimaginable beauty and signalling their intention to provide him, for nothing, forever, for looking merely, with beauty, more beauty! Tears run down his cheeks.(33).

It means that Septimus at this moment did not know those nice words that are in the sky which the other people saw this beautiful picture as it is. So, Septimus has a stream of unconscious emotion, feeling because he did not know the meaning of those emotions which is related to something unreal. According to the psychoanalysis theory by Freud, this expression means that Septimus has unconscious identity which is like the child's personality. For them character's thought is with no use of mind 'id'. Furthermore, Woolf introduces the use of different thoughts in *Mrs. Dalloway* from one character to another within the social environment. She said:

Always when she thought of him she thought of their quarrels for some reason-because she wanted his good opinion so much, perhaps. She owed him words: 'sentimental', 'civilised'; they started up every day of her life as if he guarded her. A book was sentimental; an attitude to life sentimental."Sentimental", perhaps she was to be thinking of the past.

(51-52).

Woolf explains Clarissa 'emotion specially when she remembers her love Peter in which she wrote a particular book named 'Sentimental' which is about the sentimental life of her. It means that her thought is conscious, she knows what she is thinking about and as a real feeling that from the past she loved Peter to the present days, as the Freud's point of view in which the ego 's of Clarissa is meaningful, it means that she knows what she feels and has a conscious emotion.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, we could say that *Mrs. Dalloway* is a most important and a great novel by Virginia Woolf, this work is well known by the use of stream of consciousness technique and it deals with the social behaviour by everyone .

On the other hand, the psychoanalytical concepts that deals with the personal consciousness through the human mind with in *Mrs. Dalloway*.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion:

We have shown throughout this dissertation how the stream of consciousness technique is employed in *Mrs. Dalloway*.

This new style has two important techniques in which it is presented such as: Free indirect style and the Interior monologue. In the first one deals with the use of third personal pronoun, but in the second one the author uses first personal pronoun “I” as James Joyce defined it as similar as stream of consciousness technique.

Moreover, it is a technique that was advanced by so many writers like Virginia Woolf as a great novelist and so famous by the use of this fictional style of writing within her most important novel “*Mrs. Dalloway*” in which she gives the description of one day through the preparation of a nice party by Clarissa Dalloway to all her friends such as: Peter, Septimus and others. This story finished in bad ending which is the suicide of Septimus.

Mrs. Dalloway is a famous, complex, and compelling modernist .It is a wonderful study of the minds of its principal characters .This novel enters into the consciousness of the characters, becoming its subject matter, creating a powerful, and psychologically authentic effect talk a bit more about the stream of consciousness technique in the novel.(Cit-Loc)

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Résumé

Au cours du 19ème siècle, le réaliste traite des problèmes sociaux, politiques, et économiques. En outre, ce temps a été caractérisé par la Première Guerre mondiale comme thème principal par tant d'écrivains qui traitent avec ceux de style réalistes d'écrits. Au XXe siècle, le flux de la conscience comme un style plus important de l'écriture qui traite de la circulation des idées, les sentiments, les pensées et les sensations des personnages à un moment précis, sans aucune logique, la ponctuation et la réalité. Cette technique narrative a été avancé par de nombreux romanciers tels que: James Joyce et Virginia Woolf était l'un d'eux. Elle était bien connue par ce nouveau style de fiction écrit dans toutes ses œuvres notamment dans "Mrs . Dalloway ". Cette œuvre littéraire est sur la préparation d'une soirée spéciale de Clarissa Dalloway à tous ses amis que la description d'une nuit en Juin 1923, il est connu par l'analyse des pensées, des sentiments et des émotions du personnage. Woolf a essayé de déplacer profondément dans la représentation de ses personnages dans son roman. Donc, le but de cette étude est de montrer la conscience de Virginia Woolf dans l'esprit du personnage.

Mots clés: flux de conscience, le style indirect libre, monologue intérieur, la conscience personnelle, Virginia Woolf, Mrs. Dalloway, et la théorie psychanalytique.

المخلص

خلال القرن التاسع عشر، تعامل الواقعيون "أنصار الحركة الواقعية" مع المشاكل الاقتصادية، الاجتماعية، و السياسية. وكان أهم موضوع تناوله هذا التيار هو موضوعا الحروب العالمية، و قد اتخذه ممن ينخرطون تحت رواده موضوعهم الأهم. و في القرن العشرين ظهر تيار الوعي بصفته أسلوبا كتابيا يصور مجرى الأفكار و المشاعر و الخواطر و الأحاسيس التي تعتزم الشخصيات الروائية في لحظة محددة ما بدون اي رابط منطقي أو واقعي و بدون اي احترام لعلمات الوقف. وقد مثل هذه التقنية الروائية الكثير أمثال جيمس جويس و فرجينيا وولف خير مثال على ذلك. فقد عرفت بأسلوبها الخيالي في الكتابة الذي طغى على جميع أعمالها خصوصا في روايتها "السيدة دالواي". يحكى هذا العمل الادبي قصة حفلة خاصة اعدتها كلاريسا دالواي لكل أصدقائها، تدور أحداثها ضمن اطار ليلة واحدة في جوان 1923، وفيها نجد تحليلا لخواطر شخصيات القصة مشاعرهم و عواطفهم. لقد حاولت وولف أن تتعمق في شخصيات روايتها. لذلك كان الهدف من الدراسة هي إظهار الوعي الذي تميزت به وولف من خلال أفكار شخصيات الرواية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الوعي، الأسلوب الحر الغير المباشر، الحوار الداخلي، الوعي الشخصي فرجينيا وولف، السيدة دالواي و نظرية التحليل النفسي.