

**Tribhuvan University**

**City Life and Blasé attitude in James Joyce's *Dubliners***

**A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Central  
Department of English in the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Master of Arts in English**

**By**

**Rekha Bhujel**

**Roll No. 2379**

**T. U. Regd No. 6-2-286-69-2009**

**Central Department of English**

**Kritipur, Kathmandu**

**December 2016**

Tribhuvan University  
Central Department of English

Letter of Recommendation

Rekha Bhujel has completed her thesis entitled City Life and Blasé Attitude in James Joyce's *Dubliners* under my supervision. She carried out her research from May 2016 to December 2016. I hereby recommend her thesis to be submitted for viva voice.

.....

Mr. Shankar Subedi  
Supervisor

Date: .....

Tribhuvan University  
Central Department of English

Letter of Approval

This thesis entitled *City Life and Blasé Attitude in James Joyce’s Dubliners* submitted to Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University by Rekha Bhujel has been approved by the undersigned members of the Research Committee.

Members of the Research Committee

\_\_\_\_\_  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Internal Supervisor  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
External Examiner  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Head  
Central Department of English  
  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Acknowledgements

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to my teacher and thesis supervisor, Shankar Subedi, for his precious time, scholarly guidance, inspiration and all other support throughout this thesis writing. Without his guidance and assistance, this research paper could not have appeared in this present form.

I am also deeply indebted to Professor Dr. Amma Raj Joshi, Head of Central Department of English, who has provided me the opportunity to conduct this research and for accepting my thesis proposal and inspiring me with his experienced remarks and academic comments to conduct this work. I am also thankful to my all teachers of English Department who directly or indirectly guided and supported me for this research.

It is beyond my words to express how this thesis owes regards to my parents and my family members who inspired me to complete my work. Moreover I would to remember all my friends including Samjhana Ghimire, Rajju Phasikawa, Pushpa Bhattarai, Angel Bhujel and Pramila Poudel for their precious suggestion and cooperation.

December 2016

Rekha Bhujel

## City Life and Blasé Attitude in James Joyce's *Dubliners*

### Abstract

*This research paper analyses metropolitan people's blasé attitude and indifference in James Joyce's Dubliners. Though these qualities do not convey positive meaning, they are necessary to survive in the metropolitan city like Dublin. Because blasé attitude and indifferent save metropolitan people's freedom, individuality and provide liberty. Most of the characters from these selected stories are self-centered, guided by utilitarian values and lack of emotion. People are forced to be indifferent due to the outer environment, busy schedule, punctuality, money and so on. This research highlights the aspect of blasé attitude and indifference nature in light of George Simmel's idea of blasé attitude, money economy and so on. Furthermore, it also uses Walter Benjamin's concept of "Loss of Aura" which are appropriate for this research. The researcher with evidence, reaches the conclusion that blasé attitude is a way of life of city dwellers to save their sense of being in metropolitan city.*

**Key Words:** Blasé attitude, indifference nature, money-economy, city dwellers and self-centered, freedom and individuality.

This research paper seek to explore blasé attitude and indifferent in James Joyce's short stories "Two Gallant", "Counterpart", "The Boarding House", "A Mother" and "The Dead" from *Dubliners*. In these stories the characters show their indifferent nature to others. They are self-centered and disinterested in others' matters. Characters like Corney, Lenehan, Mr. Alleye, Farrington, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. Kearney, Mr. Holohan and Gabriel have lack of emotion and concern towards others situation. These city dwellers become money minded, indifferent which creates antipathy and emotional values seem to be insignificant. They believe on current phenomena and try to avoid about their past and future. For them money and their self interest are matter of concern. But in metropolitan area these nature are needed. The researcher argues that the indifferent nature and blasé attitude become inevitable tools to live a life and for existence in modern metropolitan city. To prove this idea researcher uses George Simmel's contribution of "The Metropolitan and Mental Life" and Walter Benjamin's idea from the essay "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction".

Simmel discusses that city dwellers lose their ability to distinguish thing and situation properly. He writes: "[D]istinctions between things, and therewith of the things themselves, are experienced as meaningless. They appear to the blasé person in a homogenous, flat and grey color with no one with them worthy of being preferred to another" ("Metropolis" 329-30). He also explores about the reason of blasé attitude, benefits of indifferent nature for own existence. In this same manner, he focuses the concepts like: "He react with head instead of his heart" (48), "[M]oney becomes the most frightful leveler. For money expresses all qualitative differences of things in terms of "how much?" (52). Similarly Benjamin's concept about aura that; "We define aura of latter as the unique phenomena of distance, however close it may be"

(450) are applicable for this research.

*Dubliners*' was written in the context of 1900s where British imperialism left its effect on Ireland. Most of characters and their activities are compared as Britons and Irish people by many critics. Esmaeel Najjar Daronkolaee in his research "James Joyce's Usages of Diction in Representation of Irish Society in *Dubliners*: The Analysis of "The Sister" and "The Dead" in Historical Context" discusses the themes of decrepitude, stagnation and paralysis in Irish society of the twentieth century. In his work he states, "Some people like Ezra Pound and Peter believed that *Dubliners* is a classic example of literary realism," (2) and whatever is depicted in this collection is real picture of Dublin of 1900s and middle class Irish people" (n.pag). In these stories characters like Gabriel's aunts, Mr. Holohan and Mr. Alleyne represent middle class people who believe in money, showy in nature and show superiority complex like Briton whereas, Gabriel tries to be a British and proud on it. Similarly, others characters like Farrington, Lenehan, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. Kearney are mentally paralyzed. Some critics claim that Joyce raises the issue of imperialism, modern people's indifference nature and their problems, family issue in his text *Dubliners*. He tries to shows that British Empire made Irish people corrupt, betrayer and blasé. Therefore, his language focuses on colonial discourse. This text also appears as his semi-autobiography of Joyce himself. Through these imaginative characters he tries to depict the real condition of Irish people.

After the publication of J. Joyce's *Dubliners* gather a wide range of critical consideration from the number of researcher, scholars and academicians for exploration on different topics. His short stories are also rich in his artistic use of symbols, stream of conscious, figurative imagery (metonymy and metaphor) and based on realistic textures which attract numerous researchers of the world for

research. Critics have investigated its auto-biographical, historical as well as religious aspects. Furthermore, its Post Colonial, historical aspect are also not left behind to research by the critics. Joyce's text like *Dubliners* has been studied from historical perspective. Most of the stories of *Dubliners* show the socio historical context of the time. His stories seem to show the impact of British colonization upon Irish people. Irish people more or less, consciously and unconsciously try to follow British culture. As a result Irish citizen forget their true identity.

One of the prominent critics Sara Abasi and his partner Zeinab Yousefi on their research "A Postcolonial Study of James Joyce's "Counterpart" discuss about the effects of British imperialism which makes Irish people mentally and spiritually dead. They examine that, "Mr. Alleye is an imperialistic character and Farrington is under the pressure and oppression of him" (10). They compare the imperial relation between British and Ireland through these two characters. It also refers that imperialist action makes people angry, dull like Farrington. The boss supremacy and his misbehave are the cause of Farrington's indifferent nature.

Similarly, Florence L.Waltz also discusses on the same issue on "Symbolism of Joyce's 'Two Gallants'". His main concern is to show that modern Dubliners represent faithless and aimless people who are morally, politically, religiously and ethically corrupt. He acknowledges:

As an 'Irish landscape', "Two Gallants" function at three levels. At the realistic narrative level it depicts young men wasting themselves in a society without meaningful opportunity and becoming parasites who betray and exploit others. ... Ireland is shown as betray by her people and exploited by her conquerors. (75)

In this research he takes servant girl as a form of Ireland whom Corney seduces her

and Lenehan refers the Irish people who is aimless and Corney as a British empire who seduces other.

In addition, Walzl describes Lenehan and Corley are corrupt and their activities are non-human. He writes, “The gallants are two ne’er-do-wells: one, Corley, having already seduced a servant girl, seeks to trick her out of her saving; the Lenehan, longs for vocational and personal security, but is too weak to do more than enjoying vicariously his friend’s sex conquest and share the swindled money” (77). Both are leech who depend on another’s money for survival. For them girls are machine to produce money and girls are useless after they are used.

Chorney’s and Lenehan’s paralyzed behave also discussed by Michelle L Lecuyer on his theses “Dante’s Literary Influence in *Dubliners*: James Joyce’s Modernist Allegory of Paralysis” where he examines *Dubliners* as dead and paralysis though they alive physically. He opines, “ Corley meets up with a young women with the intention of flirting or being intimate with her and asking her for money, while his friends Lenehan roams the street of Dublin, anxious to learn if the plan will succeed. Upon his return, Corley produce a gold coin that he has apparently extracted from the women” (37). These young men can earn for own need and do something for nation but they do not. They search an easy way to earn money and for their livelihood.

Another prominent critic Huge Kenner in his book *Dublin’s Joyce* discusses about Joyce and his writing including *Dubliners*. His main argument is *Dubliners* lives in “pseudo-community” (57) and they have carried false identity for survival. He analyses almost all stories from *Dubliners* where he introduces Dublin and its citizens by writing; “Dublin is not, an agglomeration of residents, but a city. In its present paralysis, it remains a ghost, not a heap of bones. . . It was a shell of grandeur populated by wraiths” (48). Dublin is the city of dead people and their ghosts make it

paralysis. Kenner likes to call the Dubliners as morally paralyzed who are indifference towards other, who are aimless, lazy and parasites. While discussing about “The Boarding House” he states that:

Polly of the banish father and the unspoken understanding with her mother (“As Polly was very lively the intension was to give the run of the young men”) reclining after her *geste* with “no longer any perturbation visible on her face” and collaborating in the manoeuvring of the hapless Mr. Doran into her noose: these are the feminine polarities virgin and temptress between all Joyce’s women oscillate.

(54)

Polly, her father and mother have blasé attitude. Polly involves in adultery, though that is her mother’s trick for her good business but she also never shows any dislike on her face. Both mother and daughter trap Mr. Doran and Mrs. Mooney’s cleverness compels him for marriage with Polly. Similarly, in “Counterparts” Farrington goes home without completing his work and misbehave with the little boy. For that Kenner writes; “Farrington is a copying-machine geared to a law-machine. The human cogs and levers of the story whirr and jerk as the rebuke administered by the employer passes through them and emerges at the other and as the flailing of a cane on the thighs of a small boy” (57). For Mr. Alleyen employers are similar with machine who finishes work in time, no rest and humanities for them. He wants his coworkers stay under his control. Similarly Farrington is another indifferent man who beats his son without any mistake. Kenner again states that, “. . . in “Counterparts” there is a pseudo-community of drinking, sterile emulation, action and reaction: a sketch for the monstrous robot body that dominates *Ulysses*” (57). People need community for celebration but not in any difficulties. There is community but no mutual relation.

Same as, he introduces the phrase “Metaphors of prostitution” (56) for the stories “Two Gallant” and “The Boarding House”. In these stories the young generations involve in prostitution for their livelihood, love and pleasure. Kenner examines the characters from “Two gallant” Corley and Lenehan as non-human and fraud. In this story the slavey girl is commodified, she became the source of money and sexual pleasure. Kenner reveals the idea that, “Corley and Lenehan, achieving at the end of their adventure the small gold coin, emerge as male street-walkers;” (56). These two gallants are actually not gallants rather they became parasites. They already knit the plan to get money and the lady is the scapegoat of their plan. “A Mother” is a story which represents a mother who is negative and arrogant in nature. Mrs. Kearney shows the disagreement about the concert having no justifiable reason. He straightly comments that, “In “A Mother” factitious culture and gratuitous pride collaborate,” (61). Her nature of overreaction and pride become a reason which finishes her daughter’s musical career. Similarly, “The Dead” portraits the activities of the Dubliners where people are busy in party, dance, dress-up, talking and so on. But there is lack of warmness and mutual understanding. It is another pseudo community where more heads but less sharing. The critic Kenner quotes the line from story which reflects the blasé attitude and anti-communal society is that, “How pleasant it would be to walk out alone by the river and then through the park ...” (218) and to explain this statement he uses the term ‘anti-communal’ (67). He adds, “It is anti-communal; it is that against which the Misses Morkan’s Christmas dance asserts warm and order” (67).

Same as, the next research of FiratYildiz “The concept of Death in Joyce’s *Dubliners*” also deals with “The Dead” where he introduces Gabriel as full of proud and showy person by bringing others references also. He acknowledges that:

Gabriel is another selfish character of Joyce. French (1987) claims that his intellectual superiority to the other at the party, except Miss. Ivors, is real, but the problem is that Gabriel has come to equate intellectual superiority with human superiority. In addition to his disparaging people around, he feels ashamed of Ireland. He clearly defines his distance of his own nation. (146)

He shows his knowledge of superiority to others by referring Robert Browning's poems in his speech but unfortunately he also confuses about it. He only wants to make people confuse by using difficult lines.

Robert Scholes and A. Walton Litz's book *James Joyce Dubliners Text, Criticism, And Notes* relate all the stories from *Dubliners* with "Counterparts" The characters and their behavior of these stories are all interrelated with each other. They interpret;

Counterparts" offers us, in its title and its plan a major clue to the whole structure of *Dubliners*. . . . Mr. Alley bullies the shiftless Farrington and Farrington bullies the hapless Tom. The Farrington and his son are counterparts as unlovely victims. But Farrington and Mr. Alley are counterparts as abusers of authority. (339)

It refers power can abuse powerless. No humanity and mercy to the weaker. Mr. Alleyne and Farrington are both cruel, who show their superiority upon innocent one.

Most of the critics analyze "A Mother" as negative and overreacting mother. But Martin F. Kearney in her journal "Robert Emmet's Rising of 1803 and Bold Mrs. Kearney: James Joyce's "A Mother" as Historical Analogue" brings other critics' idea to make a counter argument. She quotes; ". . . Kathleen Kearney's mother is affright-nothing more, nothing less. Self-indulgent and willful" (n pag) and cuts the

very idea and represents Mrs. Kearney as a bold and heroic character who fights for her daughter's right. Here, Martin .F Kearney adds the bold quality of Mrs. Kearney and writes; "Aware that the other *artistes* have been paid full by the commute, the mother apprehends her betrayal. Mrs. Kearney demands her right and vows that the committee will not take advantages of her simple because of her gender" (n.pag). Most of the time she demands for her right with Holohan and other officers but they deny her. She adds, "Despite her complaints that they are being unjust . . . because "they thought they had only a girl to deal with" (Joyce 148)" (n.pag). Patriarchal humiliation makes a mother indifferent and betrayer.

Joyce's *Dubliners* is prolific text which produces many issues for researchers and critics. Numerous researchers uncover many issues with multiple perspectives. *Dubliners* are morally paralyzed, simony, gnomon, betrayal, and corrupt. By acknowledging these concepts the researcher excavate something different and new idea in this research. The research shows departure in a way that it explores blasé attitude is a way of life of city dwellers. And also highlights on the advantages and need of indifferent nature to adjust in metropolitan city in *Dubliners* at the first time. The researcher found George Simmel's concept of blasé attitude, money economy, fact or calculative mind, 'How-much' are applicable. For more analysis researcher uses Benjamin's concept of 'loss of aura' for fresh interpretation. In some cases and places being selfish, blasé attitude, indifferent nature, greediness, corruption, doubt can be good. These strategies need to defend own existence in the contemporary modern time. There is some politics behind these type of attitude. Busy schedule, competition, calculative mind, money and others factor play a vital role to be indifferent in metropolitan city.

George Simmel is one of the major theorist who discloses about "Modernity in

the City” and shows his ambivalent attitude towards metropolitan and city dwellers in his essay “The Metropolis and Mental life”. He analyses metropolitan people through various outlook. He discusses why the city people are indifferent, why money is so weighty, how city environment compels them to be indifference. In the same manner, he expresses the positive and negative implication of blasé attitude, causes of indifference and how our inner nervous is affected by the outer factors. In his essay Simmel explains that:

The psychological basis of the metropolitan type of individuality consists in the *intensification of nervous stimulation* which results from the swift and uninterrupted change of outer and inner stimuli. Man is differentiating creature. His mind is stimulated by the difference between a momentary impression and the one which preceded it. (48)

Simmel tries to expose the idea that people’s nature and their habit, behavior are the product of outer surrounding and environment. It influences outer and inner psyche of the people. In *Dubliners* Joyce also tries to express same thing through his characters. In “Two Gallants” Lenehan feels alone when his friend leaves him for some time. People are alone in the crowd because nobody cares other. The narrator describes city environment in this way, “He walked listlessly round Stephen’s Green and then down Grafton Street. Though his eyes took note of many elements of crowd through which he passed, they did so morosely” (60). These lines show the gloomy environment of Dublin city. The Grafton Street is fully crowded but nobody cares each other. People are indifferent and self centred. Lenehan’s eyes search for love, compassion but he gets morosely, melancholy and gloomy.

Similarly, in “Counterpart” busy schedule is depicted and because of that busy life Farrington cannot react properly according to the situation. He overreacts to his

innocent son and starts to beat him, he neither manages time for his family nor finishes office's work. About busy schedule Simmel elaborates, "Thus the technique of metropolitan life is unimaginative without the most punctual integration of all activities and mutual relations into a stable and impersonal time schedule" (50). Metropolitan people cannot imagine their life without time schedule. They are habituated in clock. People's activities, mutual relation and work are fixed and depended on clock time. Farrington is not punctual in his duty and family therefore, he has not mutual relationship with his family as well as in office.

City environment inspires people to be selfish and give importance to money and showy nature. Farrington and his friends are involved in such activities. They go different bars as the narrator observes the characters as, "They went into the parlour at the back and O'Halloran ordered small hot specials all round. They were all beginning to feel mellow. Farrington just standing another round...Much to Farrington's relief he drank a glass of bitter this time" (105). These city dwellers feel relaxed when they are drunk. Drink and girls become the means of entertainment. They spend money in such nonsense things but not for their family. They are guided by blasé attitude for whom money and their self interest always become a matter of focus.

Similarly, Simmel provides another evidence of city dwellers' dullness which does not give a chance to understand the time and situation. He claims that, "...through the rapidity and contradictoriness of their changes, more harmless impression force such violence responses, tearing the nerves so brutally hither and thither that their last reserves of strength are spent; and if one remains in the same milieu they have no time to gather new strength" (51). So many action happen simultaneously so people of city dwellers cannot analyses the whole actions accurately. This rapidity, changes and confusion bring violent as well as harmful

responses among them. They have not much time to think about those things for second time. Therefore, they ignore the situation and become indifferent. In the same manner, city people take marriage and family life as a burden. Narrator clears the modern man's vision towards marriage man through O'Halloran and says, "He promises to get them in behind the scenes and introduces them to some nice girls. O'Halloran said that he and Leonard would go, but that Farrington wouldn't go because he was a married man" (105). Farrington is angry with his marital status. He thinks about marriage is that, "If there was one thing that he hated it was a sponge. He was so angry that he lost count of the conversation of his friends" (106). They are showy in nature. They want to be smart in front of their friends and young girls and feel happy in celibacy. Farrington hates to listen as a married person and feels ashamed of it. He thinks he loses his status in front of his friends.

Simmel focuses that money is great reason to be a selfish and blasé which blurs people's mind. So they lose the essence of the real aura of things. He acknowledges that: "The psychological source of the metropolitan blasé attitude is joined by another source which flows from the money economy. The essence of the blasé attitude consists in the blunting of discrimination" (51-2). The money economy makes people dull who do not discriminate what is important, which is necessary in their life. Money is sufficient to run their life whereas other things become miserable for them. Corney makes a web of love for a slavery girl. He does not love and care her. His major intention is to take physical satisfaction and money but not to marry her. Modern people think married life makes them narrow, bondage and limited but again they need things like love, care, girlfriend to show other and so on. The conversation between Corney and Lenehah proves that they do not like to call a married person. Lehehan says to his friend that, "May be she thinks you'll marry her,

said Lenehan, 'I told her I was out of job,' said Corney. 'I told her I was in Pim's. She doesn't know my name' (54). This man Corney is so mean and greedy. He does not tell her about his name, family and he treats her like an object and tries to avoid her for a marriage relation by saying he is a jobless person. His critical mind knows things to take but not to give.

Money determines all things in human life. If a man has money he becomes famous, everyone loves and cares him if he loses it all his prestige and popularity will collapse. So that Simmel argues that:

For money expresses all qualitative differences of things in terms of 'how much?' Money, with all its colorlessness and indifference, becomes the common denominator of all values, irreparably it hallows out the core of things, their individuality, their specific value, and their incomparability. All things float with equal specific gravity in the constantly moving stream of money. (52)

Money reduces all the qualitative value of something and changes into quantitative ones. It makes people empty from their core of heart. Love, family, marriage etc exchange with monetary values. In these selected stories money plays a major role to become a selfish man, indifferent nature and makes them spiritually dead. In the story "A Mother", most of the characters self centered, money oriented, does not care about other desires and over-react in simple things. Simply a mother represents for love, compassion, scarifies but here Mrs. Kearney's behaves little bit different than other mother. She does not think for her daughter's future for little money. Then Mr. Holohan, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Miss. Beirne just ignore their duty and vow. Their view for paying money vividly tells with their conversation, "I agree with Miss. Beirne, said Mr. O' Madden Burke 'Pay her nothing'" (166). These city people only see their

benefits in any cost. They forget their responsibility towards their employee.

Simmel's concept of money that is all things judge in same gravity and equal with money. Quality of things converts into how-much? Money is colorless which makes people emotional less and indifferent. Likewise, in "Two Gallant" the young generations are aimless, want to live a comfortable life, dream of a beautiful girl, money, wine etc. but they are lazy. They search an easy way to earn everything. For them love, emotion do not matter. Lenehan and Corney change all qualitative value into quantitative value. Corney uses a girl and her love in terms of utilitarian value, physical satisfaction but do not marry her. He says to Lenehan that, "There's nothing to touch a good slavey" (55). Here Lenehan represents a metropolitan man who thinks with critical mind. He does not give any important to the essence of love, he uses her for quantitative value like money and for sex. At last when he gets a gold coin then he hurriedly run without looking and caring her and shows that gold to his friend. These two young are naked from their core and hollow who are emotionless and a bad spot in the name of young city people. "Money is frightful leveler" (52) which makes pale to humanity, feeling of ownness. It converts all the human qualities in terms of how much. If the family, love, friends, marriage give benefits, security then city people honest to their relation otherwise they destroy these things for money.

Likewise, in "The Boarding House" a mother loses her motherhood for money. Mrs. Mooney sends her daughter in adultery for business purpose and for making her daughter's married life safe and secure. She hunts a simple man and compels him to marry Polly. Here, the real qualitative value of mother changes into monetary value and love turn into adultery. Polly works in an office but Mrs. Mooney takes her back and wants she works for her business, even she have to satisfy her customers by serving her body. Narrator tells us, "...she had taken her daughter home

again and set her to do housework. As Polly was very lively, the intention was to give her the run of the young men. Besides, young men like to feel there is a young woman not far away” (68). Polly’s own mother thinks money, business and profit can be higher than her daughter’s virginity, love, feeling and personal desire. Nineteen years old Polly who does not aware with the seriousness, problems and exact meaning of life for her love, affair and sex are new experiences and she wants to taste these things. As a mother Mrs. Mooney should stop her but she indirectly inspires her to make affairs with thirty-five years old man Mr. Daran. She knows that Mr. Doran may easily marry with Polly because he loves his prestige.

Simmel’s essay also describe about human general quality that people struggle with difficulties for their being. In this respect simmel argues that:

[A]people of incomparably individualized personalities struggled against the constant inner and outer pressure of a de-individualized small-town. This produce a tense atmosphere in which the weaker individuals were suppressed those of stronger nature were incited to prove themselves in the most passionate in Athens what must be called without defining it exactly “the general human character” in the intellectual development of our species (55).

It suggests that a person struggle for their own existence that is her/his general human characteristic. In the city environment all stronger and weaker fight for their own values. Here Mrs. Mooney and Polly struggled for their own existence. Mother wants here, her good business as well as her daughter’s bright future. Her cleverness is also general human quality to make her status bold. Mr. Doran is little bit stupid who does not understand their plan. He loves his honor so Mrs. Mooney makes him foolish. He thinks if he does not ready for this he may lose his honor because he already makes

relation with Polly.

Gabriel from “The Dead” also exchanges his nationality, tradition, language, places with Britain’s culture and money. He sharply ignores his Irish culture, being Irish man with Mrs. Ivory. Gabriel says to Mrs. Ivory; “Well we usually go to France or Belgium or perhaps Germany’, said Gabriel awkwardly. ‘And why do you go France and Belgium, said Mrs. Ivory, ‘instead of visiting your own land?’” (215). And he says “O tell you truth, retorted Gabriel suddenly, ‘I’m sick of my country, sick of it!’”(216) Gabriel is faded up with his motherland, mother tongue. He feels sick of his Irish identity. He has blasé attitude towards his nation. He gets high amount of money from Britain’s news paper *The Daily Express*. So, Britishness affect him very much and he avoiding his own root.

Simmel argues that money is the major reason of blasé attitude. Money and metropolitan people come together. City environment and money make people morally corrupt and spiritually dead and these factors also bring frustration, alienation, betrayal in city life. City dwellers always begin their relation with suspicions. They do not believe easily others and their own people. They look at everything in terms of money and benefits. They doubt others because they are self centred and for own benefits they can cross any level. So, Simmel further states that, “The relationships and affairs of the typical metropolitans usually are so varied and complex that without the strictest punctuality in promises and services the whole structure would break down into an inextricable chaos” (50). Metropolitan people are not honest in their duty and responsibilities. They become too much indifferent so at last this nature break their whole life, relation into an inextricable chaos which cannot be solved in their whole life.

Though, Lenehan and Corney are friends but they do not believe upon each

other. They are partner not of their good friendship but because of their same habits. Both are parasites, vagrants, interest in money and girl but lazy for work. Corney depends on a helpless, slavey girl and Lenehan depends on Corney. Lenehan does not sure whether Corney will success on his task or not, whether that girl gives him something or not and does Corney shares things with him or not. He starts thinking about Corney and his adventures. Narrator describes, “He wondered had Corney managed it successfully... if he asked her yet or if he would leave it to the last. He suffered all the pangs and thrills of his friend’s situations well as those of his pain.”(63) Lenehan worries about his and Corney’s situation. Because if Corney fails in his mission then it also harmful for him. But he not fully confident on his friend and he again thinks, “Would Corney do a thing like that?” (64). He ponders does Corney do as he said or he betrays with him. Similarly, Mrs. Kearney does not allow her daughter to perform in the concert because she has doubt upon the management of concert on the full payment. Novelist describes her behaviors like, “Mrs. Kearney said that she didn’t know anything about Mr. Fitzpatrick. Her daughter had signed a contract for eight guineas and she would have to be paid”(162). She does not try to understand the situation. The Committee members say they will pay her after interval but she does not believe on them. She imagines whether they will pay her or not. So, she says angrily, “She won’t go on. She must get her eight guineas” (164). She demands for money through her daughter’s performance and in city area people do not much responsible for other matter and for own duty. That’s why she doubts on the committee members.

Gabriel and his wife Gretta are those city dwellers who are not honest to each other and do not share feelings clearly. At the last of the story Gabriel suspects on Greeta that she had some relation with Michael Furrey so she does not forget him still

he was dead in present time. Greeta also hides her past days because she does not believe that Gabriel can understand her positively or not.

In the book *Philosophy of Money*, Simmel argues that, “The search for mere stimuli in themselves is the consequence of the increasing blasé attitude through which natural excitement increasingly disappears. This search for stimuli originate in the money economy with the fading of all specific values into a mere mediating value” (259). The main cause of blasé attitude is searching limitation of stimuli or impacts of something on own self. Because of blasé attitude all natural excitement will collapse and man become indifferent towards his internal feelings. Money economy changes simple man to with blasé attitude and it also destroy his or her own existence. It fades the entire specific value into mediating value. People give more value to those things which is popular for short time. This money economy culture compels man to divide into two parts, money and other things (love, friendship, responsibility, nation) and in this division money always win to all. So in city dwellers money plays a vital role for blasé attitude.

People are so much conscious about their own matters by ignoring other desire and necessity. Blasé attitude forces to be indifference which makes people to lose the ability of distinguish things from each other in a proper way. They detach with other and born the feeling of I verses you. Simmel asserts:

The psychological source of the metropolitan blasé attitude is joined by another source which flows from the money economy. The essence of the blasé attitude consists in the blunting of discrimination. This does not mean that the objects are not perceive, as is the case with the half-wid, but rather that the meaning and differing values of things, and thereby the things themselves, are experienced as insubstantial. (51-2)

Simmel argues that metropolitan's psychology joins with external forces that is city environment and money economy. The nature of blasé attitude blunts the ability of discrimination. People experience the things which are happened with them are not real or they cannot respond them properly because of blasé attitude.

In "Counterparts" Mr. Alleyne behaves very rudely to his employee Mr. Farrington but he is very sweet and humble with lady like Mrs. Delacour. He is not able to discriminate what is right or wrong because of his blasé attitude. In story narrator tells, "Mr. Alleyne said to be sweet on her or on her money" (99). Here, he is attracted with her and with her money. Money and girls known for means of entertainment. Where is money there is girl. Mr. Alleyne loses his natural excitement, humble nature and he does not respect woman actually. He respects only money and woman's body. Similarly, Farrington shows his blasé attitude when he meets with his friends in the bar. He attracts with a woman in that bar, she also glances him sometime and show her interest towards her. But when she knows he is penniless she ignores him. Farrington feels helpless in the absence of money. Narrator describes this situation like that, "He watched her leave the room in the hope that she would looked back at him, but he was disappointed. He cursed his want of money and all the round he had stood..." (106). In this situation also money wins everything. Money is the thing which can buy anything including happiness, attraction, friend and girls. And it motive people to be blasé man. Farrington thinks that if he had enough money he could spend time with girls, drinks expensive wine and maintain his reputation.

Money guides people in metropolitan areas and shows path where to walk, gives important to whom, what to do etc. The city environment is full of chaos, maximum people have to survive there. So without money and job it is difficult to adjust there. Corney makes fool a girl and gets gold coin. Because he does not do any

job and spends his leisure time to do such type of things. Similarly, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. Kearney for money use their daughters without caring their interest.

Money, blasé attitude and city dwellers are interrelated. They are unavoidable members of the essay “Modernity and the City”. Its definition is incomplete in the absence of these elements. City dwellers desire for money in addition money brings blasé. Because of money and blasé attitude city dwellers ready to lose other various things. All things examines through the lens of money or own aid. Simmel bespeak about their relationship. He writes:

This is all more the case where more and more objects are encompassed by wealth and their value differences are actually reduced. As long as we are not yet in a position to buy things, they affect with their particular distinctive charms. Yet as soon as we easily acquire them with our money, those charm fade away, not only because we now own and enjoy them, but also because we acquired them by an indifferent method which effaces their specific value. (258)

He tries to explores how one thing or one person slowly lose own value, important and its real aura. When one find anything equal to the money at that time they lose the degree of one’s importance because sometime diamond can be a stone when it is close to one. It becomes meaningless, disrespect and it importance are actually reduced.

Blasé attitude gives important to money and for money city people ready to lose or forget the real beauty and charm of the original one. Gabriel does not care and give important to Greeta because he already gets her. At the last part of the story he feels the value of Greeta and feels envious towards Furey. She tells she is thinking about another man who was very devoted to her. Their discussion is going this way:

Someone you are in love with?’ he asked ironically. It was a

young boy I used to know,' she answered, named Michael Furey...Gabriel was silent. He didn't wish her to think that he was interested in this delicatated boy....I can see him so painly, she said, after a moment. 'Such eyes as he had: big, dark eyes! ...an expression. 'O, then, you are in love with him?' said Gabriel. (250)

After their conversation he suspects upon Greeta may they had an affair so she cannot able to forget him and wanted to go her native town Galway He also realizes that Greeta is closer to her dead friend Michael Furey and far with him then he knows the value of love and feelings. He thinks he can win anything with money and it may medicine to heal any wound. He misbehaves with Lily also and to hide his guilty he gives her money. At last he feels the significant of ownness, otherwise he basically valorizes money, prestige and Britishness. Sometimes closeness makes something insignificant as distance creates importance.

This idea of Simmel is somehow interrelated with the Walter Benjamin's concept 'The loss of aura'. Benjamin also describes that,

We define the aura of the latter as the unique phenomena of a distance, however close may be. If, while resting on a summer afternoon, you follow with your eyes a mountain range on the horizon or a branch which casts its shadow over you, you experience the aura of those mountains, of the branch. (450)

He gives the example of season where people want or miss summer in winter and winter in summer. People do not see and think petty which in front of her/him.

Distance determines the value or aura of something. He clarifies that aura is a unique phenomena which gets its existence in distance not in closeness. From "Two Gallant"

the slave girl has her own aura and virginity when she creates distance from Corney, he gives importance to her. She loses her uniqueness when Corney comes near to her and uses her. The conversation between Corney and Lenehan clears that what is the value of the girl before she is far from one. Lenehan says, "Let's have a look at her, Corney," he said. Corney glanced sideways at his friend, and an unpleasant grin appeared on his face. 'Are you trying to get inside me?' he asked" (58). Both are little bit jealous to each other. She becomes precious for them because she has something to give them, and spending time with her is new experience for them. But when they get gold and after physical satisfaction of Corney they try to avoid her. And Gabriel also suddenly feels Greeta's value because he knows she is not too near with him. He does not give proper attention to Greeta. He takes her love for granted. He thinks he own her through his money, intellectuality and love. Both stories' characters are indifference, lack of emotion and passionless. They give importance to tiny success and ignore real aura of life. For modern people there is no awe and spiritual aspects because everything is judged in terms of money. Anything can be sold and bought in modern time because money is the only solution of every problem and it rules over individual's mind, relation, honesty.

Simmel provides so many reasons and causes of blasé attitude in his essay "Metropolitan and Mental Life", like city environment, busy schedule, money, some external forces etc. He further states:

In the blasé attitude the concentration of men and things stimulate the nervous system of the individual to its highest achievement so that it attains its peak. Through the mere quantitative intensification of the same conditioning factors this achievement is transformed into its opposite and appears in the peculiar adjustment of the blasé attitude.

(52)

Our inner psychology is guided by outer stimuli, so people behave or react anything according to outer condition. Therefore inner and outer life cannot be separated. External life shapes the mind of city dwellers. At last all things are transformed into peculiar adjustment and all qualitative values turned into monetary value. In “Counterparts” Farrington cannot control upon own psychology he does not like himself as a marriage man because the outer environment affects his inner psychology. The narrator describes this situation by telling that, “He promised to get them in behind the scenes and introduced them to some nice girls. O’ Hallaran said that he and Leonard would go but Farrington wouldn’t go because he was a married man” (105). Here this outer environment affects Farrington’s inner psychology. So that he hates his life and his irresponsibility towards own family.

In city area everything changes rapidly, people are busy so they cannot realize and understand the situation, events properly. This is one of the major facts of blasé attitude. He adds more to clear his idea; “The blasé attitude results first from the rapidly changing and closely compressed contrasting stimulations of the nerves” (51). People are busy in their work. Many works and events happen rapidly and they are not sincere towards the actions. They have not enough time to judge the action perfectly. They have to earn money to manage their daily life. It invites antipathy among city people.

All characters of these stories are busy, they have to finish their work in time because time does not wait for anyone. If they do not complete task in right time life does not give them another chance. In “The Boarding House” Mrs. Mooney faces numerous problems throughout her life. These experience makes her indifferent. Narrator describes her situation, “He drank, plundered the till, ran headlong into

debt... By fighting his wife in the presence of customers and by buying bad meat he ruined his business. One night he went for his wife with the cleaver, and she had to sleep in the neighbour's house" (66). Mrs. Mooney is fed up with her husband's behavior, she has to run her family alone, worries about her children's future. In her life she faces so many ups and downs so she could not decide what is right or wrong. She plans Polly's marriage with Mr. Doran who is barely half senior than her and involves in church committee. She sends her to make happy Mr. Doran for her better business and her daughter's marriage life. She gives more priority to money than so called higher thoughts because thoughts cannot run our life. Her husband's irresponsible behavior compels her to be indifferent. Similarly, Farrington has to complete his official work in time but he cannot. So his boss mistreats him and his son is humiliated by him without any wrong deed. He has no time to understand the situation. Within few hours, he is humiliated by his boss, his friends make joke of him, a girl ignores him and he does not find his wife when he reaches at his home. Lots of events occur in some hours. That's why he cannot control his mind and beat his son.

Though, metropolitan people indifferent and blasé attitude shapes their mind but it is their strategy to adopt in the contemporary society. So many things inspire them to be self-centered, individualistic and money minded. Simmel neither exaggerates nor underestimate in the subject of blasé attitude. He just analyses the features of city people. He argues that, "Since such forces of life have grown into the roots and into the crown of the whole of the historical life in which we, in our fleeting existence, as a cell, belong only as a part, it is our task not to complain or condone but only to understand" (60). He says forces like city environment, money bag, blasé attitude saves our existence in metropolitan area. They are the important part of their

life. He only explores his knowledge of city life and its nature. Simmel deals the characteristic of the metropolitan city people and provides so many reason, example to proves own idea. City area where population grow rapidly, events occur so fast, they have to earn money to maintain their status, in this situation to response each and every thing cab be impossible for city people. Therefore, blasé attitude has its own importance for city dwellers. If the characters of the stories are not with blasé attitude, their life will be difficult or they may have to leave city.

According to him blasé attitude is a way of life of metropolitan people. Without this quality, people will not be able to survive there. It is a weapon for them that teaches them to survive and becomes the part of that place. He explores why blasé attitude is needed and what are the reasons behind it:

Punctuality, calculability, exactness are forced upon life by the complexity and extension of metropolitan existence and are not only most intimately connected with its money economy and intellectualistic character. These traits must also color the contents of life and favor the exclusion of those irrational, instinctive, sovereign traits and impulses which aim at determining the mode of life from within instead of receiving the general and precisely schematized from of life from without. (51)

His previous explanation signifies that the external factors shape city people's mind. Their business, "punctuality", "exactness", "matter-of factness" (49) and "calculability" play vital role to make them indifferent. These things make city dweller's life complex to live and understand. These factors become compulsory for their existence. If people's work is not complete on time, it may be great loss for both boss and employee so punctuality is needed. For example Farrington is not punctual

in his work. His boss is so angry with him and threatens him with bad temper. His anger flows like, “You impertinent ruffian!.. I’ll make short work of you! Wait till you see! You’ll apologize to me for your impertinence or you’ll quit the office instanter!” (101). Farrington treated very badly by his boss. His boss uses obscene languages. Punctuality and exactness can save people from misbehave and give some kind of safety in life. Competition rules over the society. So, the metropolitan people should be competitive for their identity. Otherwise, they may be humiliated like Farrington. Factors like factness, exactness, correctness, money economy, intellectuality and time are connected with their life. They become the core things for them. In “A Mother” Mrs. Kearney needs exact money as the committee has vow. She does not want more or less than their promise. She angrily says with the committee’s members that: “My daughter has her contract. She will get four pounds eight into her hand or a foot she won’t put on that platform” (167). Mrs. Kearney does not allow her to perform in concert if she does not get exact eight guineas. Metropolitan people focus on exactitude and correctness. These multiple agents become the requirement of their life. Eight guineas is good amount for Mrs. Kearney’s family. Therefore, she gives more value to money and intellectuality rather than prestige and love in her life. In this respect Simmel’s view clarifies that one should change according to time. If this idea is followed by the people then they are defined as metropolitan people. So, in this sense metropolitan people and blasé attitude look like twins.

City dwellers pursue so many strategies to save their state of being, identity and individuality in metropolitan place. Among them rationality or man of head are significant. Simmel explores, “[T]he Metropolitan type of man which, of course, exists in a thousand individual variants develops an organ protecting him against the threatening currents and discrepancies of his external environment which would

uproot him. He reacts with his head instead of his heart” (48). Metropolitan people have to develop some strategies of indifference nature for their existence. They have critical and cunning mind who think with mind rather than heart. Metropolitan man tries to understand the situation by head not by heart because feelings which comes from heart make people weak, honest and having honesty we cannot cheat other.

Corney looks man of head and has critical mind. He uses many tricks to attract girls and take advantages from them. He confesses with Lenehan that: “I used to take them out, man, on the tram somewhere and ...play at the theatre, or buy them chocolate and sweets or something that way. I used to spend money on them enough” (56). He is a tricky but emotionless person. By different means he traps the innocent girl. He adds, “I’m up to all their little tricks” (57). He judges the situation through the eye of rationality. This is the man who can easily make people fool. Slavey girl is not like Mrs. Mooney who can hit on the heat. This girl does not understand the rationality behind Corney’s love. She is devoted towards him because she thinks he will marry her. Basically Simmel elaborates that blasé people have critical mind who can do anything which is beneficial for them. He asserts, “[T]he enhancement of metropolitan intellectuality also seems originally to stem. Therefore, stupid people who are not intellectually alive in the first place usually are not exactly blasé” (51). The rise of intellectuality protect metropolitan people’s existence. Here, intellectuality refers to rationality, critical thinker and man of the mind. Simmel tries to explain that people who are stupid nonintellectual they are not blasé people. People who think by hearts they cannot fit in the modern society. The slave girl does not have critical mind so they fool her easily. She is not able to save herself. Similarly, for Mrs. Mooney she has to be indifferent to rear and care her family. If she does not talk or force to Mr. Doran to marry with Polly, she will not be able to secure her daughter’s future. He

may leave her after making love with Polly and she will be helpless. Mrs. Mooney can be the good example of city dweller who has critical mind and having indifferent. Basically parents are protective towards their children. But narrator expresses, "Some mothers would be content to patch up such an affair for a sum of money: she had known cases of it. But she would not do so. For her only one reparation could make up for the loss of her daughter's honor marriage" (70). Mrs. Mooney is somehow similar with Corney. She also internalizes the situation critically. Her activities indicate the man of mind rather than of heart. She diplomatically saves her business as well as secure her daughter's future. To survive in metropolitan area people have to develop such type of techniques.

It is right that so many critics criticize Mrs. Kearney over react the situation and become stubborn woman but this reaction is necessary to get her rights and money. Because People like Mr. Holohan, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Beirne are very selfish and insincere about other's situation. Their unexpected actions force her to be rude with them. She needs her daughter's right and her wage. All the committee members misbehave and neglect her request. Mr. Holohan rudely states, "You might behave some sense of decency," (167). He does not analysis his own manner and concern about her behavior. For this answer she speaks out, "Might I, indeed? ... And when I ask when my daughter is going to paid I can't get civil answer" (167). Nobody listens her and her daughter does not receive any satisfactory response from them. Blasé attitude and rudeness is necessary to have in one's life to defend themselves from the self-centered people.

City is place where blasé attitude is located than the village. This is the main place to exchange money, pursue things rapidly, so people are indifferent here. This blasé attitude teaches city dwellers to settle in city and it also leads them towards

freedom and individuality. Blasé people are carefree, they give importance to their personal freedom and individuality. And to preserve their freedom they are entangled in different organizations and institutions. Simmel elaborates, “This reverse with its overtone of hidden aversion appears in turn as the form of the cloak of a more general mental phenomenon of the metropolis: it grants to the individual a kind and amount of personal freedom which has no analogy whatsoever under other conditions” (53).

Blasé attitude gives importance to antipathy relation at the same time freedom is born out of antipathy. It grants people freedom which is the positive aspect of blasé attitude. In “Two Gallants” Corney and Lenehan are carefree young men. They are free from love, emotion who do not care about the slave girl. This thing presents in novel Lenehan says, “Maybe she thinks you’ll marry her”... ‘I told her I was out of a job,’ said Corney. ‘I told her I was in Pim’s’” (54). Their dialogue clears that these boys are guided by blasé attitude and they want to be free men. So, here Corney makes love to that slave for money. Blasé attitude creates dislike towards that girl which gives Corney a sense of freedom. Similarly, in “The Dead” Gabriel also wants to save his freedom so he is involved in British organization as a member of *The Daily Express*. He has some sort of blasé attitude so he does not care about his own nationality. His work in Britain saves his individuality though this creates dislike towards Irish nationality. Narrator expresses that, “It was true that he wrote a literary column every Wednesday in *The Daily Express*, for which he was paid fifteen shillings” (214). His review on British newspaper makes him indifferent towards his Nation. But his indifference gives him money, prestige and it saves his identity and individuality. Therefore, blasé attitude gives city dwellers a kind of freedom, saves individuality which is the neediness of metropolitan people.

Simmel explains in his essay that intellectuality, rationality, man of mind,

money, exactness are the appropriate words to define metropolitan people. These are proper weapons to save own being hood. Simmel asserts, "Intellectuality is thus seen to preserve subjective life against the overwhelming power of metropolitan life, and intellectuality branches out in many directions and is integrated with numerous discrete phenomena" (48-9). Intellectuality and rationality help to save the human's identity and subjectivity in metropolitan city. Without these things we cannot shows our talent and cannot maintain our status in the society. Intellectuality's gives an effect on different sectors from that people feel secure. Gabriel is well educated Irish young man. Because of his intellectuality, he is popular among his native people as well as in Britain. His aunts love and respect him and he is able to establish great image in the society and family. Miss. Kate gives an importance to Gabriel's presence in the party. It can be viewed in the novel where she says, "It's such a relief; said Aunt Kate to Mrs. Conrey' that Gabriel is here. I always feel easier in my when he' here" (207). His intellectuality works here. All people including his aunts wait him and his speech. He quotes some lines from Browning's poem to give an effect that he has deep academic and philosophical knowledge which makes him prestigious man in the party. Furthermore, Simmel, again adds, "One intellectually sophisticated person is indifferent to all genuine individuality" (49). The important features of metropolitan people are education and their profession. These people are comparatively indifferent in nature than uneducated one. Those people who have good knowledge and so called intellectual people can easily handle the situation. Gabriel delivers his speech by promoting Irish culture and hospitality though he is fade up with that in reality. He starts his speech by saying that, "Of one thing at least, I am sure... the tradition of genuine warm-hearted courteous Irish hospitality which our forefather have handed down to us and which we in trust must hand down to our descendants, is still alive

among us” (231-32). These things are uttered to impress the audiences but reality is different than this. He says to Mrs. Ivory that, “I’m sick of my country, sick of it” (216)! That’s why she gives him appropriate title ‘West Briton’ who pretends to be a patriotic but like British nationality. Intellectual people are showy and have critical mind. They are non-reflexive and changeable who can act according to time and situation. Like Gabriel most of the city dwellers follow this type of flasy attitude. They involve in many organization, profession, relation to preserve their state of beinghood.

To sum up in James Joyce *Dubliners* as this paper has argued that blasé attitude and indifferent are applicable in these characters are unavoidable component of life. This idea has been proved by using George Simmel’s concept of money economy, blasé attitude, the *intensification of nervous stimulation* and exactness. It claims that metropolitan city dwellers are self-centered, money oriented, indifference who measure human feeling and other things in term of money and convert them into ‘how-much’. Busy schedule, city environment, intellectuality, money economy are some of the key factors of being blasé. Among them money is one of the prime reason to be a blasé. In metropolitan area, money and city dwellers work together which are inseparable. These factors make people morally corrupt and spiritually dead, they bring frustration, sense of alienation, betrayal among people. Most of the characters from these selected stories are influenced by these features. Therefore, people cannot response properly according to the situation. These features make them indifferent which are not completely wrong. Because indifferent and blasé attitude provide some sort of freedom, liberty and protect city people’s individuality. People who are not indifferent and unwise they can easily lose their being ness. These are the weapons to protect their self-existence in this changing society. Modern city people should

develop these sort of strategies and be clever, blasé and incidental to save their identity.

#### Works Cited

- Abasi, Sara. Mahjoobeh Safikhani, Zeinab Yousefi. "A Postcolonial Study of James Joyce's Counterparts" [www.impactjournals.us](http://www.impactjournals.us)
- Benjamin, Walter. "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction." Ed. Raman Selden. *The theory of Criticism From Plato to the Present A Reader*. New York: Longman Inc. 1988.
- Burstein, Jessica. "A Few Words about Dubuque: Modernism, Sentimentalism, and the Blasé". *American Literary History*. Vol 14. Oxford University Press. No 2 (summer, 2002), pp.277-254. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3054568>.
- Daronkolaef, Esmaeel Hajar. "James Joyces usage of diction in Representation of Irish Society in *Dubliners*: The Analysis of "The Sister" and "The Dead" in Historical Context". *The Journal of International Social Research*. Vol. 5. Issue: 23. 2012
- Joyce, James. *Dubliners*. "Two Gallant", "Counterparts", "The Boarding House", "A Mother" "The Dead". London: Bradford and Dickens. 1914.
- Joyce, James. *Dubliners Text, criticism and Notes*. Ed. Robert Scholes and A. Walton Litz. New York: Penguin Group 1996.

- Kearney, Martin F. "Robert Emmet's Rising of 1803 and Bold Mrs. Kearney: James Joyce's 'A Mother' as Historical Analogue". *Journal of The short Story in English*, 37. Autumn 2001.
- Keener, Hugu. *Dublin's Joyce*. New York: Guildford, Surrey. Columbia University Press, 1987.
- Lecuyer, Michelle Lynn. Dante's Literary Influence in *Dubliners*: James Joyce's Modernist Allegory of Paralysis. [http:// libodr. iastate.edu/ etd](http://libodr.iastate.edu/etd).
- Simmel, George. "The Metropolis and Mental Life". *Classic Essays On The Cult of Cities*. Ed. Richard Sennett. New Jersey. Brandies University. 1950.
- Simmel, George. *The Philosophy of Money*. Ed. David Frisby. Trans. Tom Bottomore and David Frisby. London and New York: Routledge, 2004.
- Waltz, Florence L. Symbolism in Joyce's "Two Gallants". University of Tulsa. [http://www.jstor.org/stable/ 25486484](http://www.jstor.org/stable/25486484).
- Yildiz, Firat. "The Concept of Death in Joyce's Dubliner". <http://wwwsbe.giresun.edu>.