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Exploration of Collective Unconscious in Virginia Woolf's *The Waves*

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Letter of Recommendation

Ms. Nabina Khadka has completed her thesis entitled “Exploration of Collective Unconscious in Virginia Woolf’s *The Waves*” under my supervision. She carried out her thesis from September, 2017 to April, 2018. I hereby recommend her thesis to be submitted to viva voce.

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Letter of Approval

This thesis entitled "Exploration of Collective Unconscious in Virginia Woolf's *The Waves*" submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University by Ms. Nabina Khadka has been approved by the undersigned members of Research Committee.

Members of the Research Committee:

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Abstract

Exploration of Collective Unconscious in Virginia Woolf's *The Waves*

The present research project focuses on the collective unconscious of the characters from the Virginia Woolf's novel The Waves. The exploration of characters' unconscious psyche and behavior is the main focuses of the research. By using archetypal images and symbols Woolf wants to explore the psyche of characters. She represents the life circle of the characters from childhood to adult using the symbol of sun and the rays of sun which falls on waves symbolizes the colorful life of the characters. Further this research explores the dual nature of the characters which is called persona. These archetypal images and symbols are not only used in the novel's characters but it represents the psyche of British people.

Key Terms: Collective unconscious, Archetype, Myth, Symbol, Persona, Anima

Virginia Woolf, a novelist and feminist writer explores the psychological perspective of characters in *The Waves* (1931). This thesis explores *The Waves* in terms of C.G. Jung's theories on the archetypes and the collective unconscious. Archetypes are the main body of collective unconscious. Archetypes store the memories of human ancestry not of individual person but the experiences of the groups. She presents six characters who are also the narrators of this novel and each character shares their feelings through narration. The main theme of this novel is the development of the characters from childhood to old age and experience of individual life and they respond to love, death and growing old age as a whole in their life. These six characters performed on the stage of life, revealing their fears, desires and ambitions of British people and society. These characters are one of medium to show the sorrowful and stressful conditions of British history and society after the First World War. Virginia Woolf was one of the great literary figure of the twentieth century. Through the novel, *The Waves* Woolf breaks the traditional structure and plot of English novel. She is also a modern writer who avoids conventional structure of novel in order to pursue the fleeting impression within a net of language and imagery. Instead of narrating her characters actions, Woolf enters into their minds and reports their thoughts and perception. Therefore, these characters' behavior and psyche represent the life of British people.

This novel starts with the individual narration of each characters, Bernard, Neville, Louis, Jinny, Susan and Rhoda who are childhood friends and separated when their school's life has ended. The novel follows them across nine parallel episodes from childhood to middle age within their individual monologue of three males and three females. Bernard is friendly, romantic and imaginative, writes love letters in the style of Byron and later he marries and has got a son. He is presented as

a chain who holds the group of friends together. Neville is presented as a portrait of homosexual character because of his attraction towards Percival. He is refined, intellectual and upper class with a deep appreciation of beauty. He is also a great and the most successful artist in the novel. Louis is embarrassed as a child by his Australian accent and by his poorer background. Later he rises in the company and become a successful businessman. Susan dedicates herself to the natural and earthy animal physicality of her being. Jinny is a beautiful, upper class who leads the life of a glamorous socialite. Rhoda is mystical, her fractured identity constantly diffusing, like that of the nymph or shadow with which she is often compared. Among these characters there is one sub-character whose name is Percival, a friend of each main character. He is an idealized figure for the other characters and they express their deeply sympathy to his death, through in different ways. Bernard sums up the novel and tries to give a sense of the texture of his life. Bernard discusses the others and how things have turned out for them and also including the fact that Rhoda's suicide. In the end, Bernard sees his life as an attempt to use language to fight against death, and he sees how the others have, in their individual ways, been part of the same struggle. Bernard vows to keep fighting until the end. This story tries to suggest those human psyches are guided by archetypes and collective unconscious.

Woolf tries to explore an individual and collective identity of the characters and observation the emotions from young to middle age through the help of collective unconscious and archetypes. In the novel, she mentions ages and places are changing according to time but memories which spend together are not changed. Those past memories are one of supportive factors to live which are memorable. Those small and small memorable moments are special to make happy for every people. The human psyche exist a number of formless structures that serve as unconscious psychological

that comprise the human body. Jung compares the archetypes of the psyche to the organ system of the physical body, which motivates and influences all conscious thought and experience. Jung's conception of archetypes is closely tied in to his theory of collective unconscious. Archetypes to be experienced by an individual conscious mind and it must manifest itself through the form of a symbol. The concept of individuality, self-identity and collective identity of characters are included in the novel which reflects the mentality of British people when they become victims from First World War. The characters are the representative of British citizens who live their life with anxieties and crisis after the world war.

Although characters of this novel have their own behaviors like, Bernard's talkative behavior and obsession with language; Neville's desire for order and beauty; Louis' insecurity and ambition to be a poet; Jinny's physicality; Susan's intensity and attachment to nature; and Rhoda's dreamlike abstraction from ordinary life, but also these characters perform the life style and psyche of British people through narration. Psychology of the characters are guided by post-war situation and traumatic experience of their friend's death show the consequences of world war, situation of British history and condition of British people. Though, these characters are living their own life but somewhere unconsciously they want to be represent life of British people. Frequent remembrances of past experience with friends show their desire for togetherness.

Numerous critics have examined Virginia Woolf's novel *The Waves* from different perspective. This study will focus on the exploration of archetypes and collective unconscious. Woolf's six characters are influenced from the strong bond of friendship. The archetypes of collective unconscious influence conscious human experience in every way conceivable. Jung believes virtually all thought, feeling,

emotional significance and intellectual meaning to be tied up inexorably in unconscious archetypal influences. This is not only the representation of the archetypes and collective unconscious but many critics study in different ways and put their own views, such as: Stream of consciousness, experimental fiction, psychoanalysis, masculinity etc. Virginia Woolf expresses her ideas in *The Waves* through the use of experimental features. Nicola Bradbury writes in his review of the novel, “*The Waves*, in which Virginia Woolf conceived of language as the vehicle for charting the place where individual personalities met and for investigating the degree to which life itself could be measured by the expression of human consciousness” (290). Bradbury explores that Woolf used a rhythmic language to express the life with the cycle of nature and passage of time. The characters developed from childhood to maturity where their individual personalities measured the expression of human consciousness.

On the other hand, the author Laurie F. Leach indicates that “*The Waves* appears to be as much a novel about individuality and solitude, as about friendship” (56). He mentions that, the story is about individuality because each character deals with their own perspective and their relation towards their friends. These six characters show their friendship, love, life and death in their individual perspective. In the review of *The Waves* Louis Kronenberger writes:

Mrs. Woolf has not only passed up superficial reality; she has also passed up psychological reality. She is not really concerned in *The Waves* with people, she hardly concerns herself in the prosaic sense with humanity... In spirit, in language, in effect *The Waves* is not a poetic novel but a poem, a kind of symphonic poem with themes and thematic development, in prose... They are not six people but six imagist poets, six facets of the imagist poet that Mrs. Woolf is

herself. This prose, this imagery is not in the other words a medium. (3)

He mentions that Woolf is not only concerned in characters but also with symbols of life and changing season of life. Somehow he tries to explain that her six characters are not only ordinary people but as an imagist poet like Woolf.

As Panthea Reid Broughton mentions “*The Waves* is the development of narrative” (328). In the novel Woolf tries to show the new form of narrative where six narrators narrated their own story in *The Waves*. The style is different from conventional narrative. Bernard is an omniscient narrative in this novel because the novel is start and sum up by him. Mostly Bernard narrated the story and share his point of view. As the reviewer, Susanna Rich mentions that,

The Waves can be read as making formal allusions to *De Rerum Natura*. *De Rerum Natura*- poem/treatise hybrid, just as *The Waves* is a poem/drama/prose hybrid - was written in six books of dactylic hexameters, the poetic form of Greek elegy, which can be read as a formal influence on Woolf's choice of six characters in this elegiac novel. (255)

Rich tries to combine these two literary works as same category because Woolf also represent her work as poetic form as Roman poets represent his work, *De Rerum Natura*. The reviewer tries to show that in some case Woolf is influenced by Greek elegy and taken the six characters as the poet taken as six books of dactylic.

Likewise another writer, Chole Taylor represents, “This dark view of women's options should be and has been problematized, however the aim of the current essay is more limited on exploring the manner in which Kristevia's theoretical framework functions to explain the themes of women's troubled relations to languages and the maternal in Woolf's *The Waves*” (61). She explores the language of women are trouble and the strong languages are used by male characters mostly Bernard. The

three female characters have not raised their voices. In the novel, women's options should be problematized. In the research paper of Philippe Cygan mentions:

Patricia Laurence, in her reading of *The Waves*, is interested in 'blank spaces (emotional, bodily, textual, thematic, and structural)', which she links with both silence and rhythm.... According to Laurence, Woolf's style is characterized by 'punctuation, metaphors, and rhythms of silence', and such silence or 'blankness is often a metaphor for hidden or secret aspects of life and culture. (117)

The writer tries to say that *The Waves* is also explores the issue of blank spaces, metaphor and rhythms of silence. Woolf tries to show her rhythmic language to express the feeling of the characters. In some places she used the poetic language and some characters want to become poet.

Many writers and critics explore their view upon *The Waves*, in their view about different issues but this research is departure from them. The researcher mentions some issues raises from some critiques but this paper mainly focus on exploration of archetypes and collective unconscious in this novel. This is different from other research on Woolf's novel *The Waves*.

Virginia Woolf's *The Waves* is analysis on the basis of Archetypes and Collective Unconscious by applying theoretical tools of Carl Gustav Jung's *The Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious*. The word 'Collective Unconscious' is coined by Carl Gustav Jung, in his essay "The Structure of the Unconscious" on 1916 and he delivered a lecture, 'The Concept of the Collective Unconscious' to the Abemethian society at St. Bartholomew's hospital in London, on October 19, 1936. The collective unconscious shared the same feeling among the others but personal unconscious share only the individual feeling. Therefore, the notion of collective

unconscious is distinguished between Freudian notions of unconscious. Because Freud mentions personal unconscious filled with sexual fantasies and repressed desire and images whereas Jung mentions collective unconscious encompassing the soul of humanity at large. In other hand, the contents of collective unconscious are known as archetypes. The main foundation of Carl G. Jung's theory of collective unconscious is archetypes. Jung mentions that, "There are as many archetypes as there are typical situations in life" (*Archetypes* 48). So that we find different types of archetypes which apply in our life by consciously or unconsciously. Archetypes are divided into many types such as; anima, animus, shadow, persona and self, mother, father, hero, wise man and trickster etc. In the view of Jung, archetype is a universal pattern of thought which present in an individual's unconscious and inherited from the past collective experience of humanity. On other hand Jung's conception of archetypes is closely tied into his theory of collective unconscious. He writes that:

A second psyche system of a collective, universal and impersonal nature which is identical in all individuals. This collective unconscious does not develop individually but is inherited. It consists of pre-existent forms, the archetypes, which can only become conscious secondarily and which give definite form to certain psychic contents. (*Archetypes* 43)

He tries to explain, collective unconscious is not an individual experiences but it is a group experiences when many people gather together to share one common emotion, the total psyche emerging from the group is below the level of the individual psyche. The collective unconscious is the forgotten and repressed memories which are shared by numerous individuals.

Jung mentions that archetype is the basic foundation of collective unconscious which holds that all people have a common substrate in their psyche structure.

Therefore archetypes are universal images that can be discovered in cultural manifestations of different societies. Jung mentions that, “The archetype is essentially an unconscious content that is altered by becoming conscious and by being perceived, and it takes its color from the individual consciousness in which it happens to appear” (*Archetypes* 5). Therefore speech, behavior, emotional reactions and dreams are elements through which archetypes are expressed. According to Jung, archetypes are the patterns of images and recurring symbols and myths that appear in different forms in all cultures. There are many types of archetypes among them anima and persona are explain here. The persona archetypes allows people to adapt to the world around them and fit on with the society in which they live and the other anima is the feminine qualities lies in the male psyche.

Persona is also known as a mask because people always play two roles in the society. Therefore persona is a result of social adaption that plays an important role to dealing with peers. Jung explains about persona on his book, *The Archetypes and The Collectives Unconscious*:

Persona which is the individual's system of adaptation to, or the manner he assumes in dealing with, the world. Every calling of profession, for example, has its own characteristic persona. It is easy to study these things nowadays, when the photographs of public personalities so frequently appear in the press. A certain kind of behavior is forced on them by the world, and professional people endeavor to come up to these expectations. Only, the danger is that they become identical with their personas - the professor with his text-book, the tenor with his voice. Then the damage is done; henceforth he lives exclusively against the background of his own biography. For by that time it is written: ". . . then he went to such and such a place and said this or that", etc. .

. . One could say, with a little exaggeration, that the persona is that which in reality one is not, but which oneself as well as others think one is. (122-23)

Persona is the individual manner of the person which he adapted to deal with the world. It is a kind of behavior that individual hide one personality and shows another to the world. This kind of role is mostly played by professional people because they live against the back ground of their biography. The persona is one who is not in reality as others think. Persona created a new identity for people which is unknown by others.

Percival seems as a persona of archetypes. Percival wears the mask of imperialist values binding the group together and the social institutions. He is not represented as a personal friendship but also linked to the entire set of literary and political systems. He connects with the assuming command of British Empire and superiority. Percival went to India means the British Empire tries to rule over India. He is also taken as social order and as the center of the group. By studying *The Waves* characters, they are variously socialized into emotional bondage to Percival and his value system. Somehow Bernard is also guided by these persona archetypes because sometimes he wears the mask of poet as Byron. He wants to become like a poet Byron and writes poems and letters in his style. "I was Byron, and the tree was Byron's tree, lachrymose, down-showering, lamenting" (46). Again he says that, "I am Bernard; I am Byron; I am this, that and the other" (49). Bernard thinks himself that he is a great poet and he tries to write poems and letters. But he does not get any success to fulfill his dream. He only tries to show the world as he is a great poet like Byron but in reality he cannot write any literary works. His mind was filled by the name of Byron so, he saw everything as Byron. He wears the mask of poet Byron and feels as a great poet. Therefore Bernard and Percival are represented as the persona archetype in this

research.

Anima is another archetypes which is a feminine images in male psyche. The anima represents the true self rather than images we present to other and serves as the primary source of communication with the collective unconscious. Anima represents the feminine aspect in men's psyche. According to Jung, "The anima is a factor of the utmost importance in the psychology of man wherever emotions and affects are at work" (*Archetypes* 70). Anima enters in the psyche of man and their psychological behavior and emotions become feminine. The anima archetype rules over the relationship between men and women. We find some qualities of anima archetype in Neville's Psyche and behavior because he is male but behave like a female. He shows the feminine qualities and behavior. He has fallen in love with Percival. Percival has become the focus of Neville's desire for beauty and perfection. The archetype guided the psyche of Neville because he loves to Percival and write love letters. He mourns on the death of Percival. In every society, males are taken as strong and bold characters but Neville has opposite behavior. He has feminine behavior such as love towards male, mourning like a female and writes love letters to male instead of female. When he saw Percival at first time, he loved to Percival and attracted towards his beauty. He always search a chance to express his love and feelings to Percival. Here Neville says, "I shall send him poems and he will perhaps reply with a picture postcard. But it is for that I love him. I shall propose meeting under a clock, by some cross; and shall wait, and he will not come. It is for that that I love him" (32). Here, Neville explains his love, feeling and emotions towards Percival. Somehow, Neville's heart is like female's heart where lots of feelings are store towards Percival. He loves him very much like a male lover loves his female beloved. His collectives unconscious repressed the feminine behavior and feeling for Percival.

The novel basically focuses on the development of the characters from childhood to old age and experiences of individual's life and how they respond to love, death and growing old age as a whole in their life. In every section of the novel they explain about their past memories including their thoughts feeling and impression. Among these six characters Bernard is presented as powerful and important narrator by Woolf because he begins and concludes the story. Bernard says, "I must tell you a story and there are so many and so many- stories of childhood stories of school, love, marriage, death and so on" (135). His dialogue presents that there are many entertaining and emotional stories about their life. The stories of childhood, school, about love, marriage and death. These events are store in the psyche of human beings. Bernard is one representative character of British people and shared his feeling among all not as individual. It is the stories and feelings of all people who recall their past memories. Memories should be joyful or sorrowful. Bernard and his friends faced the death of their best friend, Percival. It is not only the incident which faced by these six characters but it is the heart touching stories of British people and other people who lost their special person or relatives during the world war. If one person feeling and emotions becomes a common to all human beings which is the product of ancestral experience known as collective unconscious. As Jung explains:

`I call it the personal unconscious. But this personal unconscious rest upon a deeper `layer, which does not derive from personal experience and is not a personal acquisition but is inborn. This deeper layer I have chosen the term "collective" because this part of the unconscious is not individual but universal; in contrast to the personal psyche, it has contents and modes of behavior that are more or less the same everywhere and in all individuals.

(*Archetypes* 3-4)

According to Jung, when all people thought beyond the individual feeling and feel same kind of attachment which should be consciously or unconsciously. Where the personal sentiment becomes group sentiment and that group has connected as same behavior and feeling. Their personal nature becomes collective nature so; the distance does not become matter to explain similar attachment. Unconscious part of psyche should store our feeling when we are attaching towards our friends or other people. In the novel also the characters are depart from their group and live individual life but they all feel similar emotional attachment wherever they live. "I am not one and simple, but complex and many" (42). Bernard feels that, he has not a single and simple person because unconsciously the past memories should remain in his psyche which he spend together therefore he feels that other friends are also alive in some parts of his body. If he is a body, his other friends are his soul so, it becomes complex and many. Somehow, he thought that he has one body of many souls which is not individual. Life is complex when we survive beyond personal life. Collective unconscious is the common set of ideas, feeling, images and symbols that these friends received from the past. Therefore, Bernard feeling towards his friends and the feeling of British people for their relatives and friends are explain as same.

The concept of the collective unconscious is important for mythology because it does not only influence the myth making process of all cultures everywhere but also explains our immediate recognition and identification with certain themes and figure of myth. Jung explains the human need for myth and mythmaking in terms of those mental processes involving the archetypes and the collective unconscious. Jung explains, "Unconscious gives us the reason why man has thought of everything expected the psyche in his attempts to explain myths" (*Archetypes* 7). It exactly shows

up the existence of mythical figure which is closely related to Jung's archetypes. It is the expression of a part of the human psyche. On the other hand archetypes flourished in interpretations of myth. Myths have lots of similarities, no matter what culture or time of period they come from and these similarities can easily be described in a manner approaching that of the archetypes. Myths help us to make sense of things and deal with the psychological processes and structures that are inherent in our being as humans. Our psyche realizes our need and will try to find or create new myth. In the novel, Woolf using the notion of myth to create Percival is at the center to represent the mythical figure who is worshipped at a pagan level. Pagan means a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religious. Neville feels that Percival is one of the angel who was sent by Christ. He sees the figure of Christ in Percival. "He sees nothing; he hears nothing. He is remote from us all in a pagan universe" (19). Here, Neville becomes like a paralyzed and when he sees Percival he thinks that Percival as a god taken him in a new world where he is controlled by the remote of Percival in that holy world. Many central themes, situations and characters derives from basic structure of the human psyche which share over the world through the mythologies. The title of the book, *The Waves*, suggests the characters' mythic relationship to the "womb of the mother-goddess," with which the sea is often associated. The mother-goddess becomes the source of regeneration. The image of the waves suggests a world created not in the way of an act at the beginning of time, but continuously, forever, as the ground of all existence; for there never was a beginning of time, there will never be an end, the creative moment is now, as Bernard continuously recognizes, and which Woolf suggests with her dominant imagery of the waves and the movement of the sun which includes in the italicized passages. Bernard says, "The willow tree grew by the river" (141). This sentence Bernard explains that

the willow tree lies by the river is a symbolic element of performance. The water of river flows every day but the tree stand there. That presents the mythological values store as constant in the psyche unconsciously but other memories should come and goes like the flow of water. Here a tree is a symbolic of permanence has mythical overtones. The tree is one of the best elements which are used in myths and in religions. In Christianity, tree has mythological value where Yahweh's tree is one of a tree of knowledge in the Eden garden. The trees are also used in Buddhist and Hindu myth because Lord Buddha gets knowledge and do meditation under the tree and Hindu also worshipped a Peepal tree as a god. Therefore, willow tree adds a deeply mythic significance to Bernard's symbolic of willow tree. As Jung mentions, "Myth, on the contrary, have a vital meaning. Not merely do they represent, they are the psychic life of the primitive tribe, which immediately falls to pieces and decays when it loses its mythological heritages, like a man who has lost his soul" (Archetypes 154). Myths are closely related to the human and their psyche because it depends on the people's life and their tribe. The meaning of myths has different in each tribe and culture. Myth is like a soul of body part for the tribe. So, myth is the reflections and products of human psyche.

Each person has an unconscious part of it very personal indeed and part of it is the same for all human beings. This part is the collective unconscious, where the archetypes are stored. Jung mentions that archetypes are shared by all and not just people of one culture or one time period. For example, common feeling about life, death, love, sadness, happiness etc. is shared by all peoples in different culture or time. We all share a collective unconscious or subconscious mental records of all common human experiences. *The Waves* is the best example of this issue because people cannot live as individual. If we are emotionally attached with each other, may

be our body becomes separated but we cannot disconnect our relationship. The collective unconscious reminds our past memories in our psyche which we spend together. Louis says, "Some will do this, other that. Some will not meet again, Neville, Bernard and I shall not meet here again. Life will divide us. But we have formed certain ties" (31). Louis believes that time has changed and they have no time to meet with their friends again because their life will divide them. But he says certain formed ties them, it means the hope to become together is still on his mind. It is the effects of collective unconscious. Because the collective unconscious give pressure to remind the past. In the context of the British history, the pressure of the past make them together to their relatives or love ones. They have shared same perspective to become together. Therefore, the hope to be reunited becomes success for them. Jung mentions,

I must emphasize yet again that the concept of the collective unconscious is neither a speculative nor a philosophical but an empirical matter. The question is simply this: are there or are there not unconscious, universal forms of this kind? If they exist, then there is a region of psyche which one can call the collective unconscious. (*Archetypes* 44)

Jung believes that collective unconscious is an empirical matter, because it exists in our psyche as a collective form of past experiences which is common to all. When our unconscious memory makes powerful effect for a group of primordial images shaped by the experiences and expressed in groups, therefore collective unconscious is neither a speculative nor a philosophical.

When people go far from their families or friends then their past memories hunt them. In this text also the memories help them to realize their bond of friendship and try to connect together. Unconsciously they faced many difficulties and they are

not happy as much as they deserve because there is the lack of friends and friendship.

Bernard says:

But here and now we are together. We have come together, at a particular time, to this particular spot. We are drawn into this communion by some deep, some common emotion. Shall we call it, conveniently, “love”? Shall we say “love of Percival”, because Percival is going to India? No that is too small, too particular a name. We cannot attach the width and spread of our feeling to so small a mark. We have come together. (70)

These characters’ wish came true because these friends meet together at particular time and spot. Again they came from different places to meet each other. They share their common emotions and love towards their common friend Percival, who is going to India. They become very happy when they meet but suddenly separated with Percival makes them sad. They express their same behavior, attitudes, beliefs and feeling through the help of collective unconscious. Unknowingly these six friends express their emotions and love as individually for Percival but their feeling gives same sense as Jung suggests in his theory. Collective unconscious develops because of people’s collective experiences and their thoughts. They meet together, Louis says:

When the breeze parted the clouds and they formed again, who makes us aware that these attempts to say, “I am this, I am that”, which we make, coming together like separated parts of one body and soul, are false.

Something has been left out from fear. Something has been altered, from vanity. We have tried to accentuate differences. From then desire to be separate we have laid stress upon our faults, and what is particular to us. (76)

Here the narrator brings the example of clouds which is parted by the breeze but they cannot become parted for long time. They come to unite and formed again. This

natural process helps to aware them to become united. The main cause to part the clouds is breeze and the cause to be separated these friends are their social life and personal problems. The desire of being together becomes successful like the parted and formed clouds. These is not the unconscious psyche of these characters but all people who are separated from their loves ones somehow feels the same pain and suffer in their mind.

Symbols are one most important part of archetypes, which is a form of communication from an unconscious. A symbol has not a fixed meaning but rather points to a greater reality that can never be totally understood because it transcends the meaning. The symbols are also a primordial ground of the psyche of archetypes which form the universal foundation in every human psyche. There are many types of symbols in Jungian archetypes. Such as, circle sea, water, stone, ring, tree, willow, sun, animals etc. In *Man and his Symbols*, Jung includes, “This is one reason why all religions employ symbolic language or images. But this conscious use of symbols is only one aspects of a psychological fact of great importance. Man also produces symbols unconsciously and spontaneously in the form of dreams” (21). Here, he suggests that languages and images are also used as symbols. Sometimes people’s unconscious mind produce symbols as a dream. In the novel, we explore some symbolic elements which is related as archetypes. Circle is known as a type of a symbol which includes in archetypes. The circle symbolizes the self, completeness or the whole and unity. The circle has no beginning or end. It is about inclusiveness. Louis said that, “The circle is unbroken; the harmony complete. Here is the central rhythm; here the common mainspring. I watch it expand, contract and then expand again” (52). Again, sometime latter Jinny mentions the word circle through her monologue and said that, “I can imagine nothing beyond the circle cast by my body.

My body goes before me, like a lantern down a dark lane, bringing one thing after another out of darkness into a ring of light. I dazzle you; I make you believe that this is all” (71). Here Woolf represents the word circle which is a symbolic element of archetypes of Jungian notion. Jung explains, that circle expresses the totality of the psyche in all its aspects including the relationship between man and nature. The symbol of circle appears as worship of sun, modern religious, mandalas of the orient, myths of all places and always pointing to the important aspect of life. The circle represents the wholeness and purity of the spiritual world in western and eastern mythology.

The sea is another symbol used in the novel, which defines undifferentiated primal state, the absolute, mother earth and the origins of life. Here, the wave in the sea symbolizes the moments of life and also a symbol of uncertain life and cultural transition. Life is full of ups and downs and everyone will have happiness and sadness and will experience of sickness, oldness, departure and death. Everything can happen suddenly and we cannot tell what will happen in the next minute. The six friends are changing. They grew from children to adults and then advance to the death. In other hand the wave takes on different colors according to the sunlight which symbolizes the colorful life. The moments of sun symbolizes the childhood, youth, adult and old age of these particular stage in one’s life are represented like waves rise and fall, forward and backward of fluxing all the time period. Percival also symbolizes as an inherited set of beliefs, values and images shared among a distinct race of people. Percival is represented as an embodiment of western ideals and British imperialism. He is an archetypal figure of a gather sense of westerner strength and nobility and ideal of westerner, who personifies both the idyllic past and hopeful future of British imperial strength. He is at the center of the notions of empire and a power who

support and promote imperialism. The other symbols used in the novel are tree, ring, and willow etc. where the meaning of tree is dynamic and regeneration. Rings gives completion, wholeness, continuity and union of opposites and the word willow refers, grief, lost love and death as Jung's notion of symbols.

Jung provides the vehicle by Woolf's characters to express not only individual concern for their own futures, but collective concerns for the future of British Empire and all of the western civilization. Neville said, "He is Dead" (84), again he said, "All is over. The lights of the world have gone out" (84). Here, Neville mourns on the death of Percival not only as an individual but he represents the western civilization. Percival is hopes for British Empire, when he died in India all people feel nervous and they thought the ling of the world have gone and all happiness is over. Because Percival is one of the ideal figure and hope for them. The archetypes of the collective unconscious influence conscious human experience in every way. Jung shares his view, "A group experience takes place on a lower level of consciousness than the experience of an individual. This is due to the fact that, when many people gather together to share one common emotion, the total psyche emerging from the group is below the level of the individual psyche" (*Archetypes* 125). He expresses, in collective unconscious people share one common emotions when they get together. Individual psyche is repressed when total psyche emerging on the group.

Percival has dead (he died in Egypt; he died in Greece; all deaths are one death). Susan has children; Neville mounts rapidly to the conspicuous heights. Life passes. The clouds change perpetually over our houses. I do this, do that, and again do this and then that. Meeting and parting, we assemble different forms, make different patterns. (94-95)

Louis recollects his past memory, how their best friend, Percival died and separated

from them for forever. He thinks about Susan and Neville. How their life passed and their friendship become in different forms and patterns because of meeting and parting of their life. People should change according to place and behavior but the memory which lies on mind should not change. It should remain in our psyche as consciously or unconsciously. These death, meeting, parting and changing circumstances of life are not only the conditions of these characters but they represent all the people of the world, who suffer from these conditions in their daily life. Woolf's six characters are not strictly individual's voices but facets of a larger and shared consciousness similar in nature to the collective unconscious described by Carl Jung.

Self is archetype of wholeness and the regulating center of psyche. Self includes both the conscious and unconscious aspects of the psyche. It is an archetype that represents the conscious and unconscious of an individual. Jung presents self as a circle, square or mandala. The ego makes the center of consciousness but self lies at the center of personality. The entire circle makes up the Self, where the small dot in the middle represents the ego. For Jung Self is symbolized by the circle. Many dream images are representing the Self because it is the central part of human psyche. In the novel, Bernard represents the self. Bernard recognizes the danger of the separate personality while seeking the solitude necessary for true selfhood. He must have others for his self to exist. "We use our friends to measure our own stature" (49). His life presents dialectic between having many selves and having one self. The Self connects to the world through language. The circular imagery as symbols of the self, which express the totality of the psyche. Woolf's interest in the circle as a symbol in many of her writings suggests both her androgynous leaning and her need to unify the temporal and personal world of the ego with the non-personal timeless world.

Modern technologies and metropolitan life make people alone but unconsciously they are irritated with their modern life and behavior. The experience of their ancestor and their cultural behavior connected with each other. The past memories are repressed and feel the importance of ancestor. In every societies people become modern and ignore the villages or ancestral place and nature but their past memories hunt them to feel. They go to zoo, park and traditional hotel to experience the nature in the city or metropolitan societies. Because of the collective unconscious they want to share same kinds of feeling which ancestor experienced in past. As Jung mentions on his book, *Man and His Symbols*:

When a person tries to obey the unconscious, he will often, as we have seen, be unable to do just as he pleases. But equally he will often be unable to do what other people want him to do. It often happens, for instance, that he must separate from his group—from his family, his partner, or other personal connections—in order to find himself. That is why it is sometimes said that attending to the unconscious makes people antisocial and egocentric. As a rule this is not true, for there is a little-known factor that enters into this attitude; the collective (or, we could even say, social) aspect of the self. (219)

People are separated from his group, family and other personal connection when they are guided by collective unconscious but they have feeling of collective. Each person exists, not only a personal reservoir of unique individual experiences, but also a collective universal system of inherited cognitive remnants identical in all individuals. Every person tries to obey the unconscious because his/her past memories hunted them and personal feeling become collective attitude. Susan mentions, “I will not send my children to school nor spend a night all my life in London” (33). Here Susan realizes the agony of separation therefore her unconscious psyche does not want same

pain should happen towards her children. It is also happen towards the British people because they do not want to separate their family. As Jinny says that, “I have lived my life, I must tell you, all these years, and I am now past thirty, perilously, like a mountain goat leaping from crag to crag; I do not settle long anywhere; I do not attach myself to one person in particular; but you will find that if I raise my arms, some figure at once breaks off and will come” (97). She tries to lived her life but she does not settled anywhere on long time because she is separated from group therefore she does not attached herself to one particular decision. As British people also have same condition because of their fragmented life and sorrowful life style they do not get proper attachment. This is the effects of collective unconscious which store as archetypes.

Hero is an archetype in Jung’s concept. Hero is an expression of our personal and collective unconscious. Heroes are not inborn but they are constructed on human psyche. Hero symbolizes people’s unconscious of self because hero faced all kind of situation and fight for justice. Hero is represented as travelers, fighter, Protector and struggle against being bitten or crushed to death. As Jung explains, “Hero’s main feat is to overcome the monster of darkness: it is the long hope for and expected triumph of consciousness over the unconscious” (*Archetypes* 167). Hero is the long hope for and people expected that he gets victory over the demon or critical situation. Hero stories are similar in the societies and heroes express a deep psychological aspect of human existence. Heroes give hope for such things as life after death, relief from suffering and a sense that order rules their lives to people. Hero is an ideal figure of masculine. In the novel, Percival is regard as a hero because everyone follows him. Bernard says that, “Now when he is about to leaves us to go to India, all these trifles comes together. He is a hero” (68). In the view of Bernard, Percival is a hero because

he is represented as British imperialist who went to India for colonized. He is a strong figure for westerner because he is great hope for them. Percival is a hero for western civilization because he represents the powers that support and promote imperialism. Here, Percival's death is like a hero's death because he dies for country and for his citizens. Heroes are also taken as a part of mythology. Heroes are the idealized figure and superman for people because they have courage and capable to face the problems.

To sum up, Virginia Woolf is psychological writer who enters in the mind of characters and express their thought and perception which are remain in their unconscious mind. These perceptions and thoughts are not only in the psyche of the characters but also in the unconscious psyche of the people from the society, who are suffering from fears, love, death, ambitions and separation. These characters are guided by archetypes and their individual life and their feelings towards each other represent the British people. Woolf's characters play the role of vehicle to express not their own individual concern about past and future but collective concern of western civilization. Here, one of the characters, Percival plays main role to represent British power and position who is also guided by archetypes which are the main pillars of collectives unconscious.

By using such archetypal images and symbols, prove that the psyche of characters which represent the British people in the time of war. People's coconscious mind is repressed by unconscious mind which reflects such kind of archetypes. Here, six friends are separated in the childhood and reunited at the adulthood which is the example of British people who are separated in the period of war. Human psyche is guided by many types of archetypes which create myth, symbol, self, hero, anima and persona. These every symbolic imageries are the base of its meaning upon archetypal foundations. Percival represents the symbol of ideal figure of western ideals and

British imperialism and Bernard as masculinity figure. The imagery of sun's movement represents the life circle of people. Bernard and Percival have dual characteristic which shows the archetype of persona where they hide their personal identity. Woolf uses the imagery, symbols and psyche of characters represent the period of war where the British citizen faced problems. Using such types of archetypes in the research examines the conditions of people's unconscious psyche and how they feel and act in their daily life. The activity of these characters reminds the whole society and the British civilization. People cannot live individual life; they need group which is explained in present research. Through the activities of the characters and their thought helps to recognize people's unconscious behavior. The focus is that not only the British people felt like these characters but in the world all people feel same. Unconscious mind always plays the role to create imagery and symbols which we can see in every society. People's personal feeling and unconscious behavior becomes collective attitude in the society. Each thing has not fixed meaning but the meanings are constructed by the culture which is related in the form of archetypal images and symbols.

In the novel, these characters behavior and narration produced the archetypes whereas the images of sun, waves, tree, and ring is related to the archetypal symbols. Likewise, Neville mourns on the death of Percival points the mourning of British civilization and Percival's journey towards India shows the colonize mentality of British people. These archetypal images and symbols show the characters' unconscious mind and the fragmented life of the British people during the war.

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