

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Social Repression of Pleasures in Nicholas Sparks' *A Walk to Remember*

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

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Date: 2011

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Letter of Recommendation

Mr. Shivaji Pokhrel has completed his thesis entitled "Social Repression of Pleasures in Nicholas Sparks' *A Walk to Remember*" under my supervision. He carried out his research from October 2010 to July 2011 A.D. I hereby recommend his thesis be submitted for viva voce.

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Letter of Approval

This thesis entitled "Social Repression of Pleasures in Nicholas Sparks' *A Walk to Remember*" submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University, by Mr. Shivaji Pokhrel has been approved by the undersigned member of the Research Committee.

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Acknowledgements

I would like to express my profound gratitude to Khem Raj Khanal, a lecturer of Central Department of English, for making constant supervision and guiding me with regular inspiration, encouragement and insightful suggestion throughout the study. His vigorous efforts made me present this research work in this form. I am greatly thankful to Dr. Amma Raj Joshi, the Head of the Central Department of English. I would like to extend my sincere acknowledgement to the entire group of Professors, Readers, Lecturers and the Teaching Assistants of the Department for their valued inspiration

I am proudly grateful to my mother Goma Devi Pokhrel and heartily thank my wife Anju, and my family whose regular support and inspirations took me at this stage of writing the dissertation. My sincere thanks also goes to my niece and nephew Rabin and Parmila Pokhrel for creating a sound environment for my dissertation work. I am thankful to Mr. Bhuwan Ansu, Mr. Baburam Bhattarai, Mr. Rabin Pandey, Mr. Balkumar Mahat, and Pasang Sherpa for their unforgettable help.

The publications, research papers, journals, articles, books, case studies and papers which I have consulted as reference text, I am indebted to the authors and publications of respective papers.

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Date: 2011

ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled "**Social Repression of Pleasures in Nicholas Sparks' *A Walk to Remember***" is an attempt to expose how an individual's psychological pursuit of happiness is suppressed by society. The fiction *A Walk to Remember* is analyzed to find out the output of love relation between characters and its effects on characters' mind. Landon and Jamie are the major characters of the novel. Why Landon expresses his suppressed memories at his old age is analyzed by using various aspects of psychoanalysis. It is shown that the social life of an individual is implicitly behavioral and imprisoned in a series of social assumptions. It is concluded that individual's desires and pleasures are repressed by the society. So, individual's psyche is formed in antagonistic relation between his pleasure seeking tendencies and the society that suppresses them.

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Introduction

This research tries to unravel the social repression of the pleasures that the major characters of the novel such Landon and Jamie attempt to pursue. The repression has been explored mainly through the psychoanalytical perspective, which divides human psyche as conscious, unconscious and subconscious. Following Freudian theory that the human beings are guided by the unconscious, I have tried to explore how Landon and Jamie have been controlled by it. In the course of analyzing major characters' behavior, the effect of family conflict, such as Oedipal Complex and Electra complex, on them has been studied. The research attempts to explore the antagonistic relation between Landon and his father and his love towards mother. Similarly, Jamie loves her father very much that is not acceptable for the society. I have tried to show Landon's different situations by using Freudian division of instincts; life force and death force. I have used Freudian division of human instincts in terms of functioning mind: id, ego and superego to show the major characters' mind's functioning. By using sublimation I have shown the cause behind telling his all past memories through narrations. There is the use of repression that helps to show how much repressed things are stored in his mind. This research also talks about how the psychology of the characters is shaped by social norms, normatively, rule and its structure.

In the novel, Landon expresses his unfulfilled desires and wishes through narrations because he wants to be free from these events. His unconscious moves thoroughly in the story of the novel. At the beginning of the novel, Jamie wants Landon to promise her that he would never fall in love with her. Landon accepts it and they would be having practice after school. During the practices, Landon learns a lot about Jamie and her wish list of things she hopes to do in her life, such as getting a tattoo and being in two

places at once. Landon's unconscious part of mind works slowly and gradually. The next afternoon Landon arrives at Jamie's house, hoping that she will still help him with his dialogue. But Jamie slams the door in front of him and tells him about her disappointment. It makes Landon practice the dialogue on his own. During the drama performance, Jamie surprised everyone who is in the play house, including Landon. Her appearance, beauty and voice unconsciously motivated Landon towards her. Jamie who usually appears in an old fashioned style with her old sweater and dress, at the moment has been changed into such an angel with her beautiful dress and make-up, plus her beautiful voice and Landon's id works and he can't control himself. He is so enthralled of Jamie that he kisses her at the end of the show which is not on the script that he is in pleasure seeking principle mood. Starting from that moment, Landon's unconscious mind always tries to find a way to pursue Jamie who always rejects him but she is also trapped by her id.

Meanwhile, Dean, Belinda, Eric and some other friends of Landon make a joke about Jamie. They make a poster of a sexy lady of virgin Marie with Jamie's face and they spread it all over the school. Landon finds it, he gets angry and punches Dean that makes him have a fight with his friends in the lack of rational governing power, then he decides to help Jamie and take her home. He also asks Jamie to have dinner together. And they finally get dinner together. Landon tells Jamie that he wants to go out of Beoufort, but Jamie convinces Landon that she has a faith in him. Days after days, Landon starts to accomplish Jamie's wish lists like being in two places at once and getting a tattoo. He is also naming a star for Jamie, since he knows that Jamie is interested a lot in stars and planets. And his unconscious mind gives the way falling in love with Jamie.

Jamie finally tells Landon that she suffers from leukemia and has stopped responding to treatments. Landon is shocked and getting nothing to do or say, he is fully guided by the death instinct at this moment and he comes to his father, Dr. Carter, and asks him to examine Jamie. Landon's relation with his father has never been good; it is caused by Oedipal Complex. It makes up Landon's relation toward his father. Landon's parents come to express their condolence about what happened to Jamie and apologize about what they have done to Jamie. Landon continues to fulfill the wishes on Jamie's list, such as building her a telescope so she can see a comet that she wished so much to see. Her father, who at first did not approve of him, is helping him out. At last, Landon proposes Jamie to marry with him just like what she wants on her number one wish list. The number one of her wish lists is that she wants to get married in the church when her mother was married. Here, Landon's repressed desires are exposed through sublimation.

Jamie passes away shortly after they get married. And Landon will still be Landon that has a faith which he proves successfully by finishing his college and being accepted into the medical school just like what he wishes to be. Jamie teaches him everything, about love, life and faith. Jamie always has a faith on Landon that he finally reaches what he is dreaming of. Moreover, Landon gets many achievements from Jamie but finally he loses her and he is always suffering from his past, he wants to get rid from these and narrate his past memories at the age of fifty seven.

This novel has been reviewed by many critics from various perspectives. Cristine Cuer talks about the story of the novel. Cuer finds the quality of the excellent writer in Sparks, who touches human hearts.

It has always been a mystery that although love is one of the most spoken and most written words of all times, it is still one of the most unexplained

mystery of a human emotion. How love can bring you happiness and pain at the same time. How love can make you sane and crazy at the same time. How love can change you and how love can make you accept the things you were not used to. (Cuer 3)

Thus it is evident that the novel is aesthetically beautiful presented by Cuer. Cuer finds *A Walk to Remember* as a miraculous and gripping novel. Sparks' novel touches the soul of every people of today's world because such type of mystery is happened in every society. Roger Einne analysis the novel true meaning of life, love makes life successful.

When the wind blows of April, Landon remembers everything about his romance from the past. He remembers Jamie; a daughter of the Baptist's minister, sweet, had tremendously strong faith, not popular at school, cheerful and wanted to get married.

He never imagined that he will be fell in love with Jamie but when Landon left no choice to ask Jamie to be his partner for homecoming dance the twist of fate has made and Landon's life will never be the same again. He never thought that having Jamie at his side was the most special day on his life, he never thought that being with Jamie he will never knew the true meaning of life.

Jamie thought him everything, especially when it comes to LOVE. Jamie changed him from dreamless boy to success man. Jamie made him believed that LOVE is forever, it's like a wind you can't see it but you can feel it.

(Roger 1)

The above evident blends the issue love and life. From the beginning Landon can't get life truly when he fell in love with Jamie he becomes success man. Landon never imagined that he will be fallen in love with Jamie but the twist of fate has made their relation. Jamie

changed his life from that he becomes success man that means love is forever, it's like a wind you can't see it but you can feel it. Another critic Lisa Hemsley talks that this is the novel of tragic romantic story.

This novel starts of with a 57 year old man Landon Carter, turning back the pages of his life to the time when he was 17 years old, in the late 1950s. He speaks of an encounter with this too-good-to-be-true girl, Jamie Sullivan. She is described as a girl who carries the Bible in her bag wherever she goes. Further, she works as a volunteer to help the orphaned kids and rescues forlorn estranged animals from time to time. On the other hand, Landon is a happy-go-lucky son of a Congressman, whose sole activity is hanging out with his gang of cool friends. (Hemsley 5)

Here, the novel is the explanation of true activity of life which is happened in all society. The novel starts from old age to young age of Landon because it is the past story which he recalls. He describes all things which are suppressed in his unconscious mind and wants to free form hang.

The novel *A Walk to Remember* has been reviewed by many critics from multiple perspectives like novel of love, life and hope, novel of miracle, novel of religion etc. some critics talks about plot, character and story but the issue psychoanalysis is yet untouched, the gap which is filled up by the research. Based on the previous review, the writer is interested in analyzing the major character, Landon Carter, who is pleasure seeking character bound by society. The research will be analyzed using Sigmund Freud theory of psychoanalysis.

Approaching literary works in psychoanalytical terms consists of diagnosing the traumatic psychology of the writer, the artist or the character, by treating his or her work as a symptom of sexual frustrations and repressions. Works of art and literature became substitutes for the creator's pathological ideas or effects, which must be elucidated by means of a specific method. In adapting this primarily biographical approach, one inevitably comes up with a repertoire of symbols and themes relating to the creator's life (attachment to the mother, fear of castration, ambivalence towards the father, narcissism, etc.).

The goal of psychoanalysis is to resolve psychological problems, often called disorder or dysfunctions that focus on patterns of behavior that are destructible in some ways. Freud, inventing the new science of mind, vehemently challenged the hitherto internalized rational and compassionate human psyche that is dominant in his actions and behavior. Psychoanalytical concepts such as sibling rivalry, inferiority complexes and defense mechanisms are in such common use while analyzing the human psychology. Tyson reads the idea of Freud in her *Critical Theory Today* as a literary approach, in the following ways:

Psychoanalysis is a critical theoretical approach, it is helpful to understand the behavior of literary characters because literary characters are not real people and therefore do not have psyches that can be analyzed. But it is legitimate to psychoanalyze literary characters as if they are real people. So, it provides the best insight to the author to know the character's psychology. (Tyson 34)

Here, Tyson means that psychoanalytic concepts are not only limited to examining the human psyche rather it explores the literary characters' psychodynamics. Any human production that involves images, that seem to have narration, context, or that relate to the psychology of these who produce or use it in his literary text. However, in Doni B. Thomas' words, psychodynamics refers to, [...]" the aspects of perceptual process by which individual relates to the distal symbolism of the political environment are explored through conjunction of object theory and intensive analysis methodology" (243). It means the psychoanalytic approach as to the internalization of interpersonal relationship, the study of how interpersonal relations determine psychic structures, and how these intrapsychic structures preserve, modify and reactivate past internalized relations with others in the context of present interpersonal relations. Thus, the fundamental focus in the object relations framework is the relationship of the person to his human environment as he perceives experiences or structures it. Hence, the world of objects and political environment indicate the society and it shapes the individual's psychology and habits.

Freudian psychoanalysis divides the human psychology into three categories: conscious, subconscious and unconscious. Conscious is the active driving of mind which human being exercises sincerely and subconscious mind indicates the half consciousness of the mind. These divisions are associated with the structure of mind but his primary focus lies on unconscious layer of the mind. In this context, Freud writes "You cannot always get what you consciously need" (Freud 167). The notion of human beings are motivated, even driven by desires, fears, needs and conflicts of which they are unaware – that is unconscious. Some psychological remarks are to be found in Freud, which allows psychology the right to assume the existence of unconscious mental activity.

Psychoanalytic criticism focuses on such 'cracks' in the text's façade and seeks to bring to light the unconscious desires either of the author, or of the characters that the text presents. It doesn't ignore what the text ostensibly would see about, but its real interest is in the hidden agenda of the language that the text employs. The proposition that the language of a literary work has both a conscious and an unconscious dimension and that the unconscious elements must find way to get past the censorship exercised by conscious dimension. In this sense, Karen Horney in *The neurotic personality of Our Time*, regarding the formation of the unconscious he writes:

When we focus our attention on the actual neurotic difficulties, we recognize that neuroses are generated not only by incidental individual experience but also the specific cultural condition under which we live. In fact, the cultural conditions not only lend weight and colors to the individual experience but also in the last analysis determine their particular forms. (Horney 20)

Here, Horney's lines suggest that, when we realize great import of cultural conditions on neurosis, the biological and physiological conditions which are considered by Freud to be their root, recede into the background. The influence of these latter factors should be considered only based on well-established evidence. It means that individual's psyche and neurotic instincts is the output of his or her culture and society.

The concept of unconscious is one of the hallmarks of psychoanalytic theory, and Freud is the one who first explored the qualities of unconscious life in detail and attributes major importance to them in our daily lives. For Freud, the unconscious is a unfulfilled depository of sexual instincts, especially socially unacceptable ideas, wishes or

desires, traumatic memories and painful emotions put out of mind by the mechanism of psychological expression. In the psychoanalytic view, the unconscious is a force that can only be recognized by its effects- it expresses itself in the symptom.

Hence, unconscious is a regular and inevitable phase in the process of constituting our psychological activity. Every psychological act begins as an unconscious one, and it may either remain so or go on developing into consciousness accordingly whether it meets with resistance or not. An individual's desires and instincts especially sexual urge remain unfulfilled in his whole life. Such incompleteness and suppressed motives construct the neurotic patient. Then, their every activity is guided by suppressed unconscious desires. Conscious, the conception which is present to our consciousness and of which we are aware but unconscious conception is one of which we are not aware. Human psychology and collective unconscious of an individual is the result of social performance.

Freudian psychoanalysis divides human instincts into three layers, in terms of functioning of mind: id, ego and superego. Freud introduced it as an important aspect, the structure of human personality in the psychoanalytical theory. The character of an individual is shaped and analyzed because of the interaction of these three key subsystems. He studies the relationship between id, ego and superego as well as their collective relation to the conscious and the unconscious. Freud argues that id is primarily biologically or naturally conditioned, the ego primarily conditioned by the physical environment, but the superego is primarily sociologically or culturally conditioned. Thus, tripartite personality structure: superego, ego and id are representative of social, psychological and biological constitution respectively.

The id is a reservoir of unconscious wishes and drives. It is lawless, asocial and amoral. Its function is to gratify our instincts for pleasure without regard for social

conventions, legal ethics or moral restraint. It can be taken as irrational and selfish part of human psyche, and it is connected only with the immediate gratification. It has no concern with logic, morality and social manner. Freud explains it, in his *The Essentials*, and writes:

It is obscure inaccessible part of our personality, as a chaos, a cauldron of soothing excitement, no organization and no unified will, inborn part of unconscious mind that uses the primary process to satisfy its needs, only an impulsion to satisfaction for the instinctual needs, in accordance with pleasure principle (Freud 129).

According to Freud, the id functions to fulfill the primordial life principle, which considers being the pleasure principle. It is the representation of primary mode of thinking. It manifests itself in dreams, jumble of thoughts and intoxication. Tyson asserts Freudian ideas, in the following ways: “The id is devoted solely to their gratification of prohibited desires of all kinds – desire for power, for sex, for amusement, for food – without an eye to consequences” (Tyson 25). Here, Tyson means that the id consists largely of those desires regulated or forbidden by social convention. Id is the depository of the innate instinctual drives and in it even the contradictory conflicting impulses coexist. If in bridled, the id would always seek instant satisfaction of primitive irrational and pleasure seeking impulses. It is seen at the early stage of personality development but it becomes dominant in adult personality structure of normal people.

The ego is the rational governing agent of the psyche. In other words, it is our ordinary social self that thinks, decides, feels and has a reasoning power. It contains all the worldly functions and makes them realistic and rational as possible. It creates a balance between inner demands and other reality. Ego, for Freud, meant the conscious

self created by the dynamic tension and interaction between the id and the superego. Thus, it is regarded as the executive of personality which reconciles their conflicting demands with reality. Freud says, "The ego is rational governing agent of psyche. It regulates the instinctual drives of id, so that, they may be released in non-destructive patterns" (Freud 130). Here, Freud means ego is an executive director of personality whose functions are of perception, conscious thought, memory, learning, choice, action and so on. Therefore, it is associated with reason and is governed with critical judging. It is partly conscious and mainly unconscious and consists of inherited and socially acquired control mechanism. Its primary function is to protect society from individual instincts of direct access. It is the normal conserving agency, the repository of conscience and pride. In other words, it is "The internalization of standards of morality and propriety" (Abrams 249-250). When a child becomes able to learn something, he or she is exposed to rules, regulations, morality, standards, values and codes of the society.

Initially, a child acquires his or her notions of right and wrong, good and evil from his or her parents. The culture suggests that cultural periphery and social norms, the superego is molded. Thus, it is censor, which classifies all the functions of human personality because of social values and moral codes. In this context, Kaplan and Baran based on Abrams ideas, they opine, "The superego is a product of modern civilization and in a sense represents the most recent achievement of human evolutions" (Kaplan and Baran 126). Here, Kaplan and Baron mean the superego is dominated by morality principle. It prohibits the id and the ego for the irrational and anti-social gratification.

In Freud's psychoanalysis, the sexuality is developed from the theory of infantile sexuality. He sees libido or sexual energy of the infant progressively seeking outlet through different body zones during the first five years of life. The first process of child is his own

body, then it is the state of narcissism, later the child is directed towards the parents after that the Oedipal Complex develops, and finally it tortures to object in the outer world which socializes the genital stage. These impulses, however, may be arrested or fixed at the same point in the process of libidinal development. Division of libidinal instinct from its proper channel is thought to preserve response to the complexities of adulthood. However, Freud believes that in the emotionally mature person's libidinal energy could be deflected by the process of sublimation from its unconscious. Sexual aim of an individual transforms to the non-sexual, social or useful goal which constructs the better human personality as a whole.

In Freudian psychoanalysis, sexuality is an inexpressible human reality which we are living with a relationship. For psychoanalytic theorists, sexuality is a matter of a biological pressure that is discharged in the act of sexual intercourse. Freud introduced the life force (Eros) and death force (Thanatos). The instinct of Eros is better known as love or sex of life instance. Love and sex are the inevitable part of human life. Love and sex dominate the psyche of the person. Every human body seeks to fulfill physical needs such as hunger, thirst breaking and satisfaction.

Freud uses sex in a broad sense: it is not only pleasure instinct but also represents love, tenderness and sympathy that bring all human beings in close contact. He says, "The concept of sexuality and at the same time of sexual instinct has to be extended so as to cover many things which cannot be classed under the reproductive function" (Freud 179). Here, Freud means life instinct is creative and productive because it flourishes human life. Death instinct, Thanatos, is a vital force of living organism. Every organism follows its own path to death. The feeling and behavior of human being, therefore somehow reveal death instinct. Freud asserts these ideas in his book "the aggressive behavior, destructive will and hostile motives are manifested in death instinct" (Freud 156). Freud

has given more emphasis on hostility and aggressiveness of human behavior. Life and death instinct are closely related with each other. In this sense, traits of death instincts and life instincts are interrelated and inseparable. Pleasure and pain, love and hatred, hostility and tenderness are motives of life and death, which seem mutually antagonistic but often these two are inseparably fused in human activities and creates ambivalence of instinct.

Oedipal Complex is also the significant subject for the analysis of human psyche in psychoanalysis. The son always desires his mother and develops hatred to his father with whom he has an antagonistic relationship. The male infant conceives the desire to eliminate father and become the sexual partner of mother. However, because of fear of castration (being outcast from society) he cannot take sexual relationship with his mother. Father is an obstacle due to whom he falls in complex situation, i.e. Oedipal Complex. Here, father is the symbolic representation of the society. And small infant is always obstructed by his father to keep sexual relationship with his mother, it means, and individual is always restricted by social norms and values. Therefore, there is a correspondence between father and society in Freudian term. Such problems in the case of girls' are called 'Electra Complex' in which the girl desires her father for sexual love.

The repressed but continuing presence in the adult's unconscious of the female infant's desire to possess her mother in the case of girls' called 'Electra Complex' in which girl desires her father for sexual love. Such evidence is abundantly present in the novel which is seen in the relationship between daughter and father. In the novel, Jamie expresses her deep love towards her father. She recognized him as a good man; it suggests that their relationship, or secret meeting, is like a meeting of lover and beloved.

This repressed material is not lost but rather stored in the unconscious. In this context, Freud postulates two types of repression. The first type is primal repression

which in values a denial of entry into conscious of threatening material. Freud defines repression as, [...] the process by which mental act capable of becoming conscious is made unconscious and force back into unconscious system” (Freud 63). Repression is also being described as reversion to an earlier and lower stage in the development of mental act. It begins from very childhood as it is the age from when the growth of superego ensues more or less strong and it continues to exist in unconscious mind. If a person continues to repress the sexual urges for long without giving them exploration through sublimation, dream, sex and many other slips falling victim of the social taboo. Those repressed wishes have pathogenic manifestation in the behavior of an individual.

Sublimation, we mean the channelizing of one’s instinctual need into socially acceptable medium, i.e. art. No inner desires can be given vent directly in a society, therefore, that energy is transformed into the art which has two benefits: first, repressed materials get outlet and thus, he maintains the economic status. Secondly, artistic creation renews one’s identity and position in the society. Freud therefore, says mental health consists of resolving these conflicts by channelizing one’s drives away from inborn illicit wishes and into more socially acceptable forms of behavior. However, these substituted activities are never quiet as satisfying as the original ones would be. This conception implies that sublimation is not always healthy or advantageous, as it may deprive an individual of the maximum feasible satisfaction when strong anxiety has become associated with desirable goal that is actually safe and socially accepted. In this context Freud writes:

Human beings’ unconscious instincts revealed by it, to be employs for the useful purpose, which they would have found earlier if development has not been interested owing to their repression, neurotics have sacrificed many sources of mental energy that would have been of great value in the formation of their character and their activities in life. (Freud 35)

Here, Freud means that human beings transform their unfulfilled desires into the socially acceptable form. Thus, we can describe Freudian psychoanalytical theory of human mind

as the dynamics of human behavior. Therefore, it sees the therapeutic aspect since we are concerned with the theoretical concept of psychoanalysis.

Neurosis reflects a conflict between the id, instinct and the superego mechanism. Both are unconscious which show the individual attempt to use defense mechanisms to avoid anxiety and guilt. It is also called functional rather than the structure of nervous system. Hendric summarizes Freud's explanation of the origin of neuroses in this way:

Freud discovers that all factors contributing to a neurotic reaction are intimately associated with the sexual life of the patient, and the sexual life of his childhood as well as adulthood. In addition, Freud has always recognized heredity as one of the etiological factors (...) environmental situation plays role in specific maladjustment and the (...) infantile repression do still more. (Hendrc 27)

Thus for Freud, when a child begins to separate himself with his mother because of the fear of his father who is the representation of the society; in adulthood he takes shelter to outlet his repressed desires through the literature. Because of those suppressed desired, the individual becomes neurotic patient, therefore all individuals are neurotic patients and the societies are made out of these patients.

Social Repression of Pleasures in *A Walk to Remember*

Nicholas Sparks' *A Walk to Remember* reveals the spiritual and love relation between major characters; Landon and Jamie. The novel excavates the scenario of American culture, religion and society that is abstract and beyond the human grip. The

novel published in 2000 A.D and it shows the characters' psychological tension, which corresponds to the indifference and busy life of the people of 21st century. Sparks presents the relationship between the characters in order to maintain the religious and secular views. The psychology of the characters is shaped by social norms, values, rules and its structures. Landon becomes progressive and religious at the time after a short time's accompany with Jamie. Landon is overtly controlled by unconscious mind as he frequently thinks of marrying Jamie despite the fact that she is in the death bed.

Freudian notion of unconscious is abundantly present in this text. Unconscious is depository of socially unacceptable ideas, wishes, or desires, traumatic memories and painful emotions put out of mind by the mechanism of psychological repression. The novel deals with the unconscious psyche of the protagonist where Landon is shown as a little bit ambiguous character, which is shown through his true nature, behavior and how he interacts with the other character especially women surrounding him. Landon's relationship with the girl Angela is not clear and in the novel he says that 'when I was a junior I went steady with a girl named Angela Clark. "She was my first real girlfriend" (32). From this line it is clear that Landon only runs after physical pleasure. When he knows that Angela can't give satisfaction then he shows his indifference towards her. Landon's relationship with his mother is also complex and unusual because he didn't likes his father even he rejects the telephone calls of his father. His relationship is unacceptable for the society. For instance, when he is with his friend Eric "I didn't know you had a father" (15). His close friend also believes that Landon hasn't father. If he is conscious towards society and mother he proudly tells his father's identity. In this way, to save his identity and love towards his mother he keeps it secret but Eric teases him because he knows

the reality. In the novel, the main character Landon's unconscious feeling is shown in the following lines:

Now, I didn't want to do the play at all, and not only because I'd come to realize that drama was just about the most boring class ever invented. The thing was I'd already taken Jamie to homecoming, and with her angel, I just couldn't bear the thought that I'd have to spend every afternoon with her for the next month so. Being seen with her once was bad enough
.....but being seen with her every day? (69)

From these lines, we analyze that Landon is not ready for drama because he feels that drama is most boring class but he does it. His unconscious mind gives the way to drama and he feels easy to move drama. He attends homecoming dance with Jamie thinking that the angel of this world. His unconscious mind always wants to meet Jamie because he falls in one-sided love with her but he didn't care about Jamie side because he is unconsciously motivated with Jamie, so at this moment he is fully driven by unconscious drive. He says "I couldn't say no without hurting her feelings. It wasn't that I liked her or anything" (99). Here, Landon expression is opposite from his inner feeling. In fact, he loves Jamie very much but he unconsciously tells such things. Unconscious comes out in the form of instinctual desires and it grows and multiplies with the help of the desires if they are not fulfilled.

Sparks' depiction of characters and their roles in the novel provides many evidences, and their violent activities are the result of unconscious drive. The repressed desire of London misleads him and shows his emotional decision towards Jamie. On the other side Jamie also unconsciously accepts the proposal of London at the end of her life

because she is suffered from Leukemia. Moreover, London's unconscious drive is revealed by his meeting *with Jamie and his excitement is seen in the following lines:*

For as long as long as I'd known her-and this was going way back, remember- she'd always worn her hair in a tight bun, almost like a spinster, without a stitch of makeup on her face. Coupled with her usual brown cardigan and plaid skirt, she always looked as though she were on her way to interview for a job at the library. Even through our first three years of high school, she hadn't changed at all. The only thing that had changed was the size of her clothes. (23)

In these lines, London regards the excitement towards the opposite sex as the natural process when a person inborn. He interested in her hair, cares about the makeup of her face, looks brown cardigan and plaid skirt. He unconsciously always cares about Jamie from high school time because he tells what had changed at all. He finds nothing except her size of clothes. His tells that his relationship with Jamie is only 'Just a Friend'. He explains the change in Jamie and he is unconsciously motivated towards her.

Landon's unconscious love, hatred, anger etc. finds it impossible to avoid even the strange conjunction, 'unconscious conscious of guilt', or a paradoxical 'unconscious anxiety'. His unconscious is a location of great psychic activity which influences every activity or action but operates with material not with subject to recall by normal process. The mechanism including this so-called forgetfulness is called repression and the one preventing repressed material thing brings to the surface which he calls the resistance observing the relationship between the psychoneurosis and repressed memories. Hypnosis is the earliest method used to prove the unconscious but due to its limited effectiveness it

is discarded in favor of the associations. The heightened emotional reaction of the Landon's analysis is believed to be reactivation of three infertile feelings for important figures of his early life such as parents and sibling human psyche. "Now I can remember everything from that year, down to the smallest details" (1).in the age of fifty seven, he recalls his all past unfulfilled wishes and desires because these wishes and desires are suppressed in the unconscious part of mind and he wants to free from these things by narrating story. In this sense we can prove that Landon is suffering from psychological trauma of his past. So he cannot forget all his past life. He starts narrating his past is shown in the following lines:

My story can't be summed up in two or three sentences; it can't be packaged into something neat and simple that people would immediately understand. Despite the passage of forty years, the people still living here who knew me that year accept my lack of explanation without question.

My story in some ways is their story because it was something that all of us lived through. (1)

Here, Landon says that his story is not sum up in two and three sentence that means he has lots of things which are suppressed. He left forty years and people who knew him accept his explanation without questioning because his story corresponds to other's stories. Landon's traumatic story of his life reveals his unconscious mind which is guided by the pleasure dream. Landon wants to reveal his all past events and wants to free from trauma. From his unconscious mind he expresses his all old memories because he was guided by unconscious drive. Landon says "I'd love some" I said (39). Here Landon expresses his inner love towards Jamie but it not clear. Unconscious means the pattern of repetitive behavior which reveals the existence of some significant psychological

difficulty that influences us without our knowing it. He presents his past story in details without leaving a step. Therefore, the activities of Landon and his performance roles in the society is the outcome of his unconscious notion.

Landon's suppressed desires, however, do not go away but take refuge in a part of his mind that is beyond his conscious control: the unconscious. Although, his conscious mind vigorously polices the border with the unconscious- his unfulfilled desires and pain always want to remind that he is still there – the unconscious has ways of getting past its vigilance. It first manifests itself in unguarded moments, from slips of the tongue, for instance, or in unneeded puns, or in our dreams. However, the unconscious also slips through, according to Freud, in language that interprets as figurative – symbols, metaphors, allusions and the like.

The thing was, Jamie was probably the best date I could have had that night, especially considering how the evening turned out. Not many dates – heck, not many people, period- would have done what she did. At the same time, her being a good date didn't mean I liked her. I hadn't talked her at all since the dance, except when I saw her in drama class, and even then it was only a few words here and there. (62)

In these lines Landon explores his desire towards Jamie after attending the first date with her. He was unconscious at that moment because he couldn't know how the evening turned out. He unconsciously shows his innocent attitude to us but the reality is not that, Landon unknowingly fell in love with Jamie and in the case of Jamie, she also didn't think that Landon as her boyfriend but both of them driven by unconscious mind.

Landon always thinks about Jamie and wants to meet her but circumstances block his way

towards Jamie. He didn't talk to her about love or anything at first because his desires are suppressed from many conditions and stored in unconscious part of mind.

"Don't you get it?" I said, exasperated. "I'm not nervous about the play; I just don't want to be here. I don't want to walk you home, I don't want my friends to keep talking about me, and I don't want to spend time with you. You keep acting like we're friends, but we're not. We're not anything. I just want the whole thing to be over so I can go back to my normal life." (113)

This above lines shows the Landon depression and frustration .At the beginning he is unconsciously attached with Jamie but when he can't get anything from Jamie. from such kinds of works he became frustrated and tells he don't like to spend time with her, he don't want to walk her home and he wants to return back in his normal life. Sometimes, he changes his feelings because his unconscious mind can't work properly. At this time Landon is far from friends (society) because of that he is in tension and wants to keep distance from Jamie.

Regarding literary work, Freud explores his idea that is the outcome of author's artist or character's frustration and repression. In the novel, sparks' presents Hegbert with despair throughout his life because of his repressed desires because of which he becomes a writer. Hegbert wrote play 'the Christmas angle'. In this play he shows his traumatic life. It is basically the story of a man who had lost his wife a few years back. He presents the character Tom Thornton as a religious but he had a crisis of faith after his wife died during her childbirth. Like that sparks' character Hegbert's real life he loses his wife during the period of Jamie's birth and the drama is his own story. From writing this drama Hegbert wants to free from his repressed memories. Similarly, sparks wrote this novel A Walk to Remember because of his repressed memories. In sparks real life his sister was

suffered from diseases like Jamie, at that stage she gets married. The condition of Jamie and his sister corresponds to each other. There is the link between Jamie and sparks sister, Landon and sparks' son in law. Sparks by writing this novel wants to get relief from his traumatic memories through presenting the life like character.

Psychoanalytic criticism focuses on such 'cracks' in the text's façade and seeks to bring to light the unconscious desires either of the author, or of the characters that the text presents. It doesn't ignore what the text ostensibly would see about, but its real interest is in the hidden agenda of the language that the text employs. The proposition that the language of a literary work has both a conscious and an unconscious dimension and that the unconscious elements must find way to get past the censorship exercised by conscious dimension. It means that individual's psyche and neurotic instincts is the output of his or her culture and society. Landon's thinking about Jamie is shown through the following lines:

But Jamie wasn't exactly what I considered attractive, either. Despite the fact that she was thin, with honey blond hair and soft blue eyes, most of the time she looked sort of ...*plain*, and that was when you noticed her at all. Jamie didn't care much about outward appearance, because she was always looking for things like "inner beauty" and I suppose that's part of the reason she looked the way she did. (22)

In these lines Landon narrates the personalities of Jamie. He tells about Jamie indirectly. He unconsciously appreciates Jamie that she was thin, her hair was honey blond and her eyes were soft blues. At this moment, Landon not only likes her but also wants the road from which he gets her, because he becomes a neurotic patient. His unconscious mind

works powerfully at this moment of his life and he is in emotional situations. As a result, repressed wishes and desires are always situated in unconscious mind.

Hence, unconscious is a regular and inevitable phase in the process of constituting Landon's psychological activity in this novel. Every Landon's psychological act begins as an unconscious one, and it may either remain so or go on developing into consciousness accordingly whether it meets with resistance or not. Landon's desires and instincts especially sexual urge remain unfulfilled in his whole life. Such incompleteness and suppressed motives construct him as a neurotic patient. Then, his every activity is guided by suppressed unconscious desires. Conscious, the conception which is present to his consciousness and of which he is aware but unconscious conception is one of which he is not aware. Landon's psychology and collective unconscious of an individual is the result of social performance.

Freudian psychoanalysis divides human instincts into three layers, in terms of functioning of mind: id, ego and superego. Freudian notion of id is abundantly present in the text. The protagonist of the novel, Landon is guided by the id which becomes the cause of ultimate destruction of his life. The id is a reservoir of unconscious wishes and drives. It is lawless, asocial and amoral. It is taken as irrational and selfish part of psychic and connected with the immediate gratification. Landon's activities are affected by his id which is evoked through these lines; "I glanced at her. With the lights glowing on her face, she looked pretty as anyone I'd ever seen."(136). In this way Landon is guided by physical pleasure which ends only from the sexual intercourse with Jamie. Landon's id is primarily biologically or naturally conditioned, the ego primarily conditioned by the physical environment, but his superego is primarily sociologically or culturally conditioned. Thus, tripartite personality structure: superego, ego and id are representative

of social, psychological and biological constitution respectively in Landon's life. The more things are expressed by Landon on these following lines of the novel:

When I saw Angela gobble up her second glass of punch, I knew I should keep my eye to her. Even though she'd dumped me, I didn't want anything bad to her. She was the first girl ever French-kissed, and even though our teeth clanked together so hard the first time we tried if that I saw stars and to take aspirin when I get home, I still had feelings to her. (53)

Landon is guided by the pleasure principle in French kiss with Angela. Landon takes physical advantage first from Angela then Jamie. He wants to hide those things from Jamie. Here we see Landon's chaotic situation and he is always afraid of his friends and society because his behavior cannot be accepted by his friends and society, so he is compelled to hide the fact. "Most of my friends kept their distance, and Jamie didn't have many friends to begin with, so we spent most of our time alone" (51). After taking physical pleasure with Jamie, it becomes the great excitement and joyous feeling for Landon. In the one hand, he is guided by his id at the other hand, he is troubled by superego.

Landon's id functions to fulfill the primordial life principle, which considers being the pleasure principle. It is the representation of primary mode of thinking. It manifests itself in dreams, jumble of thoughts and intoxication. "My hands started scooting across the seat closer to hers, but before I reached it, Jamie broke the silence" (142). In this line Landon's id works powerfully because id always runs after sexual pleasure. Thus the id is the underlying source of buried thoughts, feelings, desires and experiences that are repressed and prohibited to come on the surface of adult normal personality. "I'd be getting excited about it, too but I really wasn't. My friends were still teasing me at school and I hadn't had an afternoon off in what seemed like forever." (100). Hence, id stores the suppressed desires which are restricted by social

norms or convention. It means that, society is the main obstruction to explore the thoughts, feelings and desires, because of its law, rules and norms.

Freudian notion of ego is presented in this novel which becomes clear that by examining Landon's fear with norms, rules and system of the society. Freud says, "The ego is rational governing agent of psyche. It regulates the instinctual drives of id, so that, they may be released in non-destructive patterns" (The Essentials). Here, Freud means ego is an executive director of personality whose functions are of perception, conscious thought, memory, learning, choice, action and so on. Therefore, it is culture and society that construct ego of an individual where individual is compelled to accept conventional social framework. Landon's fearfulness from his friends and James's father shows his acceptance of his social norms and values. If he had not obeying the social system he would open to friends and Jamie's father. Rather than fighting with social restrictive systems and cultural norms, he feels uneasy to other and leaves for co-existence.

But with her looking so pretty, with her hair down and all, and everything that had happened tonight, I didn't want to miss the opportunity if it came up. I could feel the little butterflies already starting to form from my stomach when Hegbert opened the door.

So did I ... (146)

The above lines show Landon's fear with norms, rules and system of the society.

Landon's desires to entertain with Jamie are not fulfilled because at the moment Landon was guided by ego. Landon lives in sincere position having burdened soul because of fear from Hegbert. In another sense, they want to hide their relationship from the society because they accept social and conventional ethos. "So did I," I answered, feeling

Hegbert's eyes on me. I wondered if he knew I'd been holding her hand during the car ride home" (146). Here, Landon holds Jamie's hand in the car, at that moment he is in romantic mood. He doesn't care about society and other things. When he goes to Jamie's house, his ego works consciously and he is in unnecessary anxiety with thinking that if Hegbert knew I'd been holding her hand during the car ride home.

This wasn't like being with Angela, whom I'd kissed the first time I was ever alone with her. I still hadn't kissed Jamie. I hadn't even hugged her or taken her to Cecil's Diner or even to a movie. I hadn't done any of the things that I normally did with girls, yet somehow I'd fallen in love. (152)

Here, Landon expresses his physical pleasure and excitement towards girls. In his life he kissed Angela Clark at that time he is fully satisfied with her, next time he kissed Jamie and he remember Angela as normal then Jamie. He wants more kiss from Jamie because feelings and emotion wants to make the way to sex. He says that he has many desires to hugged Jamie and takes her to Jamie and entertains with her but he can't get such chances. Landon is guided by his ego by this he seeks physical pleasure.

Superego is also the human instinct in terms of mind which is present in this text. Landon expresses his love affair with Jamie that he compares it with divine power because he claims its concern is spiritual. In Freudian words superego means chief force to make an individual is equivalent of 'conscience'. It is partly conscious and mainly unconscious and consists of inherited and socially acquired control mechanism, and it's primarily function is to protect society depriving individual instincts of direct access. The intention behind carrying bible at every moment means he wants to help from divinity to save himself from the social gaze.

These lines express the Freudian superego in the novel:

Are you okay, Jamie? I finally asked.
Instead of answering, she changed the subject.
"Have you ever been in love?" she asked me. I ran my hands
through my hair and gave her one of those looks. "You mean before
now?" (156)

From this conversation between Landon and Jamie, it is proved that Landon loves Jamie but he cannot express his love purpose because he is guided by superego. Landon has the thought of love towards Jamie, he always roams in thinking that if he express his purpose to her what she thinks about him and what the result of it among all his friends will be like. Landon's such suppressed desire can reveals at the end. When Jamie asked him about love, he changed the topic, so it is proved that Landon is fully guided by his superego.

Hence, id, ego and superego are the human instincts into three layers of in terms of functioning mind. These aspects are highly present in this novel which can be examined by the role-play of the major character. Landon attraction in religion, his dedication towards Jamie, his sexual and non –sexual concerns, and his tragic love with his ex-beloved Angela suggests that his mind function through these aspects.

Freudian division of instincts; life forces and death forces is presented in this text that is incapable from the human world. Life force is called an Eros and death instinct is called Thanatos. Love and sex dominate the psychic of the main character Landon. At the beginning, he is guided by life instinct because of which he becomes able to overcome by every obstacle that is in his path, however, at the end of the novel, his death forces dominate the life instinct. The things like, beauty, bible etc. are the life forces in the life of Landon that is seen in the evaluation of Landon's love towards Jamie.

I couldn't say no without hurting her feelings .it wasn't that I liked her or anything, don't get the wrong idea, but when you have had to spend a few hours a day with someone, and you're going to continue doing that for at

least another week, you don't want to do anything that might make the next day miserable for either of you. (99)

Here, the narrator Landon who is guided by life instinct which he gets through the nearness with Jamie. In the above line he indirectly told about Jamie that someone spend time with any person a few hours in a day he wants to do that at least for another week. That means if a person is in relationship with another he gets effort for further life. Therefore, her behavior and closeness becomes the medium for the life force to keep Landon away from problematic situation. Because of that life instinct Landon becomes able to be away from the love of his ex-beloved, Angela and from mother as well.

Despite all these other strikes, though, the one thing that *really* drove me crazy about her was the fact that she was always so damn cheerful, no matter what was happening around her. I swear, that girl never said a bad thing about anything or anyone, even to those of us who weren't that nice to her. (25)

These above lines show the life instinct. Landon had many strikes but he is guided by the craze of Jamie. The fact is that Jamie was always damn cheerful and she never said a bad thing about anything or anyone. He says even to those of us who weren't that nice to her. Here Landon is attracted from the behavior of Jamie which leads him towards colorful life that is life instincts.

It was a pretty good answer, I admit. I guess that my feelings for Jamie were making my brain work a little faster than usual. I could tell she was thinking about my answer.

"Yes", she finally said, "you're right." (143)

Here Landon tells his experience after his friendship with Jamie. His feeling towards Jamie is very positive and loving. Here Landon is fully guided by his life instinct because his mind works faster than usual and he is always progressive. When someone is in love he experience life very colorful, similarly Landon's life became beautiful and happy by Jamie's help. So, we can easily prove that at this moment Landon is driven by life instincts.

In this way, Landon is not only guided by the life forces but also the death instinct gets victory over life instinct. The self-loathing and abjection of Landon's experience reaches its top height at the end of the novel when he sees the Jamie's death. Initially Landon seeks love from Jamie; however, he ultimately realizes his guilt when he gets troubled because of disobeying Jamie. "You have to promise that you won't fall in love with me" (43). Landon's Death instinct, Thantos, is a vital force of his living organism. His Every organism follows its own path to death. The feeling and behavior of Landon, therefore somehow reveal death instinct. Freud asserts these ideas in his book "the aggressive behavior, destructive will and hostile motives are manifested in death instinct" (The Essentials – 156). In Landon's life, Life and death instinct are closely related with each other. In this sense, traits of death instincts and life instincts are interrelated and inseparable. Pleasure and pain, love and hatred, hostility and tenderness are motives of life and death, which seem mutually antagonistic but often these two are inseparably fused in human activities and creates ambivalence of instinct. Always sexual violence is the result of sexual repression in the mind or psyche of the person.

But there wasn't and when she told me again, my world went blank. My head started to spin, and I clung to her tightly to keep from losing my balance. On the street I saw a man and a woman, walking towards us, heads

bent and their hats to keep them from blowing away. A dog trotted across the road and stopped to smell some bushes taking down his Christmas lights. (173)

Here, Landon is guided by death instinct because his beloved is nearby death. When Jamie was suffering in the bed of death, Landon can't behave as a normal. At that moment, his full loving world became blank, his head started to spin and he lost the balance. He sees a man and women on the street walking towards them, but that was his illusion because death instinct gets victory over life instinct. "She had leukemia; she'd known it since last summer" (172). This line proves that Landon's happy life turns into disaster, the disease which happens to suffer Jamie cannot get well.

"I don't know what to do", I said numbly, starting into the dim light of my bedroom lamp. My mom and I were sitting on my bed. It was coming up on the end of January, the most difficult month of my life, and I knew that in February things would only get worse. (182)

In these lines, Landon is in tension, when Jamie told about her disease, he didn't know what to do. He and his mother were sitting in dim light in his room. The great difficulty of his life occurs at the end of January and February because Jamie was suffered from leukemia. At the moment, Landon is fully guided by death instincts because he is going to lose his beloved in front of his own eyes yet he can't do anything.

Hence, Landon's life and death instincts are separate entities having opposite goals. They can be challenged through psychodynamics of abnormality. The two instincts are not supposed to be looked as one rather they are mutually independent forces. His behavior is primarily motivated by life instinct which may have strong component of death instinct and vice-versa. It is only through the neutralization of destructive urges by constructive ones that he is able to keep it.

Freudian notion of Oedipal Complex is also there in novel. Sparks in this text shows the Oedipal Complex and Electra Complex by depicting the major character's relationship and their activities. Landon always desires his mother and develops hatred to his father with whom he has an antagonistic relationship. The male infant conceives the desire to eliminate father and become the sexual partner of mother. However, because of fear of castration (being outcast from society) he cannot take sexual relationship with his mother. Father is an obstacle due to whom he falls in complex situation, i.e. Oedipal Complex. Here, father is the symbolic representation of the society. And small infant is always obstructed by his father to keep sexual relationship with his mother, it means, and individual is always restricted by social norms and values. Therefore, there is a correspondence between father and society in Freudian term. Such problems in the case of girls' are called 'Electra Complex' in which the girl desires her father for sexual love. His unconscious gaze towards his mother runs as follows:

So I grew up under the care of my mother. Now she was a nice lady, sweet and gentle, the kind of mother most people dream about. But she wasn't, nor could she ever be a manly influence in my life and that fact, coupled with my growing disillusionment with my father made me become something of a rebel, even at a young age. (15)

The above lines show that Landon and his mother's relationship. Landon explores his nearness to his mother because his father is absent and he is free to take voyeur entertainment to see the youthful body of his mother. Landon sees his mother very nice, sweet and gentle because of his inexpressible love towards his mother. His father is politician and he is always absent in house, the benefits of that is the nearness with and rebellious thinking towards his father. Sparks' portrayal of son and mother, and their

relationship suggests Oedipal Complex in Freudian psychoanalytical term. Landon expresses his inner anger towards his father. "My father-was a true bastard if there ever was one" (16). In this line he shows his negative attitude to his father. He cannot follow his father's path because he doesn't know what father truly represents.

That's another one of the reasons I didn't like spending time with my father.

During those few times he was home, I think he wanted to mold me into a miniature version of himself. Since I'd grown up pretty much without him, I'd come to resent having him around. This was the first conversation we'd had in weeks. He rarely talked to me on the phone. (29)

Landon is always with his mother; his father was absent from home. When his father came to house he felt uneasy and he didn't talk to him. Landon didn't like spending times with his father because he thought his father would mold him into a miniature version of himself. He says he grew up pretty much with his mother. If they were together they talked only once a week and they are far from each other and rarely talked on the phone.

My mom knew what I was going through, and she finally came into my room and sat on the bed beside me.

"If you can't get date, I'll be happy to go with you" she said.

"Thanks, mom," I said dejectedly. (34)

In these above lines, Landon's mother expresses her love towards her mother. When she knows that her son has not any girlfriend, she is happy because her intention is to attend date with her son. Landon is also very happy from the mother's words. So, there is the Oedipal Complex between mother and son but it s not fulfilled. From these explanation and expressions it is proved that there is the presentation of Oedipal Complex in the novel.

Freudian 'Oedipal Complex' means, the repressed but continuing presence in the adult's unconscious of the male infant's desire to possess his mother but such problem in the case of girls' called 'Electra Complex' in which girl desires her father for sexual love. Such evidence is abundantly present in the novel which is seen in the relationship between daughter and father. In the novel, Jamie expresses her deep love towards her father. She recognized him as a good man; it suggests that their relationship, or secret meeting, is like a meeting of lover and beloved. That is seen in the following lines:

I know that challenges are always part of the lord's plan, but I didn't want to believe that the lord is cruel, especially to someone like my father. He devotes his life to god, he gives to the community. And he's already lost his wife and has had to raise me on his own. And I love him so much for it... (71)

The above lines show that when Hegbert lost his wife then his love goes towards his daughter. Jamie's love towards his father shows that there is absence of Jamie's mother at that moment she gets chance to behave with him as her own lover. In the novel, the relationship between Jamie and Hegbert is not only that of father and daughter but also they have the relationship of lover and beloved. Such dynamic relationship is seen in their activities and sense of responsibilities to each other. Hegbert gets wife like affection from Jamie in the absence of his own wife's love. Their love relation further explains by the following lines. "She walked over to her father and kissed him on the cheek "Don't stay up too late working on the sermon okay?" (72). This line expresses Jamie's loves to her father. They are determined for their destination of true love and care those they successfully able to get. Their love affair continues until Jamie's death.

Jamie didn't spend any time hanging out at Cecil's Diner or going to slumber parties with other girls, and I knew for a fact that she'd never had a boyfriend her entire life. Old Hegbert would probably have had a heart attack if she had. (23)

Jamie can't spend any long time out of her house because Hegbert can't live without her. Jamie always wants to live with her father; she didn't attend to slumber parties with other girls. Landon also knows the reality that she had never had a boyfriend, if she had, Hegbert would have had a heart attack. Jamie's attitude towards her friends is different than the girl of that age, with this explanation the novel shows the Electra Complex between daughter and father.

"Even though it's a wonderful offer and I know you'd like to do something special, the play is about a father who eventually comes to realize how much he loves his daughter ". He let that sink in for a moment and picked up the pencil again."Christmas is hard enough around here without reminding the kids of what they're missing. I think that if the children see something like that...? (93)

Here, Hegbert creates a drama in which a father how much loves her daughter. There is the indirect love between the daughter and father which is not good for society. From this we can easily know that the love between father and daughter. The task is very hard to other but Hegbert is fully guided by the very love of his daughter Jamie. Jamie also thinks that her father is very lovely and she cannot live without him.

Hence, Freudian notion of Oedipal and Electra Complex is present in the novel which could be observed through his portrayal of the characters and their activities. Sparks' depiction of the major characters and their love affair correspond with that of the oedipal relationship. However, they cannot fulfill their desire in their society because of social boundary and norms.

Repression is one of the selective materials of unconscious associated with conflict and stress which is prevalent in the novel. Landon represses his unfulfilled desires and instincts because of the social norms, system and rules. Repression is motivated by selective forgetting level of mind. This repressed material is not lost but rather stored in the unconscious. Repression is also being described as reversion to an earlier and lower stage in the development of mental act.

I put my finger beneath her chin, lifting her head up and making her look at me again. 'You're a wonderful person, Jamie. You're beautiful, you're kind,

you're gentle...you're everything that I'd like to be. If people don't like you, or they think you're strange, then that's their problem. (169)

Here Landon put his finger beneath her chin, lift her head up and making her looking at him. Then he expresses his repressed feeling and says that you are wonderful person, Jamie. You're beautiful, you're kind, and you're gentle. Other people didn't like her, or they think strange, he says that that is their problem. Landon's repression developed from his very childhood, from the growth of superego ensures more or less and continues to exist in unconscious mind.

It begins from very childhood of Landon and it is the age from when the growth of superego ensures more or less strong and it continues to exist in unconscious mind.

Landon continues to repress the sexual urges for long without giving them exploration through sublimation, dream or direct sex and other means slips falling victim of the social taboo. Those repressed wishes have pathogenic manifestation in the behavior of an individual. Therefore, for Freud, repression is the fundamental problem from which the study of the neurotic process takes its whole existence.

Repression is shown by Landon, "I glanced her with the lights glowing on her face; she looked as pretty as anyone I'd ever seen" (136). These lines reveal Landon's excitement to see the body of his beloved, Jamie but he enjoys with her only as a spiritual romance. He repressed sexual urge because of the fear of the society.

But it wasn't care who answered, it was Jamie, and for the first time in my life I saw what she'd look like if she were an ordinary person. She was wearing jeans and a red blouse, and though her hair was still pulled up into a bun, she looked more casual than she usually did. I realized she could actually be cute if she gave herself the opportunity. (38)

The above lines expose Landon as an emotional character. He says that ordinary person can't be like Jamie. Her blue jeans, red blouse and hair press him towards her. He cares

dress of beautiful girls but he repressed such desires in his earlier age. He becomes excited when he sees Jamie for the first time in his life. Ultimately, he exposes his repressed desire of physical pleasure to Jamie.

The idea of sublimation is also presents in this novel. Sublimation means, the channelizing of one's instinctual need into socially acceptable medium, i.e. art. Freud says mental health consists of resolving these conflicts by channelizing one's drives away from inborn illicit wishes and into more socially acceptable forms of behavior. Sparks' depiction of characters, their activities and roles show that they channelize their repressed instincts in the socially acceptable form and shape. "I breathe deeply, taking in the fresh spring air. Though Beaufort has changed and I have changed the air itself has not" (215). The above lines show Landon compare everything and he seeks the suitable environment to sublimates his unfulfilled desires in the socially acceptable form through literature. When he in the age of fifty seven he narrates his story, he presents his own struggle, sufferings, pain, sorrow, and problematic condition. However, these substituted activities are never quiet as satisfying as the original ones would be. This conception implies that sublimation is not always healthy or advantageous, as it may deprive an individual of the maximum feasible satisfaction when strong anxiety has become associated with desirable goal that is actually safe and socially accepted. This idea of sublimation presents in the novel's following lines:

It is now forty years later and I can still remember everything from that day. I may be older and wiser, I may have lived another life since then, but I know that when my time eventually comes, the memories of that day will be the final images that float through my mind. I still love her, you see, and

I've never removed my ring. In all these years I've never felt the desire to do so. (215)

When he was seventeen years old at that time these events took place. Now he is fifty seven years old and his all unfulfilled desires and wishes are stored in his unconscious part of mind. To get rid of all these burdens, he wants to explore his traumatic memories. Landon can't forget his past even at old age. So, he expresses his whole story through narration. Landon's departure from Jamie was most traumatic scene in his whole life, when that day comes he sees the images in front of his eyes through his mind.

It is April 12, in the last year before the millennium, and as I leave my house, I glanced around. The sky is overcast and grey, but as I move down the street, I notice that the dogwoods and azaleas are blooming. I zip my jacket just a little. The temperature is cool, though I knew it's only a matter of weeks before it will settle comfortable and gray skies gave way to the kind of days that North Carolina one of the most beautiful places in the world. (2)

In this above lines Landon leaves the house, it is April 12 and he glanced around. At the moment sky is overcast and grey, dogwoods area is blooming. The temperature is cool and he thinks that it is the comfortable time to sublimates his memories. Here he wants the combination of nature and human because he wants to sublimates his life's all events and it needs the good environment.

Landon becomes a narrator because of his unfulfilled desire into visible form. Therefore, London sublimates his collection of unfulfilled desires. In the novel, Sparks presents London as a narrator because of his repressed experiences from the age of 17 and he expresses that in the age of 57. However, when he suffers from those conflicts and

wants to resolve these conflicts. As in last of prologue, he expresses his story in the following way. "This is my story; I promise to leave nothing out. First you will smile, and then you will cry –don't say you haven't been warned" (3). From the line, it becomes clear that London sublimates his memories to satisfy himself. Firstly, readers will smile and then they cry because of London's trauma which is faced by London in his past life. Even if such memories move in his heart no one gives him consolation. London's mind runs through his unconscious layer that makes the love with Jamie.

Neurosis reflects a conflict between the id, instinct and the superego mechanism. Both are unconscious which show the individual attempt to use defense mechanisms to avoid anxiety and guilt. It is also called functional rather than the structure of nervous system. This notion of neurosis is present in the text that is shown from following lines:

I winced as soon as she said it. Even when I was mean to her face and said the most spiteful things, she could find some reason to thank me. She was just that kind of girl, and I think I actually hated her for it.

Or rather, I think, I hated myself. (114)

The above lines tell that Landon is guided by his neurotic instinct that he cannot control. He lacks self-confidence which is the result of conflict between ego and id and it causes the victimized person in the frustration of vital instinctual drives. On one side his hatred to Jamie indicates his depression and confusion. When this sort of conflict does not reach to a particular resolution, an individual suffers as a neurotic patient like Landon.

It wasn't that long, and certainly wasn't the kind of kiss you see in movies these days, but it was wonderful in its own way, and all I can remember about the moment is that when our lips first touched, I knew the memory would last forever. (154)

Here, Landon suffers from neurosis. His unconscious mind always remember the kiss which he done with Jamie. His desire to kiss Jamie again is not fulfilled because there is the obstacle and that is the first kiss in which he touched his lips with Jamie's lips. When a person impressed from something, then he wants to continue that act again. If he cannot continue he became neurotic patient because it securers and suffers him. In the case of Landon it is practically applicable because he is suffering from the unforgettable past.

Summing up, in sparks' *A Walk to Remember* psychoanalysis is a cognitive frame that deals with Landon's psychology and its diverse manifestations in the realm of literature. When psychoanalysis plays with this novel, it incorporates the ideas that the text is a vital expressing libidinal dynamism – Eros and Thanatos of the author. The literary characters like Landon, Jamie and Hegbert, furthermore, are interpreted as the sublimation of unconscious desires. In this sense, psychoanalysis bilaterally deals with the unconscious mind of the characters mainly Landon. It also deals with the Oedipal Complex and Electra Complex which is apply to Landon and his mother and Jamie and her father Hegbert. In this novel, psychoanalysis access towards the schema of spark's psychology and his expression via the literary writings. To accomplish this idea in this novel, it excavates the layers of Landon's mind: conscious, subconscious and unconscious: and id, ego and superego. Moreover, it also deals with the role of society and its inextricable link with the psychosexual development of Landon. That is, it concerns with depression, repression, love, anxiety, sublimation and neurosis of the major character Landon as the essential product of historical political circumstances.

Conclusion

Nicholas Sparks' *A Walk to Remember* deals with the anatomy of love and its psychological impact on the characters in the society where rules, norms, systems are the prominent importance since it deals with the psychological makeup of the characters: its prime concern is delineation of the individual character and their relational formation of subjectively and identify in the society. This research has used psychoanalysis as an appropriate theoretical approach to study the love relation of Landon and Jamie who dramatically desire to live in harmonious bond with the loved one. This is the way to excavate the psychology of incongruity of the protagonist, Landon along with the characters. When psychoanalysis plays with the literary world, it incorporates the ideas that literature is a vital means of expressing individual dynamism- Eros or Thonatos- of the author. The literary characters, furthermore, are interpreted as the sublimation of unconscious desires.

Sparks' portrayal of major characters and their relationship shows their deviation from the rules and regulations of the society. This novel, thus, raises the question of culture and the construction of the discourse by which it shapes individual identity. In the novel, he presents s of the 21st century, American Socio-historical fact and its rigid social norms and shows how it affects an individual psychology. Sparks studies the unconscious mind of the characters who have the repressed sexual desires and consequently, it creates the patient i.e. neurosis. However, it does not mean that it is the only study of the

unfulfilled sexual desires as explicated by Freud: rather it helps in the formation of subjectivity, perennial shifting of personality or identity.

Oedipal and Electra relationship, the significant issues for the analysis of human psyche in psychoanalysis has been also conspicuously delineated in this dissertation. The son always –wants to be proximate to his mother and develops hatred to his father. Such evidence abundantly present in the novel which is seen in the relationship between son and mother or father and son. In the novel, Jamie expresses her deep love towards father when her mother is absent to her life. She recognized him as a gentleman and loving, it suggests that their relationship, or secret meeting, is like a meeting of lover and beloved on the one hand Landon is supposed to exit own self, on the other hand he is supposed to function as the replication of his mothers desire to see herself everywhere in the world around her.

In the novel, Landon suffers from the psychological trauma as he loses his own beloved, Jamie in unexpected time and age. Furthermore in the life of Landon, lacks the love of his father and he only depends upon his mother. Similarly in Jamie's life there is the absence of her mother, and depends upon her father. Landon and Jamie both has little bit trauma at the beginning but at last when Jamie leaves this physical world from that time Landon becomes the traumatic character. He always wants to get rid from this and he chooses the way to narrating his story at the age of fifty seven.

The protagonist alienated life corresponds with Sparks' own solitary life. In his real life he loses his sister and in the death bed her sister gets married. That is the main source to write this novel. By writing he wants to free from his traumatic memories. Landon is his own mouth-speaker whose suffering is the representation of author's own psychological traumatic situations incomplete

because of the social restriction. Society is the main hindrance for the progression and freedom in the life which Sparks artistically presents in the novel.

In the novel there is the presentation of id, ego and superego of the major character which is only proved by psychoanalysis. Landon sometimes behaves very open without any doubt in his love relation with Jamie. He is in pleasure seeking mood and wants to grab the fulfillment of his suppressed desires because at the moment he is driven by his id. Similarly, sometimes he is in fearful mood because of superego which stands in the form of society and friends, and ego works as a bridge between id and superego which create balance. To accomplish this idea, it excavates the layers of human mind, conscious, sub consciousness and id, ego and superego.

Hence, society has the significant role for the psychosexual development of an individual (Landon). The libidinal dynamism of Landon is inhibited in the layer of unconscious because of social norms and values that other the pleasure principle. Landon's repression, sublimation, anxiety, neurosis, depression are the sole product of social discourse that defines his identity and the relationship among other.

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