

I. Coolidge's *What Katy Did* and Split Personality

The present research is the analytical study of the characters with split personality in Susan Coolidge's novel *What Katy Did*. The novel depicts different kinds of characters who, in one or another way, represent their dual attitudes. In the course of development of the novel, Katy, the protagonist, faces a sense of anxiety and depression not only due to her repressed desires but also because of her ambitious and independent nature. In the same way, the other characters of the novel Dr. Philip Carr, Aunt Izzie, Cecy Hall, Cousin Helen, Elsie Carr, Dorry Carr and Johnnie Carr are also suffer from split personality because of their ambitious and different kinds of nature. The central concern of the study is to show the split condition of the characters presented in the text.

The novel has thirteen chapters but the setting of the novel has two parts. One is the common or happy life of Katy Carr. It is the life before her accident. The world before the protagonist's accident is the world of happiness and adventures. The next world after her accident is the world of alienation and fragmentation. Katy does not want to talk to anybody else, even with her brothers and sisters. She stands on the dual nature which is the central concern of the novel.

Personality refers to that part of the individual that is most representative of the person, not only in that it differentiates the individual from others, but more importantly because it is what he or she actually is. Personality is that which gives order and congruence to all the different kinds of behavior in which the individual engages Split personality is the condition in which an individual is divided into multiple identities. The self of an individual is dispersed into different identities because of various reasons. As Jacques Lacan, in his book *Ecrits: A Selection*, argues: "mirror stage" is the process of forming self which is not "real" but guaranteed by

mother or other, our identity is split into real and fictional (2). When her mother died four years earlier, Katy promised to be a little mother to her siblings; however, she leads them all sorts of exciting adventures and is sometimes impatient and crosses with them. In this way, Katy is not lead her own desire, the object she desires to posses, as Lacan theorizes "...nowhere does it appear more clearly that man's desire of the other holds the key to the object desired, as because the first object of desire is to be recognized by the other" (58). Here, the other is no more than the scenario of the society.

Sarah Chauncy Woolsey, who wrote under the name Susan Coolidge, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 29, 1835. Her childhood and adolescence provided the material for her most famous children's books, the "Katy" series. Like other nineteenth-century girls' authors, Coolidge was a creative child, producing stories and poems for her family. The books: *What Katy Did*, *What Katy Did at School*, *What Katy Did Next*, *Clover* and *In the High Valley* brought fame to Susan Coolidge. The titles of the first three books are a pun on the North American grasshopper-like insect, the katydid, whose noise was not only responsible for its name but inspired Susan Coolidge. The fictional Carr family was modeled after the author's own, with Katy Carr inspired by Susan herself. Susan herself was tall, quick-witted and impatient like Katy. Katy's three sisters are Susan's three sisters, and Katy's two brothers are Susan Coolidge's brother and cousin. Susan devoted her life to her literary and social activities. Apart from children's books, she also wrote poetry and edited the letters of Jane Austin and Fanny Burney.

Katy, a twelve year old girl, suffers from the split psychology because of her unstable attitudes. Katy, on the one hand, as a tomboy, dreams of doing something grand with her life- painting famous pictures, saving the lives of drowning people or

leading a crusade on a white horse. On the other hand, she wants to be beautiful and good like her Cousin Helen. Regardless her adventurous quality, Katy cannot leave her female attributes. She wants to do something grand in her life but at the same time she does not leave her quality to be good and beautiful. Here, in this context, narrator states: "I mean to do something grand" (20). Katy wants to do great things in her life. At the same time, she wants to be beautiful as well. Neither she gives up her dream of becoming beautiful and good nor can she do the grand things with her life. In this context, narrator writes: "I'm not sure about what I'll be, beautiful of course, and good if I can, only not so good as you, Cecy, because it would be nice to go and ride with the young gentlemen sometimes" (20). Katy is not sure about her future. She wants to be beautiful of course and she has also a dream to ride on a horse with the young gentlemen. Her kind of dual attitudes makes her split in the novel.

Katy, from her childhood, wants to be mother to her brothers and sisters. Her split identity is one of the causes of her decision to be mamma for her siblings though the attempts turn to be unsuccessful. She wants to be guardian for them but she quarrels with them and sometimes she scolds them. Katy tries to handle the obstacles but she cannot accomplish them properly. In this context, narrator states: "She had fits of responsibility about the other children, and longed to set them good example, but when the chance came, she generally forgot to do so" (10).

As an elder sister, she has many responsibilities towards her family but when the chance comes to do something she forgets to do so. Katy's this kind of dual attitudes lead her to the ditch of split condition.

Katy's mind is divided into the conscious and unconscious selves. She is consciously talking about her future- to paint pictures, singing the songs and make figures in the marble. Her wish of being like Miss Nightingale and doing something

grand with her life are the products of her unconscious faculty of mind. This kind of dream is the product of her haunted memory which has been set at the faculty of repressed desire. She tells a mysterious story to her siblings. Katy narrates the story very unusual incidents in which the story confuses whether it is real or not. Katy's these kinds of dream and fantasy makes split in the novel.

The primary objective of this research is to bring the novel *What Katy Did* into the dimension of its psychoanalytical study. In particular, this research aims to observe the split self, ego psychology, imaginations and dream thoughts to fulfill the repressed desires in the life of Katy Carr. To analyze split condition of Katy, it traces out the relationship with her family and other circumstances. It links the protagonist's repression and fantasies which are revealed unconsciously in the frame of Lacanian Psychoanalysis. Furthermore, this research tries to trace out the split condition of the other characters presented in the text. The ultimate goal of this project will be to show the representation of split personality in the novel.

One day, Katy becomes so unhappy because she has been scolded by Aunt Izzie. She cries even harder the next day, Dr. Carr, her father, talks to her more seriously than he had ever done before. He reminds her of the time when her mamma was going to die, and he also reminds her about the expectation of her mother towards her. In this sense, Dr. Carr says: "Katy must be a mamma to the little ones, when she grows up" (51). Here, Dr. Carr tells Katy that as an elder sister she must be a mother to her brothers and sisters. Now is the time to show her motherhood towards them. She has not to cry like a child because she has many responsibilities towards family. After hearing such words from her father, Katy feels humiliated because of her childish behavior. She decides from that day she will not behave like a child. In this context, the narrator states: "Poor Katy! She sobbed as if her heart would break at

this, and though she made no promises, I think she was never so thought again after that day” (52).

Katy, Dr. Carr’s elder daughter, wants to be mother for her siblings and wants to do great things with her life. When Cousin Helen comes to visit Carr family Katy becomes so enchanted with her beauty and wishes to be like Cousin Helen. Katy and other children become so excited when Cousin Helen comes there to visit them. Here, in this context, the narrator states their excitement as: “This was news indeed. Katy and Clover ran downstairs in great excitement, and consulting a little, retired to the loft to talk it over in peace and quiet” (93). When they heard Cousin Helen is coming, all of the children become so happy. Katy and her sister Clover run downstairs because of their great excitement. They want to meet Cousin Helen. When Katy sees Cousin Helen, she becomes so enchanted with her beauty and wishes to be beautiful as Cousin Helen. Here, the case is that Katy dreams of doing something grand with her life but at the same time she wants to be beautiful and good which makes her split in the novel.

Apart from these causes, Katy does not obey her aunt not to play swing but other children obey their aunt. The playing of swing leads to an accident. After her accident, Katy becomes totally alienated, fragmented and frustrated. She does not let her siblings inside the room. Before her accident, Katy does not like her Aunt Izzie but after accident she hugs her heartily. In the period of accident, her mind is split. She does not decide what to do or not. The lively Katy is now bedridden, suffering terrible pain and bitterness. Her room is dark, dreary and cluttered with medicine bottles; when her brothers and sisters try to comfort her, she usually drives them away. However, a visit from Cousin Helen shows her that, she must either learn to make the best of her situation or risks losing the love of her family. Helen tells Katy

that she is now a student in the “school of pain” where she will learn lessons in patience, cheerfulness, neatness and making the best of things. After two years, Aunt Izzie dies and Katy takes over the running of the household. In this way, Katy’s mind is divided. She does not clear what to do or not. So this aims to include the references from the split personalities.

Other characters Dr. Philip Carr, Aunt Izzie, Cousin Helen, Elsie Carr, Cecy Hall and others are also represented as split personalities in the novel. Dr. Philip Carr, children’s papa, is a dear, kind and busy man. He loves his family and children very much. When his wife, children’s mother, died four years before, he kept his sister, Aunt Izzie, to care them. On the other hand, he also reminds his elder daughter, Katy, to be mother for her siblings. In this sense, Dr. Carr also suffers from the split condition in the novel. He loves very much to the children but when they need his love in that time he spends his time away from home for taking care of sick people. Dr. Carr wants to do one thing but happens another. He wants to love to his family and wants to spend time with them but he has no time to do so because of his job. In this sense, Dr. Carr represents the split nature.

Aunt Izzie, Dr. Carr’s sister, is an old fashioned woman who raises the children after their mother died. Outwardly, she is very rigid to the children but inwardly she loves them very much. Elsie Carr is another character who represents the split nature in the novel. She is the awkward child, too old to play with the babies and too young to be included with Katy, Clover and their games. She tries her hardest to play with them but is usually ignored. So, she becomes split. In the same way, like Katy, she also dreams of becoming the most beautiful lady in the world and knowing everybody’s secrets. She even wants to become very good and big but in reality she is very greedy and she quarrels with sisters and brothers about unusual things.

Dorry Carr and Johnnie Carr are other characters who also represent the divided personality in the novel. Dorry and Johnnie confuse with their own identity. Dorry is a boy but he wears girl's clothes and tries to show him as a girl. Johnnie, on the other hand, is a girl but she wears boy's clothes and wants to be a tomboy. In the same way, Dorry decides to take journal but just after two weeks he gives it up. Johnnie has no clear idea about her future. She does not know what she will be in future. So, Dorry and Johnnie are the characters in the novel who suffer from split personality. Cecy Hall, Katy's best friend and next door neighbor, also represents the split personality in the novel. Cecy's unusual kind of dream makes her split. Cecy dreams thing which will not be possible in her real life. She dreams of becoming very good and young gentlemen will want her. Even the poet will come to meet her and start to write a poem about her. Her desires and dreams presented in the novel are the results of her split condition which give way to explore the repressed desires in the personal psyche.

This thesis includes general introduction of the thesis in the first chapter, discussion of theory of psychoanalysis merged with textual analysis in the second chapter and conclusion in the third chapter. The introduction part includes general introduction of research and framework, the writer's introduction, her works and issues that she deals with, introduction of the text and researcher's focus in this research. The second chapter describes the theoretical tool of psychoanalytical observation of the protagonist's and other characters' split self represented in the novel. And the last chapter sums up the entire research with its conclusion.

II. Split Personality in Susan Coolidge's *What Katy Did*

This research work makes an attempt to explore the split personality in Susan Coolidge's novel *What Katy Did*. For this purpose, this study mainly focuses on different split characters presented in the text. To give emphasis on split personality, this research foregrounds the issues of alienation, fragmentation and depression of Katy, the protagonist and the other characters like Dr. Carr, Aunt Izzie, Elsie Carr, Cecy Hall and so on.

As the novel begins, the narrator starts to narrate the characters of Katy, the protagonist of novel. From the very beginning of novel, Katy's personality, the narrator introduces, is divided. In this context, the narrator states: "a Katy I once knew, who planned to do a great many wonderful things, and in the end did none of them" (2). Katy is determined to do something grand. It might be rowing out in boats and saving people's lives, nursing, heading a crusade, painting, singing or sculpting. But by the time the novel finishes, she is yet to do any of these things. To her split identity, Susan presents her protagonist completely alienated from her family, friends and society after her accident. Through the story this research claims that, she is in split condition as her ego is not stable and fixed. Her fragmented identity is studied in the frame of Lacan's perspective of the process of formation of individual self relating with "mirror stage".

After proving her as a split character, this research traces out the reasons behind the unstable identity of an individual. And, as the final task of this project, the consequences of split identities are kept in the frame of Lacanian psychoanalysis. There are various points which show split identity as of the protagonist Katy. As mentioned in the text, Katy has been fragmented into different identities; she has not clear idea about her future. Katy says; "I'm not sure about what I'll be" (20). Her

mind is dispersed from the very beginning of her childhood life when she committed to be mamma to her siblings. Thus, Katy stands as a split character.

Katy Carr is the eldest of the Carr children and the protagonist of the novel. At the beginning of the novel, she is a twelve year old tomboy who much prefers running around outdoors to quiet ladylike pursuits, and so tears her clothes and is always untidy; however, she longs to be good. In the course of development of the novel, she faces a sense of anxiety and depression due to the ambitious and independent nature on the one hand. On the other hand, she suffers from the physical pain due to her accident. This kind of dual personality makes Katy as a split character in the novel.

Katy, the protagonist of the novel, shares her dreams of life with her brothers and sisters. Katy tells her dreams in her own words as: "...perhaps I shall go and nurse in the hospital, like Miss Nightingale. Or else I'll head a crusade and ride on a white horse, with armour and helmet on my head and carry a sacred flag" (20). She sees many dreams in her life which are very hard to fulfill. To be like Miss Nightingale, saving the lives of drowning people, riding on a white horse and so on are her dreams which are very hard to get success in life. Katy dreams of doing something grand with her life but after her accident she does not get any of them. Katy's these kinds of dreams also help to make her split character in the novel.

Katy is not sure about her future. It means her mind is divided and suffers from split personality. Her disturb personality is reflected as she says:

I'm not sure about what I'll be, replied Katy, from overhead; beautiful, of course, and good if I can, only not so good as you, Cecy, because it would be nice to go and ride with the young gentleman sometimes. And I'd like to have a large house and splendiferous garden, and play in the garden, and Dorry should have turkey five times a day if he

liked. And we'd have a machine to darn drawers in order, and we'd never sew or knit garters, or do anything we didn't want to. That's what I'd like to be. (20)

These lines presuppose that Katy is confused with her life. Regardless her adventurous dreams, Katy cannot leave her female attributes. As a tomboy, Katy dreams of someday doing something grand with her life. At the same time, she wants to be beautiful and good girl. When her mother died four years before, Katy promised to be a little mother to her siblings; however, although she leads them into all sorts of exciting adventures, she is sometimes impatient and crosses with them. Katy wants to do something grand with her life but actually she does not clear herself how much grand. When her friend Cecy asked her about it she replied as: "I mean to do something grand. I don't know what yet; but when I'm grown up I shall find out" (20). These lines make clear that she is puzzled what she will do in her life. She is not sure about her own aim which leads her towards the split condition.

Other characters of the novel are also represented split nature. Dr. Philip Carr, Katy's papa, is a dear, kind, busy man who spends much of his time away from home taking care of sick people. His wife, children's mother, died four years before the story begins. Dr. Carr also represents the split nature in the novel. When his wife died four years before, he kept his sister, Aunt Izzie, to care the children because he has no time to care them. At the same time, he also reminds his elder daughter Katy about her mother's wish when she was going to die. As an elder sister, Katy must care her brothers and sisters. Dr. Carr states: "Katy must be a mamma to the little ones, when she grows up" (51). In this sense, Dr. Carr also suffers from split personality. Lacan's idea is relevant here. Lacan, in his book *Ecrits: A Selection*, writes his view as:

Indeed, in the conflict that led them to the present outcome, it was realized that their autonomy as subjects had been ignored to such an exorbitant degree that the primary requirement sprang from a reaction against the permanent tone that had permitted this excess (31).

Here, Lacan argues that the people with split mentality show their dual attitudes on the outer scenario in their society. For him, they also lose their stable identity and subject because of the conflict in their inner psyche. When a person suffers from a split mentality, his attitudes towards other circumstances are in conflicting mode.

Lacan further elaborates as:

The fact is that a vice was revealed that went all beyond the local circumstances that triggered off this conflict. The mere fact that one could claim to regulate the training of psychoanalysts in so authoritarian a fashion posed the question as to whether the established modes of this training did not produce the paradoxical result of maintaining them perpetually as minors. (31)

Dr. Carr is in conflict with himself. Dr. Carr is a dear, kind and very lovely father to his family. He loves his son and daughters very much. He does not marry even in his young age after his wife's death because of his love towards his children. But at the same time, he is very busy man who spends his time away from home taking care of sick people more than with his family. Dr. Carr cares sick people but when his own daughter Katy's accident has happened he was outside from home. He does not come until one week. He loves his family very much but he does not give time to his family because he is almost busy. In this sense, Dr. Carr is one of the characters who bear the split personality in the novel.

Aunt Izzie, in the same way, is another split character in the novel. Aunt Izzie, papa's sister; an old-fashioned woman, who raises the children after their mother died. She is very particular and scolds a lot because she does not understand the children's ways, although she has a heart of gold. Outwardly, she is very rigid to the children but inwardly she loves them very much. She always scolds Katy and other children because they do not obey her. Her split nature can be seen when Katy's accident has happened. Before Katy's accident she always hates her Aunt and vice versa. But after her accident, Katy and Aunt Izzie's behavior change because of their extreme closeness. Both become close friends and they hug each other. In this sense, the narrator states: "Katy was so glad, that, for the first time in her life, she throws her arms round Aunt Izzie's neck and kissed her" (131).

The individual's behavior, for Lacan, becomes different because of his psychological nature. Lacan, in *Ecrits*, states his view about the individual's psychology as:

It is strange that an analyst, for whom this sort of person is one of the first encounters in his, should still take introspection into account in psychoanalysis. For from the moment that wager is taken up, all those fine things that one thought one had in reverse disappear from view. If he does engage in it, they will appear of little account, but others present themselves sufficiently unexpected by our friend to seem ridiculous to him and so silence him for a while. (41)

Aunt Izzie's life itself is in split. She has been kept there to care the children but when the children need her care in the period of Katy's illness she herself becomes ill and dies. In this sense, Aunt Izzie's character also helps to read split personality in the novel.

Elsie Carr, the third sister, at the beginning of the book, is the awkward child, too old to play with the babies and too young to be included with Katy, Clover and their games. She tries her hardest to join in, but is usually ignored, instead she whines. Her dream is different from others. Here, the narrator states:

But I'll be more beautiful than the most beautiful, persisted poor little Elsie; and I'll be big, too, and know everybody's secrets. And everybody'll be kind then, and never run away and hide; and these won't be any post offices, or anything disagreeable. (19)

These lines presuppose that Elsie wants to be kind and beautiful lady. And she wants to be more popular and big who knows everybody's secrets. But actually her behavior is not good, she always quarrels with Katy and others. Her dream of being beautiful, busy and kind makes her split in the novel.

Human ego is never stable. Our self is guided by unconscious. As Jacques Lacan argues that human mind is guided by unconscious; it is the governing faculty of our mind by which human thought process is determined. The feelings and desires which are repressed in our unconscious get expressed in the forms of different metaphoric and metonymic expressions. Our desires and dream thoughts are not presented in the same form as they are stored in a disguised form being away from "Real" (Lacan) but as a constructed real. These two aspects of real cause split condition. The result of being structured like a language, unconscious self is denied at any point to which to be restored following a crisis of identity and feel traumatic, hence forms a split identity of conscious and unconscious.

Elsie, in the novel, becomes split because of her conscious and unconscious faculty of mind. She unconsciously dreams of becoming most beautiful lady in the world and knows everybody's secrets. She even wants to become very kind and big.

But in reality she is very greedy and quarrels with her sisters about unusual things. Elsie quarrels with Katy and she does not tell her secret with Katy related to Cousin Helen. In the mean time, Katy gives her vindictive push. Elsie falls with a thump on the half floor. It was not much of a fall, but the bump was the hard one, and Elsie roared as if she had been half killed. But after Katy's accident, Elsie herself is ready to tell secret to her sister Katy. In the text, Elsie says; "I'll tell you secrets, if you want me too so very much. I guess Cousin Helen would let me" (123). Later Elsie proves very helpful and considerate, and she and Katy finally grow close. This kind of dual attitudes of Elsie makes her split.

Dorry and Joanna are other characters in the novel who also represent the split nature. Dorry is six years old, a pale, pudgy boy, with rather a solemn face and smears of molasses on the sleeve of his jacket. Joanna, whom the children called John, and Johnnie, was a square, splendid child. She had big grave eyes, and a wide rosy mouth, which always looked ready to laugh. They both are split in nature. It proves when the narrator says: "Dorry seemed like a girl who had got into boy's clothes by mistake, and Jonnie like a boy who, in a fit of fun, had borrowed his sister's frock" (8). Dorry is a boy but he wears girl's clothes and Jonnie is a girl but she is a tomboy.

The identification, in which Dorry and Johnnie make, for them, is real but in reality that is not. Lacan, in *Ecrits*, writes:

In the case of the child in a series of gestures in which he experiences in play the relation between the movements assumed in the image and the reflected environment, and between this virtual complex and the reality it reduplicates- the child's own body, and the persons and things, around him. (1)

This sense of completeness and mastery is in contrast to the child's experience of its own body, over which it does not yet have full motor control. The mirror stage, therefore, anticipates the mastery of infant's own body and stands in contrast to the feeling of fragmentation the infant experiences. What is important at this point is that the infant identifies with this mirror image. The image is him/herself. In the novel, Dorry wears girl's clothes and is confused with himself whether his identity is boy or girl. Johnnie, on the other hand, wants to make her identity like a boy but actually she is a girl.

Sean Homer, in his book *Jacques Lacan*, further clarifies Lacan's idea that "this identification is crucial, as without it-and without the anticipation of mastery that it establishes a complete or whole being. At the same time, however, the image is alienating in the sense that it becomes confused with the self" (25). Dorry and Johnnie become confused with their self identity as the child in the mirror stage. The image actually comes to take the place of the self. Therefore, the sense of a unified self is acquired at the price of this self being an-other, that is, our mirror image.

For Lacan, the ego emerges at this moment of alienation and fascination with one's own image. The ego is both formed by and takes its form from the originating and constituting properties of the image. The ego is the effect of images; it is an imaginary function. Lacan is arguing here against ego psychology and its tendency to prioritize the ego over unconscious process as well as to equate the ego with the self. Lacan insists that the ego is based on an illusionary image of wholeness and mastery and it is the function of the ego to maintain this illusion of coherence and mastery. The function of one of the ego is, in other words, one of this recognition; of refusing to accept the truth of fragmentation and alienation.

Dorry and Johnnie also mis-recognize about their own identity which makes them in the ditch of split identity. In the same way, Johnnie's divided self becomes clear when the narrator says: "Johnnie had no clear ideas to her future" (19). Here, Johnnie does not know what she will be in future. Her mind does not have clear idea about her future. So, she is in split condition in the novel. Dorry, on the other hand, is also divided person. He started to write a journal but just after two weeks he gives it up. In this, both of them represent the split nature in the novel.

Cecy Hall is a well dressed, modest prime girl who spends two third of her time with the Carr children. Cecy is Katy's best friend and her next-door neighbor. Cecy also represents the split personality in the novel. Her kind of nature becomes clear when she tells her unusual dreams to the Carr children. Cecy tells her dreams, as narrator states:

I mean to have a black silk dress and pink roses in my bonnet, and a white Muslim long-shawl' said Cecy; 'and I mean to look exactly like Minerva Clark! I shall be very good, too; as good as Mrs. Bedell, only a great deal prettier. All the young gentlemen will want me to go and ride, but I shan't notice them at all, because you know I shall always be teaching in Sunday- School, and visiting the poor. And some day, when I am bending over an old women and feeding her with current jelly, a poet will come along and see me, and he'll go home and write a poem about me. (18)

Cecy dreams thing which will not be possible in her real life. She wants to wear a silk dress and pink roses and wants to be like Minerva Clark. According to her dream, she will be very good, as good as Mrs. Bedell. She further tells, all the young gentlemen will want her but she will not notice them. The poet will come to meet her and then he

will start to write a poem about her. This kind of dream makes her split. In this context, Lacan's idea is relevant here. Lacan, in the book *Ecrits: A Selection*, states his view about the dream as:

For nobody is less demanding than a psychoanalyst as to what provides the status of his action, which he himself is not far from regarding as magical. This is because he is incapable of situating it in a conception of his field that he would not dream of according to his practice (33).

Here, Lacan argues that dream cannot be controlled because it comes from our unconscious mind. For Lacan, one dreams because of his/her conception of his field. One cannot dream according to his practice but he dreams because of his unconscious nature of mind. In the novel, Cecy dreams not because of her practice but because of her thinking which comes through her unconscious faculty of mind. In the same way, she is best friend of Katy but in the condition of Katy's accident, she does not come to see her. So, this nature of Cecy makes her split personality in the novel.

Katy Carr is split into different identities. She is father's obeying daughter, children's lovely sister, Cecy's best friend and Aunt Izzie's pretty girl. She is a broken girl in the sense that she sliding from everyone's hand. Her split identity is one of the causes of her decision to be mamma for her siblings though the attempt turns to be unsuccessful. Here in this context, Lois Tyson's idea is relevant. Lois Tyson, in his book *Critical Theory Today*, writes "you can't always get what you consciously want, but you get what you unconsciously need" (12). Neither of her any attempts is successfully accomplished in her life nor can get success in any field she involves herself. Lois Tyson further elaborates:

The notion that human beings are motivated, even driven, by desires, fears, needs and conflicts of which they are unaware- that is, unconscious- was one of Sigmund Freud's most radical insights, and it still governs classical psychoanalysis today. (12)

For Tyson, the unconscious is the storehouse of those painful experiences and emotions, those wounds, fears, guilty desires, and unresolved conflicts we do not want to know about because we feel we will be overwhelmed by them. Katy unconsciously wants to be mother and wants to do grand with her life. Her choices made to act with determination are always questioned and deferred time and again. Her anger towards her siblings and Aunt Izzie and dissatisfaction she invites for father's decision pushes her to the ditch of alienation that is constitutive to fall in split condition.

From the beginning of the novel, Katy is not stable as she is dreaming to do grand something which is actually not possible. Her unstable condition leads her towards the dispersed condition. Here, the narrator states:

She had fits of responsibility about the other children, and longed to set them a good example, but when the chance came, she generally forgot to do so. Katy's days flew like the wind; for when she was not studying lessons or sewing and darning with Aunt Izzie, which she hated extremely, there were always so many delightful schemes rioting in her brains, that all she wished for was ten pairs of hands to carry them out. These same active brains got her into perpetual scrapes. She was fond of building castles in the air, and dreaming of the time when something she had done would make her famous, so that everybody would hear of her, and want to know her. (10)

Katy has many responsibilities towards her family and she longed to them complete but when the chance came to do so she generally forgot about that. As an elder sister, she has to care her brothers and sisters. Aunt Izzie is there to care for the children but she herself is sick because of typhoid. So, all the responsibility of the family is in the head of Katy. From her childhood, Katy wants to do grand with her life. Different kinds of dreams come into her mind. She wants to be mother for her siblings and wishes to do grand with her life. But when the chance comes to do she forgets to do so. Even she dreams to make the building castles in the air and wants to be famous because of her dreams. Because of her dreams, she thinks that, everybody would hear of her and want to know her. These kinds of unusual and ambitious dreams make her split in the novel.

Katy's split condition is reflected in the expression of her disillusionment. Katy's dreams to do grand and to be like Miss Nightingale are impossible in normal condition. Her mind is fragmented because of her dreams. She is dispersed at the state; she justifies her condition in the text as:

I mean to do something grand. I don't know what yet; but when I'm grown up I shall find out. Poor Katy always said 'when I'm grown up,' forgetting how very much she had grown already. 'Perhaps,' she went on, it will be rowing out in boats, and saving people's lives, like that girl in the book. Or perhaps I shall go and nurse in the hospital, like Miss Nightingale. Or else I will head a crusade and ride on a white horse, with armor and a helmet on my head and carry a sacred flag. Or if I don't do that, I'll paint pictures, or sing, or scalp – sculp – what is it? You know make figures in marble. Any how it shall be something.

(20)

Katy is divided into the conscious and unconscious selves. She is consciously talking about her future – to paint pictures, singing the songs and make figures in the marble. Her wish of being like Nightingale and doing something grand with her life make her to imagine such an interesting but untrue story of her fantasy. This kind of dream is the product of her haunted memory which has been set at the faculty of repressed desire. Jacques Lacan, in *Ecrits*, argues, “The unconscious is neither primordial nor instinctual; what it knows about the elementary is no more than the elements of signifier” (170). Lacan further elaborates:

It is the abyss opened up at the thought that a thought should make itself heard in the abyss that provoked resistance to psychoanalysis from the outset. And not, as is commonly said, the emphasis on man’s sexuality. This latter had after all been the dominant object in literature throughout the ages. And in fact more recent evolution of psychoanalysis has succeeded by a bit of comical legerdemain in turning it into a quite moral affair, the cradle and trysting – place of oblativity and attraction. (170)

As Lacan argues, the literature in its core is the representation of the self which is true in this or that way with the ingredients of imagination and fantasy. Coolidge’s novel is also the imaginary creation of the reflection of her desires amalgamated with fantasy.

Because of the psychological duality of the protagonist, all these events and incidents occur in magical and mystical way. With the development of plot, Katy narrates a mysterious story to her siblings. The argument of the divided self is justified with the protagonist’s faint remark in the opening section of the novel. Katy narrates the story as:

It was Christmas Eve, continued Katy, in a mysterious tone. The fairy of the rosary was quite sick. She had taken a dreadful cold in her head, and the poplar- tree fairy, just over there, told her that sassafras tea is good for colds. So she made a large acron – cup full, and the, cuddled herself in where the wood looks so black and soft, and fell asleep. In the middle of the night, when she was snoring soundly, there was a noise in the forest, and a dreadful black bull with fiery eyes galloped up. He saw our poor Rosy Posy, and, opening his big mouth, he was just going to bite her in two; but at that minute a little fat man with a wand in his hand, popped out from behind the stump. (14)

Katy tells the story of very unusual incidents in which the story confuses whether it is real or not. Her repressed desire is fulfilled when she tells the story imaginatively in her unconscious state. She continues her story as:

It was Santa Claus, of course. He gave the bull such a rap with his wand that he moo-ed dreadfully, and then put up his forepaw, to see if he nose was on or not. He found it was, but it hurt him so that he moo-ed again, and galloped off. Then Santa Claus woke up the fairy, and told her that if she didn't take better care of Rosy Posy he should put some other fairy into her place, and sex her to keep guard over a prickly scratchy, blackberry bush. (15)

Katy is confused with herself of what she is telling is real or not. She feels over joy when she tells the story. Sean Homer quotes Lacan's idea in his book "Jacques Lacan" as, "in the child's attempt to grasp what remains essentially indecipherable in the other's desire – what Lacan calls X, the variable or (better) the unknown – the child's own desire is founded; the other's desire begins to function as the cause of the child's

desire” (73). Homer further clarifies, “the infant’s earliest experiences are characterized by an absolute dependence upon the (m) Other, as she fulfills the child’s needs of feeding, caring and nurturing” (73). Katy fantasizes the story and imagines everything unconsciously.

Katy, the protagonist of the novel, plays the game Kikeri with her brothers and sisters. Kikeri was a game which had been very popular with them a year before. They had invented it themselves, and chosen for it this queer name out of an old fairy story. It was a sort of mixture of Blind man’s Buff and Tag – only, instead of any one’s eyes being bandaged, they all played in the dark. One of the children would stay out in the hall, which was dimly lighted from the stairs, while the others hid themselves in the nursery. When they were all hidden they would call out ‘Kikeri’ as a signal for the one in the hall to come in and find them. Here, the case is that, Katy, as an elder sister, wants to be mother for her siblings but she plays a game like a child with them. This kind of behavior of Katy leads her towards split condition.

For a long time, Kikeri was the delight of the Carr children; but so many scratches and black spots came of it, and so many of the nursery things were thrown down and broken. At last, Aunt Izzie issued an order that it should not be played anymore. All Carr children (with Katy) went to talk Aunt Izzie and request her to let them play the Kikeri again. But Aunt Izzie does not allow them to play that game rather she scolds them. In that very moment, all other children accept Aunt Izzie’s order and went to sleep in the bed but Katy does not sleep because she is very upset with the behavior of Aunt Izzie. The narrator further writes:

Katy did not even pretend to be asleep when Aunt Izzie went to her room. Her tardy conscience had waked up, and she was lying in bed, very miserable at having drawn the others into a scrape as well as

herself, and at the failure of her last set of resolutions about ‘setting an example to the younger ones.’ So, unhappy was she, that Aunt Izzie’s severe words were almost a relief; and though she cried herself to sleep, it was rather from the burden of her own thoughts than because she had been scolded. (51)

Katy cried even harder the next day. Dr. Carr knew the case about her crying. Then he reminds his daughter Katy about her responsibility. In the text, the narrator states: “he reminded her of the time when her mamma died, and of how she said, ‘Katy must be a mamma to the little ones, when she grows up.’ And he asked her if she did not think the time was come for beginning to this dear place towards the children” (51). Katy remembers her responsibility when her father reminds her. The narrator further writes: “Poor Katy! She sobbed as if her heart would break at this, and though she made no promises, I think she was never so thought less again after that day” (52). Katy’s identity is not stable. She wants to play a game like a child and cries and even quarrels with her aunt. At the same time, she realizes her responsibility towards her family. Here, this kind of dual mentality of Katy leads her towards the split condition.

About the split self and dispersed identity Lacan argues that human infant forms the false identity in the mirror stage. In *Ecrits*, Lacan writes:

This development is experienced as a temporal dialectic that decisively projects the formative of the individual into history. The mirror stage is a drama whose internal thrust is precipitated from insufficiency to anticipation – and which manufactures for the subject, caught up into the lure of spatial identification, the succession of fantasies that extends from a fragmented body – image to a form of its totality that I shall call orthopedic – and, lastly to the assumption of the armor of an

alienating identity, which will mark with its rigid structure the subject's entire mental development. (4)

According to Lacan, human ego is dispersed from the stage of identification of the body image in the mirror in infancy. The process of fragmentation continues from the early age and ego gets split into conscious and unconscious. In the text, Katy is split from the very beginning of the life and acts everything unconsciously though she tries to overcome the problems.

The journal of psychoanalysis – introduction entitled in “A Brief Outline of Psychoanalytic Theory: Freudian, Lcanian and Object Relation Theory” quotes Lacan's idea of ‘ego’ or self and its misidentification as:

The image which the small child sees in the mirror is . . . an alienated one: the child ‘misrecognizes’ itself in it, finds in the image a pleasing unity which it does not actually experiences in its own body. The imaginary for Lacan is precisely this realm of images in which we make identification, but in the very act of doing so are led to misperceive and misrecognize ourselves. As the child grows up, it will continue to make such imaginary identification with objects, and this is how its ego will be build – up. (4)

The ego is just this narcissistic process whereby we bolster up a fictive sense of unitary selfhood by finding something in the world with which we can identify. Katy's attempts to make an identity as mother, sister, daughter, friend etc are her processes of identifying her identities. M.A.R. Habib, in his essay “Psychoanalytic Criticism”, quotes Lacan's idea, “symbolizes the mental permanence of the ‘I’ at the same time as it prefigures its alienating destination” (591). Habib further elaborates, “Hence the illusion of unity and enduring identity that occurs in the mirror phase also

anticipates the lifelong alienation of the ego, not only from the object that surround it, object of desire, but also from itself” (591). Katy also keeps on alienating after her accident and continues till the day her cousin Helen comes. Her ego leads to split condition.

Katy’s ego is also formed in her childhood from which she cannot escape and change her life as directed by the life procedures. She herself tries to do something grand with her life but her ego is directed to be mamma for her siblings. Katy’s unconscious faculty of mind desires to be like Miss Nightingale and nursing in the hospital. Here, Lacan’s view on ego “I” is very much relevant to connect with the fact that Katy is unconsciously revealing her depressed desires in the form of a story. Talking about conscious and unconscious state of our mind, Jacques Miller writes in book II: *The Ego in Freud’s Theory and in the Technique of Psychoanalysis* as:

Consciousness is transparent to itself, whereas the ‘I’ is not. The ‘I’ is outside the field of consciousness and its certainties where we represent ourselves as ego, where something exists and is expressed by the I . . . the ego is a particular object within the experience of the object with a certain function: an imaginary one, when in the specular image the ego is recognized by the subject, this image becomes self – conscious. (1)

According to Miller, consciousness transparent to itself but the ego ‘I’ is not. The ‘I’ is outside from the consciousness and its certainties where we represent ourselves as ego. But it is not enough to say that the ‘I’ of conscious is not the ego since we tend to think this ‘I’ as the true ego. The ego is a particular object within the experience of the object with a certain function. The ego which is recognized by the subject becomes the self conscious.

The story which Katy narrates is just the product of imagination. The language deceives us in this case of self revealing as the nature of language, as poststructuralist theorists argue, is always sliding and floating. The signifiers are representation of the truth but they do not give exact truth. M.A.R. Habib mentions Lacan in his essay, “Psychoanalytical Criticism” as:

Language, as a network of signifiers, displaces and redistributes the world of immediate existence, a world that can be known only as it is mediated by language. We might recall that the self that emerged from the imaginary stage was a split subject, with its repressed desire opening up the field of its unconscious desire . . . and its conscious obligation in the symbolic order. In the passage above, Lacan describes this split as a desire split between ‘a refusal of the signifier and a lack of being. (590)

Through these ideas, we can justify Katy’s will to be like Miss Nightingale and doing something grand with her life is the product of her unconscious. Katy tells a story which is narrated in a way as if it is true. Her misconception is the result of her psychic trauma and the outlet of repressed desire. Her stream of consciousness technique helps her to dive into the well of fantasy where she can imagine herself as Miss Nightingale. Katy’s dream thought is metaphoric that is why she finally discloses the reality of her feeling in her heart. The language she uses to convince comes to fail at last. The journal *Towards a Neo- Lacanian Theory of Discourse* quotes Slavoj Zizek’s idea from his book *The Plague of Fantasies* as:

Here we can see clearly how fantasy is on the side of reality, how it sustains the subject’s sense of reality’:when the phantasmatic frame disintegrates, the subject undergoes a ‘loss of reality’ and starts to

perceive reality as an 'irreal' nightmarish universe with no firm ontological foundation; this nightmarish universe is not 'pure fantasy' but, on the contrary, that which remains of reality after reality is deprived of its support in fantasy. (33)

The linguistic phenomenon is always decisive so our utterances are not reality as supposed to be. The verbal expression, either spoken or written, is always representation of the truth not the truth itself. So, Katy's wish to be Miss Nightingale is the wish of imaginary self; a self created and guaranteed by other. As master is father figure, Katy's father is not able to realize the relationship between desires and desiring object; he intervenes in the relationship of these two which creates lack, the same lack leads Katy to the sense of loss.

An individual, in Lacan's view, is in the chain of signifiers and these signifiers are not the means to speak the truth. Truth is always mis-presented; it is hidden and repressed, that is to say self cannot speak the truth. Self is in the position of splitness; it is either formed or distorted but never presented as real. 'Real' is complete which does not need language to describe. Language is the symbolic representation so it is not real. Symbols are not true because they work for fulfillment of lack; the lack of the object. If we are complete, there does not any language. The lack is stored in our unconscious in repressed form. Unconscious is the faculty of our mind where all the repressed desires are stored. Such desires are like a volcano ready to explode. This use of language is verbal manifestation of repressed desires. In this way, Katy's dream is the product of unconsciousness which may not be real.

Katy's misfortunes might also unconsciously reflect the author's mixed feelings about the implications of puberty for a Victorian – era girl – especially since Coolidge, who earned her own living as a writer, based tall, impatient quick witted

Katy on her own young self. Katy is a dynamic, adventurous girl with big dreams for the future until she falls from a swing at the age of twelve. And she loses all freedom of movement; after that shattering trauma, she must spend the next four years confined to her bedroom. Before accident, Katy is a tomboy who much prefers running around outdoors to quiet ladylike pursuits, so tears her clothes and is always untidy; however she longs to be good. But after her accident Katy becomes totally change. For months she surrenders to selfish misery – she behaves crossly keeps her blinds drawn and does little but thinks about the wretched future that awaits her.

Katy alienates herself after her accident. She is frustrated because of her dreams and desires are shattered. Her dream was to do something grand with her life but now she is confined within a chamber of a house because of the accident. Her room is dark, dreary and cluttered with medicine bottles; when her brothers and sisters try to comfort her, she is usually drives them away. However, a visit from Cousin Helen shows her that she must either learn to make the best of her situation. Helen tells Katy that she is now a student in the school of pain where she will learn lessons of patience, cheerfulness, hopefulness, neatness and making the best of things. Katy's fragmentation continues until Cousin Helen comes.

About the alienation and fragmentation of the human body, Lacan's idea is relevant here. In *Ecrits*, Lacan writes:

This fragmented body – which term I have also introduced into our system of theoretical references – usually manifests itself in dreams when the movement of the analysis encounters a certain level of aggressive disintegration in the individual. It then appears in the form of lines, or of those or organs represented in exoscopy, growing wings and taking up arms for intestinal persecutions – the very same that the

visionary Hieronymus Bosch has fixed, for all time, in painting, in their accent from the fifteenth century to the imaginary zenith of modern man. (5)

According to Lacan, from the moment the image of unity is posited in opposition to the experience of fragmentation, the subject is established as a rival to itself. A conflict is produced between the infant's fragmented sense of self and the imaginary autonomy out of which the ego is born. The same rivalry established between the subject and him/ herself is also established in future relations between the subject and others.

From the childhood Katy tries to be a mamma for her siblings. She loves very much to her brothers and sisters. As an elder sister she has to maintain her position but sometimes she loses to do so. As a senior, she has to be happy with the happiness of her little ones. In spite of being happy, she sometimes becomes jealous with their happiness. It becomes clear when the narrator states:

We have only three or four days to be together, said Helen. Let them come as much as they like. It won't hurt me a bit. Little Elsie clung with a passionate love to this new friend. Cousin Helen had sharp eyes. She was the wistful look in Elsie's face at once, and took special pains to be sweet and tender to her. This performance made Katy jealous. She couldn't bear to share her cousin anybody. (107)

When Cousin Helen comes to their house all children become very happy to play and talk to her. But all of these make Katy jealous with them. Here, Katy's dual personality becomes clear. On the one hand, she wants to be mamma for them but on the other she becomes jealous with their happiness. This kind of dual nature of Katy makes her split in the novel.

Katy's self is divided and fluctuation comes into her innocent mind. Even in her childhood days, she wants to be mother for her sisters and brothers although her father provides those basic requirements and Aunt Izzie also there to care them. Her ambitious nature makes her split. Katy wants to be mother for her siblings but at the same time she scolds them for very simple things. The narrator, in the novel, states Katy's this kind of behavior as: "Nonsense, said Katy, 'it's those absurd children.' Then, opening the gate, she called: John! Dorry! Come out and show yourselves.' But nobody replied, and no one could be seen" (91). Here, Katy shows her split nature. She wants to be loving mother for them, at the same time; she scolds them as absurd children. Katy tells fairy tale and jokes to children for their happiness. They become very happy and Katy also becomes happy in that moment. On the other hand, Katy scolds them as absurd children. When she scolds them they are frightened with her and hide themselves. This kind of Katy and other children make them split in the novel.

Carr children with Katy become very happy when Cousin Helen is coming to visit them. Helen is Papa's niece; she cannot walk because of an accident years ago. Despite her suffering, she is amusing, cheerful, and kind; just what Katy wants to be. Children's vacation also has begun so they become very happy. All children become more excited to see Cousin Helen. None of them had ever seen her. But the children analyze themselves about Cousin. About their excitement, in the novel, the narrator states as:

Cousin Helen coming! It seemed as strange as if Queen Victoria, gold crown and all, had invited herself to tea; or as if some character out of book, Robinson Crusoe, say, or 'Amy Herbert', had driven up with a trunk and announced the intension of spending a week. For the

imaginations of the children, Cousin Helen was an interesting and unreal as anybody in the fairy tales: Chindrella, or Blue Beard, or dear Red Riding- Hood herself. Only there was a sort of mixture of Sunday-school book in their idea of her, for Cousin Helen was very, very good. (94)

When Cousin Helen came in their house all of the children become very happy. But Katy's happiness is different from others. Katy is so enchanted by her beauty and kindness that on the day of her departure she resolves to model herself on Helen afterward. Here, Katy's split identity becomes clear. Katy's aim has to do something grand with her life but she also enchanted with beauty as other women which leads Katy in the split condition.

Cousin Helen spent one week with Carr family. At last she gave them the gift. For Katy, it was a vase. Katy screams with delight as it was placed in her hands. Katy becomes so excited and said "Oh, how lovely! How lovely! I'll keep it as long as I live and breathe" (108). Other children also become very happy with their gift. Katy wants to put that vase ever last of her life but she breaks that vase just after one day. Here, the narrator tells: "The very thing Katy did this morning was to break her precious vase- the one Cousin Helen had given her" (111). Katy wants to do something but happens another so she suffers from split condition in the novel. Katy cried for that vase as hard as if she had been Phil himself. In this sense, Aunt Izzie told her "Really, Katy, you're too big to behave like a baby" (112). Here too, Katy shows her divided mentality. She wants to be mother for her siblings but at the same time she behaves like a child.

The next day, Katy quarrels with her aunt, and pushes her little sister so hard that she falls down half a dozen steps. Afterwards, Katy decides to try out the new

swing in the woodshed, even though Aunt Izzie has forbidden it. All other children obey their aunt but Katy does not. The swing is unsafe because one of the staple supporting it is cracked. Katy swings as high as she can. And as she tries to graze the roof with her toes, the staple gives way, Katy falls hard, bruising her spine. After her accident, Katy becomes totally change in her behavior. The lively Katy is now bedridden, suffering terrible pain and bitterness. Her room is dark, dreary, and cluttered with medicine bottles. When her brothers and sisters try to comfort her, she usually drives them away. Beautiful, tall and kind Katy now becomes alienated, fragmented and dispersed character. In the novel, the narrator says:

Then there came a time when Katy didn't even ask to be allowed to get up. A time when sharp dreadful pain, such as she never imagined before, took hold off her. When days and nights got all confused and tangled up together, and Aunt Izzie never seemed to go to bed. A time when Papa was constantly in her bed room. When other doctors came and stood over her, and punched and felt her back, and talked to each other in low whispers. It was all like a long, bad dream, from which she couldn't wake up, though she tried ever so hard. (126)

The lines reflect the split personality of Katy. She sees everywhere dark and shadow. It presupposes that Katy is going to be mental and psychological disturbances. She even confuses with days and nights. Aunt Izzie and other children also do not come there. Only her Papa and other doctors come and stood over her which makes her very uncomfortable. Katy thinks it as a long bad dream which she could not wake up. Here, Katy leads towards the alienation and frustration. In this context, narrator says "she lost heart about herself, and took no interest anything" (129). Other people come there to visit her but she feels alone which makes her split.

Katy's this kind of behavior makes her over frustrated. Aunt Izzie brings her books, but she doesnot want to read. Her brothers and sisters come to tell about their plays and the things they had been doing which made her cry so they are not allowed to go there. Katy's own behavior puts her in the ditch of split condition. Katy's split nature becomes clearer when the narrator states:

In those days Katy made Aunt Izzie keep the blinds shut tight, and she lay in the dark, thinking how miserable she was, and how wretched all the rest of her life was going to be. Everybody was very kind and patient with her, but she was too selfishly miserable to notice it. (129)

Katy wants to keep herself in the dark. She becomes alienated and frustrated. Everybody comes to see her but she becomes selfish and does not want to look them. Katy's dream was to do something grand with her life but now she is confined within the room which makes frustration in her life.

However, a visit from Cousin Helen shows her that she must either learn to make the best of her situation. Helen tells Katy that she is now a student in the school of pain where she will learn lessons in patience, cheerfulness, neatness, and making the best of things. After listening Helen's these ideas Katy impressed and decides to be whatever she wants. In this context, the narrator tells Katy's view "No I'm not a bit, holding Cousin Helen's hand tight in hers: you can't think how much better I feel. Oh Cousin Helen, I will try!" (141). With the help of Cousin Helen she makes her room tidy and nice to visit, and gradually all the children gravitate round it and coming in to see Katy whenever they can. She becomes the heart of the house, beloved by her family for her unfailing kindness and good cheer.

Katy again becomes dear, loving and kind child. She becomes very happy with her life. In the Valentine day, Cecy Hall and other children make to do something. In

that time, Katy becomes more excited and says “Sure enough. What a bright thought!’ Oh Cecy, let’s do something funny on Valentine’s Day! Such a good idea just popped into my mind.” (157). In this sense, Katy again becomes so happy as if she did not have anything else.

Aunt Izzie becomes sick because she is suffering from a typhoid fever. Because of the disease Aunt dies one night. When she was alive, the children did not obey her and even they quarreled with her. But now, when she died, they remember the many kind things she had done for them. All Carr children become socked and worried about her death. Here, the narrator states:

For the first time the three girls, sobbing in each other’s arms, realized what a good friend Aunt Izzie had been to them. Her worrying ways were all forgotten now. They could only remember the many kind things she had done for them since they were little children. How they wished that they had never teased her, never said sharp words bout her to each other. (176)

The given lines present the split nature of the Carr children. When Aunt Izzie was alive, they teased her, quarreled with her and even did not obey her. But when they loss her they realize their misbehave towards her. Now all of them realize their mistake and wish that they had never teased her, never said sharp words about her. Here they lament their behavior towards her. This kind of lamentation and disjunction make them the split character in the novel.

After the death of Aunt Izzie, all the responsibility of the family comes to the head of Katy. Katy always thinks “What shall we do without Aunt Izzie?” (176). Katy cannot sleep for many days after Aunt’s death. And the question comes into her mind again and again after the funeral was over. Katy makes a plan to run the family and

she gets success. And all other children and their father also help her to do so. At the end of the novel, she learns to walk again. Katy handles all the responsibility of the family. In this sense, Katy's unstable mind makes her split. At the very beginning of the novel, she wants to be mamma for her siblings. She leaves her this kind of wish because of her accident but at the end of the novel, she gets success to achieve the goal. To make Katy successful, Dr. Carr and other children also play a great role from their side. They also present their different kinds of behavior. Fluctuations come into their mind and behave differently in different situation. These kinds of fluctuation make characters split in the novel.

III. Split Personality as the Reflection of Disturb Psychology

The research has come to justify the split personality through the analysis of the protagonist, Katy Carr and other characters presented in the text. The novel *What Katy Did* is a story about the dispersed, fragmented and alienated characters Katy Carr, Dr. Carr, Aunt Izzie, Cousin Helen, Elsie Carr, Cecy Hall, Dorry Carr and Johnnie Carr. Katy, the protagonist who is dispersed and fragmented with various problems and obstructions, is a girl of dreams and desires trying to stand herself as a successful but gets failure everywhere. Her aims and actions are always unsuccessful. Her career, relation, expectations and status always fail despite her efforts.

Katy Carr, as a tomboy, dreams of doing something grand with her life. At the same time, she wants to be beautiful and good like her Cousin Helen. Regardless her adventurous dreams, she cannot leave her female attributes of being beautiful and good which is the main cause of her split identity in the novel. In the same way, she wants to be mother for her siblings but sometimes she quarrels and scolds them. Katy sees many dreams in her life which is generally very hard to fulfill. To be like Miss Nightingale, saving the lives of drowning people, riding on a white horse and so on are her dreams which are very hard to get success in life. Katy's these kinds of dreams also help to make her split. Before her accident, Katy was a dear, kind and loving child. Katy alienates herself after her accident. She is frustrated because of her dreams and desires are shattered. Her dream of something grand with her life is going to shatter because of her accident. After the death of Aunt Izzie, all the responsibilities of the family come to the head of Katy. Katy makes a plan to run the family and gets success because her father and all other children of the family also help her. From the very beginning of the novel, Katy wants to be mother for her siblings. She leaves her desire to be mother because of her accident but at the end of the novel she gets

success to be guardian for them. To make Katy successful guardian, other members of the family also play a great role. Katy's these kinds of fluctuations into her mind and in her behavior make split in the novel. Other characters of the novel, in one or another way, also represent their split personality because of their multiple personalities.

The whole thesis highlights the split personality of the characters presented in the text. In the novel, the protagonist and other characters, in one or another way, represent their dual nature because of their ambitious and different kinds of nature which is the main resource to prove the representation of split personality in the novel.

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