

**Tribhuvan University**

**Exploration of Blasé Attitude in Selected Stories of James Joyce's *Dubliners***

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**By**

**Vinita Joshi**

**Exam Roll No.: 2443**

**T.U. Regd. No.: 6-2-48-4411-2007**

**Central Department of English**

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Central Department of English  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Letter of Recommendation

This is to certify that Vinita Joshi has completed her thesis entitled "Exploration of Blasé Attitude in selected stories of James Joyce's *Dubliners*" under my supervision and guidance. I, hereby recommend her thesis to be submitted for viva voce.

.....  
Mr. Shankar Subedi

Lecturer

Tribhuvan University  
Central Department of English  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu  
Letter of Approval

This thesis entitled “Exploration of Blasé Attitude in selected stories of James Joyce's *Dubliners*” submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University by Ms. Vinita Joshi, has been approved by the undersigned members of the Research Committee.

Members of the Research Committee:

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Internal Examiner

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External Examiner

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Head

Central Department of English

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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Vinita Joshi

## Abstract

*This research analyzes Blase Attitude in Joyce's five stories "Eveline", "Counterparts", A Little Cloud", The Dead" and "Araby" related with travelling of a modern person and Dublin is a city where money is the common denominator of all relations and transformations. In all the stories, it can be found how all the characters have blasé attitude. Blasé attitude is a desire for money and the marker of modernity. Joyce portrays the blasé attitude and loss of halo found in city people. At the end there is a kind of sudden realization in them. And through the chosen five stories the author is showing the human relations are affected by modernity or money. Therefore city dwellers employ "blasé attitude" as a marker of modernity to function in life. The research follows the concept of the mainstream modernity to analyze Joyce's stories. Mainstreams is a new trend or reborn when someone adopt new things and leave old things. A mainstream person is someone who jumps from trend to trend so that they fit in with the rest of the crowd.*

## Exploration of Blasé Attitude in Selected Stories of James Joyce's *Dubliners*

This research explores the issue related to the experience of different characters in five stories and the effect of their money mindedness in their lives. The historical circumstances of the stories are been composed when Irish people were searching for their national identity and purpose was raging at a crossroad of history and culture, Ireland was jolted by various converging ideas and influences. The stories centre a celebration a moment when a character experiences a life changing self understanding. They deal with the lives and concerns of progressively older people. This is in line with Joyce's tripartite division of the collection of childhood, adolescence and maturity.

Joyce shows how a travelling of a modern man who leads character from towards money celebrating the possession of money wealth in Dublin. Joyce's stories project characters who are not only always driven by monetary the desire of and passion for money but the attitude of showing off. Joyce tells the story of city dwellers. The stories consist of fifteen stories where as this research paper is dealing with the five stories. The researcher tries to show how the characters come up to the enlightenment by the end of the story. By inspecting *Dubliners* and its unconventional endings through the researcher come up to the conclusion that the figures in Joyce's stories arrive towards money minded celebration in five stories taken from *Dubliners* named as "Araby", "Eveline", "A Little Cloud", "Counterparts" and "The Dead" all come up with the sudden incident at the end.

"Araby" it can be found that the *travelling* of finding something precious ultimately goes in train. As he promises the girl with whom he has a kind of attraction. And it says "I had hardly any patience with the serious work of life which, now that it stood better me and my desire, seemed to me chides play, ugly monotonous child play" (Joyce 30).

Joyce talks about the feelings of incident that comes on her. Though the people living in the city are basically individualist and isolated from the social life, the incident of "Eveline" turns her towards Money minded celebration. She wants to leave Ireland, but she cannot express her feeling and emotions. It is because she realizes her dead mother's instructions of taking care of her father and her siblings in any cause of devastation. By looking at the things she used to clean everyday at home. She realizes that it is her duty to preserve her home. Along with her parents and her siblings, at the eleventh hour she has a kind of incident that she should not leave.

"A Little Cloud", in which the beginning of the story is found that how the people of modern society are materialistic. There is no value regarding feeling and emotions. People like to stay reserve or it can be said that people are so much reserved that they frequently do not even know by sight those who have been their neighbors for years. And it is that reserve nature which in the eyes of the small town people makes us appear to be cold and heartless. Similarly, through all this, in Joyce's this story, he portrays the sudden enlightenment that comes in the character named as Chandler at the end.

Joyce's "The Dead" which is also the last story of the *Dubliners*. Here, the reader can find out the proper use of money minded celebration. Gabriel Conroy the protagonist consists of Blasé attitude at the first part of the story, by the end of the story he has sudden kind of incident. Here, Gabriel the husband of Gretta, while spending some time with his wife away from home and children realizes that he has spent his entire married life stick up into his own reality where he keeps himself in the centre of his wife's world is actually wrong. The sentimental feelings which he wants from her was actually she has for the one who had already died. He feels vacant in himself. His arrogant feeling goes in vain with his sudden incident.

In "A Little Cloud" two friends Chandler and Gallaher show their opposite

behavior. Chandler feels slightly shy and uncomfortable and wants to set relation with Gallagher. He compares himself to Gallagher, and doing so blames his shortcomings on the restraints around him such as Dublin his wife and his child. Similarly, another story which has been taken through Joyce's novella is "Counterparts" where Joyce demonstrated how character gets thrill or sudden incident. Characters here are the representative of modern persons. So, in "Counterparts" character named as Miss Parker, Farrington and so on.

This text has been highly prosperous for achieving the scholarly criticisms.

One of the famous critics R. Bruce Kibodeaue defines:

Truthfully, I prefer Joyce's own term "epicleti", as a description of the method of the book, precisely because it deals not only with experience and revelation, but with the context and communication of them. Strictly speaking, epiphanies belong to characters in the book. But when they occur for the reader, it is a result of "epicleti", Joyce's magnificent metaphor for the artistic process. As with the mass Joyce requires faith and insight, both inside and out, and the rewards are proportionate to the fervor of the believer. (91)

Critic Kibodeaur associates his status in terms of the way readers understood the stories of *Dubliners*. It is that the characters have that indifferent attitude at the beginning but with the sudden incident at last their idea or perception gets changed. Furthermore, he added here is a sense that readers whose perception was different while reading the early part of the stories get changed. Furthermore, he added the sense that readers whose perception was different while reading the early part of the stories get changed till they reach the ending of the stories. It means that the ending of the story takes to another way. To exemplify this example of five stories are taken by the researcher and the stories are "Araby", "Eveline", "Counterparts", "A Little



Cloud" and "The Dead". While talking about "Araby", it shows the travelling of being ambitious in search of something precious. Meanwhile, the consequences lead him in vain. Similarly, in another story named as "Eveline", she is shown here as being fear and cold. At first, she is shown robust but at last she cannot take the decision of going away with her boyfriend, Frank by leaving her home and father. Though she is shown cold but with the attitude of staying with her brutal father and her siblings in any situation, she remembers her home which she used to clean everyday and unable to move with Frank.

Counterparts; the name of the story itself suggests death and decay. In addition to a former number is "A Little Cloud". Here the protagonists Chandler have a different attitude towards Gallaher who shows affection towards him. Realistically, they both are indifferent but their views are similar idealistically. Chandler gets a chance to learn from Gallaher. It is his insight at the end. Last but not the least is the story named as "The Dead". It is of course about the city life and their activities on the occasion of the ceremony. In the city mind becomes blunted and cannot discriminate between things and people. So, as the main protagonist Gabriel Conroy realizes at the end that the division between the past and the present living is false. Likewise, another critic Robert Schales and Florence L Walzlwho assert:

I emphasized that Joyce never called these stories epiphanies, but rather epicleli, a word derived from another ecclesiastical term. I speculated as to the meaning of money minded celebration, and the reason Joyce may have preferred it. I also suggest that Joyce Omission of the term money minded celebration in the esthetic discussion of the portrait probably indicate a changing view and might relate to his experience in composing the *Dubliners* stories. (152)

So, through the above quoted line he means that the stories does not reveal

any kind of money minded celebration by using the word itself rather it is showing the character carrying blasé attitude on them at the beginning and at last when they are realizing events.

Furthermore, in one of the first discussions of money minded celebration, Irene Henry [Chayes] argues:

Joyce's epiphanies, the money minded celebration is discussed as an "esthetic reevaluation" and Joyce's work described as a tissue of epiphanies, great and small from fleeting image to whole books, from the briefest reevaluation in his lyrics to the money minded celebration that occupies one gigantic, enduring "moment" in *Finnegans Wake*"

This two-part arrangement has certain likeness to the order of stories in *Dubliners* where a chronological series of stories about individuals is followed by set of stories. (27)

For these regard "The Dead" can be taken as an example as the main character Gabriel does not have care and affection towards others. Money is everything for him. He gives more focus on money rather than on other emotional affections. His psychology is guided by money. Psychological economy and the rationalism of modern existence though he is like this in the beginning but the revelation of his wife's real affection towards the young boy named Michael Furey who was already died, he feels guilty and realizes what he has lost in search of the things which really did not mean to him. Furthermore, another critic who discussed here about the term money minded celebration is Gerald Doherty arguing:

Gabriel is also permitted to tell the complete anecdote of Johnny the horse: here the primary narrator's role is entirely maieutic, describing Gabriel's action and his audience's response to them in general helping the story along. Another thing is when Gretta's story concludes,

Gabriel's thoughts are infiltrated by gaps that exacerbate the differences that they disclose. At the simplest level, Gabriel now contemplates the difference between the role of ideal husband and the "poor" part he has played in Gretta's life. (232)

Talking about the repetitive movement of horse in the circle which is also symbolizes the routine repetitive and monotonous life of the city dwellers. Gabriel in his speech talks about the tradition of hospitality. He claims to lament the present generation in which hospitality like that of the Morkan family is finding. His speeches are full of irony. In city mind becomes blunted and cannot discriminate between thing and people. Everything is same and similar. So, people are not in relation of emotion but on calculation. Every relation is judged in terms of 'how much' syndrome. Gabriel here is true representative of city dwellers who thinks that money is above all. On the other hand the repetition of horse is the repetitive work of modern people. On the other hand Gretta has been living a dead life since the death of her seventeen years old ex-lover. She does not have any emotion and love to Gabriel. All the emotional feelings and sentiments of their relation are reduced by monetary and calculative value in the city of Dublin. But at the end their thinking gets changed as Gabriel realized that he is not meant for her and she too realized that actually she has deep feeling for the one who is already dead. In this respect, George Simmel in his essay, "the Metropolis and mental life" argues:

The psychological basis of the metropolitan type of individuality consists in the intensification of nervous stimulation which results from the swift and uninterrupted change of outer and inner stimuli. Man is a differentiating creature. His mind is stimulated by the difference between a momentary impression and the one preceded it. (Simmel 224)

He talks about nervous stimulation. It means our mind needs some sorts of rest. It is external factors that set the internal quality of the city dwellers as well as of rural people. It is the fault of environment. It is not the natural fault of city dwellers to have blasé attitude. They are indifferent as they have blasé attitude. They are indifferent as they have to walk through the ticking sound of the clock because of their busy schedule. Simmel is neither negative nor positive towards the city life. He analyzes those various circumstances and external factors. It shapes the inner life of metropolitan people. City people are and environment is changing all the time. People are busy and there is no time to reflect upon it. So, we lose interest in those things and we turned to be indifferent. There will be hangover in mind if we apply that idea of reflecting upon self.

Internal stimulation takes time so, we cannot mediate upon all external things what we see. External things go rapidly and we are too busy to internalize those things. It makes our psyche hyper sensitive. After that comes hyper tension and we stop reaching the things. In comparisons to rural and urban areas then there arrives blasé attitude. So city dwellers cannot make distinction between good and bad and nearest and dearest along with strangers. They lost that capacity of differentiating. Those people are reserved. The metropolitan child is doomed to be growing up with blasé attitude or reserved quality. These problems arrive in city dwellers people become too much suspicious after living in city because everything is compared with money economy.

People are unbelievable and are unable to share the things. People are unknown to each other. Modern mind has become more and more calculating. The calculative exactness of practical life which the psychological economy has brought about corresponds to the ideal of natural science to transform the world into asthmatic problems to fix every part of the world by mathematical formulas. Only psychological

economy has filled the days of so many people with weighing calculating, with numerical determinations with a reduction of qualitative values to quantitative ones. The environment in metropolitan city makes people very calculative. So, people turned into quantitative rather than being qualitative. Those qualitative things are changed into figures facts data's and statistics. Every relation promotes qualitative values but not quantitative values. Money bag and rational values are focused. It is because metropolitan atmosphere produces the antipathy attitude. Blasé mentality in the city dwellers they are indifference toward other people become individualistic and self centered blasé attitude is grown up in the atmosphere of the city because everything is changing and people can not reflect upon everything except money.

George Simmel has some of ambivalence towards city on one hand,

On another hand, the Loss of Halo has been discussed here with the preference the theorist Marshall Berman:

Loss of halo is set on the same new boulevards as 'eyes of the poort, although the two poems are separated physically by only a few feet, spiritually. They spring from different worlds. The ..... that separates them is the step from the sidewalk into the gutter. On the sidewalk, people of all kinds and all classes know themselves by comparing themselves to each other as they sit or walk in the gutter, people are forced to forget what they are as they run for their lives. (233)

It is the celebration of loss of halo. It means that the conventional sorts of values have been discarded by Baudelaire because he is non-conformist writer. As he is a Bohemian, he celebrates the loss of conventional aura and values. Because of celebration of loss of aura, he can get the new subject matter. Here, he finds affinity between Marxist celebration of proletarian values and Baudelaire's celebration of loss of halo. Even, he has used two terms that is Erlebris and Erfahrung. Erlebris is the

experience that lives through isolated experience which emerges as a form of experience bound to the shock experienced by individual amid the mass. It is far from being retainable or transmissible. Whereas Erfahrung refers to the long experience that is presented as a coherent body of knowledge that is not merely retainable in human memory, but transmissible from generation to generation. In modern life of city there is loss of purity, spirituality values, authority, power and everything. The aura created by them does not remain longer. The loss of purity is symbol for moral degradation of modern people.

While discussing about the chosen story named as "Eveline", here we can assimilate the gaining of money minded celebration at the end of the story.

Even now, though the war over nineteen, she sometimes felt herself in danger of her father's violence. She knew it was that had given her the palpitations when they were growing up he had never gone for her, like he used to go for Harry and Ernest, because she was a girl; but latterly he had begun to threaten her and say what he would do to her only for her dad mother's sake. And now she had no body to protect her. (Joyce 38)

Here, in the above quoted lines it can be clarified that Eveline who is a nineteen years old woman, working in a Dublin shop was basically ignored by her father comparatively to her brothers. She recalls her childhood, including some happy memories as well as her father's drunken brutality to her and her siblings.

Individualism which is one of the major features of modernism can be found here in a sense that her father is shown here feelings and emotionless towards them. His indifference nature towards his children sometimes leads her to think of leaving everything. He even threatens her that as she is a girl so whatever he is doing for she is nothing but only for her dead mother's sake. It shows how city people are full of

blasé attitude. And modern mind has become more and more calculative. He is not leaving his daughter because she is the one who earns for the family. Her father is a drunkard.

His materialistic mind never goes only psychological economy has filled the days of so many people with weighing, calculating and numerical determinations with reduction of qualitative values to quantitative values. Similarly, people are with the mentality of how much syndrome. Psychological economy overrules the thinking of metropolitan people. It says she always gave her entire wages- seven shillings- and Harry always sent up what he could, but the trouble was to get any money from her father. (Joyce 39) Her father never cares for them. Rather they have to fulfill his demands. And after earning all those amount of money they has to give to him and at last he never returns back to them. It shows how people are entirely becoming money minded celebration. Devaluation can be found here. It is no less a negative behavior of a social nature. Likewise, another thing is that she has a boyfriend whose name is Frank. With all these difficulties she actually wants to isolate herself from the world of torture. She wants to get solace leaving the place and living far away where she could spend her life like the way she wants. In the "Eveline" the narrator speaks, "She was about to explore another life with Frank. Frank was very kind, manly, open heart" (Joyce 39). She wants a life full of freedom where there are no obstacles. She is shown as being fade up by her daily routine life. But it is yet another *Dubliners* tale about paralysis, as Eveline stands on the pier of stories end, frozen in place by fear and guilt. She wants to move on. She wants to leave Ireland, but she quiet literally cannot move speak or even express emotion on her face. Though her father's cry of "Dammed Italians! Coming over here!" but he is irrational. And she cannot leave her irrational father as well. And at last when it's the time of leaving and getting the freedom suddenly she realizes all the things as it says.

He is in Melbourne now. She had consented to go away, to leave leave her home . . . her place would be filled be advertisement. Miss Gavan would be glad. . . .Miss Hill, don't you see these ladies are waiting? Look lively, Miss Hill please. She would not cry many tears at leaving the stores. (385)

It simply means that her sudden incident tends her towards the acknowledgement that she should not leave. At the end when everything was going to be the way she wanted. She abandons him. Here comes a kind of money minded celebration on the modern mind. She remembers everything frequently. She mesmerizes how her dead mother wished her to be with her father along with her brothers. At the eleventh hours she has a kind of incident that she should not leave. She remembers how she used to clean her home and she remembers that her old father is in need of her. Though he is abusive, it is her duty to take care of him. Instead of running after materialistic things and to make her life individualistic; she prefers to stay within the boundary of her family. Though she pretends to be modern leaving all the things besides, at the end her sudden incident over the things does not let her leave her home behind and with this sudden incident she decides to stay with her family and taking care of them. Modern people work with head rather than heart; she too does same in the beginning. But at last her enlightenment towards the things does not let her move on.

Second story is "The Dead" which portrays the way blasé attitude comes in city dwellers. The story is about city dwellers and their activity on the occasion of money minded celebration. Blasé attitude comes as a result of intensification of nervous stimulation in the city dwellers. The main character Gabriel Conroy of the story is not apart from these kinds of attitude. Gabriel in the story teases Lily by talking about love and marriage. But Lily gets hurt and Gabriel offered her money



thinking that money could cure her feelings. "His soul swooned slowly as he heard the snow falling faintly through the universe and faintly falling, like the descent of their last end, upon all the living and the dead" (Joyce 160). Gabriel here is the true representative of city dwellers who thinks that money is above all. It can buy and sell anything even the feelings and emotions of a person. Similarly, Gabriel is highly educated man but he feels awkward from ordinary people. Gabriel's relation with everyone is not good in the party. He cannot talk with the people face to face. In "Dead" Joyce notes: "the men that is now is only all palaver and what they can get out of you...then he took a coin rapidly from his pocket. O Lily, he said, thrusting it into her hands" (Joyce 202-3) the city environment changes all the time. People are busy and there is no time to response upon others. People loose their interest on others and turned to be different. The relationship of metropolitan is different. The relations of metropolitans are negative. In the party Miss Ivors tags Gabriel as being 'west Briton', who follows western traditions. Here, we can take the ideas of Bert Cardillo who exemplifies the issue with the ideas taken from The Hudson Reviews:

The narrator tells us these things in the story because we must know them if we are to appreciate both the size of Gabriel's age and the extent of his "recognition" at the end, his movement outside himself into an expansiveness that includes "all the living and the dead" that includes the room in which he's staying as well as all the Ireland and even the universe, through which he imagines snow softly falling.

(712)

Gabriel as being city dwellers also does not want to live in village but wants the travelling towards westwards. Miss Ivors wants him to visit Aran Isles, Gabriel escape from talking with her. Instead he explains that he has arranged a cycling trip with his fellow and says, "We usually go to France or Belgium or perhaps Germany." (209.)

He says that he is sick of Ireland. The travelling of Gabriel to westward indicates that he does not have any feelings and emotions with village life. This also shows his individualistic self. He is already changed by city environment and metropolitan setting makes him full of blasé attitude. There is no any emotional relationship between Gabriel and Gretta as well. Gabriel does not care for his wife in reality. There is no intimacy between husband and wife. Marriage brings them together rather than genuine feelings and sentiments. Relationship in city is artificial and there is no any emotional depth in city area. Simmel's argument of psychological economy and making people calculative with numerical determinations, with a reduction of qualitative values to quantitative values fits here. In city qualitative values are reduced by quantitative values. Gabriel is mechanical and cruel character. Gabriel and Gretta are husband and wife but they do not have any emotional and sentimental attachments. Only marriage brings them together. Gretta instead of having love with Gabriel she remembers her dead love in the party. In the party she says, "I am thinking about a person long ago who used to sing that song" (Joyce 250). And he is Michael Furey who she used to love.

Gretta has been living a dead life since the death of her seventeen years old ex-lover. She does not have any emotion and love towards Gabriel. All the emotional feelings and sentiments of their relationships are reduced by monetary and calculative value in the city of Dublin. So they react with head not with heart and they have some selfishness in the core of the heart. Mechanical life of the city brings loss of halo in city people. Money becomes a great leveler in city of which people lose their halo, name, fame and come down with ordinary people.

Similarly, in modern city there is loss of purity, spirituality values, authority, power and everything. In the story the name of the servant Lily symbolizes purity but her purity is violated. The stories open by presenting a view, "Lily the caretakers

daughter, was literally run off her feet" (Joyce 201). The aura created by the use of her first name does not remain longer. She has already loses her purity. The loss of purity is symbol for moral degradation of people in the city as Lily here stands for deflowering. Money minded celebration is religious festival. In this festival something new is revealed to the human being. But the people attending the party of money minded celebration in the story forget the reason of the festival. They became so much routine that they only remember the vulgar dance and carving of goose. The characters in the story are physically alive but spiritually they are dead. Money minded celebration is not a festival of vulgar dance and the 'carve of goose' but they involve in all these activities in the party. The sound that is coming from the party while dancing and moving the steps is not musical and full of sweetness. There is any attachment of people with dance. All the participants in the party have lost their spirituality. All they live in the city they even do not know the reason of Christian money minded celebration festival. So, the characters of the story who are celebrating the festival of money minded celebration have lost their halo of Christianity. They are failed to understand the reason of the festival.

Furthermore, the horse's movement in the circle also symbolizes the routine, repetitive and monotonous life of the city people. Gabriel in his speech talks about tradition of hospitality. He says, "Ladies and gentleman the generation which is now on the wane among as may have had its fault but for my part I think it had certain qualities of hospitality, of humor, of humanity, which the new seems to me to lack" (Joyce 210.) Gabriel claims to lament the present generation in which hospitality like that of the Morkan family is not finding. His speeches are full of irony. Gabriel is telling lie and he does not care about tradition. The language used by city dwellers is full of harshness and rudeness. City dwellers are like dead in behalf of their morality. Gabriel is very much reverence about loss of halo. In the beginning Gabriel had very

much modernized attitude. He has sympathy for the cause of colonized. He wanted to maintain certain halo. He wanted to be like a British. But at the end money minded celebration of true love is revealed to Gabriel and that halo was lost and he becomes true and normal man. He has lost the halo of living man. And he realizes that division of between the past of dead and present of the living of the false. So, the title "The Dead" refers to the spiritual death of the modern city people. The dead are alive and who are living is dead. The identity of Gabriel "was fading out into a gray impalpable world" (Joyce 253). This identity is in crisis in the city of Dublin. The external material and social factor of city area shapes their internal psychology from where blasé attitude born on them. Likewise, the characters like Lily also loss her purity in city which refers to the loss of halo of purity of Lily. The researcher raises not only the issue of English women's oppression but also the issue of personal protagonist oppression in the novel. In the same time, she raises the voice of flaneur novel because it depicts people walking about the city. All the characters in the story who are celebrating the festival of money minded celebration also have lost their religious halo of Christianity. So, blasé attitude and loss of halo is the product of modernity and city life and are clearly seen in the city dwellers of "The Dead".

Moving towards another story, named as "A Little Cloud" where we can find the depiction of money minded celebration in a way at the end of the story. It shows how indifference nature of the city dwellers at last leads them towards the sudden incident. Basically, metropolitan people through the demands of the city are no less negative behavior of social nature. And it can be look through formal point of view, as reserve. People are literally loved their privacy along with a reserved life which is also found in the character named as Chandler. As it says:

He had been for many years cashier of a private bank in Baggot Street.

Every morning came in from Chapelizad by tram. At midday he went to Dan Burkes and took his lunch- a bottle of large beer and a small trayful of arrow root biscuits. At four o'clock he was set free. He dined in an eating- house in George Street ... these were the only dissipations of his life. (Joyce 110)

So through the above quoted lines the routine life of Chandler can be found. Basically the metropolis goes through the rationalistic outlook, a psychological state and mental attitude. People here react in a rational manner rather than being emotional. The story here becomes modern alienation in a sense that Chandler is away from everything as he has his own kind of life where he has schedules everything in a systematic daily base. Everything happens every day in a same manner. And it is because indifference and insignificance are the characteristics of city life. The people are very static and unemotional. City dwellers basically emphasize the social interaction as the pillar of their traditional and conservative life, where the urban people do not. As Simmel argues that the clash is the marker of modernity in the city. He also emphasizes the nonstop circulation not only of money and goods but also of social individuals and groups. So here it can be said that the human dealings in the city are literally transient, speedy and superficial. People in the metropolis feel themselves as a kind of strangers and they observe life in a paradoxical manner. People are not sure whether to stay detached or get engaged in the life of metropolis. So as Chandler. He has set everything in his life. Though he is rational, introspective and sensitive but on the other hand he is indifference as well. People damned to the relation that born through irrational or through feelings. Another thing is that Chandler has got an opportunity to connect with Gallaher. But he ignores in a way thinking that his orderly maintained world will be thrown into disarray by shared passion. One evening as he was about to put a morsel of corned beef and cabbage into

his mouth his hand stopped. His eyes fixed themselves on a paragraph in the evening paper which he had dropped against the water – carafe. He replaced the morsel of food on his plate and read the paragraph attentively. (Joyce 125)

The following paragraph shows Chandler's regret. He was feeling sorry and recalling his attachment towards Gallaher. She wanted him but he was so much individualistic that he ignores her. It has been four years when he was with Gallaher. It was only her who could eradicate his isolated life. He could not understand that. The color which has been taken in “A Little Cloud” is yellow and brown which here Joyce has used to indicate decay. Chandler's uncarpeted floor, his hazel walking stick and the beer and biscuits he eats for lunch. Even his face is shown as brown which is the symbol of Chandler's own decaying possibilities.

He remembers her caressed nature towards him. But it was already too late. He could do nothing. Gallaher was died. He remembers how she had shown her intimacy towards him. But at that moment he feels slightly uncomfortable and abandons Gallaher. After a couple of years by reading a newspaper an article surprises him and it bounds him to halt his eating. He dashes off towards his home. The article was about the death of Gallaher who once showed her intimacy towards him. She died in an accident the previous evening. At first, he feels exhausted by the news article but later it saddens him. Chandler realizes that he gave up the only love that he had experienced in his life.

He feels bitterly alone. At this moment a sudden incident appears on him that is a kind of money minded celebration arises in him. He realizes with the enlightenment that now he has nothing. As it can be said that though he is individualistic in the beginning but at last a sudden kind of incident comes to him. Till that time it was too late. As the one for whom he is lamenting is already dead and she is no more. At the end theme of isolation, loneliness, guilt, order and paralysis is

found. One another thing which is noticeable is that the arrival of Gallaher and it can also be the possibility to change Chandler's life. At last Chandler realizes how unhappy he is in his life and when he does have the opportunity of happiness he stepped away from it.

Now talking about the story of "Counterparts" where the main character of the story named as Miss Parker and it all chooses "Counterparts" which ultimately signifies that she will die very soon. Joyce has chose death and decay in a sense that Miss Parker chooses Counterparts. Here, the readers may also find repetition and the story is structured through the pattern of repetition. Repetition in a sense that Parker's appearance is repeated many times. Such as "blast's big nose and big thrill" (Joyce 99). Miss Parker is shown as caring as she cares for all the family members where she works. In most of the stories of *Dubliners*, a character has a desire but all faces obstacles. This shows characters inability to change their lives and reverse the routines that hamper their wishes. Miss Parker takes care of Joe and Alphy as it says "Mamma is Mamma, but Miss Parker is my proper mother." (Joyce 111) She is shown as a good human being though her looks is shown ridiculous. The monotony of Dublin life leads *Dubliners'* to live in a suspended state between life and death, in which each person has a pulse but is incapable of profound life sustaining action. Another story which shows the matter of money minded celebration is "Araby" where the *travelling* of finding something special ultimately goes in vain. As Henry Stone claims:

It is as though the boy of the story has come to the end of a well lighted dead end road. He now confronts a tangle of dark path. Perhaps one of those paths will eventually lead him to a brighter road and to a wider steadier vision of the surrounding countryside. The boy has not yet chosen the path he will follow; he may very well choose the wrong

path. But at last he has seen that his own comfortable well worn road  
well lighted and thronged with travelers though it is, in a dead end.

(410)

The above quoted lines clarify that though he has intense desire for the Mangan's sister in the beginning but at last he leaves everything realizing the value of real world instead of the virtual that he was running after. Each of the five stories in *Dubliners* presents flat rather than spatial portraits. The visual and symbolic details all together show the way of money minded celebration. Here, in Joyce money minded celebration, it is the moment when the inherent nature of the character is revealed and readers understand the way characters get enlightenment. Similarly, in contrast, the novella, "The Dead" in the silence of the room, he begins to go over the events of the evening, and so, for once objective, he begins to see the night for what it was, From his aunts supper, from his own foolish speech, from the wine and dancing, the merry-making... Poor Aunt Julia! She, too, would soon be a shade? He had caught that haggard look upon her face for a moment when she was singing "Arrayed for the Bridal". (Joyce 143).

The relationship between sex and death becomes quite clear. It is the Eros-Thanatos struggle popularized by Freud, the idea that we are obsessed with. "The final goal of life is death, a return to that blissful inanimate state where the ego cannot be injured. Eros, or sexual energy, is the force which builds up history, but it is locked in tragic contradiction with Thanatos or the death drive". This story named as *Araby* follows this pattern of disillusionment. His inconsistency between facts, the real and ideal life is discovered.

At the beginning the story opens with the description of the place . . .  
house of two stories stood at the blind end, detached from its neighbors  
in a square ground. The other houses of the street, conscious of decent



lives within them, gazed at one another with brown imperturbable faces. (Joyce 29)

The above quoted lines show the street which is full of decay and the false piety. Even the house which he is describing here contains the sameness of a dead present and lost past. In the backroom of the house the former tenant, a priest died. It also shows his heritage that is several old yellowed books and even he enjoys leafing through because they are old and a bicycle pump resting in the backyard becomes symbols of the rational and religious vitality of the past. Through the middle of the entire decaying and paralytic world, the boy is shown in the fantasy of his first love with Mangan's sister. It becomes incompatible with and in ironic contrast to the strands world about him. Similarly, as he is in the threshold of his first love, every morning he used to watch and wait for the girl next door to emerge from her house and walk to school. He is shown here shy because of his young age. He never stops following her. Being shy he could never talk to her in front. He overcomes with a confused sense of sensual desire and religious adoration. He takes her as a saint to be worshiped along with a woman of his dream to be desired of. As it is said "I pressed the palms of my hands together, until they trembled, murmuring 'O Love! O Love! Many time'" (Joyce 31). This prayed does not seem to be the call for lord which he was doing sitting at the back room where the priest had died. Rather he was praying for the affection which he has for the girl. He was walking with his aunt to shop on Saturday evening and at that moment he imagines that the one whom he loves so dearly, her images are walking with him hand in hand. Here in the mixed symbolism of the Christian and the Romantic or Oriental myths Joyce reveals the money minded celebration in the story. "These noises converged in a single sensation of life for me: I imagined that I born my chalice safely through the throng of foes" (Joyce 31). Here it shows how he is not able to talk to the girl. In his isolated world of fantasy he remembers her and dreamt

of her. He is being away from his school mates boyish games; the boy has ecstasy and pain for his first love.

And finally the day comes when the girl whom he adores the most talks to him. She talks in a way that at last she spoke to me. When she addressed the first word to me I was so confused that I did not know what to answer. She asked me was I going to Araby. I forgot whether I answered Yes or No. It would be splendid bazaar; she said she would love to go. 'And why can't you?' I asked. While she spoke she turned a silver bracelet round and round her wrist. (Joyce 32)

With the initial conversation she talks about Araby, the bazaar. He is overwhelmed with it, and when he comes to know that she could not go to the bazaar where she actually wants to visit. He promised her to bring something if he could be able to visit over there. After this conversation he left her but he cannot even sleep or study as it says. "At night in my bedroom and by day in the classroom her images came between me and the page I strove to read" (Joyce 12). His imaginations are over ruled by her. Nobody understands him, neither his uncle nor his aunt. He is simply living in his fantasized world of imagination so forth. We begin to see that the story is not so much a story of love rather it is a rendition of the world in which the boy lives.

Similarly, the boy moves forward at last it takes the readers towards his incident and enlightenment. His enlightenment takes him towards the disappointment. Here the ironic overtones can be found in a way that his uncle and aunt are unaware of his aesthetic love towards the girl. Even the girl herself is not known that she was being loved by him. And he himself is not aware whether it is love or not. It reveals when after waiting for so long to his uncle who forgets to come soon, he goes to the bazaar. The bazaar was almost closing and the hall was full of darkness. "I reminded my uncle that I wished to go to the bazaar in the evening" (Joyce 33). Though he

reminded his uncle about it but in the evening his uncle comes late. He still waits for him. He was very disappointed and when his uncle returns back he ask for the money. His uncle replies "'The people must are in bed and after their first sleep now" (Joyce 34). But when his aunt insists his uncle provides him the money. He goes to the bazaar which is almost closed. He finds the bazaar filthy and disappointing. "Two men were counting money on a salver. I listened to the fall of the coins" (Joyce 35). Here he even sees a young lady talking with the two men and it seems she is interested on them. It strikes his mind and makes him feel so cheap and destroys his feelings towards love and affection. At this moment his quest towards love is scattered. And he also remembers why he is there, just to buy a gift to impress a girl which is in reality existed in his mind only. Thus the theme of the story the discrepancy between the real and the ideal is made final in the bazaar. "I lingered before hall stall, though I knew my stay was useless, to make my interest in her wares seem to more real. Then I turned away slowly and walk down the middle of the bazaar" (Joyce 36).

Now he realized that he is living in a world of fantasy. There is nothing true. The money minded celebration in which the boy lives a dream in spite of the ugly and the world is brought to disintegrate. "Gazing up into the darkness I saw myself as a creature derived and derived by vanity; and my eyes burnt with anguish and anger" (Joyce 36). At last the boy senses the falsity of his dreams. There is nothing to be true. Here comes the sudden incident of the world of idealism and realism. And it takes him towards the adulthood.

To cut the matter short, characters here in James Joyce *Dubliners*, with the collection of events experience both great and small revelation in their everyday lives, moments that Joyce himself referred to as 'epiphanies', a word with connotation of religious revelation. With the achievement of money minded celebration it does not

mean that it brings new experiences and the possibility of reform but it means that these epiphanies urge characters to understand the things better and in a new way in their particular circumstances. Here all the characters have sudden kind of incident at the end of the story. Something is revealed in every characters life. For example, in the story "Counterparts", during the Halloween game when Maris touches the Counterparts, which signifies an early death, she thinks nothing of it overlooking a moment that could have revealed something about herself or the people around her. Similarly, other stories such as "Araby", "Eveline", "A Little Cloud" and "The Dead" all includes with epiphanies that the characters fully feel on them. And these stories end up with sadness frustration and regret. Such as Eveline for the sake of family and the promise she had done long before the death of her mother and she leaves her boyfriend Frank. She leaves her boyfriend Frank. It does not mean that she has left her boyfriend; with him she leaves all her desire to get freedom. She gives importance to her dead mother's words. At the eleventh hour when Frank was waiting to aboard ship and to leave, she never goes with him where as in "Araby" the little boy realizes the difference between the real and the ideal world. He is shown as a grown up. He reaches bazaar late night and sees all the scenario of the real world it saddens him but he realizes the difference between the world of imagination and the reality. Furthermore, in "A Little Cloud" Chandler remembers Gallaher and her affection towards him. But he abandons her. But after four years while reading a newspaper article something shocks him. It was the death of Gallaher. It frustrates him. He realizes everything but it does not seem fruitful to remember people after their death. He was alone; he is alone and stays alone forever. Moreover, in the story "The Dead", Gabriel's revelation clarifies the connection between the dead and the living, a money minded celebration that resembles the connection between the dead and the living, money minded celebration that resembles throughout Dubliner as a whole. The money

minded celebration motif highlights the repeated routine of hope and passive acceptance that marks each of these portraits as well as commonalities prevailed in atmosphere of Dublin of 1900s. In order to fill in the concealed gap in cryptic references of Joyce, etymological and symbolic functions of specific entertainment.

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