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Gothic Horror in Graham Greene's *A Gun for Sale*

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Abstract

The main contention of this research is to explore the fearful and frightening condition of British people shaped by horror and terror aroused by World War I and economic crisis of 1930s. How the great impact of economic crisis and destruction of world war I transformed the sound political and social condition of England into chaos that helped to gear up the terrific environment of England and fearful mentality of British people is the main concern of this research. For this purpose this study explores the Gothic elements like murdering, betrayal, transgression, labyrinth, dark, gloomy and foggy atmosphere exploited in the Graham Green's *A Gun for Sale* applying the Gothic perspective. This research attempts to depict the suffering, pain, problem of British people created by terrific environment in England. British people have to face various miserable conditions due to the criminal activities of people. Scenes of murdering and robbery arouse the traumatic feeling to the British people. All these terrific situations and feelings of British people have been visualised applying the Gothicism in this research. As the present world is also the verge of fearful and frightening condition aroused by terrorism and violence, this research may provide insight to analyse the present real frightening and fearful condition of people due to the terrorism and violence through the literary theory of Gothicism.

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I. Horrific Atmosphere in Graham Greene's *A Gun for Sale*

This research work is an attempt to prove the novel, *A Gun for Sale* (1936) by Graham Greene, a British novelist, as a Gothic novel. He, through the first person narration, explores the social, political and economic circumstances of England after World War I and during the period of economic crisis of 1930s in England. Almost all events take place in London and Nottwich. Throughout the novel Greene reveals the various problems, sufferings, crimes, pains, violence of British people during the period of economic crisis of 1930s. Greene mainly focuses on the murdering, fear, frightening, threatening, robbery happen in London and Nottwich. People commit various social crimes due to the lack of employment, poverty and painful upbringing. Due to the war and economic crisis all these events prevalent throughout the England. All these circumstances help to creates the violence, and terrorism in England. Greene presents all these situations exploiting the Gothic elements like murdering, dark and gloomy scene, transgression, labyrinth, Gothic sublime, ambivalence, fearful journey, curiosity, imagination, fairy tale and supernatural elements. He applies these Gothic elements to unveil the terrific condition of contemporary British people.

Though Graham Greene shows the economical, political and social crimes and violence, he mainly focuses on the terror, horror and fear encountered by British people in London and Nottwich evoked by murdering and threatening in the midst of economic crisis of 1930s. He explores the reality of England at the time of political instability and social disorder caused by great destruction of war and impact of economic crisis. This condition of British people is shown in novel like “the poster of an evening paper caught her eyes and as she ran down the train, looking back as often as she was able, she couldn't help remembering that war might be declared before they met again” (24). This narration indicate the speculation of happening the World

War II. In this narration Anne expresses her terrified feeling of destructive war. This situation changes the mentality of British people. The terrible atmosphere presented in the novel represents the real terrible environment of England. To show the dark side of England Greene brings the foggy, dark, gloomy atmosphere in the novel. All events in the novel take place in the dark and isolated scene. These situations emerge the horror and terror to the reader and character.

Raven has been presented as the terrible character. He kills more than six people. The murdering of minister has been narrated as “the Minister fell across the oil stove; the saucepan upset and the two eggs broke on the floor. Raven shot the Minister once more in the head” (7). This narration shows the brutal activities of human being. Raven kills innocent Minister for money in the very beginning of the novel. The scene of murdering surely evokes the horror to the reader and character. Raven represents the criminal activities done by mentally tortured British people. Due to the frustration, tortured psyche, social disorder, immorality, lawlessness there happens various social crimes and violence in England. To depict such as terrible environment of England Greene exploited various Gothic elements in the novel. He incorporates monstrous characters like Raven and terrific environment like dark and gloomy night to show the real condition of British people in his contemporary period. He speculates the forthcoming World War II in the novel. His speculation of World War II comes into the truth. His speculation of forthcoming disastrous events thrill the body of human being. By applying all these Gothic element Greene aims to depict the real terrified environment of England after World War I and during the period of economic crisis of 1930s.

A Gun for Sale is Green’s early thriller novel. It seemingly a simple tale of a hired killer who is on the run after murdering an old man in a European city and

returning to England to collect his payoff. He knows nothing of the victim, nor much of the man who contracted his services, but he becomes determined to find the latter when he discovers that he has been paid in counterfeit money. The police pursue him for passing the bogus currency, as he looks for his employer. Eventually he finds the boss of the operation and kill him-and is, in turn, killed by the police. This scene of murdering and escaping makes it clear that there is prevalence of physically and psychologically thrill in the novel, *A Gun for Sale*. Such a scenario is presented in novel that tells us: “listen. I’m looking for a fellow with a hare-lip. About twenty-eight years old” (35). This narration indicates the deformity of character named Raven, a major character, and his escaping. He kills the Minister in the beginning of the novel and he is followed by police officer, Mather.

Raven, main character, is a hired killer with a hare-lip. His profession and his deformity combine to give him a passion for a privacy. But when he’s hired to kill a socialist minister who’s active in the peace movement and ends up also shooting an elderly woman from his household stuff too, he’s suddenly one of the most sought after men in England. And when the man who hired him, Mr. Cholmendeley (Mr. Davis), pays his off in counterfeit notes, he becomes an early man to attack. In addition his strong sense of professional this lead him to try and find Cholmendeley and whoever’s behind him rather than simply hiding out. This situation indicates the betrayal and criminal mentality of British people.

Through a circuitous set of circumstance, Raven is helped in his search by a young woman, Anne, whose boyfriend just happens to be the lead detective on his case. She recognizes how dangerous Raven is, but feels sorry for him and, with Europe sliding into war, thinks she can use him to strike back at the shadowy forces who wanted the peace loving minister dead. This speculative mentality of Anne to the

war and murdering of peace loving minister help us to be clear about the terrific environment of England.

Mather's fellow copper, Saunders, is an interesting foil to Raven. Both are disfigured. Raven's problem is with appearance and he yearns to be rid of the hare-lip that disfigure his face, a disfigurement that Anne plays down, thus engendering his trust. The policeman Saunders, on the other hand, stammers. He is quick of wit, but not a voice and is aware that his impediment has cost him promotion. To show the disfigurement of England caused by great impact of economic crisis and destruction of war, Green brings the disfigured characters.

Graham Green's *A Gun for Sale*, a detective and thriller novel, has generated the serious of critical commentaries; several critics belonging to various backgrounds have ventured to interpret and analyze it from diverse angles and point of views. Some critics have appreciated Greene for his capability to creatively experiment new narrative technique in literary form and treat moral issues in the context of political setting.

While commenting on Graham Greene's *A Gun for Sale*, Robert Hoskin views his novel as containing the elements of psychology. In this regard, he argues:

Greene uses the point of view of a tortured mind-lonely, alienated, disaffected-to point up weaknesses in the social fabric. His characters are victims of profound injustice; they have been emotionally scarred in their youth and have lost their ability to believe in the goodness of life. The most powerful trauma in the life Greene's protagonist has been the murder of his father and suicide of his mother. (68)

As he states, the major character Raven is totally suffered with disturbed mentality due to his father's execution by government and his mother's suicide. Then, he

engages himself to kill other people. He presents the Raven as the traumatic character whose traumatic feeling has been analyzed through the psychoanalytical perspective. Another Critic Alley Keeneth finds the social violence and crime in Greene's *A Gun for Sale* and comments:

The time of year in which man's materialistic acquisitiveness is most pronounced is the Christmas season, and so it is that Greene, with ironic significance, sets the action of his novel, within the framework of the more general malaise of an all-pervasive greed which has become the rotten cornerstone of crumbling society. This note is struck early in the novel when Raven returns to the cafe below his rented room and is shocked to find. (178)

Alley Keeneth analyses the Green's *A Gun for Sale* through the Marxist perspective depicting the money as the means of social violence, crime and conflict. He analyzes the conflict between lower class people like Raven and higher class people like minister. Through the Marxist perspective Keeneth aims to show the poverty is the main cause of emerging social crime and violence in England.

Likewise, Charles Pullon, analyzing the style of Greene's novel *A Gun for Sale*, argues:

Greene is often called a novelist of pity, and this aspect of his work is constant. In *A Gun for Sale*, the killer, Raven, is an unattractive rant with a hare-lip that he knows most people find disgusting. He is despised, and he despises, but the reader learns that his life has been a living hell. His father was executed, and while he was child, his mother stabbed herself to death. He has no affection for anyone, and expects none for himself. Yet the novel explores the possibility of a different

Raven, the one who might have been had someone taken an interest in him, and on occasion he shows capacity for more human behavior.

(26)

Hence, Pullon praises the Greene's presentation of the characters in realistic manners as he has shown Raven as ugly, unattractive, hare-lip etc. For him, Greene presents the characters in the manner of reality to show the reality of England. Greene brings the ugly and unattractive character in his novel to show the ugliness and unattractiveness of England made by war and economic crisis in his contemporary period.

Thus, Greene's *A Gun for Sale* has been interpreted and analyzed by different critics from various views, angles and perspectives. But yet it hasn't been approached from Gothicism. So this research focuses on the Gothic elements in the novel. In postmodern era any text should be analyzed from different perspectives to bring out the real intention of novel and novelist. While analyzing the literary text it is needed to concern to the historical context. To analyze the terrific condition of England after World War I and during the period of economic crisis Gothicism is only the suitable literary theory to study the Graham Greene's *A Gun for Sale*. All above mentioned critic study the novel from different perspectives but they can't mention the real intention of Greene's expectation of happening World War II that create the terrific condition to the British people. So this project's main concern is to study the Greene's *A Gun for Sale* through the Gothicism.

Graham Greene's novel, *A Gun for Sale* is analyzed through the Gothicism in this project. Greene, being the British novelist in the period of war and economic crisis, explores the terrific situation of British people. To analyse the terrific and horrific atmosphere and condition of characters presented in the novel Gothicism is

needed. So, to analyze the Green's novel, *A Gun for Sale* that incorporates the scenes of murdering, pile of corpse, threatening, escapism, betrayal, dark and gloomy atmosphere Gothicism is suitable. Gothicism is such a literary theory that helps us to analyze the literary text with horror and terror. Any literary text visualizes the reality of any particular society. The present world or society is full of terror and horror due to the rapid development of advanced science and technology that encourages to attack each other. So, to analyze the Green's *A Gun for Sale* that incorporated frightening and fearful condition of British people and horrific and terrific atmosphere of England during the economic crisis of 1930s and after world War I, it is needed to apply the Gothicism.

Gothic signifies a writing of excess. It appears in the awful obscurity that hunted eighteenth century rationality and morality. It shadows the despairing ecstasies of Romantic idealism and individualism and the uncanny dualities of Victorian realism and decadence. Gothic atmospheres – gloomy and mysterious – have repeatedly signaled the disturbing return of past upon present and evoked emotion of terror and laughter. In the twentieth century, in diverse and ambiguous ways, Gothic figures have continued to showed the progress of modernity with counter narrative displaying the underside of enlightenment and humanist values. Gothic condenses the many perceived threats to these values, threats associated with supernatural and natural forces, imaginative excesses and delusions, religious and human evil, social transgression, mental disintegration and spiritual corruption. These elements are found in the novel. So, it is necessary to analyze the novel through Gothicism to snatch the real intention of author to compose the work.

The moral, political and literary ambivalence of Gothic fiction seems to be an effect of the countervailing movement of propriety and imaginative excess on which

morality, in its enthusiasm to identify and exclude forms of evil, of culturally threatening elements, becomes entangled in the symbolic and social antagonisms it sets out to distinguish. Gothic fiction is less an unrestrained celebration of unsanctioned excesses and more an examination of limits produced in the eighteenth century to distinguish good from evil, reason from passion, virtue from vice, and self from other images of light and dark focus on their duality, the acceptable and unacceptable sides of the limits that regulate social distinctions. In the novel we can get various social, political and moral ambivalence. Greene twisted the evil and good characters to make the situation ambivalence and maze. By showing such a ambivalent situation in the novel he aims to show the ambivalent environment of England of his contemporary period.

To show the immoral and a social behaviour of British people, transgression, a Gothic tool, is needed to analyze the literary text. So, transgression is applied to dig out the immoral activities of characters in the novel. Transgression studies the deeds of characters that is done going beyond the socially, morally and legally accepted. Raven commits various illegal, a social and immoral crimes like murdering, threatening etc. Likewise, Mr. Davis engages in robbery and hiring the people to kill other innocent persons. He hires Raven to kill minister. He pays the stolen money to Raven as the charge of killing minister. All these activities show the thrilled atmosphere in the novel. Greene aims to show the political instability, social disorder, morally disgrace England that helps to create the terrific environment to the British people. Bringing the immoral characters in the novel, narrator tries to narrate the reality of England.

The main concern of Gothicism is to study the horror and terror prevalence throughout the novel. So, to study horror and terror prevailed in Greene's *A Gun for*

Sale, it is needed Gothicism. Greene being the Gothic novelist applies various elements of Gothicism like murdering, threatening, dark and gloomy scene, betrayal, transgression, labyrinth and so on in the novel. All events take place in dark and isolated place. Raven and Anne moves from London to Nottwich by train at midnight. They spend whole dark and foggy night in isolated shed nearby sea. The atmosphere of novel is covered with murdering and threatening. From the beginning to the end of the novel we see the pile of corpse and various scenes of murdering. These events are surely related to the horror narration and evoke the horror and terror to the readers and the characters. All these situations are highly related to the situations of contemporary England. So, to reveal the reality presented in the novel Gothicism is suitable literary theory. Thus, this research mainly focuses the Gothic elements to dig out the real intention of novel and novelist.

In the postmodern era, any text should be analyze through the various perspectives relating to the historical context. To evaluate the real historical context of England in the period of 1930s, it is needed to apply the Gothicism in Greene's novel, *A Gun for Sale*. We can get various situation and events connected to the Gothic elements in the novel. Greene exploits the dark, gloomy, night, isolated foggy setting and socially criminal characters to evoke the horror and terror to the reader and the characters. All these events, characters and actions represent the reality of contemporary England. No one can remain without crying in such a terrible action and situation.

In Gothic fiction certain stock feature provide the principal embodiment and evocations of cultural anxieties. Fragmented narratives relating mysterious incidents, horrible images and life threatening pursuits predominate in the eighteenth century. Monsters, demons, corpse, skeletons, evil aristocrats, monks and nuns, fainting

heroines and bandits populate Gothic landscapes as suggestive figure of imagined and realistic treats. This list grew, in the nineteenth century, with addition of scientists, father, husbands, madman, criminals and the monstrous double signifying duplicity and evil nature. Gothic landscapes are desolate, alienating and full of menace. In the eighteenth century, they were wild and mountainous locations. Later the modern city combined the natural and architectural components of Gothic grandeur and wildness, its dark, labyrinthine streets suggestion the violence and menace of Gothic castle and forest. To thrill the human body and freeze the blood Greene applies the dark and frightening scene and narration in the novel.

Due to the postmodern theories like new historicism, feminism, Marxism, psychoanalysis, deconstruction and so on the Gothicism has been marginalized. But to study the postmodern terrifying and violated world Gothicism is necessary. As any text reflect the real picture of the society, Gothicism is only the literary theory to study the violated society. The rapid development of science and technology the traditional sound society has been transformed into violated terrific society. So, to depict real meaning of such text Gothicism is needed.

Day by day the world has been moving towards the violence and war. This condition arouses the horror and terror to the people. such a terrible condition can be studied only through the Gothicism. Greene presents all these terrific conditions caused by the fear of speculation of forthcoming war, impact of economic crisis, great destruction of world war I in the novel. So, to analyze the horror and terror reflected in the novel Gothicism has become the suitable literary theory.

Many critics apply various perspectives to analyze the Graham Greene's novel *A Gun for Sale* to bring out the real meaning of the text. But they forget to analyze the terrific environment of England and fearful circumstance of British people. So, this

research mainly attempt to find out the real meaning of the text. By evaluating the settings and characters of the novel, this research aims to dig out the Gothic atmosphere in the novel. The time of composing this novel is during the period of economic crisis of 1930s and great destruction of world war I. This time setting shows the terrific environment of the England. The setting of dark, foggy and gloomy landscape presented in the novel also indicate the terrific environment of England. By presenting the morally corrupted character Greene tries to show the socially and morally corrupted British people of his contemporary England. So, we can say the Graham Greene is the perfect Gothic novelist.

The primary objective of this study is to bring out how British people are suffering from terror, horror and fearful environment of 1930s through the critical analysis of psychological, social, economical, political condition of British people, this research aims at revealing the reality of the post world war I scenario of England and economic crisis of 1930s. Moreover, the study also aims at explaining different of life of British people. The political, economical and social phenomenon of England during the period of 1930s is the main concern of this research. Greene has written his novel, *A Gun for Sale* in 1936 incorporating the suffering, pain, problem of British people created by the economic crisis and war. This research aims to reveal the terrific condition of England through the Gothicism. By applying the various Gothic elements like murdering, robbery, threatening, transgression, Gothic sublime, horror, terror, dark, gloomy and foggy environment Greene wants to unveils the fearful and frightening situation of England and British people through the novel.

Through the Gothic perspective this study attempts to dig out the real picture of England by evaluating the Greene's novel, *A Gun for Sale*. To analyze the fearful and frightening condition of British people Gothicism is suitable literary theory. Through

the critical analysis of characters, plot, setting, atmosphere, symbols and so on presented in the novel, this research aims to reveal the terrific condition of British people. The main objective of this study is to analyze all the events, actions and situations prevailing throughout the novel in the context of contemporary England to unfold the real terrific, fearful and frightening condition of British people in the contemporary England. How political instability and social disorder create the immoral, illegal and criminal activities in society that arouses the horror and terror to the reader and the characters is the prime focus of the study. All the criminal deeds happen in the novel are the result of political instability and social disorder caused by the war and economic crisis in England.

The main concern of this study is to know how terror, horror and fear affect the individual life and freedom in British people of London and Nottwich during the twentieth century in Graham Green's *A Gun for Sale*. The significance of the study is to reveal the inner fearful psychology of British people shaped by terrific and horrific environment. This situation is created by mass murdering, threatening with gun by Rave in the novel. How British people spending their fearful life in terrific environment in London and Nottwich is visualized through this research. To show the fearful and frightening mentality of British people during the time of economic crisis and after the world war I is the significance of this study.

Thus, this research reveals all the circumstances encountered by British people in the terrific environment caused by great destruction of world war I and severe impact of economic crisis of 1930s in England is clarified in this research with various evidences taken from the original text. Through the Gothicism all these circumstances are analyzed to prove Greene's novel, *A Gun for Sale* as a perfect Gothic novel and Graham Greene as a Gothic novelist.

This research has been divided into three parts to make it easier to read and understand. In the beginning chapter the introduction and objective of studying Graham Greene's novel, *A Gun for Sale* through the Gothicism has been clarified. To clarify the objective and significance of the study, simple language and words are used in the research. The main objective of applying the Gothicism in the Greene's novel has been reflected in this chapter. And, how other critics eye the novel through different perspectives and how this research is different from other research has been clarified in this chapter.

To make the study believable and prove the Graham Greene's novel, *A Gun for Sale* as a Gothic novel various textual evidences have been quoted and analyzed applying the different Gothic elements in the second chapter. In this chapter text has been analyzed through the Gothicism applying various Gothic elements like horror, terror, Gothic sublime, transgression, labyrinth and so on bringing the textual evidence to prove the Greene's novel as a Gothic novel.

In the concluding chapter of the study, the main concept of the study is clarified. To make the reader easy to approach to the crux of the study this concluding chapter is helpful. Through this chapter any reader can grasp the crux of the study. To clarify the study and lead the reader to the understanding of the research this concluding chapter is fruitful.

Thus, this research attempts to show the vivid picture of horrified environment of England and fearful mentality of British people dividing in three chapters. Each chapter has its own significance. All these chapters are interrelated to each other and makes the whole study organize.

II. Horror and Terror in Graham Greene's *A Gun for Sale*

This research attempts to study the Graham Greene's *A Gun for Sale* through Gothicism. The main concern of the project is to explore the Gothic elements exploited by Greene in his novel, *A Gun for Sale*. How Greene incorporates gloomy scene, isolated place, frightening situation, dark, fearful and terrible environment, murdering, pile of corpse, robbery, supernatural elements and so on to arouse the horror and terror to the readers and characters is the prime focus of this research. The dark and chaos situation of England created by great destruction of war and severe impact of economic crisis is visualized in this research project by analyzing the Graham Greene's novel, *A Gun for Sale* through Gothic perspectives.

Horror and terror highly related to the physical thrill, mental and psychological activities of human being. Horror is the feeling of great shock, fear or disgust and terror is a feeling of extreme fear. Horror comes along with terror. So, terror is the first step to the horror. In Gothic, Fred Botting explains about horror and terror. He describes horror and terror as most often experienced in underground vaults or burial chambers. It freezes human faculties, rendering the mind passive and immobilizing the body. He also differentiates horror with terror and says that "horror, however, continually exerts its effect in tales of terror" (75). The cause is generally a direct encounter with physical mortality, the touching of a cold corpse, the sight of a decaying body. Death is presented as the absolute limit a finitude which denies any possibilities of imaginative transcendence into an awesome and infinite space. It is the moment of the negative sublime, a moment of freezing contraction and horror which signals a temporality that cannot be recuperated by the mortal subject so much that "terror marks the response to an excess that cannot be transcended" (82). It is why despite the repeated attempts to contain Gothic machinery and effect within dialectic

of terror. The movement between terror and horror is part of a dynamic whose poles chart the extent and different directions of Gothic project. These poles always inextricably linked, involve the externalization or internalization of objects of fear and anxiety.

The main characters are presented by Greene in miserable and fearful condition in the novel in the midst of frightening and terrific atmosphere. From the beginning to the end of the story various events like murdering, betrayal, frightening, threatening happen in the gloomy, dark, isolated environment that arouses terror and horror to the characters and the readers. By evoking horror and terror to the characters and readers Greene aims to depict the real terrible condition of British people due to the illegal and immoral deeds committed by mentally tormented person caused by poverty, bad upbringing, unemployment. All these activities happen due to the political instability, war and economic crisis. Greene attempts to visualize the real horrible condition of British people after World War I and in the midst of economic crisis through the application of Gothic elements.

As the story unfolds in the novel, it reveals that “murder didn’t mean much to Raven. It was just a new job” (5). This narration certainly arouses the thrill to the reader. The word 'murder' has been used as a job not an event. That indicates the professional act of murdering in Britain. It frightens the common British people very much. Through the first person narrative Greene aims to reveal the vivid picture of Britain. Murdering and robbery has presented as the professional act. Such activities certainly make the British people terrified and horrified. Raven has been presented as the terrifying as well as terrific person. He terrifies other characters, readers and British people through murdering and threatening when he is run after by police. Raven kills the Minister and his personal secretary, an old woman. Narrator of the

story narrates this situation as, “He snatched the automatic out of the case and shot the minister twice in the back” (7).

This event really creates the frightening environment that touches the heart of any readers. Raven kills the minister without any serious causes. He is narrated as the hired killer. He is hired by Mr. Cholmendeley (Mr. Davis) to kill Minister giving money. Cholmendeley gives the stolen money to Raven. When Raven expends this money in the market, the scandal spreads all over the England through newspaper that makes Raven frighten. He is afraid of killing by police. Due to this crime and event he has to escape from London to Nottwich where Mr. Cholmendeley lives. He wants to kill him because he has betrayed him. He moves to Nottwich by midnight train. He is in the station in midnight in the frightening condition. When he is in station the clock indicates the time to indicate the dark scene of night: “The station clock marked three minutes to midnight” (24).

This midnight setting denotes the terrible condition of Raven. When Anne clarifies the Raven’s money to the Mather, police officer, we become clear about the money that Raven has got as the charge of murdering Minister from Mr. Cholmedeley, “But it’s true. He never stolen those notes. They double- crossed him. It was what they’d paid him to do the job” (137). This clarification informs us about the money given to Raven as the charge of murdering of Minister from Cholmendeley. This event creates the terrific situation to the Raven. This incident tortures the Raven’s mentality. He becomes mentally uneasy. This very situation creates the further crimes, murdering and frightening condition in the novel. All these events are the representatives of real activities happened in England after World War I and during the period of economic crisis of 1930.

Raven's tormented feeling heightens when Mather, Saunders and police force reach in the Nottwich to search him. Anne, Mather's (Mr. Jimmy) girlfriend is controlled by Raven. He is frightened of saying the information about him to police. So he controls her. When the Saunders and Mather nearly find, his horrific feeling tortures his mental thinking. He can't think properly. He escapes from the house where Anne lives with Anne to the isolated shed near by sea at night. Both of them spend whole dark and terrible night in the shed. Saunders and Mather are following them. Due to the dark and gloomy they can not arrest the Raven. They wait until morning. He expresses his tormented feeling while talking to Anne in shed at night, "I've got to think. They know I'm here. Perhaps you'd better go. They've got nothing on you. If they come there's going to be shooting" (117).

This feeling of Raven indicates that Raven is in the mentally tortured condition. His terrific condition represents the poor British people's feeling. He commits the crime for money. Being the poor and helpless he happens to commit various immoral and illegal deeds. Due to the political instability and social disorder many people compel to commit such frightening, terrific and horrific events.

Raven becomes the horrified person due to the poverty and painful upbringing. The narrator narrates about the nostalgic of upbringing. The narrator narrates about the nostalgic condition of Raven as such:

He had been made by hatred; it had constructed him into this thin smoky murderous figure in the rain hunted and ugly. His mother had borne him when his father was in jail, and six years later when his father was hanged for another crime, she had cut her own throat with a kitchen knife; afterward there had been the home. (66)

This nostalgic narration absolutely touches the heart of any readers. It indicates the Raven miserable upbringing and a cause of becoming criminal person. Due to the hanging and suicide of his parents he has to face various problems. Due to the lack of money and poverty he has to kill Minister unwilling. This incidents leads to commit other serious events. Such a miserable condition of the British children compels them to become the criminal person. In 1930s whole Britain has become the fearful and frightening country due to such illegal and immoral murdering and robbery. At this time, British people have committed such terrifying and horrific events as their compulsion not intentionally.

Anne has been also presented as horrific character. She is in love with police officers, Mather. She accidentally happens to meet Raven in train from London to Nottwich. She is controlled by Raven to get a train ticket from her. Both of them know each other. Then, Raven tries to kills her in the suspect of informing about him to Mather. He knows about her love affair with Mather and she also knows Minister's murdering by Raven and he is followed by Mather. Then, her frightening feeling intense too much. She wants to save both Raven and Mather. She is too much worried about her boyfriend's killing by Raven. When she hears about coming of Mather in Nottwich to arrest Raven her horrific emotion intensified more. She becomes restless thinking about Mather. She cannot go away from control of Raven. Anne's tormented feeling comes out when she expresses her inner thought as such:

Anne thought: can it be true that that fat fool... that the boy with hare-lip knows...(sic.). Well, she told herself, I leave them I'm in it up to the neck. If only Jimmy were here. But Jimmy, she remembered with pain, was on the other side: he was among those hunting Raven down.

And Raven must be given the chance to finish his hunt first. She went back into the theatre. (55)

Ann's this terrific condition makes it clear that she is in the verge of tension of her lover's condition. She expresses her fearful emotion in the form of soliloquy while working in theatre. She is afraid of killing Mather by Raven. Her frustrated condition has been depicted through this feeling. She can't bear the killing of Mather. They have planned to get married in Christmas day.

Anne's frightening condition heightens when she spends whole night with Raven in the isolated shed near by sea. She tries to snatch the gun carrying by Raven. She always thinks about the condition of Mather. She wants to save Mather from the killing by Raven. She can't sleep whole night. She is too much frightened. The narrator narrates the condition of Anne as:

A clock struck. Anne counted the strokes, as she had counted them all through the night; it must be nearly day and she had no plan. She coughed: her throat was stinging: and suddenly she realized with joy that there was fog out side. Not one of the black upper fogs, but a cold damp yellow fog from the river, through which it would be easy, if it was thick enough, for because he was now so repulsive to her, and touched Raven. (131)

This narration shows the frightening mental activities of Anne. She thinks about the escape from there safely so that war between Raven and Mather can't take place. This narration shows the dark and foggy setting that itself evokes the horrific feeling to the character and the readers. Anne wants the foggy and dark morning to escape from there safely. Anne's intensive frightening feeling can be realized in this situation. She is in full of terrifying situation. Her tortured mental situation is revealed through this

narration. By showing such situation Greene's main concern is to visualize the real terrific environment of Britain in the frightening condition of contemporary British people. Anne represents the whole female of Britain. During this period young girl can't love freely to their lover due to the fearful environment.

Police officer, Mather is also presented in terrific mood. He always worries about his girlfriend, Anne. He comes to know the condition of Anne with Raven. He uses his all effort to save Anne from killing by Raven. He is in the charge of arresting Raven. When he sees the Anne with Raven in the shed at night, his frightening emotion heightens more. He is too much worried about his girlfriend. He wants to arrest both of them safely. Whole night, he can't sleep well after seeing Anne with Raven. While talking to Saunders, he expresses his inner tormented feeling as:

Listen to me your damned jumble is of no importance. My girl's in danger. She may be dead. He wanted to do things to people, but he stood there heavy immobile, patient, even his private passion and fear subdued by his training. One didn't give way to anger, one plodded on calmly, adding fact; if one's girl was killed. (83)

In the conversation of Saunders and Mather, Mather reflects his inner psyche of frightening of killing Anne by Raven. He is too much tortured about the murdering of Anne by Raven. She is in the control of Raven. His mental suffering and pain can be seen in this expression. Through this narration narrator attempts to depict the real condition of young lover in Britain during the period of economic crisis and after World War I. In this contemporary period Britain has lost social and moral order. Such situation has been explored through this narration. Through such a horror and terror narration Greene mainly focuses to the real frightening and fearful situation of young lover in the midst of terrific environment of Britain.

Thus main characters of the novel are presented in the fearful, frightening, terrifying, horrifying condition and situation. Greene attempts to show the real picture of Britain of contemporary situation by representing the all British people through these main characters. These all main characters are the representatives of contemporary British people and their suffering and pain represent the suffering and pain of contemporary British People.

Usually, Gothic novelist applies the scenery of gloomy, dark, isolation, element in the novel as the powerful tool to evoke the terrifying emotion to the readers as well as characters. Maximillion E. Novak in *Gothic Fiction and the Grotesque* describes about the elements of Gothic novel. Gothic signifies a writing of excess. It appears in the awful obscurity that haunted rationality and morality. It shadows the despairing ecstasies of romantic idealism and individualism as, “Gothic atmospheres – gloomy and mysterious – have repeatedly singled the disturbing return of past upon present and evoke emotion of terror and laughter” (55). Almost all actions of the novel take place in dark and gloomy setting. The vastness of the setting itself creates the terror and horror to readers and characters. As we enter into the novel we can see the escaping of Raven from London to Nottwich by midnight train. The outer environment is also foggy and dark that support to arouse the frightening situation to the readers and characters. Bringing the vast and dark setting, Greene mainly wants to evoke the horror and terror to the reader and character representing chaos environment of contemporary England. To depict such a terrible setting of England narrator narrates the real condition of Nottwich as such:

There was no dawn that day in Nottwich. Fog lay over the city like a night sky with no stars. The air in the street was clear you have only to imagine that it was night. The first tram crawled out of its shed and

took the steel track down towards the market. In the streets on the outskirts of Nottwich nearest the pits an old man plodded by with a pole tapping at the windows. (40)

This narration clearly depicts the frightening, miserable and fearful environment of England. Through this narration we come to know that vast setting itself arouses the terror to the reader and character. The fearful and frightening condition of the Nottwich indicates environment of England is dark, gloomy, disordered through which frightening and fearful situation has been evoked to the contemporary common British people.

Various serious events happen in the terrible environment of Nottwich. Murdering, threatening, robbery have become the common professional deeds of the people. By presenting such a terrible and frightening situation Greene aims to depict the political and social reality of England. Anne, Raven, Mather, Saunders reach in Nottwich by midnight train. Their night journey indicates the frightening condition of the characters. Raven's miserable journey at night has been expressed as: "He sat down on the floor with pistol in his hand. He said, 'I'm tired'. All night standing in that train" (45). Mather's terrifying journey at night is narrated in such a way: "Mather's train got in at eleven that night and with Saunders to the police station" (67). Anne and Raven spend whole night without sleeping in a frightening and fearful environment. They have to face various sufferings, pains and miseries at that night. Such a terrible situation is narrated in this way: "They were at the edge of the fog here: it was as if they were at the boundary between night and day; it faded out in long streamers into the grey winter sky" (45). This horrible narration evokes the frightening and fearful situation to the characters and readers.

Isolation and alienation are the tools that arouse the mentally frightening condition to the characters. Anne and Raven have to spend the whole night in isolated shed near by the sea. Both dark environment and isolation place where Raven and Anne are sitting is narrated as: “Raven groped through the dark of small shed still he had found the sacks. He piled them up, shaking them as one shakes a pillow. He whispered anxiously that “you’ 11 be able to rest there a bit, Anne let his hand guide her to the corner. She says that ‘it’s freezing” (116). This terrific description of miserable condition of Raven and Anne in the isolated shed nearby sea certainly arouses the horror and terror to both reader and characters. They spend whole night in the frightening and fearful situation due to the fear of killing by police. The setting of foggy, darkness, isolated small shed and sea shore are really heart touching scenes of the novel. By showing this miserable condition of the Raven and Anne in the dark, foggy and isolated place Greene aims to visualize the frightening and fearful condition of contemporary British people. Raven and Anne have been presented as the representative character of the contemporary common British people and dark, foggy, isolated environment represent the contemporary socially and politically dark environment of Britain.

Supernatural situation may freeze the human blood and thrill the whole body. The unseen power may frighten the human body and touch the heart that suffers the human thinking. Human thinking process can be vibrated by unseen power. Thus, supernatural situation is the vibrating condition of the novel.

The Gothic theorist Sioblal Kifeather in *Gothic Imagination* describes about the supernatural elements as the Gothic feature: “Gothic condenses the many perceived threats to these values, threats associated with supernatural and natural forces, imaginative excess and delusions, religious and human evil, social

transgression, mental disintegration and spiritual corruption” (121). Supernatural element arouses the internal terrific emotion to the reader and characters.

Greene applies such a situation in various forms. By exploiting fairy tale, monstrous characters, religious and superstitious belief and so on. Anne tries to stop the war between Raven and Mather evoking the horrific emotion to the Raven telling fairy tale about fox and cat. She tells the fairy tale as:

I'll tell you about the fox and the cat. Well, this cat met a fox in a forest, and she'd always heard the fox cracked up for being wise. [...] 'How to get away from the dogs' the cat said. 'When they chase me, I jump into tree. Then the fox went all high and mighty and said, 'you've only one trick I've a hundred. I've got a sack full of tricks come along with me and I'll show you.' Just then a hunter ran quietly up with four hounds. The cat sprang into the tree and cried, one your sack Mr. Fox, open your sack. (120)

By telling the fairy tale to Raven, Anne attempts to bring change in the bad thinking of Raven. He is proud of murdering and emerging violence in the society.

So Anne trickily tells the fairy tale to Raven about the proud fox and clever cat. She tells the fairy tale at night in shed. Both of them are under the eyes of police. She tries to change the Raven's activities to save her lover, Mather. She evokes the emotion of horror to the Raven telling the fairy tale about fox and rat. Greene uses the fairy tale as a means of controlling murdering and frightening evoking the terror to the Raven.

To arouse the frightening and fearful emotion to the reader and character Greene presents the Raven as the monstrous character. Like a monster, Raven threatens and frightens to all common people with automatic gun. We become clear

when narrator narrates the terrific situation of outside as: “Raven saw his ghost in the window- pane getting down. But he didn’t dare follow his closely. It was almost as if a voice blown over many foggy miles, over the long swelling fields of the hunting counties” (41). Through this narration indirectly or directly Greene present some characters as the figure of ghost and monster in the novel. Hunter and hunted person are there in novel. Through this ghostly presentation Greene tries to focus on the ghostly activities of British politician and people.

Anne has been presented as the believers of unseen power. Through the unseen power frightening scene is shown. Really, unseen power chills the blood and thrills the whole body of human. The narrator narrates the unseen power: “Anne walked out on them: She didn’t want to high – hat Davis, but his presence here shocked her. She believed in fate and God and vice and virtue, Christ in the stable, all the Christmas stuff; she believed in unseen power” (54).

This narration clarifies that Anne’s fearful emotion is heightened by the unseen power. By applying the images of God, Christ, Greene tries to maintain the England evoking religious terror and horror to the British people. Certainly, unseen power is such a tool that arouses the thrill to the characters.

Murdering and piles of corpse are the features of Gothic fiction that arouses the horror and terror to the readers as well as the characters. The atmosphere of murdering and corpse really are the heart touching scene for readers and beholders. No one can remain without crying seeing such a thrill and heart touching scene. So any Gothic novel incorporates such a features as the powerful tools of evoking terror and horror to the reader and characters. In a *Revaluation of the Gothic Novel*, Robert D. Hume explains about the features of Gothic faction:

In Gothic fiction certain stock feature provides the principal embodiments and evocation of cultural as anxieties. Fragmented narrative relating mysterious incidents, horrible images and life – threatening pursuits. Specters, monsters, murders, demons, corpses, skeletons, evil aristocrats, monks and nuns, fainting heroines and bandits populate. Gothic landscape as suggestive figures of imagined and realistic threats. (286)

Murdering and threatening create whole environment horrific and terrific. When we unfold the novel we see the various scenes of murdering and corpse. This situation spreads the horrific and terrific atmosphere throughout the novel. The plot and setting of the novel is covered by murdering and pile of corpse. Raven kills the Minister and old women in the very beginning of the novel. He also kills the Mr. Marcus and Mr. Davis and Raven is killed by Saunders at the ending part of the novel Mr. Marcus, Mr. Davis and Raven are killed at the ending part of the novel in same place at the same time. Certainly such a frightening events and scenes freeze the blood and thrill the body of human being that arouse the extreme horrific and terrific emotion to the readers and character. The unexpected murdering scene of minister is narrated as: “The Minister fell across the oil stove; the saucepan upset and the two eggs broke on the floor. Raven shot the minister once more in the head” (7).

This shooting and killing scene and event really frightens the beholders, readers and characters. This murdering transforms the whole environment of London into the terrific situation. No one can remain untouched in this frightening murdering. Raven’s criminal activities begin from this murdering. So this murdering is the source that leads other illegal and immoral deeds. From these activities all social and political situation of England has changed into chaos.

In the ending part of the novel narrator of the story narrates the three murdering in the same place at the same time. Certainly, this terrified narration touch the heart of any reader. Through this touchy narration Greene unveils the reality of England. The narrator narrates such a touchy horrific murdering scene in such a way:

A wave of impatience struck Raven. They seemed to be disturbing some memory of peace and goodness which had been on the pain of returning to him when he had told Sir Marcus to pray. He raised his pistol and shot Sir Marcus in the chest. Sir Marcus fell forward across the bed table, upsetting the glass of warm milk over the paper on his desk. Blood came out of his mouth. (167)

Seeing such a bloody scene certainly freezes our blood and thrill our body which vibrates our mental suffering and pain that arouse the terror and horror. Likewise another murdering is narrated in such a way: “Raven shot him with despair and deliberation he shot his last chance of escape, plugged two bullets in where one would do, as if he were shooting the whole world in the person of stout moaning bleeding Mr. Davis” (168). Raven kills both Mr. Marcus and Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis betrays Raven giving stolen money. Raven is killed by Saunders. Raven’s murdering is narrated in this way: “For the first time the idea of his mother’s suicide came to him without bitterness, as he reluctantly fixed his aim and Saunders shot him in the back through the opening door. Death came to him in the form of unbearable pain. It was as if he had to deliver this pain as a woman delivers a child, and he sobbed and moaned in the effort” (170).

All these murderings show the terrific narration and atmosphere of the novel. Murdering to each other has become the daily routine in England. British people seeing such a terrible murdering speculate the forthcoming World War. Now they are

bearing the great destruction of the world war I and impact of economic crisis. By showing such a bloody and heart touching scene, Greene wants to depict the real picture of contemporary morally and socially chaos England and the miserable condition of British people.

Curiosity and sublimity play vital role to evoke the horror and terror to the reader as well as characters. Readers and characters are curious to know about the upcoming happens. In horror narrative it is natural to be curious about the forthcoming events. So, curiosity certainly vibrates the emotion of readers and characters. Sublime emerges when we get the extreme of beauty and terror. Gothic sublime usually emerges when love and terror twisted or as beauty and terror combined. *In Gothic versus Romanticism*, W. Marchand explains the curiosity and sublimity as the tool of Gothic novel.

The pleasure arouses from the range of intense and uplifting emotions that mountainous scenery evoked in the views. Wonder, awe, horror and joy were the emotion believed to expand or relevant the soul and the imagination with a sense of power and infinity. Sublimity offered intimations of a great, if not divine, power Gothic romance and poetry, which drew on the wildness and grandeur of nature for their inspiration, partook of the sublime. (108)

Through the fusion of love and terror Greene tries to show the terrific emotion of characters that arouse the curiosity to the reader and characters. Narrator develops the plot of story twisting the emotion of love and terror. On the one side the narrator narrates the scene of murdering and threatening on the other the serious love affair between Anne and Mather in the novel. In the conversation of Anne and Mather we can see the serious love affair between them. Their affair is beautifully narrated as:

“Dear, dear: she tried it out on the tip of her tongue, between lips as vividly stained as a winter berry. ‘Oh no’ she decided, I’ll call you that when we’ve been married ten years” (9). Further Anne says, “[W]e’ll be married, won’t we after Christmas” (10). This expression of Anne shows that Mather and Anne are in deep love and going to get married at Christmas day. This description shows the happiness of Christmas Eve and love affair that evokes the extreme beauty and happiness. On the same time there is the frightening of murdering that evoke the extreme emotion of fear. By twisting these to two extreme opposite emotion Greene aims to reveal the Gothic sublime in the novel to depict the real condition of England.

Transgression is the important feature of Gothic fiction. Transgression means to go beyond the limit of what is morally or legally acceptance. It is the tool through which Gothic novelist explores the socially and morally disgrace situation. James D. Kornwolf in *High Victorian Gothic* describes about the transgression, “The excesses and ambivalence associated with Gothic figure were seen as distinct signs of transgression. Aesthetically excessive, Gothic productions were considered. Unnatural in their undermining of physical laws with marvelous beings and fantastic events” (40).

Transgression, provoking fears of social disintegration, thus enabled the reconstruction of limits and boundaries. Good was affirmed in the contrast with evil, light and reason own out over darkness and superstition. Transgression the bounds of reality and possibility, they also challenged reason through their overindulgence in fanciful ideas and imaginative flight. Encouraging superstitious beliefs Gothic narratives subverted rational codes of understanding and, in their presentation of diabolical deeds and supernatural incidents, ventured into the unhallowed ground of necromancy and arcane ritual. The centrality of usurpation, intrigue betrayal and

murder to Gothic plots appeared to celebrate criminal behavior, violent executions of selfish ambition and voracious passion and licentious enactment carnal desire. Such terror, emerging from the gloom of castle or lurking in the dark feature of the villain, were also the source of pleasure, stimulating excitements which blurred definition of reason and morality and critics feared, encouraging readers' decline into depravity and corruption.

Greene applies the various tools of transgression like betrayal, robbery, murdering, threatening and so on to see the socially and morally chaos England. To represent the deformed society Greene brings the physically deformed and mentally tortured characters. Raven has been presented as the physically deformed and mentally disordered character. He represents the whole socially and politically deformed and disordered England. He has a hare-lip that deformed his face. Due to his physically deformed and painful upbringing he becomes the terrified characters in the novel. Raven's frightening heightens when he is betrayed by Mr. Davis giving the stolen money as the charge of murdering the Minister. The betrayal and stolen situation in the novel can be heard when Anne conveys the information about Raven to Mather in police office. In the conversation of Mather and Anne, the situation of betrayal and robbery is narrated as: "But it's true. He never stolen those notes. They double-crossed him. It was what they'd paid him to do the Job" (137).

Raven himself clarifies about the stolen note in the conversation with Anne. He tries to make Anne clear about the note that Raven has saying, "I tell you, I was double crossed. I never stolen these notes a bastard gave them me" (45). This situation shows the activities of robbery and betrayal that heightens the frightening situation to the Raven. Robbery and murdering have become the routine job in England due to the political instability and social disordered condition. Due to this situation many

British people have committed various illegal and immoral deeds like murdering, robbery, betrayal and threatening.

Raven threatens and kills many innocent people with the power of automatic gun that he has. He murders more than five people and controls Anne with the help of automatic gun. This situation helps to increase the social immoral activities in the London. This situation is presented in the novel through the immoral character and their deeds. Raven has been presented as an immoral character. Anne and Mr. Davis have been presented as betrayal character. Both of them betray the Raven that happens to lead the further criminal, murdering and threatening activities in Nottwich. Raven threatens Anne with gun when Anne tries to go away. This situation is narrated as, "Anne made a movement. He said, "Don't move, I'll shoot if you move" (46). This line indicates illegal and asocial activity. This situation intensifies the frightening condition of Anne. Showing the illegal and asocial activities of characters narrator aims to visualise the real immoral world of England.

Anne betrays the Raven. She promises him not to say about him to the police but reveals the secret plan of Raven to escape to Midland to the police, Mather. This betrayal shows the immorality of the character. They represent the whole immoral and asocial England. This betrayal leads to the murdering of Raven. So, it is related to the frightening atmosphere. Her betraying behavior has been narrated as: "you can trust me all right, Anne said, 'I won't go to police'" (125). When Raven and Anne are in the isolated place Anne promises to Raven not to say his secret plan to police but when she is arrested by police, she reveals the Raven's escaping from Nottwich to Midland to the police. Her reveling of Raven's secret plan is narrated as: "They didn't start from there. They came from Midland steel. 'So that's where he's going to Midland steel- in the tanneries?' 'Yes', Anne said" (137-38). Anne betrays Raven unveiling his

secret plan to Mather. This situation indicates the immoral nature or behavior of characters. Both Anne's and Mr. Davis's betrayal to the Raven help to develop the horror narration in the novel. This situation leads to commit the other criminal activities.

Greene aims to unfold the immorality and asocial of British people through the immoral and illegal behavior of characters. By applying the transgressing feature Greene attempts to explore the socially and morally chaos England after World War I and during the time of economic crisis in England. By representing the all contemporary social and moral features of England Greene's main concern is to visualize the reality of England.

Labyrinth is a confusing mood of a person, a complicated series of path which it is difficult to find the way. It is related to the maze that creates the complexity and verity. Ambivalence, complicated, mysterious and confusing situation and condition is presented through the tool of labyrinth. Igor Webb in *Industrial capitalism and the Popularity of Gothic* explain about the labyrinth:

The horror of the labyrinth and its confusion of fears and desires lie in its utter separation from all social rules and complete transgression of all conventional limits. The metaphor of the labyrinth is also crucial in its articulation of literature, politics and Gothic romance. The labyrinth is also associated with confusion, deception and superstitious corruption. (56)

Labyrinths, like novel seduce, excite, confuse and disturb; they lead readers on fatal paths. A place of all forms of excessive, irrational and passionate behavior, the labyrinth is also the site in which the absence or loss of reason; sobriety, decency and morality is displayed in full terror.

The characters of the novel are in the confusing and ambivalence situation. They are in confusing and ambivalence situation due to the dark environment and tormented mentality. They can't do anything properly due to the darkness and tortured mentality. They all are mentally suffered and painful. Raven is confused to find the way of his escaping. Mather is confused to kill Raven at night. Saunders shoots the Anne in stead of Raven in the confused condition. Usually all characters in the novel are in the ambivalence and confused condition. By showing the confused and ambivalent characters, the narrator aims to heighten the horror and terror to the readers and characters.

Raven has been presented as mentally disturbed character. He can't decide properly due to his extreme tormented feeling. His restless and ambivalence condition is narrated as:

Suddenly he fell asleep and the old minister was coming towards him saying 'shoot me. Shoot me in the eyes.' [...] Raven woke again as suddenly. In his sleep his hand had gripped the automatic tight. It was pointed at the corner where Anne slept. He gazed with horror into the dark hearing a whisper like the one he had heard though the door when the secretary tried to call out. (123)

This mentally disordered condition of Raven leads him to the confusion and ambivalence situation. He can't sleep well. When Raven is spending his fearful escaping with Anne in isolated shed nearby sea, his tormented emotion reaches high. He is in the confusing mood. He can't see the ways of his escaping. His tormented condition certainly arouses the horror and terror to the characters and readers. By applying such a confused and ambivalence characters and environment Greene aims to represent the confused and ambivalent British people in the terrific environment.

Saunders and Mather become confused and ambivalent due to the dark and foggy environment. They can't distinguish the Raven and Anne. Due to their confused and ambivalent condition they can't arrest the Raven and ultimately Saunders shoots Anne. These confused and ambivalent conditions evoke the terror and horror to Mather and Saunders. Their ambivalence condition has been narrated in the way of:

The black coat had half a minute's start and was moving quickly into the fog. It was impossible to see at all more than twenty feet ahead. But Saunders kept doggedly just in sight blowing his whistle continuously. As he hoped, a whistle blew in front; it confused the fugitive; [. . .]. But he had lost pace, the fugitive spurted forward and was lost. (134)

Early in the morning Raven and Anne run away from shed to save their lives from shooting by police. Anne wears the Raven's black coat and hat. Saunders and Mather are unable to see them and catch due to foggy and dark environment. They can't decide which way they run away. They are in the confused and ambivalent mood. Such a confusing situation evokes the frightening to the Mather and Saunders. Saunders ultimately shoots Anne in stead of Raven. The scene of Saunders' shooting to Anne is described as, "... from the direction of the wall and the road. There could be no doubt whatever what meant, and suddenly he saw it all - he had shot at Mather's girl; she'd drown them off" (135). This narration makes it clear that Saunders shoots the Anne in the confusing mood.

By showing the confused and ambivalent mentality of characters and dark environment Greene focuses mainly on the dark side and mentally disordered environment of England that arouse the horror and terror to the common British

people. Such a situation creates the frightening, fearful and threatening environment in the novel.

Imagination and speculation of upcoming disaster creates the mental suffering and pain in the common people. The painful and frightened mentality or psychology of the people arouse the horror and terror. Greene speculates the forthcoming World War II in the novel. Almost all the characters are afraid of war. They are in terrifying condition. They represent the all British people. The contemporary condition and situation of Britain indicates the upcoming war. Really the word 'war' physically and psychologically thrill the human blood and body. In this situation no one can remain out from the terrifying situation.

Greene showing morally and socially chaos condition of Britain speculates the forthcoming disastrous war. The setting of the novel is the ideologically and economically destroyed London and Notthwich during the midst of economic crisis. Due to the great depression of World War I and economic crisis there is the frightening atmosphere in England. This condition surely makes us to speculate the forthcoming destroyed war in England. England has been presented as the lawless, disordered, demoral, in the novel. All these events help us to especulate the coming disastrous incident in England. Such imagination and speculation heightens the fear and terror to the characters and readers.

The narrator of the story narrates such a terrifying atmosphere in such a way:

It's the night that bother me. She laughed, 'It's going to be wearing', but immediately became seriously, 'I'm happy too'. About happiness she was always serious: She preferred to laugh when she was miserable. She couldn't avoid being serious about things she cared for, and happiness made her grave at the thought of all the things which

might destroy it. She said, 'it would be dreadful now if there was a war. (9)

In the conversation between Anne and Mather, Anne expresses her traumatic feeling. Her happiness of being loved with Mather and fear of war is narrated in these lines. She speculates the war that would occur soon and is afraid of disturbing to their love affair. The word 'night' indicates the darkness of war. No one would be happy in war. The word 'war' surely emerges the feeling of thrill to the human being. The speculation of war has tortured and aroused the mental suffer to the Anne. This speculation of war certainly evokes the horror and terror to both characters and readers. So, the imagination and speculation of disastrous happening creates the fearful and frightening condition to the human being.

In the conversation of Anne and Raven the narrator shows the terrifying condition of character as:

I know I'd be found all right. I was in a hurry we haven't got much time. I thought about the war all the time'. He said again admiringly 'you've got nerve'. She begins to move her hands and feet up and down quite methodically as if she were following a programme she had drawn up for herself. 'I thout a lot about that war. (99)

This narration shows the terrifying situation of Raven and Anne that is created by speculation of war.

Too much imagination of unexpected event creates the mental suffering and pain to the human being. Anne, in the novel, always frightens to the unusual happening in the future. This condition makes her physically and psychologically restless. By showing this condition in characters Greene aims to disclose the inner psyche of British people. British people are afraid of happening the World War II.

Anne's frightening of unexpected war is further described in the way of:

The poster of an evening paper caught her eye and as she ran down the train, looking back as often as she was able, she couldn't help remembering that war might be declared before they met again. He would go to it, he always did what other people did, she told herself with irritation although she knew it was his reliability she loved. (24)

Anne expresses her restless and frightening emotion through her this soliloquy. She is too much restless in thinking of unexpected war. She worries about her love affair with Mather and planning of getting married. Her extreme of terrific emotion is shown in this narration Greene wants to show to suffered and painful mentality of British people bringing the tormented characters in the novel.

Ugliness and deformation also creates the horror and terror to the characters and readers. Everyone worries about their physical fitness. The main character, Raven, in the novel has been presented as physically deformed and ugly character. Through this presenting Greene tries to show the ugliness of England during the period of economic crisis. Raven's physical deformity represents the socially and morally deformed England. Such a deformed and ugly society surely arouses the horror and terror to the people. To arouse the horror and terror to the readers, characters and British people Greene brings the deformed and ugly characters.

Raven is presented as the worried character with physically deformed. He has hare-lip. This hare-lip makes his face ugly. He, various times, tries to maintain his hare-lip but becomes unsuccessful. His physical deformation makes him restless and worried.

Narrator of the story describes about the situation of deformation in such a way:

Raven walked with his handkerchief over his lip across Soho Square, Oxford, Street, Up, Charlotte Street. It was dangerous but not so dangerous as showing his hare-lip. He turned to the left and then to the right into a narrow street where big-breasted women in aprons called across to each other and a few solemn children scouted up the gutter.

(26)

In this narration we can see the presentation of deformed characters. Raven's hare-lip makes him restless. He always tries to hide his face. He is worried about his ugly face. His hare-lip makes him terrify. The word 'big-breasted women' also shows the physical deformation of British people. Greene tries to show the physically and mentally deformed Britain. Due to the war and economic crisis Britain has become the deformed and ugly. By showing the deformed and ugly character in the novel Greene wants to reveal the reality of England.

Raven's imagination of his physical ugliness heightens his frightening condition. In the conversation of Anne and Raven, Anne shows the kindness to Raven saying that he is not ugly. This kindness of Anne hunts the mental activities of Raven, then he imagines about this situation and expresses his emotion in his soliloquy as:

It had been sublimely unconscious of his ugliness. 'My name's Anne.'
 'You aren't ugly.' She never knew, he thought, that had meant to kill her; she had been as innocent of his intention as a cat he had once been forced to draw; and he remembered with astonishment that she had not betrayed him, although she had told her that the police were after him. It was even possible that she had believed him. (65)

In this Raven's expression of emotion we can get the Raven's extreme intense of his feeling about his ugliness and deformity. He becomes happy when Anne admires him

saying he is not an ugly man. His sadness gets some relief in Anne's admiration of him. Thus, Greene attempts to visualize the real terrified condition of British people through the representation of physically deformed characters.

Unemployment, painful upbringing, effect of capitalism has been used in the novel, *A Gun for Sale* as the cause of making people asocial, immoral that helps to emerge the horrific atmosphere. Due to the problems of unemployment, economic crisis, the whole atmosphere of the novel has become the frightening and terrifying. Some of the main characters has become the immoral and asocial due to economic problem. Many British people has lost their job in the period of economic crisis. This situation heightens the frightening condition to the common British people.

The problem of unemployment caused by capitalism and economic crisis is shown through the Anne. She hardly gets the job in theatre. She is afraid of losing job. Her terrifying condition of losing job can be seen in her excitement: "Let me go this afternoon. Please, I'll lose my job if I'm not to the theatre" (49). Anne expresses her terrifying emotion to Raven in their conversation. She is afraid of the great tension of getting job in England. So, the problem of unemployment creates the mental suffering and pain to the common British people. Anne represents the all lower class British people. Through this line Anne expresses the horrific emotion of all unemployed British people. Such a condition arouses the tension, suffering and pain to the people that highly related to the Gothic horror.

The sufferings of poor people in England have been presented in *A Gun for Sale* through the sufferings of poor characters. Due to the poverty and economic problem British people happen to commit various criminal activities that helps to emerge the terrific atmosphere in the England. All these events have been presented in the novel through the characters in the terrifying environment. By bringing the

reference of poor people's history and their activities narrator wants to clarify the causes of committing criminal activities in England. The narrator of the story narrates the condition of poor people in England in this way:

Well, he was truing to alter all that, wasn't he? He was poor like we are.' 'Old what's his-name. Didn't you read about him in the paper?

How he cut down all the army expenses to help clear the slums? There were photographs of him opening new flats, talking to the children. He won't one of the rich. He wouldn't have gone to war. That's why they shot him. (22)

This nostalgic narration shows the miserable condition of poor people in the London. Poor people in London during the economic crisis have to face various sufferings and pains. Raven has become the dangerous criminal due to the bad upbringing and poverty. Both Anne and Raven are from poor family. By showing the Raven's parents condition and Raven's upbringing the narrator aims to depict the poverty as the means of emerging criminal activities.

Escapism is an activity or a form of entertainment that helps persons avoid or forget unpleasant or boarding things. It is a tool of gothic fiction to see the unpleasant condition of characters. Raven has been presented as the escaping character. His escapment has been narrated from the beginning to the end. He escapes many times to avoid his unpleasant condition and save his life from police. He is the representative character of all British people. To make the novel, *A Gun for Sale* a good Gothic novel, Greene exploits various elements of horror and terror. Among them escapism is one. Through this tool Greene tries to show the escapement of common British people from suffering and unpleasant moment.

Raven commits various criminal activities like murdering, threatening, and so on. In the very beginning of the novel, he murders the minister and gets stolen money from Mr. Davis as the charge of murdering. This very situation makes him an escaping character. He has to escape to avoid his fear. In the beginning of the novel he escapes from London to Nottwich to avoid his fear of killing by police. He escapes from London to Nottwich at midnight by train. All these activities indicate the terrific atmosphere of the novel.

Anne and Raven are planning to escape safely from shed to save their lives and avoid the frightening. This situation is clearly narrated in the novel: “He came a little nearer in the cold shed for company, it made you feel more than usually alone to know that they were waiting for you outside, waiting for daylight. So that they could take you without any risk of your escaping or of your firing first” (124). Raven and Anne are followed by police. Both of them are frightened of killing by them. They are in a frightening mood. They are in a confused mood. They always try to escape from shed to a safe place. They want to avoid their unpleasant and fearful pain and suffering through escapism. So, Greene applies the escapism as the tool of mentioning the escaping mentality of British people due to the great impact of economic crisis and war. British people usually attempt to avoid their pain and suffering by the means of escapism like the escaping mentality of Raven in the novel.

Various dark symbols are applied in Gothic novel to evoke the horror and terror to the readers and characters. Certainly vastness and darkness arouse the frightening situation to the readers and character. Greene, in the novel *A Gun for Sale* applies various symbols of dark to indicate the dark consciousness of British people and environment due to social and political disorder created by war and economic crisis. He brings the physically deformed character with black coat and hat. Raven,

the main character of the novel, has been symbolically presented as the terrific character. He represents the whole mentally distorted British people and terrific atmosphere of Britain. Raven has been presented with black coat and hat that symbolize the terrific condition of Britain.

The narrator of the story symbolically describes the terrific condition of the common British people as such:

But it was far too cold for him to sleep, he has no sacks to cover himself with, and his black tight overcoat was worn almost as thin as cotton. Under the door came a draught which might have traveled down frosty rails from Scotland, a north-east wind, bringing icy fogs from the sea. He thought to himself: I didn't mean the old man any harm, there was nothing personal [. . .] 'I'd let you shoot him, and afterwards I'd say "well done". He had a momentary crazy impulse to get up and go through the door with his automatic gun in his hand and let them shoot. (122)

The narrator narrates the Raven's activities symbolically. He describes all Raven's activities in relation with the immoral and asocial deeds that help to emerge the frightening and fearful atmosphere in the novel. Raven's carrying 'automatic gun' and wearing 'black coat' directly symbolize the brutality and demonic figure that creates the horror and terror to the reader and characters. 'Fog' coming from the sea also symbolizes the terrific situation in the novel. All these symbols of dark and vastness indicate the horrific condition in the novel. Greene brings all these symbols to depict the real situation of British people.

'Dog' has been also presented symbolically as the figure of the frightening creature. In the novel the narrator brings the dog and describes it symbolically as:

The dog was yapping in the drawing room. They must have lured it out. It was highly bred and nervous, and if a stranger spoke to it too suddenly and sharply, it would rush around in circles, foaming at the mouth, crying out in a horrible human way, its low fur sweeping the carpet like a vacuum cleaner. (144)

Through this symbolic narration of 'dog' the horrible condition of Britain is shown. To depict the horrible situation of England narrator brings the dog with horrible condition. Dog has been humanized to show the wildness of human nature. Dog has been presented as in the horrible condition like the human condition in London. Symbolically, Greene tries to depict the real condition of British people. Dog has been symbolically presented as the representative character of the British people. By bringing the dark and gloomy symbols Greene aims to show the dark side of England and ventured mentality of British people. It is true that British people have lost their morality and social behavior due to the great impact of war and economic crisis of 1930s. The British people with distorted mentality creates the whole Britain terrified and horrified.

The sound of whispering creates the sense of horror and terror to the reader and character. The scene of whisper surely emerges the curiosity to the characters and readers. There are various events and scenes of whispering in the novel. Greene applies the whispering scene to evoke the frightening condition to the reader and characters. Really confused and curious event evoke the fear and frightening to the readers and the character. Curiosity and whispering are tools found in the Gothic novel. Green applies various scenes of whispering in the novel.

Raven has been presented in the terrified condition due to the whispering sound coming from outside. This situation is narrated as: "Raven woke again as

suddenly. In his sleep his hand had gripped the automatic tight. It was pointed at the corner where Anne slept. He gazed with horror into the dark, hearing a whisper like the one he had heard through the door when the secretary tried to call out” (123). This description of Raven’s condition makes us clear that the whispering scene creates the frightening condition to the Raven. Raven and Anne are sitting inside the isolated shed. Raven can’t sleep well due to the frightening of killing by police. In his terrified condition he hears the whispering of other persons from outside. This situation certainly thrill the body of any human being.

Thus, we can discover various elements of Gothic fiction in the novel, *A Gun for Sale*. He exploits various events like murdering, threatening, robbery, spying, exploitation and immorality to make his novel as a Gothic novel. We can get various Gothic elements like terror, horror, fear, transgression, murdering, frightening and threatenig in the novel. Greene mainly implies Gothic features to depict the horrific situation of England after World War I and during the period of economic crisis. Through the novel, he aims to show the mentally tortured and fearful British people. All characters and atmosphere in the novel represent the contemporary British people and environment of England. British people are afraid of happening the World War II. They are in the confused condition of imagination and speculation of forthcoming World War II. Greene presents all these events and situation exploiting the Gothic elements in his novel, *A Gun for Sale*.

III. Revelation of Gothic Elements in Graham Greene's *A Gun for Sale*

This research has studied Graham Greene's *A Gun for Sale* (1936) through the Gothic perspectives. To evoke the horror and terror to the readers and the characters, Greene applies the scene of murdering and threatening. All events in the novel take place in the dark and isolated place. The plot of the novel begins in London and ends in Nottwich. Both London and Nottwich are the town of England. To show the terrific condition of these places he uses the horror narration, criminal characters and terrible setting. The scene of murdering and threatening starts in London and ends in Nottwich. All these scenes of murdering and threatening are narrated with horror narration. All these events and actions represent the terrific environment of England and fearful mentality of British people created by the great impact of economic crisis of 1930s and destruction of World War I.

Greene tries to show the socially, morally, political disordered England through this novel and this research attempt to analyze the novel through Gothic perspective to study the horror and terror created by murdering and threatening to the British people. To analyze the suffering, pain, problem of British people caused by war and economic crisis Gothicism is the suitable literary theory. Due to the World War I and economic crisis of 1930s England has been changed into social chaos. This social chaos brings the violence in England.

Social violence gears up the frightening and fearful condition to the British people. During this period of economic crisis England has become politically instable, socially disorder, morally chaos that help to germinate the criminal deeds in England. These events give birth to the criminal people. These criminal activities evoke the horror and terror to the British people. Greene aims to show all these events and actions through the characters and setting presented in the novel. He brings the

criminal character like Raven and morally chaos city like London and Nottwich in the novel to depict the reality of England in his contemporary period.

While analyzing the Greene's novel *A Gun for Sale* through Gothicism, we find the horror, terror, violence, transgression, labyrinth, murdering, Gothic sublimity, betrayal and curiosity in the novel. This research attempts to dig out the Gothic elements by analyzing the behaviour of characters, choice of setting, style of narration applied in the novel. We surely find the horror narration, frightening scene and criminal character in the novel. All these events and actions are highly related to the Gothicism. Raven's murdering of more than six people in London and Nottwich, characters journey by train at midnight, foggy and dark setting, isolated shed nearby sea and dark night really arouse the horror and terror to the readers and the characters. All these events and actions are found in the novel so that Graham Greene's *A Gun for Sale* is a Gothic novel.

Raven, main character of the novel, has been presented as the criminal character. He commits various social crimes throughout novel. He murders more than six innocent persons in the novel. All these activities of Raven represent the activities of British people of the contemporary England. Almost all events and actions take place in dark and isolated place. These events and actions help to arouse the horror and terror to the characters and the readers.

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