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Psychoanalytical Reading of Maupassant's Short Stories

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This thesis entitled "**Psychoanalytical Reading of Maupassant's Short Stories**" submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University by Omkar Giri, has been approved by the undersigned members of the research committee.

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Abstract

The present study of Maupassant's short stories deals with characters' sexual frustration, anxiety and fear which are the output of repressed sexual desires and their consequences in the life of characters. Many characters are sexually unsatisfied and they make sexual relation with many more lovers. In his short stories the abnormal behaviors e.g. anxiety, fixation, obsession, fear, sexual attempt and aggression are explicitly shown. Sexual domination of repression brings other symptoms. So most of the characters are motivated by sexual impulses. The characters indulge themselves only in the fulfillment of sexual desires. Characters are unhappy victims of their desires and all characters show the neurotic symptoms are shown by mental disorder and other physical gesture. They are depressed and obsessed because of their own sexual appetite and vain desire. They are totally motivated by inner drive and fragmented psyche is clearly shown and are totally overcome by hopelessness, helplessness and motor retardation with the feeling of loss.

Many critics criticize Maupassant and his stories. They have viewed the stories from the naturalistic and realistic point of view. Very little study has been made regarding psychosexual aspect of Maupassant's stories. So, this research makes an attempt to look into his stories from the perspective of Freudian Psychoanalysis. So this research draws the new sketch of short stories applying psychoanalytical approach on the short stories of Guy de Maupassant.

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Chapter I

Introduction

Guy de Maupassant (1850-1893) was born in Normandy. He is a great French short story writer. He wrote six novels, some travel books and more than three hundred short stories. Since the beginning of his career as a writer, he is known as French short story writer in the French literary field. While he was student of law, he was interrupted by Franco- Persian war. To some critic Maupassant is regarded as naturalistic writer.

This research work basically attempts to show neurotic condition of characters resulted due to excessive sexual desire in some selected stories of Maupassant, which is related to psychoanalysis. Maupassant's short stories are illustrative of psychic state of characters. The short stories are the modern exploration of French psycho realism. He portrays his characters as unhappy victims of their greed, sexual desire and vanity but presents even the most sordid details of their lives without sermonizing. His stories are not comprehensible as the concrete reality (Physical action) what the characters show. His stories portray psychosexual realism associated with characters inner psychic lives by presenting plenty of sexual, emotional and psychological gesture. Psychological realism is rooted at depth of the short stories. He writes with deep insight about human passion and its perversion, and he gives the new way to the stories, and seeks to explore not only the rational psychology but irrational sides of human experience too. He has made a vigorous attempt to depict the disintegrated psyche of the French people and people all over the

world at that time. The obsessive and neurotic behavior of characters is truly and minutely depicted.

All the characters of his stories are driven by inner sexual drive or instinct, which every human being possess. So all of the characters of his stories are driven by unfulfilled quest, breaking the boundary of society related to social morality, norms and values. Characters cross the boundary of realism and go to the natural realm and want to live life of real freedom.

Some of the characters are neurotic characters who differ from other normal characters in their psychological manner and behavior. Maupassant's stories claim to give an even more accurate depiction of characters psycho-sexual reality, which is repressed inside characters. The characters can't show that repression through their physical action where as in other cases characters show through their physical action. Characters have their own mode of life and own style of life. They pose some special characteristics of intelligence, knowledge, innocence, benevolence, cleverness, aggression, anger, irritation, beauty and bravery, which make them different from the ordinary characters. In spite of many good qualities characters are suffering from some internal psychological problems produced by their own mistakes or by innate frustrations. Some characters in the stories appear neurotic, leading their lives knowingly or unknowingly toward misery, death and destruction. They have special selection of their way of life. Their inner sexual impulse gives them new mode of life and queer way of rendering in search of those materials, which is inevitable for them. Human psyche means human being does not remain silent and satisfied with his belonging and access, because of their own inner desire, greed and unsatisfied psyche. Human being possesses too much passion, longing for new things. Due to this kind of nature sometimes human beings go to the realm of unfulfilled quest. And either is

devastated or remains disabled being. Obsessed human being inherits the compulsive instincts specially sexual instinct, inner drive the drive to accumulate possessions. In the stories characters exhibit strong animalistic instinct such as greed and sexual desire and after all they are helpless victims of glandular secretions within sociological pressures or with out. Some of his selected stories give some modern tragic vision such as suicide. Some characters are not moved by life instinct 'Eros'- the life instinct does not appear strong to defeat the death instinct Thanatos and which appear in characters abnormal ideas and activities. In his stories characters' psychological study of the psychosexual development of human personality and the unconscious mental activities are given. Sexually obsessed characters psyche shows irrationality. This study gives the challenge to the rational study of the stories. Because, this is the study which observes irrational side of characters' mind.

Neurotic personalities are guided by id so there is no space for rationality and logic, and it is timeless and out of reality. Characters' untamed passion, love, hate, aggression, lawless, asocial and amoral behavior is clearly given. Suspicious nature of characters is revealed because they inherit such types of nature. The dynamic tension of id and superego inside the characters gives the destructive result, most of the time bad nature overcomes good nature. Especially science tried to neglect dream and medical science ignored psychic state of persons but Sigmund Freud investigated every thing and included in his psychoanalysis. Neurotic state is personal concern which brings aggressive nature, hysteria and anxiety is the main concern of Maupassant, and the society the emotional reaction of cheaters are main thing in the state of neurotic.

Psycho sexual frustration of characters is presented realistically in his stories. Fear, anxiety, obsession and fixation are the main elements which are perfectly

presented in the selected stories. This study will roam around following eleven selected stories "A Wife's Confession" "A Duel" "Simon's Papa" "A Philosopher" "A Fashionable Women" "The Debt" "In the Moon Light" "A Crisis" "The Diamond Necklace" "A Poor girl" "Poor Andrew".

Because of social fear all characters of the stories are repressing their sexual desire. The result of that repression shows many more psychological disturbances. In the story "A Wife's Confession" husband is restless and kills housemaid's lover because he thinks his wife and maid's lover have sexual relationship. The main character commits mistake after all he feels guilty and remorse. In this state the super ego the persons' mind realize own error, fault. Characters' living in the state of unpleasant is their mental problem. This mental problem is very dangerous which leads to destruction. Helplessness, hopelessness are other symptoms of neurotic personality resulting to suicide. Because such characters are pessimistic, they are psychologically failed. Anxiety is the another dominant factor in human mind. The mind does not work properly if person's mind is full of anxiety.

In the short stories of Guy de Maupassant most of the characters are anxious because they are living inside the imperfect world. They have strong desire to get things which are very impossible to obtain. They do not want to limit themselves because of their inner sexual drive, so they march forward and often they meet tragic end in their life. They themselves are responsible for such tragic situations. Characters are driven by sex and love which is the source of creativity and destructive as well. The psychoanalytical study of the Maupassant's short stories give the new glimpse, i.e. new life.

Maupassant's stories bear many characteristics. As a modern writer he is multidimensional and depicts every aspect of human beings. In depicting human beings he accurately and very deeply portrays the psycho sexuality of human beings.

Maupassant was student of law when he was interrupted by Franco- Persian war. So his experience toward the war is very much clear. He is very known about the psychological state of the soldier. In his study he found them in aggressive mode because of their unfulfilled sexual desire and defeated mentality.

He was up-brought in the rural area and is identified with the person of village area and their nature. He collected social mishaps and studied them. The study of his collections give the glimpse of how their inner drive pushes people toward sexual relation and forward their life. The relation between husband and wife and their psychic disturbance, child psychology, unsatisfied women's psyche, soldiers psyche, suspicious nature between husband and wife , aggression and irritation are truly presented in his short stories. Guy de Maupassant depicts the psychosexual development of the characters. Sex and love play the vital role in his stories which occupy important position in human life.

Especially there are two kinds of forces which work in human life. These two forces are life force and death force. The first one is called Eros and second one is called Thanatos. Especially the characters of the short stories are guided by Thanatos and Eros. Love, sex, romance and peace are represented by Eros and irritation, anger, violence, destruction and death are represented by Thanatos. These vital drives forward life which are naturally embedded in human being. In the short stories, Maupassant accurately presents these two forces, Thanatos and Eros.

The natural man is rapacious and self- centered and as well the natural sociability of man. Such persons' permanent emotions are essential for the

community. The natural man is instinctually libidinal as Maupassant presents in his story. Inside the human society not only sibling rivalry there is divisiveness also. There is immoral love and sexual relation among many characters.

Guy de Maupassant's famous short stories have drawn the attention of numerous critics since their publication. The stories are reviewed through the lens of naturalist and full of pathos. His stories go beyond the realistic boundary and meet the realm of naturalism. Minute observation of person's psychosexual reality is his main intension that gives extraordinary, definite and adequate explanations. they are little vague and sentimental. In this regard William a. Nitez and E.Preston Dargan review:

He knows the peasant life with its meanness shrewdness and occasional pathos his stories increased appreciably and now Maupassant was entirely on his own and occupied. Catching humanity in the act. His later tales show some growth of human sympathy he was not exactly a love of man kind and he wore the dark glasses of the professed naturalist. (621)

Specially Maupassant is very close to the peasant life and rural life. Every events of life are clearly pictured in his stories. Here both critics criticize Maupassant as no more humanist and not totally neutralist. According to them he wore dark glasses of the professed naturalist.

Another critic Kate Chopin reviews in this way:

Here was a man who had escaped from the tradition and authority. Who had entered in to himself and looked out upon life through his own being and his own eyes and who in a direct and simple way told

us what he saw. When a man does this he gives us the best that the
can some thing valuable for it is genuine and spontaneous. (1407)

Maupassant's writing is direct and simple, the stories of Maupassant are
enchanting and any one may marveled about them. In his stories, there is not fiction
but human life. Maupassant has created new style of plots with true depiction of
society and person. These are the major feature of Maupassant.

In the context, other critics Robert Diyanni and Kraft Rompf remark:

War experiences and are often concerned with individuals at odds
with bourgeoisie morality writing the realistic style. And includes the
bureaucracy, life of the bank of the seine, the emotional problems of
different classes and ominously, hallucination. Maupassant was
phenomenally promiscuous. Certainly no discovery that gives in the
most robust of men there may be deeply hidden flaw of body and
mind. (48)

Being an army he experienced the war very closely, when Franco- Persian
war was going on. The critics comment on him, his short stories are related with
bourgeoisie morality means traditional not progressive so the critics cannot find any
change in his writing style but the critics are agree in that matter Maupassant is
realistic writer.

Another critic Sax Cummins comments that:

His stories of the Normans peasantry, middle – class clerks and
shopkeepers of the nineteenth century France are never narrowly
national; they have their origin and in perishable life and meaning in
themselves. They are transcripts of experience directly observed and

set down with such simplicity and fidelity that they become in themselves unforgettable experiences. (4)

Maupassant shows little evidence of the painful lesson what he had learned during the apprenticeship. The stories of the golden decade of his writing gained dramatic impact as selectiveness. The stories are naturalistic in treatment. Almost in every instance there is vast departure in his stories from other rigid short story writers .

Critic San Sat Danish views:

He is a writer, wrote six travel books altogether too many short stories, he has had a great reputation for a long time. Some of his short stories are very good, but in perspective it is becoming doubtful. Whether the short story is a literary game at all. It may be what it was merely meant by nature and providers for instance is all together so dreary and so discouraging that it becomes merely boring .(50)

The critic only attempts to show Maupassant's stories are good and Maupassant served in the field of literature for along time. Danish's view is different in Maupassant's short stories. The art of short story writing is not simple it is literary game which is not so easy because it is the depiction of nature.

Another critic Christopher Robinson writes

If one really wants to bring out the difference between a pure naturalist and a visionary who grafts his symbols on to a naturalist base. Maupassant describes the ruthless rise of young ex soldier. Maupassant exclusively relies upon a combination of actually

observed description and a dramatist psychology which emerges from the fact of the action. (90)

Here Robinson's view goes only about psychology of characters. But he does not define what kind of psychology. In another way he gives emphasis to the realistic action. In this sense Robinson is agree with other critics. Maupassant presents actual picture of life. Every critic regards that Maupassant is the realistic short story writer and some critic argue that he is naturalistic writer.

Naturalism is the developed form of realism. It is the post Darwinian biological concept, beyond the natural world there is no world, human being is merely a higher order animal whose character and behavior are entirely determined by two kind of forces, heredity and environment . A person inherits compulsive instincts – epically hunger, the drive to accumulate possessions and sexuality and is the subject to the social and economical forces in the family, the class and the milieu into which that person is born.

Most of the critics view that Maupassant has traditional style of writing. By such narrow criticism other aspects of stories are neglected one of them is the psycho analytical aspect of the character's mind.

Another critic Henry James reviews: "Maupassant is slightly common, while as artist he is wonder fully rare of course we another and if I could make up my mind that M. de Maupassant is weak in theory ... render him more approachable, give him the touch of soft ness. That he lacks and shows human flow "(119).

Maupassant's writings are in coarse manner so he lacks softness. Henry James says that Maupassant is very talent to show human flaw. His wonderfulness is praised by Henry James. There are many good qualities what Maupassant possesses.

James further posits if the sexual impulses may not a moral antecedent. Henry James comes to near to the Guy de Maupassant's short stories sexual perversion of characters.

James says Maupassant cases the sexual matter as a puppet but James has not given the emphasis of the psyche aspect of the characters. The real psyche of the character is not viewed. Maupassant is not touched by that great approach such as psychoanalysis. Maupassant's stories are multidimensional, multi-meaning. We can use multiple perspectives toward his stories. Stories are remained in shadow and as neglected no one dared to look with new perspective, only naturalistic perspective is used as cliché. So the study's importance is that, to draw new boundary with different approach. The approach will be psychoanalytical perspective. This study gives the new attention and creates new boundary blurring the old boundary. It's the demand of time, new age and it will give new impetus, life to those stories.

The psychoanalytical aspect of stories is neglected, so I want to reveal it. After this research Maupassant's stories will get new life because they are as life less now. The traditional style or other approaches can not touch the heart of stories. Other approaches are unable to find out the milestone of stories. Psychosexual aspect which is inseparable from human beings mind that part is remained in dark side. So this study reveals or throws light to that dark part of stories or neglected part of stories. So psychoanalytical study is very suitable approach to the study of those short stories.

In this research, the stories will be viewed from the point of view of psychosexual realism because of characters' neurotic symptoms and their own obsession. The primary source in this research will be text itself. As secondary source available critical writings both on the author and the stories will be studied and it will make

attempt to explore a complex cluster of deviant behaviors, such as aggression, depression, neurosis fixation etc. This will throw light of psychoanalysis, neurotic behavior of character and impact of inner drive.

Maupassant's characters in the short stories are dominated by life instinct as well as death instinct. They display aggression, repression, fixation, obsession, and psychic disturbance by sexual drive. Such death, destruction, violence are represented by Thanatos and love, sex, romance, harmony are represented by Eros, life force. In the short stories characters are living painful life, but life instinct seems very dominant over death instinct seeking pleasure principle in life. The repressed will of character leads them toward tragic end. This study is divided into four different chapters: the first chapter includes general introduction to the study. Theories dealing with factors of personality disorder on the basis of psychoanalysis especially of Sigmund Freud will be dealt in the second chapter. The third chapter will be a textual analysis of stories. Similarly, in the fourth chapter, conclusion will try to sum up the analysis done in earlier chapters. Finally, all the chapters will attempt to revolve around the problematic issue of neurosis and obsession of the characters in this dissertation.

Chapter II

Psychoanalysis: A Theoretical Framework

Psychoanalysis is a term that is fully developed by Austrian neurologist Sigmund Freud the founder of psychoanalytical theory. And other many his pupil also contributed for this great approach. Both, to a system of a therapeutic procedure designed primarily for the treatment of psychoneurosis. It is one type of psychotherapy used in psychiatry. Psycho analysis began after Freud studied (1885-86) with French neurologist J.M Charclof in Paris and become convinced in the nervous system but by the emotional disorder.

Psychoanalysis initially developed as therapeutic technique for the treatment of the hysteric patient, it expanded later as technique for the psychological study of the psycho-sexual development of human personality. Later in collaboration with and influenced by the Viennese physician Josef Brewer, he wrote two papers on hysteria (1893-1895). Those were to be the precursors of the vast body of psychoanalytic theory.

The basic postulate of psycho analysis the concept of dynamic unconscious grew out of Frauds observation, the physical symptoms of hysterical patients tended to disappear after apparently forgotten material was made unconscious. He saw the unconscious as an area of great psychic activity which influenced every action but operated with material. This revolutionary discovery brought a new level of self awareness which altered the pious image of man kind permanently. This therapeutic technique for the treatment of the hysteric patient's unconscious mental activities and as psychotherapy for the treatment of neurotic Psychotic, perverse and psychopathic patients. These bodies of thoughts have been evolving branching and

proliferating since their beginning. Page retains Freud's three-fold meanings of psychoanalysis in the following lines in abnormal psychology:

It is, first, a school of psychology that emphasizes the dynamic, psychic determinants of human behavior and the importance childhood experiences in molding the adult personality secondly, psychoanalysis refers to a specialized technique for investigating unconscious mental activities. Psychoanalysis is a method of interpreting and treating mental disorders, especially psychoneurosis.

(179)

Especially normal and abnormal activities of the human being or human mind is testified or cured by this method. Through the analysis of dream, psychopathological actions, hallucinations, delusions and psychic attacks of all kinds which we find in the abnormal spheres while talking its development. Brill writes that, it was originally developed by working with the so called borderline cases of mental diseases such as hysteria, obsessions and phobias (Brill 1).

The physical symptoms of hysterical patients tended to disappear after apparently forgotten material was made unconscious. He saw the unconscious as an area of great psychic activity which influence every activity or action but operated with material not with subject to recall by normal processes. The mechanism including this so-called forgetfulness is called repression and the one preventing repressed material from being brought to the surface he called the resistance observing the relationship between the psychoneurosis and repressed memories. Freud made conscious recognition of these forgotten experiences, the key stone of psychoanalytical therapy. Hypnosis was the earliest method used to probe the unconscious but due to its limited effectiveness it was soon discarded in favor of

free association. Dreams which Freud interpreted as symbolized wish fulfillment where key to unconscious, a further factor of the analytical situation was what Freud called transference. The heightened emotional reaction of the patient to the analysis which was believed to be reactivation of the patient's infantile feelings for important figures of his early life such as parents and siblings human psyche.

Freud and his followers introduced a vast body of theory on the basis of observation and speculation. Freud conceived of the presence of two oppositional instincts or drives toward a particular type of behavior. One of them death instinct impels the individual toward aggressive, hostile and destructive behavior. Another life instinct which implies sexual emotion in the direction of erotic contentive and affectionate. Freud believed that under ideal circumstances of adjustment that two drives interact in such way as to neutralize the over primitive expressions of each other. It is the basic psychoanalytic theory. That coming up the every instinctual drives are crucial.

Introducing psychoneurosis Freud's theory of psycho sexuality developed from the theory of infantile sexuality in which he saw libido or sexual energy (which is creative also), of the intent progressively seeking outlet through different body zones during the first five years of life in relation to the change in bodily localizations the libido is also believed to undergo development with respect to the object toward which it is directed. The first object for Childs is his own body, it is the state of narcissism, later directed toward the parents, the Oedipus complex develops, finally it transfers to object in the outer world socialized genital stage. These impulses however may be arrested or fixed at same point in the process of libidinal development. The libido of adults, because of prolonged frustration can be diverted from its normal genital outlet by means of repression. Division of libidinal energy

from its proper channel is thought to perverse a mature response to the complexities of adulthood. However, Freud believed that on the emotionally mature person's libidinal energy could be deflected by the process of sublimation from its unconscious. Sexual aim to non sexual social useful goals. Considering the human personality as a whole Freud divided it into three functional parts id, ego, Superego. He saw the id as the reserve of the instinctual drives imbedded in the deepest level of unconscious and dominated by pleasureless and out of reality. As it stands for untamed passions it is concerned with arriving at goals. Sex source of all desires and aggression. It is lawless, asocial and amoral. Its function is to gratify our instincts (Freud 130).

Superego chief force for making socialization of individual, originating in the child through identifications with parents and others and in response of social pressure functions as an internal causes.

Superego is the equivalent of conscience. It is partly conscious and mainly unconscious and very attached with society and consists of inherited and socially acquired controlled Mechanism. Its primary function is to create high quality of life and order. So it is the internalization of standards of morality and propriety and the ego which tries as best it can to negotiate the conflicts between the insatiable demands of the id and impossibly stringent requirements of the superego.

Embracing both conscious and unconscious conscience Freud considered the ego as the part of the id modified by contact with the external world. So according to Freud, consciousness is created by the dynamic tension and interaction between the id and superego. Thus, it is regarded as an executive personality which reconciles their conflicting demands with reality. "The ego is national governing agent of

psyche. It regulates the instinctual drives of id so that they may be released in non destructive patterns" (Freud 130).

Freud as biological scientist, considers that id is primarily biologically conditioned the ego primarily conditioned by physical environment but superego is primarily sociological or culturally conditioned.

Freud's theory of human development and personality formation based on his notion about psychosexual development. The drive or instincts follow human being from the moment of birth. The infant is driven in this action by the desire for bodily pleasure, this period is called oral stage in which baby gets pleasure sucking and biting.

Second period is called anal period. In this period child is conscious of himself as an independent. Pleasure is derived from expulsion and retention. Baby loves image of own so, this self - love is called narcissism. Third phase of development between the age four and six is known as phallic stage. In this stage the libido is localized in to the genital organs. Masturbation is common action and the representation of his intention of desiring his mother that leads to the Oedipus situation.

Freud further talks about the forces at work of human beings. He recognizes two fundamental forces- Eros and Thanatos. The first one denotes the force of life instinct in human life. In psychoanalysis Freud presents two basic modes of thinking namely primary and secondary process. The primary process is directly related to life instincts or pleasure principle and secondary process belongs to reality or ego.

The instinct of Eros is better known as love or sex of life instinct. Love and sex are the inevitable part of human life. Love and sex dominate the psyche of the

person. Every human body seeks to fulfill psychological needs such as hunger, thirst breathing and satisfaction. In Freudian psychoanalysis the most motivating force of life is libido. It means the energy of sex motive. In one side sex instinct is destructive force of life that ruins person and it collapse morality. In another side sex energy is the creative and intellectual source of life instinct. Freud uses sex in broad sense. It is not only coition and it represents love, tenderness and sympathy that bring all human beings in close contact. "The concept of sexuality and at the same time of sexual instinct has to be extended so as to cover many things which could not be classed under the reproductive function" (45).

Death instinct, Thanatos is a vital force of living organism. Every organism follows its' own path to death. The feeling and behavior of human beings, therefore, somehow reveal death instinct. The aggressive behaviors, destructive will and hostile motives are manifested in death instinct. Freud has given more emphasis on hostility and aggressiveness of human behavior. Life and death instincts are closely related with each other. Some traits of death instincts and life instincts are interrelated and inseparable. Pleasure and pain, love and hate, hostility and tenderness are motives of life and death, which seem mutually antagonistic but often these two are inseparably fused in human activities. It creates ambivalence of instincts. Always sexual violence is the result of sexual repression on the mind or psyche of person human being is much more strict in the context of sex. Suspect, is the main bad force is Conjugal life husband and wife both of them cannot be free from suspicion they can not believe each other because they think that each others immoral sexual behavior.

An important derivative is the aggressive drive a person fights with himself and with other consciously or unconsciously owing his urge to die. The aim of death

instinct is to injure, criticize, destroy and kill. In short the goal of life is according to Freud, death, of the known as Nirvana principle in Buddhism.

The acceptance life and death instincts are separate entities having opposite goal can be challenged in the psychodynamics of abnormal behavior Freud writes.

The two instincts are not to be looked on as opposed and mutually independent forces Behavior primarily motivated by life instinct may have strong Component of death instinct and vice versa. It is only through the neutralization of destructive urges by constructive ones that we are able to keep going a tall. (158-59)

The life drive can be divided into two groups. The ego, which fulfills organic need of nutrition and self preservation sex, drives expression and repression of the inner sexual desire of a person. Freud makes an abstract division of mind into three levels unconscious, conscious and preconscious.

The person who is aware of events is called conscious in this state mental events and memories are also included can be called preconscious. On the other hand, it is the store house of memories and desires that are readily recallable for they can appear in conscious at wish. Unconscious is the repository of repressed thoughts and impulses which are chaotic, infantile and primitive in nature. Its presence is revealed by the slips of tongue, dreams, inner conflict, and neurotic symptoms. Freud claims that our mental processes are essentially unconscious.

Transvestism, in psychosexual disorder, there is recurrent and persistent cross dressing by heterosexual male for purposes of his own sexual arousal in this sense Concise Encyclopedia of Psychology writes.

This is, the man achieves sexual satisfaction simply by putting on women's clothing, although masturbation and heterosexual intercourse is often engaged in once the individual is attired in Female garb. Although anxiety depressor guilt and shame are often associated with the desire to cross dress the transvestite to do so because of the considerable satisfaction derived from the practice. (917)

Other key concept in produced by Freud is that mind possesses a number of defense to attempt to prevent from becoming too acute such as repression, sublimation and fixation (The failure to progress beyond one of the development stages) sexuality and morality.

Repression

Repression is the selective material associated with conflict and stress.

Repression serves as a defense because if a person is not aware of the conflictive and stressful material the conflict and stress will not exist for the person. There are three important things. First, repression is motivated by selective forgetting. Second, repressed material is not lost but rather stored in the unconscious. Third, Freud postulated two type of repression. The first type was primal repression which involves a denial of entry in to consciousness of threatening material. In this type of repression it appears as of the individual did not even type of repression proper or after expulsion, the material is repressed no longer aware of the material. In introductory lecture in psychoanalysis Freud defines repression as:

The process by which mental act capable of becoming conscious is made unconscious and forced back in to unconscious system.

Repression can also be described as reversion to an earlier and lower stage in the development of mental act. (63)

Repression is undoubtedly one of the most important concepts in the areas of personality and psychopathology. The existence of repression is a pre requisite for the development of an unconscious because apart from Carl Jung's concept of the collective unconscious, it is through repression that material supposedly enters the unconscious. Repression begins from very childhood as it is the age from when the growth of super ego ensues more or less strong according to familial environment ones live in Essentials of Psychoanalysis Freud writes:

The function of his mechanism is however, the tentative solution of the mental conflict and anxiety. Because there resend instinctual drives as an energy form is not and cannot be destroyed when it is repressed so Freud says " that the essence of repression lies in pushing something away and keeping it at distance, from conscious mind. (437)

For it continues to exist in unconscious from where it exerts a determining force upon conscious mind. If a person continues to repress the sexual urges for long without giving them vent either through sublimation, dream or direct sex and other many slips falling victim of the social taboo. Those repressed wish have pathogenic manifestation in his behavior. Either they out burst even temporarily or take the path of symptom formation or both may happen, the later case may happen if temporarily lifted repression with out proper outlet to the long repressed instinctual desire is promptly reinstated by the ego. Therefore, the difference between the normal repression and other kind of repression which result in 'neurotic' 'illness is one of the degrees not of the kind.

Sublimation

Freudian theory holds that all human beings are motivated by powerful and innate sexual and destructive instincts (drives) including incest and murder. Because society will not tolerate such threats for its existence it inevitably comes into conflict with the individual. Initially this takes the form of conflict between the man and society. Subsequently, the socialization demands and prohibitions imposed by parents are internalized by the child leading to intra-psychic conflicts. Freud therefore says mental health consisted of resolving these conflicts by channeling one's drives away from inborn illicit wishes and into mere socially acceptable forms of behavior. However, these substitute activities are never quite as satisfying as the original ones would be.

The individual is left with a residue of unfulfilled desire. Which is the price one pays for living in a civilized society. Another definition for sublimation has been the unconscious substitution of one's behaviors for another that not only would be more satisfying, but also more threatening. This conception implies that sublimation is not always healthy or advantageous, as it may deprive an individual of the maximum feasible satisfaction when strong anxiety has become associated with a desirable goal that is actually safe and socially accepted. In this context Freud writes:

It then becomes impossible for the unconscious instincts revealed by it to be employed for the useful purpose which they would have found earlier if development had not been interested owing to their repression, neurotics have sacrificed many sources of mental energy which would have been of great value in the formation of their character and their activities in life. (35)

Thus we can evidently describe Freudian psychoanalysis theory of human mind that deals with the dynamics of human behavior. Furthermore directly or indirectly, Freudian theory is concerned with the nature of unconscious mind, suggesting that the powers. Motivating individuals are mainly unconscious. We will forsake the therapeutic aspect since we are concerned here with the theoretical concept of psychoanalysis.

Sexual morality

The area of moral development in every life became prominent with the work. Kohlberg stated that every adolescent is a philosopher and has a certain orientation to the world that shapes moral decision and conquest behavior. Every person moves in to the cognitive stage of formal operations, they are also equipped to move from the conventional to the post conventional moral stage in the conventional stage, young people learn to follow the rules of their community and society honoring traditional customs and laws. In the post conventional stage they move beyond the laws of their society because of their id, unconsciousness and by sexual drives.

Naturalistic way of thinking in the regard of sex is very wildly it blurs the social boundary. Crossing the social boundary goes beyond the social values, norms and morality, so incest, taboo are also examples of the immoral sex at the time of unconscious nothing is consciously known. So, unintentionally means unconsciously people fall in the victim of immoral sex. i.e. desiring own blood and close attachment etc. are the psychosexual examples. Every person falls in victim of sex. Society always makes boundary of morality, norms and values but it is crossed by unconscious psyche or repressed human being.

Obsessive Compulsive Personality

From Sigmund Freud's description of the anal character to the twentieth century problem of workaholism the obsessive compulsive personality also referred to as the anankastic personality. The characteristic of this disorder are troublesome yet are highly valued in our society.

The diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders recommended the term compulsive personality disorder for the syndrome that has been called obsessive-compulsive personality. The diagnostic criteria include a limited ability to express warm emotion perfectionism a rigid insistence on one's plans, excessive commitment to work to the detriment of personal relationship and indecisiveness. (Conscience Encyclopedia of Psychology 625)

The over controlled adherence to unrealistic standards, combined with an inability to make the decisions, leads to chronic unhappiness in the obsessive compulsive personality. The disorder is more common in men than women. Psychoanalytical explanations of etiology emphasize disordered development in the anal stage. The defense mechanisms of isolation, undoing, and reaction formation are necessary in order to defend against anal sadistic impulses. The obsessive-compulsive personality can be distinguished from the obsessive-compulsive disorder by the absence of obsessions and compulsions.

Forgetfulness: (Amnesia)

Amnesia refers to a partial or total loss of memory function, which, in contrast with ordinary forgetfulness, is considered pathological. Two major types of amnesia are recognized. Anterograde amnesia also known as acquisition amnesia refers to an inability to form new long term memories and has been repeatedly

linked to injury or atrophy. Retrograde amnesia refers to a loss of memory for past event that were once remembered.

Most amnesic disorders do not occur in isolation, but are usually accompanied by some confusion and disorientation and depending on their source, loss of additional intellectual functions.

Especially neurotic patient forgets those events which his conscience deems reprehensible or the purpose of forgetfulness is to exclude the painful or guilt laden memories from consciousness. According to Freud, forgetfulness is the "principle of defense against unpleasant memory" (lectures 103).

Therefore loss of memory is an inconvenient neurotic symptom for it resolves the inner conflict temporally.

Depression

Depression is another main dangerous component of human psychology and cause of personality disorder. As a mood it refers to a transient state of feeling sad, blue, forlorn, cheerless, unhappy and down. As a symptom, it refers to complaint that often accompanies a group of biopsychosocial problems. In contrast, the depressive syndromes include a wide spectrum of psychobiological dysfunctions that vary in frequency, severity and duration. Normal depression is a transient period of sadness and fatigue that generally occurs in response to identifiable stressful life events. The mood associated with normal depression varies in length. If the problems continue for a longer period the symptom grows in complexity and severity, clinical levels of depression may be present. This depression involves sleep disorders, eating disorders, anergia, hopelessness and despair. Sometimes problems assume psychotic proportions and the depressed individual may experience

hallucinations, delusions, and serious psychological and motor retardation. Mostly depression takes birth after repression of aggressive impulses. When aggression releases, it comes back to its own origin. It creates a mood or an emotional state marked by sadness, inactivity and a reduced ability to enjoy daily life like Simon, depressed boy becomes pessimist and feels sadness, hopelessness with lowered self-esteem, heightened self depreciation, poor vitality and slowness of action insomnia. Depression differs from simple grief or mourning, which is an emotional response to some kind of loss.

Depression is one of the most common psychiatric complaints described by physician from the very time of Hippocrates, who called the melancholia. It is a symptoms of mood disorder characterized by intense feeling of loss sadness, decreased initiative, helplessness, hopelessness, introversion, failure and rejection. It is ordinarily a reaction to a sense of loss. It may be a great response in to a real personal modern tragedy and guilt feelings. Storr finds depression as "an illness that interferes with the capacity of the self to be it self" (45).

Anxiety

Anxiety will be covered from two major psychological points of view. One is the psycho dynamic and the another is behavioral.

Freud described such in the following chronological sequence as early source of anxiety (a) absence of the mother (b) punishments that lead to fear of loss parental love (c) castration fear or the female equivalent during the oedipal period and (d) disapproval by the superego or self punishment for action a person takes that he or she does not accent as right just or moral. In the cases the ego of child can react with anxiety. A child may come to fear his own instinctual wishes and react

with anxiety, which allows him or her to oppose the instinctual wish by compelling the ego to oppose the wish that raised his or her anxiety.

Other theories include that of melancholia, on the basis of the actual analysis of young children felt that anxiety has its origin of fear of death and depressive moods are related to fear of the harm done to internal and external loved objects by the persons destructive impulses. In another way anxiety as apprehension caused by the threat to values that the individual holds essential to his her existence as personality. Anxiety as an intensely unpleasant state of tension due to experiencing disapproval in interpersonal relationship. Phillip Reiff sums up the source in this way: " Freud puts it elsewhere: neurotic anxiety comes from a libido which has found no employment" (Freud the mind of the moralist 353). It is the most common symptom occurring among individuals possessing average intelligence.

Fixation

Fixation is an inability to modify habitual behavior. Inherited psyche can not be over thrown easily because wild instinct always dominates the psyche of human being. In Freudian theory the arresting of the development of a libidinal component happens at pre genital stage. So that psychosexual emotions are fixed at that point an obsession comes when wish are not fulfilled. Freud assumed that the extent to which libidinal drives are gratified or frustrated by the environment may lead to fixation at that stage of interest or emotional attitude to designate the attachment in psycho sexuality to an every stage of development at such stage, with difficulty in owing new attachments developing new interest or establishing new adaptation.

Sexuality and Domination

Certainly Freud intended "Sex" to mean more than genitality nevertheless, to avoid faint heartedness. In his word he has said 'erotic', in his earliest papers he kept his meaning narrow. The firstly ascribed neurosis is not merely to sexual causes but in particular to the effects of excessive masturbation. Then for a time his surmise far from unfounded, given the back stairs condition of "master servant relations at the bottom of every case of by hysteria"(151).

But these specifics were soon discarded. He had discovered that the tales commonly furnished by his patients of intention seduction by nurse or governess could claim the psychological truth of fantasy from then on, the meaning of sexuality enlarged for Freud:

It covered the entire range " till it covered the entire of his interest
He used it to label concrete sensual acts as well as the feeling of
parent for child " parental narcissism" and child for parent " incest
wishes" ever bond between leader and follower " identification"
teacher and student " the analytic transference" so what
psychoanalysis called sexuality was by no means identical with
impulsion toward the union of two sexes towards producing pleasure
sensations in the genitals. (151-152)

So sexuality remains by its original instinctual character. Though Freud has been
occurred of having reduced every thing to the narrowly sexual, actually he used the
term "sexuality" very widely. with out praising it, Freud concentrated in the
attributes of sexual every variety of emotion, sympathy and attachment, respect and
contempt, parental love and filial piety, friendship and enmity, bodily victories and

symbolic deaths, aesthetic pleasures and an interest in the ugly, all are crimated to the unifying source.

Images

Freud's special attitude toward women is as early as the Interpretation of dreams, in the theory of dream symbolism. Some of the definitions with which Freud marked out a symbolic dictionary in the interpretation of dreams and in lecture 100 the introductory lectures. A landscape like a house, a church, a town, a citadel. " on account of its property of enclosing with is it the human being " is female any thing round or liquid is female, while hard, pointed or complexly shaped are male being upright and elongated persons are symbols regardless of sex or age so are birds, airplanes zeppelins, kites, balloons because they fly the female genitals are "organs" the male a mechanism" an " apparatus" (Introductory Lectures 85)

Male symbols are activities, tools and implements symbols are activities. Female symbols are receptacles, materials, natural objects. Images and symbols bear many more than themselves as object their implied meaning covers very vast area so Freud is not limited and is not remained congested, psychoanalysis is extended to broad area so Freudian psycho analysis covers whole world so, is world widely popular.

Chapter III

A Psychoanalytical Study of Short Stories

The short stories of Guy de Maupassant are realistic, which deal with analytical aspect of psychosexual frustration of characters. Most of his characters are psychologically victimized such as frustration, anxiety, emotion, psychic disturbance. All these matters are out put of sexual inner drive, what human being inherently possess. All these things are the main causes of human flaw. All these things happen because of unfulfilled and repressed sexual desire. This research seeks to explore not only rational of a person but irrational side of human mind and experiences too.

Guy de Maupassant (1850-1893) nineteenth century renowned French short story writer. His stories pose the psychoanalytical approach because psychosexual realism can be found in his stories. So his stories reveal the psychic disturbance of the characters, that is the psychic reality of French people at the time.

Freudian psychoanalysis also developed at the same time. Freudian psychoanalysis covers very wide range and gives emphasis on inner drive of human being. It's also called instinct which is acquired by human being by their birth; it is inherent quality of human being. Every psychic and physical action is outlet of inner sexual drives, what, human being poses. The stories of Maupassant are the modern exploration of French psycho realism. He portrays his characters as unhappy victim of their sexual greed, desire and vanity and presents most sordid details of their lives with out sermonizing. His characters of most of the stories are driven by un fulfill able quest and inner sexual drives blurring boundary of social values, norms, and moralities.

Characters are motivated by inner sexual drives. They show emotion, anger anxiety, sexual repression, forgetfulness, obsession and sublimation. This research critically analyzes the chosen short stories written by Guy de Maupassant using psychoanalytical approach proposed by Sigmund Freud because it will create affiliation. Immoral act of characters, anger, hidden anxiety, sexual repression, forgetfulness, nervous disorder, symptom of obsession and apparent somatic restlessness feeling of guilt some characters attempt to suicide and some of them embrace death.

Neurotic Personalities with Fear, Anger, and Depression

Neurosis is exaggerated form of normal reaction to stressful events. Neurosis is milder form of nervous and mental disorder producing depression or abnormal behavior. In Freudian psychoanalysis it is termed as the psychoneurosis. The male character in the story "A Wife's Confession" is very frustrated and irritated with his wife. He suspects his own life partner because he thinks that his wife had a paramour. "He seemed taciturn and preoccupied. He did not kiss me and in spite of the fact that he did not come in my room as I insisted on separate apartment in order to live little alone often at night heard a furtive step drawing near my door and with drawing a few minutes after "(72). Both husband and wife want to remain alone. Because, they are psychologically disturbed. That psychic disturbance brought the wish of aloneness. Both of them submerged on the depth of melancholia. Herve's nature can be seen through out his outward behavior. It is the output of inner drive all these behaviors shows that he is guided by Id. Suspicious psyche of husband is clearly presented. Herve's psyche is preoccupied with anxiety and fear of separated life with his wife. These anxiety, fear, frustration etc. are the symptom of neurosis. He is restless at night. Night is very special time for love making between husband and wife but they

are separated because of their inner sexual repression. There is no compromise between them and always they are obstinate, no rationality. The furtive steps give the evidence of spy at night time because he is mentally disturbed and restless. Mental tension made him restlessness; he is unsatisfied with his wife because of his own inner drive. The husband is introvert and obsessed all the time because of inner conflict and obsessiveness. "But my husband had curiously nervous looks, all the evening he seemed agitated, rising up and sitting down feverishly"(72-73). Herve is introvert personality who seems close inside himself, no communication with each other there is psychological misunderstanding. He seems nervous. Because he is mentally ill so he is the neurotic character.

According to Freud the agitation comes when person's inner psyche is not in the good state. The repressed sexual desire seeks to be outlet with the medium of anger, agitation and frustration. Herve's behavior is the example of outlet of sexual repression. He is trying to repress many more things inside himself being an introvert personality. Some time his repression comes in the form rebukes and use vulgar words indirectly or directly. "I must tell you that I hunted like a man the wolf and wild boar" (72). His cunning sayings are examples of unhappy personality, inner intention is very different because of his anger he kills the lover of house maid. Herve, the husband thought that Baron de c is the lover of his wife and they have secret love. He is the killer, murderer, of so called paramour of his wife, death instinct Thanatos is working here. This behavior shows his neurotic personality.

He is very fearful because, his wife may leave him. He thinks that his wife is seduced by second person. His inner sexual drives push him to kill the lover of house maid. The main character is in depressive mood. His very little talking with other person and when he talks sometime he talks in very different manner. He feels guilt at

the last time because of his past action. In this story some psychic depression of the characters is given and the scenario as the same.

Suspecting over his life partner brings callous because of the inner sexual inner drives. This is a neurotic symptom of the character, restlessness, fatigue, tension etc. Neurotic personality can't control him and leads him toward the antisocial activities. The person is called amoral, asocial because the person goes against the social norms, values, and moralities.

Every person is motivated by inner drive and wild instinct. The wild instinct may bring fatal consequence. The story "A Wife's Confession" is its true example. In this story sexual inner drive brings crime because husband suspects that Baron De C is the paramour of his wife but actually was the lover of house maid. The sense of rivalry aroused here and it opens the way of violence. The crime occurs due to inner instinct that leads them toward the destruction. As Freud presents two life forces. 'Thanatos, in the form of death, destruction, violence, and 'Eros' in the form of life instinct e.g. love and sex. In this story death force is working. Herve is preoccupied with death instinct, and death force comes over the life force. "Oh forgive me, my darling I suspected you I killed this girl's lover it was keeper that deceived me"(74). In this story man and woman's life is in a series of erotic illusion. Herve is the neurotic character; he shows symptoms of mental disorder. His mind is full of fear, anxiety. His thinking about his wife is very dangerous and fatal. These neurotic symptoms are revelation of weakness rather than strength so his aggressive nature is the main point of this destruction.

Another story, "Simon's Papa", is the lively example of neurotic child whose psychology is very much disturbed by fear of loss of father figure. The main character, Simon is very obsessive because he has no papa. Especially father figure is

necessary to create the Oedipus complex. The child shows many more neurotic symptoms such as anxiety, fear, and irritation. These are the abnormal behaviors of a child. These behaviors are the output of the fear of parental love. He is the object of target for the school lads who sneer at him and on his state of being fatherless child. They always impose a question, what is your father's name? This question creates madness in the psychology of a child. "Frenzy over looked him"(76). Simon is psychologically wretched child. Those children are directed by id, they have no knowledge what is wrong and what is right. It is the personality disorder, transient state of feeling sad, blue, forlorn, cheerless and unhappy. It is the basic and fundamental symptom apparent in neurotic personality. These neurotic symptoms come to the boy by means of fear, according to Freud neurotic anxiety comes from libido which has found no employment.

School fellows hate him and people of society treat him and his mother with the compassion of somewhat disdainful kind. Very villainy activities are performed by those lads. Their heart piercing saying made obsessed to the Simon and becomes impatient.

A deep silence ensued. The children were dumfounded by this extra ordinary, impossibly monstrous thing a boy who had not a papa they looked upon him as a phenomenon an unnatural being...as for Simon he had propped himself against a tree to avoid falling, and he stood there as if paralyzed by an irreparable disorder he sought explain but he could no answer for them.....At last he shouted at them quite recklessly yes "I have one."(76)

Above mentioned lines are the examples of the psychologically disturbed child. He is psychologically paralyzed and unconscious. Mischievous lads are in opposition to the child, they sneer him and it makes him aggressive. Simon is very obsessed, gloomy,

fatigue and stressful. These all are the symptoms of neurotic characters. These symptoms are appeared because he has feeling of loss and failure. Unconsciously there is rejection of reality. In reality he is father less child but he is rejecting that reality "yes I have one"(75). The boy has dream of father figure, he has day dream and object of that day dream is father. Father figure is very essential to create the Oedipus complex. To be a fatherless child is very hard and gets the sense of loss. This sense makes him very depressed; he is overcome by grief so he is very psychologically depressed. In this story Maupassant presents, Simon as neurotic character with dangerous psyche. Because of this dangerous frustration, the child attempts to commit suicide. Simon's behavior is totally directed by id. His total stubbornness makes him so obsessed and every activity of the boy is the characteristic of neurotic personality. His behavior is presented in this way "and over come by great sorrow he again began to weep, his lips trembled"(77).

These lines give the activity of depressed character; he is totally driven by inner drive so he is unable to suppress that drive. Simon is very pessimist driven by melancholia and trying to suicide. "No, mama I wish to drawn myself, because the others had beaten me -had beaten me - because I have no papa"(78).

Frequently the lads tease him with heart piercing words and by those words Simon's psychology is very distressed somehow unable to work effectively. The concept of neurosis as a type of emotional disturbance has been popularized by Freud. The aggressiveness of boy is also symptom of Id. It seems when he bits his check ferociously. "Tremendous struggle ensued between the two boys"(79). Line shows that Simon is very frustrated and his violent inner struggle compels him to fight with other lad, he violently fought. This aggressive behavior represented by Thanatos in Freudian term.

The attempt of suicide is the neurotic attempt to get rid of the burden of conscience which often hunts reminding this hopelessness, helplessness and his loss in the biological term it is failure of life.' It is the reaching back to the original in organic state. The lads are the bad aspect of the society goes against the boy. The boy can not get rid easily from that grief that grief hunts him frequently and he is in the state of paralyzed and psychologically disturbed. Psychologically distressed child's wish to get father figure is very hard to access, child's stubbornness' he is in the point of transition motor retardation, pessimism, fatigue and stressfulness.

"A Philosopher" Blerot, and speaker has intimate friendship, they were united by heart and soul when the Philosopher talks about his own marriage and speaker gets hurt. This relationship shows that there is some thing hidden because one is getting married to a lady and speaker gets hurt so we can find the gay relationship between them.

When he told me that he was going to get married I was hurt, just as if he had been guilty of a treacherous act with regard to me I left that it must interfere with the cordial and absolute affection had united us...
Mysterious alliance between two peoples. The intimacy of the marriage bed established a kin of complicity.(81)

These lines refer the tension of a speaker, speaker is very anxious because the relationship between he and his friend fell in to crisis and he is in the state of mental unrest. He shows the disordered psychology so leaving that place speaker goes abroad because it was intolerable matter for him. It is the inner sexual jealousy the internal struggle brings psychologically distresses so he is neurotic character he shows abnormal condition because he is driven by inner sexual drive and is the unhappy victim of sexual desire. The mental illness makes him very different from normal

people and the following lines give the clue of the psychological disorder." I soon took leave and shortly after ward went to the east"(81) speaker is jealous to the marriage of his friend because his relation with that friend is stopped. He becomes neurotic personality because he is sexually jealous. His inner id is working; it is the unconsciousness of a person which comes voluntarily. This inner instinct is not suppressed it comes with the behavior of person it is the tendency of neurotic symptom. Freud states that, we are all some what historical. The unconscious of speaker is revealed by nervous state of speaker and he is heartily broken.

Blerot, marries a woman who is sexually unsatisfied with him and she becomes far from him by this incident he gets torture. He looks pale and as dying personality because he has suppressed sexual desire and that inner sexual drive created fear and anxiety. That fear and anxiety is created because he can not make satisfy to his wife so the woman turns back toward him. He gets anemia because his wife who is killing him. "I got wife who is killing."(82) By her immoral activities he becomes a patient. The condition of philosopher is very pathetic; he seems pale, frustrated and dominated by tension because of his inner drive, he cannot be satisfied with wife.

The tension is created in the conjugal life that tussle turns in to a fatal consequence. Speaker has known his friend very deeply, now Philosopher is very changed, seems agitated, frustrated and very tired because he can not diminish his inner conflict. He is preoccupied with fear and anxiety, this fear and anxiety is created from his inner instinct which is not suppressible. Repressing his inner pain, sexual desire he becomes ill. If the time of anxiety is lengthened and it brings severe illness and pale face is the symptom of suppression of inner desire. He can not express his tension and every thing is the output and it is the neurotic symptom, she is leaving

him so he is very fearful and depressed "I saw a pale man with sunken cheeks coming towards me who was as much as like Blerot at it was possibly a psychical emancipated man to resemble a strong ruddy. (82)

"In the Moonlight" is a story of orthodox priest who is very rigid, untouched by worldly things. He is a priest and his belief toward the religion is too much strong. He compares and uses religion in every field. He views every thing with the lens of religion and his mind is preoccupied with religious matter that total dependency on religion gives the different psychic personality. "I am the servant of God; I ought to know the reason of what he does to divine it if I do not"(260). He regards the God is omnipotent, creator of the world and all the worldly things. The priest tries to conceal his inner sexual drive what every human being possess, he hates women unconsciously because he is blinded by religion and its faith. When priest was kissed by his niece he gets shock, feels fatherhood and irritates because of repressed sexual desires.

Every human being possesses inner drives which lead them to be unconscious. Priest is neurotic personality because of his frustration, anger and depressed behavior; almost he is irritated with women and society because of his repressed sexual desire. So the neurotic behavior is the functional mental disorder arising from inner conflict, in the mind of the Priest there is inner conflict between id and superego. Priest wants to remain very far from sex, it's his Super-consciousness but inner drive compels him to go toward that sexual desire is his Id. First of all he was very conscious about sexual matter but later his slumbered sexual desires aroused and titillate him then could not resist it. His inner sexual instinct which is suppressed comes in to surface and priest loses his battle against sexual desire.

She was pretty and hare brained and a great tease when the Abbe sermonized she laughed, when he was angry at her she kissed him vehemently pressing him to hear heart while he would seek involuntarily to free himself from embrace not withstanding in made him taste a certain sweet joy, awaking deep with in him that sensation of fatherhood which slumbers in every man. (261)

The priest seems very rigid at first and he is confounded inside the four walls of religion. But by his inner emotion, those walls are broken down and the boundary is blurred. Embrace of the girl makes him mad, unconscious and gives sweet joy of love and gets the sense of fatherhood, the sexual desire, which is slumbered in every body. In the case of Priest that drive aroused and the faith toward God and he is conscious about sex. The Priest becomes neurotic when his inner drive comes outward, it makes him restless, frustrated, can not resist the inner emotion. "He experienced the dreadful emotion and he stood choking, with the soap all over his face in the act of shaving"(261).

This saying gives the glimpse of the behavior of neurotic personality. He is unconscious by the luring activates of his niece and her lover. His repressed sexual desire is revived by the activity of his niece's activities; his inner conflict brings the mental disorder so priest is so much frustrated, anxious, and irritated. The priest is fearful because of society, Priest is thought very sacred personality in society if they fell in to sexual relationship society will think immoral and discard them. Because of that fear, inside him there is struggle between of social- morality and his inner sexual drive. In the beginning he can not adopt the emotional life because he is totally influenced by religion and his mind is determined by that religious circumstance. But

when his inner drive pushes him he is yielded at that transitional period he bears very tension so he is in the state of trance.

First of all he is very ignorant about social matter but later he can not discard the sensual world " he stood stock-still, overwhelmed and with heart beating"(263). The priest is defeated by inner drive; his heart is beating because inner drive is knocking the door of the heart of the Priest. He is guided by id so he is very unconscious because he is overwhelmed by scene the kissing, embracing couple, as Freud says in such condition the mind becomes bare can not think. He is very angry with the world and other person because the show of the sensual activities, those activities are not tolerable for him and at the time of entering into sensual world he falls in great tension so this is the symptom of neurotic personality so his mind can't work properly.

The story "A Crisis" gives the complete picture of neurotic personality. The mental fatigue, weakness, repression bring the mental disorder in this story the Count and Countess both are very depressed and anxious. "The de Sallure threw his hat, gloves and fur coat on the chair....Her husband had been looking at her for past few minutes, as if on the point of saying some thing, but hesitating finally he said you have flirted outrageously at night"(450) Both of them are frustrated and irritated because they have inter conflict between them and because of that frustration that kind of action comes out. They have no inner satisfaction because something misunderstanding lies. So that unsatisfied nature of person or inner drive or sexual drive brings the tussle between them.

If a person is not inwardly satisfied sexually feels fatigue, irritation, and person falls in anxiety and that anxiety results fatal consequence as in the life of Count and Countess. Both of them are sexually unsatisfied and that brings illness in

their mind so they are psychologically ill. They have sexual jealousy because count has had a mistress. For them marriage is just social bond not other. The count has had a mistress to whom he passionately loves. So, countess is not satisfied with him because he is failed to make satisfy her. Countess's inner drive gives some nutrition for outrage and frustration. So she is angry with him and another way Countess has had mental fear of loss of husband. They may loss each other if their habit is not corrected that's why they are in very tension. They are very depressed this symptom can be seen through their tiredness and quarrel some activities so they are the neurotic characters.

Another story "The Diamond Necklace" reveals the totally neurotic lady character who becomes the victim of her own greed desire. It creates the very fatal situation; she has vain desire of her glory of her charm. The lady is the victim of her past mistakes she is on the state of trance and intoxicated when she is in the ball dance. She is motivated by sexual desire she had been intensified by the sexually attract to the male of that party. So she is intoxicated by her inner sexual instinct she can not control the repressed sexual desire and she has longing of the vain glory of her beauty.

She danced with great enthusiasm, with passion, intoxicated with pleasure thinking of nothing in the triumphs of her beauty, in the glory of her, in a kind of cloud of happiness that came of all this homage and all his admiration of all there awakened desire, and this victory so complete and sweet to the heart of women.(469)

These lines show that Matilda is in unconscious state and she is intoxicated by vain glory because of that unconsciousness. She is very unaware about the loss of

necklace so she is on the state of unconscious. Her inner sexual drive pushes her in this state and we can see neurotic symptom in this lady character.

The story "A Duel" presents the aggressive characters, death and destruction. Aggression, anger and depression are characteristics of the neurotic characters. The characters of this story are fearful of each other that fear brings fatal consequences. As Freud says neurotic personality bears fear, anger, hate etc. The Persian and French both of them hate each other because France is conquered by Persia and the enmity increased, in Freudian term it is Thanatos, death instinct which is one of the two life forces. The destruction, anger, devastation are represented by Thanatos. The repressed sexual desires of Persian soldier seek outlet and they take the way of destruction and devastation. Human being can't suppress the inner sexual instinct or drive and it raveled in the form of violence, anger, aggressive behavior and destruction. "If I were in command I'd take Paris bum every thing and kill every body no more France"(664). Mr. Dubius fights with Persian soldier because he is very furious with the Persian because of the behavior of the Persian. So this anger and destruction are the output of the repressed sexual desire.

The story "Poor Andrew" gives the glimpse of the psycho of neurotic personality, who is guided by inner drive from which the Captain Etienne is guided. The captain is totally guided by id he has no reason. The wife of lawyer, Matilda and Captain has had sexual relationship. The child Andrew cries when they were making sexual relationship, the child disturbs them. Thinking that child as rival figure he pinches the baby and baby gets nearly suffocated. In the mind of Captain id is working so he is unconscious. The captain is controlless and restless because of his sexual drive which can not be repressed. He is in the state of mental disorder because of that inner lust. When the baby cried at the time of their sexual romance they

became disturbed so that he is nearly about mad because of that unfulfilled sexual desire that desire brings the mental disorder, this is the symptom of neurotic character. "the captain was more furious than ever, but did not move, and very carefully he put out his hand, took the small piece of Childs skin between his two finger no mater where it was the things or else where, and pinched it ...Captain pinched so hard and ling that the child was nearly suffocated by its cry"(669).

The captain is totally guided by sexual instinct and Matilda also is not normal condition because of that sexual drive she also guided by sexual instinct she seems careless toward her baby.

As in Freudian concept, in the stories of Guy de Maupassant also presents neurotic characters in his stories.

Sex and Domination in Characters

As Freud says the sexual inner drive is the main motivating force of human life. Consciously or unconsciously it comes in the life of human being. Especially Freud says it comes in the state of unconscious, so it is unavoidable in the life of human being. Immoral sexual relationship and other many sexual relationships can find in the stories of Maupassant. In his stories homosexual relation, heterosexual relation, licentious and master's and servant's sexual relationship is given.

The story "A wife's Confession" is the lively example of the sexually driven characters. In this story there is unnatural relationship between two male. "A keeper, a sort of brute devotion to my husband and a chambermaid; almost a friend passionately attached to me"(72).

These lines give the idea there is passionate relationship between two male and two female. This extraordinary relationship between them is the main issue. This

relation is the best example of amoral and antisocial relationship so they are social criminal and society negates them. He is totally restless because of unfulfilled sexual desire it brings separation between them. That sexual jealousy compels him to kill the lover of house maid this jealousy is produced by inner sexual desire which can't be repressed. One's husband can not tolerate the relation either that is physical (concrete) or spiritual. The libidinal force compels to every person for the action. "In the park the freshness stole over me. my husband said nothing but he was listening, he was watching he seemed smelling about in the shadows, possessed from head to foot by passion"(73).

The above mentioned lines give the glimpse of introvert person who does not speak with other and does not share any things whatever in his mind and remains thinking himself. The person is full of sexual passion and he steals the freshness of the lady character. In Freudian concept it is psychological or mental rape and every character's life is totally attached with sexuality. Herve thinks that his wife is only his possession but by some clues he gets some different and suspects his wife. In this story characters' outer personality does not reserve the inner personality so their psychosexual reality should be the subject matter of the quest. Herve in this story is going mad by anger, he kills the lover of house maid because he was guided by Id "Oh Forgive me, my darling, I suspected you and killed this girl's lover it was keeper who deceived me"(74).

The person is killed because in the mind of Herve the sense of rivalry comes. He thinks that, his wife is seduced by the paramour this thinking makes him very obsessed. Herve protagonist is preoccupied by sexual instinct, in Freudian concept "inner drive" a kind of wild instinct, there is no space of rationality. He is guided by irrationality can not think rationally so that fatal consequence comes. His superego

can not resist the boiling id, after killing the lover he turns to conscious, superego from the unconscious. At last he begs forgive with his wife because he is totally aware of the action of the keeper and his action. Repressing his desires, he becomes obsessed and filled with anxiety. Human being always wants to go beyond the social limitation in the term of sex because of that natural sexual instinct they try to cross the moral barrier what is referred by society. Free sexual activities go beyond the social limitation blurring the moral and social boundary; it goes in its natural state in spite of authoritative prohibited by society. The husband thinks that supposed erotic relationship between his wife and Baron De C so it makes him stressful, frustrated and envious. The husband all of a sudden has a curiously nervous look, and all the evening he seems agitated risen up and sitting down feverously. The libidinal force makes him restless.

In the short story "A Philosopher" gives the glimpse of the psychic disorder of the character. Blerot and speaker had been intimate friendship when Blerot says that he was going to get married. The speaker is psychologically disturbed because that relationship is extraordinary when Blerot is going to marry the speaker is full of tension. That relation is immoral. "We had no secrets for each other and were united heart and soul and bondless confidence in each other... when he told me that he was going to get married I was hurt just as if he had been guilty of a treacherous act with regard to me"(80-81) This kind of relationship between two male is not simple they are sexually attracted. That relationship gets existential crisis, homosexual vs. heterosexual relationship. The speaker is excluded and can not tolerate that state and went for tour toward east. The speaker is in nervous state brings the destruction toward the conventional morality. Society does not tolerate this kind of relationship because it is moral corruption. Sexually dissatisfied character is given.

Blerot marries a woman, she becomes unsatisfied with him. She is the lady who always can not be satisfied with one husband so she is the women of refined taste. "She had just married third time ... She is charming, gentle, and tender and thinks that our conjugal intercourse, which is warping me and killing me in natural and quite moderate, she seems like school girl. ... I will have no more of death giving kiss."(83) The relationship between male and female depends in sexual intercourse, here the Philosopher is sexually depends upon her and he can not get sexual satisfaction with her and the lady is not also satisfied with one male.

Human being by nature is unsatisfied being always goes ahead to another territory for the search of new things which brings the fatal consequence. The sexual drive as Freud says, that force which is the guiding force of human life. Every moment of human being is entangled in to it. Blerot looks like a dying man because he represses his sexual desires and those desires are the very dangerous for him. "He looked like a man who was going to die"(81). The sexual attraction is not fulfilled that creates anxiety so he is full of anxiety. He is repressing his inner drive gives him pain, that pain and sexual desire makes him pale and nearly about death.

The anxiety is main thing which is unbearable so he is victim of that anxiety given by charming nature of women. The sexual relationship combines them and they love each other but now they are not satisfied so it turned in to fatal result. Blerot is talking about death, now he is lean and thin by love and repressed sexual desire and pain the women pushing him to the death bed. Repressing his inner pain he is killing himself. His indignation shows that he is totally irritated with her that irritation is the symptom of repressed sexual desire. He seems brutal and aggressive because he is getting dash from her so he says that she is terrible women. He is totally devoted to her and her indifference nature shatters him and he is guided by id because he is living

pathetic life with anxiety, pain frustration. This abnormality leads him nearly to suicide because he is sexually shattered.

The story "Fashionable Women" gives the psyche of coquettish and unsatisfied women. Four stylishly dressed persons used to dine everyday in a corner of the small dining room of one of the best hotel in Vienna. They are the Austrian landowner his charming wife and two diplomats. The lady among three persons shares general interest in every respect. The lady is in the center of all the male and they are rounding her, they are sexually attracted toward her. She is the lady who is dissatisfied with the world, her inner sexual drive makes her so dissatisfied women in the world, and naturally she was dissatisfied with all the available things around her. Although she is living with her husband but she is not satisfied with him.

In the long run, become unendurable to a woman of refined tastes, he had a good private income, but his wife understood the art enjoying life and so deficit in early accounts of the young couple become the rule with the least on that account she kept horses and carriages rode with the greatest boldness...the lady appeared to be love with Count and to take interest in his friend. (116-117)

The sexually motivated woman's nature is realistically presented. She takes pleasure making many more boy friends or lovers. She is the lady who always refines the taste so she is very sexually passionate and emotional; her hidden inner drive urges her to do so. No particular attention to the social rules and regulations and moralities, she is the victim of unfulfilable sexual desire. The real psyche of women is presented; in this way her nature is sexually motivated she challenges the society because she is in favor of free sexual relationship.

Human nature easily recognized in one of characters which Goethe has so aptly named problematical she was one of those individuals who was always dissatisfied and at variance with themselves and with the world. Who are the riddles to themselves can never be relied on ... she made strong impression on every body as well as by her mere outward appearance she was the most dangerous fascinating women that one could imagine.(116)

According to the above mentioned lines women is very charming, to provide sexual attraction is her main intension so she is morally corrupted. Her sexual desire gives new motivation and new way of life by her inner desire she is unsatisfied with many person so she has many more lovers. Her libidinal energy is highly presented. The husband always dominates coarseness and vulgarity so he is neglected by the women of refines taste. Many more are psychically victimized to fulfill her sexual desire she submits her body to the many person. She has a special lover who is very dangerous so her nature seems very wild in term of sex. She is totally guided by Id. "He was the typical picture of man who seduces the women and kills men"(117).

Inner sexual drive compels her to make friendship with such dangerous man. "She blushed but did not refuse it the same evening she rushed in to her lover's room in.... of greatest excitement"(118). The guiding force is clearly shown here as Freud says. It is the instinctual factor, which is the excitation that plays pathogenic part arises from the component instinct of sexual life. The symptom of neurosis are exclusively, it may be said either a substitutive satisfaction of some sexual impulses of sexual life are not of purely erotic nature but arise from alloys of the erotic instinct component of the destructive instinct. The Countess is the central female image where all male are attracted, the inner sexual drive can not repressed, although it is thought

bad in society. According to Freudian psychoanalysis all the human beings are guided by inner sexual impulses or drive, it is the life force from which life of people is motivated. The instinct of Eros, which is known as better as love and sex in the human life. In the stories there is no destructive force; it is related with pleasure principle. Love, sex is inevitable part of human life so Guy de Maupassant includes or gives emphasis primarily in the stories. To understand inner drive is to understand the human life.

"The Debt" is another short story by Maupassant, reveals person's psychosexual reality. Protagonist, Fanny age of 23 is a beautiful girl, this age is very hottest age in human life. Fanny is unmarried girl so she adopts the street child who is a boy; she would not adopt that person if he was girl. Fanny's body is the main thing of attraction; she looks very innocent but has far sighted view on life despite economical break down. She is roaming aimlessly here and there at the time of night in street. She is restless because she is living sexually depressed life. Her age is full of youth she is unable to get sexual pleasure till that time. At the time of wandering she sees a human form standing on the pavement at the crossing next. She seems to be hesitated and she has had fear of loneliness. Psychoanalysis defines human behavior in terms of having their origin home in the past; most of the people whose family environment and social environment is imposing certainly exert remarkable impact in the individual psyche. Those restrictions on the individual, keeps the basic drives and try to outlet replacing unconsciously. Fanny's sexual desire outlets in this way "she kissed him and the kind girl felt real maternal happiness."(150) her aimlessly roaming is guided by unconscious, she is hysteric and restless. Doubtlessly that instinct which manifest themselves psychologically as sexuality plays a dominant and unexpectedly large part

in the causation of neurosis, it must also be born in the mind, she adopted a boy. She is nervous and psychologically disturbed because of that unfulfilled sexual desire.

In the life of human being sex plays tremendous part person may even prove to be the specific reason of such disturbance. She is totally urged by sexual instinct and it leads her in the depth of unconscious.

The girl said to herself "They like tall women and she walked quickly toward from habit already saying, come home with me you handsome dark fellow ...It was neither a drunken man nor a hunch back but a child of twelve or thirteen ...putting her arm around him and kissing him she carried him off...Don't be frightened by little man you will see how nice I can be, and you can warm your self I have capital fire.(149)

The girl met the teenager boy and she is sexually attached with him. She has capital fire which can warm him. The girl is motivated by inner sexual drive; unconsciously she is attached with him. According to psychoanalysis mind and consciousness are not identical. The unconscious contents of the mind are similar character to the unconscious one they are composed of thoughts, desires, fears and hopes.

The age of twenty three is critical age and her aimless walk gives the characteristic of sexually motivated girl she transferred her inner drive to the creative work e.g. adoption of child. She is totally unconscious by sexual repression so she is making aimless walk, it is motivation by inner sexual drive is the complexities of adulthood.

In the story "In the Moonlight" The priest is the main character who is totally devoted with religious matter worldly matter are totally illusion for him and god is creator as well as omnipotent. He despises the women at first but at last yielded by

sexual drive and lured toward that, his despised was outwardly. Women for him were the "child twelve times unclean"(260). He is totally indifference toward women, he represses sexual desire and that is insuppressible. "He says she was the being who feeble, dangerous, mysteriously troubled and even more than her poisonous beauty he hated her loving soul"(260).

The priest's psyche is forcefully ravaged by religious orthodoxy and religious matter for him there is no world beyond the religion and god. Without own reason and logic he takes help of religion in every decision, in fact without religion he is crippled but his inner drive or instinct titillate him.

He often felt women's tenderness attack him and he thought he know himself to be unassailable he grew exasperated at this reed of loving which quivers continually in their hearts. To him his mind god had only created women to tempt man and to test him. Man should not approach her with out those precautions for defense woman, indeed, was just like trap, with her arms extended and her lips open toward a man.(261)

The sexual drive is not avoidable and repressible; priest is attacked by the tenderness of women although he is suppressing but can not be successful. The Priest is unconsciously motivated by inner drive; he is trying to repress that sexual instinct, which creates hidden anxiety. Taking the support of religion he despises the women unknowingly but in reality his heart is quivered by women's nature. He is tormented by loving nature of women it is very remarkable. He tries to restrict that instinct but his basic drives are not repressible unconsciously it comes in surface. If they can not get sexual pleasure, there is always possibility of outburst and destruction because

people always try to repress boiling sexual drive. The priest is repressing the inner desire so it make difficult to live.

In the field of religion, love and sex is thought immoral act so that must be restricted. But human mind is deeply connected with the instinct so it is unavoidable it is the basic force of life. In the Freudian psychoanalysis it is represented by Eros which is very important in human life. Love and sex are inevitable part of human life so that priest is lured by it. He has a niece who lives with her mother, she is pretty the girl who is very fragrant she is in the age of loving; she teases her uncle, the priest.

When he was angry at her she kissed vehemently, pressing him to her heart while he would seek involuntarily to free himself from her embrace. Not with standing it made him taste a certain sweet joy, awaking deep within him that sensation of fatherhood which slumber in every man ...He experienced a dreadful emotion, and he stood chocking. (261)

Priests stony heart is melted by love he is very strong and rigid in his thinking but love and inner sexual instinct over comes and it gives great impression on the priest's mind. The priest is always hunted by women's tenderness he pretends or tries to conceal the dreadful emotion. Inside the every personality there is high sexual emotion which is slumbering every time it tries to raise its head. The priest also possesses that instinct with out it there is no existence of human being. Human being is unconsciously attached with woman Priest's inner struggle compels him as obsessed personality. He fights many more times with that instinct but at last he loses that war.

According to Freudian concept the anger and hate are the products of death instinct which is represented by Thanatos. The priest is very angry, it is death instinct but this instinct is over come by life instinct Eros such as love and sex. Due to the fear

of society and religion he is suppressing his sexual desire, because, he is religious person so he should not do immoral act, if he does so, society will despise him. Because of that fear he remains silent and suppresses that desire as much as possible. The burning Id is not resistible every activity of the people makes him different person. His religious orthodoxy failed down before the love and sex. The priest is very conscious about the "Vail of Maya" but at last can not escape from it and he sink down in that swamp "Vail of Maya" suppressing that inner desire specially sexual desire he is killing himself but that desire seeks outlet, when the niece kisses him he feels the sensation of father hood now his sensual pleasure awakens. In the past the priest is forgetting pleasure and enjoyment which are the inevitable part of human life. They are also creation of god repression is not the permanent solution to get rid from them. All the action happens unknowingly and the activities of women make him weak. That religious sense is not deeply rooted but only inner sexual drive. The sexual instinct is possessed by human being by their birth.

"A Crisis" is another story of sexually frustrated women and man. The Count de Sallure and the Countess are the main characters of this story. The psychosexual reality is presented in this story because characters are sexually obsessed. The count is gazing over countess, his looking is sexually motivated but he is a little bit hesitated because of fear and anxiety. According to Freud this is a kind of fear can be seen in neurotic personality or patient. The outrage, anger, anxiety, and fear come out because of repressed sexual desire. It is represented by the Thanatos in Freudian term these are the symptom of death force. The relation between husband and wife is not a moral bond for the countess it is only a social bond. The Countess is not satisfied with her husband because he does not love her; he has already a mistress to whom he loves passionately "You did not seem to mind who courted me and who did not year age

where I found out that you had a mistress, a mistress to whom you loved passionately"(450). The love is life force here the love is divided, the Count is totally sexually attracted with his wife but she is very outrageous because of her inner drive. She can not let her remain with out love because of intolerable sexual desire. That sexual ego can not tolerate the relationship of her husband with other women. She is psychologically disturbed and that sexual instinct seeks to be out let through many more medium. The quarrel of count and countess reaches in the climax and she seems so rude and she proposes to live separately as a strange person under the same roof, how ridiculous is it? Propose of wife living under same roof as stranger. The psycho of the character is differently presented, husband is totally sexually attracted with his wife and she also tries to attract him sexually even she is irritated.

She slowly took off her waist, revealing her white arms and neck then she lifted her arms above her head to loosened her hair the Count took a step toward her. Don't come near me or I shall get real angry do you hear?" he caught her arm and tried to kiss ... and dashed it in to his face...he was tribally angry. The count sat down on the bed and took off her stocking revealing her bare pink feet.(453)

On the one side she is very irritated on the other side she is tempting him sexually looking her body, goes being erotic he is unconscious because of her movement and activities he can not restrict his libido, his libido came over and tries to have sexual intercourse. At the time of anger he is going to achieve sexual pleasure so count and Countess are sexually motivated.

The story "Diamond necklace" is the story of an ambitious lady who is the victim of her own vain desire. The protagonist is totally motivated by sexual drive she can not control herself from going the ball dance party because she can get the praise

and vain glory from the male she is very unsatisfied with her husband because he was lower rank worker with no wealth. To tempt other guests she goes there to show her charming figure. That inner desire motivated her to do every thing. "She danced with enthusiasm with passion, intoxicated with pleasure thinking of nothing".(469)

The above mentioned lines give the real glimpse of the lady character.

Through this story Guy de Maupassant wants to show human beings are motivated by unconscious desire which is inside the human being in Freudian term it is called inner drives. The inner drive becomes motivating force, when her necklace was lost she is totally unconscious so she is totally guided by id and becomes unconscious. This story is the true example of over ambitious woman who is not satisfied by her own status. It is the dissipation of hysteric symptoms of the lady. The lady is hysteric and penalization with out drug or scalpel.

The story "A Poor girl" is the realistic presentation of the psyche of the sexually abused girl. This story touches the black depth of human misery. The girl is sexually abused by the master. In sexuality, Freud gives the emphasis on the relationship between master and servant. The girl who works for a man he is sexually tempted toward her and completed his work.

I was sixteen years old and in service at Yvette the house of monsieur Lerable, a grain dealer my parents were dead. I had no one I saw of course that my master looked at me in queer way and that he pinched my cheeks, and I had not long to ask what he meant, I knew things certainly. But monsieur Lerable was old and devout; but the day came when he wished to take me in my kitchen I resisted him but it was done.(606)

The girl is sexually exploited by the master. The inner sexual desire of master is living although he is very old. He can not resist his libido so the girl becomes the prey of that sexual violence. The girl resisted but could not succeeded she is shattered distressed. She easily embrace the task of sex and her inner sexual energy is boiled, because it's source is already brook out and the psyche of the girl is changed and she offer herself to other for sex. "There was opposite us a grocer, monsieur Dustan who had a very pleasant boy in his shop so much so that I allowed myself to be cajoled by him"(606). The girl's sexual instinct is not resistible and she becomes weak before the sexual instinct so she started persuade to other people to have sexual intercourse. When the monsieur learned that the girls have had relationship with the boy. He beats her and he drove away her because of the sense of rivalry.

"Poor Andrew" is the story of sexually intoxicated male and female, the lawyer was not in his house he had gone outside house. His wife has a paramour because she is sexually unsatisfied with her husband. Both of them are very sensual and amorous. So the child is afflicted by paramour. They are motivated by violence sexual instinct "it was he and what a kiss" (667).

When they meet they remain in each other's arm with united lips. Matilda is not satisfied with her husband. They are sexually more active, every time when they appear in the story with sexual activity ignoring all other matter, their passionate love is the thinkable matter how they are sexually excited. When her husband goes to Paris she feels isolated but her husband is taking sole pleasure in business. He cannot fulfill her sexual desire. She is very sensual and emotional and can not suppress that libido and take sole pleasure in sexual activities with paramour. They are fearful of society but to fulfill their sexual desire they are ready to pay any cost. The lady's appetite is

fulfilled by the Captain, he kissed her as stolen way, their passion, and emotion is boiling "Pressing of hand of kisses rapidly stolen behind door" (668).

These lines give their fragrant love and their excited behavior and shows that they are in full of emotion, can not hide it. They whisper with each other because of fear of society he wishes to love her entirely head to foot, they love vehemently and they united as one. Maupassant's stories give the psychosexual reality of character, character are totally guided by unconscious sexual drive that drive is not suppressible. If it is suppressed seeks to replacement to let out any way it seek the way

Fixation, Obsession and Sublimation of Compulsive Personality

Obsessive personality's mind is in complete thought of one particular thing so that person can't think other things. It is the problem of every character of the stories. Human being is not free, some things are already attached. Fixation is another characteristic of human being it is the inability to modify habitual behavior inherited drive is not easily thrown so it has long history so it is very deeply rooted inside human being. Another characteristic of human being is Sublimation in which human being is motivated by the powerful innate sexual and destructive instincts including the incest and murder. Society can not tolerate such threat and conflict will start between society and the person. Many characters of the stories by Maupassant are related with obsessive personality.

In the story "A wife's confession" the husband is obsessive and introvert he remains silent every time he is thinking about something and dam cares other things and commits murder because protagonist inherits compulsive instincts especially the drive to accumulate possession and sexuality. The husband, Herve shows the characteristics of disordered troublesome is unable to express inner matters. The another character Simon in the story "Simon's papa" the main character Simon is

completely obsessed he is always preoccupied with too much thought. His wish is to get father figure every time he is searching and thinking about papa and by that thought he is neurotic. The character of the story are preoccupied with deep thinking they have their own distinct aim for that aim they are using their mind. There is no modification in the habit of character the instinct is deeply rooted in their psycho so they are totally unable to overthrow their sexual passion.

In the story "Poor Andrew " The captain and Matilda are fearful because they are doing antisocial activities they are trying to hide their immoral relationship from the society they are known what is wrong and what is right but they are totally guided by id they are unsuccessful to correct their habit and they continue that immoral act. The sexual desire appears time and again and they continue they can not correct it so it is the fixation because they are habituated. They can not modify their inherited sexual behavior, so there is repetition of same sexual activities.

"Next time captain came and again...But Captain pinched so hard and long that the child was nearly suffocated by its cries" (668). The captain pinches the baby because of disturbance time and again the Captain pinches the baby because he can not modify his immoral sexual behavior. Society will punish them if the society finds that relationship so they are meeting secretly time and again in spite of danger and threat from society they continue their routine. They pose threat to the society violating moral and social rules and regulations and there is great enmity between society and a person because person always wants to cross the boundary and society prevents it . The character Simon is very obstinate his mind is occupied by father figure he is not simple character, he is totally firm in his aim to get papa at last anxiety and fear to be a father less child. His mental disorder is clearly visible in this

story; his great depression brings him near to the suicide. Those impact of destructive impact of the human inner desire what human being posses.

"A Duel" is the story of war where all the French soil is ravaged, destroyed. Inner animalistic instinct is shown time and again the Persian wants to kill all the French people that inner instinct brings fatal consequence with destructive forces that destructive force is the out put of Thanatos.

He began to stride him violent blows in the face" this destructive id the cause of human nature, the abnormal behavior is presented.

Abnormalities can be seen when person becomes full of emotional and fierce. These are the antisocial activities the German soldier is very aggressive and he have shown destructive nature" If I were in command I'd take Paris, bum everything and kill every body, no more France. (664)

Hate toward enemy and their own boast and aggressive nature is dominant so their mind is preoccupied with anger, fear and wild instinct which are not controllable. Through this anger he is revealing his inner dive because he is suppressing inner sexual drive so the obsessive nature is presented in the story of Guy de Maupassant

In another story "wife's confession" suspicious nature of husband and his brutal nature he murders the lover of house maid "Oh forgive me my darling I suspected you and, I killed this girl's lover it was keeper that deceived me" (74). Great disaster occure in the life of protagonist he is very sorry because of his past guilt because he is doing antisocial activities the person poses threat against society. Character's emotional reaction is the matter of great concern. Human being's mind or psyche is no more separate. It is guided by inner drive and according to its urge. Mind works hostility; aggressive behavior and destructive will are another part of the

inner drive. Most of the characters in the short stories possess those qualities. There is enmity or hostility between Simon and other lad and Persian soldier and French people

In another story "A philosopher" The women and speaker is in crisis there is enmity between Countess and Count. Many internal struggles are brought by the inner drive. No human being is far from such drive consciously and unconsciously shows this instinct. The psychic disturbance of character is the main matter of quest free expression of emotion and mental act which she and he has originally suppressed is the main nutritious for the psychoanalysis.

Chapter IV

Conclusion

Characters of Maupassant's short story are repressing their sexual desire. Characters in the stories of totally hysteric symptoms e.g. hysteric, paralysis, with out drug or scalpel, solely by means of mental. Mental disordered person are called neurotic personality. People are moved by inner drives every time unconscious is working in the life of people. To keep Freudian principle silent on these sorts of stories is certainly not a justice. Freudian principle or psychoanalytical approach remained in shadow given no attention other studies are failed to understand innate psyche and outer gesture of the characters.

The neurotic personality who has mental disorder and the symptoms are restless, frustration, anxiety and fear the characters of the stories such as Herve who is restless because he is suspecting his wife and Baron De C has immoral sexual relationship so he is silent all the time. Introvert person shows human meanness, he surmises over his own life partner. Urge of sexual inner drive creates that misunderstanding. Simon is another character who is very depressed, anxious and fearful with the hate of society. The child is fearful of loss of parental love. Black smith gives his hand to Simon as father but the child says he is not actual father, it shows the gap and sense of rivalry. Characters are suppressing their inner derives but seeking replacement it comes out e.g. in the form of aggression, violence, some time in creative work. Some psychical disturbance, for example the captain Etienne and Matilda, wife of lawyer are totally restless because they are very passionate and sexually active in every time neglecting the baby they are ready for fornication. The captain pinches the baby thinking rival figure because he disturbs in their romantic activities, such compulsive instinct which is deeply rooted in side human being which

can not avoid. Love and sex are symptoms of inner drive with out these no one can lead his life easily. Some of them fulfill their desire sublimating in other matter, in the story "Debt" Fanny adopts the child, a boy about thirteen she is offering him capital fire and the boy can warm himself in the fire . First of all she is very disturbed and depressed this is shown by her aimless wandering at the night time in the age of twenty three. This age is critical age, full of youth. She adopts the boy, sublimates sexual desire to this way other characters are showing vehement passions.

Creative and destructive both forces are the out put of the inner drive. That destructive force is represented by Thanatos also called death instinct here we can find binary opposition death force vs. life force, love, affection, sex vs. violence, war e.g. pleaser, pain , love, hate , hostility and tenderness which are seen mutually antagonistic. Hatred and aggressive nature are symptoms of death instinct. Their inner drive either leads then toward love, sex as life force it leads toward death force. "A Duel" is the very good example of that force the Persian soldier is very happy because he kills many French soldiers and other people he wants to kill all the French in a flick of finger using bomb.

The Persian and French both are angry because of misbehave of Persian. Persian is very proud because they conquered the French and they are showing monopoly. They fight each other are wounded all shows the destruction, so this destructive force is not repressible. The soldier is blind by id no consciousness the Persian slider is suppressing his inner sexual drive and took outlet from aggressive behavior. The Persian soldier is boasting over his power and sneers downfall of the other it is the very real human nature. The soldier is totally guided by the unconscious force libido that libido creates anger to him and can not repress. At the time of war no permission to go to house for soldier it creates him many problems so he spells this

anger every where. In this story Mr. Dubious seems very cool; he remains silent for a long time it is the obsessive characteristic. The behavior of Persian soldier compels him to show aggressive behavior.

"A Passion" is another story where the lady character seems very passionate though she is about forty year old and many persons are sexually attached with her. Her bodies' movement is very attractively given. She has two daughters aged twelve and fifteen. Renoldi a army person, one of her lover and she met in one party every time they have had sexual intension. Their looking and their thinking are sexually motivated they meet and almost involuntarily press together in warm claps he thinks he is loved by her and feels himself moved by a kind of pitying vanity when he saw what a violent passion when he was touched by the breast of women. Reinoldi young person whose mind is always preoccupied by that women to whom he passionately loves. They are fallen in "Vail of Maya" covers all the world there is no emancipation from it to the mortal person. They can not come out from it. Especially they are sexually motivated and inner drive is pushing their life. In these stories characters can not lead by superego and super consciousness there is no escapement from that swamp. We are totally rooted in the drive so we are guided by that drive society restricts to that free and immoral sexual activities and relationship such as taboo and incest

The inner conflict of characters brings the great tension and that tension is the symptom of neurotic personality there is violent consequence by inner conflict. At this time persons psyche is not in normal state abnormal behavior can be seen

In another story "Poor Andrew" the captain pinches the baby there is no actual reason but in his psyche the baby is rival figure and the source of disturbances of their romantic love and sexual activities. The captain is unconscious only by sexual

passion. Such neurotic personality's mental life is always full of conflict. One aspect of these conflict has always been acknowledge. It was always known that there is conflict with the out side world. The person poses the threat in society through the violence and anti social works. At that situation society works as antagonistic force society always checks the activities. So there will be conflict between individual and society. Individual consciously and unconsciously tries to go beyond the limitation but society restricts and there will be production of fear in the mind of person.

Another way, psychoanalysis reveals an abundance of inner conflict. There are the claims of our instincts of our animalistic nature which we resist to a larger extent.

Perhaps because we dared unpleasant consequence in the out side world perhaps ones conscience raises objectivity or perhaps, because we shrink from these instincts.

Most of the characters life is guided by instinctual life, Psychoanalysis gives the symbol or word for it Id, is the one agency in psychic life it is our instinctual life the ego or the organized share of the personality and superego with approximately corresponds to the conscience. In the characters of the stories these agencies increasingly create problems which the characters solve some way and other and their attempts at solutions produce new problems in the place of the old ones. Some time neurotic symptom can see in many characters. In the story "A Crisis" the quarrel between Countess and Count is in peak point they are failure to solve that problem, their sexual impulse, which is motivating them and they are unable to repress and their unfulfilled sexual desire, create much more problems. Intolerable and unsurpassable force of libido gives the violent impression to the characters. Blerot in the story "A Philosopher" is repressing his sexual desire he is killing himself because of anxiety, fear, tension. He seems pale nearly dying man so he is mentally ill, restless internal struggle of conflict made him so. He can not provide all satisfaction to his

wife and can't leave her. So by inner conflict he is getting mental torture so psychoanalytical aspects of the stories are overshadowed, remained as dead, no new life. To revive these stories psychoanalytical study gives new impetus or life to these short stories. Because all the activities of characters are guided bisexual impulses either that is mental disturbance or physical action.

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