PSYCHOALALYTIC CRITICISM

INRODUCTION

Psychoanalytical criticism is emerged in the beginning of 20th century. Apart from other critics, Sigmund Freud was one of the greatest profounder of psychanalytic criticisms. His contribution to this field as fresh as new model to interpret literary criticism in the psychological aspect evolved as literary criticism. His medical field and vast knowledge in classical literature, he made a concrete contribution to the field of psychoanalytical criticism.

Sigmund Freud was a great thinker of 20th century. Unlike other critics, he emerged as critic of human mind as a new model in the field of medicine and literary criticism. He was a deep interested in human behavior that is called behavioral science. His theory of modern psychology acclaimed as the universal recognition as subject of human mind. This field emerges as universal subject of rationality of human mind. Until Sigmund Freud, the mind of human beings connected with external forces. He is afraid of everything in the world operated in his own behavior by external forces. Sigmund Freud dismantled this kind of forces such as, fear, anxiety, and angry unknown for reasons. He studied human psyche and found reason for man’s reaction for this kind of force.

Freud is not only a thinker; but also a great influence of his theories during 20th century. His thoughts and criticism were preoccupied with entire the century. He was a veracious reader of classical literature of Greek and Latin. It made great influences on observes of behavior system and psychological affection of human being in the opposite attraction. He could find a number of works in the classical literature in the elastic nature of human relationship with real life. He applied this concept in the mental therapy in order to understand psyche of human beings.

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) was an Austrian born medical practionner. His idea about psychoanalysis gave a new interesting in the field of medical as well as literary criticism. As a great reader of classical literature, he found certain motivation such as fear, desire, anxiety of which people unknown the reasons for their fear or reaction. He found that it was a repressed memory of early childhood period. He found that certain forces torture mind of people. It comes out as dream when we deep sleep. The dreams come at the time of sleeping whether anxiety, thriller, or Romantic that are depressed memory called unconscious forces. This unconscious happened at the time of dreams.

The unconscious is a dynamic mechanism. It has dynamic forces like Transference and Projection operated as defense mechanism. During the unconscious, dreams express the wish of human mind. The dreams show as nightmare, anxiety, fear of threatening. It evolves as dream of trauma as symptom of desire.

According to Freudian theory, he called it as dream work which transferred into dream images like film and literature. These transformation are called **displacement** and **condensation.** These kinds of dreams come as literature. These are all like literature.

Sigmund Freud was considered as the father of psychoanalytical criticism, a physiologist, medical doctor, psychologist and influential thinker of the early twentieth century. Freud elaborated the theory that the mind is a complex energy-system.

Freud’s innovative treatment of human actions, dreams, and indeed of cultural artifacts as invariably possessing implicit symbolic significance has proven to be extraordinarily fruitful, and has had massive implications for a wide variety of fields including psychology, anthropology, semiotics, and artistic creativity and appreciation. However, Freud’s most important and that he had invented a successful science of the mind, remains the subject of much critical debate and controversy. His followers and his disciples, Ernest Jone and Marie Bonaparte published as model of Freudian method applying literary interpretation to look at characters’ fixation. Jone’s Hamlet and Oedipal (1949) and Marie’s Life and Works of Edgar Allan Poe: A Psychoanalytic Interpretation ( 1949). These works are more examples of literary interpretation in character’s psyche. Shakespearean’s Hamlet identified mother’s fixation according to theory of Freud.

Like Freud, Jaques Lacan emerged as psychoanalytic critic in French. He was called French Freud. He was like Freud in the field of education that he was doctor by profession. When he presented the great work called ‘Ecrit.’ It was rejected by Ernest Jone when he occupied the chair of Psychoanalysis. Later only, Lacan published the under the title’ Mirror Stage.’ Lacan concentrated on language and structural patter as model of Saussure and Levi-Strauss. He was called Post –Structuralist.

**Classical/ Freudian Psychoanalysis**

The uniqueness of Freud’s explorations lies in his attributing to the unconscious a decisive role in the lives of human beings. The unconscious is the repository of traumatic experiences, emotions, unadmitted desires, fears, libidinal drives, unresolved conflicts etc. This unconscious comes into being at an early age, through the expunging of these unhappy psychic events from the consciousness, a process which Freud terms “repression”.

However, Repression does not eliminate our fears, agonies and drives, but it gives them force by making them the organizers of our current experience. Through a similar process called sublimation the repressed material is promoted into something grander or is disguised as something noble.

**Id, Ego, Superego**

Later in his career, Freud suggested a tripartite model of the psyche, dividing it into ID, EGO, SUPEREGO. The id is unconscious mind in the deep memory of our mind. It comes as dream when we are in deep sleep. This is happened very early age that is libido. All our unconscious reaction happened the force of ID according to Freud. Ego is the conscious mind. It is governed by the defence force of reality in order to find out our reasonable mind to analyze any factor. The superego makes a link with reality and the society wwhere we live. Our reaction is based on theis factor of society and reality, which makes a peaceful environment in the society and the culture which adapted It is partly conscious and in moral parlance, can be called as the conscience of the individual. It is governed by the “morality principle” and represses the incestual, sexual passions, aggressiveness etc. Being a repository of pride, self esteem etc., it compels the individual to move towards perfection.

Conclusion

Freudian vulgarity made a possible way of understanding of literary criticism as neutral part of human psyche. He made a new path to realize the way of life as opposite attraction not happened at the tender age; but it happened at the age of libido. His counterpart, Lacan gave very early age of six months, a child could understand the attraction of mother. Therefore, psychoanalytical criticism makes a path to read the mind of authors.

Further also read the following books.

 References:

Abrams, *M.H. A Glossary of Literary Term*s: Cengage Learning, India, 2015.

Nagarajan, M.S. *English Literary Criticism and Theory*: Orient Black Swan, India,, 2014.

Peter Barry. *Beginning Theory*, Viva Books, India, 2015.