



Freud psychoanalytic view of constant Reid sex to self-conscious in D. H Lawrence's *The Lady Chatterley's Lover*

S. SRINIVETHA

Assistant Professor, Department of English, MIET Arts and Science College, Trichy, India

ABSTRACT :

The *Lady Chatterley's Lover* provides a zenith in Lawrence's exploration of character psychology. Firstly, Lawrence is an insightful writer rather than a sexist. With a profound interest in psychological revelation, Lawrence places a strong emphasis on depicting characters' irrational psychological activities to unveil the essence of human nature. His exploration goes beyond the surface, delving into the unconscious and unveiling new subtleties of psychological approaches. Constance Reid Chatterley's transformative psychological journey navigates the realms of love, passion, and societal constraints. In *The Lady Chatterley's* novel men and women are two parts of human relationships. The novel's heroine Constance dares to achieve her life in a society full of morality and religious obstacles for women. Constance Reid is a woman who has strong self-consciousness and always hides her true colors under her submissive veil. Constance is abused by her husband, families. So, she struggles to complete life on her own, and eventually wins her success against the society with her own respective lady of the Tevershall village. She interchangeably had an affair with Oliver Mellor's and she feels intolerable at her life. She always acts under the veil of submission. She finds out that Michaelis cannot fulfill her sexual desire, he is similarly like Clifford and she wanted to quit their relationship. Constance is a wife of an impotent husband, she cannot feel the warmth of her sex life is meaningless. Connie's repressed sexual desires led her to infidelity, unhappy married life, because her husband's disability suppressed her desires. Connie Reid sexual affair with the lower class servant and moral dilemma leads out of her superego.

Key Words Affair, demure, relationship, sexuality, veil,

Introduction :

The novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was published in 1928 in Italy. But the government and reviewer's censors condemned the novel as radically pornographic with the conviction of breaking the moral boundaries of society. Most of Lawrence's novels challenge the traditional norms and values. Lawrence critical view of Sigmund Freud, psychoanalytic credos, psychoanalysis and the Unconscious and *Fantasia of the Unconscious*. In opposition to Freud, Lawrence needed to write a psychoanalytic discourse to explain his views on the human psyche further underlining his bond with Freudian theory. Lawrence and Freud shared this popular misconception and they were obsessed with sex. The novel talks about a traditional woman who falls in love with a man below her station. It tries to present how politics has been to the human body through the means of sexuality and how the author politicizes the female body in the novel. This research attempts to analyze the vulnerable condition of a woman who is induced to have sexual relationship with a second person for securing the lineage and property. Lawrence portrayed that sex is the essential unifier of men and women and the warmth of heart which makes people happy together. Women, the same as men, have the right to pursue their sexual happiness and express it as freely as men.

Love is a part of human life. On the other hand, sex gives physical pleasure and sexual intercourse leads to physical satisfaction of feeling desired by one's spouse. Emotional feeling of love is an addition to physical satisfaction that comes from sexual intercourse. Marriage means sexual relations legal and the lack of sexual relationship in marriage cause divorce. The story is influenced by Lawrence's experience; he heirs all of the experience about love in the novel. It is a testament of love from Lawrence and he wants to show that he holds a male chauvinistic idea towards women that is easily seen all over the novel. Lawrence is accused of his own consciousness class of politics in *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. In the final version of the novel he argues that Holderness class is abolished altogether. He says that it is an unnecessary condition for the relationship between Connie Reid and Mellor's. There is no obstacle to fulfill reconciliation of real contradictions. Lawrence representations of politics, sexual solutions are also shown in illusory. In *Lady Chatterley* Lawrence rejects both mental and physical approaches to life. The relationship between a man and a woman must be firmly based upon two spheres of mind and the body.

Review of Literature

Lady Chatterley's Lover, published in 1928, describes the emotional life of Constance Chatterley, who is married to Sir Clifford, the landowner of Wragby Hall in the Midlands. He is confined to a wheelchair through injuries from the First World War. She has a passionate love relationship with the gamekeeper Oliver Mellor. She becomes pregnant because of a sexual relationship with Mellors, and she went to Venice with her sister Hilda to

obscure the baby's parentage and she tells her husband about the truth. The novel ends with the temporary separation of the two lovers as they hopefully await divorce and start a new life together.

The novel *The Lady Chatterley's Lover* critics have discussed it from different perspectives. Some other critics have commented favorably on the novel. Some critics analyze Connie and Mellor's affair in *Lady Chatterley's Lover* from the perspective of morality. Some people said Lawrence's implication of his concern about women and nature relationship in *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. Gong Huihui examines an Analysis of Spiritual Wasteland in *The Lady Chatterley's Lover* and it is purely based on Sex Orientation. The characters from the spiritual wasteland with or without sex. But in *The Lady Chatterley's Lover* selecting the natural man Mellor's as her companion, Connie Reid realizes her natural return of body and soul through sex orientation. Xia Daiying's views on D. H. Lawrence's concepts in *The Lady Chatterley's Lover*. She applies feminist theory to the discussion in portrayal of Constance as the image of a new woman of blood and flesh. She further argues that Lawrence's conceptions of the awakening of subjective female consciousness, especially of sex.

Methodology :

There are two types of bodies; they are cultural bodies and natural bodies. Physical activity, sex, eroticism represent the natural body and economic welfare, consumer culture, health is the part of the cultural body. Women's bodies don't have the responsibility and have generally been more problematic than those of men and it discusses the relationship between issues of power and embodied gender.

1. Connie's Relationship with Clifford

Connie comes from a middle class family. His father was an artist and a cultured socialist mother. She marries Clifford and he goes back to the war. Six months later, he is wounded and returns back to Britain, and the lower half of his body is paralyzed. Connie does not understand her husband and she has no physical relations with him. Instead of being a wife, she becomes a servant and a nurse to him. Constrained by Clifford, she is going insane and she suffers patriarchal oppression in the hands of Clifford. He is a typical male-chauvinist who dominates his superiority over women and nature. Owing to Clifford's paralysis, he cannot have any sexual contact with his wife. Clifford is unable to fulfill his wife's emotional and physical needs, but he wishes to have a child to inherit his manor and his mining business.

2. Connie's Relationship with Mellor's

Connie feels depressed and hopeless therefore, she goes to the wood for shelter, and there she meets a Mellor's, and their meeting strengthens her relationship with nature, and brings a new life to her. She realizes that her body is getting ugly because she lives in a marriage life without love and sex. She realizes that her body is getting ugly because she lives a married life without love and sex. But she still possesses her youthful vitality, which drives her to have physical contact with Mellor's, a man who represents all the freshness and warmth of a new life. She believes that her affairs are essentially shameless because she always wants him, and thinks of him as her ideal man, with whom she can be united with body and in spirit. She finds true love and sexual satisfaction. She feels happy and comfortable with Mellors. Then she decides to divorce Clifford and wants to get married with Mellors. First intercourse, Connie feels like a dream. She feels softness and touch. She really enjoys it. It is the moment of pure peace. She did not know how Mellors characteristics. She is afraid Mellor's do it to any woman. Connie tries to avoid Mellors and she realizes that her love brings out the passion and intimacy. The affair makes Connie like she was born again as the purity of women. She realizes her loveliness to Mellors. So she can feel tender love for him although he is like an unknown man. Love makes Connie a great difference. She changes in such things like life, sexual, physical and love. Connie feels warmth and tenderness.

Results and Discussion :

Psychoanalytic criticism in literature to understand human relationship at conscious, sub-conscious and unconscious level. He also suggested that dreams have their own significance and tells a lot about human personality and dreams are the outcome of suppressed feelings and desires through defense mechanisms. The theory focuses on the importance of childhood experience; the importance of unconscious, sexual and aggressive drives that make up the personality of the majority of people; and how people react differently to the same situation. In Topographic theory, Freud gave the "iceberg" model in which he compares the human mind with an "iceberg". The conscious part of the brain is like the tip of an iceberg which can be seen and a person is aware of his conscious mind such as feelings, fantasies, thoughts, emotions, dreams, and memories whereas the unconscious is hidden and unknown, a person is not aware of his personality in this part. Pre-conscious is an immediate awareness and Unconscious can trigger an anxiety attack and a person could not bear to look upon them such as memories and emotions related to trauma. According to Freud, we get motivation from the unconscious part of the brain.

Connie Reid is the most beautiful lady of the Tevershall village and the qualified wife of Sir Clifford. She is always a demure woman who quietly stays with her husband and she never makes her husband feel at the slightest sign of flirting on her part. Clifford is from an aristocratic background and is awarded the position of Sir after war. Clifford is a war afflicted man; his downward part of body does not work. He is a feeble man but he has male Chauvinistic attitude toward his wife Connie Reid. Constance lacks something in her life, she especially feels nothing of Clifford and this nothingness increases her day by day. She does not want to break her husband herself so, she asks her sister Hilda to set her free. She gets the freedom by forcing her husband to arrange a nurse Mrs. Bolton as his servant in the house. She breathes freer after Mrs. Bolton takes her place to take care of her husband Clifford. After that, Constance gives every right to Mrs. Bolton to control Clifford and she knows that Clifford is losing himself to Mrs. Bolton's hand. Constance controls her husband by controlling Mrs. Bolton and the servants are messengers for both Clifford and Constance. She is very clever and she acts as a demure wife.

And a woman had to yield. A man was like a child with his appetites. A woman had to yield him what he wanted, or like a child he would probably turn nasty and flounce away and spoil what was a very pleasant connexion. But a woman could yield to a man without yielding her inner, free self (6).

Clifford Chatterley has been worried about the heir of his property and he is in post of Sir and his family is known as Chatterley family in the prestigious status. Lady Chatterley is compelled to bear a child to secure the lineage of the Chatterley family, through the relationship of another male. Clifford makes an abstract relationship with Connie. He enjoys the illusions of life because he can't enjoy real life. He is the blind share of economics and industrial power. He wants a baby in spite of his impotence. He doesn't have any mercy towards others. Connie has strong desire to bear a child but her husband's weakness makes her victimized, similarly, he wants the baby for the originality of the Chatterley family. She faces challenges in every step. Sexual affair with Michaelis and love affair with Mellor's all are challenging for Connie and her life. Constance Chatterley feels herself as an object covered with flesh and blood. The colonel insisted that she bear a child in spite of his weakness.

Michaelis is playing on a woman's body. He knows the meaning of nature, but he doesn't know the meaning of nurture. Michaelis knows a woman's passion but he does not know her soul only wants nurturing. Connie is deprived of freedom and when she first tries with Michaelis she knows that most modern men are impotent and even need women to be active. She becomes aware of this potent man with the male distinctions different from the common modern men. Besides, the game keeper undoubtedly is the best choice to be her lover. She talks with Hilda about the love affair with the gamekeeper. Mellor is a natural man who has a healthy body which is different from the crippled Clifford and the other modern impotent men. Mellor is a single man and lives his life by himself. He has no families and friends nearby and he lives a life secluding from the outside world. Therefore, there is no disturbance for Connie Reid's affair with him. She is not worried about her ladyship, but she wants her complete freedom from the outside world. Constance feels warm and free in the wood and in the cottage with the natural man. Connie finds life's passion and happiness and she is reborn. Nature is her refuge and she gets sanctuary from the outside world. Connie Reid is the master of the game keeper and she can control him in some way. Connie Reid is a strong-willed woman and she tries her best to get close to Mellors and she tries to know every detail about him.

Connie Reid tells Mellors about her holiday to Venice. She has plans to have a child from her affair with a man in Venice. Those can be a reason for her to leave Clifford. But Mellors feels that Connie has an affair with him to get a child. Connie is divided between the two feelings of a desire to make it up with him and resentment against him. She is in bad condition so she cannot think quietly. She is in bad condition so she cannot think quietly that she is pregnant with Mellors. Then Connie decides to leave Clifford and grab a new life with Mellors. They plan to live together even though they are still bound by marriage. They try to divorce with each couple and operate to get married. Connie finds life's passion and happiness and she is reborn. Connie changes to be an ordinary woman. She leaves her social class as a ladyship without disappointment. She chases the meaning of marriage and purity of love but she did not get in her life. She wants the nature of marriage which fulfills the sexual need and gets a child. Those are the goals of marriage. In social class status happiness in marriage is not important most of the time.

Conclusion :

In Lady Chatterley's Lover, we can trace Connie's personality development by applying Freud's structural theory, the tripartite of the human psyche and that is id, ego, and superego. **Lawrence's novel characters are a psychoanalytic way of approach to understand the protagonist's unsatisfied marital life, illicit affair with Mellor and the conflict between her id, ego, and superego.** How her id breaks into consciousness and leads to her affair with a lower class servant, Mellor. She found love in Mellor and she wants to be with him but she is bound by social norms in marriage. Connie cannot just leave Mellor as she loves and bore his child, also she cannot elope with him. Connie Reid's egostarts to find a way to protect her superego. The only way for their union is the divorce from their respective husband and wife. The body becomes an important trope to Lawrence which is associated with desires. Lady Chatterley is haunted by phallic desire and in order to fulfill her sexual need she choose a different path through illicit relationships with different males, Clifford Chatterley, the paralyzed husband, has the desire to bear an heir of Wragby and he works as a catalyst to do immoral work through his wife. Marriage means the progress of social conformity and it leads to continuity of lineage but in Connie Reid's it becomes a wound of the soul. Lawrence's sole attempt in Lady Chatterley's Lover is to maintain balance between mind and body. Connie doesn't kneel the aristocratic patriarchy but she tries to revolt against patriarchal norms and subordination. But Oliver Mellors opposes the industrial machine through sustaining the spirit of life represented by the primordial wood and it embodies the extra-rational forces of Dionysian vitality and by himself resisting Clifford's will to power. In this regard she will see Mellors conquest of Constance in Lady Chatterley's Lover. While just as the Roman conquered Greece by force, Greek culture conquered Rome the other way round. Admittedly, Clifford controls Constance through his identity as the lord of the house; Mellors controls her by his potent sexual power, while Constance conquered them by her strategies of pretended submissive womaness. In this novel, From Michaelis, Mellors and Clifford, Constance has contrived these men under her submissive veil. At last Clifford lost his original intentions to control his wife as a soul partner. Instead he is fooled by Constance's continuous love affairs with other men. The gamekeeper Mellor wants to get rid of women and to live alone and gets stuck by Connie's contriving. In this way Connie Reid eventually gets what she wants by her strategies of submission; her child and a man who loves her. Connie Reid is born in an age of limits to women's rights and a society under moral and religious suppression, Constance undoubtedly a courageous woman worth our admiration.

WORKS CITED :

1. Brown, E. F. (2000). D.H. Lawrence: A Literary Biography. Random House.
2. Freud, S. (1915). The Unconscious. The Hogarth Press and the Institute of
3. Psycho-Analysis.
4. Freud, Sigmund. "Civilization and Its Discontents". Trans. David McLintock. 1930.

5. London: Penguin Classics, 2002. Print.
6. Lawrence D. H “Lady Chatterley’s Lover”. 1928. London: Penguin Classics, 2009. Print.
7. Lawrence, D.H. “With the guns”. The Manchester Guardian 18 August 1914. Guardian
8. Century. Web. 3 Mar 2014.
9. Leavis, F. R. (1930). D.H. Lawrence: Novelist. *Scrutiny*, 2(1), 105-124.
10. Junjie HU (2007). Analysis of Paul’s Oedipus complex in *Sons and Lovers*.
11. Xiaogan University.
12. Freud S (1913). *Interpretation of Dream*, 3rd edition. Translation in English:
13. Brill A. Macmillan. New York.