



A CONCEPT NOTE ON SIGMUND FREUD'S PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY, OEDIPUS COMPLEX: WITH REFERENCE TO D.H LAWRENCE'S SONS AND LOVERS

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ABSTRACT

One of the most frequently debated and disputed topics in contemporary psychology and literature is Sigmund Freud's Oedipus complex. Through his idea of the Oedipus complex, Freud created considerable controversy in the fields of contemporary psychology and literary trends. On the other hand, according to some other reviewers, his concept of the Oedipus complex merits a lot of praise. D.H. Lawrence, a well-known English novelist, is one of the contemporary authors who have been actively advocating Freud's ideas through his works while being heavily inspired by his theories. One of the most cutting-edge and contentious novels of the 20th century is his "Sons and Lovers." Paul, the main character in this story, has incredibly emotional interactions with his mother that serve as an example of Dr. Freud's, The Oedipus complex, however, the objective of this article is to critically evaluate the information about the Oedipus complex delusion as it is depicted in "Sons and Lovers." Comparisons between the main characters of Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers" and King Oedipus from Sophocles are used to evaluate liberally and objectively. With the aid of contemporary biological studies and the findings of pertinent laboratory tests, carried out by renowned psychologists and psychiatrists, this endeavour also aims to evaluate the universality of Freud's claim, notably sexual theory.

Keywords: Oedipus complex, delusion, Sons and Lovers, contentious, sexual theory

Introduction

Psychoanalysis according to Sigmund Freud One of the most well-known and contentious hypotheses of the twentieth century is the Oedipus complex. Freud used the term "Oedipus complex" to describe a phase in young boys' development. He believed that about the age of five, young

boys desire to have all of their mother's love. As a result, jealousy causes them to resent and even unconsciously wish for their fathers' deaths.

Nonetheless, the idea has been incredibly ruling the advanced method of thought now and again. Exceptionally, in the event of writing the after-effect of this

hypothesis is very striking, since, Freud himself has taken the creative foundation of his hypothesis from the work of art of Greek writing, Sophocles' King Oedipus. A considerable lot of modern writers are likewise extraordinarily impacted by the hypothesis. They have been attempting their most extreme to demonstrate the all-inclusiveness of Freud's hypothesis. Among those essayists D.H. Lawrence is momentous. Through his magnum opus "Sons and Lovers" Lawrence has made an honest effort to universalize this Freudian idea. He attempts to demonstrate the way that his legend Paul can never emerge from the maze of Oedipus complicated as the legendary Oedipus proved unable to. Thus, he will in general make a widespread connection between the two universes present-day and old to demonstrate the timeless allure of the Oedipus complex.

Sigmund Freud's Oedipus Complex

Sigmund Freud introduced the term "Oedipus complex" in his Interpretation of Dreams (1899). According to him, this concept is the craving for sexual relations with opposite-sex parents, which evokes a sense of competition with same-sex parents and is an important stage in the normal developmental process (Freud, 1913). In short, Freud used the term to refer to stages of boy development. He believed that early developmental infants, around the age of

five, want all of their mother's affection. Her jealousy therefore drives her mad and even unwittingly wishes her father dead. The term Oedipus complex is named after a figure in Greek mythology. Oedipus, the son of King Laius and Queen Jocasta of Thebes, eventually killed his father and unknowingly married his mother. Writers and contemporaries believed it was fate (Safra, 1768). However, according to Sigmund Freud, accidents and incidents in Oedipus' life happened because of sexual complications between Oedipus and his mother invented the term this is what he attributed to his children, ages 3 to 5. He believes that all human behaviour is motivated by sex or instinct, which he believes is the neurological expression of physical needs. He first called these the life instincts that perpetuate an individual's life, motivating them to seek food and water and then to have sex. He called the attached energy the 'impulse' that drives our mind, the libido, from the Latin word 'I want' (Boeree, 2006). Freud's clinical experience led him to think that sex was far more important to the dynamics of the psyche than other needs.

After all, we are social beings, and sex is our greatest social need. From the above analysis, it is clear that Freud believed that human beings are born with feelings and sensations such as libido and propensity.



This, in his view, means that humans are inherently sexy. A child must have a sexual desire while still in the womb, and this innate sexual tendency lays the foundation for all other tendencies. It has been disproved by physical experiments or tests that each propensity or emotion arises from a separate nerve, that the causative factors of sex cannot produce other emotions, and that other nerves are also involved in libido suggesting no production of sex. Also, since the sexual nerve is immature at birth, a certain age is required to produce sexual feelings, and it does not function until youth blooms.

Concept of Oedipus complex in “Sons and Lovers”

D.H. Lawrence's masterpiece *Sons and Lovers* is the most authentic and remarkable illustration of Freud's Oedipus complex in modern literature. Freudian psychologist Hu Junjie wrote that Lawrence was one of the most original and controversial British writers of the twentieth century. A major theme of his writing was the relationship between men and women. And because of the pornographic nature of his work, *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was rejected by contemporary British society (Junjie, 2007).

However, her Oedipus complex is a major theme of Lawrence's son and lover. The complexes here largely revolve around the business and relationships of Lawrence's

protagonist, Paul, and his mother. I'm here. After the birth of this unhealthy boy, Mrs. Morrell mysteriously insists. "She will make up with all her face and all her soul for bringing it into the world unloved" (Lawrence, 2007).

On the other hand, as Paul grows up, he also fulfills his mother's wish. He clings to her mother and follows her like her shadow. Like a perfectly romantic lover; he observes her mother's every physical movement, with great pleasure and sensual pleasure. I enjoy how she dresses. Lawrence recalls, "Paul loved to sleep with his mother." It was to have a vacation home with my mother" (Lawrence, 1985). Hu Junjie, if we accept Freud's assertion in *Sons and Lovers*, suggests that Freudian theory is also not universal. Because Lawrence herself describes how Mrs. Morrell changed her relationship with her son for unusual reasons (Junjie, 2007). Besides explaining the complex and extraordinary relationship, Lawrence also discovers many extraordinary factors behind it.

The most common of these factors was Mrs. Morrell's transfer of attraction and libido from her husband to her son, which caused abnormalities in character, marital status, education, intelligence, etc., between her and her husband's relationship and mismatch. Her husband is a heavy drinker, and her sophisticated demeanor contradicts his vulgarity. Indeed, Mrs. Morrell's married

life is full of conflict and frustration, as Lawrence herself puts it: In addition to mental torture, Mr. Morrell often beats her severely and throws her out of the house. "The mother is dissatisfied and angry with the miner because not only is he not carrying out her civic ideas, but he is hurting her physically and mentally." All these painful and painful facts eventually lead her to either replace her son or move out with passion. She turns to him to find her satisfaction in an "unloved" world.

Thus, Hu Junjie concludes, "Her personal abnormal feelings are a direct factor in Paul's Oedipus complex." This means that her mother's abnormal motherhood is the basis of Paul's Oedipus complex. If so, how can the theory be universal? Not all mothers in the world are unhappy, hurt, and distressed by their husbands, so not all fathers in the world are as drunk, characterless, and inconsiderate as Mr. Morrell. This makes it clear, one critic said, that Morrell's case is exceptional, an isolated case that is not universal. They occur in dysfunctional families, where parents are dissatisfied with each other and put their children against each other. If there are no conflicts or odd relationships between a wife and husband, and the relationship is typical, there may be no possibility of such complex or unusual acts or relationships.

Hu Junjie further explains that a healthy mental state should be based on a healthy lifestyle and social system. The problems depicted in "Son and Lover" include not only psychological problems but also social factors. In addition to psychological factors, ailing lifestyles, and mechanical social systems are also responsible for unhealthy and ailing relationships between mothers and sons. Such relationships are not healthy and cannot happen in a healthy regular or natural life.

Contrast between Oedipus and Paul

To test the universality of Freud's Oedipus complex, we can compare Oedipus and Paul. Oedipus admitted to having unknowingly married her mother Jocasta. He was so ashamed and afraid to marry his mother that when he heard the oracle of Delphi, he left the country of Corinth to escape such crimes and eventually married his mother. and was informed that he knew him. Having lost his relationship with his mother, he closes his eyes out of his remorse, anguish, and guilt. On the contrary, rather than feeling embarrassed or guilty like Oedipus, Paul has a rather conscious relationship with his mother and feels very comfortable and content about it. If it's a universal phenomenon, why do two people feel differently about the same relationship? Moreover, it is accepted by all critics that



Oedipus was a victim of fate. Sophocles' aim behind the drama was primarily the ruling force of fate that all ancient societies, Shakespeare's people, or people of all ages from ancient to modern times believed. Whereas Oedipus, the Greek or human view of society, is fate-oriented or motivated, Freud here states that he is sex-oriented.

The contrast between Jocasta and Mrs. Morel

The contradiction between Jocasta and Madame Morel is also similar to the contradiction between Oedipus and Paul. If Freud's claim is universal, Jocasta and Madame Morrell should feel the same regardless of their relationship with their sons. But unfortunately, this does not happen. Whereas Jocasta married her son completely unknowingly and committed suicide out of pain and shame after being made aware of this, here Madame Morrell consciously engaged in sexual activity with her child and was very vehemently against it. Satisfied and satisfied.

The contrast between Electra and Annie Morel

Freud's female Oedipus complex, known as the Electra complex, also failed with her son and lover. Her distaste for Elektra's mother stemmed from her desire to avenge her father's murder and her mother's relationship with her killer. This kind of bitter tendency and reaction is common in daughters and children when a parent is

killed. These feelings can come from love rather than passion. But if the Electra complex is a universal phenomenon driven by sexual feelings, why is Lawrence's Annie completely indifferent? In Annie's case, why doesn't he apply it equally? There is no stage where Annie's emotions resemble those of Elektra in the novel. She doesn't feel jealous of her mother or weak towards her father. Freud's so-called child sexuality cannot prevent or cause Annie to love her father or hate her mother. Rather, he must show that all children have a distaste for their vagrant, characterless, and drunken father. This is because it is realistic and logically universal, and all humans naturally admire good and abhor evil. Annie, as a rational creature of God, behaves naturally.

Conclusion

Indeed, Freud's view of sexuality has had a strong influence on many thinkers throughout the history of psychology. Some of his followers seem to have devoted all their creativity to establishing Freudian theories of sex. However, with the modernization of psychology and psychoanalytic processes, Freud's theory of sex has lost its appeal and acceptance. Perhaps for this reason, Joseph Jastrow, a follower of Freud, says that Freud's Oedipus complex is a vulgar and inappropriate concept. It is impossible to find the root or origin of this claim. All we know from constant reading is that it is merely the result

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of Freud's imaginative psychoanalysis, with no evidence for Freud's conjectures (Rahim, 2002). Moreover, when concluding Paul's case, his Oedipus complex and its causes are already clear. Paul didn't go through some troubles and become a normal adult like other kids. This is not determined solely by the mother's abnormal motherhood. There are many reasons for this. Some come from parents. Some come from him and his brother, others from society, a machine civilization that spews out family tragedies and personality distortions and destroys the healthy development of people in spirit. It is therefore easy to see and recognize that Paul's relationship with his mother is abnormal and abnormal, partial, abnormal, and the result of many causes that are personal rather than universal. Having unusual and complex emotional problems is not normal or natural for someone living in a healthy family or environment.

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