

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer tries to answer the problem in the object of analyses. First is by explaining the effect of the condition at the time to Joyce's work *Dubliners*. In this case, the writer will show the words in *Dubliners* which are influenced by condition at the time. Second is by explaining the significance of Dublin city in the Joyce's work *Dubliners*. The purpose is to know the reason of Dublin city as an object in *Dubliners*.

In the previous chapter, the writer has explained the brief image about the history of Ireland. It is aimed to give understanding to the reader about condition at the time. The condition while *Dubliners* was firstly has written until published in 1914 is the main object of this research.

4.1. The Effect of Dublin Society in *Dubliners*

In the first chapter the writer explained that a literary work is not only entertainment, but also we can find so many values of advices and moral teachings to people's lives at the time. James Joyce by his work entitled *Dubliners*, seemingly give an advice or portray a condition in Ireland, mainly Dublin at the time. The place taken in Ireland at the time mainly in Dublin and it is the main object in this research.

In the first story of *Dubliners*, *The Sister*, Joyce opens his work with words;

“There was no hope for him this time: it was the third stroke” (4).

From the opening words of *Dubliners* above, the study to relate the word with condition at the time is an interesting thing to interpret. The word “hope” in the opening words of *Dubliners* such has a message to interpret. The writer tries to interpret “there was no hope” refers to conditions at the time, and take an interpretation that Joyce play with the word “hope” aims to give an advice in order a hope never lost from Irish while at the time is fighting to liberate from England. In chapter three explains, in 1912, the unionist and loyalist forces eventually established called the Ulster Volunteers. Shortly thereafter, the nationalist and republican established armed forces named Irish Volunteers with the goal of offsetting activities of the Ulster Volunteers (Cottrell 23). It is decision of Irish nationalist which majorities are Catholics, hopes to equal loyalist which majorities are Protestants which influences by England.

In *An Encounter*, the second story of *Dubliners*, a story about friendship. The author open his work with a prologue the children while play battle war;

“It was Joe Dillon who introduced the Wild West to us. He had a little library made up of old numbers of *The Union Jack*, *Pluck* and *The Halfpenny Marvel*. Every evening after school we met in his back garden and arranged Indian battles. He and his fat young brother Leo, the idler, held the loft of the stable while we tried to carry it by storm; or we fought a pitched battle on the grass. But, however well we fought, we never won siege or battle and all our bouts ended with Joe Dillon’s war dance of victory. His parents went to eight- o’clock mass every morning in Gardiner Street and

the peaceful odour of Mrs. Dillon was prevalent in the hall of the house. But he played too fiercely for us who were younger and more timid. He looked like some kind of an Indian when he capered round the garden, an old tea-cosy on his head, beating a tin with his fist and yelling: "Ya! yaka, yaka, yaka!" (12).

By the prologue, the author portrays condition at the time. The condition while Ireland fight to liberate from England. Joyce gives an advice that an effort, never be successful without bravery. Bravery is needed in an effort, because with bravery a person never feels scare to do something. The bravery shows by Irish in 1916, two years after *Dubliners* publish. A group of nationalist republican sympathizers seized the post office (General Post Office) in Dublin city, and then fly the green flag that symbolizes the "Republic of Ireland" as proclaimed the independence of Ireland.

This event occurs one of the most important events in the history of Ireland, an event which is also known as the Easter Rising (26). This event actually ignored by the majority of the people of Ireland, but everything changed when the 16 people who are considered involved in the incident was executed two years later by the British. The execution of the action has seen resistance from the people of Ireland that led to the armed forces Irish Republican Army (IRA) which is the result of the reorganization of the armed forces Irish Volunteers (26).

In the third story of *Dubliners*, *Araby*, Joyce start to say about the troubles while occurs in his country;

“On Saturday evenings when my aunt went marketing I had to go to carry some of the parcels. We walked through the flaring streets, jostled by drunken men and bargaining women, amid the curses of labourers, the shrill litanies of shop-boys who stood on guard by the barrels of pigs’ cheeks, the nasal chanting of street-singers, who sang a come all you about O’Donovan Rossa, or a ballad about the troubles in our native land” (20-21).

In chapter three explains, Ireland became a trouble island because there is a problem between Catholics as an Irish and Protestant as an ethnicity of English in Ireland. Most Protestants determined to expose it is nationalist character, a substantial minority instinctively set siege to Catholics, corralling them physically and politically (112). In a part “a ballad about the troubles in our native land” is an interesting. The author, without bashful say, actually in his country there is a problem.

The problem while refers to the rivalry between Catholics and Protestants. The problem called *The Troubles* starts in 1541 when King Henry renounced the Catholic Church and the authority of the Pope and declared himself the leader of the Church of England. Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries in Ireland and remitted their revenues to the state. It followed he declared himself King of Ireland and introduced the Crown of Ireland act 1542 (Curtis 145).

Eveline as fourth story which is offer by the author to the reader also has an interesting part to be interpreted. In the story, there is a part;

“She had consented to go away, to leave her home. Was that wise? She tried to weigh each side of the question. In her home anyway she had shelter and food; she had those whom she had known all her life about her” (25).

Joyce as the author gives an advice to the reader, however, a home is something precious, although sometimes at home there is the problem. A home is a place which those whom had known all. By this part, the author gives a message to Irish for still love their country, even there is a problem in their country. The problem from civil war caused Norman invasion in 1169, which resulted in the kings of England becoming the titular rulers of Ireland (Cotrell 14). Ireland became a trouble’s island because there is a problem between Catholics as an Irish and Protestant as an ethnicity of English in Ireland. Most Protestants determined to expose its nationalist character, a substantial minority instinctively set siege to Catholics, corralling them physically and politically (112). The Troubles estimated to end with Anglo Irish Treaty in 1920, but in the fact, this conflict still exists until ninety’s decade. It caused there is migration with regions sectarian backgrounds occurs in Ireland (79).

The fifth story of *Dubliners*, *After the Race*, also has an interesting part. In *After the Race*, the author writes;

“His father, who had begun life as an advanced Nationalist, had modified his views early. He had made his money as a butcher in Kingstown and by opening shops in Dublin and in the suburbs he had made his money many times over” (30).

The words “had begun life as an advanced Nationalist” become a mediator of Joyce to bridge the reader about Nationalist party, a party in Ireland, which the members are the people who want the independence of Ireland from England. Chapter three explains, Sinn Fein party who’s the majority members are Catholics utilizing the majority of Irish public opinion at that time who deny the existence of English on the island of Ireland. Sinn Fein party won dominant voice from the republican nationalist in many parts of Ireland in the elections in 1918 (Curtis 349).

Nationalist party has important role in parliament of Ireland, it is evidences, since the beginning of the 20th century, while there was turmoil in the body of the Irish Parliamentary Party who plays an important role in the activity of the internal politics of Ireland and loyalist-unionist leanings, thus giving flexibility for the nationalist and republican to immediately seek the restoration of the Irish parliament. These events bring fear to the unionist and loyalist who was a Protestant majority. They worry that if the restoration of parliament was actually materialized, their fate as a minority on the island would be threatened. In 1912, the unionist and loyalist forces eventually established called the Ulster Volunteers. Shortly thereafter, the nationalist and republican established armed forces named Irish Volunteers with the goal of offsetting activities of the Ulster Volunteers (Cottrell 23).

In *Two Gallants*, sixth story from *Dubliners*, Joyce writes;

“He would be thirty-one in November. Would he never get a good job? Would he never have a home of his own? He thought how pleasant it would be to have a warm fire to sit by and a good dinner to sit down to” (42).

From the part of *Two Gallants* above, it can be concluded that the words represent a hope, a hope for own personal home. There is a hope that Joyce wants to convey to the reader. A hope in order one day there is nothing trouble in his country, and finally his country can be happy. This expectation actually happens in In 1920, through the Anglo Irish Treaty, which agreed with the Parliament of Ireland, United Kingdom eventually gave independence to the majority of the region as an independent state of Ireland dominion status to full independence as Republic after World War II, but still enter the territory of Northern Ireland as part of his kingdom. England argued that policies already agreed upon in the treaty which basically stated that the elections that do, the majority of the people in some parts of Northern Ireland elected to join the British (Cottrell 41).

The decision of Northern Ireland caused in Ireland itself the Protestant population, though dominant only in the north, was widely and strongly spread over the rest of the country and only slowly lost its position as a ruling minority (Curtis 339). The city of Belfast had now become a first rate factor in all considerations of Irish politics, and it was considered a rebel center. Ireland had remained under the old Dublin parliament and there had been no Union, probably the Ulster problem would not have arisen, but the Protestants who in 1800 had been against the Union were now for it, while the Catholic majorities were against

(340). Ireland may have appeared a relatively stable and prosperous province of the United Kingdom, however, beneath the surface, it was a troubled island riddled with sectarian and political divisions.

In *A Little Cloud*, the eighth story from *Dubliners*, they are part that interesting to interpret;

“He began to invent sentences and phrases from the notice which his book would get. “Mr. Chandler has the gift of easy and graceful verse.” ... “wistful sadness pervades these poems.” ... “The Celtic note” (54).

By this part, Joyce portrays sadness in Celtic. In the third chapter, it has explained that Irish is a descendant form Celtic, and sadness in here is caused by the troubles in this country. Chapter three explains, in 350 BC, came Celts from the center of Europe, a tall race, red blond of hair, speaking a language close to Latin. The Gaelic Celts comes direct by sea from south France and perhaps northern Spain, conquered Ireland. A great Celtic empire had once covered central Europe, but now Ireland today is the only Celtic nation State left in the world (Curtis 1).

In Romans, they were known as the Scots, to themselves they were the Gaels, and they called their country Ériu, a name familiar to us is Erin, and to the Latin world as Hibernia (2). Politically they also took over many things. Monarchy became a feature of their government, though on the continent the Celts were republican. Ireland was already divided into five kingdoms, and this division has lasted until today, though Meath no longer is a province. Ulster, Connacht,

Munster, north and south Leinster, and the province-kingdoms were divided again into petty states called Tuatha (2).

In *A Painful Case*, the eleventh story from *Dubliners*, there are words;

“We cannot give ourselves, it said: we are our own” (83).

By this part, the author gives an appreciation to the Irish volunteer who fights for Irish independence. Like in chapter three explanations, in 1912, the unionist and loyalist forces eventually established called the Ulster Volunteers. Shortly thereafter, the nationalist and republican established armed forces named Irish Volunteers with the goal of offsetting activities of the Ulster Volunteers (23).

It is followed in 1916 occurred one of the most important events in the history of Ireland. A group of nationalist republican sympathizers seized the post office (General Post Office) in Dublin city, and then fly the green flag that symbolizes the "Republic of Ireland" as proclaimed the independence of Ireland. An event which is also known as the Easter Rising is at first ignored by the majority of the people of Ireland, but everything changed when the 16 people who are considered involved in the incident was executed two years later by the British. The execution of the action has seen resistance from the people of Ireland that led to the armed forces Irish Republican Army (IRA) which is the result of the reorganization of the armed forces Irish Volunteers (26).

In *Grace*, the fourteenth story from *Dubliners*, Joyce writes;

“I remember well his very words. Kernan, he said, we worship at different altars, he said, but our belief is the same. Struck me as very well put” (127).

By this part, the author wishes there is reconciliation between Protestants and Catholics. Such as explained in the third chapter, conflict between Protestants and Catholics is a trouble which has occurs since England coming in Ireland as a Colonizer. It is start from King Henry VIII when he declared himself King of Ireland and introduced the Crown of Ireland act 1542 Curtis (145).

England as a colonizer influence many thing to Ireland, include the religion. Finally, protestant as a religion from England also increase in Ireland, and begins have rivalry with Catholics as a religion of Irish. Joyce wishes, even they are at different altars, they still can appreciate the others because they believe in the same God. Joyce wants a peacemaker in order to conciliate a trouble which exists in his country. The conciliate a trouble in Ireland actually happen in 1920 estimated to end with Anglo Irish Treaty, but in the fact, this conflict still exists until ninety's decade.

4.2. The Significance of Dublin city in *Dubliners*

Based on Fagnolly and Gillespie's *Critical Companion to James Joyce*, in Joyce' letters to Grant Richard, first publisher *Dubliners*, Joyce attempt to justify his work, clearly stated his overall purpose and design in writing the stories;

“My attention was to write a chapter of the moral history of my country and I chose Dublin for the scene because that city seemed to me the centre of paralysis. I have tried to present it to the indifferent public under four of its aspects: childhood, adolescence, maturity and public life. The stories are arranged in this order. I have written it for the most part in a style of scrupulous meanness and with the conviction that he is a very bold man who dares to alter in the presentment, still more to deform, whatever he has seen and heard” (Fagnolly and Gillespie 46).

Refers to Joyce's letter above, Joyce actually chooses Dublin as the object of his work because he argues that Dublin is the centre of paralysis. It causes from the trouble which occur at the time. However, Dublin as element that he saw as essential to convey the gritty essence of his narrative vision proved to be obstacles to publication, as publishers feared that the realistic evocation of the city would give offense to the merchants whose businesses were named and the readers whose coarse everyday language was captured on the page. At the same time, as Joyce well knew, it is this attention to detail, the ordering of the stories according to the stages of human maturation, the pervasive theme of paralysis, manifest in multiple variations like entrapment, disillusionment, death, and the stories common setting that give the collection coherence and provide a comprehensive and lifelike portrait of Dublin and its citizens. It would be a mistake, however, to read the collection as a vindictive assault upon the city in which Joyce grew to manhood. His significant use of the word moral also throws light on what he meant by a style of scrupulous meanness, does not primarily signify ethical judgment or valuation; rather, derived from the Latin *moralis*, the word means the custom or behavior of people, and Joyce is portraying the customs, behaviour, and thoughts of the citizens of Dublin. In effect, he feels that by conveying a realistic impression of his city, readers of *Dubliners* will come to their own conclusions regarding its citizens.

Later, quotes from Fargnolly and Gillespie's *Critical Companion to James Joyce*;

“That is not to say that the narratives shy away from harsh representations. Rather, Joyce endeavors to capture as accurately as possible the atmosphere that he felt made life in the city so difficult for its inhabitants. The oppressive effects of religious, political, cultural, and economic forces on the lives of lower-middle-class Dubliners provided Joyce the raw material for a piercingly objective, psychologically realistic picture of Dubliners as an afflicted people” (46).

Joyce looks indeed uses the psychological, spiritual, and emotional ambiances of the collection evolve slowly, along carefully delineated lines paralleling human growth and development. Joyce related his work to Ireland and Irish life from the nationalist perspective. According to Fargnolly and Gillespie's, from their inception, Joyce intended the stories to be part of a thematically unified and chronologically ordered series. It was a searing analysis of Irish middle and lower middle class life, with Dublin not simply as its geographical setting but as the emotional and psychological locus as well (45). The reason that motivated Joyce to order the stories in progressive stages corresponding to the stages of human life in their country is employed the term childhood, adolescence, and maturity in ways that parallel the Roman division of life rather than the division commonly identified with these concepts.

Dublin's social mores reflect not only universal human concerns, but the very precise ways in which they are played out in Joyce's city. Perhaps most significantly, throughout the collection a series of rich literary, theological, philosophical, and cultural allusions bring a variety of perspectives and possible

meanings to the text, and they test a reader's ability to comprehend and unify the diverse associations. These stories were created during a time of economic trial, emotional upheaval, and cultural disorientation.