

Araby Subjective Feeling and Objective World of the Boy

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ABSTRACT

In the short story “Araby” by James Joyce, an adolescent boy’s disillusionment with the gloomy reality of Dublin in the early 20th century is used to illustrate the ongoing process of self-realization in this article. The lonely, sensitive boy has no means of expressing his emotions because he was raised in drab, deadening surroundings with his uncle and aunt in conservative Catholic cultures. Conflicted between unforgiving reality and creative mind, the kid look through light and a relish of sentiment. In his romantic vision, a girl, Mangan’s sister, is the only light in the darkness. The kid, notwithstanding, wishes to prevail upon her by bringing her a gift from Araby, an oriental marketplace, which is likewise an encapsulation of ideal excellence, love and sentiment to him. In any case, as he grows up, he finds that the market is plagued by troubles of the grown-up existence where he tracks down no real way to dream. He encounters a new unpleasant circumstance there that he had never considered before. Additionally, he experiences a life-altering epiphany that leads to realization and maturation. Indeed, Joyce vividly depicts how a young boy gains insightful insights into life and reality in this scene. This paper would attempt to show that the boy conflicted between unforgiving reality and creative mind. Clash between his romantic fantasy world and world reality⁴.

Key Words : Adolescent, Disillusionment, Epiphany, Catholic, Encapsulation

INTRODUCTION

Through “Araby” James Joyce shows that the boy desires ideal beauty, romance, and love because he is fed up with the empty ceremonies, erosion of values. He is a sensitive adolescent boy living in Dublin, a bleak city with gloomy prospects, gloomy people, and gloomy houses. We observe the people’s heartless daily lives here. In Dublin, sensuality and desire are also considered immoral. All through the story, the grown-up world, as the boy irately encounters, perpetually deters individual reasonableness and opportunity while compelling the youthful ones to acknowledge a regulated set of rules. Thus, the boy’s considerations and sentiments generally waver among the real world and heartfelt dream. The feeling of the love and reaction of the world he realizes that no one care of the feelings everyone is engaged with their own work. When he visited market that visit made him realize that the source of visit and buying gift made

him realize the contradiction between his fantasy world and world reaction. And in his mind, Mangan’s sister, who is not named like the protagonist, represents everything he wants. To bring the young lady a gift, the kid, in any case, confidently goes to Araby however horrendously finds that Araby isn’t the spot he has long longed for. His quest for optimism and love is impeded. He gets baffled and encounters a significant revelation while revelation indicates a second or circumstance of unexpected realization or insight a character has. In that society that has lost the ability to dream, he recognizes himself. In point of fact, Joyce reveals as the story progresses how external factors cause the boy to become increasingly irritated and distraught, resulting in his final epiphany. Thus, the boy’s mission, one might say, evidently finishes in disappointment yet brings about an internal attention to unmistakable genuine reality. It might likewise be added that Ireland itself is like the adolescent penny battling against its harsh powers to track down its direction⁶.

Literature Review:

Araby, a short story by James Joyce, centers on a boy. The boy, who is thus his own self, is the subject of the author's first person narrative. Here, Joyce actually recounts his own childhood in Dublin, where he spent time with his uncle and aunt¹.

Obviously, Araby is no customary story of outer activity and sensations. It is, as a matter of fact, about a little fellow's interest for a youngster not much known to him, and his waiting yearning for Araby, an oriental fete held in Dublin, in 1894. He also expresses his frustration in the story after visiting Araby, which is widely regarded as a place of ideal beauty and charm. Truly, the story has representative hints in a practical setting. The focal character here isn't just an individual yet rather the image of the disappointed human quest for the ideal of magnificence and sentiment. It is necessary to examine the boy's character from that particular point of view².

Obviously, Joyce gives some dashes of his own childhood nature in the kid's personality. He makes his protagonist an intriguing psychological figure. The boy is shown from a psychological perspective thanks to the story's symbolic element. The boy's romantic sensibility is the aspect of his character that stands out the most. He is not your typical celebrity. He exudes an excessive amount of the romantic sensibility that is present throughout. The boy's attraction to Mangan's sister is somewhat inexplicable given his romantic sensibility. She fascinates his romantic mind. He is anxious to have a little sight of or contact with her. Naturally, he communicates the least with her, and there is no room for them to develop a relationship. However, even in Dublin's busiest shopping district, her image seems to haunt the boy's dreams³.

The boy seems to develop a kind of passion for love as a result of his romantic sensibility. Obviously, he is excessively youthful to comprehend what love is or to know the meaning of sex. Nevertheless, he is inexorably drawn to her in some way, and while this is not the standard definition of love, it is love nonetheless. The kid's own words to himself uncover the baffling feeling of affection that has his brain. He whispers to himself, "O love!, O love!" numerous times².

The boy's strong imagination is another prominent psychological feature. Naturally, this is what comes out of his romantic temper. He is captivated by Araby's vision.

He resolved to immediately visit the market and bring a present for Araby as his desire to visit Araby

grew into an obsession. He arrived in Araby at an unsuitable time to purchase anything truly valuable. He felt a bitterness that was worse than defeat. He is looking for someone like him because he is lonely. However, because he lacks self-assurance, he is unable to win her over, as any other person without inhibitions would have been able to do.

The boy in the story only has a close relationship with Manager's sister, and he is so aloof and inept. He excelled academically and was a very social young man in his own right. His oddities were never discovered by his aunts and uncles. When he went shopping with his aunt, he was certainly of great assistance. After his missed endeavor with Araby he lost interest in his examinations. Concerned about him, his teacher looked at him. However, he was unaware of the true cause of his lack of interest in his studies³.

He is a responsible, hardworking young man who can adapt his attitude to the changing circumstances. He has had a disappointing experience as a result of his unrequited love, but it is certain that it would have made him wiser and more practical in the future.

As my point of view : The boy was not guided by anybody regarding this as he was an orphan living with his uncle and aunt. He is a responsible, hardworking young man who can adapt his attitude to the changing circumstances. He has had a disappointing experience as a result of his unrequited love, but it is certain that it would have made him wiser and more practical in future

Conclusion:

The story of the boy's vain journey weights on his desolate sentimentalism and his office to get the perspectives he currently has. When he arrives at the market, the pursuit comes to an end when he slowly and painfully realizes that Araby is not at all what he expected or imagined. It is vainglorious and cloudy and prevails on the benefit rationale and the undying appeal its name works up in individuals. The youngster comes to the realization that he had placed all of his love and optimism in a world that only existed in his innocent imagination⁵.

He realizes that he has been deceiving himself and feels irritated and betrayed. He believes that his own vanity drives and despises him. The man, reviewing this astonishing experience from his young years, recalls the time he comprehended that living this fantasy was presently not a chance. Toward the finish of the brief tale, Joyce permits the perusers to find "the driven and

derided by vanity.”

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