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

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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 strongly emphasizes 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 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 intense self-consciousness and always hides her true colors under her submissive veil. Her husband and family abuse Constance. So, she struggles to complete life independently and eventually wins her success against society with her respective lady of the Tevershall village. She interchangeably had an affair with Oliver Mellor, Mellor's, and she feels intolerable in her life. She always acts under the veil of submission. She finds out that Michaelis cannot fulfill her sexual desire; he is similar to Clifford, and she wants to quit their relationship. Constance is the wife of an impotent husband; she cannot feel the warmth of her sex life, which is meaningless. Connie's repressed sexual desires led her to infidelity and an unhappy married life because her husband's disability suppressed her desires. Connie Reid's sexual affair with the lower-class servant and moral dilemma lead out of her superego.

Keywords: Affair, demure, relationship, sexuality, veil,

Introduction

The novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was published in 1928 in Italy. However, 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 traditional norms and values. Lawrence's 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 widespread 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 a sexual relationship with a second person to secure her lineage and property. Lawrence portrayed that sex is the essential unifier of men and women, and the warmth of the heart 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. The emotional feeling of love is an addition to the physical satisfaction that comes from sexual intercourse. Marriage means sexual relations are legal, and the lack of sexual relationships in marriage causes divorce. Lawrence's experience influences the story; 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 of women that is easily seen throughout the novel. Lawrence is accused of his consciousness class of politics in *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. In the final version of the novel, he argues that the Holderness class is abolished altogether. He says it is unnecessary for the relationship between Connie Reid and Mellor. There is no obstacle to fulfilling the reconciliation of fundamental contradictions. Lawrence's representations of politics and 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 the 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 uses 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 goes 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.

Critics have discussed the novel *The Lady Chatterley's Lover* 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 say Lawrence implies his concern about women and nature's relationship in *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. Gong Huihui examines an Analysis of Spiritual Wasteland in *The Lady Chatterley's Lover*, which is based purely on Sex Orientation. The characters are from the spiritual wasteland, with or without sex. However, in *The Lady Chatterley's Lover*, selecting the natural man Mellor as her companion, Connie Reid realizes her natural return of body and soul through sex orientation. Xia Daiying views D. H. Lawrence's concepts in *The Lady Chatterley's Lover*. She applies feminist theory to the discussion by portraying 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: cultural bodies and natural bodies. Physical activity, sex, and eroticism represent the natural body, and economic welfare, consumer culture, and health are part of the cultural body. Women's bodies do not 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

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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 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 at 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 cannot fulfill his wife's emotional and physical needs, but he wishes to have a child to inherit his manor and mining business.

2. Connie's Relationship with Mellor's

Connie feels depressed and hopeless; therefore, she goes to the woods for shelter and meets a Mellor there. 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. However, she still possesses her youthful vitality, which drives her to have physical contact with Mellor, 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 in body and 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 to Mellors. First intercourse, Connie feels like a dream. She feels softness and touch. She enjoys it. It is the moment of pure peace. She did not know how Mellor's characteristics. She is afraid Mellor will do it to any woman. Connie tries to avoid Mellors, and she realizes that her love brings out passion and intimacy. The affair makes Connie feel like she was born again as the purity of women. She realizes her loveliness to Mellors. So she can feel a tender love for him even though he is like an unknown man. Love makes Connie a significant difference. She changes in life, sexual, physical, and love. Connie feels warmth and tenderness.

Results and Discussion

Psychoanalytic criticism in literature to understand human relationships at conscious, sub-conscious, and unconscious levels. He also suggested that dreams have significance and tell a lot about human personality, and dreams result from 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 to an "iceberg." The conscious part of the brain is like the tip of an iceberg that can be seen, and a person is aware of his conscious mind, such as feelings, fantasies, thoughts, emotions, dreams, and memories.

In contrast, the Unconscious is hidden and unknown; a person is unaware of his personality in this part. Pre-consciousness is an immediate awareness, and the Unconscious can trigger an anxiety attack. A person cannot 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 never makes her husband feel at the slightest sign of flirting on her part. Clifford is from an

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aristocratic background and is awarded the position of Sir after the war. Clifford is a war-afflicted man; the downward part of his body does not work. He is feeble but has a 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 daily. 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 for a nurse, Mrs. Bolton, to be 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 the post of Sir, and his family is known as the Chatterley family in the prestigious status. Lady Chatterley is compelled to bear a child to secure the lineage of the Chatterley family through a relationship with another male. Clifford makes an abstract relationship with Connie. He enjoys the illusions of life because he cannot enjoy real life. He is the blind share of economics and industrial power. He wants a baby despite his impotence. He does not have any mercy towards others. Connie has a 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. The sexual affair with Michaelis and their love affair with Mellor are all 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 despite his weakness.

Michaelis is playing on a woman's body. He knows the meaning of nature, but he does not know the meaning of nurture. Michaelis knows a woman's passion but does not know her soul; he 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 male distinctions different from the typical modern men. Besides, the gamekeeper 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 disabled Clifford and the other modern impotent men. Mellor is a single man and lives his life by himself. He has no family and friends nearby and lives a life secluded from the outside world. Therefore, there is no disturbance to Connie Reid's affair with him. She is not worried about her ladyship but wants her complete freedom from the outside world. Constance feels warm and accessible with the natural man in the woods and the cottage. 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 gamekeeper, and she can control him somehow. Connie Reid is a strong-willed woman who tries her best to get close to Mellors and knows 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. However, Mellors feels that Connie has an affair with him to get a child. Connie is divided between the

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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 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 does 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 terms of social class status, happiness in marriage is not essential 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, which is the id, ego, and superego. **Lawrence's novel characters are a psychoanalytic approach to understanding 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 finds love in Mellor and wants to be with him, but social norms in a marriage bind her. Connie cannot leave Mellor as she loves and bores his child; she cannot elope with him. Connie Reid's ego starts 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 essential trope to Lawrence, associated with desires. Lady Chatterley is haunted by phallic desire, and in order to fulfill her sexual need, she chooses a different path through illicit relationships with different males. Clifford Chatterley, the paralyzed husband, desires 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, leading 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 maintaining a balance between mind and body.

Connie does not kneel to the aristocratic patriarchy, but she tries to revolt against patriarchal norms and subordination. However, Oliver Mellors opposes the industrial machine by sustaining the spirit of life represented by the primordial wood. It embodies the extra-rational forces of Dionysian vitality and, by himself, resisting Clifford's will to power. In this regard, she will see Mellor's conquest of Constance in Lady Chatterley's Lover. Just as the Romans conquered Greece by force, Greek culture conquered Rome the other way around. Admittedly, Clifford controls Constance through his identity as the lord of the house; Mellors controls her by his potent sexual power, while Constance conquers them through her strategies of pretended submissive woman. 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 through her submission strategies: her child and a man who loves her. Connie Reid was born in an age of limits to women's rights and society under moral and religious suppression; Constance is undoubtedly a courageous woman worth our admiration.

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