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Faculty of Letters and Languages
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Dissertation:

ACADEMIC MASTER

Domain: Letters and Foreign Languages

Field: English Language and Literature and Civilization

Specialty: Anglo-Saxon literature

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Title

The Jazz Music in The Novel of Ralph Ellison
The Invisible Man

Publicly defended

On: 02/06/2016

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Academic Year: 2015/2016

Dedications

I dedicate my work to my family especially my parents and my wife who has shown a great patient to help me to finish my study. I thank any educator had helped me and among them the headmasters of the primary school .Also, to any person knows the meaning of the humanity,equalit, responsibility; to any ambitious person can invent from the crisis the challenge.

Ferhi Mokdad Laid

I dedicate this work to all my family members; especially my beloved mother and my grandmother for their unconditional love. Also to my aunt Ratiba and my brother Abdnour . I also dedicate my work to my lovely sister Meriem for her support and love. A special dedication to my best friend Hanane and her family for their encouragement and love.

Imen

Acknowledgement

First of all, we would like to express our grateful thanks to Allah the Almighty for all his Blessings and Forgiveness. This dissertation could not have been completed without our teacher and supervisor Miss Fouziya Bahri, to whom we would like to express our Deepest thanks for her guidance, advice, encouragement throughout this study.

We would like also to thank the members of the jury for reading and evaluating our Dissertation including all the teachers of the English department at KMU- Ouargla for Their kindness teaching.

Abstracts

The research is about the use of the Jazz music in *the invisible man* novel by Ralph Ellison. This black novelist who has used the music as a soul to his pen. This music had been the source of his inspiration and deviation in writing novels; to use the music language to communicate between all the Americans; to make the voice of any *invisible man* heard by the other. This is the important of the topic to mention the role of music in expressing and speaking using the (I) voice without being frighten. We have chosen this topic; because we are against racism and segregation...we want to make the human get rid from the spiritual illnesses to move from down to the top level in communication. We have followed the following structure of the outline .it contains three chapters the first about the historical background of Jazz from the birth till now, and the second about the literary background of literature at the Jazz period , which had given the new style of Ralph Ellison who had used the Jazz music in his invisible man novel , and had been among the characteristics of the American literature. The third chapter is about the analysis of *the invisible man* and haw Ralph Ellison had been influenced by the Jazz music, and had invented this new style in literature

Key words: Jazz .Identity. Literature .Racism

Chapters of the Research

The Jazz Music in Ralph's Ellison *the Invisible Man*

Chapter One

The Historical Realities of the African Music in America.

Chapter Two

Literary Background of the Jazz Period..

Chapter Three

The Influence of Jazz Music in the *Invisible Man* Novel.

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General Introduction

General Introduction

1- Background to the Research

The history and culture of the African American people are embodied in their music. Musical genres such as jazz and blues emerge from the songs that African slaves brought with them to America. The music has been a way for the African Americans to secure their identity and protect their African traditions. As a result to the sufferance they created a new kind of music to express their struggle. This period is called the jazz age from 1920 until 1940, in this period a lot of African American writers did collaborate between jazz music and literature; because it is considered emotional and unpredictable. Due to its structure such as polyrhythm, repetition, call-response and improvisation. The emergence of the Harlem Renaissance movement from 1920's to the early 1930's and how it spreaded out to cover musical, theatrical and visual arts. This movement inspired a great number of African black writers from the 1920's until today; such as Ralph Ellison and Richard Wright (1930-1940). Ralph Ellison's novel *The Invisible Man* conveys the Harlem's movement concepts in literature. The novel is classified among the African American Minor literature works because it treats the phenomenon of racism by Ralph's own style of writing. The presence of jazz music in the novel offers the reader an image about the blacks' misery and struggle due to racism. It demonstrates the relationship between the African cultural traditions and the African American writers.

Usually writers produce works of literature to portray real events artistically or to criticize specific events happened in the society in a particular time and place. For many writers is a useful tool to face life problems and to defend their rights, as a good example of minorities.

Jazz music had been one of America's greatest significant contributions. The legendary works or pieces of jazz artists such as Louis Armstrong, Billie Holiday, Duke Ellington , and Miles Davis brought their innovations to the American music and as well as to the world. The issue of racism has controlled on framing the history of the African American music specially the jazz. African American music has been characterized by leading black critics as "bleus matrix" by Baker and "bleus people" by le Roi Jone.

Music critics in 1920s expressed different views on the jazz music, its origins, also its role in preserving the African American culture. According to Emily Peterman “The jazz that is converted into text is always depending on the listener’s interpretation”. Also she said about Ralph’s novel the *Invisible Man*: “[...] The dominance of African American authors in this corpus reflects the social significance of jazz, in which the music is frequently as representing black culture and traditions... because jazz is An American developed.(Petermann,2014,p.104)

Moreover, she adds about the interplay between the one group of jazz performers and she said: “a jazz group achieves its full effect only if the musicians test each other’s skill and through improvisation explore the full range of each member’s untapped potentialities. This explains Ellison’s intention of the democratic citizenship and this will be achieved only by allowing each citizen to perform his individual potential in order to achieve the whole nation’s success”. (ibid, p.105)

2-The Research Purpose

Ellison has emphasized on the issue of racism and the identity of the blacks in America .the music is a tool in his novel; is another form of language which was the only pavement for the African to face racism, so many authors tried to juxtapose literature and music in their pieces of writing. This mixture became an American tradition. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the historical realities of African American music in America between 1920-1940. Moreover to understand the relationship between jazz music and the themes, structures of African American novels through an analysis of Ellison’s novel *The Invisible Man*. Also it aims to illustrate how the musical expressions are manifested in the novel, besides the various functions and purposes that jazz adds to the novel.

3-Hypothesis

If Ralph Ellison has used The Jazz Music in his style he will sexed to conserve the black African American identity; and serve the American nation.

4- Research Problem

The widespread of jazz music between (1920- 1940) had an impact on the African literary forms in America. As a result many writers used jazz and blues rhythms in their writings. To what extent this new form was created to understand the race in America and to preserve the African cultural traditions.

5- Research Questions

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

- What is the influence of the historical events on emergence of jazz ?
- To what extent Ralph Ellison used jazz in his novel?

6- Objectives of the Research

Music had been a key element or a tool used by the African Americans through history. The spread of jazz music during the period of (1920s - 1940s) make a person want to learn about this kind of music and its origins. For this reason our research aims are:

- To show the influence of the historical realities on the emergence of the jazz music.
- To illustrate the way jazz music reflects the black's culture and traditions in literature.

7-Methodology

This study will focus on the analytical and descriptive method in order to analyze the novel from a historical view. The use of the descriptive method will introduce the history of the African American music. We are following the New Historicism approach through the analysis of *the Invisible Man*, this theory deals with literary texts as a part of historical and social context. This approach is based on the literary criticism of Stephen Greenblatt and influenced by the philosophy of Michael Foucault. The New Historicism criticism believed that the cultural and social events can be explained by history which means the interpretations of a text will require the consideration of different dimensions of cultural, political, social, economic and aesthetic concerns. In other words, the events of the novel will be interpreted to show how they reflect to the real events of that time.

This research contains three chapters the first about the historical background of African American music including the jazz, and the second about the literary background of literature at the Jazz period, which had given the new style of Ralph Ellison who had used the Jazz music in his invisible man novel, and had been among the characteristics of the American literature. The third chapter is about the analysis of *the Invisible Man* and how Ralph Ellison had been influenced by the Jazz music.

8 -The Research Structure

This study splits to a general introduction, three chapters and a general conclusion .The general introduction defines the questions that this research seeks to answer. As well as the objectives and the methodology, structure of the research. Chapter one is the theoretical framework of the research. It discusses the history of the African American music in general; this discussion deals with the slavery and racism as the main reasons of the emergence of the black's music in America, with a New Historicism view. Moreover this section includes existing historical realities and the development stages and forms of African American music including the jazz. Also the jazz characteristics. The second chapter represents the characteristics of the African American literature also the way the historical realities affected on shaping this literature in that time and shedding the light on Ralph's novel as an example. The third chapter will analyze the influence of jazz in Ralph Ellison's novel the *Invisible Man* through analyzing the novel's prologue and characters in order to trace the existence of the jazz and find its function in the text.

Chapter One

The Historical Realities of the African Music in America

Introduction

1.1. slavery and racism

1.2. The Jazz age

1.3. The Harlem renaissance

1.4. The Development of African American

music 1.4.1. Slave and their music

1.4.2. Blues Music

1.4.3. Blackface Minstrelsy (Behind the

Mask) 1.4.4. Ragtime Music

1.4.5. Jazz Development

1.4.6. The Jazz Music Characteristics

Conclusion

*“ You breathe, your heart beats,
quickens with the music’s pulse,
and yours...*

*your foot pats, these are the things we
don’t even think about.*

*The point then is to move it away
from what we already know,
toward, into, what we only sense.*

Music is for the senses “

(O’Meally, 1998, p.415).

Introduction

Usually music is the reflection of a nation's history and culture. The African American slave songs remained even after they were free. Africans experienced many situations after they were brought to America, such as the transformation from work songs to spirituals, the abolition of slavery, the migration of blacks to the city and from south to North, the Harlem Renaissance, had contributed to the variation of styles and expressions that African used in their music. Understanding the black's music history during the Jazz Age is having a look at the other genres that helped the jazz to become an American tradition at that time.

1.1 Slavery and Racism

The slavery is defined as “the brutal practice of forcing someone to work hard without paying them a fair wage, sometimes without paying them at all” (Oxford Dictionary, 2011, p.400) .The slavery was practiced from the early days when America was a British colony and its practice prospered between the 1646s and 1790s.The first group of African slaves was brought from the west coast of Africa by the Dutch traders in 1619 ; they were forced to settle in north America. Moreover, the journey of bringing the African slaves was called the triangle journey.

The journey of bringing slaves was called “the triangle journey” because it began from Europe ports towards Western ports in Africa in order to exchange the Africans with goods (this is the first leg of the triangle journey), then the ships cross the Atlantic towards the North of America to sell the Africans as slaves. The final leg is when the European ships returned to their ports to restart the process again (Brogan, 2001).

The African slaves were called the black gold because they were valuable and skillful in agriculture, farming and mining too. For them slavery was a system of degradation, segregation and sorrow (ibid).

After 1790 the slavery system was about to disappear until 1793.When Eli Whitney's invention of cotton gin, this later increased the slaves' labor thus the African women and children were obliged to work in the heavy fields. However, the slave trade was banned by the congress in 1808; the slavery remained legal until the emergence of abolitionist movement. There were separate efforts to end slavery but they were disorganized. The abolition movement emerged in 1831 in the North of America. Moreover it was led by

white leaders such as William Lloyd Garrison and by free blacks as Fredrick Douglass (ibid).

Furthermore, this movement was an effective in pressing on the American society or a reform against slavery system. After the civil war the slavery was abolished in 1865 (the 13th amendment) .Even though, the abolitionists achieved certain goals (the blacks were considered as American citizens, also the African Americans were allowed to vote 1870), the free blacks in the South didn't get their rights (Brogan, 2001; Curry, 2016).

After the slavery was banned and they faced another problem which was the racial discrimination in other words, the Supreme Court decision “Jim Crow laws” which separated the blacks from whites by law in public places in both South and North. Racism was used in the 1900s by the whites to humiliate and segregate the blacks. According to Brogan racism is: “racism is the belief that characteristics and abilities can be attributed to people simply on the basis of their race. Racism and discrimination have been used as powerful weapons encouraging fear or hatred of others in times of conflicts and war, and even during the downturns” (2001, p.28).

The European Americans considered themselves a superior group to other American (Asian, Native, Latin) so they ignored the other group's rights .The African Americans suffered the most from the racial views.

Even though the slavery was abolished in the United States, in the South racism covered some aspects of life; which means after the new law that created a segregated society and covered aspects of life such as school, prison, education. While in the North the segregation was existing only in reality but not accepted legally by the law. The racial views towards the Africans still existed in the Americans' mind for a long time (Maloney, 2002).

1.2. The Jazz Age

The migration is the process of moving from a lace to another inside the country . The African Americans left the South and moved to the North (Harlem) due to the increasing of racism, segregation and the lack of job opportunities. The Africans brought with them their culture and offered the American a new way to deal with race .The Jazz Age is defined by

Mooney as: “a period in America history (the 1920 and 1930) which many excessive pursuit of pleasure. This period witnessed invention of the new form of music and dancing,

as well as broadcasting, telephone, air travel”(Mooney,2006,p.5). The period of “Jazz Age” was named also “Roaring twenties”.

During this period the American society changed drastically in terms of life conditions, attitudes, and values. The development of economics affected the society (the car inventions made the life better, electricity turned the life to be easier, also the invention of machines such as radio machine and other machines. The radio invention helped the music to invade into the American homes.

In addition, the women entered the 1920s strongly. After the WW I they worked in the markets. Though they were not equal with men but they refused to give up their job which was a symbol of freedom to them. The flappers were new form of women who reacted against the social values and traditions. They went out until night, wear short dresses and skirts, cut their hair and imitated men (drunk and smoked in public),

Jim Crow laws are series of official declarations by the Southern government (Supreme Court).These laws were set in order to legalize the segregation between the whites and the blacks in 1896.They encouraged the Americans to use the ideas of “separate but equal” in schools. As a result of this legalization the African American lost many of their rights that they gained before.

As a conclusion, the Jazz Age witnessed different events that covered the political, musical, literary aspects of the American society. Also, the flourishing of jazz music and the development of the technology contributed on building America’s culture as well as made it the most active period in the American history.

1.3. The Harlem Renaissance

After the out loud of the blacks segregation in the South. The blacks were looking for the American dream which means they moved to the North searching for their freedom and equality with the whites. The Harlem renaissance refers to the African American cultural movement against their situation in the American society. The migration was the primary foundation of this moment, the huge number of Africans that did move towards the North looking for better conditions of life. It emerged in the early 20th century and was centered in Harlem neighborhood of New York City .At first it was a literary movement then it spreads to cover musical, visual and theatrical arts. Therefore, the transformation of jazz

and blues music from the South to Harlem's bars and cabarets is a good example that illustrates the cultural effectiveness of the movement at that time (Hutchinson, 2005).

Artistically the leading voices of the movement were categorized into two ideologies: the first represented by W.E.B Du Bois and James Weldon Johnson, Alain Locke and others, they believed that only the inspiration of the artist of his racial experience would prove the beauty of his race as part of the educated class in order to contribute in the American culture. (Hutchinson , 2005; Rowen&Bruner, 2007)

As opposite to the previous ,this ideology presented by a group of artists such as Claude Mckay , Langston Hughes , Zora Neale Hurston , Aaron Douglass they insist on presenting the African American person objectively and only his experience as a black could speak. (ibid)

The Harlem writers published poetry, short stories, articles and essays successively. As a result, the African American culture and literary products were required and desirable not only from the blacks but the whites too; in the novel of Ralph Ellison the narrator escaped from the South to the North. The great depression of economics in 1930 led to the fall of the Harlem movement because the interest of the blacks shifted to be about economic and social issues thus the themes of the African American writers about to be changed after the economic depression.

1.4 The Development of African American Music

In order to understand the jazz history we need to know the African American music so that we will be familiar with the music genres that contributed in spread of the jazz.

1.4.1 Slaves and Their Music

Most of people believed that jazz is a modern genre of music, but it is much elder. The bleus gave birth to jazz and both have native African American roots. During the slavery era African slaves brought with them to America many cultural traditions: their language, the religion they practiced, and their music and dances they performed in their hometowns. Their traditions were foreign to the European traders and slave captors (Burnim&Maultsby, 2015). The slave owners forbade the work songs the African slaves practiced in America. The African slaves formed a combination between the original work

songs and the modified songs. The first generations of slaves were forced to change their work songs thus the lyrics had changed too (Baraka, 1999).

Baraka says: "...only the native African slaves truly knew the struggle of being forced into submission and stripped of their religion, freedom, and culture" (Baraka, 1999, pp.123) .The new world forced the slaves to mix between their own language and their European masters: Negro-English, Negro-French, Negro-Spanish and Negro-Portuguese. Moreover, they used jargon, metaphors in their work songs in order to express their emotions and beliefs. This black music was formed of the melting between these elements: instruments, dancing, religion and culture also emotions (Burnim&Maultsby, 2015).

The work song's lyrics were mostly based on folklore, religious themes and their daily life as slaves. The slaves used their traditional instrument of communication, which is drum, to produce loud voices in their songs. The use of drums while singing was forbidden by many slave owners in the most Southern states because the slave owners were afraid of the rebellion. As a result, the slaves used other objects to create similar beat and sound to the drum's one (ibid).

However, story- telling was used as a tool of education in the slave community, also folk tales were used to pass and spread the wisdom, virtues from the elders to the youth. The folktales integrated in the slave music, these tales started to appear in the lyrics of blues songs and became elements of the American culture. Slaves were prohibited to practice their religion that their parents taught to them .They were killed or beaten sometimes specially in the South (Baraka, 1999).

Christianity attracted the slaves because it gave them a philosophical resolution of freedom rather than wishing to go back to Africa. The slave acceptance of Christianity was beneficial for the masters. The slaves' churches emphasized on the music; they sang the praises and worship songs to express their pent up emotions. The churches banished certain instruments such as violins and banjo, and considered certain songs as "devil songs" and they were banished too (Burnim&Maultsby, 2015).

The African American spirituals were based on hidden meanings through the use of biblical words and themes. The African Americans focused on the concept of freedom. They realized the potential of the spirituals in encouraging resistance to slavery (ibid).

1.4.2 Blues Music

The blues was developing at the same time with ragtime, and it shared with the jazz some features from work songs and spirituals. It emerged after Civil War from the country sides of the American South in the Mississippi Delta and East Texas. The blues emerged from community of poor blacks and laborers. In other words, blues came out as a reaction against the legal segregation in on the south and the periodic lynching the blacks, their inability to speak out against injustice, made them create the blues to express their sorrow and illustrate their sufferance as Baraka states:

The blues is an impulse to keep the painful details and episodes of a brutal experience alive in one's aching consciousness, to finger its jagged grain, and to transcend it, not by the consolation of philosophy but by squeezing from it a near tragic, comic lyricism. As a form, the blues is an autobiographical Chronicle of Personal catastrophe expressed lyrically. (Baraka, 1999, p.124)

In 1920 the first record of the classical blues was recorded by Mamie Smith. In the early times of blues most of its singers started their performance in musical halls or shows. Furthermore, the blues classical is categorized with the use of loud and clear shouting voices, sliding pitches and variety in rhythm. One of the first blues composers and inventors was W.C. Handy, his most famous works "St. Louis Blues" and "Memphis Blues", they are considered as jazz standards. Thus the blues singers turned to be the first generation of jazz vocalists at the first days of the jazz.

1.4.3 Blackface Minstrelsy (Behind the Mask)

One of the musical styles that had a role on shaping the jazz music in minstrelsy. At first it was developed between the 1830s and 1840s in the North cities of America (the population of the African Americans was few that time). The blackface minstrelsy was a kind of shows where the whites (often European Americans) paint their faces in black in order to look like the African American, and they told jokes in order to made fun of the blacks. In addition, these shows were accompanied with music. Eventually, the talented black men expressed their talents and worked in the minstrel shows. (Mooney, 2006).

However, the blacks tried to point out that the minstrelsy music was purely African but it was not, it was a mixture between different musical culture traditions European and African. Furthermore, the whites were inspired by the African music thus they created this new form of entertainment. It was so popular during the 19th century but the blacks were so critical towards this form which seemed to be racial. The famous American leader Fredrick

Douglass wrote about blackface minstrelsy: “[Blackface minstrels are] the filthy scum of white society who have stolen from us complexion denied to them by nature in which to make money and pander to corrupt taste of their white fellow citizens” (Douglass, 1991, p. 223).

1.4.4 Ragtime Music

Ragtime arose from the later 1890 and continued as a popular musical tradition through the 1920s. The ragtime besides the blues shared the same features of the jazz music. Moreover, these three genres were developed side by side. The ragtime appeared at first as improvisational. Then the works of the march or the opera were ragged by the pianist and the result is a syncopated melody.

Its form comes from the march; four repeated strains (the strains are the short sections of music that are repeated). The ragtime forms were formalized by black composers such as Scott Joplin and James Scott; there were instructions in their written rags tempos. This stylistic development of pianist’s performance contributed in emerging the jazz.

Furthermore, many Americans thought that the ragtime was dangerous and they disliked the way this music made the listeners feel. Unlike the classical music the ragtime was not considered educational or had an intellectual qualities that may effect on the listeners head; it appeared to the listeners hearts and made them dance.

1.4.5 Jazz Development

Jazz has always been conceived as music for live performances. The recording technology had impact on the changing of jazz styles. The first record of jazz was released by the Original Dixieland. The jazz performers were limited by four minutes of performance. The musicians were pressed to prepare their works in a limited time thus the early recordings lack the improvisation unlike the live performances. The recordings eliminate the interaction with the audiences even though this interaction could affect on the way the musician performance.

Most of the famous musicians and bands of the 1910s to the 1920s started in New Orleans then moved to Chicago due to the great number of the early records that were recorded there. Another city witnessed the jazz beginnings was New York. The 1920s was a time of experimentation which means the jazz musician and the groups deviated from

their style to variety of styles with a preservation of their inspiration of the New Orleans and Chicago groups. Furthermore, the deviation from the early jazz style called the swing style emergence. (Meeder,2010)

The swing style dominated during 1930s and early 1940s, the music of the big bands of jazz took into consideration the context, this kind of music was played in the hotels and ballrooms. In addition, the musicians' performances were categorized into two categories: the "sweet" which means they play the sentimental pieces of the popular songs or the "hot" and that means performing pure jazz. Most of them gathered the two and created a combination between them. The swing was built with a high rhythmic riffs and strong soloists to provide improvisation (ibid).

Further, the collective improvisation style of the early jazz is composed of a group of instruments: banjo, piano, clarinet, trumpet, and tuba in order to create contrasting timbres and textures. Some of the swing bandleaders in 1930 that became well known are: Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Benny Goodman, and Glenn Miller. Also this period witnessed a great soloist star and trumpeter Louis Armstrong. (ibid)

However, the jazz was in its heyday but there were mixed responses and reactions towards it. The middle class Africans and educated men considered it low class and secular.

1.4.6 The Jazz Music Characteristics

According to Burnim&Maultsby (2015), in her study of the African American songs she declares that performers achieve variety by manipulating the time, text and pitch which means the performer or the leader improvise the words of the song, then gives the chorus, which is repeated without changes at every line until the stanza is concluded. There are many features that identify the African American music we mention only the most noticeable especially in the jazz music:

A) The call-response which is a fundamental structure in the performance of the twentieth century that means it is a dialogue between instruments and the singer. his respond will be by the riffs and the improvisations (ibid).

B) Syncopation is the rhythmic complexity in the songs in other words; it is the shifting of the normal beat or accent to produce irregular rhythm or stressed parts from the whole musical product or performance (ibid).

C) Polyrhythm is playing contrasted rhythms or timbres and it defines the rhythmic complexity (syncopation) it is frequently used in the jazz songs (ibid).

D) The style of delivery here the performers focus on the physical presentation that is the way they engage their bodies during the performance as a single, they tries to be spontaneous while performing, use their hands and clapping ,also their heads and feet to dance (ibid).

E) The improvisation it is the singer's own interpretation to the songs in which he has to be spontaneous and tries to make deviations in his interpretations meanwhile interacting with the audiences. This characteristic exists uniquely in the jazz performances (ibid).

Conclusion

We have provided that slavery and racism caused the South Africans to escape towards the North and look for job opportunities to make their conditions better. The African American migrants were musicians, poets, novelists, painters...etc. They created their own culture and made it very distinctive from the other cultures in order to be unified as a group. Their culture is defined through their African music and how they preserved it in America from the first time they were brought as slaves.

We have concluded in this chapter that one of the greatest black contributions in the American culture was jazz music. The historical events affected on the emergence of jazz and the other musical genres. Also we had clarified the historical path of the kinds of music that contributed in the jazz emergence such as: blackface minstrelsy, blues, and ragtime. The use of jazz by many black writers and novelists like Langston Hughes, Toni Morrison and many others improves that only this kind of music can express their African American experience. It is the symbol of their culture and identity because it has African roots and was developed in America through time.

Chapter Two

Literature in Jazz Age

Introduction

- 2.1. Literary Background in Jazz period.
- 2.2. African American literary.
- 2.3. Context of the novel .
- 2.4. literary outside the *invisible man* novel.
- 2.5. African American Literary diction of Jazz Age.
- 2.6. Jazz and Ralph Ellison.

Conclusion

Introduction

The inventor can not invent a new machines from nowhere .the creator cannot create things from nothing .Product new thing I s the consequence of collecting old things to give us this new thing as fruit.

Ralph Ellison's thinking is the consequence of humiliation and racism which had resulted sadness and hatred between human in the same country in the same home. Racism had killed his father, and put him in sadness is the cause of his sad music, the music of pain, cry being alone, the darkness, the thirsty of love, the humiliation. When the reader reads can feel the sad voice of the soloist as a voice of pain, and haw the invisible man was looking for a fast solution by his improvisation. The writer wants to transmit this feeling to vast readers. He has used the jazz music in his writing as a magic tool, has a great influence on the reader black or white. He had used as a language between the Americans.

2.1. Literary Background in Jazz Period

The literate in the period of jazz was not only from the black writers; but from the Whites too; because they represent the mosaics of the American people .These writers have shaped the American literature at that moment from the 1910s to the 1940s.

Among these writers who had written in different trends and had written before the *invisible man* novel exists we have: the most admired dramatist of the period O'Neill. He was the most famous producer of his moment. He worked with a lot of players till his works has reached the commercially competition. He has produced drama works. they were remarkable and have a high level of critic. Among his famous we have *Beyond the Horizon* on1920,and *Anna Christie* on1921, *Desire Under the Elms* on1924, and *The Iceman Cometh* on1946 were naturalistic works, while *The Emperor Jones* on1920 and *The Hairy Ape* 1922. He has used the Expressionistic techniques developed in German drama in the period 1914–24. He also used the technique of the stream-of-consciousness in the psychological monologue trend in *Strange Interlude* on1928 and he had produced a methyl, family, drama work with a *psychological analysis* such as in his work *Mourning Becomes Electra* on1931.

In the other side there are many others writers had written plays that pictured the development of a important and different drama, such as Maxwell Anderson, and Robert E.

Sherwood, a Broadway professional who had written comedy titled *Reunion in Vienna* on 1931 and a tragedy titled *There Shall Be No Night* on 1940. We have also Marc Connelly had written the play touching fantasy in an African American folk biblical, *The Green Pastures* on 1930. O'Neill, Elmer has used Expressionistic techniques in his work *The Adding Machine* on 1923. We have Lillian Hellman who had written melodramas *The Children's Hour* on 1934 and *The Little Foxes* on 1939. We have Marc Blitzstein in his work *The Cradle Will Rock* on 1937 and the work of Orson Welles and John Houseman for the government-sponsored Works Progress Administration ¹.

Since at that time there is not television the people went to theatre to read or to see plays such as *Waiting for Lefty* on 1935, Odets wrote a lyrical work of family conflict and youthful dreams. And the *Paradise Lost* play on 1935, and the *Golden Boy* on 1937, and *Rocket to the Moon* on 1938. We have Thornton Wilder who had used the poetic dialogue in his work *Our Town* on 1938 and used to fantasy in *The his work Skin of Our Teeth* on 1942. We have William Saroyan who had an anarchic vision moving from fiction to drama in his work *My Heart's in the Highlands* and *The Time of Your Life* on 1939 ¹.

We can say that the literate person had written several products speaking about comedy and tragedy fantasy, fiction, natural using the stream of conscious from psychological monologue analysis speaking about problem of the youth, families using a poetic language in other to be used in novels, and it had been used really in the future time by a lot of writers.

2.2. African American Literature

The American culture is characterized by ethnic pluralism as a new kind of nation that contains a lot of nations each one has got his personality and tradition. Language culture. So it is collective one. In which there is no unique culture and they are growing side by side together in harmony. This collectiveness had given plenty of new text among them we have the black texts from black's writer, who has formed the Harlem Renaissance in literature. It had been developed by African Americans writers. Their products show their struggle for freedom by using the democracy and by artistic way of American culture.

¹Retrieved.From.[www.britannica.com/art/American-literature/The-20th century](http://www.britannica.com/art/American-literature/The-20th-century).2016/05/23*4:00

The Harlem renaissance had spread Thanks to the use of music, because it expressed the longings for freedom and human rights for blacks, for working class needs...to this the blues had spread in the country and after its popularity the jazz had arrived and ravaged the whites in cities and divested the country with new publishing.

A lot of publisher houses opened their doors to black authors. Such as Alfred A. Knopf, Harcourt Brace, and Boni & Liveright. They were Interested in the cultural pluralism concerning black civil rights they saw the black literary products a source of riches in the market given by black-authored books on “Negro” topics , subjects. These authors had been encouraged and Accelerated by the efforts of African American magazine editors who organized literary prize in a competitions to show black literary talent.

The writers of the Harlem Renaissance had given account for its important. The black authors and artists had developed aesthetic tendencies inspired by African American folk sources and African traditions related with history to built identity ² .

2.3. Context of the Novel

The grandson of slaves, Ralph Ellison was interested in jazz music; he studied the cornet and trumpet, and planned a career as a jazz musician. In 1933, he left Oklahoma to begin a study of music at The Institute, which is now called Tuskegee University in Washington, and became one of the most important black colleges. It later served as the model for the black college attended by the narrator in *Invisible Man*.

Ellison had traveled to Harlem because it is the land of renaissance he was among a Federal Writers’ he had been befriended with many of the most important African-American writers that moment, such as Langston Hughes and Richard Wright and the eminent jazz writer and sociologist Albert Murray.

After he had gone for the Merchant Marines, in which he served during World War II. After the war he had put in his mind to write his novel the *Invisible Man*. This invisible man which is the black person, the Negro the one of this disrespect call has done his military obligation had seen the result o war on blacks they were the source of soldiers and

²Retrieved from.literature-and-art/Black-heritage-and-Americaculture.2016/5/21*4:00

the price of freedom and victory after the ww2 though this he is invisible and this invisibility put by the other is the barrier of recognition. The first chapter appeared in America in the 1948 , and the whole novel was published in 1952. Employing a shifting, improvisational *style* directly based on Ellison's experience of jazz performance, he has written the *Invisible Man* where h has used symbolism and metaphor in virtuosic and excellent way, he had used multiple styles and tones, and steeped in the black experience in America and the human struggle for individuality to assert the identity. The novel has the National Book Award in 1953. As a novel in American history, it was the most important American novel to appear after World War II.

Invisible Man was influenced by the work of a number of writers of twentieth-century French writers known by the existentialists as Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre. The writer had explored the question of individuality, personality and a lot of meaning about the existence in this nature and the meaning and the role of human in this universe. Ellison adapted the existentialists' universal themes to the black experience of oppression and prejudice in America. He was interested with the tradition of African-American social debate. The novel gives the philosophy and the way of thinking of writer. This novel had succeeded in achieving racial equality. It had critiqued the philosophy of blacks and the philosophy of whites. Though the Saxes of the Invisible Man, Ellison never published another novel in his lifetime ³ .

2.4. Literature and *the Invisible Man* Novel

The novel in Literature was full of subjects related with the problems the struggles the conflicts of blacks with whites such as poverty because of working in a hard condition, the Ignorance where the whites want to put the blacks in as way of thinking. To this the hero has been rejected from his school and forbidden to have another to study. All the paths were cut; though the way of having a work to have money to study is blocked by The Foesand the neglect white persons. This barrier is the source of energy to call for freedom from any disrespected race in the earth.

³Retrieved from..www.sparknotes.com › ... › Literature Study Guides › Invisible Man.2016/5/21*5:00

The previous elements are the cause of the appearance of the existentialism as away to reclaim rights. To this he left for Harlem In the north of America participating in the great traveling from the rural South to the urban North between 1910 and 1970 this traveling had Brought the greatest transformations to the American society in the twentieth century. This referred the Great Migration, there was while (1.5 million moved) to have created large black communities in Northern cities. The beginning of World War I in 1914 had accelerated the black migration rate dramatically.

The blacks want a life of good economic life and social justice, personal freedom, earning power, and or in other term, political power. The movement to the north put the issue of race in the literature discussion; Ralph Ellison had used nameless protagonist participates in this historic migration we feel as if the author himself did. the hero in the novel hopes to study to make his college lessons to live in safety having well pay and job this is the dream of any blacks and Harlem had reflected Ellison's dreams and hops which had been put as human experiences in his novel ⁴.

From what is said we can say that the novel deals with literary subjects as poverty, ignorance, illiterate, freedom, the barrier of freedom, the existentialism, migration, war, justice, power, racism, identity. These subjects are not the subjects of the blacks only, but they are the subjects of any disrespected race in the world asking for the legality of person regardless his race, this is the secret of the spreading of this novel in the world.

2.5.Diction of the African American Writers in Jazz Age

The role of the language is communicating between persons. The language can change trough the dynamication, the mechanization, the use , the need, the communication. each word when communicating contains a message want to be said, to do something, to sent a message or give an idea about a period or kind of person to answer when this word had appeared how, why, what It means in that period.

The period of Jazz is full with dictions as tattles of the subjects that had been discussed at that time. We have Renaissance: This expression had been used to show the blacks were living in the darkness for decades in humiliation the light of justice had taken them to the good life.

⁴Retrieved From www.encyclopedia.com/article-1G2/invisible_man.html.2016/05/22*7:00

Thanks to the renaissance work of literature person who had worked days and nights to enjoy freedom and liberty. Among these writers we have ArchidaldJ.Motley who was a Renaissance artist. His 1929 painting *Blues* shows African-Americans enjoying dance and music.

We have the word blues which is a way of singing to express feeling through singing. It has been used by the farmer slaves. To get ride from the tired after hard working in the farmer. To remember how it was Africa and the relationship there Africa the mother land these songs are to relate the youth with their roots.

We have the word culture which is black culture with other concepts as roots, dancing, tribes, drum, black, blood, and attitude, Religion. All these gives to the blacks the way of thinking that influences the behavior of person and lead him to behave in a such way to show the belonging to Africa and America because the others are attempting to break down this culture to get the blacks lost between the other cultures without having one. They have used the African heritage to be always connected with tribal African imagery to glorify America and Africa to educate a citizen loves America and refuses to be put out of it as in the past when it had been like jungle where the strong kills the poor.

These sad pictures were painted by the artists to portraits to scenes the daily life. These scenes speaks about racism with its bed smell that had put the country in a civil war, humiliation that had made the heart full of hatred, instead of love the secrete of being strong, and segregation, the fire that burns anything instead of building and living in peace.

To achieve the goal of peace, blacks had walked walking with a **syncopated rhythms** using in music in songs as it is mentioned before, and it had been in literature as Ralph Ellison did inventing his Jazzy style as way of writing in literature using the swing and the solo Improvisation and some music terms in writing using a lot of different styles in one Style called the Jazzy style.

The American society had loved the Jazz music to express the feelings of blacks, and it is more developed than the blues music in using interments and criticizing a several human subject, as refusing the word negro, because it is a racism call to practice segregation between blacks and whites. It returns to the slavery period. It should not be used in the time of the twenty century civilization.

The literate person had written a different products between novels, poems, plays; films; sermons this genre of literature contains these dictions to express what the blacks thinks how, when, where did they act and react, asking the whites of having the right of enslaving persons in America the country of liberty which the history witnesses on its events ⁵.

From the previous diction we can say that they are the windows from where we have the opportunity to see and feel haw the person of that time think, haw was the terms used at that time. What are the straggles? How did they fight to have right? How did they done to take care about identity and individuality to have a good life

2.6. Jazz and Ralph Ellison

Ralph Ellison is a musician turned writer, he wrote *invisible man* novel. The reader feels that its body contains music a Jazz composition. The novel has many solo parts which express the pain and the refuse the hope, and the events seem improvised as the unnamed main character not defined representing any black or any person suffering goes from the south, with many ups and downs. His life is a sad, dark song, illuminated in the end with his self-made light bulbs to show the appositive in thinking, because if we think we exist and it is a sign to cry, “why am I so black and a blue?” ⁶.

The writer has been named (Ralph) by his father because it is a name of an Admired philosopher to make the kid following his steps and be philosopher. His father had been dead early letting his family alone facing the struggles of live.

Ralph was good in music, because it in the language of feelings and heart which was full of sadness. This Music attract the listener with its truthful, then he has changed to a writer of novels, he had preserved his musical personality, and used the jazz music in his writing, Fighting the racism and segregation that had been the cause of the death of his father before, and the cause of the problems in America.

⁵Retrieved from study.com/.../art-and-culture-of-the-harlem-renaissance-artists-poets-authors-music.ht..2016/21*6:00

⁶Retrieved.FromHTTPK//WWW.PBS/JAZZ/CLASSROOM/BLACKANDBLUEHTM.2016/5/23*4:49

The death of Lewis Ellison the father in 1917 had left Ida the mother, and his younger brother Herbert quite poor. To support the family, Ida worked as a domestic worker in houses. Ellison was brought into close contact with the minister's library. Literature was a destined medium for Ellison, Whose father named him like Ralph Waldo Emerson and hoped that he would be poet like him. This had put inside him the enthusiasm for reading. He was encouraged over the years of his youth by his mother by bringing to him books and magazines home from the houses she cleaned. But the dreams should not be achieved without moving horizon till the sun of liberty appeared he went to a world outside at Oklahoma City, to live with the many books available to him in the library.

Ralph Ellison is “One of the greatest America novelists he is also one of our Greatest writers about music, as evidenced by the volume "living with Music "which collects his writings about jazz“. And the collection of Richard Brody that contains Ralph Ellison's Record Collection. So because he is a jazzy musician he had investigated the jazz music in his novel to have a great number of readers thanks to the use of music in literature to send the message, so Ralph Ellison is the sender. The reader is the recipient. The idea in the book is the subject. The music is tool of spreading and influencing readers.

Conclusion

Freedom is the sun is all the universe, the stars that fascinated the mankind, though that it has a different meanings. Among these meanings we have the meaning of staling the freedom of human being. This freedom had motivated the literate to product, to deviate such as Fitzgerald, Michael Arlen, .Ernest Hemingway, Zelda Syre, William Faulkner , Gertrude Stein,...etc. This freedom had given to them the liberty to think in a liberal way to discuss forbidden subjects as, freedom, racism individuality existentialism...The origin of the human. These subjects had enriched the libraries, cultured the brains, corrected some ideas, and gave a lot of views from different Corners, to know from where the human can see the reality; the hidden wise. Any literary periods have got its writers who are the icons of that time, and they had their own diction to express the human being feeling. Ralph Ellison the Afro-American novelist who has marked his print in literature as a pyramid in using the jazz music in his writing, inventing new style.

Chapter Three

The Influence of Jazz Music in *Invisible Man*

Introduction

3.1. The Jazz Music and Ralph Ellison.

3.2. The Trace of Jazz Music in the *Invisible Man* Novel. .

3.2.1.The themes.

3.2.1.1.Racism. .

3.2.1.2. Humiliation.

3.2.1.3.Alienation .

3.2.1.4. Individuality.

3.2.2. The Musical Words in the Novel.

3.2.2.1. Soloist.

3.2.2.2. The Swing.

3.2.2.3. Syncopation.

3.2.2.4. Solo Improvisation.

3.2.2.5. Memory.

3.2.2.6. Rhythmic.

3.2.2.7. Group.

3.3. Ralph Ellison's Style.

3.4. Characters of the Novel.

Conclusion

Introduction

Literature is human experiences written in poetry or prose. Not all the writers write using the aesthetics characteristics of writing in writing chaired between them as a convention as a tool to understand themselves and each kind of writing has got his way, and followers to be chapped with. Ralph Ellison is one writer among a lot of writers. He is an ethnic black writer. He has got his personnel style. He uses the jazz music in his writing, and it is his own source of inspiration, because he is musical person from his childhood, and have got a musical friends influenced by them as Louis Armstrong. These artists have spoken about these straggles and conflicts using poetry and music. He had used the music in prose, in literature inventing new style his own style which is the music jazz in his novel the *invisible man* ,this jazz music is the source of his inspiration to write literature.

3.1. The Jazz Music and Ralph Ellison's Style

Ralph Ellison is an artist who enjoys music. He had felt the music; his sad music; his sad voice since his childhood; when he had lost his father; lived in hard condition with his family, studying thanks to his Mother who had worked hard to teach him to succeed thought the racism trouble. This sad music is the fuel to write is the source of inspiring literate from jazz or blues; as the writer said:

The blues is an impulse to keep the painful details and episodes of brutal experiences alive in one aching consciousness; to finger Its jugged grain, and to transcend it, not by the consolation of philosophy but by squeezing from it a near-tragic. Near comic lyricism as a form. The blues is an autobiographical of personal catastrophe expressed lyrically ¹.

The black music is a tool to make the person remembering the old pain step by step to see them switched as a lamp; to show by finger these bad behaviors. Who had given this bad tragedy? That had given this bad smell; and since the Jazz music is the narration of the autobiographical problems of person expressed by lyrics the writer wants to use the music that had influenced the listener in literature to have a great intention from the reader. He has said as well: “In those days it was either live with music or die with music and we chose rather desperately to live² .

¹ Retrieved From [http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/519090\(.2016/05/08..11:54\)](http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/519090(.2016/05/08..11:54)

² Retrieved From [http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/519090\(.2016/05/08..11:54\)](http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/519090(.2016/05/08..11:54)

So the music has a great impotent and great impact in the daily life of person .It is a good way to be used in literature to make it spread widely, because it is the language of these days.

Using music, in his novel Ralph Ellison had used a mixture of styles a lot of styles. He uses the sad one then the playful, shy, loud, fast one drawing on Different styles from different traditions of writing weaving constant refrains throughout the Book. The novel does not have just one style, it has a styles. But any discussion should be with the jazz music, since the writer is an artist of jazz music influenced by the Singer of jazz (Louis Armstrong) who uses all these styles together when singing. So the writer has used these Different styles of singing is writing as if he is singing using a jazzy style in his Writing

3.2. The Trace of Jazz Music in the *Invisible Man*

The reader can see the jazz trace in this Novel through feeling The themes such as alienation of the *invisible man* outside the visual space of the white folks; by the refusing of his integration and his folks in the whole society of America; by practicing the racism between the races; by humiliation and not respecting the humanity of the black as human .

We can feel all these when listening to any poetry or any jazz music product as it is in the song of Louis Armstrong (be so black and Blue).We can find in this novel the existence of the repetition of some musical words. When we melt all what we have said before we can smell the Oder of jazz ³.

3.2.1. Themes

The themes felt in the novel are alienation, integration, racism, humiliation, looking for identity individuality, finding oneself and learning who one is? These themes are the same found in the jazz music as in the song of Louis Armstrong (BLACK AND BLUE) in the entire novel we can feel the meaning of this lyrics.

³Retrieved From [http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/519090\(.2016/05/08..11:54](http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/519090(.2016/05/08..11:54))

Cold empty bed...spring hurt my head
Feels like ole need...wished I was dead
What did I do...to be so black and blue
Even the mouse...ran from my house
My only seen ...is my skin
what did I do...to be so black and blue
How would it end...I aint got a friend
My only seen... is in my skin
What did I do...to be so black and Blue⁴.

After reading, and understanding the analysis of the previous lyric the reader can feel the humiliation, the alienation because of racism, and the invisibility next the whites. We feel these themes from Louis Armstrong singing the jazz music, and we can feel the same themes from the novel because the writer is using the jazz music in his writing. Speaking about them is the following analysis.

3.2.1.1. Racism

We can find this theme in the chapter of battle royal in page 20 when the man has Kept yelling “shung him black boy knock his guts out”⁵.

This is a bad marquee of disrespect of the person as a person who has not chosen the collar of his skin when being created in nature, and he is innocent if we accuse him if this is a crime. We can feel it in page 17:

“I could hear the bleary voices yelling in sisterly for the battle royal to begin .get going in there! Let me at that big nigger”⁶.

⁴ Retrieved from http://wakespece.Lid.wfu/bistream/handle/10339/38520/lee_wfu_0248m10386.pdf(2016/05/08*12:03

⁵ Retrieved from [https://marist-sanbox.wikispaces.com//invisible_man\(2016/05/*11:10\)](https://marist-sanbox.wikispaces.com//invisible_man(2016/05/*11:10))

⁶ Retrieved From <https://prezi.com/1cig8jl92y1p/individuality-invisible-man.>

This scene pictured in this citation is a scene of hatred from the deep of the heart. If this white person will be asked about the cause if this he cannot answer any convinced answer .He is only following what the others did because he is thirsty to see the blood in the battle between those blacks that t are here to execute the orders thought the orders are for making bagger to satisfy the white's needs, to have gold from the black gold.

All these are to push the blacks to execute the order of the whites and use their own force against themselves and not against the whites or the real enemy. And the blacks are unconscious about that because of anger that thing which had blind theme; this is why they were putting converter on their eyes, but it is not only on their eyes but on their brains.

3.2.1.2. Humiliation

When the policeman has not respected the black woman tries to go back into her House one of the white men tries to stop her so she falls (chapter 13) this has given the dark face of the white folks who do not give the freedom of praying and here is the passage that argue this idea:

Just then one of the men came down the steps with an armful of articles, and I saw the old woman reach up, yelling, "Take your hands off my Bible" And the crowd surged forward. The white man's hot eyes swept the crowd. Where Lady?" he said. "I don't see any Bible." And I saw her snatch the book from his arms, clutching it fiercely and sending from his shriek. He eyed the crowd. "Look, Lady," he said, more to the rest of us than to her, "Don't want to do this, Have to do it. They sent me up here to do it. If it was left to me, you could stay here till hell freezes over. (Ellison, 1952, p.320)

The Reader can feel the humiliation from the whites when the hero was stopped to create his dreams stopping his dream to study at school .He was put in a hard condition to make him terming from going ahead. He was not put in the correct place to touch his goals..He was contacted and used as a tool of satisfaction and not as human .the whites when doing this they are not only not taking care of him but not taking care of America shown as humiliated women dreams of freedom, liberty, and equality. This has

been replaced by having money, sex, power; thought the price is the humiliation of the country and the humiliation of the blacks is a first step⁷ .

3.2.1.3..Alienation

When the invisible man has not been respected as a person .He has been betrayed at school; He has been chased out side thanks to his help to mister Northern visiting him Harlem town; taking care of him; executing the order; the hero had been given letters to help him after traveling, but they do not because they are a big lie from his teacher mister Bledsoe to put him in alienation to not have any help from anybody.

“Very well go .Get your bags and return here in thirty minutes

My secretary will give you some letters addressed to several
friends of the school .One of them will do something for you”

(Ellison, 1952, p.117)

The reader can feel the weather of laying from a teacher the great symbol of Truthfulness, the weather of discouraging a student to study to the reason of being Black to not give him an opportunity of studying in other to ameliorate the way of life. No it is better to put him outside the group to live in safe of asking human right, to let His brain like a whit shit except from obeying the whites.

The bearer of this letter is a former student of ours.

I say former because he shall never under any circumstances
be enrolled as a student here again .this young man have no
knowledge. (Ellison, 1952, p.47)

It is a wrong witness to make any school does not accept this student as a revenge From any black speaks to himself to be an educated person in the level of his sirs. This is the trap and the contradiction between what the human should behave and his Hidden personality.

⁷ Retrieved From <https://prezi.com/1cig8jl92y/p/individuality-invisible-man>

3.2.1.4. Individuality

It has relation with what the person has as an individual as a whole body to not be tortured, and to have the ability to agree or refuse thought the circumstances .This is what had happened in the brotherhood when he had felt himself and the black folks as a tool to achieve the goals of the whites, and they are only a number in a cart or in the administration where rain the betrayed, as consequence he has created his own individuality and his identity.

They had got themselves up to describe the world .what did they
Know of us .except that we numbered so many .worked on certain
jobs offered so many votes and provides so many marchers for
some protest parade of theirs. (Ellison,1986, p.208)

Here the reader can touch the ignorant of the whites to the blacks .The blacks has not the right to show their pains because the whites own their bodies and their necks. They do to them and with them all what they want. They haven't got even the right of Thinking as individuals. They are like a fernier in the house. Ralph Ellison said:

This society is not likely to became free of racism, thus it is
necessary for Negroes to free themselves by becoming their idea of
what a free people should be ⁸ .

The black can't mark their individuality and their personality
if they do not go to have it by their own hands, and no one will
put the spoon in their moth all these previous atmospheres had
pushed our writer to write his invisible man novel using the
Jazz music in his writing style; because he is an artist of jazz
in the golden period which was full of musical movements
such as (blackface minstrelsy; the blues; the jazz; Jim Crow;
ragtime; sentimental ballad... (Mooney, 2006,p. 5)

⁸ Retrieved From invisible man .literature notes.www.cliffsnotes.com

3.2.2. The Musical Words in the Novel

Ralph's novel contains musical words and expressions; these words are conveyed to the reader explicitly and implicitly among them we mention the following:

3.2.2.1. Soloist

The invisible man experiences through his odyssey the feeling of the *invisible man*. singer argues that "while *invisible man* argue portrays and journey through and Allegorized African"(Mooney,2006. p.5).

During the arguing to convince the reader. The writer gives his portrays and draw the journey of the invisible man the symbol of the black person using between the Marches the name of soloist to put in the airs of the reader the voice of the soloist to give the sadness or the happiness

Ellison notion of slipping into the breaks refers not simply accompaniment goes silent as if haltering the crafted flow of time or merely punctuates in stop time a soloist break. to those places within a performance where the rhythmic (Grosbylee,2013, p.288)

In these breaks of thinking, tasting and reading in literature the reader can listen From his inside the voice of the soloist the Jazz music as if it is in front of him .From the tow later passages we can say that the soloist voice can be listened lewdly when the Narrator gives his argues when being angry and raises his voice as soloist to have the attention of the listener in the time of taking his brief trainee. In the time of the silence he raises his voice as a soloist to give another argumentum giving ideas in literature defending and convincing the reader.

The soloist is very clear in the scene of misunderstanding between the hero and the director of the school. "Why did you take him so far?" he said, moving with great bustling energy "But I drove him where he wanted to go, sir" (Ellison, 1952, p. 80). This technique of soloist was studied and learnt from jazz man techniques to be used in literature.

3.2.2.2. The Swing

It has the relation with moving from side to side, from time to time As Louis Armstrong did when singing using his arms legs, and mouth Eyes voice to take the audience from the present to the past .with This ability; he has used his body as violent flow of rapid rhythm to a slow one .This swing in literature is not physical, but it is in the level of memory and history to see to compare and act .the narrator in the invisible man has used a narrative swing between The events of years in a second and of centuries in an hour in The real time. (Groselee, 2013. p. 25)

So the writer had used moving from thing to thing, from subject to another subject- With relation with them or without relation- The thing spoken about it is an icon full of subjects .The writer will swing between these subjects like a sparrow moving from tree to another tree showing the causes and Effects using the flash back and for Shadow style; And as an example we have this picture:

He is in touch with God, Tobitt said. "The black God.
I looked at him and grinned. I had gray eyes and his
Irises were very wide, the muscles ridged out on his jaw.
I had his guard Down and he was swinging wild. (Ellison, p. 364)

From this picture we can see that is a sad picture where the hero has lost a Friend during confrontation with the police. He had seen him falling swinging giving his soul and his blood in other to have the human right. The swing is a habit movement used by the African person to show the force of the body to make the enemy frightening, moving from side to side as if they are looking for the right side where they feel comfortable.

3.2.2.3. Syncopation

It appears when the writer uses the ellipsis, when calling attention to his temporal jump forward by marking the first dialogue of the *invisible man* after having the accident he uses ellipsis during speaking ,he said:

"-that is your name?"-A voice said.-"My head..." I said.
- "Yes, but your name .Address?"- "My head... that burning
eye..."-I said.-"eye"- "Inside" I said. "Shoot him up for an x-
Ray "Another voice said.-"My head..." "Ray" Another

voice said.-“My head...”(Ellison, 1952, p 232)

Ralph Ellison uses syncopation; to allow to the reader to think between the lines; to Give to the reader a license to use his mind to think about what should be put in the Place of these points; to be a part in the Novell to move with *the invisible man* in the novel.

3.2.2.4. Solo Improvisation

For Ellison, it makes audible political and social undertones. Or noises, present In the risk-identified by Ellison as finding and losing the self through the solos Assertion of the individual within, and against the group-accompanies, indeed Facilitates, improvisation and the emergence of developments that are unforeseeable by any single participant. Because the music created is responsive to both the Individual and the group, yet controlled by neither, this improvisational risk is not limited to the soloist but is encountered by every participant⁹.

So solo improvisation is about the magical solution that is wait to solve the Problem correctly to facilitate difficulties to let the reader giving his personal Interpretation, to give the narrator the opportunity to create other words in very fast way .they may be new as result of combination of tow words or cutting apart from the word. The meaning can be understood and used after as a key term. This solo improvisation can be understood also after silence when reading the writing the writer narrates his novel. We can see from the following passage from the novel the use of solo Improvisation.

I stopped and dropped to bench. I should leave, I
thought, that would be the honest thing to do. Otherwise
I could only tell them to have hope and Try to hold on to
those who'd listen. (Ralph Ellison, p 392)

We can see from the following passage in the novel the use of Solo improvisation:

“I stopped and dropped to bench. I should leave, I thought, that would
be the honest thing to do. Otherwise I could only tell them to have hope
and try to hold on to those who'd listen”. (Ellison, p.392)

⁹Retrieved From <http://books.google.d/books?isbn=081664351>

Since Ralph Ellison is influenced by Louis Armstrong. He will use the solo Improvisation and we can feel this from the verb (I stopped then dropped) ,Then he uses another uses another verb (I should I leave) then the verb (I thought) that would be the honest thing to do. Then he uses the sentence (Otherwise I could only tell them to have a hope). From what is said we can feel that the writer is using the solo improvisation as singer in jazz music.

3.2.2.5. Memory

Any violence on the body lets the effect on it as a tangible thing, and on the Abstract level on the memory .The jazz is a kind of pots full of old dad or good Experiences .It can gives pain or happiness to the person .This full pots are situated in The brain to not be forgotten .This experiences can be remembered and recalled in Certain situation by sadness or happiness to be the subject of discussion to be Documented and to speak about to the youth to give them the ability to built their Identity comparing between what did the old memories, the old person done in their Past in their history to in light the youth memory to take the good way about what They should d to give to the Human the opportunity to live in safety.

“Jazz is a memory is a tool of remembering and building spoken by a language that can be the unique language charred between the citizen in America saying yes or no taking benefit from the memory and history and human experiences to be recorded by writing”

(Rasula,p. 153)

The writer had used the jazz music in literature because the music is very suitable and requested. He had put inside the literature the bitter realities of the dehumanized of the blacks with the music to use it as a memory to shake history. The example of that the following passage from the novel: “I am not ashamed of my grandparents for having been slaves, I am only ashamed of myself for having at one time been ashamed”¹⁰ .

¹⁰ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/invisibleman>

3.2.2.6. Rhythmic

Since Ralph Ellison is influenced by the singer of jazz Louis Armstrong Who has sing the song (what did I do to be black and blue?)We see that through the novel; the power of music helps the narrator to use his Mentality to move from place and time to another place and time he has Used some musical words; terms; instrument... We can feel the blaring Of trumpets and the rhythm as a ton .ton beating like heart .When having Conflicts between blacks and whites, so the rhythm is following Integrity Sadness, dreaming, betrayed, fighting, discovering; isolating, confronting Moving, from down to the top at any conflict ¹¹ .

From the novel there are a lot of examples where the writer has used the word rhythm such as the following example: "...it was a though he had never paused, as though his words, reverberating writhing us, had continued their rhythmic flow though their source was for a moment". (Ralph Ellison, 99)

This passage speaks about how the present person pray and worship and behave in the shapely when worshiping in such rhythmic way during reading the holly book or singing a special religious song. So when Reading, the reader can feel in the level of the cadence of the time that is not the same in the entire novel.

He can felt the fast rhythm when mister northern had fallen down, the slow when the invisible man has waited for the audience a long Time, anxiety when he had known the realities of his letters, and the inconsistent one When he had accepted to be a member of the brotherhood organization.

3.2.2.7. Group

The concept of jazz group in the novel may be the work with the brotherhood organization which had betrayed the narrator and his black race working outside humanity rights. It may be the group of the white's folks which always sees the black folks from the height level.

<http://www.shmoop.com/invisible-man-ellison/quotes.html> ¹¹ <http://www.shmoop.com/invisible-man-ellison/quotes.html>

It may be the group of person as an organized group which have a goal; and cannot accept to be a victim or a tool for achieving the whites' folk goals.

The black folks which are the means to achieve the goals of whites without asking for permission. All this concepts of groups when they will be remembered by *the invisible man* we can listen to a group of orchestra with different kinds of voices, but they form the great symphony of struggles of life. "Like a strong orchestra upon which a guest conductor would impose his artistic vision, it must be exhorted, persuaded, even wooed, at the price of its applause".(Bloom,1935,p34). Each group has got his special orchestra that has its special music. Really these later points can be seen very clear in a group of jazz music and not in the novel of Ralph Ellison, but Ralph Ellison had used them in his narration. Ralph Ellison said that:

In the swift whirt of time music is constant, reminding us of what we were and of that toward which we aspire. Art through troubled? Music will not only calm, it will snoodle tree ¹².

Since the music is a tool of reminding what it has happened in the past to any group to know about the beginning of causes of any problem in any group to be satisfied or to be outside the real way. We can find the use of the word group as in this example:

"The door opened slowly. A group of youth members crowded forward, their faces a question. The girls were crying. "Is it true?" they said.

"That he is dead? Yes I said, looking among them.

"Yes." "But why ...?"(Ellison, p 347)

3.3. The Use of the Jazz Music in the Novel of *the Invisible Man*

The darkness of the history had given hatred to the crimes of the human being. Any one refuses to be like a victim; and the preference is to change the situation. He has not to think alone, but whiting the group, because one hand cannot clap alone; so he has to look for a group to chare with it his happiness and his sadness; moving as if they are swinging. This swing is an action to dream; to change; to help; to raise the voice like a soloist; to express the feeling of the (I) when doing an improvisation or syncopation.

¹² Retrieved From (*Invisibleman*prologue) CliftNotes.www.cliffsnotes.com.Literaturenotes.invisible

This (I) is the voice of the Invisible Man expressing saying: Why, no, how .when, has used the jazz music in his novel, because it is the bank of memory, to not forget the history, to have an identity, and to built the nation.

Linked with music the tool that has been used by the black to express their feeling; to show their humanity; to surrounded by a lot of faithful hearts; to move to built when it is the exactly time, to educate souls and hearts then bodies then what is surrounding to retch the nicety of the country, to live in a nice refuge graded by all the citizen.

The jazz music has documented how America was in bad conditions in the civil war because of segregation .the literate person as Ralph Ellison had been influence by these; these conditions are dinged very depth and marked clearly in the people memory. The people can remember the past history when listening to the cry; when looking to the injustice, we will listen to the writer writing; and we can feel that he is inspired by jazz music to write as response.

3.4 .Characters of the Novel

Among the main characters in the novel that Ralph has used we have chosen the ones to speak about:

The narrator

The narrator looks back on a life begun in the deep South and brought North to the United States' premier African American city-within-a-city. In language full of richly oblique double meanings and nuances, he speaks of writing "confession," of ending his "residence underground," and of implying in his own specific case history that of an altogether wider, historic black America.

Dr. A. Herbert Bledsoe

Dr. A. Herbert Bledsoe, the president of the college that the narrator attends. In one guise, Bledsoe plays the perfect Uncle Tom, fawning and grateful, who dances to the tune of Norton, a white philanthropist. In another, he acts as a despot, the college's presiding tyrant known to students as "Old Bucket-head." He expels the narrator in the name of maintaining the image of "Negro" behavior that Bledsoe believes expedient to put before white America.

Mr. Norton

Mr. Norton, a New England financier and college benefactor. As his name implies, Norton equates with “Northern.” He is a figure of would-be liberal patronage who sees his destiny as helping African American students to become dutiful mechanics and agricultural workers. An encounter with the incestuous True bloods, however, awakens his own dark longings for his dead daughter.

Brother Jack

Brother Jack, the leader of the Brotherhood, a revolutionary group. The white, one-eyed leader of the group’s central committee, he takes up the narrator as “the new Booker T. Washington.” His is the language of “scientific terminology,” “materialism,” and other quasi-Marxist argot. He leads a witch-hunt against the narrator, only to have his glass eye pop out, showing him as truly a half-seeing, one-eyed Jack.

Tod Clifton

Tod Clifton, a Harlem activist. Initially, Clifton operates as a Brotherhood loyalist, a youth organizer pledged to fight African American joblessness, the color line, and Black Nationalists. Fascinated by the Black Nationalist Ras’s Caribbean “Africanness,” however, he drops out. Tod is shot by a white police officer, and his death sparks a long-brewing Harlem riot. Ras, the Destroyer, a militant, West Indian Rastafarian. Ras advocates, in the style of Marcus Garvey, a back-to-Africa nationalism. He derides the Brotherhood as a white-run fraud serviced by deluded black lackeys.

Thanks to the struggle of these Characters used by the narrator we have taken a look about how the life was in the time of *the invisible man*¹³.

¹³Retrieved from :www.enotes.com > ... > The Invisible Man: A Grotesque Romance

Conclusion

The invisible man had survived a lot of human experiences. They differ in power; thus he has been pushed by force or by frighten or weakness to live alone as blind or a dead as reaction but this is the real weakness and the real killer through time.

Since there is no reaction; there is no sign of life; so he is as a dead under the ground as *an invisible man* not seen to the other but being invisible is not a solution when it is stemming from him except if he is preparing to ameliorate or to change something. Being invisible is not the right way to face problems. The jazz music is better than nothing –not to undermined the music and the role of the musician –but the jazz music a way of communication to give peacefully solution to any problem that appears in the horizon that threaten the nation and the country.

Ralph Ellison has passed a long time of his life fighting against slavery and segregation and alienation. He has used this style of fighting; because it is the style of music that is listening by wanting or not wanting. It is like the ray of sun that enters to any place to give worm and love; and without love there is no refuge; culture, country; nation.

General Conclusion

The human is not created in this nature hazaar without tools but he has got them to be used as a weapon to recognize the world to agree; or disagree. Acting and reacting is the cause of why the human is created .The tool must be Optional .this is why Ralph Ellison had used writing novels as a tool. He has written his novel *the invisible man* by using the jazz music in his narration to have the music of the blacks as another language to deviate in literature. Music for Ralph Ellison is like the bank of deviation and of inspiration to teach the citizenship and to serve the nation.

Expressing the self is the insouciant of the human being at any condition he is done at any moment with the suggested tool.The history is not empty from the voice of music that pictures exactly the event, and gives it the right indication. Music of racism ,segregation, humiliation ,freedom.

Ralph Ellison had seen all these darkness that had put the blacks suffer from the bad whites morals as if they are responsible of having the black collar .he had listen all this voices and had felt a lot of kinds of sadness African music which had done a marriage with the American one and give the birth of the jazz music which had spread in America and had been the artistic language of communication everywhere. The use of sing solo improvisation; syncopation; some musical words in the shape of themes of jazz.

We have dealt with this topic to show the influence of the historical events on emerging the jazz music. When the African music had been received in America and not neglected. They had given to us new kind of music that advices the citizen to be American serving the interest of the country and the nation and not the person interest which had put the country in the civil war in the past.

Ralph Ellison had succeeded to a certain extent to use the Jazz music as a tool ,as new language in his novel the invisible man ,because it is the music of the sadness of the human being ;and the music of the hidden realities of history .It is the music of old myths, the music of laughing and crying. We can feel these feelings through reading the novel jumping from a taste to another taste reacting emotionally.

Ralph Ellison is an American citizen among a Lot of who like music Where the second language is the music, Music has got a miraculous function in America . It was in the beginning blues music performed by the farmer slaves in the beginning of slavery. It was

very sad music that expresses the pain, the tired, the belonging the weakness. After the Jazz music appears. It was a creative. It speaks about new subjects. It has been used in literature as Ralph Ellison did; in other to use this music as a manner to make it spread widely, because the music spreads faster than a piece of literature. Feeling music during reading a literary product is better than feeling sleepiness. Music does not Borden, when, it speaks about the identity, history, citizenship and love.

Ralph Ellison has used the weak tool in the eyes of some persons, but in the reality he had used the strong tool to put his print to break the silent of *the invisible man* who is refused and disrespected .The tool is a voice of word, is word of music coming from the past from the history to built the American identity .

Glossary

Black-face: melancholic music is the makeup used by a non-black performer playing a black role. The role played is typically comedic or musical and usually is considered offensive. (Oxford American Dictionary p.175)

Blues is a melancholic music of black American folk origin, typically in a twelve-bar sequence. It developed in the rural Southern US toward the end of the 19th century, finding a wider audience in the 1940s as blacks migrated to the cities. This urban blues gave rise to rhythm and blues and rock and roll.(Oxford American Dictionary p.187)

Harlem Renaissance was an African-American artistic and intellectual movement that flourished throughout the 1920s. The movement was based in Harlem, New York, but its influence extended throughout the nation and even the world. Following the Civil War, large numbers of African-Americans migrated to Northern urban areas, like New York and Chicago. Harlem was one of the prime destinations for many black Americans, and there, a distinct way of life developed.¹

Identity: In psychology, sociology, anthropology and philosophy, identity is the conception, qualities, beliefs, and expressions that make a person (self-identity) or group (particular social category or social group). Identity may be distinguished from identification; identity is a label, whereas identification refers to the classifying act itself. Identity is thus best construed as being both relational and contextual, while the act of identification is best viewed as inherently processual².

Jazz: is a music genre that originated from African American communities of New Orleans in the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It emerged in the form of independent traditional and popular musical styles, all linked by the common bonds of African American and European American musical parentage with a performance orientation³.

⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Retrieved from study.com/.../art-and-culture-of-the-harlem-renaissance-artists-poets-authors-music.ht.2016/21*6:0

⁽³⁾ Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jazz> 2016/5/29*10:00

Literature: is a group of works of art made up of words. Most are written, but some are passed on by word of mouth. Literature usually means works of poetry and prose that are especially well written. There are many different kinds of literature, such as poetry, plays, or novels. They can also be put into groups through their language, historical period, origin, genre, and subject. The word *literature* comes from the Latin word "learning, writing, grammar"⁴.

Racism: Jump to Etymology, definition and usage - the term "racial discrimination" shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin that has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedom⁵.

The New Negro Movement, as it was called during its time, the Harlem Renaissance was essentially the flowering of a unique African-American culture. African-American writers, poets, artists, musicians and intellectuals found new ways to express pride in their race and culture. Central to the Harlem Renaissance was the concept that the time had come for African-Americans to take their rightful place in society and contribute to culture in meaningful ways. Although the movement peaked throughout the late 1920s, its impact continued into the 1930s and beyond⁶.

⁴Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Identity>2016/5/29*10:00

⁵Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature>2016/5/29*10:00

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Appendix (A)

The Biography of the Writer

Ralph Ellison, born on March 1, 1914 in Oklahoma, city, studied music , worked in New York City as a writer, published his best novel in 1952, His father was Dead in 1917 when he was tree years old after an accident in the work, but the owner of the work had declared later that he was dead because of Ulster the stomach and not pierced by a shard of an ice during the work, this had opened his eyes one the racism as a reality in the American society ;to this he has put himself as a weapon to fight racism and segregation using writing and jazz music to achieve the goal of liberty to solve the problem of identity . He has written his best novel the invisible man on 1952 speaking about the problems of blacks in America. He was dead in 16 April 1994 after letting a big source of history in literature¹

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Retrieved from [http://WWW.biography.com/people/ralphEllison\(2016/05/08*3:12\)](http://WWW.biography.com/people/ralphEllison(2016/05/08*3:12))

ملخص

حُؤل تحنأ يثحث اسحعأل يبسقى انجاص فآ سؤآ انشؤأ الفشؤأ يشنك) سائف أهسئ (انح كآث يبسقى انجاص سؤحأ نفهآ جفه عهئ انكحآة و الإلذاع فآ سؤآه انشجم انخفأ ويصدس انهاو نه فآ أعانه انشؤأة اسحعم يبسقى انجاص نهحاصم تـ الـيشكـ سغئ اخالفهئ فآ انعشق و انثقافة وانذـ إـلـصال صست كم يحكهئ أو يشحك تذؤ خف أو جشدد.نقد اخشأ هزأ اننحأ ألـ ضذ انعصشة و انحفشقة و ألـ أشذ أسئ تالسا فآ يعيال جه ئ انجباة إنئ الإلساة نشي عشض انحاط كم إيشاضه أنفسة. نقد قـ تحقبي تحنأ إنئ ثالثة فصل حؤل انفصم ألؤل نحة جاسخة ع عصش انجاص وحؤل انفصم اننأ نحة ع الأدب و انحج الأدت فآ رنك انعصش وجعشضا فه كزنك إنئ خصائص الأدب الـيشك فآ رانك انعصش أيا انفصم اننات فكا حل جهم انشؤة و جأئش يبسقى انجاص عهئ أسهب انكاجة انزئ أنذع أسهتا أدبا جذدا سئ الأسهب أنجاصي فآ سؤآه انشجم انخفأ

وإشابه ئ رنك.

كهآت يفحاجة :انجاص. انهة. الأدب. انعصشة