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Maggie a Girl of the Streets*

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Before the Jury:

Mr. Belarbi Nor Adine.....President UKM
Mr. Bourahla Djelloul.....Supervisor UKM
Mr. Halimi Mohamed AlsgbirExaminer UKM

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DEDICATION

With great honor, I hold my pen to write these words to dedicate this modest dissertation to my lovely family, dear father beautiful mother, brothers and sisters, aunt and grandmother for their encouragement and help

I also dedicate this work:

To all who help me to finish this dissertation.

To my best friends who supports me and whom I love.

OUMELKHEIR

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First of all, all the praises to Allah and peace to our prophet Mohamed peace be upon him.

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Abstract

Maggie a girl of the streets has been characterized by its ironic presentation that stands for Stephen Crane's portrayal of late nineteenth-century American society published in 1893. There was no publisher wont to publish Crane's novella because it was strange at that time. Further, it reveals a dark reality of life including poverty, sex, and prostitution shaped in vulgar dialect. Crane presents a hopeless people living in harsh conditions his description was transparent depiction of Irish immigrant in slums scope. Crane's amazing technique in writing gives it a different and specific touch, he integrates colors and images about the city dwellers and shows its influence on Irish immigrants. The current study will attempt to discover Crane's portrayal of nineteenth-century American society on the light of Marxist theory.

Key words: Stephen crane, lower class, American society, poverty, violence, prostitution, capitalism, Marxism, and alienation.

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General introduction

Much has been written about the lower class in American life, many people have traced its beginning to the growth of industrialization and urbanization as well as the new immigration of the second half of the nineteenth century. Traditions and moral were determined by social order noting that, it could be distorted in a life of poor people. Scholar claimed that a new kind of ethics in American life particularly, in lower class environment, had been replaced by traditional moral. It is a phenomenon that comes from lack of financial power (Gandal 8).

The literature on lower class people is the observation of American development in late nineteenth century. Daily suffering of those people was the interest of most American writers such as, Jacob Riis, Stephen Crane and many others. Numerous literary productions about slum life were introduced. They focus on the harsh conditions and moralistic conventions in rendering the experience of living in misery and mirrored it in their literary works. More importantly, they contribute to discover the reality of that life, based on fundamental concept, the value of surroundings or social factors in individual acts. As stated by Stephen Crane "a man is born into the world with his own pair of eyes and he is not at all responsible for his vision—he is merely responsible for his quality of personal honesty."(cited in Gandal 9). Generally, their presentation is sympathetic about unkind conditions that poor people faced in their life (Gandal 9).

Naturalism is a literary movement that gathers those writers who share working on interpreting the suffering of lower class people in their literary work. They are influenced by Darwinism concept of the one who survive is the powerful and the stronger; human behaviour is determined by their circumstances. Therefore, naturalistic writers portray their characters as people victimized by their environment; their acts are based upon social order. These writings include, Frank Norris, Stephen Crane, Jack London, and Theodor Dreiser are the most studied American writer of naturalism.

Purpose of the study

One important side of American social life portrayed in American naturalism was immigration and immigrants life, therefore, the choice of this topic is based on seeking to review how a naturalist Stephen crane presents the living of immigrants in the Bowery city.

Problematic

Stephen Crane is a writer of American naturalist style. Where real life is shaped in fictitious framework. This style made him produce his first narrative “Maggie a Girl of The Streets “in 1893. Maggie is a model from lower class family in the Bowery slum, explains how miserable experience draw her into prostitution and to be forgotten by her society. Thus, my dissertation will attempt to discover whether there is a representation of American lower class in the novel also, whether Stephen Crane provide an accurate description of the American society?

Research questions

Does naturalism give an accurate image of the American society in comparison to realism?

To what extent is Crane’s pessimism relevant to the actual nineteen-century America?

To what extent Crane’s portrayal of nineteen-century American society is relevant to what historian recorded?

Did other writers represent the American society of nineteen century in the same way Crane did?

Methodology

Marxist literary criticism will be the methodology used to analyse the nevela on the base of its sociological and historical context, which shape it, noting that Marxism is about a resistance of human to liberate themselves from exploitation and domination. The analysis of literary works on the light of Marxist criticism seeks to understand ideologies, thoughts, morals, and emotions in a life of individuals within their society. Those experiences are mirrored in literary forms moreover; Marxist literary criticism is more about understanding the context of literary work. (.Eagleton 5). Therefore, the choice of Marxist literary criticism as a theory to be applied in the analysis of *Maggie a Girl of The Streets*, because of its concern with the struggle of oppression people within a society that has forgotten its humanity does not appear. In addition, it examines a literary text more fully on the base of its historical and sociological context. Since Maggie is negatively affected by her social and economic environment, Marxist criticism is appropriate theory that will help in the analysis of the novel.

Structure of dissertation

In attempt to answer the questions that shape my dissertation the frame work of this dissertation is divided into four chapters;

The first chapter covers late nineteenth century American naturalism which present the outcomes of American changes at that period on lower class people. Moreover, there will be a study about naturalistic themes like what Crane present in his novella, poverty, violence and prostitution. As well as a study on the style like the use of various colors and images that explore poverty in American society. Besides, there will be a study on marxist literary criticism.

In the second chapter, the focus will be on American society and different changes particularly speaking, the economy of the period, which affect the structure of society in other words, it resulted the rise of several class. Therefore, American naturalist writers such as Stephen Crane use his naturalistic element in their works such as, the authentic use of language and along description of setting and integrating images and colors to depict nineteen-century American society.

In the third chapter, we shall discuss Crane's language that mirrors the reality of the Bowery people during nineteen century including its vulgarity for instance using the word hell and damn fool wher we explore pessimistic mood of crane. He also uses different colors such as symbolism, simile, and irony in order to decipher the vivid picture in American slums area. On the base of the form according to Marxist perspective, a third chapter will attempt to study Crane's form to depict life of lower class in the Bowery city including his use of dialect language, setting, colors and images

In the fourth chapter, there will be an analysis of a model of Irish poor immigrant living in the Bowery slum by showing their environment and its influence on them. This analysis will be based on content by following Marxist concepts about lower class oppressed people.

Introduction

Literature of the 19th c period in America depicts the life of the marginalized people. Authors portrayed fictional characters from the same cultural and economic backgrounds but the new diversity made them also discuss different minority. For instance, urban versus rural, labor versus management, and immigrants against natives generally the struggle of dominant against the powerful one. In response, the prominent of the time such as Stephen Crane, set their worldview in fictitious framework criticizing the social, economic, and political injustices. This chapter attempt to discover themes and styles in naturalistic framework.

1.1 What is naturalism?

Naturalism is the outgrowth of realism. It is movement that raised in American literature from 1890s until 1920s putting in mind, that its origins were European. Naturalism shares with realism the fact that they depict the phenomena as it exist in a society. Dealing with human reactions toward their environment, naturalism hold that human beings are not free their actions are controlled by that environment. For naturalist, a writer should show to the reader the reality without illusion in order to state a scientific touch. Thus, for them literature should seek to make to make reader learn from that production not to please them. A writer is asked to be diagnostic, discussing diseases of society, and the scientific concept included in naturalism is originated from Charles Darwin's theory during the late nineteenth century.

American naturalism can be seen from two directions, scrutinizing the social and political acts of American urban life and scrutinizing the psyche of individuals. The diagnostic concept presented in naturalism comes from a French novelist Emile Zola. Stephen Crane, adapted this concept in dealing with his novel ' ' Maggie a Girl of The Streets' ' (1893) the novel portrays a world of poverty, and how Maggie became a prostitution, and her ambiguous death. The novel is naturalistic in its use of slums life, its sympathy with the main character, and its aim of learning from that story.

During the growth of urbanization and the new economic system ' ' capitalism' ' in the United State, the American thinker flourished and focus in their writing on how economic and social forces determine a human acts, W.D Howells 1837-1920, Frank Norris, and Theodore Dreiser, also the concepts of naturalism is presented in the work of Upton Sinclair (1878-1968), and Johan

Chapter one Naturalism as a mode of writing: themes and style

Steinbeck (1902-1968) the novels of Dreiser particularly, *An American Tragedy* 1925, and of Norris (McTeague 1899, *The Octopus* 1901, *Vandover and The Brute* 1895, 1914) were an example of depicting individual life during the growth of economic and urban life in the United States. Although, the writing of naturalists are pessimistic, their main concern is to improve the situation of poor people. (High 85.95).

1.1.1 The influence of Darwinism

After the period of civil war, American society experienced different changes, concerning beliefs and new ways of living and thinking. One important factor, which helped in building a new dimension, was the influence of scientific development at that time. This scientific approach questioned the idea of the origin of the human being and life.

Darwinism is a scientific theory presented by Charles Darwin (1809-82) it is about the origin of human beings as stated in his critical publication, *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859) and *The Descent of Man* (1871), this resulted into a revolution in the religious world; The Protestant church, for instance, reacted angrily toward Darwin's theory as Drees states "controversies over evolution in the late nineteenth century have become the archetype of conflicts between science and Protestantism in the United Kingdom and the USA" Farber (1959). American Protestant fundamentalists, saw the implications of Darwin's theory on the origin of species, and rejected accordingly. The President of the Rochester Theological Seminary affirmed that progress was only God's will of bringing his plan into the world. Besides, Charles Hodge, an American Calvinist, published an attack on Darwinism called *What is Darwinism?* in which he argued that the human keen enough to realize that a design is to God.

The writings of Darwinism had an impact on the new generation of struggling American writers. Its thought had an influence on literary work of late nineteenth-century American writers like, Stephen Crane who explained the social phenomena relying on that theory of stimulus and response thus, human beings are forced and controlled by the social environment. (Claeys 16).

1.2 Naturalistic themes and styles

The method of writing in naturalistic scope is different, because of its depiction and analysis to the problem under study, it presents something new and unpopular therefore, it is about real depiction of setting and characters. Naturalistic theme is about oppression people and slum environment, they emphasis on poverty, fear, and sex. More importantly, naturalist writers used a scientific mode of writing. Thus, a characters are put in environment in which they are inherently influenced by it in a sense that it determines the framework of their life. The scientific idea of stimulus and response, a character's reaction is due to his influence from the same environment. For instance, we see how nameless character in Crane's an *Experiment in Misery* reacts according to his poor situation. He has only a few cents in his pocket also, he is homeless men centered with true assassins. A theme of the story is all about poverty and a loss of hopes. Further, one of the most obvious themes of naturalism are, determinism and pessimism.

On one hand, man is controlled by his instinct and economic or social environment. As argued by Holman "From Newton it gains a sense of mechanistic determinism; from Darwin it gains a sense of biological determinism; from Marx it gains a view of history as a battle ground of vast economic and social forces; from Freud it gains a view of determinism of the inner and sub consciousness; from Taine it gains a view of literature as a product of deterministic forces; from Conte it gains a view of social and environmental determinism." (cited in Rena Damar and Oktarini 23). Therefore, man is not free to chose and determine his fate, he is tied with their society. The concept of determinism is obvious in Edith Wharton's *Ethan Frome*, in which he exposed it through Ethan's life that is restricted by various ways: his desire to become an engineer is vanished because he has to come back to Starkfield to take care for his parents; his decision to leave Starkfield after his marriage are associated by the his farm, which no one wants to buy, and his desire to abandon his sick wife Zeena is linked to religious matter because it will be a sin if he let it in order to marry again.

On the other hand, pessimism, which is a belief that a bad event occurred more than a good one it comes from external factor that effect the state of mind such as hunger, homeless and sex, all those social problems inspired from slum era. Hofstede states that "The pessimistic version maintains that people are what they are conditioned to be; this is something over which they have

Chapter one Naturalism as a mode of writing: themes and style

no control. Human beings are passive creatures and do whatever their culture tells them to do. This explanation leads to behaviorism that locates the causes of human behavior in a realm that is totally beyond human control.”(cited in Rena Damar and Oktarini²³). They shoes to do something funny to forget or escape their reality such as, drinking alcohol or drugs as we will see later how Maggie parents drink alcohol in order to forget their misery, it is not only restricted to the parents it goes further to their neighborhoods, children and the others. The feelings of tiredness and boredom or what we call it pessimism is portrayed in Baldwin's *Sonny's Blues*: "I'm tired, man, tired! Have you ever been sick to death of something? Well, I'm sick to death. And I'm scared. I've been fighting so god damn long I'm not a person any more. I'm not worried about that miserable little room. I'm worried about what's happening to me, to me, inside. I don't walk the streets, I crawl. I've never been like this before. Now when I go to a strange place I wonder what will happen, will I be accepted, if I'm accepted, can I accept?" (cited in Knežević⁴⁴)

The theme of survival, or a struggle to live, is a source of much motivation in Baldwin's *Sonny's Blues*, since the characters are often determined and controlled by their passions. Their acts are often characterized by illogical motivations, sometimes, it is linked with sexuality and violence, which makes a writers exposes a theme of violence in his literary work. Baldwin presents the feelings of anger and abhorrence "blacker than their hearts, blacker than their skins" (cited in Knežević⁴³). In Harlem, boys "filled with rage" (cited in Knežević⁴³). It portrays an image of arbitrariness and loss of hope: the future of those boys is associated with a trap that some decided to escape, however, most of them could not in the world that "waited outside, as hungry as a tiger"(cited in Knežević⁴³). And those who could escape they leave injured, like animals: "Those who got out always left something of themselves behind, as some animals amputate a leg and leave it in the trap."(cited in Knežević⁴³). The characters came to this savage world with less experience of protecting himself: "During all the years of my life, until that moment, I had carried the menacing, the hostile, killing world with me everywhere. No matter what I was doing or saying or feeling, one eye had always been on the world—that world which I had learned to distrust almost as soon as I learned my name, that world on which I knew one could never turn one's back, the white man's world."(cited in Knežević⁴³). Also the face the world with felling of guilty: "She was punishing herself for something, a crime she could not remember."(cited in Knežević⁴³).

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Sexuality is also a common taboo theme that naturalism depicts: "And slowly she surrendered, opening up before him like the Dark Continent, made mad and delirious and blind by the entry of a mortal as bright as the morning, as white as milk." (Cited in Knežević 43).

Baldwin's naturalistic style in his stories is shaped in metaphoric tone associated with realistic depiction of the world also the narrator in his work personifies the objects and setting "darken with dark people" (cited in Knežević 44). Light becomes "just as dangerous, just as killing, as the dark" (cited in Knežević 44).), "trouble stretched above us, longer than the sky" (cited in Knežević 44).) and the nature seems strange to human struggle: "So we drove along, between the green of the park and the stony, lifeless elegance of hotels and apartment buildings, toward the vivid, killing streets of our childhood." (cited in Knežević 44). Further he used Images to describe the surrounding of those people therefore, he exposed pessimistic feelings, through words related to the status such as dark, black, dirt, despair, pain, are presented throughout the story: the characters are "trapped in the darkness"." (cited in Knežević 44). they shout "their innocence in a steadily blackening despair" (cited in Knežević 44).), and their sleep is "black and dreadful" (cited in Knežević 44). The image of darkness is contrasted with light and white to show pessimistic tone in the book: "And when light fills the room, the child is filled with darkness (cited in Knežević 44).

Moreover, at the level of the form, naturalistic writing is characterized by its objectivity or what is called detachment from the story. A writer attempt to depart himself from the story, there are no explicit commentaries, no principles, no personal values. Also, we are exposed to meet with unpredictable end in naturalistic form for instance in *The Man Child* the strong relationship between thirty-four-year-old Jamie and eight-year-old Eric finished with a violent death when Jamie strangle Eric: "Then terror and agony and darkness overtook him, and his breath went violently out of him. He dropped on his face in the straw in the barn, his yellow head useless on his broken neck." (cited in Knežević 45). Charles Walcutt integrated the "slice-of-life" to naturalistic form, in Baldwin's stories we see a small portrayal of the protagonists experience in comparison to the real tragedy outside the world of fiction. Discussing deeply human lives, naturalism shaped the detailed narrative. It is a collection of themes, styles and techniques in fictitious work. (Knežević 45).

1.3 Marxism and literary criticism

Marxism is a scientific theory that deals with human societies. It is more about a story of struggles of men and women to free themselves from exploitation and oppression; It is the study of history of certain society. Marxist criticism is the analysis that aims to understand ideologies, values, emotion and all the experiences that men lived it among his society. Those concepts and ideas are portrayed in the literature. To understand ideologies means the understanding of both the past and the present. Marxism involves the sociology of literature which concerns with the means of literary production it follows the change in particular society it also deals with how books are published, author's society and literary texts. Moreover, Marxist literary criticism is about the explanation of literary work, analyzing its forms, styles and meaning. Generally, Marxist criticism is the understanding of history of a certain society. (Eagleton 2).

The consciousness of men play no role in determination of human existence, it is their social position that determines their consciousness. Therefore, there was always a struggle in the relationship between the capitalist and the proletarian, these forces Marx calls it "the economic structure of society". From this base a "superstructure" rises, it is "a certain form of law and politics, a certain kind of state, whose essential function is to legitimate the power of the social class which owns the means of economic production (Eagleton 5). It also contains what Marx calls it ideology (political, religious, ethical, aesthetic and so on). Literature is part of superstructure of society and society's ideology. To understand literature means understanding of its social context. Moreover, literary work are a world view of author they are a form of perception it is a mirror of social mentality.

The interpretation of literary work is based on studying their historical and sociological context, thus a person should make an analysis to style, forms and all those elements that composes that literary work in order to understand its framework. For instance: throughout the period of capitalism the individual's psyche was pessimistic specially the lower class. Therefore, literary works have a pessimistic mode. For Marx, it is not necessary to say that the success of literature in certain society is due to development of material production, the best example is that of Greeks works although that it was undeveloped country "the unequal relationship of the development of material production ... to artistic production'. It does not follow that the greatest artistic achievements depend upon the highest development of the productive forces, as the example of the Greeks, who produced major art in an economically undeveloped society, clearly

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evidences.”(cited in Eagleton 10).If a person comeback to unfortunately capitalism destroy that relationship and socialism attempt to build it again. Therefore, for Marx, it is better to give importance to the history than thinking about contemporary history

1.4 Conclusion

The first chapter has attempted to explore American naturalism in the late nineteen century, which tackle the concerns of lower class people. It is formed differently because of oddity of the subject and their negative outlook toward the environment. Naturalist movement influenced by a scientific theory of Darwinism, therefore, they present a social phenomena as it occurred in reality. Generally, their themes is about poverty, violence, sex, and survival it is shaped in pessimistic tone in their works. They adapted the American tragedy to their literary work in order to depict the life of lower class oppressed people. This is the main reason for the choice of Marxist theory to be the methodology that formed my dissertation.

Chapter two background: historical, social and biographical

Introduction

During the late nineteenth century, America had been marked by numerous changes specially, in its economy, which divided a society into several class. In fact, it is the economic situation of people that determined their social status.

American fiction during this era reveals different social problems including poverty, violence, working class grievances and oppression. In this decades, the literary work discussed the cultural importance of the new kind of ' ' middle class''identity. Development of capitalist society challenged middle-class existence and propriety. Such as a portrayal of Stephen crane to lower class experience in his first novel Maggie a girl of the streets.

The purpose of the present chapter is to show American society in the late nineteenth-century, its prominent writes of the period. Like, Hamlin Garland and Stephen Crane and historical background about Marxist literary criticism.

2.1 American society in the late nineteenth century

American history is a story of immigration. There the largest peaceful immigration occurred, probably the largest of any kind ever. This movement has been given many explanations among them the fact that people were looking for better financial opportunities. The industrial revolution was send the situation of many people into a fallen, dragging them off their farms and into immigration. Moreover, immigration to America witnessed a dramatic rise because between 1845 and 1848 Ireland suffered the terrible potato famine. Therefore, they came to America poor and needy thus, crane s ' novel was about their continuous suffering in America where they gathered in dirty places of the Bowery.(Reef 17.19).

The period between the civil war and world war1, American economy grew rapidly, whether in population, production or consumption. Therefore, the demand for labour increased. In the late nineteenth century, The Crash of 1873, caused low wages, which meant that the workers suffered a lot concerning financial matters. Moreover, the diseases, such as, small pox, diheriaph, typhoid were spread all over American society which repeatedly swept the slums and factory district. The owner ship were looking as much as they could for cheap labour as a result, they used under paid women and under age children in order to keep the universal view that "in America there

was always work”. This practice made American workers lose their dignity and human rights. (Reef 21.23).

2.1.1 Poverty in American society

By nineteenth century, America has witnessed a quick growth in the population. During 1860 about 15 million people lived in cities and by 1900 over 30 million people lived in slums. This development in number of population is due to immigration to United States. Also, because many Americans farmers give up their farms, hoping to find a better life in cities. Unfortunately, a life in a city was too difficult, with a less wages, crowded building which were made of wood, and diseases were easy to stretch. (Anggiarini 18)

The immigrants who came to America looking for better life were about 26 million from different places in Europe. (Anggiarini19). They faced unfairness treatment in America and all possibilities of suffering and misery. They lived all together in dirty and ignorant era. The focus in the analysis will be on Irish poor immigrants who arrived to America looking for better life. Most of them were ill and weak because of lack of money. They were living in crowded room, for instance in Manhattan as reported by a witness, 75 people living in 12 rooms Moreover, and tenements did not have indoor plumbing or healthy water. Therefore, most of Irish immigrants particularly children were died: in 1857, New York most City’s deaths were Irish children under age 5. When they search for a job, they found only hard physical jobs are demanded for low earns as well as Irish men, Irish woman met the same problem most of them were working for domestic servants or factories, in factories, Irish woman were working on making cotton shirts for only 6-10 to shirt to one cents and worked about 13-14 hours a day. Irish immigrant were a dirty and apes on the view of Americans and according to them, Irish immigrants are the source of economic problem. News paper cartoonists contributes to instill this picture by drawing them as apes and News paper wrote about Irish people using the word “paddy”. Many job advertisement were offered but News papers notes that “No Irish Need Apply” the other sign is “No Irish Permitted in this Establishment”. (Anggiarini19)

The Bowery city was a shelter of those Irish immigrants, it represent the most American poor area of Manhattan Island in 19th Century , which was both the name of a street and a small neighborhood in its southern section. Also it includes other central characteristics: the New York

City poverty, violence, and prostitution, which show up in most pictures from that time. That location, during the 19th Century showed the world of all sorts of the most terrible social diseases, environmental, economic, or moral, consequences of slum tenement. It was gang and violent region of New York City at the time. These practices called for neighborhood: fighting, drinking, and other trouble.

2.1.2 American Slums

Industrialization called for uneducated and untrained worker including, men, woman, and children and caused disordered buildings that is called slums cities. The five points of Manhattan, was unknown American slum. It was an assembly of criminals moreover, it was a world of prostitutes as young as 13 worked in the streets of five points; you find a mothers and their daughters work together as argued by the Reverend Lewis Pease “Every house was a brothel, and every brothel a hell,” (cited in Reef 50). Every person who lost his way in the Five Points, spent his night in cheap and soiled places, and the others slept in the floor. In 1990s Archaeological research conducted that that “many of the community’s overcrowded shanties and subdivided houses were home to hardworking poor families who took in boarders, collected rags, peddled fruit, and did whatever else they could to generate income.”(cited in Reef 50). Most of Five Points populations were immigrants, from Germany, and other northern European countries.

2.1.3 The world of prostitution and violence

In 1869, Manhattan’s prostitutes witnessed a rapid growth because of immigration to United States, especially the Bowery city, which is the center of the sex business, contains, theaters, restaurants, hotels, and saloons. Those sections evoked prostitution to increase thus, there were between twenty and twenty five thousand prostitutes who made the economy of property owners, consumers, and prostitutes flourished. Because of low wages accompanied with the concept that prostitution provided woman with a better financial satisfaction, they preferred to work as prostitutes obviously; they will lose their value within society. Moreover, their Development affect Manhattan’s urban environment such growth was associated with violence and crimes, phenomena made a police and local government always in straggle with them in order to eliminate these immoral practices.

Prostitutes became an important source for the growth of economy. They were used for a tourist attraction for immigrants, businessmen, and sailors who came to Manhattan, an 1858 study on prostitution by Dr. William Sanger, a scholar who studied New York City prostitution,

reveals “a general profile of the New York City prostitute: she was young, foreign-born, unmarried, had borne a child, came from a poor working-class family, and had experienced economic and/or other problems at home before entering prostitution.”(cited in Bastiaens 7). Therefore, looking for better life and escaping the reality of poverty caused the rise of sex industry; such company has seen a success especially, in selling of virginity and employing children and teenagers in domain of prostitution. Further, most of exploited rape cases includes female victims of the age twelve or younger. Dr. Timothy Gilfoyle is one of the many historians who discussed “the harsh socioeconomic realities of the marketplace” like his analysis to the growth of teenage prostitutes. The investigation result is; most of child and teenage prostitutes are poor, marginalized, immigrant, and unemployed. They lost their freedom and suffered from violence and sexual oppression, which result transmitted diseases. Dr. William Sanger stated, “at least forty percent of the prostitutes he studied confessed that they contracted syphilis or gonorrhea at least once.”(Cited in Bastiaens 14) However, a harsh condition that prostitutes met in brothels, they did not abandoned this vicious because of their background generally, it is a story of oppressed girls looking for their life within a greedy society. (Bastiaens14).

2.2 Stephen Crane

American literary naturalism emerged as a reaction to the rise of an urban culture in late nineteenth century. Thus, naturalism in America during this decades, was criticizing the emergence of the city. The naturalist of late nineteenth century portrayed the issue of immigrants who lived in slums such as Stephen Crane. He wrote about sexual matters of young girls who had moved from thier homland to other cites .He wrote about persons who were existed but had no chance to prove themselves .He wrote about persons who could not understand themselves or their surroundings.

Stephen Crane (1871-1900) American journalist, poet and novelist. His first novel is *Maggie a Girl of the Streets* 1893 in which his sympathy and imagination is obviously stated. All Crane’s character are forced by social forces for instance Maggie tries to be good but the circumstance leads her to bed fate. In *The Red Badge of Courage*(1895)Crane’s best novel, the story of war in which a character seem to be a hero the author wants to show that war changes men into animals in a sense that Fleming a main character behave like animals. Harold “Zola, whose influence seems strong in Maggie, actually created a visionary naturalism, more

Chapter two background: historical, social and biographical

phantasmagoric than realistic., presents his influence by Zola in his first literary product *Maggie a Girl of The Streets* as declared. Crane, impressionist and ironist, goes even further in *Maggie*, a laconic experiment in word painting. Maggie herself is an uncanny prophecy of what was to be the central relationship of Crane's prophecy of what was to be the central relationship of Crane's brief life''(Bloom 7). Crane presentation of place and events are factual and poetic. His style is impressionable and more exciting Crane wrote a collection of poems called war is kind, criticizing the outcomes of war. (High 88.89)

2.3Conclusion

The second chapter has attempted to study American society in the late nineteen century, concerning the main events that accrued during this decade. American society at that time encountered with various changes including, industrialization and immigration which caused the growth of inhabitanace thus, calling for the creation of slums where the world of vice spread all over the era. Naturalist writer like Stephen Crane portray the miserabale life of Irish immigrants in his first book as we shall see later how it is presented.

Introduction

As we have seen in the second chapter, the attitude of Stephen Crane toward his society in nineteenth century was pessimistic; a greedy society as explained before made the lower class people suffer especially Irish immigrants. Thus, Crane presented the real side of the life of those immigrants who lived in harsh condition characterized by lack of education, verbal and physical violence, alcohol, and prostitution in society and mainly concerned with money. These historical and social features are represented through a specific form that involves for example accurate reproduction of the conversational style of Irish Immigrants living in the Bowery with all its vulgarity, grammatical inaccuracies. In this chapter, we will study the form of Crane's *Maggie a Girl of the Streets* including vulgar language, images, and colors that represent violence and poverty on the light of Marxist theory.

3.1 Vulgarity of language

The language of Crane's characters is an accurate and unspoiled reproduction of the actual language spoken by the people of the Bowery in the 19th c. They use a language characterized by violence and vulgarity, which is supposed to voices their suffering. The use of slang tells us a lot about the emotion and the worldview of Crane's characters. From that language, we understand that the Bowery environment is bad, struggling with their unfortunate fate. This can be seen through the fighting of the Bowery children, when a boy Jimmie in the first chapter blame his friends because they do not help him in his street fighting, he says "Ah, where deh hell was yeh when I was doin' all dehfightin?" he demanded. "Youse kids make me tired."

"Ah, go ahn," replied the other argumentatively. (Crane 13).

The language that characterizes the bloody fighting in that place explains the reality of lower class people: brutality is the dominant trait of life in the Bowery. Even among family members we see the rigid treatment for instance, when Jimmie's sister asked him to wash his blood his answer was unkind and informal this because he is influenced by a poor surrounding:

Are yehshurted much, Jimmie?she whispered timidly.
Not a damn bit! See?" growled the little boy.
Will I wash deh blood?
Naw!
Will I—
When I catch dat Riley kid I'll break 'is face! Dat's right! See? (Crane 13).

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Crane uses the slang words that show the lower situation of the Bowery people, it is seen also, in the last chapter of the book, when the man complains harshly toward Mary attitude of putting boots on Maggie's feet after her death. He utters the word "damn fool" heatedly, he says "Dey won't fit her now, yeh damn fool," said the man. (Crane 13). It is not difficult for Crane to set the speech in a formal shape but his naturalistic style of describing the phenomena as it is associated with lengthy details, make him represent the lower class speech as it occurred in the reality. Besides, character's language is cruel and harsh which is due to their bad surroundings that affect their personality. There is no space for kindness and politeness. For instance, Pete speaks to a waiter in a bad manner. His way of speaking is vulgar and violent and if said in a different or higher social context it would be considered disrespectful and akin of the bad manners. Moreover, he uses the slang word "hell" repeatedly to emphasize more the rigidity of lower class language "say, what de hell bring deh lady a big glass what deh hell use is dat pony". (Crane 35).

Clearly, Crane's unpolished and genuine representation of Pete's language portray him as an abusive and aggressive character. Similarly, the mother Mary, treats her children badly and speaks to her children using a slang, it is explained through her conversation with Maggie when she threw her out of the house after Maggie's living with Pete "Go teh hell wid him, damn yeh, an' a good riddance. Go teh hell an' see how yeh likes it." Maggie gazed long at her mother!" (Crane 47). Mary could not offer her children with a feeling of affection and being kind toward her children she fails to realize that in the world of poverty and pain.

The previous examples of how environment influences the language of characters and the choice of writer's mode of representation show how a form is determined by the logic thoughts of the content in Marxist theory. Understanding any social problem discussed in the literary work is based on the specific form of the writer; how that writer used his authentic method to describe a certain phenomena accrued in his society as argues by Marxist critic Georg Lukács that 'the truly social element in literature is the form'. (cited in Eagleton 19). Therefore, the scientific technique of Crane in presenting the language of poor immigrants in the Bowery slums as it is, make his work factual and real. He shapes his subject, which is lower class condition through actual representation of vulgarity in language. In fact, their language speaks about a real experience of misery and violence, when Maggie reproach her brother Jimmie for his usual street fighting he respond toward her angrily and furiously:

Ah, what deh hell!" cried Jimmie. "Shut up er I'll smack yermout'. See?"

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his sister As continued her lamentations, he suddenly swore and struck her. The little girl reeled and, recovering herself, burst into tears and quaveringly cursed him. As she slowly retreated, her brother advanced dealing her cuffs. (Crane 11).

Moreover, lack of education leads to dreadful discourse, which mirrors the harsh condition of lower class where they lived; in chapter eighteen, in the bar, men and prostitutes were damn each other for instance, when Pete claims that no one like him thus, he damn his soul “I’m good f’ler, girls,” he said, convincingly. “I’m damn good f’ler. An’body treats me right, I allustrea’szem right! See?” (Crane 88). Also, He talk with a prostitute Nell using the same word:

Yehs knows, damn it, yehs kin have all got, ‘cause I’m stuck on yehs, Nell, damn’t, I—I’m stuck on yehs, Nell—buy drinksh— damn’t—we’re havin’ heluva time—w’en anyone trea’s me ri’—I—damn’t, Nell—we’re havin’ heluva—time. Shortly he went to sleep with his swollen face fallen forward on his chest. (Crane 92). In the other side, she reply mocking at him She laughed What a damn fool,” she said, and went. (Crane 93).

They says a word and damn and damn fool, which express their social class, education and environment. For Marxism a form should suit the content, since Crane portrays the miserable life of lower class people, in the context as we shall see in chapter four, then accordingly his style and language seek to mirror the brutality and cruel conditions of Irish immigrants. Again in the form and context Eagleton states;

Marx himself believed that literature should reveal a unity of form and content, and burnt some of his own early lyric poems on the grounds that their rhapsodic feelings were dangerously unrestrained; but he was also suspicious of excessively formalistic writing. In an early newspaper article on Silesian weavers’ songs, he claimed that mere stylistic exercises led to ‘ed content’, which in turn impresses the stamp of ‘vulgarity’ on literary form. He shows, in other words, a *dialectical* grasp of the relations in question: form is the product of content, but reacts back upon it in a double-edged relationship. Marx’s early comment about oppressively formalistic law in the *Rheinische Zeitung*- ‘form is of no value unless it is the form of its content’ - could equally be applied to his aesthetic views. (Eagleton 20).

In this sense, the novel is a representation of its historical context through form. First, to show poverty, Crane uses different adjectives. He uses negative adjectives to describe the setting of the Bowery which in the form shows the extent to which poverty is widespread therefore instance:

Eventually they entered into a dark region where, from a careening building, a dozen gruesome doorways gave up loads of babies to the street and the gutter. A wind of early autumn raised yellow dust from cobbles and swirled it against an hundred windows. Long streamers of garments fluttered from fire-escapes. In all unhandy places, there were buckets, brooms, rags and bottles. (Crane 10)

It reveals the muddiness of the building and talks about the bleeding heart in the Bowery slums. Besides, lack of education and violence affect their way of speaking and their relation with others,

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as we shall see in chapter four. All those social problems make Crane render their language as it is. In this context Eagleton affirms that both Hegel and Marx believe that:

Artistic form is no mere quirk on the part of the individual artist. Forms are historically determined by the kind of 'content' they have to embody; they are changed, transformed, broken down and revolutionized as that content itself changes. 'Content' is in this sense prior to 'form', just as for Marxism it is changes in a society's material 'content', its mode of production, which determine the 'forms' of its superstructure. 'Form itself' Fredric Jameson has remarked in his *Marxism and Form*, 'is but the working out of content in the realm of the superstructure'. To those who reply irritably that form and content are inseparable anyway - that the distinction is artificial - it is as well to say immediately that this is of course true in practice. Hegel himself recognized this: 'Content', he wrote, 'is nothing but the transformation of form into content, and form is nothing but the transformation of content into form'. But if form and content are inseparable in practice, they are theoretically distinct. This is why we can talk of the varying relations between the two. (Eagleton 21).

3.2 Pessimistic tone

The vulgarity of language is due to the state of the lower class people. As we have seen in the second chapter, American society in nineteenth century experienced a lot of problems including, poverty, the creation of slums, violence and prostitution. The structure of society was disorganized, and the feeling of happiness and satisfaction was lost. Therefore, Crane's tone in the work is pessimistic. A person in the Bowery uses words that are socially inappropriate, which exposes the stress of living harsh conditions, this shows the extent to which people had lost hope and optimistic outlook. Hofstede states that:

The pessimistic version maintains that people are what they are conditioned to be; this is something over which they have no control. Human beings are passive creatures and do whatever their culture tells them to do. This explanation leads to behaviorism that locates the causes of human behavior in a realm that is totally beyond human control. (cited in Rena Damar and Oktarini 27).

Crane uses a slang language as we have seen above to describe the world view of lower class people: it is bad unhappy and generally pessimistic, and the main reason for this state is poverty. Besides, he uses various adjectives to go deeply to the state of mind for those Irish immigrants in the opening scene of second chapter; he set the environment of the Bowery in pessimistic adjectives such as dark, a dozen gruesome doorways, formidable, uncombed, disordered, and curious. All those adjectives are the air of lower class. Moreover, the color red is frequently repeated in the work which emphasizes the pessimistic mode of the Bowery at that time. As we have seen before, Eagleton asserts that a form is determined by its content, it is also, due to change according to the ideology "Significant developments in literary form, then, result from significant changes in ideology. They embody new ways of perceiving social reality and new

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relations between artist and audience”(23). Therefore, Crane portrays lower class ideology in his book in a sense; we explore from the book a pessimistic tone. More obvious, Maggie is a victim of her social traditions and beliefs, we see how Maggie appears in the first three chapter, as a pretty girls living in poor environments but when she escapes with her boyfriend, she meet a refuse from her family and later from her society after she become a prostitute. Besides, in the first chapter we have seen how industrial revolution demands for much sheep labour thus, a capitalist society exploit the lower class people. Moreover, the new economic system led to the growth of slum in American society in the nineteen century, Crane presents a victim of a capitalist ideology in his Maggie. He explores the miserable life they experience under a capitalist society, For Lukác, “the greatest artists are those who can recapture and recreate a harmonious totality of human life. In a society where the general and the particular, the conceptual and the sensuous, the social and the individual are increasingly torn apart by the ‘alienations’ of capitalism, the great writer draws these dialectically together into a complex totality. His fiction thus mirrors, in microcosmic form, the complex totality of society itself. In doing this, great art combats the alienation and fragmentation of capitalist society, projecting a rich, many-sided image of human wholeness” (Eagleton 26). The concept can be seen through the people’s harsh treatment in the Bowery slums, they uses a slang language, assaulting each other and always are on pessimistic mode, when Maggie arrives to the bar to see Pete after her brother’s fight with him, he refused her furiously, he say “Oh, my Gawd,” cried he, vehemently. “What deh hell do yehwanna hang aroun’ here fer? Do yehwannagit me inteh trouble?” he demanded with an air of injury. (crane80).

3.3 Colors in Maggie a girl of the streets

Stephen Crane was as much an imitator as a realist and he regularly used colors as symbolic representations of a particular mood or context to connect a particular sequence of events in his stories and show the reality of poverty in the Bowery city therefore, he used, metaphor, irony and symbolism all of which will be discussed below.

3.3.1. similes in *Maggie a girl of the streets*:

Naturalism turns into a purely negative view, in the sense that it rejects certain traditional ways of thinking about the relationship between human beings and their surroundings; its relationship with nature is casual. Thus, simile is a tool that explains this relationship, its use in naturalistic framework is different in a sense that it conveys a pessimistic outlook for example:

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animal's features to human being. It conveys a certain message about human living conditions. Since Crane is naturalist, he provides detailed analysis of the truth about the Bowery life. The ideology he presents in his book, is depicted through resembling the characteristics of the Bowery people by terrified animals. It is all about experiment in misery, therefore, he choose a simile as a device to describe this phenomena. Eagleton tells us: that a writer shape his form according to the ideology of his time:

In selecting a form, then, the writer finds his choice already ideologically circumscribed. He may combine and transmute forms available to him from a literary tradition, but these forms themselves, as well as his permutation of them, are ideologically significant. The languages and devices a writer finds to hand are already saturated with certain ideological modes of perception, certain codified ways of interpreting reality; and the extent to which he can modify or remake those languages depends on more than his personal genius.(25).

Crane uses simile in the second chapter to describe the states of the boy Jimmie when he runs away from his frightened mother, he is resembled by monk which explains to what extent his mother is terrified “The little boy ran to the halls, shrieking like a monk in an earthquake.” (Crane 15). Crane in the other side, uses a simile to describe the characteristic of a mother Mary, she appears like ignorant and careless mother in chapter nineteen although that her daughter is lost in the world of vice and her son is a troublemaker. “ In a room a woman sat at a table eating like a fat monkin a picture.” (Crane 94). The animals monk, expresses how dreadful and the terrorized people in Johnson home. Crane resembles Jimmie and his mother as monk in their behaviour to emphasizes more miserable and dark features in the Bowery slum; ignorant, alcoholic, terror, and thug, this is a characteristic of simile in naturalist framework, the good thing resembles the bad one in their life because they lose a sense of beauty of the world.

3.3.2 Symbolism in Maggie a girl of the streets

Because of major social problem that happened in nineteen century such as the growth of poverty and its effect in American society especially, the Bowery, Crane selected color that suit the events of the period like: red, yellow, and gray. The color red plays an important role in Maggie a girl of the streets: it expresses violence, blood and bad temper. These are stated in the opening scene of the novel when small urchins of the Bowery fight for the honor of Rum Alley. It is a bloody fight that exposes a mood of anger and rudeness “He had bruises on twenty parts of his body, and blood was dripping from a cut in his head. His wan features wore a look of a tiny, insane demon.” (Crane 5). On the other side, the color red explains the personality of Jimmie and predicts his awful future. He passes his time standing in the streets watching girls without caring

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about the fact that he is a young man who should look for job “Jimmie’s occupation for a long time was to stand on street corners and watch the world go by, dreaming blood-red dreams at the passing of pretty women. He menaced mankind at the intersections of street.” (Crane 22). Besides, red is linked with a drunken mother, express her anger and terrible mood "A glow from the fire threw red hues over the bare floor, the cracked and soiled plastering, and the overturned and broken furniture."(Crane19). Her mood is similar to her little son Tommie when Maggie dragged him along the streets “A small ragged girl dragged a red, bawling infant along the crowded ways.” (Crane10). When she fight with her husband, the color yellow envelop her face, this show more hatred “yellow of her face and neck flared suddenly crimson".(Crane 13). Her fury stretched even to her smallest child. She looked at him with abhorrence "the fervent red of her face turned almost to purple."(Crane 15). In third chapter, we also see her expression after drinking alcohol "bare, red arms are thrown out above her head".(Crane 19). Generally, the color that Crane set it in his work is all about the pain a hard living condition of Irish immigrants in the Bowery slums which affect their emotions. Obviously, all the colors that Crane explores it in his book are pessimistic in a sense that it depicts the reality of the Bowery life. A mother get lost in the world of viciousness and select to drink alcohol that affects her state of mind, the color red is a symbol of her mode similarly, to the other member of family as discussed above. More importantly, We have seen how Crane open his novel with bloody fight between the boys, this emphasis more the negative view exist in the Bowery slums it is all the story of hopeless oppressed Irish immigrants struggling to survive under capitalist society as argued by Eagleton“ The novel arises when that harmonious integration of man and his world is shattered; the hero of fiction is now in search of a totality, estranged from a world either too large or too narrow to give shape to his desires.”(25–26).

3.3.3 Irony in Maggie a girl of the streets

Crane uses irony in his novel to portray life in the Bowery in the period of the growth of immigration and industrialization. As we have seen in the first chapter, the period is characterized by crowded places and the exploitation of lower class people. For instance, in chapter sixteen Crane use term “respectability” ironically to emphasize Pete’s hypocrisy. It is repeated six times, each time is to show how it is important for Pete to keep others respecting him, while in reality he is far from being a respectable person. Therefore, when Maggie comes to see him in the bar, he denies her and hurt her “Oh, my Gawd,” cried he, vehemently. “What deh hell do yehwanna hang

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around here fer? Do yeh wannagit me inteh trouble?" he demanded with an air of injury" (Crane 82). Pete sees that if he stays with poor Maggie, he will lose his position in a bar room. Moreover, the existence of Maggie with him threatened his respectability "His countenance reddened with the anger of a man whose respectability is being threatened." (Crane 82). After he throws her away, Pete come back to his life "He slammed the door furiously and returned, with an air of relief, to his respectability". (Crane 82) now he feels that his dignity is saved.

Generally, this image shows that, in the circle of slums, it is hard to trust anybody; everyone is looking only for his pleasure. Crane also emphasizes the reality that a person can never escape from slum. The best example of that is, which proves the idea, is Maggie who thought that Pete is her savior from poverty and abhorrent family but she received the opposite and he make here go underground. We as a reader also, expect that Pete will be her savior from that bad environment and we will have at the end of the story a happy ending whereas, he is the main reason for her downfall. Crane provides us with ironically shows that Pete has a hand in the scandal of Maggie. Therefore, his technique of using irony in the book as argued by Eagleton "the novel's form is typically ironic; it is 'the epic of a world abandoned by God'" (26), is to tackle a human behaviour in the Bowery slums in which criticize a certain ideology in a given period. As we have seen before, this novel is a presentation of a victim of a capitalist society therefore, Crane attempt to present their concerns under this ideology.

3.4 Conclusion

Generally, Crane gave shape to the life of Irish immigrant in the slums through different colors and images. He depicts people's life in the Bowery city by showing the influence of external conditions upon their inhabitation. Therefore, he used expression and words that are informal in other words, he used a slang language that occurred in poor environment. Furthermore, he used different colors in order to give more expression about their lives.

Introduction

Stephen Crane's first novella *Maggie a Girl of the Streets* mirrors the miserable and violent life of the lower class in 19th Century American cities. As a journalist by profession, Crane gathered as much information about the slum life as he could and gave it shape in a fictional work in which he explains how an abhorrent family, a dreadful lover and poverty draw Maggie into the world of vice. In sum, the events of the novel provide a pertinent example of how natural forces guide Maggie into an unfortunate end (Bloom 7).

To study the content of the novella, we follow a Marxist approach in order to incorporate the historical and social context of the novella in our consideration of plot, characters, dialogues, themes, setting and scenery. We argue that the lower class as depicted in the novella is a victim of its environment and that its role and behavior in society is determined by certain social conditions such as poverty, degraded living conditions and vice.

4.1 Reification in *Maggie a Girl of the Streets*

As we have seen in the first chapter, immigration to America from different parts of Europe mainly resulted into crowded cities. One of those cities is the Bowery which was a place characterized by ignorance and where immigrants lived a life of misery, suffering and violence mainly because of poverty. Crane was working as a reporter during the summer of 1892 and had covered events and stories from the Bowery in his reports. It served Crane as a social setting for his fictional work *Maggie a Girl of the Streets*, a story of the seduction of an Irish girl into the world of vice. In the 1890s, Stephen Crane described the Bowery as a house of gangs and troubles, often referred to as a place of vice and treachery. As stated by Harlow:

Here the crook or the fence, looking for allies, found them more readily than did the missionary, and the lodging houses became nurseries of crime. It was calculated in 1890 that nine thousand homeless young men lodged nightly along Park Row and the Bowery.... (Cited in Bloom 16.17).

Crane depicted life in the Bowery through his work. For instance, the first scene in the novel opens with a fighting of small children and it is not a mere misunderstanding in fact it was a bloody street battle between gangs of the Bowery. Therefore, the situation of their family does

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not permit to educate their children. They have a low income and we consequently see that their children stroll and fight in the streets while they should rather be at school. Crane gives in the novel many instances where he relates places of poverty with violence, he writes for instance:

"A very little boy stood upon a heap of gravel for the honor of Rum Alley. He was throwing stones at howling urchins from Devil's Row who were circling madly about the heap and pelting at him." (Crane 5).

Here the setting, Rum Alley and Devil's Row, were known for their miserable and poor life conditions at the time when the novella was published and so they provide for Crane a context in which he could show how poor environment can result into violent behavior.

More importantly, parents are usually supposed to play an important role in educating and in shaping good behavior in their children; the novel however shows us how in the Bowery parents can be the main cause in their children's delinquency. Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson are careless and ignorant mainly because they are poor and needy. At the same time they fail to educate their children under a capitalist society which look to exploit from the working class as much as they could do. Eagleton argues,

The development of new modes of productive organisation is based on a changed set of social relations - this time between the capitalist class who owns those means of production, and the proletarian class whose labour-power the capitalist buys for profit.(6).

Inability to feed their children make them always on pessimistic mood, they exposes this feeling by raining a violence upon them. In the first chapter, Jimmie's father hit him furiously although Jimmie's small body is bleeding“ Jimmie arose painfully from the ground and confronting his father, began to curse him. His parent kicked him. “Come home, now,” he cried, “an’ stop yer jawin’, er I’ll lam the everlasting head off yehs.”(Crane 9).Than when he comes home his mother also aggressively hit him:

The mother's massive shoulders heaved with anger. Grasping the urchin by the neck and shoulder she shook him until he rattled. She dragged him to an unholy sink, and, soaking a rag in water, began to scrub his lacerated face with it. Jimmie screamed in pain and tried to twist his shoulders out of the clasp of the huge arms.(Crane 12).

Lower class are a victim of a capitalist society in a sense that, they make them use all the means to gain a few cents, in this context we see how Maggie and Nell choose to work as a prostitutes, this emphasis the idea that poor people could do anything for the sake of money.

After Maggie's family denied her and Pete left her struggle within a dangerous environment she work as a prostitute to feed herself. This result is expected because she is a poor girl abandoned by her boy friend and her family, most of business man exploited her in order to

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satisfy their needs, obviously, they also disregarded her. In chapter seventeen, man from the upper class are assaulting Maggie after his exploitation to her

A stout gentleman, with pompous and philanthropic whiskers, went stolidly by, the broad of his back sneering at the girl. A belated man in business clothes, and in haste to catch a car, bounced against her shoulder. "Hi, there, Mary, I beg your pardon! Brace up, old girl." He grasped her arm to steady her, and then was away running down the middle of the street. (Crane 85).

On the other hand, Nellie chooses to enter to the world of viciousness for her survival. She tries to seduce Pete for sake of money. In chapter fourteen, in the bar Nell takes him out of the bar without giving importance to Maggie noting that, at first she comes with the mere boy namely Freddie

As the woman walked down between the rows of tables, Pete was at her shoulder talking earnestly, apparently in explanation. The woman waved her hands with studied airs of indifference. The doors swung behind them, leaving Maggie and the mere boy seated at the table. (Crane 73- 74).

In this situation, when Pete see Nell he forget about Maggie, As if she is not sitting with him, for him she is just a mere thing and a means to arrive to his goal of ruing her

He and the woman entered into a long conversation, exchanging reminiscences of days together. Maggie sat still, unable to formulate an intelligent sentence upon the conversation and painfully aware of it. She saw Pete's eyes sparkle as he gazed upon the handsome stranger. He listened smilingly to all she said. The woman was familiar with all his affairs, asked him about mutual friends, and knew the amount of his salary. She paid no attention to Maggie, looking toward her once or twice and apparently seeing the wall beyond. (Crane 71).

During each stage in the relationship between Pete and Maggie, we see its development into the worst. He never love her or think about how could make her delight, the word love in this poor era does not exist, all what you can gain is pain and betrayal. In chapter seven, we see their first date he tries to show that he is the ideal man that Maggie is looking for. She appeared innocently and glad that she is with Pete enjoys the respectable show. In chapter 12, we see their second meeting, they meet in irregular hall, people there, were drinking overly and Pete at this stage dose not mind about men gazing Maggie. His intention toward her is clear know, he does not feel jealous that those men were looking at Maggie. In the final date, in chapter fourteen, Maggie at this point has left her home to live with Pete. At this stage, Pete's real personality is transparent, his bad and harsh treatment is obvious when he comes with Maggie to the vicious hall, he denies her for the honor of prostitute Nell. Maggie is looking for his coming but he never turn back. In chapter sixteen, Pete refuses to talk with her furiously in the bar as if he never

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knows her. Maggie's naivety does not work in the world of poverty and vice; she gave a chance to betray Pete to exploit her and made her lose her confidence. The important thing here is that Maggie for Pete is like a commodity because of her social situation, poor girl escaped from her home, and its naivety allows Pete easily to make her a game and a product to achieve a certain aim. Georg Lukacs believes that this relationship is Reification which is:

The essence of commodity-structure has often been pointed out. Its basis is that a relation between people takes on the character of a thing and thus acquires a 'phantom objectivity', an autonomy that seems so strictly rational and all-embracing as to conceal every trace of its fundamental nature: the relation between people.(1).

The concept of reification also involves the idea of exchange for instance we see how a prostitute Nell provide those men with a pleasure, on the other hand they provide her with money. Later, Maggie also enters to the field of exchange, at the same time both of them are a products to be sell, they are a subjugated people. Marx sees the matter in this way:

In preceding forms of society this economic mystification arose principally with respect to money and interest-bearing capital. In the nature of things, it is excluded, in the first place, where production for the use-value, for immediate personal requirements, predominates; and secondly, where slavery or serfdom form the broad foundation of social production, as in antiquity and during the Middle Ages. Here, the domination of the producers by the conditions of production is concealed by the relations of dominion and servitude which appear and are evident as the direct motive power of the process of production.(cited in Lukacs 1).

Reification can be seen through people's treatment in the Bowery slums, it is rude and harsh relationship between each other. They cannot be polite this due to their strong influence by their poor environment, they treat each other as an objects. They lack the sense of humanity in their hard world thus; they could not feel about the other's emotions. For instance, in chapter eighteen we see how Pete order the waiter in a hostile way:

An't'ing yehs wants, damn it, repeated he, waving his hands with beneficent recklessness. I'm good f'ler, girls, an' if an'body treats me right I—here, called he through an open door to a waiter, "bring girls drinks, damn it. What 'ill yehs have, girls? An't'ing yehs wants, damn it! The waiter glanced in with the disgusted look of the man who serves intoxicants for the man who takes too much of them. He nodded his head shortly at the order from each individual, and went.(Crane 88).

Moreover, the relationship between members of family breaks down, there is no affection or love between them we noticed that through the relationship between husband and wife they all the time fighting and insulting each other. Each one consider the other as a useless thing "They had a lurid altercation, in which they damned each other's souls with frequency."(Crane 13).

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More obvious, in the same context, we see the urchin Jimmie respond furiously toward his sister Maggie request, although she is asking him to help him wash the blood caused by his street fighting. This emphasis more that poor people lack the methods of being polite, peaceful, and giving importance that they are a human being. Obviously, person who lived in a hard condition of life will have no sympathy toward the others, because the other do not offer him a sense of humanity so how he can give it or even know about this in region which the sound of suffering is the most heard there.

Socialism attempt to establish a certain rules and notions that based on equality among members of society, society free of poverty, exploitation and violence. It is an ideal concept that will never realized because human being are naturally selfish and greedy (Callinicos 41.42). Therefore, Maggie suffer from alienation from her greedy society, she lack to live a peaceful and comfort life thus, her death at the end of the story is expected because living a life associated with feeling of lowliness means a death. Marx defines alienation as a material and social process. In the capitalist framework, the worker is asked to sell his abilities and skills to the capitalist. The outcomes are neither to check the production, nor the situation of his labour so he become alienated from his own human nature, the labour also is alienated from the nature and other human beings. The sense of profit rises from this relationship under a capitalist society. Capital'' (Callinicos 54.56). Maggie believes that she could not better her life or life of her family after Pete's betrayal. The sense of alienation comes to her life from Pete's abandons, as we have seen in chapter sixteen, Moreover, her family also alienates her, when she tries to turn back to home, her mother rejects her because she thought that Pete has ruined her

The mother in the corner up reared her head and shook her tangled locks. "Teh hell wid him and you," she said, glowering at her daughter in the gloom. Her eyes seemed to burn balefully. "Yeh've gone teh deh devil, Mag Johnson, yehs knows yehs have gone teh deh devil. Yer a disgrace teh yer people, damn yeh. An' now, git out an' go ahn wid dat doe-faced Jude of yours. Go teh hell wid him, damn yeh, an' a good riddance. Go teh hell an' see how yeh likes it.(Crane 47).

As it is discussed in the second chapter, a witness reported that a rooms were crowded in the Bowery and tenements were not secured and had a healthy water thus, Crane's description of the tenement in the second chapter was as the following; it was terrified lower building and he focus on adjectives that explains a home of Johnson's family such as "dark and gruesome". Thus, two words used by Stephen to describe the horror and the bad conditions of life in the Bowery. In the

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same chapter Crane describe woman of that tenement, she presents a picture of poverty and helpless people “Formidable women, with uncombed hair and disordered dress, gossiped while leaning on railings, or screamed in frantic quarrels.”(10). More importantly, we have seen in the historical background that in 1857, New York most City’s deaths were Irish children under age 5 because of unhealthy surroundings therefore, Crane in chapter four, set Maggie’s little brother Tommie died “The babe, Tommie, died. He went away in a white, insignificant coffin, his small waxen hand clutching a flower that the girl, Maggie, had stolen from an Italian.”(Crane 21).

First of all, as we have seen before, the publication of Maggie was difficult. Thus, Marxism return this difficulty to the strangeness of the story,

Marxist criticism is not merely a ‘sociology of literature’, concerned with how novels get published and whether they mention the working class. Its aim is to *explain* the literary work more fully; and this means a sensitive attention to its forms, styles and meanings. But it also means grasping those forms, styles and meanings as the products of a particular history.(Eagleton 3).

The topic that Crane discussed, talking about poverty, violence, sex, and prostitution made it hard to be acceptable because his society at the period was conservative. Further, we have understood that industrial revolution has a link with the structure of society. Therefore, we have lower class structure, capitalist profits from them as much as they could. They are a force of the economic production as Marxism named it “the economic structure of society” or “infrastructure” from which a superstructure emerged. It is social structure that includes a certain (rule, values, politics, and religion and so on) that determines a human behavior within a certain society also, literature is an element from superstructure in a sense that, it presents a human experience shaped in fictitious framework. Thus, dealing with literary work we should know about its historical context as argues by Eagleton

Marxist criticism analyses literature in terms of the historical conditions which produce it; and it needs, similarly, to be aware of its own historical conditions. To give an account of a Marxist critic like, say, Georg Lukács without examining the historical factors which shape his criticism is clearly inadequate(xii).

Therefore, what historian record about American society in nineteen century: industrialization, immigration and its result of poverty and city dwellers are mirrored in Stephen Crane’s Maggie a girl of the streets. Through Marxist eyes, Irish immigrants are oppressed people; the economic system of the time and their origins as Irish immigrants, draw them into more misery and suffering as they were in Ireland. Crane show that through various adjectives

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that describe their miserable life, he used images of dirtiness and poverty in his literary work. As we have seen in the first chapter, social injustice caused the emergence of disgusting tenement. It was very crowded, and most of people spent their night in cheap and soiled places, while the others slept even on the floor. Crane represents the image of dirtiness through his description of the tenement in the first scene of chapter two when he gives us the setting of the building where the image of darkness and dull cover the place. The first adjective he introduced in this chapter is “dark” which suggest that, tenement dwellers is nameless because of its terrified characteristic and one will ask how those people could live in such region. In addition, it predicts that people living there are unhappy and hopeless. Besides, “a dozen gruesome doorways gave up loads of babies to the streets and the gutter” (Crane 10) it reveals the muddiness of the building. In addition, Crane show the photo of poverty and soiled of the place through the appearance of that woman “formidable women, with uncombed hair and disordered dress, gossiped while leaning on railings, or screamed in frantic quarrels.”(Crane 10). Additionally, the atmosphere of the slum streets is all about the smell of smoke and food no fresh and clean air, this emphasis more the image of dirty even in the air. “Withered persons, in curious postures of submission to something, sat smoking pipes in obscure corners. A thousand odors of cooking food came forth to the street.” (Crane 10). Crane exposed the extreme poverty and terrible living conditions through his description to the building which was about to fall down from a crowded people living in “The building quivered and creaked from the weight of humanity stamping about in its bowels.” (Crane 10). In a whole, the arrival of immigrants into New York City resulted in the great expansion of the poor, cheap tenement housing. During this period, many poor immigrants suffered from lack of working and housing conditions. Crane portray the terrified images of that building in the setting of his story, *Maggie a girl of the streets*.

For Marxism, art is society’s ideology it means that, literary work is a portrayal of society in a given period which emphasis that the narrative of Crane is a realistic phenomenon in late nineteenth century American society, in a sense that he talk about lower class immigrant people. He gives a real picture of dirtiness and rough of the Bowery city through his description of the tenements and the cloths, we can also see poverty of the place through that woman with uncombed her strolling in the streets. Marxist theory asserts that literary works is not a personal view of the author; it is a product of social life in a certain period. (Eagleton 5). Therefore, Crane

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present poverty in the Bowery city in nineteenth century particularly, he focused on Irish immigrant as argues by Eagleton:

literary works are not mysteriously inspired, or explicable simply in terms of their authors' psychology. They are forms of perception, particular ways of seeing the world; and as such they have a relation to that dominant way of seeing the world which is "social mentality" or ideology of an age (Eagleton 5.6).

For instance, Crane gives us a vivid picture about alcohol through development of the story, for instance, in chapter eighteen, we see the world of vice, a drunken men sat with a dozen women "In a partitioned-off section of a saloon sat a man with a half dozen women, gleefully laughing, hovering about him. The man had arrived at that stage of drunkenness where affection is felt for the universe. (Crane 88). More importantly, for Marxist theory men is not free to choose his fate; he is enforced to live in a way that their society go through. This concept is explained in Crane's work in which environment influence a human behaviour thus, Maggie painful experience with poverty and other segments; alcoholic parents, betrayal boy friend draw her into prostitution she was obliged to go into that world

A drunken man, reeling in her pathway, began to roar at her. "I ain' ga no money, damm it," he shouted, in a dismal voice. He lurched on up the street, wailing to himself, "Damm it, I ain' ga no money. Damm ba' luck. Ain' ga no more money.

The girl went into gloomy districts near the river, where the tall black factories shut in the street and only occasional broad beams of light fell across the sound of a violin vigorously scraped, the patter of feet on boards and the ring of loud laughter, there stood a man with blotched features.(Crane 86).

Moreover, her brother Jimmie grew a thug and violent boy making trouble with police officers. He is a selfish man the only important thing in his life is to satisfy his needs even if those purposes destroy the others. Jimmie believes that no one lives for the comfort of the others. People born to care only about themselves in a world where only the bad or the worse things appears(Brennan 3)" He studied human nature in the gutter, and found it no worse than he thought he had reason to believe it."(Crane 21)Jimmie grew in environment where he learned that, the word respect has no place in his dictionary of life. "He never conceive a respect for the world, because he had begun with no idols that it had smashed.(Crane 21).Moreover, Crane 's use of the word "reverently "in the last sentence of chapter four "Nevertheless, he had, on a certain star-lit evening, said wonderingly and quite reverently: "Deh moon looks like hell, don't it?"(Crane 25).it is to stress on Jimmie's soulfulness and bad education (Brennan 4). Both of Maggie and Jimmie are victim of their society, which shaped their personality, and damaged thier chance of being good person in this environment. Marxist theory sees that Maggie is a sample of

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many poor girls that suffered from neglect, poverty and immigration. Generally Marxist theory, ensure that every writer is a witness for his social changes therefore, Stephen Crane presentation to poverty inspired from the Bowery city during nineteen century.

4. 1.1Slums life

In the second chapter, we have seen the link between poverty and slum life. The later was a consequence of the industrial revolution that caused immigration of labor away from agriculture and resulted in unplanned urban growth and building of city slums. Therefore, calling for gathering places of criminals and prostitution. Slum life is prison where a person has no opportunity and hope to escape, there is no relief to the situation it is circled with true assassin and criminals, Crane express the Bowery slum through a criminal woman who offer shelter for Jimmie and send him to dangerous place to buy her beer. On his way, he meets his father who wanted to steal the beer “In front of the gruesome doorway he met a lurching figure. It was his father, swaying about on uncertain”(17). Therefore, slum life is not a place for respectable people, as it is stated in the first chapter. It is all about criminals for instance, that woman send Jimmie to buy for her a beer without caring about his age and to what extent the bar is dangerous. Moreover, Crane shows that slum life is the same as life in the jungle where there are no rules. For instance children are forced to become criminals “when Jimmie was a little boy, he began to be arrested. Before he reached a great age, he had a fair record”(25).Also, Crane emphasize that they resembles terrorized animals seeking to protect themselves from the others , when the boy Jimmie ran away from violent mother “the little boy ran to the halls, shrieking like a monk in an earthquake” (15).

In order to escape the poverty of life, a father drink alcohol until it comes a day of his death, “During the evening he had been standing against a bar drinking whiskies and declaring to all comers, confidentially” (Crane17). As well as the mother, beer is the only thing that she favor and continue her life drinking it “Her mother drank whiskey all Friday”(Crane 33). Jimmie and Maggie grew spiritually lost; Jimmie became a belligerent disturbing people in the streets whereas Maggie became a wonderful girl of a tenement. She work in sweatshop their work shows the result of poverty which destroyed their identity since childhood. Further, Maggie trust a wrong man namely Pete, with him Maggie move toward destruction. She believed that he is an

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ideal man who will help her to escape poverty of life “Maggie perceived that here was the beau ideal of a man.”(29).To know more about the nature of slum life, group of violent urchins make trouble outside a saloon disturbing the old woman who respond angrily toward their acts. Moreover, a corruption in slum, easily appeared and spread all over the era in a sense that people in a saloon evokes the passenger to get in, where the image of fighting cannot be disregarded “The open mouth of the saloon called seductively to passengers to enter and annihilate sorrow or create rage”(Crane 54). In this bad surrounding, even a mother cannot offer feeling of love and affection toward her children because she is influenced by her environment to be violent and alcoholic mother, in life of Johnson’s family a word mother has another meaning. Mary is an abusive and alcoholic mother. Spending all the time screaming and terrifying her children although, she is a symbol of vicious. She criticize her daughter Maggie for immoral behaviour (Bloom 24.25).In this narrative a point which Maggie has a chance to change her life to better, her mother breaks down her hope when Maggie comes back home, violent mother accuses and refused her

Teh hell wid him and you,” she said, glowering at her daughter in the gloom. Her eyes seemed to burn balefully. “Yeh’ve gone teh deh devil, Mag Johnson, yehs knows yehs have gone teh deh devil. Yer a disgrace teh yer people, damn yeh. An’ now, git out an’ go ahn wid dat doe-faced jude of yours. people, damn yeh. An’ now, git out an’ go ahn wid dat doe-faced jude of yours. Go teh hell wid him, damn yeh, an’ a good riddance. Go teh hell an’ see how yeh likes it.” Maggie gazed long at her mother. “Go teh hell now, an’ see how yeh likes it. Git out. I won’t have sech as yehs in me house! Get out, d’yeh hear! Damn yeh, git out!(Crane 47).

Maggie’s mother becomes one segment who destroyed her daughter and she never give her a feeling of mother in fact, she provide her with a misery and rudeness.

According to Marxist perspective, we have two kinds of groups of people in a society, dominant group and subjugated one. Thus, the capitalist group oppresses Irish immigrants. Those immigrants in the Bowery slums are living in dirtiness and shady places, it is full of helpless poor human beings, who feels oppressed, and suffers from the reality of being marginalized and needy. Crane’s worldview is linked to what Marxism said about part of society. Through his novella there is a dominant group and exploited group for instance, we have Pete as dominant and Maggie as ruined girls, he exploited her being naïve girl and makes her in love with him at the end he could let her. In this sense, she is bandage by her love to him. His abandonment affected her negatively and resulted her coming to the world of prostitution. In addition, Marxism is:

a scientific theory of human societies and of the practice of transforming them; and what that means, rather more concretely, is that the narrative Marxism has to deliver is the story of the

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struggles of men and women to free themselves from certain forms of exploitation and oppression.(Eagleton xii).

Therefore, Crane gave us a scientific description of American society in 19th century, as we have seen above, he portrays a vivid picture about the setting of the Bowery slums and the behaviour of its inhabitants, which is all about a harsh and violent treatment also, their habits of drinking alcohol and a fall into viciousness.

4.1.2 The world of prostitution and violence

As we have seen in the first chapter, prostitutes are due to violence and murdered in the world of vice. Besides, they are valuable to their owners in a sense that they are the base of their richness. Therefore, they are more demanded and exploited because of their backgrounds as immigrant poor girls who have no other options, when their parents and friends abandoned them. As we have seen in the first part of this chapter, lower class people try to make money by all the means like what Maggie and other prostitutes such as Nell and Hattie have done when she lost her family and boyfriend shelter. Crane's description of nature in a Bowery slum concerning violence is realistic portrayal of miserable life that prostitutes experienced in nineteenth century. This can be shown in chapter seventeen when men from different social class, businessmen, gentleman, laboring man and drunken man, roar and assault her furiously;

A young man in light overcoat and derby hat received a glance shot keenly from the eyes of the girl. He stopped and looked at her, thrusting his hands in his pockets and making a mocking smile curl his lips. "Come, now, old lady," he said, "you don't mean to tell me that you sized me up for a farmer?(Crane 86).

Capitalism urges the concept of profit and exploitation thus Maggie is a "use value" as argued by Marx. For a capitalist society, she is a product that should be sold as affirms by Adam Smith "The matter of the products is to be sold in the market" (cited in Callinicos 55.56). In this way, Maggie is exploited and dominated by the capitalist because she is a merely product to be sold for the pleasure of men and she has no authority on herself. Since they are looking for much earnings, they will use her as much as they could. Marx point that the dominant of bourgeoisie is shaped in economic structure it means that, their ideology is interpreted in the capitalist system thus, he says:

the means of production owned by the bourgeoisie include the means of production and propagation of ideas, cultural domination can be directly deduced from the economic structure. In the light of these cultural interpretations, capitalism persists because of ideological or cultural domination, and this domination is due to the monopoly of the bourgeoisie over the "ideological apparatuses." (Cited In Przeworski135)

Gramsci define hegemony as a system of capitalist in which the consent of the exploitation is for free to use from political dimension. It an important force to create a capitalist organization of society. Generally, hegemony is ethical political and economic system. It is economic in a sense that, the subordinate group can apply it on the other group over which hegemony is practiced. It requests the combination of interests between two groups. Thus, hegemony can be realized. The objective of capitalists is not only to realize their interest but it is to create a capitalist society based on a hegemonic system. (137). Therefore, Maggie under this economic system could not escape the world of viciousness her only way is death; they controls her life in the brothel and becomes an object that should obeys and satisfies the needs of that powerful group.

4.1.3 Alcoholism in *Maggie a Girl of the Streets*

The historical background of nineteen century, made the mood of lower class people in America pessimistic. The effect of industrialization and immigration resulted exploitation and the growth of slum building. This environment led most of people to drink alcohol; it is common in slum life in which people think that drinking will help them to forget their reality of being poor. From the beginning of the novel to the end, we note that alcohol is the base thing of those people. The mother and father all the times drink, which influences their psyche and became violent for instance Mary rains violence upon her son Jimmie

The mother's massive shoulders heaved with anger. Grasping the urchin by the neck and shoulder she shook him until he rattled. She dragged him to an unholy sink, and, soaking a rag in water, began to scrub his lacerated face with it. Jimmie screamed in pain and tried to twist his shoulders out of the clasp of the huge arms." (Crane 12).

Besides, all the time the parents fights and their mood is bad“ In the quarrel between husband and wife, the woman was victor. The man grabbed his hat and rushed from the room, apparently determined upon a vengeful drunk. She followed to the door and thundered at him as he made his way down stairs.” (Crane 14). Mother always likes to run way her miserable life for that reason every morning she drink alcohol “Her mother drank whiskey all Friday morning. With lurid face and tossing hair she cursed and destroyed furniture all Friday afternoon. When Maggie came home at half-past six her mother lay asleep amidst the wreck of chairs and a table. Fragments of various household utensils were scattered about the floor. She had vented some phase of drunken fury upon the lambrequin. It lay in a bedraggled heap in the corner.” (Crane 33). Moreover, Mary problem with alcohol exceeds her home to the outside which makes her enters to the jail each time

The mother had gradually arisen to that degree of fame that she could bandy words with her acquaintances among the police- justices. Court-officials called her by her first name. When she appeared, they pursued a course, which had been theirs for months. They invariably grinned and

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cried out: "Hello, Mary, you here again?" Her grey head wagged in many a court. She always besieged the bench with voluble excuses, explanations, apologies and prayers. Her flaming face and rolling eyes were a sort of familiar sight on the island. She measured time by means of sprees, and was eternally swollen and dishevelled. (Crane 27).

The phenomena goes beyond Johnson's family to the old woman who drinking is her world that she could not live out of it. Pete, on the other side, is also a drunk his work on the bartender makes him drunk a lot because his fighting with Jimmie and his problem with Maggie. Crane set him around many girls swimming in alcohol "In a partitioned-off section of a saloon sat a man with a half dozen women, gleefully laughing, hovering about him. The man had arrived at that stage of drunkenness where affection is felt for the universe." (Crane 88). Alcohol shows that those people are not satisfied about their living, it present the condition of their environments thus, it emphasizes more the concept of Marxism which is subjugated people are oppressed (Eagleton XII)thus, they take alcohol to forget and escape this reality. In chapter eighteen we see how men and prostitutes drinks overly "Overwhelmed by a spasm of drunken adoration, he drew two or three bills from his pocket, and, with the trembling fingers of an offering priest, laid the mon the table before the woman.

Yehs knows, damn it, yehs kin have all got, 'cause I'm stuck on yehs, Nell,damn't, I—I'm stuck on yehs, Nell—buy drinksh— damn't—we're havin' heluva time—w'en anyone trea's me ri'—I—damn't, Nell—we're havin' heluva—time.(Crane 92).

4.2 Conclusion

Fourth chapter has attempted to portray a life in Bowery slum through a fiction of Stephen Crane, *Maggie a Girl of the Streets*. In attempt to analyze a novel, on the light of Marxist literary criticism we discover its historical and sociological context on the base of the content. To end with the idea that, Maggie resistance to sin is vanished and her miserable experience push her to get in the world of prostitution. Moreover, premarital sex is prohibited in her society this why she could not return home and her chance of being a life is also moved out. Generally, It was a struggle between morals and social rules noting that, there is no place for preach in the work as claimed by Stephen Crane «an artist has not business to preach”(cited in Gandal 49). The idea emphasizes the concept of environment influence a human behaviour and a person has nothing to do in front of his fate.

Conclusion

Generally, lower class life in late nineteenth century was the interest of many writers because of its impact on American literature. One of those writers is Stephen Crane who gives a vivid picture of nineteenth-century American society, as we have seen in the first chapter the outcomes of immigration, industrialization leads to the growth of city dwellers. Therefore, poor Irish were one of immigrants who build their gloomy life in those cities. Crane captures their life in the Bowery city in his first book *Maggie a Girl of the Streets*, his real interest is to present a life in the harsh condition of living in slums city at his time, his focus was on American social including, poverty, violence and prostitution in his work. Therefore, there is no doubt to say that his book represents American society at that time.

In the whole, as we have seen in the first chapter, naturalism was influenced by theories of science and ideas such as Darwinism theory, thus it represents the reality as it is. Naturalists looked around them and conclude that there is no free will which means that, individuals are determined by social forces, its details are shaped in lengthy description of the dilemma starting from the setting to end with different factual images. As we have seen in chapter three, Crane's description of the tenement of the Bowery provides us with a clear description of the place also he presents more images set in colors about poverty, violence and prostitution. However, realism presents a life as it is but with less details as argued by Frank Norris "the smaller details of everyday life, things that they are likely to happen between lunch and supper" (cited in Rena Damar and Oktarini, 2012:5). Therefore, naturalism provides an accurate depiction of nineteenth century American society as it is portrayed by Crane's novella *Maggie a Girl of the Streets*.

It has been discussed in the second chapter that, America during nineteenth century have experienced a fact of poverty before reaching to this point, there was what we call industrialization and immigration which called for the growth of poverty and disorganized building. The terrible outcomes was, lack of financial matters that make poor people lose their self esteem therefore, drinking alcohol was their way of life, their miserable life which led to spread of prostitution and practicing violence among members of family and streets of America at that time. You never expect from Crane to be optimistic in his book after all those problems thus, his tone was pessimistic toward American society, presenting in his work of *Maggie* violent persons destroying all the sorts of humanity who draw their daughter and sister to the world of

viciousness. Besides, in the first chapter, we have seen that many historians have recorded the events that occurred during nineteenth century in American society concerning immigration and the oppression of Irish immigrants specifically, also, the growth of city dwellers and prostitution all is included in the book of Crane, presented artistically.

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