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The Existentialist characters in a Modern Ionesconist world: Mark Twain's child characters as alternative models to wither away the sustained American social paradox in Saul Bellow's Dangling man and Ralph Illison's Invisible Man

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Dedication

I dedicate my modest work

To my parents, my dear reverend father and my soul, my source of inspiration and my ideal person in this life my mother.

To my reverend brother Imad, and his huge efforts to encourage and support me

To my lovely brothers: Mohamed, Anoir, Islam, Ayoub.

To my two pearls in this life, my two daughters: Maram and Nousaiba

To my professor Mr. Bouregbi Selah and Mrs. Mokrani

To my reverend doctor Boumaza, to my sester Noura and his family .

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All the nice words are insufficient to give the suitable words to my parents and their huge efforts to support me to reach such a level in my life. I implore ALLAH to protect them forever.

Abstract

The present work spots the light on the American social paradox and its impact on the individual and the different ethnic groups especially the Jewish and African ones.

The literary illustrations and the reading stakes are of an international implication since the expressed message is likely to be universal for all human beings feel concerned. In fact, the present study shows the impact of individual's idiosyncrasy and the sustainable social paradox. The understanding and the study of this social issue require, in reality, different lenses: psychoanalytical, Marxist and post colonial lenses. The miscellaneous approaches would help a great deal to deal with the different types of segregations which could be considered the main reasons of this American social paradox. The writers through literature as a free and clear platform to depict their sufferings and transmit their voice and views, in time of contradictory and mirages of slogans and dreams of liberty and equality when many ethnic groups suffer from segregation, racism and margining because of ideological views and oppressed prejudices, this why some writers choose an existentialist characters in the new modern ioneconist world to depict and present their points of view like Mark Twain child character in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* in which the innocent child presents a fundamental theme of segregation add to that Bellow's work *Dangling Man* and the suffering of his protagonist from the difficult social integrity which leads him to isolation, in addition to Ellison's character an invisible man who becomes invisible only because of his color. The writers choose literature to transmit to the world an international message of the American social paradox and its impact on the individual and the ethnic groups.

Keywords: racism, social paradox, ethnic groups, marginalization.

Table of contents

Dedication.....	I
Acknowledgement.....	II
Abstract.....	III
Abstract in French.....	
General Introduction.....	6
1- Chapter 01: American literature and the American social paradox: Twain’s Efforts to unveil the peoples’ Allegation.	
1. Introduction.....	14
1.1. Twain’s Characters as the embodiment of the truth.....	18
1.2. The dialectical Whimsy versus the multi-dialectical view.....	20
1.3. Twain’s Existentialist model child characters and the question of discrimination.....	21
1.4. Ionesconism and absurdity.....	24
2. Conclusion.....	27
2- Chapter 02: The African American Identity through African literature: Ralph Elision’s <i>Invisible Man</i>.	
1. Introduction.....	30
2.1. The Linguistic Legitimization of the African American writings.....	32
2.2. Race, Ethnicity and segregation within African literature.....	38
2.3. The social conflict, segregation and invisibility in Ralph Ellison’s <i>The Invisible Man</i>	42
2.4. Humanity versus Invisibility in <i>the Invisible Man</i>	44
2. Conclusion.....	46
3. Chapter 03: The Jewish American Literature and the Identity of Jews through literature: Saul Bellow’s <i>the Dangling Man</i>.	
1. Introduction.....	50
3.1. The identity of Jews through Literature.....	54
3.2. The Question of Anti Semitism and the Quest for the Self.....	57

3.3. The Holocaust and Xenophobia.....	57
3.4. Humanism in Bellow's <i>Dangling Man</i> and the difficult social integrity.	57
2.Conclusion.....	63
General Conclusion.....	64
Bibliography.....	65
Summary of research	67

General Introduction

American literature with its main periods from colonial revolutionary, early national, romantic, realistic, modern, to contemporary period and major pioneers from Anne Bradstreet to John Updike and many others, has gained an important place among world literature.

Likewise any other literature, American literature embraces the most available knowledge about its people, beliefs, perception of the world, and the philosophies subtly introduced in the writings. American literature is seen as the container of social reality which is conveyed ironically as well as the carrier of both social and cultural ambiguity and nuances .It invites readers to understand the mysteries of the writing and the writers, and the exploration of culture comes from looking closely at the religious and historical literature .The appreciation of the cultural diversity and the miscellaneous vertical of society is translated through prose fiction, poetry and drama. we have eras at whole as an important examples of what is happens exactly at that time; Romanticism for instance and its major purpose to take our inspiration from the nature and neglect the materialistic side with its major slogan “we don’t care about logic and rationality and all of this staff” , it came to focus on the individual, also, works like old dramas of Shakespeare which focus on many social problems: dishonesty, disloyalty, betray, revenge and assassination... etc. Many famous novels as major literary works which include an important message to fight a harsh problem like: Nathaniel Hawthorn work *The Scarlet Letter*, Herman Melville and his work *Moby Dick* in which he support the human struggle for nature at whole.

Why does American literature exist? In fact the question is not about literature, but it is rather about American aspect, and to study American literature is to encompass the understanding of society. This shows the way society improves; it can only improve by means of analyzing the writing whatsoever the target is.

American writers have produced some of the most significant literature in the world despite its age and origin .Going through the major literary production, in America whatsoever the genre is, the readers learn the ways how the future of American literature has been progressing. As early as early as the fifteen century (1607) American literature was in fact a reaction to the situation of the epoch .The Americans wanted it an independent religiously, politically, economically, culturally and linguistically. It was the resultant of peoples' self-consciousness.

Literature as a whole branch or body of written works like prose, poetry, and fiction, regardless its different genres, is classified according to a variety of systems which could be called, as well, "criteria". This variety of systems is the result of many conditions which are related to the social realities, racial issues, social calamities, chauvinist orders or ideas, patriarchal systems, ethnicity, segregation, and so on.

This variety could be seen through the literary work. It is also the criterion by which the literary success is measured. Literature bears essentially miscellaneous messages related to the excellence of the literary form, the consistency of ideas and most importantly rekindling the reader's awareness of the self.

The word literature itself; literature: *listes ratures*, which means read your erasures, that means something special and personal. When a human being exteriorizes his internal monologue/words that words that reflect his pain/pleasure or bravery/cowardice, and tries to make of them a graphical message, he tries to be himself through his work.

As the ancient Aristotle and Plato defined it, the Art of literature focuses more broadly on society; it is a means to both civilize people and affirming cultural values. Literature could thereafter, be defined as a branch to understand many other nuances. Simon in his answer related to the meaning of literature says that:

...the question to discover a definition for literature is a road that is much travelled, though the point of arrival, if ever reached is seldom satisfactory most attempted definitions are broad and vague and they inevitably change over time in fact the only thing that is certain literature definition is that the definition will change...) Simon and Delyse, in their review *What is literature*, (1997, p41, institute of linguistics of North Dakota).

Research Problem

Literature as a genre can be a result of some issues related to society and to the human being despite its changeable nature through time. Many authors among whom, one mentions African American and Jewish Writers have contributed to the world of literature and thus the real world. Their works represent an important background and good examples of the social problems at an important era which represents an important transitional step in both literary and historical world. Mark Twain, whose work, through a very attractive selection of characters, provides the

reader with a debatable theme related to the world of literature. In reality these authors try to unveil the very reality of America for it is seen as contradictory. This is undoubtedly why questions like the following ones are important in the present study.

1. Does the American social reality represent the American policy?
2. Does some individual's idiosyncrasy reflect the willingness of some American writers?
3. Does the existentialist literary character carry the American social paradox?

To answer these questions it is necessary to put forward the following notes which the present work tends, the latter are hypotheses which are supported with reference to the already research questions.

- 1- The American social paradox and the sufferings of the ethnic groups and the selection of the existentialist characters in order to face the reality.
- 2- The need and the search for the social integrity with a harsh reality.

In order to develop the mentioning points it is important to divide this dissertation into three chapters which deal with the impact of the American social paradox on some Americans. The first one is entitled: American Literature and the American Social Paradox Twain's efforts to unveil the people's Allegation. In this chapter Mark Twain using an innocent child character to show the American social paradox and state the problems of slavery in an important era which was the post colonial period, in this sense, a need for post colonial theory because it spot the light on the major problem of colonization and its results.

The second is entitled: The African Identity through African American Literature: Ralph Ellison's Invisible Man. In this chapter Ellison presents how the Africans struggle to keep and show their identity using his invisible hero to transmit clearly his

message that even if the brilliance and intelligence of the hero he remain invisible and suffer from the social rejection simply because he was black and the society unfortunately divided into two classes at his time the high one and the upper one, the hero psychologically destroyed because he wants to find a meaning to his life and this needs to use both the psychological theory and the Marxist one.

The third one is entitled: The Jewish American Literature and the Identity of Jews through Literature: Saul Bellow's *Dangling Man*. In this chapter Bellow presents the suffering of the Jewish ethnic group from the American social paradox using his protagonist an alienated man who search to be a human in a harsh society he became an isolated person and this needs to use the psychoanalytic theory again.

In fact to show and treat the American social paradox in the American society and depict the sufferings of people to live their life freely and their search to be humans and the harsh reality which they faced at final, Also to show the contradictions of the reality and the question of the self and identity.

In the present study and of course after reading the different articles and some books that related to the theme it is clearly shown the huge suffering of the different ethnic groups and the famous contradiction when the international shibboleths of equality, liberty and diversity in one part, and on the other part persecutes and humiliate certain groups who consider their selves Americans,

and encourage – indirectly- the creation and formation of the vertical sustained society – if not mono society- which is based on different harsh principals of discrimination,

segregation, racism, and different ideological slogans, this is why all such problems took the lion part in literature because it is a trusted source of truth if not the mirror of the individual and a strong platform for society.

Chapter 01:

American Literature And The American Social paradox: Twain's Efforts To Uncover the People's Allegation.

Introduction

- 1.1. Twain's characters as the embodiment of the truth.
- 1.2. The Dialectical Whimsy versus The Multi-dialectical view.
- 1.3. Twain's Existentialist model child character and the question of discrimination.
- 1.4. Ionesconism and absurdity.

Conclusion.

“ A book of mine where a sound heart and a deformed consciousness come into collision and consciousness suffers defeat “

*Mark Twain (when he describes his masterpiece The
Adventures Of Huckle berry Finn.*

Introduction

American literature with its genres and brilliant Authors who put a very strong and unforgettable print finger still exists nowadays. This joins Ernest Hemingway's famous statement that all American literature comes from one novel entitled *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* - *in a famous important act of literary affirmation*. Twain's style in this novel is based on vigorous, realistic and colloquial American speech. He gives the American writers a new appreciation of their national voice due to the nature of themes which deal with "Slavery and Segregation" which are as well very crucial social reality and experience through which many societies have gone through. William Faulkner called him "The father of American literature". Kathryn Vanspanckeren adds that "Twain was the first writer to come from the interiority of the society or country and it captured its distinctive humorous slang and iconoclasm" (An outline of the American literature 1994, p78).

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is often considered as Twain's a greatest masterpiece. Combining his raw humor and startlingly mature material, Twain developed a novel that directly attacked a number of traditions when the south took the lion part of the time of publication. Through the eyes of the protagonist we can see and judge the south; as readers, s/he can notice the south's faults and redeeming qualities. It could be said that he was the critic of the American society; he was also the celebrator of that time; he was brilliant at a time of moral flux, corruption, national greatness and expansion.

Richard Ruland states:

... Never quite sure whether to enjoy or condemn, Twain developed two Warring voices that of the boyish comedian, that of the bitter satirist As the bad boy of the American genteel culture he found himself able to identify with The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

1876, an evocation of His Mississippi boyhood life and a classic boy's tale of romantic Adventurer enjoying treasure hunting, infant loves and secret games Just beyond the gaze of the adult world. In the end Tom is the good bad Boy, but a deeper challenge lay secreted in the story in the figure of the More independent and anarchic Huckleberry Finn, for whom return to Genteel life after the adventures are over is far less easy. It took Twain Much trouble and many pauses in the writing to dig out Huck's deeper story. He did not publish The Adventures of Huckle berry Finn until 1885 "A Boy's book that is far more than a boy's book" the book with which said Ernest Hemingway -in a famous act of literary affirmation, American Literature really starts...

From Puritanism To postmodernism p 189, 1991.

Twain's novel is great because of its greater depth and its extraordinary intensity, but because it deals with a very serious issue of the time which is the social plight through innocent characters. Huck's the dirtiness and state of poorness as well as his escape from Widow Douglass and "the world of "Sivilization "is more than just portraying a boyish prank; in fact the character represents a very deeper and selective symbolic hero who carries certain values which should not be denied or even denigrated. These values are the human values. One has to mention that it

is not only due to Twain's sharpened sense of evil and social pain as well as of his important fuller vision of the deceptive world that the author deals with what he calls "sivilized society", but it is also because he saw himself a confronted subject to the stain of slavery. This is undoubtedly why he does not presents the Nigger Jim as a stage black but as a human being.

When Huck and Jim commit themselves to following the course of the elemental river downstream this commits Twain too into following the course of a mythic natural power to which not only they but their inventor- and his reader- must respond". (Richard Roland, 1991, p198) .

Twain's depiction of the era was clearly shown; it was a time of both moral and social defeat (as he previously behold) because it was a time of change in the American history and of course literature – between the time of the story and the time of its writing Twain wants to – as a reader, one sees Huck as a sincere individual despite his wrong behavior as it is shown by in the novel:

"...what's the use of you learning to do right when it's troublesome?

To do right and ain't no trouble to do wrong, and the wages is just the

The same!"

Huck asks explaining his decision not to return Jim to slavery-(Twain's The Adventures of Huckle berry Finn 1885 p 128).

"The book still challenged its genteel audience because it is not religious or social responsibility that brings Huck to his decision; it is a simple and natural innocence beyond civilization" (from Puritanism to post modernism p 221, 1991).

Samuel Langhorne Clements (November 30,1835-April 21,1910), he was famous by his pen name Mark Twain, he was an American writer and lecturer, among his novels are *The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer* 1876 and its sequel, *The Adventures Of Huckleberry berry Finn* 1885, the latter called “The great American novel” or *The Immortal Huck Finn*.

He was born in Missouri Hannibal a small township in the Mississippi where he lived until he was eighteen. He becomes a steamboat pilot after long trips on the Mississippi; his time on the river represents a huge source of inspiration for his later writing, for while he was there he met all the different type of human nature that are to be found in fiction, biography or history. Before his literary career he worked as a printer, journalist, prospector and an army volunteer before he takes the literary path.

He first adopted the pseudonym Mark Twain in 1863 as a signature to a travel letter, his first major book *The Innocents Abroad* 1869 in which he depict his travels to Europe and Holy lands, in 1870 he married Olivia Langdon, then he settled the Connecticut, there he lived as a famous successful writer and he wrote many works like *Roughing It* , *The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer* , *Life On The Mississippi*,(an evocative memory),and his masterpiece *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn*.

He combined his trips with his major writing which were against imperialism and injustice; he remained a celebrated figure till his death in 1910. Twain’s major character as an attractive selection which took the attention of many readers and critics. Huck a small innocent boy open the novel telling his story and telling what he has experienced in the preceded story of *Tom Sawyer*(Tom was only a minor

character) Huck escapes to Jackson's island hiding from his tyrannical, drunken father. After that he meets Jim a runaway slave who became a friend and presents the protection for him. Along the Mississippi they hope to escape. (And here also the selection of a slave and again a small boy is an important attractive symbol)

Twain's character as an innocent small boy holds a huge interpretations in which he wants us as readers to see the world and its reality or exactly the social paradoxical world using the child eyes or Huck eyes as an innocent vision to sharpen our look.

1.1. Twain's character's as the embodiment of the truth.

Mark Twain's choice of existentialist innocent characters represents and shows his earnestness and objective intention to convince the reader. The author spots light on a very important theme which is slavery. The characters are free from all the social constraints; they are introduced to explore the fundamental dilemma that human beings face during the course of their lives in order to have a sense of identity. Kathryn Vanspanchren explains that the social constraints "confronts the human situation in its totality" this is why Twain's characters are free. "what are the basic conditions of human existence and how he create it is own ones", then, we cannot solve a problem by escaping but by overcome it or face it, because "we are responsible to provide our meaning to the world, which is contradicted with the "absurdity "of our realities".

Twain's work comes as a model to show and fight the American paradox; the reads may ask a question why the author has chosen a child and not an adult

character to convey his message? Mark twain as a great figure in American literature and his towering place with his mates of the 19th century; he tended to be flowering

sentimental or ostentatious. He and his mates were still trying to prove that they could write as elegantly as the English. Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer are two characters of Twain's creativity; they are innocent child characters; by illustrating them, Twain wants to show an objective realistic image of the epoch through innocent forms of representation. It is realistic because for Twain realism was not only a literary technique, but a way of speaking truth and exploring warm-out conventions as well. This way of writing was profoundly liberating and potentially at odds with society.

Twain's masterpiece inspired a countless literary interpretations; it treated vivid themes which are slavery, death, rebirth and initiation. Twain's work dramatizes, fundamentally his ideal of the harmonious community and the unstable relationship between reality and illusion is his idea, the paradox.

His imaginative landscape or I can say alternative solution to realize peace and equality like "the river" in its great symbol to give something new, something unknown but good like an underway river.

In *life In The Mississippi*, Twain writes: "*I went to work now to learn the shape of the river, and of all of the eluding and unforgettable objects that ever tried to get mid or hands on ,that was the chief*".

Twain's work represent a fresh fruits, fresh reality of that time, the rise of realism, Twain's realism is a strong, vivid and fresh one among effective others like Charles Dickens, it has an important features like: the limits between humor

and local color or regionalism, Twain and his mates by such themes and techniques invited many others techniques with the rise of wild proliferation of colloquial American word, when American literature is haunted by questions of faith and doubt,

this continue to form the pub text of the of the literary experience ,literature in general reflects human ideas, beliefs and societies. Un écrivain français dis: «le livre de Mark Twain, c'est un voyage a travers une littérature riche, dune langue moteur et d'un personnage ennobli able, Huck illustrant la société sudiste de la période »

Twain work with its child innocent character and colloquial language and dialect are features illustrated by Twain to introduce a very real situation.

1.2. The dialectical whimsy versus the multi-dialectical view.

In Twain's book Huckleberry Finn, a number of dialects are used: from the extremist form of the backwoods, south-western dialect, the ordinary pike country dialect, and four modified varieties of this last. The shadings have not been done in spontaneous, or by guess-work; it was done by a huge concentration and a guidance and support of personal familiarities with these several forms of speech.

"All such dialects, for the reason that without it many readers would suppose that all these characters were trying to talk alike and not succeeding. (The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn, the explanatory"

Huck's dialect becomes a serious and capacious literary language, the multidialectal whimsy in the novel for an important purpose, it is a great work which depicts a reality, society and two different characters one white free one and the other black slave one.

... It remains nonetheless a comic language; Huck never really

Discovers conscience. Nor, as the author's warning note at the Beginning reminds us, is his the only dialect in the book. Twain's

Is not just a story of nature but society, the society of the mercantile

Often urban Central River where the great technological steamboats

Work...

From Puritanism to Post Modernism p 199-1932.

The broad shift in fiction can be seen in the careers of many authors who started work in the immediate post war climate, Mark Twain when he use such child character, his own vivid vernacular and through his own intuitive independence before his revolt collapses he presents a remarkable modal character to depict innocently the huge reality with different dialects this vivid book was read as a novel of generational protest of a language of innocence that can offsets a social pressures in which through the eyes of the child and the different dialects we see the world as real.

1.3. Twain Existentialist modal child characters, alienation and discrimination

Twain existentialist characters in his major work to fight racism and American paradox, existentialist themes and characters are treated in fiction of Twain ,Tolstoy and Dostoevsky.

Tolstoy says:

...the modern life has alienated the individual from himself, the materialistic and rationalistic century, with its emphasis upon all the bourgeois routines of life, has so externalized the individual, has no efficiently attached his self to its outwards activities, that he has lost the feeling and the passion for his own personal existence, it will take nothing less than the presence of death to restore to modern man this sense of life ...

It is clear that when he speaks about a loss of the meaning of life, he is not referring to a loss of some rational explanation, nor is the meaning that is to be restored a purely intellectual one, some new fact or discovery of the mind .

On the contrary the disorder in modern man that Tolstoy intends is a disorder in the primitive and irrational or non- rational parts of man's being.

Existentialism as a philosophy seeks to deal with these irrational parts of our existence in a way that philosophy has never done before and by so doing gives reasons itself a new place in the humor hierarchy.

Twain like other writers seeks to treat or we can say connect the theme of alienation with self-realization (like in works of James Joyce works especially his major work A Portrait of the Artist as A young Man, the theme of alienation and self realization, based on Hegel's theory since he takes alienation as a process that leads towards self realization, and Twain's work Huckleberry Finn based on the same thing when the alienation of Jim and Huck leads them to self-realization.

Alienation as a result of segregation and racism or even ethnicity it can has a positive effect despite its negative, destructive and harmful ones, the major one when the person become a self-made one, he create his personality by his own, for me such a person become a very strong one, using his determination and willpower to overcome life problems and harsh conditions, such a person never give up or surrender like Twain's protagonists a young innocent boy or girl it is our God mercy when such a human even he or she a young she take the responsibility and became committable, so not always bad experiences lead to bad situation , and this clearly shown in our holy co ran when our God tabaraka wa taala said" waassa an

takrahou chayan wa houwa khayron lakom” so, alienation leads to self-realization when a person alienated from the society ,he can create his own personality by enhancing his willpower ,in Twain’s work even Huck is a young boy he seeks to solve a problem to change his destiny , to solve a problem , to change and face his reality .

Alienation as a pessimistic phenomena but it can leads to optimistic results ,we as human being we live a changeable life ,always we predict something new ,but the problematic here is that something” new “,it is actually the amalgamation of dreams and realities or in fact is the conflict between one’s longing and the truth which mostly opposite to what a being desire for .It provides individuals with contrastive paths or decisions and the person must choose one .We need self examination to know what our real self wants ,but it become a catastrophe when a person is not mindful of what he truly hangs for .Here this important to have self realization, which insist on achieving the desirable goals .

Alienation or estrangement can lead the person to self realization, and this one sort of it , in the other hand ,when a person give up and in this case a loss of the self, it is a case of To Be Or Not T o Be. Mark Twain’s characters and the problem of alienation is another example of the means of the author to vanish the American paradox besides the existentialist characters.

1.4. Ionesconism and Absurdity

Absurdity or Absurd literature which means out of harmony, Ionesco who is considered as one of the most important pioneers of the absurd school, he defines the word as that:

“... which is devoid of purpose ...cut off from his religious,metaphysical,and transcendental roots, man is lost all his actions become senseless,absurd,useless...”

Absurdism represents a deviation from the common literal styles or we can say techniques, absurdity as a dizziness of ideas and concepts that are mostly contradicts with each other for me it is a kind of deviation of the dystopian real life, like to fight something by its arms, like to solve a problem by introducing a problem as an example Kafka's work: *The Abusing Philosophy*.

The theatre of the absurd was an expression popularized by Martin Esslin in 1961, then the expression of the absurdity of life which means that each play, then the expression of the absurdity of life in which many literary works especially plays is a metaphor for the absurdity of life, the latter alternately comic, tragic,symbolic,unusual and bizarre. Beyond illogical dialogue or stage, the absurd often implies a non dialectical dramaturgical structure.

The absurdist sees the man as a timeless abstraction incapable of finding a foothold in his frantic search for a meaning that constantly eludes him. His actions have neither meaning nor direction, the origins of the Absurdism begins with the 19 th century in the work of the Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard (1813-1855), he developed and wrote about his own existentialist philosophy based around Christianity and addressed the nature in which humans confront absurdity. Absurdism based on major concept that humans historically attempt to find meaning in their lives, such search

results in one of two conclusions: whether such life is meaningless and empty or it includes within it a major and strong target

which set forth by a higher power, a belief in god or adherence to some religion or some abstract concepts.

Kierkegaard describes how such a man would endure such defiance and identifies the main traits of the absurd man, the latter discussed by Albert Camus, he introduces three main elements of the absurdist man or character:

- A rejection of escaping existence or suicide
- A rejection of help from the others especially the higher power.
- Acceptance of his absurd life or conditions.

Absurdism as a literary sort or technique, it contains many strategies like: The nihilistic absurd in which practically impossible to draw any conclusions about the world point of view or the philosophical implications of the text or acting as leaders we have Ionesco and Hildesheimer. The absurd as a structural principle used to reflect universal chaos, the disintegration of language and the lack of a harmonious image of mankind as leaders we have Beckett and Adanov. The satirical absurd in formulation and plot which gives a fairly realistic account for the represented world as leaders we have Durrenmat, Frisch, Grass and Havel.

The theatre of the absurd as a genre or central theme came into being with Eugene Ionesco's *The Bald Soprano* 1950 and Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* 1953.

Eugene Ionesco 1912-1994 is a Romanian born French dramatist his major work of *The Bald Soprano*, *la contratrice chauve*, inspired a revolution in dramatic techniques and helped to flourish the theatre of absurd. His works introduce to the reader a dramatization of the absurdity of bourgeois life, the meaninglessness of social

conventions and the futile and mechanical nature of modern civilization, also he presents an illogical and fantastic situations with the humorous multiplication of objects on stage until they overwhelm the actors and the most important his disembodiment of thought and language and allegory of ideological contamination. He presents to the reader an important addition which presents a strong pillar to theatre of absurdity.

Then others like: Arther Adanov 1908-1971, Jean Genet 1910-1986, Harold Pinter 1930-2008, Edward Albee 1928, Fernando Arrabal 1932.

Sometimes it called the theatre of derision and this is from Beckett's the unnamable. The major works of absurdist we have: Samuel Beckett 1906-1989 Waitting For Godot 1953, Endgame 1957, Happy Days 1961, Eugene Ionesco 1912-2008 The Bald Soprano 1950, Rhinoceros 1960, Jean Genet 1910-1986 The Balcony 1956, The Maids 1947, The Blacks 1953, Harold Pinter 1930-2008 The Birthday Party 1958, The Homecoming 1965.

Conclusion

The American social paradox represents an important problematic aspect along times, Twain's child character introduces an embodiment of the truth and a reflection of the reality and the harsh conditions that make obstacles for the individual, also segregation and slavery and its impact for the human being.

Twain's choice of protagonist or character for an important purpose, the innocence of the child used as an important element to transmit an international message: The Social Paradox, the latter used also for the reader's attraction in order to believe more in the theme and gain the maximum support and this why such a literary work took a huge critical interpretations.

“ A book of mine where a sound heart and a deformed consciousness come into collision and consciousness suffers defeat “

Here Mark Twain describes his masterpiece *The Adventures Of Huckle berry Finn* (1885); and this a clear depiction of the central theme of the novel in which the reader through the protagonist's eyes can judges the south.

Chapter 02: The African Identity Through African American Literature: Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man*.

Introduction

2.1. The Linguistic Legitimization of The African American Writings.

2.2. Race, Ethnicity and segregation within African Literature.

2.3. The Social conflict, segregation and invisibility in Ralph Ellison The Invisible Man.

2.4. The Search to be a human and invisibility in The Invisible Man.

Conclusion

"...the cast-iron figure of a very black, red-lipped and wide-mouthed negro

...started up at me from the flour, his face an enormous grin, his single large

*Black hand held palm up before his chest. It was a bank, a piece of early
Americana,*

The kind of bank which, if a coin is placed in the hand and a lever pressed

Upon the back, will raise its arm and flip the coin into the grinning mouth..."

Ralph Ellison- The Invisible Man.

Introduction

African American literature as a vast important genre treated and analyzed by great writers such as: Toni Morrison, Alice Walker Emmanuel when he edited: *The Black Symphony, The Negro Literature, The black literature.* (Morrison was the first writer to win the Nobel Prize in literature). According to many critics African American literature existed both inside and outside the American literature.

It has been relegated to a different level, outside American literature, yet it is an integral part, and this is problematic whether integrate or not, or a question of identity (social integrity).

The literature as an art, branch and whole world remain a literature, weather it is African, American, Arabic...etc. It takes the same vision and importance. Some critics argue that the whole literature (African literature) is only a result or a reaction of the problems of racism and segregation, an important expression which took the attention: The Balkanization of African American literature, an idea that express that only black wrote for African literature and the result a special literature only for them., because such an idea embraces a kind of humiliation and making obstacles, it limits the ability of creating something new in literature and judge the writer for his ethnic group or color or race.

Some critics say that such an idea reject Ralph Ellison's work *The Invisible Man*, in which the protagonist remain invisible by others only because he was black. During the civil rights movement and with the migration of black community there was a sense of Black Nationalism which inspired the authors and leads to stop segregation and racism, between such writers of this era :James Baldwin,

Richard Wright and his masterpiece *Native Son*, there is a great similarity between his work and Ellison's masterpiece *The Invisible Man*, when the protagonist searches for acceptance in the society or the search for social integrity.

The great novelist of the era, Ellison who won the national book award in 1953, *The Invisible Man* was a novel of innocence and human error, a struggle through elution to reality. He claimed that his work contained "a series of rehearsals «providing a portrait of the artist as a rabble-rouser», the story as a narrator journey as a reflection of the black struggle for justice and equality ,A narrator whose life was not defined strictly by his race , but by his willingness to accept personal responsibility for creating his own life.

Ellison believed in the philosophy of transcendentalism in which the individual creates his own reality, the latter is essentially mental or spiritual in nature believed in personal freedom, and idealistic vision in which persons would rise above, he was influenced by Emerson's essays "Self-reliance», emphasizing the virtues of solitude by declaring that the good man is he who is in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude"

His protagonist copes with racism and segregation, and the influence of the American Dream and to search for a meaningful society in which both the oppressor and the oppressed lived together, and suffer together from the blindness of the American identity and the meaning of humanity .Ellison was the master of the black vernacular and an astute commentator on literature, culture and race.

African literature must be considered as a literature for its virtues, not a literature which specialized for African problem, Dubois said «*we want everything that is said about us to tell of the best and highest and noblest in us*”.

2.1 The Linguistic legitimization of the African American writings

The African Literature can be free, stable, decolonizing its language, such an expression represents a great debate, the idea of decolonizing African Literature must spots the light on the language to be used in writing such a literature and the critical criteria to be applied while appraising it .

Some critics argue that the decolonization of African Literature can only realized by using an Afro centric approach rather than a Eurocentric one in the study of any African Literary work -This is of course, due to the cultural uniqueness and the socio-historical context so, African Literature with the addition and participation of the African Folk tradition to decolonize the African Literature.-The language question has been one of the most heated ones in post colonial Africa-or we can say it was the post colonial controversies.

In what language and to whom should one write? What does it mean to write in a language that is not one's own? What does it mean to write by different languages and how does this affect the person's approach to English? such an interrelated questions that represent the strong base or a raw material for any African writer or s/he must grapple with? and this affect even non African writers for example Mark Twain in his masterpiece *The Adventures OfHackle Berry Finn* And *The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer* when he wrote his story by different dialects, from colloquial to formal

to negro dialect to south western one to pike dialect with its varieties, and this is for an important goal in order to achieve the difference and the multi rational whimsy.

-Besides the language question, To what extent the external critical criteria or specifically the European critical criteria needed to be modified to decolonize the

African literature in time when the African literary works appropriated and intertexted some borrowed Eastern theories(Freudian psychoanalysis,phenomenology,semiotic,structuralism,American new criticism formalism...etc) and applied them often blindly to different aspects of African literary works it would be an internal approach, an approach which is native, realistic and grounded on the theoretical paradigms that are directly relevant to the real conditions of life in the African society.

Such a great movement or decolonization _the genuine decolonization _ of African literature wants to create a unique, stable and national literature a kind of strong and meaningful one, a literature which has a powerful feedback, it has an immense echo in both fluency, accuracy and adequacy.

Many pioneers of African literature like Chinua Achebe from Nigeria ,Chinweizu,Chidi Amuta,Ngugi Wa Thongs "o (a Kenyan writer and critic) ,Ralph Ellison ,Soyinka, Obi Wali...etc, all want to create a national sense of identity and freedom .Ngugi for example ,with his intensive sense of progressive social commitment and his leaning towards Marxist ideology ,his commitment has not been confined to his creative writing but has found polemical and theoretical outlets in many essays such as Homecoming ,Writers in politics ,Barrel of A Pen, and of course

Decolonizing the Mind ,to achieve and establish an identity for African literature and criticism .

An important problematic idea or question, should the African writer write in English or his own native language, from the first brief look, we think it is very simple answer or idea but it contains a huge subject in the heart of the matter.

As a result two important points of views have emerged, from both writers and critics .The first one argued and insisted that African literature can be wrote by European languages and this is legitimate historically and this advantages for both the African literature and its language because it enrich it deeply and the leaders of such a range called accomodationist and assimilationist .The other range is those who opposed like Obi Wali and Ngugi who insisted on the _ The Linguistic Indigenization _ as a valuable position or requirement for the identity and existence of African literature.

Such a range argue that the use of English in African literature for a creative purpose, in Obi's article The Dead End Of African Literature, he argued that any African work must be written in African language in order to be a true African work.

Some critics argue that such a view leads only to sterility, uncreativity and frustration, but of course it contains a great debate and an important subject.

Ngugi states:

“African literature can be only written in the African Languages of the peasantry and working class, the Major alliance of classes in each of our nationalities And the agency for the coming , revolutionary break Neocolonialism. Afro European literature can be Defined as literature written by Africans - in European Languages in the era of imperialism”.

The Language of African Literature 1985, p 125.

such an idea can be a sort of rationalism and shut many important doors on the development and creativity of African literature ,simply because when we make a mixture of cultures and literatures we have an effective powerful literal product ,one which is like a dollar available and acceptable everywhere and every when.

The question is not simply a mixture of simple things, styles, literal backgrounds, literal genres, techniques, historical contexts, literary criticism...etc

In *Decolonizing The Mind* ,we notice a great problematic debate which concern the African literature and all what is concern the language importance in the human experience ,human perception of reality ,by another meaning the importance of language in literature and to reflect the real life of any human .for the African writer Ngugi argue that:

... language is both a means of communication and a carrier of culture ,and all the moral ,ethical, and aesthetic values embodied in culture are carried by language...

"Language is the collective memory bank of a people's

Experiences, and annihilating or assimilating the native

Language means uprooting it from history.

language represent an important element to transmit any literature, and for African writers it is part of identity" not something from things that fall apart".

The African writer ,using the English language used to transfer his style and structure of ideas and thoughts ,feeling and expression from an African language into English ,and such an English surely must be intelligibly enough to a wider readership .The one who wants to translate an African experience to English must be thoroughly within both languages and this rare .

In Writers in Politics

"To choose a language is to choose a world ..."

The relationship between language and literature is clearly shown, sometimes a literary work with a foreign domination and this is the reason of his works *Decolonizing The Mind*, and *Writers In Politics* .He himself attacked by the Marxist theory, ideology or dogma the content can be change to catch words not the really formal style.

No matter the language is foreign or native but the most important is weather this literary work is effective or not, it is a problem of efficiency and brilliance.

Here a Somalia writer M N .Farah states that:

"Some writers bother too much with the politics

Of language and not with the experiential content

Of what they pen"

The African writer takes the whole responsibility of his work and the responsibility of his identity .In one of his articles Achebe states that:

*...For an African, writing in English is not without its setbacks,
He often finds himself describing situations and modes
thought which have no direct equivalent in the English
way of life ,caught in that situation ,he can do one of two
Things .he can try and contain what he wants to say
Within the limits of conventional English or he can try to
Push back those limits to accommodate his idea*

The Role of The Writer In A New Nation, 1964,p 160.

The African literature in European languages is simply one of those by_ products of the same processes that produced of Africa today. owing to the ethnic heterogeneity of African states.European languages as official languages have been necessary to the realization of national cohesion among these disparate nationalities ,these languages by helping to sustain these states as homogeneous political entities have negated their originally negative historical mission ,it becomes that he want to rich more than his ethnic group .

Chide Amuta states:

*“Language needs to be reconceptualised to mean the totality Of the means
available for communication a cultural form To the greatest majority in a
manner that will achieve defined cognitive – ideological effect in the
consciousness of the audience So definedinstead of these controversial
exchanges on the Language question intellectual energy should be
directed to strategic Thinking on alternative cultural policies for*

*African countries in The Context to which literature can play
its rightful role in the reformulation of social relationships.*

The Theory Of African Literature,1989,p113.

The role of language in any literature is very important and African one is the same to be free, innovative and developed it must use an effective language. - Another important element, is the literary criticism, using the language as a subterfuge to annex the African literature to European ones”.

We notice a debate argued generally by Chinweizu in *Towards the Decolonization of African Literature*.

There are differences between the African reality and the European one (about the human one),the spirit realms are legitimate part of the African view ,of the universe , characters ,themes and techniques of presentation in the African novel which should be written by an African only ,rather than a European cosmography.

Both the colonial and post colonial position and era impose many important features about the African novel. The majority of themes dominated in African literature its major background has a socio_ historical context.

2.2 Race, Ethnicity And segregation Within African Literature.

Race is one of the most important issues in the USA history and literature ,and the study of African American literature rewards one with a deeper understanding of this crucial issue ,enriches an appreciation of history and provided an effective ,important and unforgettable stories and characters .

Ralph Ellison in his essay “*What would be America without Blacks*” he writes:

When we look objectively at how the dry bones of the nation Being allowed no easy escape from experiencing the harsh Deprived of their presence because, by the irony implicit in Ethos yet are driven by a sense of what it is possible for human Even so fortunate a democracy as ours .It would seem that some one group had to be stripped of the possibility escaping such tragic knowledge by taking sanctuary in moral equivocation. Racial chauvinism or the advantage of superior social states – there is no point in complaining over the past or apologizing for one's fate .But for blacks there is no hiding places down here, neither in Suburbia nor in Penthouse neither in country nor in the city. There an American people who are greeted to what is and who yet are driven by a sense of what it is possible for human life to be in this society .The nation could not survive, being deprived of their presence because, by the irony implicit in the dimming in American democracy, they symbolize both its most stringent testing and the possibility of its greatest human freedom”.

From such an article we see deeply that race, ethnicity and racism or minority groups are a problematic subject which discussed a lot in the African literature .The term ethnic minority group refers to “people with parents of different ethnic backgrounds or first generation immigrants.

In the commission for racial equality's publication then and now Clark state that the term minority ethnic group has been increasingly used to ‘encapsulate’ both similarities in and the increasingly diversity of experience of migrants and their children.”

The term minority ethnic group shifts emphasis towards identities produced by group members themselves and away from a focus on skin color .Some critics argue

that the use of terms such as "ethnicity" and "ethnic minority" can be colonialist , victimizing and patronizing ,what is required is a more positive

,celebratory conception of "Marginality ""Perepherality" or "Diaspora», ethnicity is not fixed it excludes multiple identities shaped by age ,gender ,sex ,class and labor divisions .

Ethnicity or minority groups and exclusion and inclusion in the society represents a social obstacles or problems, because it can leads to social separation and a hard integration in the society, because ethnicity itself is a kind of separation and segregation it is caused by lack of awareness, social control and effective interpretation ...etc.

The racial labels, which have changed over time, in the 19 Th centuries to 20th it called colored labels, changed to Negro then to black, but the label black remain the dominant subject for many times, Romario H -Adeline president of the national urban coalition suggested that African American label became more suitable label instead of black one, then" black literature".

"Jewel and Smith "explained that the word black "denies those who so labeled the terming of ethnic respect extended to many other groups in America ", a campaign for this labeled change headed by Jesse Jackson, supported the goal of recognizing African Americas blacks with a cultural identification that tries to their heritage, culture and homeland .people often use race and ethnicity as synonyms but the separation between them is very important thing to distinct.

Ethnic self-labeling is becoming more prominent theme; this can become more problematic because people may change their self assessment overtime and depending on context, self identified racial labels are tied to one's diversity of socialization experiences with ethnic subgroups .The self label black was found not to be linked to socialization experience , however the ethnic self-label such as African American was connected to socialization experiences that emphasize the significance of maintaining cultural heritage .

The importance placed on maintaining cultural heritage may be response to self-labeled African American's status as a racial minority.

Then, race, minority groups, ethnicity, and labels are all walls created by human to separate people and create a kind of superiority to vanish equality or social harmony, the amalgamation of all this kinds of segregation create very harmful crises which attach the society.

This is why African American literature came, la literature noire, tends to focus on themes of particular interest: to black people, the role of the African American literature within the large American society, and issues such as African American culture, racism and slavery, the latter which took the lion part on the African literature, as an example of that we have the "slave narratives "as an important subgenre of African American literature which began in the middle of the 19 th century, the controversy over it cause a great impassionate to literature ,with books like: *Uncle Tom's Cabin* which include a total antislavery views ,other writers called it The Anti Tom literature, slave narratives has a very strong autobiographical motifs with writers such :Fredrik Douglas and Harriet Jacobs with her masterpiece "*Incident In The Life Of Slave Girl*", also WEB Dubois with his book

"*The Souls Of Black Folks*", in which he describes how African American lived in the American society he writes:

"The problem of the 20th century is a problem of the color line"

Besides to Marcus Garvey, Paul Laurence Dunbar and of course The Harlem Renaissance, brought new ideas and thoughts, it was a movement of the black elite from authors, musicians, artists of jazz and theatre...etc. They want to flourish and innovate the community by new cultural ideas and social reform like Langston Hughes and The book of *American Negro Poets* , James Weldon, and such a period made a turned point or a transitional step of the mainstream African American literature.

2.3 The social conflict, segregation and invisibility in Ralph Ellison *The Invisible Man*.

Ralph Waldo Ellison was born March 1, 1914, in Oklahoma City, he interests in music a lot and attended many music schools. Moving to New York in 1936 he met writers especially Richard Wright and Langston.

He was a short story writer, a renowned novelist and a critic, he lived a childhood of poverty, he taught in many universities and colleges. In 1970 he became Albert Schweitzer professor of the humanities at New York university, he also received the prestigious chevalier de l'ordre des Artes et lettres, one of the highest honors France can bestow on a foreign writer, he move to New York in 1936, his book reviews, short stories and articles began to appear in many magazines.

In 1952 he published *The Invisible Man*; a novel of innocence and human error, a struggle through illusion to reality and the most important it embraces the black struggle for justice and equality. *The Invisible Man* represents his great masterpiece by with he won

the Russwurm Award and The National book award and create his name as one of the most important American authors of the 20 th century then he wrote many other nonfiction works and short stories. His other works include: *The Hickman stories*, *The Roof* then his nonfiction works *Shadow and Act* 1964, *Going The Territory* 1986, the latter with many others non published speeches and writing he published *The Collected essays of Ralph Ellison* 1995. He died on April 16, 1994 at his home in New York of a cancer.

The narrator or the nameless character; as a significant element he is a nameless one, the invisible man of the title; a black man in 1930's America he wrote the story as a memoir of his life, he consider himself invisible because people never see his true self although his experiences and highly gifted virtues, he remain invisible because he was black.

The Invisible Man is a bildungsroman novel, a type of novel that chronicles a character's moral and psychological growth. The narrator remains obscure to the reader and the most notably he never reveal his name, this obscurity emphasizes his status as an "invisible Man".

The Invisible Man represents a real literary work when it spots the light on many important themes that represents a nightmare or a social dilemma for decades. The segregation, racism, invisibility and the social conflict are the most fundamental ones.

Racism as an obstacle to individual identity as the narrator of Invisible struggles to arrive at a conception of his own identity; he finds his efforts complicated by the fact that he is a black man living in a racist American society. The protagonist in the whole story wants to show himself as a normal man, a free man who wants to realize his dream as an ordinary Man but he discovers another harsh reality, the reality that the

racial prejudice of others causes them to see him only as they want to see him, he concludes that he is invisible in the sense that the world is filled with blind people who cannot or will not see his real nature and this make him so fearful and diminish his abilities when he become unable to act according to his own personality; and this the impact of racism on the human being.

Along the novel the reader see that the narrator realizes that the complexity of his inner self limited by not only the people's racism but also by their ideologies, even when he joined to the Brotherhood he believe that its main goal is to save people but in reality it betrays the freedom of the individual. The narrator behaves like a representative of the other African Americans that suffer from the limitations of racist stereotyping that limits the individual production in all the levels that leads to hibernation of sub-zero. Blindness and invisibility are two important components along the novel in which it represents how people willfully avoid seeing and confronting the truth and as a recipient of racism.

2.4 Humanity versus Invisibility in *The Invisible Man*

From the first readings the reader may think that the Invisible Man is simply a novel speaks about racism; but more it holds many other concepts and interrelated nuances. The narrator suffers from a huge tragic deception. In following the white leaders of the brotherhood, and in remaining loyal despite his suspicious of the organization's racism, the narrator wants to be a human as any

other one, he felt that he has betray his black heritage by working for a racist group and planning for destroying the black community.

The existentialist whimsy in the novel is clearly shown by the encounter of the narrator with Ras in chapter twenty, with the concept of Absurdity which plays a central role here. The narrator decides in a climactic moment that he would rather live out his own absurdity than die for someone else. Absurdity plays a central role in the existentialist school of thought which portrays the world as absurd, the positive side of absurdity when it affirms the individual worth and values.

The Invisible Man as an existentialist Bildungsroman, when the protagonist goes on a huge hibernation.

Conclusion

The African literature remains a vast and very important genre when it spots the light on the most important social problems of the African society, racism, segregation , slavery, heritage and identity.

Ralph Ellison as one of the most important pillars of such genre, using his masterpiece he wants to introduce us the fundamental themes or problems that introduced to us as a social paradox. Through his protagonist The Invisible man who was invisible only because of his color, the struggle of the hero was a struggle through illusion to reality or more general the black struggle for equality and freedom.

The nameless protagonist of the novel represents an embodiment of the social paradox of the Africans in America as minority ethnic group, the protagonist live a struggle, he wants to find a meaning to his life and show himself as a free member in the society and search for the social integrity .

The sufferance of the protagonist was the sufferance of whole community - the Africans in America as minority ethnic groups- he portrays the situation of others who seek for equality and social integrity. Ellison's novel as an existentialist buldungsroman depicts clearly the need for equality and overcome the hibernation of racism and segregation which leads to isolation.

A riveting narrative history of America from the Jamestown landing in 1607 to the brink of the civil war, Africans in America tells the shared history of Africans and European as seen through the lens of slavery.

From the experiences of colonies, slaves, free and fugitive blacks, and abolitionists authors present a startling and moving drama of the effects of slavery and racism on the African conflicted national identity.

Chapter 03: The Jewish American Literature and the Identity of Jews Through Literature: Saul Bellow's *Dangling Man*.

Introduction

3.1. The Jewish Identity through Literature.

3.2. The question of Anticimitism and the Quest for the Self.

3.3. The Holocaust and Xenophobia.

3.4. Humanism in Bellow's *Dangling Man* and the difficult social integrity.

conclusion

A new world, where there is more of the It than the we.

Saul Bellow *Dangling Man*

Introduction:

Jewish American literature is now only about one century old if we include that literature which was written in Yiddish by immigrants between 1885 to 1935. Yiddish, however, is hardly used in America at the beginning of the 21st century so that anything foreign except some of the works of Goethe and Voltaire has no influence on the American Jew simply because he cannot read it. Yiddish writers were commonly radicals and secularists, from the time of the first volume of Yiddish poetry published in America in 1877 to the end of the Yiddish era in about 1975, Jewish American writers always exhibited a strong interest in radical and hence secular ideas. Yiddish writers expressed themselves in poetry, in theatre, in novels, in newspapers and in intellectual books, papers and pamphlets.

The first Jewish novels written in America were written by immigrants, this is because the Jews number was very few. They arrived in the 17th century from Spain and Portugal and in the 19th century from Germany and had rapidly assimilated into the majority American culture. However, 1881 marked an important turning point in the Jewish history. Nilson Algren in *Some Body In Boats*, Albert Helper in *The Foundry*, Isadora Schneider from *the Kingdom Of Necessity* and many other writers viewed socialism as a suitable answer for the Jewish problem. Demanding a free future of tradition, writers such as Michael Gold in *Jews With Out Money*, or Charles Reznikoff in *By The Waters Of Manhattan* all believe that Marxists not Judaism, is the best answer to the degradations and hardships of the immigrant slums.

After the Second World War, a huge number of Jewish American writers were inundated the literature of the United States and have kept this up until the beginning of this century, some of the most important Jewish American fiction writers were:

Saul Bellow, Bernard Malamud, Tillie Olson, Grace Paley, Cynthia Ozick, Herbert Gold, Joseph Heller, E.L. Doctorow, Stanley Elkin, Hugh Nissenson and Phillip Roth. The works of the Jewish writers contribute a lot in the secularization of America and Jewish life as when they used to write by their Yiddish language to express their thoughts.

Another important figure we have Morris Winchevsky, he was one among other Jewish writers who brought European Jewishness to America, he promoted socialism but had a very little content. Then he becomes one among the most important pioneers of The Jewish Enlightenment which called: Haskalah, a movement with a distinct secular emphasis.

There were many other authors but only a few ones that stand out as major contributors to the Yiddish writing in the USA, the most important one was Morris Rosenfeld, prime representative of The Sweatshop Poets, who reflects the Jewish radicalism of his day. Radicalism which represents a great problem at that time when the Jewish working class suffer a lot from exploitation and desperation, he used English language to depict the Jewish oppression rather than the use of Yiddish.

Add to that, the Yiddish writer of the early twenties century Abraham Cahan when he wrote *The Rise Of David Levin* in English in 1917, this book was called the important book written by an immigrant. Other American Jewish writers who wrote in the Yiddish language: Sidney Nyburg, Anzela Yezierska, James Oppenheim,

Samuel Ornitz and Ludwig Lewiston, and of course the Nobel Prize winner Isaac Bashevis Singer.

In 1933, a mass immigration to USA had come to an end, Jewish immigration mostly from Germany was small, then it appeared a new group of writers who contributes not only to the secularization of Judaism but also to the demystification of the Jewish tradition. One of the most important writer of such a group was Roth, he explains what is important to contemporary American Jews, he was called a Jewish Anti Semite, he argue that his Jewish characters who are inevitably less than admirable, are never meant to represent all Jews, for him every story he wrote refers only to the one person described and without any other implications, in his work Defenders Of The Faith, he writes:

...you have done as much harm as all the organized

Anti Semitic organization have done to make people

Believe that all Jews are cheats, liars and connivers...

P. Roth Defenders of the Faith p 112.1945.

Then, he writes about subjects which depict Jews as not human being (sinners, fools, adulterers, cowards, and connivers).For him, fiction and reality are different, and it was a great theme in his work The Counter Life, in which he also treats those who attack Judaism and Jewishness, he participated a lot in the secularization of the Judaism from the USA.

Generally the American fiction was attempting to show and express a whole world and truth as any other literature in the world, the Jewish one contains best

writing of the brilliant writers who felt their kinship to the victims of the recent past, from the 1890s Jewish-American writing had been an important part of American expression then it reached a remarkable flowering after 1945, there was the poetry of Delmore Schwartz, Theodore Roethke and many more and the forceful drama of Arthur Miller .

The new Jewish American writings concentrated on the theme of The American Dream, the rise of materialism, the experience of the new city and the bonds which links one person to another in the moral circle. For me the theme of Alienation, disaffiliation and segregation took the lion part in both the Jewish literature and history as a major evidence Saul's bellows The Dangling Man. Another important figure in Jewish literature was Isaac Bashevis Singer whose fiction built the bridge between prewar Poland and modern New York and of other Jewish writers, who lived and died in the turmoil of Europe like Isaac Babel, Bruno Schults and Frans Kfka.

Post war Jewish writing was marked by its concern with the historical, the moral and human anxieties of the modern self and the return to the contemporary novel.

As Richard Ruland says:

"...sometimes been described as displaying

A return to realism in the contemporary

American novel. If this is so, it is generally

A realism that contains a metaphysical vigor

And a surreal inner agony of the kind that

Kafka brought to the modern novel ..."

From Puritanism To Post Modernism p376.

The majority of the Jewish writers (as the literary genre is the result of a problem, or the result of a social vortex or conflict) use the pained aggressive wit of Jewish humor with a strong fear of victimization and sterility.

3.1. The Identity of Jews Through literature

Jewish American fiction brought to the American novel was a nexus of art, politics, and history, moral and psychic self knowledge in which it helped a lot in sharpen the reality. Of course literature along times and places represents a strong voice to speak and depict freely, to transmit any social problem or something else, the Jewish writers as any other writers of any other genre wants to show their suffering - if not the international Slaughter or The famous burn of millions of them by the Nazi during the Holocaust times-.

Of course the major figure in the Jewish literature was Saul Bellow when his first novel *The Dangling Man* 1944 contains the famous Jewish fear and problem of both identity and segregation the question of: how should a good man live? and what ought he to do? and this is clearly shown using his hero.

Bellow was the first important writer of the American postwar period, like Singer he was a Nobel Prize winner, he influenced a lot by Singer's first enduring stories, he admired and influenced a lot by his mates of Jewish literature and their works as Richard Ruland says:

" ... That war time book shows several influences

*Something of Dreiser in its naturalism, something
Of Kafka in its sense of estrangement from reality
And its steady retreat from life into solitude ..."*

From Puritanism To Post Modernism, p378,1992.

Bellow's work represents an exact depiction of that time in which it spots the light on its major dilemma.

" ... Bellow's work which covers more than six decades

Has traced postwar American life from the urban

Deviation of ordinary Jews in the late 1940's to the

Wealth laden super cities of contemporary America

Where he has said there is more of the it than the we ..."

Ibid.

Dangling Man can be a work of soul searching (like his works *The Victim* 1947, *Mr Sammler's Planet* 1970). The novel is a famous Jewish work which attempts to express the Jewish identity, needs, dreams and sufferings. *Jews without Money*; such a work also represents a contribution to the Jewish American fiction, then the work of Abraham Cahan *The Rise of David Levinsky*, the story of the Jewish Diaspora and the looking to America as a promised land.

The search for a marvelous transformation and showing the identity becomes a Jewish rite, Roth with his work *Call it sleep* another example of the Jewish American experience, and from such works we see deeply the Marxist views, We see deeply that the leaders of the Jewish American literature want to show their real world as a Jewish experience that all the world must know (the reconciliation of realism) as Ruland says :

... Drawing on the international heritage of kafka, isaak babel and isaak bashevis singer, they undertook a moral and artistic depiction of new America of mass culture, affluent alienation, historical uncertainty and troubled patriotism...

From Puritanism to Post Modernism, p 322, 1992.

Literature is a free rostrum of the human culture everywhere and every when, portrays the human needs clearly as Bernard Berenson argue that literature is the autobiography of humanity, it serves to engage our perception of self-awareness and identity-JH illus Miller.2002.01.

The themes of inequality and identity took the lion part as themes in the twenties century, the Jews and their situation in America took many writers aware to use literature to reflect the contradictory of their dream in America and what they find as reality. Saul bellow like many others using his work *The Dangling Man* 1944, to present the real image of that time and showing the shared identity and this was the need and concern of many other writers and intellectual from the Jews community.

3.2 The question of anti-Semitism and the quest for the self

Anti-Semitism is a kind of discrimination directed against Jews as a group, it is conceded as a kind of racism; the person who holds such position is called an anti-Semite one. It took different forms and dimensions, religious, social and economic one, but the suitable one when it took a racist path, racist anti-Semitism is a kind of Xenophobia when people see Jews as a distinct racial origin from the society or the world and choose to treat them by discrimination.

3.3 The Holocaust and Xenophobia

The holocaust represents the famous Jewish slaughter of millions (six millions of Jews killed by the Nazi Germany headed by Hitler between the years of 1933-1945). Such period represents a nightmare for the Jews community. Holocaust or the complete burned peoples tortured them a lot; this why America and its major slogans which serve freedom become their golden dream or heaven. It causes many problems to become Xenophobia (a fear of strangers it comes from a Greek origin). Peoples according to their ideology see the Jewish as a humiliating group and they deserve all kinds of discrimination.

3.4 Humanism in Bellow's *Dangling Man* and the difficult social integrity

He was Canadian-born American writer; he was born in June, 1915, for his literature contributions, Bellow was awarded the Pulitzer Prize, The Nobel Prize for literature, and The National Medal of arts. He was the only writer who the national book Award three times, and the only one who have been nominated for it six times. His writings include important themes with exuberant ideas with a mixture of rich

picaresque in the novels and subtle analysis of culture and drastic and tragic episodes. With his witty tongue he presents to the reader deep pieces of literature.

Martin Amis described Bellow as:

...his sentences seem to weigh more than anyone else's

He is like a force of nature, there is a nice part in a short

Story about when there is a storm in Chicago. And the

Main character and his father have this terrible mission

To go and bum some money off a couple of do-gooders

And they have a terrible journey through the storm...

He breaks all the rules ...the peoples in Bellow's fiction

Are real people, yet the intensity of the particular opens

Up into the universe...

He was famous with his special insight into the outer and inner complications that drive us to act or not or the dilemma of our epoch. His famous works: *The Adventures Of Augie March*, *Hersog*, *Mr Sammler's Planet*, *Seize The Day*, *Humboldt's Gift* and *Ravelstein*. He has a huge literary influence and regarded one of the most important authors of the twenties century, the author's works speak to the disorienting nature of modern civilization and the countervailing ability of humans to overcome their frailty and achieve greatness or awareness, his principal characters in fiction have heroic potential and many times they stand in contrast to the negative forces of society often they were Jewish characters and have a sense of alienation, he introduces an

autobiographical whimsy in his fiction and some characters have some resemblances to him. He was died in April 5, 2005.

The protagonist was a man named Joseph who does not know how to integrate himself in the American society and life without losing his value. He was influenced by the modernism and existentialism. Bellow presents an alienated hero who seeks to find meaning in hostile environment-here the point of alienation towards self realization as Joyce analyzes such a theme clearly- .The protagonist believe that he can find spiritual enlightenment only by isolating himself from the society. After period of time he finds himself erupts into anti- social behavior, quarrels with his friends and relatives, and succumbs to out bursts of paranoia and violent behavior at the end he finds that he failed and his search cannot conducted by this manner, he choose the life of the army to live a life a regular hours and regimentation.

Joseph's alienation from society or the Dangling hero who faces a disillusionment of his age represents an alternate set of values for the modern age or a huge representation of reality or a metaphor of the great depression and the war.

His search for spiritual enlightenment or spiritual fulfillment is a search to be a human. but in vain; he fails to find it because even if he understand the gratuitous life or nature of life the win for the stronger, he remain trapped by his own rationality and cannot escape from it. Many criticisms argue that the struggle of the protagonist is a struggle between the reason and nihilism in order to be a human.

Bellow's character has a great important question: what is the gap between the ideal construction and the real world!, the answer would be the truth. The protagonist spiritual paralysis was for one cause and purpose, simply to be a human.

"... Recently I had begun to feel old, and it occurred to me that I might be

Concerned with age merely because I might never attain any great age

And that there might be a mechanism in us that tried to give us all of life

When there was danger of being cut off (...) this rather ordinary and in

Some ways mean, room had for twelve years been a standards site, the

Bearded Persian under the round stones and the water color, fixture of...

My youth (...) I understand it to be a revelation of the ephemeral agreement

By which we live and pace ourselves. I look around at the restored walls.

This place which I avoided ordinarily had great personal significance for me..."

Saul Bellow Dangling Man p 149-1945.

The Dangling Man of Bellow at the end failed to use his freedom and his identity fractured as his reason. He did not find a suitable meaning to what it means to be a human, he choose another path by joining the army.

"... Great pressure is brought to bear to make us undervalue ourselves

...we are schooled in quietness and, if one of us takes his measures

Occasionally, he does so coolly, as if he were examining his fingernails

Not his soul...who can be the earnest huntsman of himself when he knows

He is in turn a quarry! Or nothing so distinctive as quarry, but one of a shoal,

Driven towards the weirs..."

The Dangling Man p 80-1945.

The protagonist search to be a human in a world without belief, how does one find a way to live, to be a human. He chooses another path – as Hemingway's modal-he prefer a life of the army as the ironic ending of the novel:

" Hurry for regular hours!

And for the supervision of the spirit!

Long live regimentation! "

Dangling Man p 190-1945.

Bellow suggests that the search for spiritual fulfillment, to be a human in the present age requires more than the ideal constructions of enlightenment reason. But a clear observation that the reader must points is that the decision of the protagonist to join the army instead of committing suicide or something bad, here the protagonist need to integrate in the society , to live with people as an ordinary man, to communicate with others without any obstacles or special ideologies, he wants to continue his life and go on although he failed he remain in his way to live as human because his search for special fate will be conducted in society and not in isolation from it.

Bellow argue that the spiritual fulfillment or to be a human is not to close the gap between the ideal construction and the real world, but instead to accept the real world as it is. The various constructions of Joseph are all failed in his search to be a human because because reality cannot be idealized. Bellow argues that the truly dangle as human being is: in our encounter with reality that reveals its genuine nature to us despair but one of hope.

Conclusion

The new vision of the modern Jewish American literature presents a strong platform to writers to depict deeply the sufferance of man to integrate in the society and their painful influence from discrimination, alienation and holocaust. Saul Bellow was one of them using his protagonist or the new type figure "the schlemiel", the outsider who did not belong to any group and suffer from the difficult social integrity; to present a clear example of the reality, a protagonist or a member instead of many other Jewish people, he portrays clearly and deeply the image of his society and the quest for the self. Joseph is fighting to find a meaning to his life and his place in the new world.

The Jews like many other ethnic groups saw America as a promised land, their situation of social segregation took the attention of many authors to achieve and write their experience or sufferance.

The Dangling Man presents the Jewish experience of the Jewish people as a minority group in the American society, and the conflict of man when he needs freedom and acceptance in the society and the difficult social integrity.

Bellow's work like many other Jewish writers who seek to present and depict the Jewish experience in America from maladjustment, suffering and segregation. It represents the primary concern of modern civilization.

General conclusion

Literature remains an international turnpike and a rostrum of freedom and an important element to transmit and depict clearly any problem in the world.

The social paradox represents a fundamental theme in both literature and history, this why it took the lion part in the major and different literary genres to show the others sufferings and needs, with its major figures and pillars it represents a direct and deep source of information.

Mark Twain as the father of the American literature presents to the whole world a work of truth through an innocent child character; Ralph Ellison with his masterpiece reflects a real image of the segregation and its impact and Saul Bellow with his novel shows the Jewish sufferings of showing their identity and their slaughter.

The three writers as many others used Literature to present us the real world directly and deeply, they show that the American social reality did not represent the American policy and some individual idiosyncrasy really reflect the willingness of some American writers. And the most important point that the existentialist literary character clearly carries the American social paradox.

“Literature remain a strong rostrum for those who did not find a rostrum”

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الملخص

التناقض الاجتماعي عموما ظل لفترات من الزمن مشكلا عويصا لمختلف الشعوب لاسيما ا تاخذ آثاره عدة إبعاد على الفرد. التناقض الاجتماعي الأمريكي خاصة أخذ حصة الأسد من مختلف الكتاب من مختلف المجموعات العرقية في هذه الدراسة التي تناولت التناقض الاجتماعي الأمريكي كمظله تحمل تحتها عدة مجموعات عرقية منها على الخصوص اليهودية و الإفريقية التي عانت الكثير منه مما أدى إلى تهيش الفرد و انزاله عن المجتمع و تدمير نفسيته ومردود يته في المجتمع. هذا السبب دفع الكتاب إلى استعمال الشخصيات الوجودية في ذلك العالم اليبسكوني الجديد الذي يعتمد على طبيعة ميكانيكية ومعتقدات اجتماعية ليس لها معنى. كذلك الشخصية الطفولية لمارك توين في روايته "مغامرات هاكي بيري فين" التي نالت حصة الأسد من نقد و إثراء . الطفل هاكي كنمو نج بريء يجسد قمة التناقض الاجتماعي الأمريكي و العبودية في فترة ما بعد الاستعمار. كذلك الكاتب سول بيلو الذي و من خلال روايته "الرجل المعلق" وشخصيته البطولية لرجل عانى الأمرين من التناقض الاجتماعي و صعوبة التأقلم و التعايش في المجتمع مما أدى به إلى التهميش و العزلة بيلو قدم نموذج واضح لمعاناة اليهوديين كأقلية عرقية لاسيما بعد المحرقة النازية. ليأتي رالف اليسن بروايته "الرجل الغير مرئي" ليصف بصورة جد مؤلمة واضحة ذلك التناقض الاجتماعي في قمة معانيه لدرجة الارؤيه. الكاتب استعمل شخصية بلا اسم الغير مرئي ليوضح للقارئ عامة مدى اثار العبودية و التمييز العنصري رجل أصبح غير مرئي لا لشيء سوى لكونه ذو بشرة سوداء. ومن هذا كله هؤلاء الكتاب كغيرهم ممن اختاروا الأدب كمنبر لمن لا منبر له منبر ليعبروا و يوصلوا للعالم اجمع رسالة عالمية إلا وهي آثار التناقض الاجتماعي و التمييز العنصري التي تؤدي بالفرد إلى التهميش و العزلة.

الكلمات المفتاحية : التناقض الاجتماعي , التمييز العنصري , التهميش , المجموعات العرقية .