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Representation of Consciousness

**A Comparative Study between Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway and Joyce's
Ulysses**

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Dedication

Wholeheartedly, I consecrate this humble research to:

My dear mother, Saida, for her patience and tenderfulness.

My dearest brothers, Abdou, Hamza, Abdelmalek, Issa and Aymen, the reason of what I become today, Thanks for your support and continuous care.

My beloved sisters, Bahia, Siham and my little sweetie, Ikram, my inspiration, and my soulmates, I am really grateful to you.

My teachers and my dearest friends.

Belhachani Hadjima

Dedication

Wholeheartedly, I consecrate this humble work to my dearest family. A Special thanks to my lovely parents who supported and brought me up to where I am now without them I never be here or even become anything they are really my first school, my sweet little sister Safa who encourage me and my dear Houda also my dear brother Radwan thank you for your support through my years of study. All appreciation and gratitude to my teachers and supervisor and friends.

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Abstract

James Joyce and Virginia Woolf are two figurative novelists modernist represent the fiction, both are known by broking the writing rules as a rejection revolution to the previous theory known for the use of the stream of consciousness technique. They are often rating by the same feature of technique however use it in some case converge and diverge. We will study the two versions in this research in a comparative way in James Joyce's "Ulysses" and Virginia Woolf's "Mrs Dalloway", also there research analyzes Joyce's epiphanies, interior monologue and Woolf's the moment of being and the stream of consciousness in the novels. The use of the stream of consciousness in Woolf's "Mrs Dalloway" related to the free moment and indirect speech and the third person to make reader understand the moving, the ideas and characters immediately without any punctuation; however, James Joyce's "Ulysses" is differ in the using of the stream of consciousness by using interior monologue .So as far as this research will show us the similarities and differences between the two versions or art work using the same technique the modern period in the 20century.

Keywords: Virginia Woolf, James Joyce, Ulysses, Mrs. Dalloway, the stream of consciousness

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General Introduction

General Introduction

Background of the Study

Statement of the Problem

Research Question

Review of Literature

Aim of the Study

Methodology

Structure of the Dissertation

General Introduction

Background of the Study

The creative portrayal of consciousness connotes to the two prominent leaders, Virginia Woolf and James Joyce. The modernist novelists which are regarded as a central figure of modernism; the literary movement that came as the rejection to the traditional nineteenth century characterized by the new features in the subjects, forms and concepts, In addition to post modernism that represents a departure from modernism that also characterized by the self-conscious use of earlier and reliance on narrative techniques such as; paradox and fragmentation, modernists convey the nature of reality through the psychic content with more emphasis on the inner side of the characters rather than their external actions.

Virginia Woolf and James Joyce tend to depict the inner flow of thoughts of characters using stream of consciousness to serve modernist theme that are rather interested in the individual than in society, this technique defined by the interior monologue, when the author is able to explore the psychological makeup and access to the thoughts and feelings of characters that is called stream of consciousness. The two novels *Mrs Dalloway* and *Ulysses* as a paragon to the contemporary fiction or narration, the two authors use stream of consciousness technique in their works considered that Virginia Woolf uniquely known for her moment of being, while James Joyce was also known for his epiphanies.

Statement of the Problem

The central problem to be researched by the proposed study is the stream of consciousness and to what extent it influence the novels or any works; it is important to identify the impact of the stream of consciousness and how it represented by referring to Woolf's *Mrs Dalloway* and Joyce's *Ulysses*. As the bases of this study we identified the problem on the use of stream of consciousness in the two novels separately and our objectives is to highlight it. Through this research we will state the differences and similarities in the two different works and we will investigate how the authors apply stream of consciousness in their works.

General Introduction

Research Question

The present research seeks to answer the following questions:

How do Virginia Woolf and James Joyce use stream of consciousness in their works and writing?

To what extent does the interior monologue differ from the stream of consciousness?

Aim of the Study

This study highlights the use of stream of conscious and provides the students of literature who were interested in English literature novels with the differences stream of consciousness in the two separate works Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway" and Joyce's "Ulysses", Here with retrofit them with new forms and styles of novels in the new period of Modernism. This study also investigates how the two authors Virginia Woolf and James Joyce apply this technique in their works following chronological and psychological manner to flow and analyze the character's thought and feeling through inner side from one character to another through the novel. Thus the innovation in narrative techniques has a great interest in modernism it is connected to Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway" and Joyce's "Ulysses".

General Introduction

Review of Literature

The research relies on previous studies from the novel of “Mrs. Dalloway”, Journal books of stream of consciousness about the use of new technique in modern time, also by referring to secondary sources, also the books and journals. Stream of consciousness in modernism time, based on comparison between the two novels .The unities time from moment of being to the past till the future also the place; in addition to that the symbolic structure and style.

The modernism period have many novelists such as James Joyce and Virginia Woolf who use the stream of consciousness. Both of them have a similar way in their writing style; also they differ in the case of epiphany for James Joyce and moment of being for Virginia Woolf.

This research will compare between the convergence and divergence of James Joyce’s epiphany and Virginia Woolf’s moment of being for using stream of consciousness. They follow the same technique; just to show the character thought and human being without any punctuation that separate them.

Methodology

This study belongs to qualitative method. In this method, there are two types to gather and collect data source which is called primary and secondary data sources. The primary data source is the Dalloway and Ulysses novels and the books of stream of consciousness of ”William Joyce”. Meanwhile, the secondary data are other materials related to the study that will be collected from books, library, previous researches; then it is analyzed.

General Introduction

Structure of the Dissertation

The exhibit study opened by general introduction consist the whole subject. It contains three chapters as follow:

Chapter one: under the title literary background embodies Stream of Consciousness.

Chapter two: involves stream of consciousness in Virginia Woolf's works, and it covers stream of consciousness in James Joyce works.

Chapter three: enfolds the comparison between the two works Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway" and Joyce's "Ulysses". This study closes lastly by the general conclusion.

Chapter one
Literary Background

Chapter One: Literary Background

Introduction

1.1 The Stream of Consciousness

1.2 The Purpose of the Stream of Consciousness in Writing

1.3 The Famous Authors used the Stream of Consciousness

Conclusion

Chapter One: Literary Background

Introduction

In literature, modernism is a period of insurgency against previous thought and an attempt to break the previous built foundation, whether in the social, cultural or artistic aspect. It appeared in the late nineteenth and early twenties centuries as a new contemporary history in western and European literature and it was influenced by many writers and poets, including them “Virginia Woolf”, William James” and “James Joyce” also many of them are the most prominent who commit to it, by rejecting the previous one, by using their new artistic view of writing to update a new style called “Stream of Consciousness”.

Chapter One: Literary Background

1.1 Stream of Consciousness

According to the modernist novelist who reject the previous rules in writing style, art and verse, they created a new technique which called "Stream of Consciousness" to provide their work in another way, so they define this new technique as the "stream" means a flow of something and regard it, gush something, meanwhile "consciousness" is thought process active mind, also the literary meaning flow of thinking process in someone's mind.

Consciousness in James's principles. In his Principles of Psychology (1890), James defined consciousness as mental activities that interact with brain and other body functioning. Although as a philosopher he never preferred an interactionism, he chose it for the principles because it allowed him to present effectively both the biological and the mental facts that made up the new physiological psychology. His dualism was a common sense one that enabled him to get on with his psychology and leave to the future his working out a consistent metaphysical position. (Keneth L. Singer and Jerone L. Singer, 1978). (p12)

In the same context he added:

The Principles begins with: "Psychology is the Science of Mental Life." (James, 1890, I, p. 1). For James our mental life is made up of activities: "...such things as we call feelings, desires, cognitions, reasonings, decisions, and the like ... " (James, 1890, I, p. 1). As we have seen in a foregoing quotation, he preferred the word thought to that of consciousness: "The first fact for us, then, as psychologists, is that thinking of some sort goes on" (James, 1890, I, p. 224). For what has come to be called "stream of consciousness," James chose "Stream of Thought" and used this phrase as the title of Chapter IX in the Principles. He preferred thought because it has a verb form thinking that emphasizes activity, where as consciousness does not. of thought metaphor permitted him to focus on mental activities and avoid the sterile trap of the structuralists (Wundt and Titchener), who analyzed the discrete contents of consciousness. He admits that it

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Maybe "convenient" to think of mental activities as being. (Keneth L. Singer and Jerone L. Singer, 1978), (p13)

In another direction of meaning the stream of consciousness writing refers to a narrative technique where the thoughts and emotion of a narrator or character are written out such that a reader can track the fluid mental state of these characters. This technique became famous and very much used by the modernist author include James Joyce, Samuel Beckett, Virginia Woolf, and William James; at that point William James said in his book *stream of consciousness*: "stream of consciousness is a psychological term which has been used rather loosely and confusingly". The speech acts of the narrators and characters have long been distinguished by "direct" and "indirect" forms. A direct speech or thought (internal voice) .Meanwhile the presentation of the stream of consciousness in fiction differs from all other psychological writing in that it is concerned with those levels of consciousness that are less developed than rational verbalization. There are two levels the first one is pre-speech and these cond is psychoanalysis.

William (1892:3) said when I say every 'state' or 'thought' is part of a personal consciousness, 'personal consciousness'. It has a meaning as we know so long as no one asks us to define it .The personal consciousness is a certain sorts of thoughts, feelings and ideas in the human mind. This literary technique also is a part of the stream of consciousness as a whole. So, it is related to the person itself rather than its universality. In the same human being have got so many parts of thoughts, each one of those parts is linked to the other thoughts in order to be continuously. For example, William James observed that: In this room -- this lecture-room, say -- there are a multitude of thoughts, yours and mine, some of which cohere mutually, and some not. They are as little each for itself and reciprocally independent as they are all belonging together. They are neither: no one of them is separate, but each belongs with certain others and with none beside. My thought belongs with my other thoughts, and you're thought with your other thoughts. Whether anywhere in the room there be a mere thought, which is

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nobody's thought, we have no means of ascertaining, and no experience of its like. The only states of consciousness that we naturally deal with are found in personal consciousness, minds, selves, concrete particular I's and you's. (Bouzid S. 2012-2013),(p38(

So, each of these minds has his own thought for himself. There is no thought even comes into direct sight of a thought in another personal consciousness than its own. That is to say that everyone's thought does not come to another person. It seems as if the elementary psychic fact were not thought or this thought or that thought, but my thought, every thought being owned. Everyone will recognize the existence of something corresponding to the term 'personal mind' is all that is insisted on, without any particular view of its nature being implied. (Retrieved May 21,

2021

from <http://www.yorku.ca/dept/psych/classics/James/jimmy11.htm>)

The term of "Stream of Consciousness" borned at the end of nineteenth century at the beginning twentieth century as a new technique was used by many modernists authors such as William James in "Principles of Psychology" in literature to considered and regarded feeling, thought and external, internal side of human and the psychology effect, also we find James Joyce the pioneer Irish men of this technique in his novel "Ulysses" (1922 (in addition to Virginia Woolf in "Mrs Dalloway" (1925), also the author Dorothy Richardson in "Pilgrimage" (1915).

The stream of consciousness has been continually popular writers among of them James Joyce's "Ulysses" (1922) which attract the reader and many author because especial thing is a single day in the life and fully of stream of consciousness in the passage. In other hand Virginia Woolf "Mrs. Dalloway" (1925) who used it to articulate the character inner, so Woolf in her novel Mrs. Dalloway uses the stream of consciousness technique by the use of free indirect style at the first points of this novel when she wanted to describe Clarissa's her party to all her

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friends. This indirect speech allows no important to mention Who is Clarissa Dalloway and why is want to buy the flowers

.When we read the following sentence, we understands that each reader goes into the middle of the coming life in which the presentation of the stream of consciousness as a stream of thought, as the following quotes when Virginia said: “Mrs. Dalloway said she buy the flowers herself”. (p.10). And as Molly (2011:11). (S.Bouzid2012-2013), P(38)

James Joyce successfully employs the narrative mode in his novel Ulysses, which describes a day in the life of a middle-aged Jew, Mrs. Leopold Bloom, living in Dublin, Ireland. Read the following clause.

“He is young Leopold, as in a retrospective arrangement, a mirror within a mirror (hey, presto!), he behold himself. That young figure of then is seen, precious manly, walking on a nipping morning from the old house in Clambrassil to the high school, his book satchel on him bandolier wise, and in it a goodly hunk of wheaten loaf, a mother’s thought.” (Wright, D.T.H. 2021),(RetrievedMay21,2021from<http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/877553-what-is-the-age-of-the-soul-of-man-as9htm>)

These lines reveal the thoughts of Bloom, as he thinks of the younger Bloom. The self-reflection is achieved by the flow of thoughts that take him back to his past.

1.2 The Purpose of Stream of Consciousness in Writing

"The stream of consciousness allows authors to provide a more intimate portrayal of their subjects. It prevents them from being confined to physical descriptions or accounts of spoken dialogue, which was a standard issue literary technique prior to the rise of the stream of consciousness .the stream of consciousness makes the reader able track characters thoughts in real time. (RetrievedMay2102021from<http://www.masterclass.com9htm>)

The psychology of consciousness covers a wide range of topics related to normal waking consciousness and altered states of

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consciousness including: characteristics of consciousness, factors that influence the stream of consciousness, the distinction between conscious and unconscious mind, the relationship between the brain and consciousness, introspection, day dreaming, sleep, dreams, hypnosis, meditation.

(Kenneth S. Pope and Jerome L. Singer (ed) 1992). Retrieved May 21, 2021 from <http://psycnet.apa.org.com>

1.3 The famous Authors used the stream of consciousness:

"The stream of conscious as a new technique has been appear in the 20th century in the American and European literature at the modernism period that make a revolution in the style of writing and other aspect, meanwhile this new technique became a great method used by William James who is the leader of it in his Book "Principle psychology" which popular in 1890 Consciousness in James's Principles. In his Principles of Psychology (1890), James defined consciousness as mental activities that interact with brain and other body functioning. Although as a philosopher he never preferred an interactionism, he chose it for the principles because it allowed him to present effectively both the biological and the mental facts that made up the new physiological psychology. His dualism was a common sense one that enabled him to get on with his psychology and leave to the future his working out a consistent metaphysical position." (Keneth L. singer and Jerone L. singer, 1978)(p12)

Also James Joyce's Ulysses is probably the most or notorious novel published in the twenties century. Its length and difficulty means that readers often turn to critical studies to help them in getting the most out of it. Joyce words and sense of the powerful challenge his work offers to our way of thinking about ourselves, our world and our language.

In addition to the feminist modernist Virginia Woolf in her famous novel Mrs. Dalloway (1925), she is another 20th century writer that followed James Joyce in his method of narrative when she voicing the inner and the internal emotions in her character and she gives the freedom to back in the past time by moving further to the times to give us the complex and difficult nature of Clarissa and other characters.

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Conclusion

To sum up this new technique which called “Stream of Consciousness”, it means the continuous flow of thoughts, feelings, sensation within the mind, it also the inner dialogue external and internal. The stream of consciousness as new style in the rejection revolution which made many modernists flow this way in writing among of them Virginia Woolf and James Joyce. We would say that Virginia Woolf as a feminist modernist wrote an amazing novel and an important one called “Mrs. Dalloway” work known by the using stream of consciousness and dealing with the social and element in every inner person.

As a final point the period of modernism made changes in the way of thinking and writing that made a development in the style of writing to flourish and give up the new technique. It followed by James Joyce who is the Irish novelist in his great work Ulysses.

Chapter Two
Theoretical Background



Chapter Two Theoretical Background

Introduction

2.1 The Stream of Consciousness in Mrs. Dalloway

2.2 The Stream of Consciousness in Ulysses

Conclusion

Chapter Two: Theoretical Background

Introduction

The modernism literary movement in the history of English literature in the early 20th century has characterized by new styles and forms in the novel that rejects the traditional structure of previous theories. This theory appeared as a revolution and a change in the literary history to investigate within a new technique named by the stream of consciousness which defined as a type of fiction in which the basic emphasis on placed the exploration of the pre-speech, this technique lead many figurative and novelist followed this method as a technique in their style of writing as well as creating their stylistic art in written, many writers adopted this technique to improve the inner side of human being among of them James Joyce in his novel "Ulysses" and Virginia Woolf in "Mrs. Dalloway". (S. McNichol, 1992)

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2.1 Stream of Consciousness in Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway"

Virginia Woolf is generally regarded as one of the finest English novelists, her most famous works in her career collected in this few lines; she began writing her first novel, originally entitled "Melymbrosia", in 1907, which was published in 1915 as *The Voyage out*. In this novel, Woolf made some experimentation in literary techniques including narrative style, drama-state, stream of consciousness and free association. her second novel "Night and day", but until her third novel "Jacob's Room" that published in 1922 which marked a great change in her career Virginia began to write in her characteristically modernist narrative style, rejecting traditional forms of character and plot, The novels of her middle period "Mrs Dalloway", "To the lighthouse" and "The waves" are those on which Virginia Woolf's reputation as an important modernist writer stands, Woolf then draws repeatedly on events and occurrences in her life and on her emotional and psychological experiences.

Her fourth novel, originally entitled *The Hours*, was published as "Mrs. Dalloway" in 14 May 1925, Woolf experiments in forms, narration, stream of consciousness and themes. "To the lighthouse" her fifth novel was published in 1927, in the following years she published a biographical and historical novel entitled *Orlando*. In 1929 she published a room one's Own and *The Waves* in 1931, which is written in a complex structure and a poetic style, between the acts was published after her death in July 1941.

Virginia Woolf was one of the central figure that follow the stream of consciousness in the modern period, Woolf was experimented with the depiction of inner thoughts of their characters mind through her use of this new technique, She was also experimented with other new techniques of narration, Woolf's Mrs Dalloway fourth novel that was published in 14 May 1925, It regarded as a paragon of this innovation which also considered as a new breath in her life and to her career.

Throughout the novel witnessed the clear uses of stream of consciousness, First example hinted in the opener of the novel; "She stiffened a little on the kerb, waiting for Durtnall's van to pass. A charming woman, Scrope Purvis thought her (knowing her as one does know people who live next door to one in westminster); A touch of the bird about her, of the jay, blue-green, light, vivacious, thought she was over fifty, and grown very white since her illness. There she perched, never seeing him, waiting to cross, very

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Up right, For having lived in westminster- how many years now? Over twenty, one feels even in the midst of the traffic, or waking at night, Clarissa was positive, a particular hush, or solemnity; an indescribable pause; a suspense (but that might be her heart, affected, they said, by influenza)before big ben strikes."(McNichol, 1992)(p35)

The style of narration is clear in the above clause, the ideas are organized and continuous harmonically, The author Virginia Woolf the spokeswoman of her characters show the use of the third person narration in this paragraph, It is clear in the beginning of the clause the personal pronoun "She" as a sign of that technique which refer to the main character Clarissa Dalloway the protagonist. Woolf in this clause narrate the events in (All novel in One Day) the day of Clarissa Dalloway, Woolf goes through the stream of consciousness in order to express that events in addition to the concept of visualization to depict the action in her work, First, She is stiffens on the kerb and waiting for Durnall's van to pass, Then she described her state as a charm woman like a bird over fifty, She never see him (Walsh), and passing all that lonely moments through many years, One feels never changes and so hush.

Then continuous to the previous clause;

There! Out it boomed. first a warning, musical; then the hour, irrevocable. the leaden circles dissolved in the air, such fools we are, she thought, crossing Victoria street, for heaven only knows why one loves it so, how one sees it so, making it up, building it round one, tumbling it, creating it every moment afresh; but the veriest frumps, The most dejected of miseries sitting on door steps (drink their downfall)do the same; can't be dealt with, she felt positive, by act of parliament for that very reason: They love life. In people's eyes, In the swing tramp, and trudge, in the bellow and the up roar; the carriages, motorcars, omnibuses, vans, sandwich men shuffling and swinging; brass bands; barrel organs; in the triumph and the jingle and the strange high singing of some aeroplane overhead was what she loved; life; London; this moment of June.

(McNichol,1992)(p36)

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Woolf still continues the narration with the big ben and passing time throughout the novel in the city of London in different characters, moving from one character to another and shift-in ideas to illustrate the stream of thoughts in the inner mind and self. The big ben was an important element in terms of organizational and chronological features in both time and space montage in the novel, in the above clause; tell apart and mention the time before the big ben strikes and the time when it strikes, then the phrase "She thought" expresses the use of stream of consciousness in another words it expresses the self-consciousness of Clarissa and her awareness of the outer world since she crossing Victoria Street in a marveled mood when she thought and consider "such fools we are" she thought God only knows why one loves it so, sees it so, making it up, building it round one, and creating it every moment afresh, and that what it called Moment of being.

The term "moment of being" means the consciousness of human mind and his working memory, it is a muse process during a particular moment with a particular person, it is a sign of the existence to the human being it is considered as a proof to his life, according to Cartesian theory (cogito) in the same context that said: "I am thinking, here I am", In another words it is all the unforgettable moment which bring to the mind a wave of vivid images, additional definition is a moment of a conscious awakening that an individual is aware of, we call it "Self consciousness".

The protagonist Clarissa Dalloway throughout her morning was associated with her surroundings, there was a connection between her and the outer world, she is aware of this connection that relate her with other elements surroundings. She experiences a moment of wonder about her life.

Septimus Warren the second main characters (protagonist) as an example which experiences moments of awareness in the novel seeing that in the following section:

Everything had come to a standstill. The throb of the motor engines sounded....Mrs Dalloway, coming to the window with her arms full of sweet peas, looked out with her little pink., Septimus thought, and this gradual drawing together of everything to one centre before his eyes, as if some horror had come almost to the surface and was about to burst into flames, terrified him. The world wavered and quivered and

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threatened to burst into flames. It is I who am blocking the way, he thought. Was he not being looked at and pointed at; was he not weighted there, rooted to the pavement, for a purpose? But for what purpose?(McNichol,1992)(p43)

The idea of thought it just means the conscious of the mind, and the phrases: "Thought Septimus" and "He thought" in the first and the second clause as a sign of Septimus's awareness.

So, thought Septimus, looking up, they are signaling to me. Not indeed in actual words; that is, he could not read the language yet, but it was plain enough, this beauty, this exquisite beauty, and tears filled his eyes as he looked at the smoke words languishing and melting in the sky and best owing up on him in their inexhaustible charty and laughing goodness one shape after another of unimagivable beauty and signaling their intention to provide him, for nothing, forever, for looking merely, with beauty, more beauty! Tears ran down his cheeks. (McNichol,1992) (P48)

Woolf uses free indirect discourse in her narration which is another technique to represent the stream of consciousness and thoughts in that novel seeing that in:

"Good morning to you, Clarissa!"Said Hugh, rather extravagantly, for they had known each other as children."When are you off to?"

"I love walking in London", Said Mrs. Dalloway. "Really, it's better than walking in the Country."(ibid)(P37)

The characters communicate each other in the bond street, Woolf as a narrator presents her character's voice partly by her voice.

2.2 Stream of Consciousness in "Ulysses"

James Joyce as a modernist author regarded as a leader to stream of consciousness, His literature considered as a revolution in fictional art that was popular in its field and its natural literature that believed in presenting a vivid picture of real life in the more smalls, And the

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clearest details, in order to achieve their purpose, they quote all the details, the intricacies of what they describe or write, what gives the work of art in their view a realism of liveliness that embodies the chance and the personalities in front of the reader, but they are limited in their description. They look at the outside of what they write only to describe clothing or physical character, in contrast to the modern writer who finds himself in this inflexible way and rejects it. James Joyce found himself inside that traditional way, he didn't accept it like everyone else, he find himself seeking another innovation in writing and expressing a different meaning that allowed him to see various literary activities that led him to a method known in literature called "flow of conscience ". This leads him to use this technique in such works of art, including "Ulysses". The stream of consciousness is thus a narrative technique that was used by many authors of the 20th century to represent the thinking and feeling of the character; likewise, this term was followed by "James Joyce in Ulysses".

"Ulysses" by the famous author James Joyce, It was regarded as one of the most influential novel of the modern time, It was published in 1922, It is a masterpiece which outstands many major works of modern literature in style, structure and element, used anew narrative technique known as a stream of consciousness, going inside the mind of the character revealing innermost thoughts, feeling and sensation, Joyce experimented the use of stream of consciousness, he has used multiple narrative extensively along with the shifts in each new episode of the novel, Joyce's narrative style allows the reader to go deeply to understand.

James Joyce as a modernist writer concerns with consciousness and the unconscious which manifests itself through the experimental use of tow interiorization methods; the streamofconsciousnesstechniqueandtheinteriormonologue.thefirst;seekstodepicthemultidious thoughts and feeling which pass through the mind of character, the author use thewordsingrammaticallycorrectsentence,logicandpunctuationlikewise,Theinteriormonologue is closed to the stream of consciousness technique to recording the continuum of impression and thought.

This literary stream of consciousness consists in producing a free flowing technique of thoughts, feelings and characters with no commentary on feelings from the author. This internal technique, similar to that, can be director monologue. The first relates to the direct and the indirect. Presents the flow of consciousness of the

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characters without the presence of an author or narrator, for example, James Joyce's Ulysses refers to the indirect portrayal of a character's thoughts that are filtered through the voice of an anonymous narrator, the author almost disappears and the reader finds himself too right in a character's mind again. The stream of consciousness itself is the free flow of thoughts that occurs continuously in the mind of every person, and the thoughts are presented as if they were jumping from the past to the present, into the future and also from one situation to another; Hence, the inner monologue will depict the journey of a character's feelings and memory intentions based on what they see, feel, hear, eat, or touch in their life. (Benhmeida M.Y. June 2015)

In the episode 12; stream of consciousness does not dominate until the last, here we turn into Bloom's wife, Molly's stream and hear about her afternoon with her colleague, Molly's thoughts do flow through past, present and future uninterrupted and unpunctuated, The stock character of sexually frustrated wife. as were reflect on 80 years since Joyce's death.

According to James Joyce, the inner revolution in a sudden "epiphany" in which every object of common life, a person or an episode becomes the true meaning of life and is revealed to those who perceive its symbolic value. It is a special moment in which a character suddenly experiences a spiritual awakening in which insignificant details, thoughts, structures, objects, feelings emerge and come together to lead to a new inner consciousness. These are often buried in details or memories for each moment and emerge to indicate a thought process that is often along revelation. And pain full. The dead epiphany currently made by the technology of the best example of consciousness is found here Dubliner. In Ulysses, Joyce describes the pursuits of the two main protagonists, Bloom and Stephen Dedalus. In Joyce's "Ulysses" the revelations of the dream are the most important revelation that results from the phases of the spirit. In his work "Epiphany" in the Modern Novel: Revelation as Art, "he divided the epiphany into two main types: retrospective epiphany and the recovered past.

Joyce uses interior monologue in his novel Ulysses, this literary work shows a period of the character's lives using a different technique in each chapter using in the character Molly and Bloom, here she is trying to go to sleep while her thoughts absorb her and her memory is guided by the images of a journey between the flowers in the past, when she thinks about her husband's proposal and the future, where she actually fancies another man. The style was also

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About her social state. Bloom's mechanical behavior is less literary (words) and more scientific (numbers) true, he is better at intuiting his cat than Stephen is the dog wonder what look like to her? He muses, trying to intuit himself into her stream of consciousness. But soon his mind was turned to number height of a tower? NO? She can jump me" here he reverts to analysis as he strains to make sense of their differences in height using his human scale not the cat. As James Joyce the characters in Ulysses have their one problem and they have an unbroken flow of perception feeling, and thought in waking mind the mental process of character is vividly shown through stream of consciousness technique.

Chapter Two: Theoretical Background

Conclusion

Virginia Woolf has used stream of consciousness technique to depict the inner mind of her characters in addition to another techniques of narration like the use of the third person narrative and the free indirect discourse, Likewise, James Joyce also has used the stream of consciousness in his novel, but Joyce's *Ulysses* is a less consistent stream of consciousness, it is also a countercurrent of consciousness in that what shows that the reader is mechanically confused because language itself, which it has done to us, escapes intuitive reality. Joyce use this new technique confusingly with interior monologue.

Chapter Three

*Practical part the comparison between
Mrs. Dalloway and Ulysses*

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Introduction

3.1 The Comparison between Mrs. Dalloway and Ulysses

3.1.1 Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway

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3.1.4 The traces of Conscious in Ulysses

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Chapter Three: Practical Part: the Comparison Between Mrs. Dalloway and Ulysses

Introduction

Virginia Woolf and James Joyce are two modernist British and Irish writers who lived in the second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Both authors are known by their experimentation and art working with theme and narrative style. Their experimentation have been used the Stream of Consciousness technique marks almost in their writing. Joyce's use of Stream of Consciousness technique in "Ulysses" converges with Woolf's use of this technique in *Mrs. Dalloway* in several aspects and elements.

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3.1 The Comparison between Mrs. Dalloway and Ulysses

The following statement state and clear the differences and similarities in Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway and Joyce's Ulysses:

3.1.1 Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway

Woolf wrote the novel in the third person narrator; She uses In Medias Res narrative technique.

The narrative of the novel is unconventional, like collage or mosaic portrait. It pieces together bits of the past and bits of the present.

The stream of consciousness in the novel shifts back and forth in time, and shifts from one character to another in space, it is not only stimulated by internal elements but also by external ones.

Woolf develops the theme of the alienation in the modern city through the use of stream of consciousness; Clarissa experiences the complexity, disturbance and confusion of the streets of London with its big ben clock, cars, and airplanes.

Stream of consciousness characterized by the guidance of the author "*Mrs. Dalloway said she would...remembred.* (Woolf,V.2002),(p.01)

The reader is plunged directly into characters stream of consciousness of thoughts and memories.

The third person narration, the past tense, the indication of the protagonist's thought sand speech , "MRs Dalloway said" , "thought Clarissa", "Clarissa was positive", and the personal pronouns: "She", "We" may considered this passage a free indirect discourse.

Woolf uses "time montage" from the start to the end of the novel, Clarissa's stream of thoughts shifts back to the present which she opens the window, enjoy the breeze, and think show beautiful the morning is, then it shifts back to the past in a flash back referring to her as a girl of eighteen; "what a morning (for girl of eighteen) as she then was solemn". (Woolf, V.2002),(p.01)

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"space montage", Woolf uses this device in the following passage: "Suddenly MRs Goates looked up into the sky,..making letters in the sky!...everyone looked up...,So thoughtSeptimus,lookingup,theyaresignalingtomenotendeedinactualwords".(p16)(ibid),(p.16)

Woolf uses the multiple view devices to depict a sense of different point of view of different characters in the same setting.

Woolf's stream of consciousness technique creates a sort of connection between the characters.

Woolf's "Moment of being", Clarissa and Septimus witness such moments throughout the novel, ex; "(She had a perpetual sense, as she watched the taxicabs, of being out, out, far out...,I am that".(ibid),(p.07)

3.1.2 Joyce's Ulysses

Ulysses shifts to the first person narrator only at the very end of the novel. The indirect presentation of his character thought and feeling, so that made his work frequent the use of interior monologue, both indirect and direct technique, he has used multiple narrative shifts for each new episode of the novel. To show ironic contrast between the modern world and the glorious era of the previous one, James Joyce gave a frame work of the odyssey of homer to his masterpiece. The Ulysses is value of stream of consciousness itself. "Ulysses" is the inner obsession of the protagonist relating to the past.

Ulysses focus on the suppressed sexual and the act of the character to express this technique. The realism in Ulysses is subjectivity by the fact. James Joyce acting the stream of consciousness layer of the mind his free-associative narrative the unconsciousness psychodynamic of human being. Ulysses is imperfect in language and the consciousness present in all.

3.1.3 The Traces of Stream of Consciousness in Mrs. Dalloway

Mrs. Dalloway place within a day through the use of stream of consciousness in time in one day and the space expand in the mind of their characters to cover19years in a different places, she act with two protagonists Clarissa and smith. The plot is not essentially rather than

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The memories. She shifting the stream of consciousness in the back and talking about the social classes, she is not only depicts the image internal also in external way.

The stream of consciousness is guided by a sense of direction of the thoughts through the speech in the third person narrator and that made her novel difficult reading without the author, always she made the characters moves from the past to present from character to another.

3.1.4 The Traces of Consciousness in “Ulysses”

James Joyce’s Ulysses is refers to the indirect presentation of the character’s thoughts filtered through the third voice, in the Joyce’s works is very frequent to the interior monologue by attributes the stephens the definition of “epiphany” by sudden spiritual, the speech of the gesture is memorable. James show to us the ironic distinguish the ancient Greece and “odyssey” Leopold bloom is Ulysses, Stephen who is spiritual son of bloom is linked to Ulysses on, telemachus and molly represents Ulysses wife.

The final monologue of Molly Bloom in the “Penelope” is one of the salient in stances of Joyce’s use of the stream of consciousness technique. the reader enter the following mind of molly and she travels back on the varieties of memories such girlhood ,dedalus the man who meet with the hero at the same point when they forget their key.

In this way Joyce uses the stream of consciousness technique as a narrative technique so explore them mental and inner truth of their characters.

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Conclusion

Woolf's stream of consciousness characterized by free indirect discourse which differ from the interior monologue. She uses indirect interior monologue and gives to the reader a sense of authors continuous presence, indirect interior monologue presents the stream of thoughts directly to the reader with the author interference with the complete presence of the author, the omniscient narrator presents the thought of characters with authors guidance and with an indication to the source of thoughts such as "he said" and "he thought.

General Conclusion

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Conclusion

The novelist modernist works are full of stream of consciousness by notice it in the way they moves from an idea to another without even telling readers or preparing them also, without clear punctuation that separates ideas, they are just going with the flow of her ideas without paying much attention to the forms of writing and this is the feature of modernist writers such as Virginia Woolf and James Joyce, and the like. Both shows a great interest in the inner individual thoughts of characters by dealing with an experimentation in narrative and style by using the new technique in a different way which called stream of consciousness to characterize the modernism.

These novels, James Joyce Ulysses and Virginia Woolf Mrs. Dalloway provide the essentials that would capture the readers' attention for the new technique. They have the way in writing style, and the most important the language of modern period from the everyday language. According the modernist author as a new style in writing, Their novels regarded as one of the masterpieces of the modern age. They were present in a unique way where the main focus is drawn upon the style of writing. They present the story through a set of inner and the stream of consciousness in order to make the reader 'see' the inner human directly or indirectly way of thinking of there all life and the truth. they employ the stream of consciousness without even telling the reader about the chronological way or pay attention about the separate method in the way of moving the act or in fictional way.

This study attempts to show the use of the Stream of consciousness in Virginia Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway and James Joyce Ulysses style as a modernist novelist using the stream of consciousness aspect in which the new writing style of novels reflect the stream of consciousness thought and ideas of the author to express the main types of the inner human and feeling and sensation sentence; in order the past and moment of being in the present and the future viewing the main consciousness.

James Joyce and Virginia Woolf had become among the most controversial writers among the critics of the 20th century, they were experimented the stream of consciousness in their works "Ulysses" and "Mrs Dalloway", they used other different techniques, This new techniques stand for the innovation in the history of English literature works, It blocks the traditional way of writing novels, on the other hand, it also closes the door to other future possibilities of the novel.

General Conclusion

Virginia Woolf in her novel *Mrs Dalloway* uses stream of consciousness technique in addition to other techniques such as; the third person narration, free indirect discourse, She also use moment of being conception which is known by her, Likewise, James Joyce in his novel *Ulysses* uses the same technique (Stream of consciousness), Joyce's *Ulysses* is a less consistent stream of consciousness, it is also a countercurrent of consciousness in that what shows that the reader is mechanically confused because language itself, which it has done tous, escapes intuitively reality. Joyce uses this new technique confusingly with interior monologue.

Although the two authors uses the same technique in their works which is the stream of consciousness partly they are unlike, they use this technique in different way.

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المخلص

جيمس جويس وفيرجينيا وولف هما روائيان تصويريان يمثلان الحدائثة الروائية ، وكلاهما معروف عن طريق التوسط في قواعد الكتابة على أنها ثورة رفض للنظرية السابقة المعروفة باستخدام تقنية تيار الوعي. غالبًا ما يتم تصنيفهم بنفس ميزة التقنية ولكن استخدامها في بعض الحالات تتقارب وتتباعد. سوف ندرس النسختين في هذا البحث بطريقة المقارنة في "يوليسيس" لجيمس جويس وفيرجينيا وولف والسيدة دلاوي ، كما يحلل البحث تجليات جويس والمونولوج الداخلي ولحظة وولف في الوجود وتدفق الوعي في روايات. استخدام تيار الوعي في "السيدة دلاوي" لولف المرتبط باللحظة الحرة والكلام غير المباشر والشخص الثالث لجعل القارئ يفهم تحريك الأفكار والشخصيات على الفور دون أي علامات ترقيم ؛ لكن "يوليسيس" لجيمس جويس يختلف في استخدام تيار الوعي عن طريق استخدام المونولوج الداخلي. وبقدر ما سيوضح لنا هذا البحث أوجه التشابه والاختلاف بين الإصدارين أو العمل الفني باستخدام نفس التقنية في الفترة الحديثة في القرن 20.

الكلمات المفتاحية: فيرجينيا وولف ، جيمس جويس ، أوليسيس ، دالوي ، تيار الوعي

Résumé

James Joyce et Virginia Woolf sont deux romanciers figuratifs modernistes qui représentent la fiction, tous deux connus en brisant les règles d'écriture comme une révolution de rejet à la théorie précédente connue pour l'utilisation de la technique du flux de conscience. Ils sont souvent évalués par la même caractéristique de la technique, mais l'utilisent dans certains cas pour converger et diverger. nous étudierons les deux versions dans cette recherche de manière comparative dans "Ulysse" de James Joyce et "Mrs Dalloway" de Virginia Woolf, également la recherche analysera les épiphanies de Joyce, le monologue intérieur et le moment de l'être et le flux de conscience de Woolf dans les romans. L'utilisation du flux de conscience dans "Mrs Dalloway" de Woolf lié au moment libre et au discours indirect et à la troisième personne pour faire comprendre au lecteur le mouvement des idées et des personnages immédiatement sans aucune ponctuation ; Cependant, "Ulysse" de James Joyce se distingue par l'utilisation du flux de conscience par l'utilisation du monologue intérieur. Dans la mesure où cette recherche nous montrera les similitudes et les différences entre les deux versions ou œuvres d'art utilisant la même technique la période moderne dans le 20^{ème} siècle.

Mots-clés: Virginia Woolf, James Joyce, Ulysse, Dalloway, le courant de la conscience.