

The Conceptual of Major Character Analysis in Bell Jar

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Abstract: *This investigation contends that the male-ruled society estranges the hero of The Bell Jar, Esther, as she attempts to build up her female personality in the male centric American culture. The American culture committed ladies to be accommodating to their spouses. Ladies were relied upon to fulfill their significant other's sexual wants and become moms. Furthermore, the paper reveals insight into different explanations for the hero's estrangement like being unique in relation to her general public when all is said in done and mother specifically. She distances herself from the traditional deduction among American ladies who have faith "out of gear talk," where they come up short on the decision to transform anything concerning the world. Esther doesn't want to live inside the imprisonments of the cultural sexual orientation jobs; subsequently, she separates herself from her family and condition. Thirdly, the investigation outlines how the mental injury, internal nonattendance, and wretchedness estrange the hero. She misses her perished dad. Additionally, his nonappearance ushers her hopelessness, melancholy and franticness. Furthermore, the unimportance in her life makes her unfit to make an incredible most without limit. Therefore, this state makes her more troubled, discouraged, and increasingly distanced.*

Catchphrases: *distance, franticness, personality, injury, male controlled society*

INTRODUCTION THE DEFINITION AND HISTORY OF ALIENATION

The term distance alludes to the nearness of irritations between people's association with differing components in their condition. The term is available to various mental and philosophical translations. Remarkably, the word ended up well known in the nineteenth century from Hegel's way of thinking. Masterminds and logicians later built up the idea further in the twentieth century.

Hegel built up the possibility of distance by seeing history as an argumentative disclosure of soul. For this situation, the rationalist accepts that the spirit is isolated from the goal world; therefore, it is distanced from itself. Also, Hegel through his slave lingo characterized estrangement as the craving to have one's cognizance perceived by another without responding the equivalent. Nonetheless, Jacques Lacan elucidated a similar definition; he characterized it as a person's want to gain significance in another's want. The circumstance is conceivable since an individual needs his desires to be perceived by others. Lacan suggested that the central want of people is to be seen important by others. For this situation, people are estranged since they can just comprehend themselves through others (Middleton, 1963). In the perspective on the dad of analysis, Sigmund Freud recommended that "the quintessence of the procedure or restraint lies, not in annulling or destroying the ideational introduction of a nature, however in retention it from getting to be cognizant" (Freud, 1963). For this situation, past damaging impacts stay in an oblivious state in an individual's mind and can cause awful impacts later on.

Then again, Karl Marx strayed from different masterminds in the meaning of the term since he underscored on monetary, political, and social powers ever. He put together his belief system with respect to free enterprise, which estranges a laborer from the benefits of the generation procedure (Sarvaharana, Thiagarajan, and Manikandan, 2017).

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Workers lost their capacity to consider themselves the ace of their doings; to decide the respectability of their activities; to possess property, which they delivered. For this situation, the laborers were coordinated towards the objectives and destinations of the rich, who held the methods for creation (Musto, 2010). Consequently, they were distanced from the human part of life. In the twentieth century, Martin Heidegger elucidated existential estrangement, which is the restriction of the human cerebrum towards the world's discernment. In this situation, individuals are restricted to the "inactive talk," where they examine themes utilizing the "they state" thought (Kanungo, 1979; Shepherd, 2015). The circumstance leaves them with the same old thing to find about the world. Inert talk is the human capacity to comprehend belief systems without owning them.

ESTRANGEMENT IN LITERATURE

Different creators have investigated the idea of distance dependent on man centric nature of assorted social orders. The belief system of a male-dominated society empowers the creators to build up the topic of distance through characters in their works of writing. The tale *Surfacing* by Margret Atwood is a case of writing that investigates estrangement broadly. For this situation, the creator uncovers the supreme estrangement of Canadian ladies in the general public. She utilizes the distance of the hero to delineate the ordinary estrangement of Canadian ladies because of the closed-minded nature of the network (Christ, 1976). The storyteller, who is the hero, always feels disconnected from her general surroundings. She is isolated from her folks since her dad is missing and she is segregated from her mom. Eminently, she sees men as estranging in light of their endeavors to control ladies concerning marriage, religion, sex, birth, and language (Özdemir, 2003). She likewise uncovers how Canadian men accept that connections are wars, where ladies are war-ruins. For example, she describes of how her significant other constrained her to prematurely end her youngster and later deserted her. In addition, Atwood uncovers the profundity of the estrangement by demonstrating how the narrator's current darling grasps never excited her. The circumstance uncovers her complete estrangement from men. Furthermore, the storyteller uncovered her estrangement as precise by indicating how youngsters find their sexual orientation jobs at a youthful age. Thus, she is totally pulled back from the typical life. Unmistakably, Atwood doesn't uncover the name of the storyteller all through the story for her to fill in as a widespread figure.

Another case of estrangement can be found in Jean Rhys's *Wide Sargasso Sea* which features the complexities of the human mind as molded by sexual orientation and racial isolation. In the novel, the hero, Antoinette battles with her character in the midst of racial and sexual orientation preference in the Caribbean islands. She is a Creole who is conceived of an English dad and Indian mother; in this manner, she is distanced from the Jamaican settlement where she is seen as a pariah (Gonçalves, 2017). The male-commanded colonizers attempt to distance Antoinette through lawful limitations and alienation as she endeavors to make her own character. Also, she faces contradict from her dark companions and neighbors. In the light of this occasion, one may see Rhys's fill in as a portrayal of a woman's voyage to frenzy to dodge male mastery (Louati, 2016). Altogether, the creator, Jean Rhys is a Creole, which makes Antoinette account a portrayal of her estrangement and outcast life in England. The topic of estrangement pulled in the above creators and numerous others like Samuel Beckett, Mark Twain, and J.D. Salinger. Clearly, distance will keep on drawing consideration of numerous essayists later on. The condition is conceivable since most social orders far and wide are male-ruled, which postures numerous difficulties to ladies.

DISTANCE IN THE BELL JAR MALE DOMINATED SOCIETY

Sylvia Plath's epic *The Bell Jar* centers around the estrangement of Esther—the hero—as she attempts to build up her female personality in a man centric culture at the wake of the Cold War (Smith, 2008). She scorns the male-ruled the way of life of her locale, which makes her loathe being hitched. The creator uncovers pictures of blood, infection, and spewing that can be construed to symbolize the incapable condition, which she contradicts however she needs alternatives, yet to live in a similar society. The general public anticipates that ladies should live as men allies to fulfill their sexual wants in marriage. Obviously, ladies should be emotional to their spouses. The above components distance Esther as she attempts to disconnect herself from the truth and confinements in her environment. For instance, she composes articles for magazines that backer for commercialization and womanliness, which must be fulfilled through marriage and homemaking (Plath, 1972). Her people group anticipates that her should copy her editors.

Also, the two components of marriage and homemaking drive her to a psychological isolation. The circumstance is uncovered when she cites her boyfriend's mother Mrs. Willard, an instructor, and a

professor's spouse, "what a man needs is a mate and what a lady needs is vast security" and "what a man is, is a bolt into the future and what a lady is, is the spot the bolt shoots off from" (Plath, 1972). For this situation, she alludes to the above words as one reason why she never wanted to get hitched. She didn't care for the possibility that no one but men can give ladies endless security. Likewise, she loathed being a homemaker, where a man shoots. She is confined from such mindset that was persevering with regular American ladies at the time. She needed to accomplish her aspirations as a parent and spouse as well as in assorted manners; in her definition, similar to the hued bolt of Fourth of July rocket which goes into various headings scanning for change and fervor (Plath, 1972). Observably, she finds the society's want to have her adjust to the social standards to strife with her inclinations

Besides, her distance is clear when she appreciates noticeable ladies in the novel, yet she ignores their human blemishes, which are formed by the petty condition. For example, Mrs. Willard regardless of her effective vocation enables her significant other to rule her and treat her as he appears to be appropriate.

The circumstance makes the hero wonder how she can be fruitful but be hitched to the equivalent commanding men. Then again, her sweetheart—Buddy—thinks about her ballads as waste and residue (Plath, 1972). She likewise admits how her mission for affection makes her sweetheart to rule her since she acknowledges everything Buddy comes clean with her as.

Furthermore, once in New York City, the creator depicts Esther as estranged from the social textures of the area. The city depicts men as the exemplification of its prosperity, and their relationship with their life partners characterizes women's progress. For instance, just when Buddy visits Esther in school that different young ladies start regarding her paying little heed to their past antagonism. In any case, she will not adjust to the belief system since regardless of her longing to be cherished and partner with men; she sees them as wolves in sheep's clothing and exploiters. The marvel is obvious when she disdains her

sweetheart for admitting of laying down with a waitress (Plath, 1972). At first, Buddy presented himself as an honest man, which made Esther feel experienced in affection more than him. Though, he was dishonest, which caused Esther to choose not to get hitched to him Esther's separation from her public activity reverberates with the significant humanist Seeman's hypothesis of estrangement. Seeman suggests that individuals feel distanced from their companions, family, and social condition because of inadequacies (Mann, 2001). For this situation, the hero wants an existence of isolation contrasted with partner with her beguiling society.

OUTSIDERNESS

Esther isolates herself from the traditional speculation among American ladies, which lines up with Martin Heidegger's hypothesis of existential estrangement. For this situation, individuals are constrained inside the imprisonments of their cultural culture. Other ladies in the novel have faith "out of gear talk," where they come up short on the decision to transform anything concerning the world. Esther doesn't want to restrain herself to the cultural sexual orientation jobs; along these lines, she separates from her family and condition (Steinbeck, 2016). The wonder distances her from other ladies in the novel. She can't relate with any lady in the story, not in any case her mom whom she doesn't trust.

Subsequently, she sets out on an adventure looking for another personality which is not quite the same as different women's characters. Expressly, she needs to be a writer, in spite of her boyfriend's debilitations. The circumstance makes her become an outcast in her locale and group of friends (Steinbeck, 2016). For example, since she doesn't worship men, as it is the situation with different young ladies of her age, they see her as antagonistic. She feels sidelined from the general public rationally and inwardly.

Also, she ascends past her restrictions as a lady when she chooses to investigate her assorted variety as a lady. She looked to break her virginity with another man in the wake of understanding that her beau was unfaithful (Mozumder, 2017). The trial made her seek after different men, for example, the UN mediator. All the while, one of her mates attempts to assault her, which influences her future mental soundness. During this period, it was improbable for ladies to seek after men to fulfill their sexual wants; the men looked for ladies (Mozumder, 2017).

Also, she is segregated from her mother's yearnings for security, joy, and home life. Much the same as other ladies, her mom drives a mystery twofold life yet forces the standards on her little girl (Benard, 2011). For instance, she scorns shorthand yet powers Esther to find out about it. The circumstance makes the hero feel loathed and coerce for harboring the weight of fulfilling her mother's desires just as hers. She anticipates that Esther should satisfy her social commitments paying little heed to her needs, which makes the hero avoid home (Axelrod, 2010). She takes note of that "never living in a similar house with

my mom for over seven days" (Plath, 1972). The condition likewise makes her view her mom as a poser like the others

MENTAL TRAUMA

The hero battles with mental torment all through the account. Quite, the title *The Bell Jar* symbolizes the mental and enthusiastic imprisonments that weight Esther. Furthermore, it is likewise a representation for her downturn, which covers her, adjusts her discernment towards life, and isolates her from this present reality (Parhizgar, 2010). She says that "stewing in my own sour air," under the container, which implied she was caught in her burdensome considerations (Plath 1972). As indicated by Sigmund Freud's analysis, oblivious considerations from an individual's youth substantially affect their grown-up life (Freud, 1963). Awful mishaps are escaped a person's awareness to end up subdued musings. The contemplations can cause wretchedness as mental issues. For this situation, Esther's past occasions lost inside her awareness caused her worry in the wake of her adulthood.

In expansion to her burdensome express, the hero has sentiments of internal nonattendance. She misses her dad who passed on while she was at nine years old, which caused her downturn. She admits to having never been upbeat since her father's passing. The circumstance keeps on weakening until its pinnacle when she comes back from New York City, which makes her crazy. Conversely, the novel induces to the author's life, Sylvia Path, who ended it all in 1972, that year the book was distributed because of mental confusions. Unfortunately, at the hour of Esther's mental infection, a data hole existed in the American Psychological Association manual. Subsequently, her psychological case was delegated frantiness, and she was distanced from society. She was taken to a crazy refuge where she is controlled and treated with erroneous techniques.

TREATMENT AND JOURNEY TO RECOVERY

All the above components left Esther with no alternative to accomplish a significant life. She decided not to endure under the stifling and mortifying social textures of her general public; rather, she picked to end it all. Her past situations were to seek after different objectives that would bring her fulfillment, yet she flopped in the undertakings. Passing offered a simple method to get away from her hopelessness.

As per Lugo (2010), mental organizations in the general public are intended to take back to society lost people. In the psychological clinic, she is treated with electroconvulsive treatment, which exacts a lot of agony on her. She even thinks about what she had done to merit the torment. Stevens (1997) takes note of that electric-stun treatment makes harm the mind, memory misfortune, and diminished insight. Accordingly, an individual is perplexed and confounded, which causes them to overlook their present issues. Consequently, Esther's treatment in the psychological office is insensitive and destructive since it planned for taking out her sensitivities and want for a significant life. Rather than evacuating the social limitations, the treatment eradicated her mindfulness that her own needs were not being met in the present social setting.

After her collaboration with Dr. Nolan, she changed her observation towards life and picked up the longing to carry on with a superior life. For example, she disclosed to the specialist of her feelings of trepidation to end up pregnant. Fortunately, Dr. Nolan alluded her to a doctor who informed her on the utilization regarding a stomach during sex (Plath, 1972). Accordingly, the hero felt relieved from sexual results and the weight to be a mother. She got over the weights of getting hitched to an inappropriate individual. Eminently, under the watch of Dr. Nolan, her disposition towards life improved, which empowered her to recover her mental stability. The tale closes with her being met with the point of beginning another life.

CONCLUSION

Overall, women's activist authors in the past have investigated top to bottom the subject of estrangement in ladies in different social orders with the point of giving elective arrangements through writing. Expressly, the perplexing shrewdness in the novel uncovers that an unfilled existence without any roads for satisfaction does not merit living. The hero is disengaged altogether from her condition, which makes her discouraged and ingrains her with self-destructive considerations.

Esther's hopelessness is brought about by the failure of the American public activity to give satisfaction to a driven lady, her minds on how life should be, and the mistake with this present reality. Unmitigatedly, the novel is set in a time described by male-overwhelmed standards that pushed for prescriptive ladies jobs and social control in an American traditionalist, preservationist, and rural setting. From the earliest starting point of the account, the creator uncovers how Esther is separated from her

encompassing as she attempts to adjust to the social standards. In addition, the hero is estranged from other ladies in the novel since she has various dispositions and recognition towards life. She accepts that ladies can accomplish their objectives without being accommodating to men.

Moreover, the novel uncovers how the mental injury, gloom, and hopelessness can prompt the estrangement of people from their social orders. Esther is caught by her sadness and stress, which lead to her endeavored suicide. Notwithstanding, she chooses to take a turn in life by beating her feelings of trepidation and looking for mental help to calm herself of burdensome contemplations, faculties of futility, void, and individual disappointment.

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