

The working of phenomenology in Samuel Richardson's.

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Abstract:

This paper aims to study the application of the theory of phenomenology concerning eighteenth-century fiction. The study of phenomenological occurrences in the novel will be looked upon by close analysis. Phenomenology defines itself as a phenomenon, fact, or situation observed to exist or happen. It includes a range of experiences, from immense mountains to a small matchbox. The events that take place within the universe can be phenomenological. Phenomenology can also be studied as an approach that concentrates on the theory of consciousness and the objects of direct experience. Discussing the phenomenological process elaborately is undertaken as an instrument to express the view. Phenomenology is derived from Greek origin, phenomenon, "that which appears," and logos, "study." In Husserl's conception, phenomenology is primarily concerned with the systematic reflection on and study of the structures of consciousness and the phenomena that appear in acts of consciousness. In the novel Pamela the theory of phenomenology Can be applied as the novel has a sense of consciousness depicted by the female protagonist Pamela Andrews. Different occurrences take place in her life as well as in her surroundings. She experiences various emotions of fear, happiness, sadness, and trauma. The novel Pamela shows the fate of a poor servant girl sexually molested by her aristocratic master, the noble son of her (Pamela's) dead mistress. She is menaced by Mr. B until he undergoes a reform of character that leads both of them to fall in love and marry. These situations and events occur both in the protagonist's consciousness and around her. So phenomenology can be explained in this text.

Keywords: Phenomenology, Consciousness, Structures, Fact, Situation, Events.

Introduction

The phenomenon she undergoes and that she will undergo in the future. The story is told in a series of letters from the protagonist, Pamela Andrews. She is a 15-year-old maid, and her young master, the squire Mr. B, takes a dishonorable advantage of her position and pursues her unremittingly. However, Pamela refuses him resolutely. Finally, Mr. B is touched by her kindness and virtuous heart; he marries her. By rendering the struggle of Pamela, the reader can also note that the author tries to represent the phenomenon that takes place in her life, when she experiences it and when she is conscious. The combination of a high moral tone with a detailed analysis of the protagonist's emotions and state of mind makes it a good narrative for phenomenology study.

According to Gerald Levin, "Richardson shows his deep sympathy for women from things emerging in his presentation of specific contrasts between the feminine and masculine psyches."

There can be different controversies regarding the text, but one advantage is that we must read, think, and then find our interpretation. Pamela is a maid who has been in service to a good lady, Mrs. B, for many years. Pamela's first impression of her new master Mr. B is not wrong because later Pamela wrote to her parents: "indeed he is the best of gentlemen, I think!". But Pamela noticed the ominous intimacy in his behavior. Here, we as

Readers can find out that Pamela is a little confused, but overall she believes in her master. Then, after reading her parent's letters, she becomes a little aware and troubled because her parents accused Mr. B's gesture is suspicious and fearful. However, she still did not believe that her master would act unworthy of his character. So far, all the evidence suggests that Pamela is fortunate enough to have a decent new master. In the tenth and eleventh letters Pamela wrote to her parents, she claimed that she was sexually harassed by her master Mr. B and that all her parents' worries were well grounded. Because of her master's attempt to kiss and hug her, Pamela wrote: "he has now shown himself in his true colors, and to me, nothing appears so black and so frightful." However, Mr. B seems to take this issue as harmless flirtation. She experiences the phenomenon she undergoes here in self-consciousness. Pamela's determination to defend her innocence only makes things worse. It arouses further malicious intentions from Mr. B. These are the phenomenon that occurs one after the other in the protagonist's life.

During the process of Mr. B's second harassment, he mentions Lucretia, a virtuous roman matron, raped by a son of a tyrant. Pamela believes that the real intention of Mr. B to mention this historical figure is devious. Here, we find the theory of phenomenological epoche, which Husserl defines as the way when one is thought to suspend judgment regarding the general or naïve belief in the existence of the external world and thus examine phenomena as they are given initially to the consciousness. After hearing Lucretia's fate, Pamela doesn't even bother to judge it as true or false but accepts it as it is told to her by Mr. B in her utterly conscious state. Then, after a scene where Mr. B tries to impose himself forcefully on her, the readers can imagine; fortunately, Pamela manages to escape and later passes out. When she woke up, she felt embarrassed and ashamed. This although

It takes place when she is sleeping and not fully conscious. But how would Pamela reciprocate his feelings? In her journal, she wrote: " he was charmingly dressed' d. To be sure, he is a handsome fine gentleman! What pity his heart is not as good as his appearance! Why can't I hate him? It is clear to the readers that Pamela already fell in love with her evil master simply because she denies all and confesses all, and the more one tries to hide, the more one is exposed. The protagonist's state of mind and Pamela's inner thoughts can be noted here; this is also a case of the epoch when she knows he is not a good man, yet she also wants to stay in his house and hopes for his transformation. Before she can answer his demand, Pamela disappears. He asks for Pamela's ' s forgiveness' and shows excellent care towards her, though Pamela suspects that the appearance of his kindness may be a further trick.

While composing Pamela, the author wanted to explore human psychology in ways no other writer had. Richardson was famous for his " mastery in the literary delineation of the female heart." Many contemporary readers and scholars celebrated him, saying that Richardson possessed insight into the female psyche. Pamela instinctively resists her employer's attempts to expose her private thoughts, as she wrote, " indeed I am Pamela, herself!". The intentionality of the protagonist is depicted clearly in this sentence; she is conscious that she is a pure girl who has to safeguard her virtue herself, and her mind has the power to represent and stand for the state of affairs that may follow. The theory of intentionality in phenomenology gets reflected here. In committing herself to a personal set of compelling principles, Pamela establishes her identity, which Mr.B threatens to erode by inducing her to violate those principles. The country wardrobe Pamela has selected manifests her choice of honest, cheerful poverty over corrupt luxury to the world. However, there is a controversy over Pamela's s hypocrisy and duplicity. As a maid, Pamela is a woman who first maintains her morals despite her struggle with temptations from her master Mr.B and later becomes the wife of her master. This is a phenomenological epoche when she suspends her views regarding the evil ways her master adopted to harass her sexually but accepts the events that are taking place in her consciousness. Meanwhile, while winning Pamela's virtue, she behaved dubiously and calculated shrewdly.

To begin with, after the first time Mr.B permitted to let her go home, she still stayed in this dangerous place; she wrote to her parents, " may-hap I may not come this week because I must get up the linen and leave everything belonging to my place in order."The word " linen" suggests an inappropriate intimacy between the master and his maid; whether Pamela understands the real meaning of this word, it seems rather odd that she gave up this opportunity to escape from her evil enslaver with such an unconvincing excuse. The first thing that came to her mind was that "my angry master will then forget his resentments, will he say, and is no hypocrite, nor deceiver, but was the innocent creature she pretended to be!"

In the life-threatening situation, all Pamela could think about was Mr. B's s impression of her. She had already fallen in love with her young master, yet she still did not know.

According to Mary Leigh's s Pamela: narrative, one has two aspects of self, "

Pamela at least has two personalities, one is the social self, and another is the narrative self."Pamela's s unconscious self is the true self in that she expresses emotions. She is constantly refusing Mr. B's advances. Yet, she does feel an attraction and willingness to

forgive him is something that Pamela does not think can be translated into any action that would be socially acceptable. For instance, Mr.B would be lovely if only he could transform himself.

Conclusion

In this novel, the author attempts to legitimize possible means of self-display and self-exploration for women. Mr.B recognizes the dichotomy between Pamela's self and attempts to help her see it. The author's intention and fundamental purpose in adopting a particular narrative method is to unfold the protagonist's inner world. Pamela's state of mind is complicated because of the injustice of society. She is a paradox. The inconsistency in Pamela's psyche is by external causes and internal causes. This makes the text an excellent medium for the study of phenomenology to understand the different levels of consciousness of the protagonist.

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