

The Interior and Exterior Depictions of the House in *Araby* by James Joyce

 SADAGAT ABBASOVA ^a

Geliş Tarihi: 19.12.2019 | Kabul Tarihi: 30.01.2020

Öz: Bir ailenin yaşadığı ev, o evin görüntüsü, evin çevresi, eşyası zaman zaman günümüze kadar her türlü dünya edebiyatında tasvir edilmiştir. Bu tür kültürel kalıntıların ve alışkanlıkların varlığı, dünya halklarının mitolojisinde ve geleneklerinde uzun ve derin bir tarihe sahiptir. “Araby” de, XIX yüzyılın sonlarında İrlanda edebiyatında bir evin ortaya çıkması ve dolayısıyla bu evi oluşturan unsurlar ve bu unsurların birbirine bağımlılığı incelenmiştir. Bu hikâyede yazar ayrıca evin ve içinde yaşayan kahramanın farklı bir yönünü göstermeye çalıştı. Joyce fikrini daha iyi açıklamak için okurlarına bir pencere açar, evi ayrıntılı olarak açıklar, ancak içinde yaşayan insanları sanatsal bir tarzda, daha muazzam ve farklı bir biçimde tasvir etmeye çalışmıştır. Bildiğiniz gibi, bu hikâyede, Joyce hiçbir zaman dine ve diğer sosyo-politik durumlara ve dokunsal inceliklere dokunmadı. Aksine, “Araby” de, Batı felsefesi düşüncesinin etkisini ve düşünce birliğinin varlığını ortaya çıkarmaya çalışmıştır. Hikâyede, temel bir problem olarak insan anlayışı, psikolojik durum ve diğer ruhsal-psikolojik nedenler bir bütün olarak açıklanmaktadır. Aynı zamanda, Joyce, evin temel unsurları, mekânı, bireyleri ve onların hayata bakış biçimleri ile hikâyedeki tarzları arasında gerçek bir mekân yaratmaya çalıştı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İç, dış, harabeler, aile, imge, kültürel.

^a Kafkas Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Batı Dilleri ve Edebiyatları Böl.
sadagat2001@yahoo.com

James Joyce'nin *Araby* Hikâyesinde Evin İçi ve Dışı Tasvirleri

Abstract: The house in which a family lives, the image and the surroundings of the house and its belongings have been occasionally depicted in all kinds of world literature from time to time. The existence of such cultural remains and habits has a long and deep history in the mythology and traditions of the peoples of the world. "Araby" examines the emergence of a house in Irish literature in the late nineteenth century, and therefore the elements that make up this house and their interdependence. In this story, the author also tried to show a different aspect of the house and the hero living in it. To better explain his idea, Joyce opens a window to his readers, explains the house in detail, but tries to portray the inhabitants who live in it, in an artistic style, in a more enormous and different way in the story. As you know, in this story, Joyce never touched on religion and other socio-political situations and tactile subtleties. On the contrary, in "Araby", he tried to reveal the effect of the thought of Western philosophy and the existence of unity of thought. In the story, human understanding, psychological state and other psycho-psychological reasons as a fundamental problem are explained as a whole. At the same time, Joyce tried to create a real space between the basic elements of the house, the space, the individuals, their way of looking at life and their style in the story.

Keywords: Interior, exterior, ruins, family, image, cultural.

Introduction

The place in human life, the environment in where he/she lives, is very important in terms of knowing himself or herself, at any level. The house where a family live, the image of that house, the surroundings of the house and the household item has been occasionally depicted from time to time in every kind of world literature until today. "Every dwelling, owned or rented, is an aggregate of materials, money, emotions and practices while concomitantly serving as a roof over one's head, a place of home, an investment vehicle, a store of wealth and a symbol of status" (Bourdieu, 1989; Cook et al., 2013).

The home, its image and surroundings, home furnishings and their detection and its emergence is confront by James Joyce to the readers as a fictional story in "Araby".

Narrative style of the story and the volume is too short, but the events and the illustrations of the house are given according to the time and location element. The events in "Araby" has take place only in a one day. And these events start with the actions of children playing in the backyard of a very small house. The basic element of the story is based on the description of a young man and with images of his home.

The coffee colored house, the crate room, the street lamps, an empty house, the house of the priest and other depictions which are used in the story are given as an important element of the living atmosphere. James Joyce, symbolically, tried to portray Irish culture and its lifestyle in many different aspects in this story. At the same time, however, the author tried to show awareness in a realistic style to his readers in the story from the main idea to the smallest details. In doing so, Joyce uses an objective and neutral presentation style and motives as in his other works. In general, Joyce was personalize the most of these motifs in the "Araby", but also, he has also managed to keep them open to the public: "The former tenant of the boy's house, a house stale with the smell of mustiness and decay, had

been a priest who had died in the back drawing room. In a litter of old papers in a waste room behind the kitchen the boy has found a few damp-stained volumes" (Stone, 379).

Moreover, when Joyce personifies the house and its interior as images (priest, old papers...), unequivocally describes other services and fixes for the reader in both positive and negative aspects. Whatever happens, his hero is constantly attached to this house, his house is poor, impossible, but not hopeless." The high cold empty gloomy rooms liberated me, and I went from room to room singing."(Barnet, Berman, Burto,194).

But in almost every paragraph of the story, Joyce reveals the spaces where people live in a various disciplines. In this way, Joyce almost sees his hero and his home as a social being, like from beginning to end, and he transmits all of these independently to the reader: "North Richmond Street- it is a blind, quiet street, but it is necessary for everyday life. Residents of the neighborhood every day passes from this street; Christian Brother'School; Bazaar; Araby; Cafe Chantant and others that these places have always been open to the public in a conscious and safe way.

Concepts of Daily Life and Private Space (Interior and Exterior Depictions)

Generally, Joyce has successfully mastered the knowledge and culture of Ireland to his readers in all his works, especially in "Araby" as is. But sometimes we uncover that, Joyce takes a different approach to the thoughts, that he provides in terms of his identification. Bullson criticized Joyce's reputation for being more than a writer, and says. "Without even reading a line of his work, throngs of people can confidently tell you that he was near-blind Irish renegade, wandering exile, and self-obsessed artist who made book-reading unnecessarily difficult". (Bullson,2006,73). So if we were to discuss the ideas that Joyce himself expressed when he wrote "Ulysses", in our view, it turns out that, the hope and immortality are useless as the causes of reason: "I have put so many enigmas and puzzles that it will

keep the professors busy for centuries arguing over what I meant, and that's the only way of insuring one's immortality" (Watts, 2010,5).

For this reason, Joyce didn't go into long details to introduce the whole character of her hero, but he explained in much detail the other elements such as space, home, environment, bazaar and life model in his story. That is to say, he has managed to bring about what happened in the narrative fiction in a coherent point for the purpose of an objective depiction.

Let us now consider the appearance of a house, and its internal and external depictions in Irish literature at the end of the XIX century, and thus elements that make up the house and the interdependence of these elements in this story of by Joyce.

In the story "the house and room have been used as a single word in a large number. But if we describe these two words semantically in a sentence, it becomes clear that there are two different structures here:

The first structure is the words that make up a house with its features. And these words are given in the story as a message designed to describe the house directly and indirectly. The words created as depictions in the story are not only part of the house or belongings, most of the time these values are valid as long as people live there. Of course, although every home is given its own real space in the story, this perception changes qualitatively like the end of the story.

However, in the second structure, the words created in the story support each other throughout the story and connect with each other inside and outside the house. It constitutes a different, but fundamental idea that includes the same concept. Joyce's concepts have also been interpreted several times through the story. For example, space, time, Bazaar road, departure, return, inextricable street and others. These concepts are one of the most basic concepts that strengthen the mainline of the story and increase its quality. For example;

1.	Interior Description	External Description	General Description	Using Nubers	Both internal and external image
House	Our house; the furniture of his house; no sound in the house; upper part of the house; dark house;	Two-storey house - a little away from the neighbors, in a garden with four corners;	An inhabited house; the other houses; house; in bad humor; ruinous house	13	behind the house;
Home		home	Home to dinner	2	
Street				13	
Room	Waste room; drawing room; bed room; left the room;	Backdrawing-room; class-room;	All the rooms; gloomy rooms;	10	From room to room;
Door	Back doors; half- opened door; opposite the door; hall door;	On the door step; door step; carriage doors:		9	At the door:
Win- dow	Kitchen windows;			3	Lighted window; lie at the window:
Table	Tea-table		Charitable	1	

			priest;		
Garden		Dark drip- ping gardens:	Wild garden:	2	

The word “house” as a single word has been used in 13 times. But “room” was used in 10 items and the home used only once. In the story Joyce portrays home-house - not only a living space or a shelter, but also a place where people live and trust in throughout their lives.

So that, from the comments presented, we see that all the following words are directly related to the internal and external concept of the house: (GROLIER WEBSTER, 1971,18).

“House” is one of the most used words in the story. If we classify the meanings of this word in different dictionaries, the “house” is encountered in the another alternative interpretation of words and phrases by word meaning. And “these are traditionally classified into parts of speech, which are determined by their form, meaning, and syntactic function in a sentence” (GROLIER WEBSTER, 1971).

Two-storey house - a little away from the neighbors, in a garden with four corners;

A desolate house - It turned into a ghost,

The other houses - Other houses like this;

The brown house - House with coffee in color;

The gloomy houses - Partially or totally dark;

Housed (verb) - located in;

The ruined houses - Rundown, low, dilapidated houses;

The upper part of the house - Top of the house.

As it seems, all these meanings given throughout the story are very important in the image of the house which is connected with the main character of the story. Joyce, as a home and a room, as if fully has completed the gaps that she left in the story with its inner depictions, and nevertheless, he managed to direct the main meaning of the story on the home.

Starting from the first sentences of the story: "a house far from a neighbor in the four corner gardens", "an empty two-story house", "a concrete family living in the same house", "a coffee house", these and other similar examples, we consider that the main place in the story is the "home". Throughout the story, Joyce tried to keep the identity of the main character as far as possible and he did not consider him as a character.

However, in the words of the young hero, the author was able to direct the attention of his readers to the house he lived in and the internal image of the house;

"An uninhabited house of two storeys stood at the blind end, detached from its neighbours in a square ground. The other houses of the street, conscious of decent lives within them, gazed at one another with brown imperturbable faces." (Rinehart and Winston, 2004,844).

With the word as "ruined houses" the writer, first of all, creates various combinations with expressions of the young boy's fear, and a little strengthening of the excitement. The streets of Buckingham Street, the ruined houses on the river, the crowd of people in "Araby,, and other images. The young boy feels it is not pleasant to have all of this repeated several times along the way, he gets very upset, all that he sees makes a deceptive impression in his feelings. But suddenly he remembers why he came here: and "went over to one of the stalls and examined porcelain vases and flowers tea-sets" (Barnet, Berman, Burto, Cain 1997,410).

One of the most important images associated with the house, is to see and feel the interior and exterior of the house in a bright way. Even though the "ruined houses" "have the feeling of negative emotion, fear, and excitement to the readers in the story, these descriptions are a very important element for the hero of the work. These descriptions are mentioned several times, such as the end of the story: A young hero (the hero's name is not named in the story S.A) sometimes gets angry and also becoming wrathful to himself. But for whatever reason, he

has to bear responsibility. There are only 2 pens in his pocket, but it would not be realistic to wonder with this money the goods which sold in the bazaar. This kind of approach and style of the author to the hero of the story is an empirical endeavor that opens to different simulations. According to Joyce's own thoughts, even if the young boy has little money in his pocket, it is enough for him to be happy with these feelings.

One of the main expressions that differ in semantic capacity is the word of "Araby". "Araby" is the name of a bazaar (Baazar) in Dublin where the main character goes to buy gifts. We recognize that the name "Araby" depends on Arabia or Arabic etymologically. "...the name applied to any of those Semitic people who speak Arabic and claim descent from the inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula" (HORNBY,39). However, Joyce explains the meaning of the word "Araby" to the reader in a more broader style, even trying to fascinate its readers. "Araby", although it is a small shopping location, this word trembles the hero's heart more than he expected." The perception of the word "Araby and bazaar" often changes according to quality throughout the story. The author does not see this place as "foreign" in his story and in fact that, this place is described as the "real space" of his hero.

"Lighted window" and "lie at the windows" can be described as both internal and external depictions in the story. Windows can be repeated many times at regular intervals and it may be more important to understand the concept of "motive". For. eg. A "movement" where the main character of the story does the same things over and over again:

"Lie at the window" it becomes a homogeneous piece to define the integrity of the interior space of the house.

But "Lighted window" has a vital feature like similar elements and simple motive examples in the story. All these examples are a motif that determines the movement area, and also in the same time, "When we returned to the street, light from the kitchen windows had filled the areas" they are not polar as

internal description, but they are identical with each other, and it is an equally record of subconscious thoughts.

Conclusion

Although he spent most of his life in exile, James Joyce's view of Ireland and Ireland was very extensive. Starting from his early works, he made Ireland the subject of all his inventions. He was one of the best read, analyzed, and criticized writers in English literature, entering the world literature with the word "Epiphany". Therefore, he found his name among the most influential writers of English literature that, who produce the novel and the story genres in the XX century. In "Araby" Joyce has used the most modern examples of novel style.

In this story, the author tried to present the basic elements of the house, its location, and other objects and individuals as in his own true logic, as in all the images repeated in the story;

Although he spent most of his life in exile, James Joyce's view of Ireland and Ireland was very extensive. Starting from his early works, he made Ireland the subject of all his inventions. He was one of the best read, analyzed, and criticized writers in English literature, entering the world literature with the word "Epiphany". Therefore, he found his name among the most influential writers of English literature that, who produce the novel and the story genres in the XX century. In "Araby" Joyce has used the most modern examples of novel style.

In this story, the author tried to present the basic elements of the house, its location, and other objects and individuals as in his own true logic, as in all the images repeated in the story;

1. At the same time, the writer did not hesitate also, to put forward his thought in this story, about the poor life of middle class who live in Ireland and in England, as well as in his other novels.

2. And yet, with the same logic, Joyce attempted to demonstrate Ireland's desire to reach a national identity, and thoughts that in this area are now inevitable.

3. With this resistance, the writer also reveals the youth and spiritual poverty, that governs the public life of Ireland, and in these details, he makes a reference in order to solve the problems outlined in the main directions of work to his readers.

But in doing all this, often made grammatical inaccuracies in his writings, and sometimes also, he tried to keep his own childhood life the same as that of hero.

Joyce is very focused, even on women's issues, also in a complex style in his works. But in "Araby" he clearly captures the original logic and longing of the story as the compromise, resolution and conformity. and "said of this collection of short stories that it was written "for the most part in a style of scrupulous meanness".

But in doing all this, often made grammatical inaccuracies in his writings, and sometimes also, he tried to keep his own childhood life the same as that of hero.

Joyce is very focused, even on women's issues, also in a complex style in his works. But in "Araby" he clearly captures the original logic and longing of the story as the compromise, resolution and conformity. and "said of this collection of short stories that it was written "for the most part in a style of scrupulous meanness".

References

- Barnet S, Berman M, Burto S, Cain,W. E 1992. "An Introduction to Literature: Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Tenth Edition, Harper Collins College Publishers.
- Bourdieu, P., 1989. Social space and symbolic power. *Sociol. Theory* 7 (1), 14-25).
- Bulson E., 2006. *The Cambridge Introduction to James Joyce*. Cambridge University Press,ix.
- Cook, N., Smith, S.J., Searle, B.A., 2013. Debted objects: homemaking in an era of mortgage-enabled consumption. *Housing Theory Soc.* 30 (3), 293-311.
- Holt, Rinehart and Winston (2004). "Adventures in English Litera-

- ture", Athena Edition", Harcourt Brace & Company.
- The New GROLIER WEBSTER INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY of the English Language (1971).
- Stone Harry, 1965. "Araby" and the Writings of James Joyce. Source: The Antioch Review, Vol. 25, No. Published by: Antioch Review, Inc. Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4610703>.
- Barnet S, Berman M, Burto S, Cain, W. E 1992. " An Introduction To Literature: Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Tenth Edition, Harper Collins College Publishers.
- Watts, C. (2010). "Ulysses" James Joyces, Text Wordsworth Editions Limited, Introduction, Cedric Watts.
- A.K. Zunayet Ahammed, Ms. Rokeya (2017). "JOYCE'S "ARABY": FROM INNOCENCE TO EXPERIENCE", _Published by European Centre for Research Training and Development UK (www.eajournals.org)
- Pedram Maniee, Shahriyar Mansouri (2017). "A Post-colonial Study of the Short Story "Araby" (1914) by James Joyce", Vol 8 No 2 March, Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences MCSER Publishing, Rome-Italy