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**Psychoanalysis and Crowd Psychology in Shirley  
Jackson's "The Lottery" (1948)**

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# **Dedication**

**I dedicate my work**

**to my parents, my family, and my best friends.**

**I hope that my work may benefit others who read my memoir and have the chance to help them learn more about this topic.**

***Fatima BENABADJI.***

## **Acknowledgments**

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## **Abstract**

The present dissertation is a study of the literary work “The Lottery” written by Shirley Jackson, applying Psychoanalytical criticism. The main purpose of this research is to analyse the characters' psychological state and the main causes which drive them to be influenced by each other in society. In order to analyse the characters' behavior and actions in the story from a psychological and social perspectives, it tackles the theories of Freud which investigate the author's mental illness and the characters' psychological state, Jung's theory of the collective mind and also, Le Bon's theory of the crowd psychology which insists on the great influence of the group on the individual. The influence and imitation lead the characters in the story to change their personality. Therefore, the use of these theories to analyse the story is significant in order to better understand the events.

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## General Introduction

Psychoanalysis is a branch of psychology which deals with the individual's psychic and psychological state. Psychologists study how the human being's acts are shaped by his past experiences and explain the unconscious mind, human behaviour and mental illness by giving their treatment because it is a cure helping him to know more about the mental disorder of the nervous system and what troubles he is suffering from in order to solve his issues. Psychoanalysis is also called as the Freudian approach because Sigmund Freud is considered as its father and founder. He studied the human psyche through his practices, experiences and theories that have also been used in psychoanalytic literary criticism to discuss texts. It is obvious that psychoanalysis has a strong relationship with literature because it facilitates the way to analyse it.

Literature can be a source for psychoanalysis. The relationship between them is to give explanation about social concerns, both are made for people. The author analyses the character inside the story. However, the psychologist analyses the individual in real life. The approach used in this work is the psychoanalytical approach which contains many theories like human behaviour, unconscious mind, and the collective unconscious.

The topic of this memoir is the horror fictional short story written by Shirley Jackson, titled "The Lottery" and published in 1948. The inhabitants of the town in the story organize the Lottery every year as a tradition to throw stones upon the selected one until he dies. Hence, the aim of this research is to employ a Freudian approach in order to analyse the characters' behaviour and their mental disorder with a psychoanalytical reading to distinguish the different personalities. It is also to relate psychoanalysis and the psychology of the crowd and their influence on the individual behaviour since some psychoanalysis concepts have been used to study the changes and the construction of the individual's social attitudes and behaviors that are influenced by other groups of people. The study of crowds and their influence on the individual was carried out by the French Social Psychologist Gustave Le Bon in his famous book *La Psychologie des Foules* that has been translated to *The Crowd: Study of the Popular Mind* published in 1895. Le Bon studied the theory of how a group of people can influence and change the behaviour of individuals without controlling themselves. Therefore, the research insists on two questions:

What are the psychoanalytic theories used in the short story?

How can crowds or groups influence the behaviour of the individual?

This work is split into two chapters. The first chapter is a theoretical one concerned with definitions, it presents and explains the Freudian approach which is psychoanalysis theory with its definition and its major concepts analysed in the short story, as well as Jungian theories of collective consciousness in addition to le Bon's crowd psychology. The second chapter begins with the author's biography and experiences that reflect her writing because the writer in literary texts gives what he feels and hides inside himself. It is concerned with the analysis of "The Lottery" using Psychoanalytic criticism to tackle the characters' behavior and their unstable psychological state, and crowd psychology that focuses on the influence of the group on the individual attitudes.



# Chapter One: Psychoanalysis in Literature

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# Chapter One: Psychoanalysis in Literature

## 1.1. Introduction

Literary criticism concern and role is to evaluate literary works by employing different literary theories and approaches including psychoanalysis in order to make analyses and results by showing the value of literature. Both psychoanalysis and literature benefit from each other, psychoanalysis explains its theories and concepts through literature and even critics utilize it in order to analyse literature. This approach makes the readers or critics focus on the deep meaning of the story and inside its characters to analyse their behavior as it is shown in this short story "The Lottery" written by the author Shirley Jackson. This chapter deals with Sigmund Freud's, Carl Jung's different concepts and Gustave Le Bon's theory.

## 1.2. Psychoanalysis and Literature

Psychology in general is a concept defined as a cure for the human mind and behavior, all what is related to man's mental life and his internal impulses (Hossain 02).

### 1.2.1. Psychoanalysis Defined

Psychoanalysis is a branch of psychology created by Sigmund Freud. It is a therapy for humans' neuroses, mental problems and issues from past experiences in order to make them feel and think in a better way by solving their problems. It is represented as a solution or treatment for all people at different ages, young and old, groups or individuals because its purpose is to help the human to improve his way of thinking, feelings and life in general turning from an unstable state to stable state in a particular period of time. According to Joseph Goldstein, psychoanalysis called also "chaotic theory" is the creation of man which makes contributions to seek and study the human behavior, his decisions, and to understand how the mind of man works and function. (459-479)

Mahroof Hossain in his work *Psychoanalytic Theory Used in English Literature: A Descriptive Study* describes psychoanalysis as a modern theory in literature (01). Literary theory is the common field that can make a relation between literature and psychoanalysis. First of all, psychoanalysis is used as a theory or approach in literature and regarded as an important approach to interpret texts and show the deep or the hidden meaning in a literary text. It also makes a reflection of the writer's personality that may influence his writing, thoughts and the

characters' behavior in the story (Hossain 02). However, literature is a series of written works like books, novels, short stories... represented like an art. It is an artistic work which has a specific, certain beauty and perfection with emotional ideas that are manifested to readers. Only the ones who like to read will figure out this beauty and pleasure.

The relationship between the two is that both use symbolism; for instance, psychologists argued that the human beings' thoughts and feelings are produced through symbols and then literature also uses symbols of some words or expressions to clarify the hidden meaning or psychological state. Moreover, the two based their work on narration but in different ways; literature narrates stories but psychoanalysis narrates the patient's life situation because many psychologists developed their theories through literary works. Literature and psychoanalysis relationship is complex; literature is considered as a root for psychoanalysis approach that leads psychologists turn to literature to study human mind, experiences and psyche.

### **1.2.2. Sigmund Freud's Theories:**

Sigmund Freud is an Austrian doctor, psychiatrist and neurologist born on 6 May 1856 in Moravia in a Jewish family, he is known as the founder father of psychoanalysis (Appignanesi and Zarate 05). He introduced different concepts and theories from which many scholars after him have benefitted and his ideas are used until nowadays. He focused in his studies on human behavior and how the human mind and psyche work by helping his patients to recover from mental illness. He believed also that man's behavior and personality are shaped by childhood events in the past which can influence the reaction to things in the present. He died on 23 September 1939 because of his cancer illness in London (Appignanesi and Zarate 202).

He was the most known influential doctor in the early period of the 20th century and the founder of psychoanalysis. Sigmund Freud had an objective and purpose to reach in his work which is to treat people from their unconscious mind to consciousness and awareness because he considers the unconscious as a serious and significant concept that cannot be ignored. The aim of Psychoanalysis to recover people from their mental illness or nervous disorder as the psyche or the mind can impact the body and mental life of individuals through mental illnesses such as neuroses.

#### **1.2.2.1. Neuroses**

According to Freud, neurosis is considered as the first theory made in psychoanalysis and it is a field in mental illness and psychiatry. These mental illnesses are stuck in the mind and their

main cause is made by the ego because it represents the defense to refuse what the Id wants and desires, by repressing the impulse. This repression will be expressed across symptoms and reactions, here the ego will not only defend the unconscious desires but also the symptoms. Step by step, this will lead to the creation of a neurotic disorder that will soon appear and develop (Freud 4066). In addition to that, neuroses (all mental disorders) are caused by a shock, repressed or painful experiences or memories from the past that are ignored or forgotten (Freud 1892).

Neurosis is a disorder in the nervous system of a person who cannot control himself or his reactions over things. Neurosis interferes with irrational reactions towards little issues and they can be mental, emotional or physical reactions under many causes like: anxiety, depression, fear, worry, anger, phobias... This term is now seldom applied by psychologists and classified as anxiety disorder (Felman 1-3).

For Freud, in neurosis mental illness, the person feels disconnected from reality once he is being unconscious of his reactions which means he is lost in real life (Freud 2552). He argued also that the most common cause of neurosis is “Frustration” and he gave the example of love. When someone satisfies his needs for love with another, this person is happy and his psychological state is stable and healthy. However, once he loses this person and suddenly goes far from him or disappears, his psychological state will be unstable which means this loss will affect his mental health and lead him to neuroses and here frustration will replace satisfaction. It can be said that health stability is connected or depends on human needs or satisfaction from the external world (Freud, 2560).

Another type of neurosis which is an opposition to the first is that a person’s illness comes also from an internal effort, he becomes ill by trying or forcing his capacity to ameliorate with the real world and to accept the demands of reality. It is obvious that the person will face many difficulties because there will be an internal change and development of the self (Freud 2561). These two different types of neurosis illness could be responsible for the instability of the human mental health. The first type includes a change in the external world. However, the second includes an internal change.

In both types the individual should resist the changes that may happen to him. If he succeeds to adapt and resist his situation, he will be in a good mental health because the more he makes efforts and challenges himself, the more he will pass or discharge this conflict. It

depends on how he reacts and responds to this change. However, if he remains as he is, his illness gradually arises which can affect his health and well-being. Over all, both types can have a serious influence on a person's mental life. Freud argued that a group of neurotics live in their own world of fantasy to escape from their anxiety or obsession and generally from reality. Reality here means social environment, people and community. They become "asocial", separate themselves from others and live by their own way having a specific behavior and way of living in order to find their pleasure (Freud 2717).

There is a difference between character development and neuroses in terms of repression. In neuroses, repression or specifically repressed emotions and thoughts appear in form of reactions-formation and return by causing conflicts, the person fights himself in order to avoid the appearance of reactions or symptoms that can be either conscious or unconscious (Freud, 2629). However, repression in the change or developing character is invisible because repression replaces and exchanges all the repressed ideas by good ones, that is to say repression or repressed thoughts which are present in the neurosis cannot be found in the development of character; the thing that makes it harder to analyse than neurosis. Both contain regression, repression or even suppression.

Another type of neuroses which is called Obsessional Neurosis produces some thoughts that are hard to be analysed by psychologists because they always doubt about their decisions. According to Freud, obsessional neurosis is a mental disorder where the ill person suffers from distressing thoughts, actions that reflect badly on his life; he finds himself fighting between his desires, pleasure and his stability. The analysis of these obsessed ideas helps to discover the repressed ideas in order to find solutions for the treatment. The Obsessive person has a repetitive behavior and actions, he repeats some actions either mentally or physically. Even if he knows that it is bad, he continues to perform them. The more he repeats the act, the more he cannot control himself over his obsessions and compulsions and by time it becomes a part of his life. He is aware that his actions are ritual, his behavior or thoughts are irrational, abnormal or even forbidden but he cannot control them because they are a reflection of his internal problems. Then it ends by causing him mental illnesses like anxiety (Freud 2810).

#### **1.2.2.2. Anxiety, Trauma and Hysteria**

Sigmund Freud developed many psychological concepts related to the human mind and his behavior and anxiety is among these important concepts. Freud defined anxiety as a response to fear, danger, worry, and stress. The person begins to feel unsafe and it comes with many

symptoms that appear on the individual physically or emotionally for example, a person cannot take breath, is sweating, crying, thinking about the negative things, fear of death, panic disorder, difficulty to sleep (Freud 4285).

Freud viewed that these symptoms caused by anxiety are not a response to it but a way of protection to prevent the danger indicated by anxiety, and this danger or anxiety can be referred or related to past events in childhood or unconscious experiences of fear and traumas (Freud 4285). Anxiety can happen to everyone; it is a common and natural disorder because any individual could be anxious or nervous about his life problems. It can be severe; therefore, the individual who does not treat himself, his psychological state will get worse by time the thing that can affect negatively on his work, studies, relationships and leads him to loneliness and isolation. The person can leave his house no more, which is called "Avoidance Behavior". People with anxiety disorder suffer from it approximately every day during a period of six months or more. It generally affects negatively on a person's daily life and mental health, but he should know how to treat himself. If the person fails and cannot resist his situation or experience, it will lead him to unstable mental life.

Trauma is another concept in Freud's psychoanalysis. According to Freud, Trauma is a chain of experiences and events that can be distressing and painful from the past or the present resulting in psychological and behavioral damages which are difficult to cope with. Traumatic events lead to anxiety, depression ... and form a mental disorder called "Traumatic Neurosis" which is the result of repressed emotions and feelings related to the traumatic event. Past events or childhood experiences that were kept or repressed have a significant role in the development of trauma. These experiences shape the personality and behavior of the child at an early age and later when he grows up because these events in his early age impact the unconscious mind. The event remains repressed there, especially when the experience is severe and hard to be forgotten so it is kept hidden in the unconscious part and he could remember it (Freud 3718).

Trauma influences the human being mentally, emotionally, and physically; for example: accidents, sexual assault, violence, abuse...and these severe shocks result in some symptoms which can differ from one to another including: depression, negative feeling like to feel hopeless, isolation. Freud suggests that the initial cause of traumatic neurosis illness is the emotional response to the damage like shock, fear, or fright; it depends on the individual's susceptibility and how he received the physical injury. Therefore, the symptoms of trauma differ from a person to another (Freud 08). Also, physical trauma can cause many cases of hysteria. The effect of fear or pain contribute to the development of hysterical state.

Hysteria is another Freudian concept which is defined as a psychosis mental disorder characterized by irrationality, hallucination, and feeling disconnected from reality, histrionic behavior, nervousness, weakness. Freud suggests another concept related to hysteria known as "hypnoid state" which means the absence of awareness and consciousness of the person and it happens during the emotional reaction. This hypnoid state produces dome thoughts, behaviors and feelings the person himself cannot be aware of because he will be disconnected from the ego consciousness, the responsible part of awareness. During this experience, the individual loses control and sensation over his surrounding because he is out of his conscious state (Freud 14).

In other words, people with hysteria have unique and great faculties. However, their hypnosis state drives them to an unstable psychological condition and hysterical symptoms into their conscious life and in this unstable state of consciousness emerge some "pathogenic ideas" which are set of thoughts increased at the traumatic moment that cause hysterical symptoms. However, the memory of trauma or these symptoms are repressed in the person unconscious mind, cannot be accessible in the conscious state and appear through hypnosis (Freud 14).

#### **1.2.2.2. Repression**

Freud argued that most of the psychological mental illnesses and their symptoms are caused by repression. Repressed memories or feelings kept in the unconscious part of the mind have a sharp influence and affect the human behavior but if someone treats himself by therapy like expressing his repressed feelings word by word, by time, he starts feeling better and the symptoms will reduce progressively because the past events or emotions are no more repressed and will not appear again in form of symptoms (Freud 09).

When the patient follows this method of therapy by expressing his repressed memories, that would lead him to positive results. Memory is an ability to memorize, save or possess information and past experiences that are repressed in the unconscious mind. Losing the effect of memory depends on the individual's reaction to the traumatic event, if it was energetic or repressed then the reaction or reflex to the injury here plays an important role because it helps to discharge the pain. The more it is energetic, the more this person loses the effect of the event in his memory and it can be by crying (tears), revenge or any other actions. In contrast, if the person's reaction is suppressed, the effect keeps existing in the memory and leads to many psychological conflicts (Freud 11).

Another option for Freud in order to discharge the effect is through language. When someone speaks about the traumatic event, it helps him to skip from the effect because language

or speaking is considered also as a reaction to the affect like to confess about something is an effective substitute for actions. Over all, the reaction to traumatic experiences is important in order to avoid the risk of the repressed memories (Freud 11).

Moreover, Freud believed that memories associated with traumatic events that have not been discharge with a reaction are behind some reasons that did not resolve the affect. There are two groups of conditions that stop the reaction, the first case is when the trauma itself prevents the individual from reacting to a traumatic event. When the experience is hard and has a massive impact on a person who cannot accept the shock or the loss of someone close to him, then he cannot process his emotions so the event is voluntary repressed in his memories and when he repressed them it can lead him to hysteria, the appearance of hysterical symptoms because of the repressed painful memories under hypnotic state.

On the other hand, the second case is linked to the mental state of the person who experienced trauma. When he is under an unstable state like a state of day-dreaming, hypnosis or under the effect of fright or severe fear that will drive the person to hysterical symptoms, thoughts that are rooted from the affect. That is to say that the mental state of the person during traumatic event is responsible for producing the reaction (Freud 13). To sum up all, the traumatic memories remain unforgettable and impactful if the person does not react to the shock and the two conditions which are the trauma itself and mental state can have an important role in preventing the response to traumatic events.

According to Freud, the concept of repression or "The essence of repression is simply in turning something away, and keeping it at a distance, from the conscious" (Freud 2978). This quote explains that repression is found in the unconscious part of the mind which demonstrates that repression and the unconscious are connected. First of all, repression is a defense mechanism which the mind uses it as a mean of protection from the effect inside the unconscious part and it contains repressed and painful thoughts, emotions, or memories that were repressed from the past and still influence the person's behavior by causing him different psychological disorders.

Repression is considered as the core or the root of other concepts in psychoanalysis because it is a phenomenon that causes psychological issues and all the other theories are related with it and through repression many psychoanalysts could get a deeper understanding on what is hidden in the unconscious mind of the patient and how the human mind works in order to treat him. Then, repression helps in the formation of the unconscious (Freud 4207). Repression as a key of psychoanalysis insists that when someone puts away or represses his negative



thoughts or memories in the unconscious, then these repressed feelings can affect the individual's behavior or emotions even if he cannot be conscious of them.

Also, Repression is a tool for the understanding of neuroses. Now psychologists switch from therapy for neuroses by retrieving the past traumatic events or the past experiences in order to discharge or liberate the repressed emotions. However, with the help and recognition of repression as a solution for other theories, psychologists start to focus more to detect and find out the repressed material by trying to alter what is unconscious to conscious (Freud 4207). Therapy allows the patient to recognize his emotions and behavior in order to have a clear understanding about himself as a way to make more conscious decisions in his life and future.

Freud also suggests concerning the topic of repression that it is preferable to avoid speculation and provide an accurate analysis in different neuroses. He stated the connection between the conscious and the unconscious before the pursuit to the analysis (Freud 2984). Furthermore, in conversion hysteria repression cannot remove all the repressed thoughts or feelings but it can succeed in how to handle with the affect because repression left different symptoms behind it and contributed in their development. When the symptom is created the process of repression ends. In other words, the repressed thoughts are converted into physical symptoms like paralysis, deafness... when someone could not explain his pain due to a severe, harsh event. These physical symptoms are regarded as the expression of the unconscious mind to release the repressed emotions that the individual cannot handle consciously. The symptoms allow the appearance of the person's psychological condition which permit the psychologists to detect the emotional grief that led to these symptoms. (Freud 2986). Over all, these physical symptoms are considered a successful tool and actual help to deal with a person emotional damage.

### **1.2.3. Human Behavior**

Behavior is a set of decisions, actions, or reactions of people to their surrounding or internal impulses. According to Freud, the human behavior is shaped by the unconscious mind which contains desires, wishes or repressed emotions and feelings that can influence and impact the human behavior. Moreover, he mentioned that the behavior can also be shaped by unconscious mind concerning memories or emotions back to the person's childhood experiences in the past (Bendaha and Benhamou 09). In addition to the religion and philosophy which one follows and other factors among them, the environment, culture, social norms, tradition... Therefore, there are different behaviors and way of thinking among people (Bendaha and Benhamou 08). On the other hand, according to Adler, the human behavior consists of some capacities that are

mental, physical, emotional and social activities that happened during the different stages of the person's life from his infancy until his adulthood (Bendaha and Benhamou 08).

The contributions of Freud to Sociology are concerned with the importance of the unconscious processes in forming the human behavior like repressed feelings and memories. Thus, the importance of the realization of desires and finally, how qualities and patterns are developed or formed far from the cultural impact (Burgess374). The book of the American Linguistic Edward Sapir, *The Unconscious Patterning of Behavior in Society*, tackled the topic of the human behavior in society focusing on the unconscious mind. Sapir argued that social behavior cannot be just observed because there are some cultural patterns that control it and the person himself is not aware of it, which can deeply affect the behavior. The individual follows laws by his own which is not a matter of collective consciousness, it means that to know the acts of a person, his behavior should be described as an individual. However, to recognize the acts of crowds, their behavior should be described as social. Therefore, it will be better to understand at first the individual function in order to interpret social and cultural behavior (Sapir 116-117). The study of the behavior concept is included in many fields among them the social psychology in order to analyse or study the individual behavior in society and how he reacts with others. Understanding behavior helps the psychologists to introduce different psychological mental illnesses

Psychoanalysis is known for its study of the individual mind and its function. However, it also studies the relation between the human mind and his relation to society. Emotions and feelings resulting from society cannot be repressed because by time they produce some mental illnesses like neuroses and the person becomes asocial and can be driven from his environment and reality, starting to feel guilty and anxious. Freud said that the demands of civilization can contribute to the illness of neuroses, including social conditions, traditions, culture, norms and rules. The individual should bear these forces which can lead him to repression, but it depends on individuals, some of them can be affected by these necessities (Freud 2824).

Freud wanted to make clear the idea that these repressed thoughts were considered in past generations as behaviors and actions made by humans but by time they were being ignored and because of the social and cultural changes, each generation is different from the other, all repressed or hidden emotions and feelings were before external behaviors. Children learn from their childhood what to be internal and external because these cultural and social norms will form and shape the child personality and behavior. It means that people change through time and also that the person's behavior is influenced by ancient cultural and historical motives, so

what is now external behavior forced and accepted by civilization or society can be in the future a repressed feeling (Freud, 2824).

A real example for this is Racism. In the past racism was acceptable by the majority, they judged others according to the color or race. However, by time, society worked on the refusal of it and established laws to prohibit anyone who discriminates others. Even if there are still this kind of racist people until now, they do not have the right to express their feelings, so they kept them repressed as internal emotions because they know that they will be punished. This shows how the rules and norms of society change and shape the human behavior and thoughts generation after generation. Over all, psychoanalysis provides a clear understanding on how society aspects like norms, culture or traditions affect the individual mind.

Freud compared neurosis to the concept of "Taboos" in term of similarities. First, taboo is a term that refers to some behaviors, activities, actions, which are prohibited in society and culture. Taboos are forbidden actions in specific societies which can be acceptable in another community. They exist in the form of different cultural aspects like religion, food, way of living...

This concept has been included in psychology to study its function and Sigmund Freud was among the psychologists who refer to it. Freud gave in his studies some similarities between neurosis and taboo. He argued that both of them have unconscious pleasure, obsessed thoughts and actions which determine their behavior even if these actions are prohibited. According to him, taboos are a group of primitive people who are able to make some strange activities to please their desire called by obsessional prohibitions kept by young and old people from one generation to the next considered as a tradition from a long past period. Those people enjoy doing the prohibitions with hesitation, they struggle between their unconscious desires and their fear. This is the same thing with neurosis, the person wishes to follow his desires but his fear and ego stop him (Freud 2679).

Freud believed that these taboos prohibitions impact negatively on the community, causing a social and psychological danger on the members of society and the only solution for their acts is to be punished and stopped because if the other members of society do not make any reaction towards this violation, it means that they accept this situation and this acceptance will lead to imitation. Through time, the community will face the risk of a dispersed society which cannot be controlled (Freud, 2681) as what happens in the literary work under study.

#### 1.2.4. The Topographical Theory

In psychoanalysis, Freud focused on three topographical models of the mind because his objective was to study mental life and structure of the mind and how it works. He supported his ideas by giving the example of the iceberg in order to explain the structure of the mind from the top of the iceberg to the bottom. In Freud's book *The Ego and the Id* (1923), he gave three instincts parts which are the Conscious system, the pre-conscious and the Unconscious.

The Conscious part is the individual awareness, being conscious about his thoughts, feelings, actions, habits. It is the responsible one for the person's decisions and thinking; the awareness of one's self and surrounding. However, for Freud, the present moment in the conscious is able to change. When the idea is forgotten or absent from the conscious mind, it can be described as latent which means that it not vivid in the consciousness (Freud 03).

The Pre-conscious is a set of forgotten information, thoughts, knowledge that are not repressed and can be easy to remember. It is regarded as a reservoir or home which contains everything that is able to be remembered. A person can remember a thing or a memory by association to a picture, word, image, or perfume that brings him back to the past events.

The Unconscious is the most important concept that Freud focused on in his studies. It includes all the past experiences in childhood, unacceptable and repressed thoughts, feelings, memories which the human is not aware of but they impact badly on his personality, reactions and behavior. It includes the repressed impulses that can cause psychological disorder such as traumas, anxiety, depression.

Freud's purpose in psychoanalysis is to transform what is unconscious into conscious in order to reduce repression and neuroses (Klages 74). He believed that psychoanalysis helps people to understand their desires and become more aware about what is inside the unconscious and turn it into conscious. Mary Klages argues that Freud once said: "Wo Es war, soll Ich werden" (quoted by Klages 74) Translated to "where It was, shall I be", this sentence declared by Freud suggests that by replacing the unconscious into conscious awareness, so then the individual becomes more able to replace the "It" which represents the unconscious with the "I" which represents the conscious (Klages 74).

The objective of Freud is clear, his purpose is to strengthen the ego, the I or the conscious, in order to control the unconscious, and this will lead to the decrease of psychological problems and one starts to control his behavior and reactions over situations. For

a better understanding, the unconscious mind is a very important part of the mind, it forms 80-90% of invisible factors. Therefore, Freud insists that people should use more the conscious and to strength the ego on purpose to not let the unconscious take control or dominate the person's decisions or thinking. However, if his life decisions depend on the unconscious contents, he will be directed in the wrong way because the unconscious is aset of negative, suppressed, memories and thoughts. One should develop correctly positive ideas in his mind.

As an example about the impact of the unconscious on the human life, a student who cannot talk in public speaking or at presentations because of shame and fear, convincing himself that he is not able to do it. This idea of fear became fixed in the unconscious and now he is unconsciously scared, not able and not prepared for the presentation of his dissertation. The individual himself convinces his unconscious that he cannot succeed, then he will not. This shows that the individual is the main cause of his internal conflicts that will impact on his decisions and future life. In order to save the self from this danger, one should develop himself and his ego to avoid mental conflicts.

### **1.3. Freudian Structure of the Mind**

Freud studied and introduced three basic structures of personality which are the Id, the Ego, and the Super ego. Each part of personality includes specific characteristics and has an influence on the human behavior.

The Id includes things the individual is not aware of or conscious about, all the primitive and repressed thoughts, feelings, memories and motivations (desires, pleasure, wishes). The id represents everything that is fixed in human instincts (Libido, death). It is the most complex structure because it is completely unconscious and based on pleasure (Freud 30). The individual starts to fulfill his desires to satisfy his needs but the desires of the id are not accepted by society, they contradict with the social norms and the outside world. However, the ego defends the self and controls these powerful impulses because the id does not own any logic reasons or values, far from reality.

The Ego is a part of the human psyche based on reality. It makes balance between the Id's demands and the Super ego or the external world. The ego has responsibility towards the self in order to manage the human thoughts and behavior and it has some basic functions and activities. The ego is capable to control the instinctive demands or desires of the id because its aim is to protect the self from damage. It is also related to reality by maintaining between the external world and society or reality (Freud 31).

The Super-ego is the rational, ethical and super moral part of the individual side of personality, completely the opposite of the id. The super ego differentiates between what is wrong and right, representing the social norms, culture, traditions, religion and it develops from the child childhood experiences which the child learns like social values and rules, education... The super ego is responsible to control or organize the individual life and behavior, guides him to the right way (Freud30).

Over all, the ego and super ego help humans to manage their life and decisions in an appropriate way to the external world; which is not the case with the id. The ego never stops struggling to protect the self. It is fixed in the middle, trying to satisfy and obey all of them, reality, society norms, the id's desires and the super ego's seriousness. Freud described them as "Dangers", the conflict between these three types leads to anxiety. Then the ego must create stability by making the demands of the id suitable and accepted to society norms (Freud 32). An example that shows the interaction between the id, the ego and the super ego is when someone wants to cheat in an exam, the id, representing the evil side, drives the student to cheat in order to succeed. The super ego is the good side of the human being trying to convince him to avoid cheating as forbidden. The ego here tries to stay in the middle between these two demands, solves the problem by either asking the teacher to help him or depending on himself and personal knowledge. This example shows how these three parts of the human psyche are responsible for the formation of his behavior, decisions and personality. A further concept of the unconscious was introduced by Freud's student, Carl Yung.

#### **1.4. Carl Jung's Theories**

Carl Jung is a psychologist and a psychiatrist from Switzerland, born in 1875. His studies are similar to Freud concerning the psyche and the theory of the conscious and unconscious mind, so both have the same interest in the unconscious. He also studied art, religion, and literature. The most common and famous work of Jung is the personal unconscious and collective unconscious which both deal with the human mind.

He argued that the collective unconscious is a model of the psyche and believed also that both the conscious and unconscious minds are important parts of the individual psyche. First of all, he viewed that the conscious mind is the part the human being is aware of like his actions, feelings and thoughts. It is the responsible one for the human decisions. However, the personal unconscious mind contains the individual forgotten experiences and memories that cannot be found in the conscious (Jung 42-43), it is more responsible to determine the individual

behavior, attitudes and emotions. Thus, it influences the conscious through dreams and symbols.

Concerning the collective unconscious for Jung, it is the fact that across the personal conscious mind, people have a common shared unconscious which called according to Carl Jung "The Collective Unconscious". It means some innate characteristics being the same to all humans like for example love, fear, birth, death... because all humans face these emotions and experiences, therefore this theory shows humans connected in some common things which lead people understand themselves deeply and understand even others. Moreover, this concept contains some symbols and archetypes like images, thoughts and ideas as Jung said: "the content of the collective unconscious is made up essentially of archetypes" (42-43).

Jung's idea about this term came as an opposition to personal unconscious because for him it is a universal unconscious in the psyche that includes collective experiences rather than personal as he claims in his book *The Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious*:

I have chosen the term 'collective' because this part of the unconscious is not individual but universal; in contrast to the personal psyche, it has contents and modes of behavior that are more or less the same everywhere and in all individuals (quoted by Shelburne 3-4).

Jung believed that the personal psyche is interrelated to the collective unconscious which provides an understanding of personal experiences while the personal psyches of individuals contribute their own experiences into the evolution and the development of the collective unconscious. The relationship of these two concepts made Jung compare between the individual and his society, how society influences the individual. He wanted to explain that the relationship between the collective unconscious and the personal psyche is similar to the relation of individual with his community (Shelburne 25). This means that the individual has relationship to the collective. The collective psyche is the shared experiences, behaviors, traditions, culture followed by individuals in their society which can impact their way of thinking and actions therefore Jung insists that the group consciousness cannot exist or be found in individuals psyches group.

Carl Jung illustrated two other concepts which he called the personality and the persona that are also related. First, he suggested that the personality of the individual is represented as a consequence of the interaction of the three '3' parts of the psyche (conscious, personal

unconscious, collective unconscious). All actions or feelings, recent or repressed, whatever the person is aware of or not, will shape his character or personality. In addition to that, Bernardo Carducci argued that Jung relied on the unique personality which means that one should develop and understand his own personality related to his unconscious in order to allow himself to understand his behavior (Carducci 73-78).

To sum up all, both collective unconscious and unconscious mind influence and shape a person's personality including the repressed memories, painful events in the past... For example, the past repressed events in the childhood of a person can influence his behavior and personality when he becomes an adult. Second, the persona concept is under the process of socialization which means that people should function in an appropriate way that goes with their society by following specific norms, beliefs or traditions. However positive or negative, one should just follow the rules, and they can influence and impact their behavior, personality and thoughts. In socialization, the individual should take in consideration the adoption of what his society or community asks for. "We tend to identify ourselves with the consequent roles which we must play in order to fit smoothly into the social order" (Shelburne 23).

By following this order, the individual will be not satisfied with what he does, so it leads him to imitate the others and make some actions that are not familiar to him. He will change his character and personality in order to satisfy the community. Jung called this "The Persona" and defined it as "Mask". The person who will follow others is just putting a mask to cover his real side and pretend to be another one in order to be accepted in society as Jung said: "Fundamentally the persona is nothing real: it is a compromise between individual and society as to what a man should appear to be" (quoted by Shelburne 24). Behind the mask there is an original side of the human. However, with putting the mask, the collective psyche will appear like a means of protection to avoid the rejection from others. Briefly, what looks individual is in fact collective, the person is just playing his role in order to be welcomed. This behaviour is also the subject of crowd psychology.

### **1.5. Gustave Le Bon's Theory of Crowd Psychology**

Gustave Le Bon is a French sociologist, psychologist and doctor born on 1841 in France. Le Bon was very famous especially for his very well-known theory called "psychology of the crowd". He wrote a book about this theory called *Psychologie des Foules* published in 1895 and translated in English as *The Crowd: Psychology of the Popular Mind* in 1896. He includes in his theory the behavior, personality and way of thinking or function of the mind of individuals



when they gather in a group. He tried to convince the reader that the individual way of thinking or behavior are not the same as when he is in isolation. This means that the human is able to change by the others' influence.

### **1.5.1 Psychology of the Crowd**

It is also called psychology of the masses, a theory or concept introduced and discovered by Gustave Le Bon who studied the crowd and their function and what leads the individual to change. This concept distinguishes the crowd from a psychological perspective as collective individuals who think with a collective mind in a group. According to Le Bon; the word crowd refers to group of gathered individuals from different backgrounds who became unaware of their acts or behavior and the owner of this unawareness is the unconscious part of the human mind. This means that the unconscious part will take the domination over the individuals' actions, thoughts, emotions; the thing that leads them to give up on their individuality.

Because of the impact of some unconscious factors, the crowd becomes less intellectual, realistic and faces a change in their emotions which can be either beneficial or worse than the personal ones of individuals. The crowd can be either positive or criminal, obtaining characteristics that are different from their original ones. The individual's personality will disappear completely from the crowd and give birth to new created one with a collective mind. However, not every gathered group of individuals shape an organized or psychological crowd because some factors have to be determined in order to develop some specific features of an organized crowd that share the same interest (Le Bon 19-20).

### **1.5.2. The Characteristics of Individuals in a Crowd**

In a psychological crowd there are some individuals called by Le Bon as "Isolated Individuals" that have similar characteristics with the crowd. According to Le Bon isolated individuals are

The most striking peculiarity presented by a psychological crowd is the following: whoever be the individuals who compose it, however like or unlike be their mode of life, their occupations, their characters, or their intelligence, the fact that they have been transformed into a crowd puts them in possession of a sort of collective mind which makes them feel, think, and act in a manner quite different from that in which each individual of them would feel, think, and act were he in a state of isolation (21-22).

This quote explains that when individuals gather and form a psychological crowd, they start to produce some actions and ideas that are distinct from their own original behavior or they have not even done it before alone. It does not matter if they are different from each other,

including personalities or intelligence, because once they are part of the crowd, all of them start to imitate each other, and think with a collective mind which is a force that shapes their behavior.

The main cause of the change is by the influence of the unconscious that plays a significant role in changing the crowd behavior, in contrast with the conscious which matters less compared with the unconscious; the most dominant part for shaping the person's behavior under hidden motives he is not aware of (Le Bon 22). When a group of people follow conformity and make dependent decisions like to think with a collective mind, they immediately lose their individuality, uniqueness and form a mental unity.

There are some special characteristics that are shown by individuals when they are in a group and there are many causes that lead to the possession of these characteristics. The first cause suggests that the individual inside a group begins to feel strong and powerful which leads him to interact with some impulses and motives that would be suppressed if he was alone because he starts to act unconsciously and illogically, being irresponsible and careless for his actions and its consequences. The second cause is contagion, a phenomenon that leads to the spread of behaviors and feelings very easily, each one starts to imitate the other. All the contagious acts are not the original ones of the individual's daily life, they contrast with his normal behavior. The third cause is the response to the group influence through the unconscious because being part of the crowd leads the individual to forget about his own personality or habits and obtain new irrational behavior with a collective mind. He begins to follow directions and suggestions given by the leader without hesitation (Le Bon 24).

Le Bon compared the state of an individual in the crowd to a state of the hypnotized one, he adopts all the unconscious thoughts and actions directed by the hypnotizer. This case represents also the individual within the crowd where he is no longer conscious and lets the leader rule his actions and his psychological state becomes unstable as if he is under hypnosis. The suggestion will affect his actions with an external force that becomes even stronger in the crowd because it will be exchanged and spread through all the members who will act with an extravagance and foolishness and the idea will be replaced by an action (Le Bon 25). All these causes are the root of the characteristics of an individual in a crowd who sacrifices his own identity, personality and knowledge in order to fit with them and be under their influence.

Even though the individual is a doctor, teacher or of a high-level status, when he is forming a part of the crowd, he will immediately forget about his values and behavior,

transformed into a primitive and less intelligent person. Over all, the person in isolation can be an intellectual person, behave in a correct way and be educated enough but when he joins a group or crowd, he begins to behave as a “barbarian” (Le Bon 26). He starts to act with no hesitation and use violence as well as he can be heroic; it depends on the crowd’s purpose because the crowd is not always bad as Le Bon believed that a psychological crowd can do heroic actions. If the influence or the suggestion is positive, it will lead to good behaviors and good consequences even if their acts will be more preferable and superior than the individual. On the contrary if the suggestion is bad or aggressive like crimes, it will lead to harmful actions.

### **1.5.3. The Characteristics of Crowds**

Crowds think with an unconscious mind, the responsible one for their behavior and actions under some motives. Crowds try to satisfy their desire unconsciously, think with a collective mind and act in a primitive and inferior way, they are guided by external triggers so then, their behavior and actions are shaped by these triggers which take control over the group either in a right way or wrong way. These impulses affect heavily on crowds, they possess a strength that drives them to become no more conscious once they begin to follow these motives and this shows that the mobility in the crowd is very strange, in opposition with the isolated individuals that may control their reactions. Crowds are not capable of this because their strength in a huge number gives a force and power that leads to the aggravation of the behavior; then every act or desire is possible to achieve. Le Bon compared a crowd to a “savage” because it is incapable of accepting anything that interferes with its desire or prevent it to fulfill the goal (30-31).

All crowds are irritable, impulsive and mobile and these characteristics go back to the nature of the human being from the beginning of the human evolution. It can be said that the human nature has also an influence on crowds’ behavior because their characteristics are the source of the human emotions and thoughts that affect how crowds are impulsive but vary with certain degrees (Le Bon 32).

Suggestibility is also one of the general characteristics of crowds where individuals forming a part from the crowd are highly influenced by the given suggestion. This suggestion is contagious, an idea inside the brain of the individual in a crowd that became easily altered into action by leading the individual to be under the influence and imitation, not able to think by his own brain but only with a collective mind that possesses one purpose and desire and it can be positive or negative depending on the nature of the suggestion (Le Bon 33-34).

Le Bon argues that what can trigger the spread of the suggestion is the collective hallucinations that are an outbreak of abnormal thoughts or actions in the crowd. The suggestion could be contagious between all the individuals through hallucinations which appear to be real but in fact they are unreal, just because everyone unconsciously appears to experience it like someone seems to see a thing or object that does not exist, he tells others about it then this suggestion, unconsciously experienced by them, leads to a panic and weird actions. This shows the mental abilities of the individuals in a crowd, both the intellectual and the ignorant persons are incapable to observe correctly. The size of the group is not a necessity to be the main factor for the loss of reality and the rise of hallucinations because even small groups including educated persons can lose their ability of observation and critical thinking which leads to the appearance of these characteristics (Le Bon 35).

A suggestion may arise from a memory that excites an illusion in the mind of someone in the group. When he spreads this illusion to other members making them believe the suggestion, then, the contagion occurs because individuals start to support and affirm the illusion which makes the suggestion to be felt as more realistic and stronger. To sum up all, the suggestion is created from someone's illusion in the crowd that will be shared by all the members through contagion and collective hallucinations (Le Bon 37).

Crowds show exaggerated feelings and emotions whether they are positive or negative because individuals in a crowd are inferior and irresponsible and do not have the ability to make a balance. Any sentiment or behavior shown by the crowd is rooted from suggestion and contagion that leads to suspicion and doubt among people. The absence of responsibility in a group leads to violence and harmful acts because individuals feel empowered by the huge strength given to them but when this individual is alone, this power will disappear (Le Bon 42).

Concerning the ethics of crowds for Le Bon, they have heavy emotions and severe statements. However, these strong emotions and sentiments developed and amplified by crowds are not related with a degree of intelligence because when the individual is part of the crowd his learning capacity became immediately reduced (Le Bon 42-43). Le Bon views that crowds are more impulsive and cannot be considered as ethical groups if taking in consideration the social norms and suppression of internal factors. However, if morality is defined including sacrifices, fairness, and justice then crowds are considered as ethical groups with a high level of morality.

This concept of crowds was tackled by many specialists in the field of psychology in terms of the criminal behavior believing that their level of morality is weak. For Le Bon, this is because of the primitive instincts that are deeply rooted in all the humans from past generations. These instincts are repressed in the isolation of an individual's mind because he cannot take the risk or responsibility alone; on the contrary in a crowd, the individual is free and spontaneous capable to imitate the others by discharging his hidden instincts and personal motives. Crowds are ready to give in to their instincts and unconscious thoughts to perform crimes, either to kill or harm the others but also ready to perform positive acts with collective values which may be far better than what individuals can realize by their own selves alone (Le Bon 47).

#### **1.5.4. Mental Constitution of Crowds**

The effectiveness of a suggested idea on crowds depends on its clarity and exactness to be easily accessible to them. Some inconsistent ideas may exist in the crowd because of the absence of critical thinking and reasoning, they cannot observe or notice the different ideas but this situation is not always associated with crowds only because it can be observed in individuals who have primitive beliefs. The presence of contradictions in individuals is under the reason of hereditary ideas and its influence on their behavior. However, people with mixed hereditary ideas can show certain contradictory behavior. When an idea is accessible to crowds due to its simplicity, it will be adopted by all individuals but the more this idea is very clear and simple, the more it will lose its greatness and importance (Le Bon 53). The idea has a severe effect and influence on crowds when it is governed by the unconscious mind and transformed into a sentiment. The simplicity of an idea has a significant effect on intellectual individuals but they will return to their previous and proper idea. However, concerning crowds, it is particularly the opposite; when an idea gets in the minds of the group and is admitted by them, it can have an unstoppable influence. Once a group adopts a specific idea, it will be difficult to resist it or control the direction of their actions (Le Bon 54-55).

The reasoning of crowds is influenced by external forces and arguments by those who dominate them. It relies on association of ideas like high-level reasoning. However, these associations are only superficially related through sequence. Some crowds possess ideas that may not sound logical but have a sense of resemblance. Their reasoning is based on relating different things that seem really connected but only on the surface. Their confirmations are made by the ones who know how to manipulate them because crowds may not be able to receive or understand logical arguments because the latter require a specific level of critical thinking which is difficult for them. Some crowds struggle in order to reason correctly or logically

because they are easily influenced by convincing arguments or emotions made by their dominators who lead them to the acceptance and adoption of their views (Le Bon 56-57).

Crowds possess an irrational reasoning, the judgments, views or suggestions accepted by them will be easily understood by the crowd's collective mind and changed into actions, so they are only responsible either to accept or reject the idea. For Le Bon, it is ordinary that crowds are not driven by reason because the illusion and the unconscious internal forces are the what drives the human being.

### **1.5.5 The Beliefs of Crowds**

The beliefs can be influenced by remote factors which are race, tradition, education... The impact of race is powerful, the culture, beliefs and environment of a particular race impact on how they behave and think. As a result, many societies have different beliefs and they are not affected in the same way (Le Bon 69). Any cultural aspect differs from one group to another.

Tradition is a part of the human's life. It is a part of the person's culture that is driven from a long past period and continues to exist from a generation to another. Tradition is collective beliefs, behaviors and actions that have been practiced by the previous people and still exist for a purpose and specific significance. Le Bon claimed that tradition is a remote factor that includes emotions, necessities, and ways of thinking that originated from the past periods of a community. The past has a great influence on the development of the human being's life, being responsible for the creation of his identity (Le Bon 70-71). Sometimes these traditions can turn evil and affect badly on the human behavior. When crowds follow a cruel tradition because some individuals in reality could not do violent or criminal actions but in crowd individuals turn conformists driven by mob-mentality, they start to imitate each other including ways of thinking, ideas, behavior in order to fit within the group. The individual forgets about his internal ideas and starts to behave with the external forces under pressure. Therefore, the person can no longer dominate his actions.

### **1.5.6. The Leaders of Crowds**

Every group or crowd is submitted to a leader and is directed by him whether animals or humans. The leader begins as a follower in a crowd and by time he becomes a believer in a specific idea and he rejects other ideas or views as inappropriate. The leader in a crowd plays a significant role, he represents their opinions, actions to take shape. He is the responsible one to organize them; therefore, a crowd is unable to function without the control and direction of

the leader. The group cannot think in a reasonable way so they feel obliged to follow him under his authority (Le Bon 99).

When the leader affirms an idea or a belief and it is repeated by the crowd, reinforced in their mind, then the crowd will be convinced about the idea and possess it as fact or truth (Le Bon 103). This shows the impact of repetition on their mind; the more they repeat the action and are convinced about it as a good action, unconsciously, as reality; the more they get familiar with it. The affirmation and repetition help the ideas and emotions to be easily contagious across the crowd. Le Bon compares the human behavior to animals because the individual unconsciously starts to imitate the others in everything. However, in a crowd, the contagious idea leads to a panic and madness between all the crowd's members which leads to imitation, a powerful force and a result of contagion. The individual starts to imitate, influenced by the actions and ideas and careless if it is negative or positive because of the fear to be different from others or rejected by the crowd. For him, imitation is the only key in order to fit in with the group (Le Bon 104).

## **1.6. Conclusion**

Psychoanalysis helps to decode the human's mental life and find solution to cure his unstable well-being. The concepts of Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, and Gustave Le Bon are mentioned to explain the mental health of the human being and the collective unconscious mind shared by the whole crowd in society as the responsible for their behaviors and actions. The use of psychoanalysis approach and crowd psychology helps to interpret literary works to understand the mental health of the author and his characters in the story as will be applied in the next chapter for Shirley Jackson's short story "The Lottery".

## **Chapter Two: Crowd Psychology in “The Lottery”**

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## Chapter Two: Crowd Psychology in “The Lottery”

### 2.1. Introduction

The lottery is a very popular game all around the world, as it is known that in a lottery people try to win a gift or surprise. People participate because it is for old and young people, everyone waits for a good surprise. When someone reads or hears the word 'Lottery', he thinks that it is a good thing that makes people gain something new. However, it not the case in this short story, completely different from what people believe. This chapter analyses Shirley Jackson’s short story “The Lottery” according to Psychoanalysis and Crowd Psychology.

### 2.2. Shirley Jackson

Shirley Jackson is an American writer born on December 14, 1916, in San Francisco, California. Jackson grew up in a rich family, she was a very famous writer especially for her horror and mystery style of writing (Rehim 04). In 2020, they produced a biographical movie called *Shirley* about her daily life, describing how she was living and suffering from her mental illness. Her husband called Stanley Edgar Hyman was attracted by her writing, then he decided to ask her for marriage. They decided to live in New York and they got four children. She wrote him a letter "You once wrote me a letter (I know you hate my remembering these things) telling me that I would never be lonely again. I think that was the first, the most dreadful, lie you ever told me" (quoted by McGrath 607). Her husband was a good worker but not a good partner because he focused more on his job than his family, thus he treated her in a bad way (Lattacher75).

She was not only a good writer but also a good housewife and mother. Her style of writing belongs to different genres and was categorized by horror, humor, gothic, fiction. She authored six full novels, four children's books, thirty articles, four short stories, memoirs about her life and family and more stories that have not been collected yet (Cohen16).

Among her most well-known novels is *The Haunting of the Hill House* published in 1959, in addition to the humorous memoir about her own experiences in life called *Life Among the Savages* published in 1953 and she received numerous awards and prizes. Although she wrote different genres, she was famous and productive on the short stories. Jackson was most known for her unique and iconic short story of all time, “The Lottery” which received a lot of bad criticism and anger by the American society at that time because of its unrealistic and cruel

events. However, Shirley Jackson herself argued that "I won't write love stories or junk about gay young married couples" (quoted by Cohen 69). Jackson faced pain and suffering during all her life, from the beginning of her childhood until her death. However, she could fight all the circumstances and succeeded to be a brilliant writer.

### **2.2.1. Shirley Jackson's Childhood**

Jackson was a brilliant and intelligent student, she studied at School, College, and University of Syracuse. Even though she was not in a good relationship with her mother and faced a terrible childhood period with her parents, she was a successful writer due to her natural talent and knowledge that she acquired from the University, which makes her originate fictional literary works that received a good reputation and were appreciated by huge number of readers (Lattacher 47).

Unfortunately, she was offended by four obstacles: her parents, her husband, her mental illness, and even sometimes by her audience. Franklin argued that she was a desolate and depressed woman, the first bad experiences in her life were the traumatic events caused by her mother and her friends at school. She experienced a dark childhood which affected her future and her mental health later on. Her mother was a bad and evil person who treated her in an inappropriate way because she wanted a beautiful child, taking control over her. However, Jackson was a dreamy girl, liked to write stories. Her mother showed her disappointment toward Jackson when she made her know that she was a failed abortion. Even her uncle Clifford molested her in her early age. Moreover, she was being bullied by her friends in school due to her appearance, the thing that led her to depression (McGrath 607).

### **2.2.2. Jackson's Mental Illness**

The bad mental health of Jackson increased and her physical health decreased. She was not the woman that her mother wished her to be, neither her. She was not satisfied with her life and the only thing that makes her in a good mood was writing, she wrote every day. She preferred to escape from the real world and express herself and feelings through writing, in an imaginary world far from reality. So then, her writing reflects her real life and experiences as she once said, "I have always loved to use fear" (quoted by Cohen 06). She liked the happiness found in the imaginary world that she cannot find in the real world (Cohen21). Both society and her mental illness impact sharply on her characters in novels and short stories from the experiences she faced and of other women (Cohen 39).

Shirley Jackson suffered from anxiety and depression in addition to agoraphobia in her life which is considered as an anxiety disorder that impacts very badly on the life person of the person who cannot even leave his home to interact with others, cannot control himself, finds a difficulty to breathe, and this disorder affects women more than men. If she leaves her home, she would become stressful, facing panic attack and nightmares, until she wanted to treat herself through a psychoanalyst in order to relax (Lattacher 74). Jackson was an alcoholic who drank so much. Therefore, it affected negatively her mental health and especially the rejection of her short story "The Lottery" which received negative criticism by the readers, increasing Jackson's agoraphobia (Lattacher40).

The symptoms of her mental illness began to appear and impact her daily life and mood like the fear of leaving her home or even her room and bed. As her illness got worse by time, other symptoms appeared and developed. She suffered from obesity which caused her painful experiences and drank a lot, the thing that affected her changing of mood and her relationship with her children. Her agoraphobia started to affect not only her life but also her success and career. When her novel *The Haunting of Hill House* was adapted into a movie, she could not attend the premier in New York because of her inability to leave her home (Lattacher 41-42). Her serious mental illness reflects on her style of writing and even on her characters in stories. Her agoraphobia and anxiety start to appear on her characters, inspired from her own experiences and illness; they all possess negative personality, nagging, selfish, unethical behavior. She contradicts with the ordinary and traditional thinking of always making positive and ethical characters in literature (Lattacher 73).

Jackson appears to people as a humorous and successful woman but inside of her, she was suffering and struggling to cure her mental illness in order to achieve her career. Gothic, fiction, and horror were the three major genres that contributed in the success of Shirley Jackson as a unique writer. She knew how to use them in order to give an interesting story. She did not write only to express fear and fright, she wanted from readers to understand the deep message hidden in the story, to think about it, and to analyse. She even reflected her own experiences on her created characters to give a real meaning of life in this world. She preferred to write about society, humans and life. On August 08, 1965, Shirley Jackson died in an afternoon because of a heart attack at the age of 48 years old (McGrath 607). It was such a loss for American literature.

### **2.3. “The Lottery”**

This short story written by Shirley Jackson is a horror fictional story published on June 26, 1948 by *The New Yorker*. “The Lottery” was a very famous story at that time, it was dramatized in a movie. This is the best short story of Shirley Jackson's works. Although the story is fictional, it represents reality; how individuals react in society, the changeable behavior when the individual is with the group, unstable psychological state, cruelty and what people are capable to do behind their innocent face.

The story contradicts with reality and logic. Here the Lottery is not a means for happiness or gifts, but rather it is a game that leads people to sacrifice their lives and leave behind them their children, family, and future because they follow a tradition called The Lottery which contains the tone of horror, darkness, cruelty and death as Franklin once said "The most terrifying piece of literature ever printed" (quoted by Lattacher 39). They are obliged to follow this tradition or they will be rejected by society under the authority and leaders.

#### **2.3.1. Summary of the Story**

“The Lottery” is a very famous short story characterized by horror and its deep meaning. The beginning of the story seems normal and pleasant. However, by reading it the reader will discover step by step that the story is directed in an abnormal way and be surprised by the cruel end.

The story begins on a sunny and pleasant day in summer on June 27, 1948. 27 June in this short story is special, this day is an annual tradition called 'The Lottery' made every year as an obligation by the town inhabitants. This tradition is about a crowd gathered all together, men, women, children, old people, who start to play this Lottery and the one who is selected by chance and picks the white paper with the black mark will be stoned to death.

The Lottery begins at 10 O'clock; during two hours, people start to gather over three hundred villagers to draw the annual lottery as every year. At the beginning, children also participate, start to gather stones until the calls. Mr. Summers is the leader who conducts the lottery and he is the one who prepares the slips of papers and the owner of the black box that contains them. Only one paper has the black mark, it has never been replaced by a new one due to their beliefs. He teaches them the rules of the game before starting and calls each household in order to draw one paper and return to his place one after one. When all slips of paper are removed, Mr. Summers allows the villagers to open their paper.

The selected winner by chance is Bill Hutchinson, this explains that either him or one from his family will be selected. The Hutchinson family has five members; the husband Bill, his wife Tessie, and their three children Dave, Nancy, and Bill Jr. They start to feel scared and anxious about their present situation, what is waiting for them. His wife Tessie starts to find excuses to save herself and her family, claims to repeat the lottery because there was not enough time to choose but the villagers do not give her any attention and continue the lottery. Mr. Summers fills the box with five slips of paper to draw. They started by the children then their parents. Finally, when they opened their papers, four papers were blank except Tessie who picked the slip of paper with the black dot which means that she is the winner and has been chosen for a prize which is in fact stones that have been selected by children in the beginning of the story. The gift of the game is that the winner has just few minutes to live because he will be stoned to death. Tessie starts to yell and said that it is not fair but all of them turn to evil and begin picking stones to attack her until death, even her children!

### **2.3.2. The Analysis of the Plot**

The writer Shirley Jackson wanted to describes the events and convey the message to readers. She symbolized names of characters, places, objects, in order to express a deep message and complex ideas. The story has different interpretations, each reader receives the message of the story by his own understanding. The writer preferred to hide the true and cruel side of the story and its characters by some literary techniques, she starts to narrate the events in a positive way, until readers will be surprised by the horrible end.

The story begins with summer season and it is known in literature (novels, short stories...) when the story begins with summer season and good climate, the end will be unpleasant because summer in literature represents happiness, joy, innocence, life. She wanted to trick the audience with a positive tone in the beginning while the story is far from happiness and joy. It is about a ritual tradition which they follow blindly every year to select one of them by chance and kill him. The story is about Mob-mentality which means that there are some individuals who easily forget about their original individual behavior once they are with a group of people or crowd, by changing their own behavior and adopt the crowd behavior by following their actions, thinking, reactions. They do not care if this behavior is positive or can be harmful for themselves or others. For the characters in the story, it is acceptable to practice this tradition with irrational and harmful actions since it was carried for a long time by past generations until their present day. If they are able to kill someone who can be close to them as a neighbour or one from their own family, this means that their psychological state is unstable. Their culture,

tradition, and beliefs are illogic and meaningless as their ways of thinking are in fact just superstitious beliefs that they can benefit and succeed due to this practice. But it is not a tradition, this is madness.

The lottery is made for less than two hours because the town village is about three hundred people, it begins at 10 O'clock and finished at noon (Jackson 1). "Still be through in time to allow the villagers to get home for noon dinner" (Jackson 1). This explains that they do not care about each other, they go home to eat and drink as if nothing happened and no one died, they care just about themselves to come back home on time.

At the beginning of the story, children pick some stones aside for the lottery. Bobby Martin had already stuffed his pockets full of stones, other boys soon follow his example "Selecting the smoothest and roundest stones" (Jackson 1). This quote shows that children are victims of this horrible violence, they experience these traumatic events in their early childhood which makes their innocence disappear at an early age and impacts negatively on their future and mental life later on like trauma, anxiety, depression. It is clear when a child kills his mother or someone close to him, the event will affect heavily on his mental health.

In addition to that, boys follow others, they imitate and do the same as the villagers for the lottery. The inhabitants of the town, gathered near the stool, speak and joke with each other waiting for the coming of leader of the lottery. Mr. Summers comes handing the black box with the post master Mr. Graves following him. The villagers get ready, put some distance between them and each one stands with his wife and children, and when Mr. Summers asked for help to hold the black box saying, "Some of you fellows want to give me a hand" (Jackson 1), they all refused to help him except one because they are scared. They accept all the violence in tradition but their fear cannot be separated from their feelings.

The black box was very old and had been used for a long time, "Summers spoke frequently to the villagers about making a new box, but no one liked to upset even as much tradition as was represented by the black box" (Jackson 1). Here Jackson wants to highlight the idea that the inhabitants are obsessed with the lottery tradition, they cannot even change the box to a new one because they want to stay loyal and treat it with prudence as a part of their life. For them, if they change it, they may lose their tradition. The box is no more with its original color but they insist to keep it.

Mrs. Tessie Hutchinson arrives late and hurries in order to join the crowd saying "Clean forgot what it was ... And then I remembered it was the twenty-seventh and I came a-running" (Jackson2). Jackson wanted to show that Tessie cannot even remember this unforgettable day, how could she forget this awful day, being irresponsible, careless and unworried about the one who will be killed in two hours. She is being guilty even before the lottery starts. As the critic Fuyu Chen said, "She is afraid of missing this enjoyment ... Whose behavior is so typical among the folks that she may be considered the representative for the whole town people" (1023). She is representative because the writer builds a focus on her character more than others by showing her unique behavior to explain why she got such an unlucky ending.

At the beginning of the drawing, Mr. Summers starts to state the rules of the lottery. "The people had done it so many times that they only half listened to the directions" (Jackson 3). This means how much they have repeated this tradition so then, they give less importance to rules. He calls all the households' names and men went one by one to take the paper slip inside the box. Here the writer expressed some psychological expressions on the characters' face and step by step, she starts to change the atmosphere of the story. She uses some adjectives to show the nervous reactions of the villagers. "He blinked his eyes nervously and ducked his head" (Jackson3), "A sudden hush fell on the crowd" (3), "Wetting their lips" (3), "They grinned at one another humorlessly and nervously"(3), "She held her breath while her husband went forward" (4), "Turning them over and over nervously" (4), "Firmly, hastily "(3).

All these reactions are symptoms of fear and anxiety; the more time goes, the more they become scared and anxious about the result. In a moment, Mr. Adams was talking to Old Man Warner about the other villages that will give up the lottery.

"They do say," Mr. Adams said to Old Man Warner, who stood next to him, "that over in the north village they're talking of giving up the lottery."

Old Man Warner snorted. "Pack of crazy fools," he said. "Listening to the young folks, nothing's good enough for them. Next thing you know, they'll be wanting to go back to living in caves, nobody work anymore, live that way for a while. Used to be a saying about 'Lottery in June, corn be heavy soon.' First thing you know, we'd all be eating stewed chickweed and acorns. There's always been a lottery," he added petulantly. "Bad enough to see young Joe Summers up there joking with everybody."

"Some places have already quit lotteries," Mrs. Adams said.

“Nothing but trouble in that,” Old Man Warner said stoutly. “Pack of young fools.”

(Jackson 4)

Old Man Warner is the oldest man in the town which means that he faced and practiced several times this cruel game; he is being faithful to his tradition insisting to keep the tradition the way it is as a part of their culture and life. He became angry towards the other villagers, discriminating them by saying "crazy fools" (4) because for him if they give up the lottery tradition, they will come back to the past primitive days. He motioned a proverb "Lottery in June, corn be heavy soon" (4). It means that each past lottery, society received a good wealth of crops and an improvement in the standard of living. However, in contrast, if they neglected this tradition, society would collapse and fail. This collective belief shared by the whole community shows that they are able to become murderers and violent people due to such a cruel tradition. He added that the lottery will never stop to be practiced and tries to convince Adams that if they ignore it, they will face troubles.

Mr. Summers called the Old Man Warner's name to select his slip of paper, he comes up saying "Seventy-seventh year I been in the lottery" (Jackson 4). He is proud of participating in seventy-seven lotteries as if he has special skills and luck to succeed in his survival. When they finished from drawing the slips of paper, everyone in the crowd opens their papers after Mr. Summers gave them the permission to open. It turns out that the Hutchinson family are the victims of the lottery this year, having a black mark on their paper. Tessie could not resist or accept that they are the chosen ones. In the beginning she was not afraid of this game and did not care about who is going to die, she was joking with her neighbours about it, "wouldn't have me leave m' dishes in the sink?" (Jackson2). This quote shows that she is careless about the lottery but after her family is selected for death, her attitudes and behavior immediately change. Although she was joking with them, paying no attention, she became the opposite and started yelling on Mr. Summers "You didn't give him time enough to take any paper he wanted. I saw you. It wasn't fair!" (Jackson5). She tries to convince them that there was not enough time to select in order to save herself and her family.

Tessie's conflict is not with the lottery itself, but rather with being selected as a scapegoat because if another one from the villagers had been chosen instead of her family, she would be silent (Kosenko31). Mr. Graves responds to her saying, "All of us took the same chance" (Jackson5). It means that the lottery depends on chance and luck, everyone could live or die by chance in this game. After that, the Hutchinson family were going to draw their papers again and when Mr. Summers asked Bill Hutchinson if there are other members in the family,



Tessie yelled again: " There's Don and Eva ... Make them take their chance" (Jackson5). She is able to sacrifice the life of her married daughter in order to save her life. Her reaction shows that she is selfish and weak as their family relationship and shows also how life experiences impact on the individual's behavior.

As time goes, they started to pick their slips of paper one by one. The first one was the little Davey who does not have any idea about what is happening; "Laughed... looked up at him wonderingly" (Jackson 6). The next one was Nancy, she was twelve years old, then Billy, "His face red and his feet overlarge" (Jackson 6). The writer here describes the innocence of children and the fear facial expressions of the poor Billy because of the dreadful game. This shows what those innocent children experience in an early age that will affect their behavior, personality and future. Moreover, Tessie, the last one, goes forward to select her paper "She hesitate for a minute ... and then set her lips ... she snatched a paper out and held it behind her (Jackson5). Tessie's act shows how much she is nervous and anxious.

A girl said quietly hoping that Nancy will not be the selected one, the thing that makes Old Man Warner angry, he said "it's not the way it used to be ...People ain't the way it used to be" (Jackson 6). He is being mad about this generation and young people. He expresses his rejection and disappointment of how the villagers become weak over time. He has participated in seventy-seventh lotteries, for him any form of fear or hesitation is considered as weakness.

At the end of the game, all the members of the family opened their papers, having all a blank paper except Tessie who gets the slip of paper with the black mark as a sign of death. Mr. Summers said to the crowd "Let's finish quickly" (Jackson 6); it is time for Tessie to be stoned and killed. During the events Mr. Summers character was positive and gentle, he treated and spoke with the villagers in a good way. However, by the end of the lottery, he appears that he considers the villagers' life as an easy task to be done with and valueless.

Jackson wrote "Although the villagers had forgotten the ritual and lost the original black box, they still remembered to use stones" (Jackson 7). This quote shows that all the villagers participate in the violent tradition, enjoy their time to kill one of their own. At the end, they all turns to evil murderers, starting to pick big stones and going toward Tessie. "Delacroix selected a stone so large she had to pick it up with both hands" (Jackson 7). Then, "Someone gave little Davey Hutchinson few pebbles" (Jackson 7). They gave stones even to her children in order to kill their mother, and the act indicates how much dangerous they are, all of them begin to attack her and hit her with stones. She yelled "it isn't fair" (Jackson 7). The Old Man Warner was

enjoying his time by convincing others: "Come on, come on, everyone" (Jackson 7). This old man is not only defending the lottery but also is encouraging the crowd to kill Tessie and participate in the murder of this dreadful tradition. She yelled and screamed but they kept hitting her without mercy or pity, even her children!

### **2.3.3. Symbolism in "The Lottery"**

Shirley Jackson builds her story on the use of symbols. She used symbolism concerning words, characters' names, objects, expressions in order to highlight the real meaning behind the symbol used. Concerning the objects, there is first The Black Box which symbolizes death, darkness and cruelty. The color of the box is black which refers to death and fear because their lives depend on this box and the villagers being scared of it. It also represents tradition. The Stones are symbols of violence and corruption; the characters used them in order to kill the chosen one and caused the death of Tessie.

Concerning names, the first character's name is Mr. Summers; summer in reality has a positive meaning referring to happiness, crops, beauty, life. However, in the story, this name represents the opposite. His clothes and way of speaking contradict with his activity and what he is preparing for, being the leader and the owner of the lottery, "In his clean white shirt and blue jeans"(Jackson 2). The color white is a sign of purity and peace but he is the responsible of the lottery that gives death to people. In addition to Mr. Summers, there is the Old Man Warner. He represents the past generation and tradition; he was defending the pointless tradition from the beginning to the end of the story. The name Warner came from the word "Warn" because he warned the villagers to not quit the lottery or give up their tradition and beliefs. Next, there is Mr. Graves' name which symbolizes death. Grave in English means a hole where they put a dead person, in the story he is a post master who followed Mr. Summer by holding a three-legged stool (Jackson 1). Graves walks behind Mr. Summers which means that death, sadness and darkness are behind Mr. Summers who is holding the black box.

Concerning expressions, Shirley Jackson used many ironic sentences. She wrote the story ironically in order to trick the readers because the story in the beginning contrasts with the dreadful end. It is funny that the reader thinks that this lottery tradition is beneficial and the winner will gain a prize. However, at the end, the winner will be stoned to death. The second irony is that Tessie who arrived late, joking and gossiping with her neighbours, careless about what would happen, at the end she was the chosen one in the lottery to be stoned to death.

Jackson created suspense and a shocking end that makes the story very popular and famous, relying on characters' psychology.

#### **2.4. The Characters' Psychological States**

The psychological state of the characters is unstable in the story because normal people do not kill someone of their own village by chance every year due to their ritual tradition; their beliefs motivate them to be murderers. This act is insane, they are mad and violent people but for them it is a tradition more than murder or madness. They are selfish, weak, cruel and violent, their unconscious plays its role to direct their behavior and motivate them to satisfy their pleasure and desire unconsciously. They are obsessed with their tradition, repeat it every year having an aggressive behavior toward each other and being able to sacrifice their lives for superstitions.

The lottery is a repetitive behavior, every year children pick stones, the village men and women gather in the square gossiping with each other. After that, Mr. Summers comes and gives them the rules of the game to select the slips of papers from the black box, then the chosen one will be stoned to death. The story contains three main characters who are Tessie Hutchinson, Mr. Summers, and Old Man Warner. The three of them have an important role in the plot with specific personalities and psychological characteristics.

##### **2.4.1. Tessie Hutchinson**

Tessie is Bill Hutchinson's wife and a mother of three children, "Davey, Nancy, Bill, Jr". She arrived late to the lottery because she forgot what day it was, gossiping with her neighbours. The writer wants to build Tessie's character in order to introduce her personality and behavior to the readers. Tessie appears to be irresponsible and careless about the lottery. However, when it is revealed that her family is selected, her behavior changed and she became aggressive and argumentative. She starts unconsciously yelling on Mr. Summers because of her anxiety and fright about her horrible situation and preferred that even her married daughter takes her chance in order to save herself. She is a selfish mother who only loves herself and got what she really deserves by being the chosen one to be killed as a scapegoat of the year for their tradition.

Her character in the story represents the archetype of the Shadow. First of all, the archetypes theory of Carl Jung are a set of common patterns of symbols or behaviors that appear in form of personality across different cultures in the world unlike the personal hidden factors like experiences from the past and memories that are shaped by culture and norms. Jung claims that archetypes are expressed through a collective unconscious psyche by all people in form of symbols and rituals. However, within the archetypes there is always good and evil, positive or

negative side. For example, the shadow is an archetype that forms part of all the humans because every human has an evil hidden side, another personality of himself where he turns to an aggressive, violent and bad person representing all the unconscious impulses in the mind that are repressed and unacceptable by the conscious part or society (Shelburne 74-75). In the story the shadow archetype appears in the character of Tessie who changed her behavior and personality once she became the chosen one, she starts to show her evil and aggressive side on her situation.

#### **2.4.2. Mr. Joe Summers**

Joe Summers is the most powerful man in the village, rich, the owner of a coal company and the leader of the lottery tradition. The writer describes him as a round-faced and jovial man. People feel pity for him because of his circumstances in life, a married man who had no children and his wife is a difficult woman to deal with. He has authority over the villagers, giving them the rules of the game and they play under his directions. He is the one who makes the civic activities like Halloween program, square dances and teen club (Jackson 1).

Moreover, he is responsible to make the slips of papers every year and puts them in the black box. He gently speaks with the villagers and treats them in a polite way but when it comes to apply the lottery rituals, he asks them all to start attacking the victim quickly in order to finish in a short time with no respect to the victim's life.

#### **2.4.3. Old Man Warner**

Old Man Warner is the oldest man in the town who has faced seventy-seven lotteries and is proud of this. He represents the lottery tradition in the story, is purely faithful to it and defends it. He encourages the others to never quit the tradition and beliefs and describes the others who want to give up the lottery as crazy people. For him, this tradition is a source of prosperity and it brings a lot of crops for the whole year. The sacrificial death of a person in the lottery will bring good opportunities and wealth to the whole village. He was insisting on the importance of the lottery event and to keep it the way it is to survive and if they make any change, it will lead them to troubles and conflicts.

The old man represents an archetype which is the Old Wise Man symbol and this archetype is very common; it represents experiences, truth, guidance, teacher, traditions. He keeps helping and guiding people by his advice and possesses a set of qualities and values common to all people in the world (Shelburne 75). The Old Man Warner in the story represents tradition, past generations and the collective unconscious, he tried to convince the others to

keep this tradition because it represents their culture and rituals, also past generations. This means that he keeps convincing them to think and act with a collective unconscious that originates from the past generations in history in order to achieve their purpose in life.

The characters begin to think unconsciously with a collective mind and to imitate each other. Some of them may hesitate about the idea of this lottery tradition. However, once one is with the group of villagers, his behavior changes immediately because of the group influence.

## **2.5. Crowd Psychology in “The Lottery”**

“The Lottery” is a literary achievement, a fascinating and attractive story which contains different lessons. It shows how the human being can change and make cruel actions capable to kill and harm others in addition to the danger of mob-mentality and to follow wrongly traditions can affect society.

In this story, the characters are in a group of people being influenced by each other, each one imitates the other under the leadership of Mr. Summers, the one who gives them rules about what to do and what not to do. They cannot quit the lottery because it is a belief and tradition, a part of their lives and culture imposed by society. They are obsessed with it, capable to kill for it with pleasure because they enjoy doing it. They satisfy their desire unconsciously and get motivated by the crowd influence.

Sapir argued that the social and cultural behavior is shaped and influenced by a followed tradition, culture or social norms. Sometimes, individuals act and behave differently in order to satisfy their surrounding and fit in with the social group being scared to be rejected from the group. To look beyond the individual take in consideration his social and cultural patterns, it allows a better understanding for the origin of his actions and behavior (Sapir 116-117). The social behavior is not always conscious, it is influenced by the cultural patterns that are deeply rooted in the human behavior, the thing that makes people follow and repeat them unconsciously, unable to control themselves over it, so it can be said that social behavior cannot be determined by the individual decisions but, rather, it is determined but cultural influences (Sapir 121-122).

“The Lottery” reflects the social behavior concept because their actions and behavior are affected by their followed tradition which contains cruelty, violence, and crime that can impact their psychological state. They act unconsciously through their collective mind, the fact that they are in group or crowd means that their behavior will change immediately. Nirmala argued that

The lack of conscience that brings such persons into repeated conflict with society. They are unable to learn from experience or feel guilt. They lack loyalty to individuals, groups, or society's values. As Nietzel observes, they are grossly selfish, callous, and irresponsible (Nirmala 53).

Their Id will take the responsibility for their acts which are about all the acceptable desires in society. Even if this tradition is cruel but they defend it without feeling guilty and continue to practice it simply because it was experienced by past generations. This story can be reflected on real society, people imitate each other, doing some actions or behaviors that are forbidden, wrong or unacceptable to their religion or culture for the reason that other people do them. The characters in the story are considered as murderers because they do not kill someone accidentally but they kill someone every year on purpose because of their beliefs.

All over the world, there exist good and bad traditions. For example, Islamic traditions are beneficial and impact positively on Muslims' lives and relationships with others, they bring families together, the individuals connect with their friends. Stoning to death exists in Islamic law, but it is a punishment for adultery by married people which is a serious sin and destroys families and blurs filiation. However, this short story is completely the opposite, their horrible tradition makes them kill one of their own by chance and stone him to death. Children also participate which make the situation even worse like what happened with Tessie, her children participated in her death. The more they practice it, the more it became a routine and an easy task to do for them and by time they get familiar with it.

According to Fiona Barlow, the ability to kill someone without any hesitation is because of innate biological factors which the human characteristics are built by either 'Nature' or 'Nurture'. They make contributions to influence the human behavior and personality. 'Nature' is genetic, something that the individual is born with and cannot be changed; 'innate'. However, 'nurture' refers to learned behaviors either from life experiences or the surrounding of the individual like his society and environment which affects him from his childhood to adulthood. Both of them have an important role on the human behavior and psychological development (Barlow68-79).

Nurture's effect depends on the environment in which the individual grows up, the way he thinks, lives, behaves. If a person is raised within an aggressive family and surrounding full

of cruel actions, violence, abnormal behaviors, this person will grow up traumatized, violent, angry, and an aggressive person. Also, his environment, like friends, affects his behavior and personality because he will learn and obtain their behavior, he will be influenced and shaped by them. He will practice some actions that are unfamiliar.

The villagers in the story are influenced by each other, practicing every year the lottery together, gathered in one group in order to kill one of them. At the end of the story, the child called Davey had a stone in his hand in order to kill his own mother (Jackson6). This act shows that even children are victims of this cruel tradition. It is obvious that when a child grows up in such town and saw these murders and cruelty every year at an early age, even the death of his mother, he will grow up traumatized. This event will affect his mental health and well-being. He will adopt the idea that it is acceptable and ordinary to harm the others. Glory Nirmala observed that children's way of thinking and behavior are acquired and adopted from the adults' behavior and habits (81).

Social learning theory suggests that imitation is the most effective way to explain the causation of some developed behavior. Nirmala argued that Bandoura and Walters claimed in 1963 that aggressive personality is obtained through the observation of others actions and consequences (81). A theory called "The Individual's Bond to Society" was suggested by the sociologist Travis Hirschi which sets the importance of the connection between the individual and his society. There are two types of individuals. The first ones who strongly bond with their society, sharing a conforming behavior while those with no bonds are considered weak, sharing a deviant behavior. For him, they are individuals from lower class who are capable of engaging in a criminal behavior (Cited by Nirmala,75). So then, the criminal behavior is learned from the environment and created by the individual's surrounding.

The individuals in the crowd are able to change their own behavior and personality when they are in a group of people and step by step they will be influenced by others. Mob-mentality could be dangerous in some situations on the individual life because they start to behave unconsciously which leads to the absence of higher values and awareness. The individual becomes able to practice some dangerous or cruel actions in the crowd while he is incapable to do when he is in isolation. Once he joins the group, he will obtain the courage to change and to imitate others which is called by crowd psychology, mob-mentality or herd mentality shown in this story.

For Le Bon, crowds can act in a positive way as they can also act in a negative way and become criminals once they are influenced by some emotions, thoughts, suggestion and these factors lead them to an unconscious state, starting to think in a collective unconscious mind. They start to follow the direction of their leader with no hesitation. Crowds think that this crime is an obligation in order to reach their purpose rather than seeing themselves criminals. They believe that their actions are correct and meaningful but in fact they act in a naive and primitive way. The influence of suggestion makes them turn crazy and mad, each one starts to imitate the other under unconscious mind by discharging all the hidden impulses and expressing their pleasure and desire (Le Bon 132).

Le Bon's theory is reflected the behavior and actions of the characters in this story, everyone obeys the directions and orders of their leader Mr. Summers. The moment he gave them the permission to kill Tessie, they immediately went upon her to kill her with no hesitation each one imitating the other, which leads to the excitement of emotions in the crowd. The suggestion turns them into evils in one second and leads to the rise of the unconscious acts which make them ready to practice crimes and violence with no responsibility and think with a low level of reasoning and morality.

Paolo Marchetti argued that according to the Italian scholar Sighele who studied the criminal crowds that the state or behavior of individuals in a crowd is irrational, lower and abnormal because they became unconscious and cannot control their actions. They act with no hesitation or responsibility, instead they would never have the courage to act in this way alone. This shows that the human being is driven by unconscious hidden forces that lead them to practice violence and crime (Marchetti 7). However, there exist some individuals who can be less influenced by their leader's demands because of the ethical feature of the person so then, the criminal's act made by a person in a crowd is surely related to his psychological state. But the cruel and savage behavior is inside every human being which appears at some specific situations especially in the case of a crowd, the ability to practice violence actions became easy, the person could no more resist his motives and this condition turns an intellectual person to a criminal one unconsciously in a short time in a crowd (Marchetti 9).

The Psychology of the crowd or the herd-mentality focuses on the idea that a crowd possess a collective morality that represents them and this collectiveness leads to the disappearance of the individual. The group mind takes the control over the individual who can no more be separated from the herd, and gives up on his own values and identity. However, not



only the individual joins the herd but the herd also forget about their individuality and conform according to the group attitudes with a collective identity (Scolari 171). The herd refuse extremely those who make exceptions, want to quit or stand out of the group. The persons who want to be free and stand against the crowd will face fear of isolation and trouble because the herd will take revenge against people who oppose or protest against social norms; therefore, it will be difficult for them to stand alone (Scolari 176).

The individual is afraid to be different from the group because if he chooses to be different from them, he will be rejected by them and considered as an enemy or bad person. Like what happened in the short story, when Mr. Adams told The Old Man Warner that some other villagers quitted the lottery, he turns very angry about that, and describes them as crazy people who will face troubles and poverty because he cannot accept the idea that some people give up the tradition which brings to them wealth and crops, the tradition which is part of their culture and norms. His reaction shows how much they are obsessed with the rituals of their society. Mr. Adams did not speak any word after what Warner said to him. The feeling of danger and fear of isolation or individuality leads to the unity of the herd to think with a collective thinking. The herd actions, thoughts, and identity are weak, the thing that drives them to weird and dangerous attitudes shared by all the crowd members.

In this story the villagers blindly follow their tradition and beliefs, they cannot resist it or change things because they are under the domination of their leader Mr. Summer. They feel that they are obliged to practice this violence. Le Bon believed that all the ideas of a belief originate from traditions, norms and culture. This means that the actions or thoughts of the individual are influenced and shaped by the society norms that settled in the unconscious part of the mind from the very past generations shared by all the humans. Therefore, one cannot control himself towards his beliefs because they form part of his culture (Le Bon 118). The characters' Id is the dominant of their behavior and personality in the crowd. Their Ego and Super-ego are absent and weak because they cannot control their actions when they all gather in a group.

## **2.6. Conclusion**

To conclude this chapter, it might be said that psychoanalytic literary criticism aims to make people understand the deep experiences about the author's and his characters' personality, behavior, and mental illness. The concern of psychoanalysis is not only about medicine because this theory can be found also in philosophy, culture, and literature. In "The Lottery", Shirley

Jackson shows how crowd psychology contributes to influence the mind of its people by forcing some traditions and beliefs. Furthermore, she shows how individuals can change once they gather in a group or crowd and start to think and act unconsciously, the thing that leads to the change of their behavior and the function of their minds. The villagers are hopeless because they cannot change their lives direction or destiny because their own lives depend on Mr. Summers, the owner of the black box. They live a meaningless life, their lives are in a total darkness because of their faithfulness and loyalty to the tradition. Jackson focuses on the villagers as a whole, considers their actions and reactions as a collective unconscious group mind, and on the understanding of the bad experiences done by humans. The story decodes the psychology of the human mind and its function, how the individuals change their behavior when they are found in a crowd.

## General Conclusion

The primary goal of this dissertation is to study the psychological state and the collective mind of the character's behavior and personality in this horror short story "The Lottery" written by Shirley Jackson. The connection between psychoanalysis and literature is that psychoanalysis plays the role of a therapy method in order to cure mental disorders. However, literature has employed this theory in order to interpret literary works. The literary criticism employed is the psychoanalytic criticism that uses psychoanalysis theory which studies mental illness, human behavior, and the unconscious part of the mind. It also used in literary studies to help readers understand the deep meaning of the work and its significance.

The first chapter of this research is concerned with the psychoanalytic theories of Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, and Gustave Le Bon. Freud's theories are concerned with the mental illness and the human behavior in order to describe and identify the author's Shirley Jackson sickness which reflects her writing and the character's behavior and personality in the story. Jung's theories focused on the collective unconscious mind in society and the persona that leads people to act in a different way from their original personality. Finally, Le Bon's theory is concerned with the psychology of the crowd to analyse their characteristics and the influence of the crowd on the individual behavior. How the person may change his attitudes once he is with the group.

The second chapter deals with the analyses of the short story "The Lottery" and its writer and characters' psychological state in addition to the psychology of the crowd shown in the story. The characters' behavior and actions are illogical because of their weird tradition. Their actions are under the influence of the suggestion, unconscious mind and imitation, each one starts to imitate the other by giving up their own identity. The individual in this story discharges his hidden impulsive forces to collaborate with others even if this action is considered as bad or a crime. The author in this story shows how the human can turn from a good person to an evil one through the others' influence. He is able to lose himself, his personality and identity in order to fit within society even if this change can hurt him. The characters are extremely obsessed by their tradition, being motivated by a collective purpose but when it comes to choose, everyone focuses on his own interest.

This story shows the relation of the individual to his society. When it comes to hurt the others, one should know and choose what to follow even if it is a society's rule or norm. He should imitate the others in positive attitudes or behaviors and avoid to be easily influenced by the others who can change what truly he is. It is preferable to the individual to preserve and protect his values and principles in order to live as an intellectual and mature person and not to follow others just because they are a group or crowd.

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## ملخص:

الهدف من هذا العمل هو دراسة الحالة النفسية للشخصيات وسلوكها وأفعالها في قصة الرعب القصيرة "The Lottery" التي كتبها شيرلي جاكسون والتي تعكس مرضها العقلي . أيضا لدراسة كيف يمكن للحشد أو مجموعة من الناس في المجتمع التأثير على السلوك الفردي من خلال العقل الجماعي وذلك بتطبيق نظريات فرويد ويونغ ولوبون.

## Summary:

The objective of this work is to study the characters' psychological state, behavior and actions in the horror short story “The Lottery” written by Shirley Jackson which reflect her mental illness. It is to also study how the crowd or group of people in society can influence the individual behavior through a collective mind by applying the theories of Freud, Jung and Le Bon.

## Résumé:

L’objectif de ce travail est d’étudier l’état psychologique, le comportement et les actions des personnages dans la nouvelle d’horreur « La Loterie » écrite par Shirley Jackson qui reflètent sa maladie mentale. Il étudie également comment la foule ou le groupe de personnes dans la société peut influencer le comportement individuel à travers un esprit collectif en appliquant les théories de Freud, Jung et Le Bon.