



Faulkner's narrative techniques and psychological trends in "The Sound and Fury

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Abstract:

The present paper discusses narrative techniques and Psychological trends in "The Sound and Fury". Faulkner has used symbolic technique in it, and It has made the novel meaningful and he also has used "stream of consciousness" technique in his novel. Faulkner has depicted the disintegration of the Compson family due to the sins of its member's, Faulkner is not concerned with plot elements, and his story is not told in a chronological order. This critical study, therefore, attempts to examine The Sound and the Fury from all angles, including the narration, and deals with some textual problems associated with it.

This research applies Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytical theory to William Faulkner's The Sound and the Fury. Freud and Psychoanalytical critics emphasize the "unconscious" in their method. According to them, the "unconscious" state of mind cannot speak directly but through images, symbols and metaphors also fantasies and dreams. Literature too does not make direct statements about life. It expresses experiences through metaphors, symbols and images. Faulkner has employed symbols in the novel and It gives importance and becomes meaningful to the novel. Psychoanalysis is mainly concerned with the forbidden instinct like sexual desires. The best example of this novel the Compson family is sexual perversion and violation of convention moral forms.

Faulkner employed "Stream of consciousness" in the Sound and The Fury is very successful and outstanding. Stream of Consciousness was a phrase used by William James in his Principles of Psychology (1890) To describe as mental process within a characters mind.

This paper consists of an introduction that talks about "The Sound and The Fury"

is modern American novel too is highly psychological and It's highly symbolic novel and It uses modern technology "stream of consciousness" and It depicts the degeneracy or disintegration of a Compson family and William Faulkner's life.

It is also comprises Faulkner has used of symbolic devices employed in The Sound and the Fury and he has used new technique "stream of consciousness" in his novel and deals with the theme of the decline of the Compson's family and conclusions.

Key word: Psychological, Symbols, stream of consciousness, decline.

العنوان: تقنيات فولكر السردية والاتجاهات النفسية في الصوت والغضب

البحث المقدم يناقش تقنيات السرد والاتجاهات النفسية في رواية الصوت والغضب فولكر يستخدم التقنية الرمزية التي تجعل الرواية ذات معنى قيم ويستخدم تقنية التيار الوعي في الرواية. فولكر يصور تفكك الاسرة كمبسون بسبب ذنوب أعضائها لا يهتم فولكر بعناصر الحكمة ولا تروى قصته بترتيب زمني لذلك تحاول هذه الدراسة النقدية البحث في الرواية من جميع الجوانب. بما في ذلك السرد ويتعامل مع بعض المشاكل النصية المرتبطة بها. هذا البحث يطبق نظرية التحليل النفسي لفرويد على الرواية. فرويد ونقد التحليل النفسي اللا الوعي في هذا النظرية وفقا لهم لا يمكن للحالة الذهنية اللاواعية أن تتحدث من خلال الصور والرموز والاستعارة وأيضا الأوهام والأحلام. الأدب أيضا لا يصدر بيانات مباشرة عن الحياة. يعبر عن التجربة من خلال الاستعارات والرموز والصور فولكر يوظف الرموز بالرواية ويعطيها أهمية وتصبح ذات معنى قيم في الرواية. أساسا التحليل النفسي يركز على الغرائز المحرم مثل الرغبة الجنسية أفضل مثال في هذا الرواية عائلة كمبسون في الشذوذ الجنسي وأنتهاك الاشكال الاخلاقية للعرف. فولكر يستخدم التيار الوعي في رواية الصوت والغضب بنجاح وتميز. التيار الوعي مصطلح كان يستخدم من قبل وليم جيمز في المبادئ النفسية لوصف بأنها عملية عقلية داخل عقل الشخصية

يقسم هذا البحث الى مقدمة تتحدث عن الصوت والغضب رواية أمريكية حديثة نفسية للغاية وانها رواية رمزية وتستخدم التقنيات الحديثة للتيار الوعي أنها تصور انحطاط أو تفكك عائلة كمبسون وحياة وليم فولكر وهي تضم أيضا فولكر يستخدم الوسائل الرمزية ويوظفها في الرواية هو يستخدم تقنية جديد التيار الوعي في رواية ويتعامل من فكرة الانحطاط لعائلة كمبسون والخاتمة

مفتاح الكلمات: النفسية. الرموز. التيار الوعي. الانحطاط

1. Introduction :

"The Sound and The Fury" is modern American novel too is highly psychological. Modern man is worried about his existence as it is reflected in the Absurd Drama. Various worries of man have affected his psyche. This psychological deformity and even idiocy is reflected in characters of novel. "The Sound and The Fury" deals with both of these negative themes. The hero is psychologically upset and commits suicide. One of his brothers is lunatic. The psychological aspects of the personalities' in the novel make its plot. (James, 1983:76)

The Sound and the Fury is a highly symbolic novel, Faulkner's use of symbols make the novel pleasant and effective. Several character and things are used symbolically and even allegorically. The dirty clothes of the heroine stand for her future spoilt character. Similarly, all the characters stand for the people of their type-good and evil. According to Freud, the "unconscious" means the mental state, The author cannot speak directly in order to express his thoughts through symbols, which is one of the modern narrative techniques.(Freud,1923:59)

The term stream of consciousness was first used by the psychologist William James in 1890 to refer to unbroken flow of thought and awareness in the human mind. Faulkner has used this literary technique in "the Sound and the Fury". He reflected the trends of stream of consciousness in the analysis of characters. These trends show us Faulkner's ability to identify unspoken idea for an invisible sequence of image. This technique enabled Faulkner to focus on the nature of psychological communication and to present the characters' impressions. Sometimes the past and the present are mingled and the reader feels confused. Faulkner presents the trends of inner conflict to express the feelings and emotions of the characters and explore their attitudes that shaped their inner world. "Stream of consciousness" tends to transfer ideas and feelings inside the characters 'mind to encourage readers to live with character deeply. It found out the merits of the human psyche to reveal the characters 'analysis in psychological style.(Burkdall,2001:11)

The Sound and The Fury depicts the degeneracy or disintegration of a family of the Old South, The Compson.Faulkner deals with problems and difficulties of life in the Compson family. He describes the lives of several aristocratic families in the South and their development and decline through different periods of American history. One of these families is the Compson family. Faulkner describes the downfall of the Old South and loss of tradition values for instance Caddy practices sexuality with others and loss of her virginity, She represents the new values and the loss of the old ones.(Wagner,2002:45)

William Faulkner is one of the great American novelists of Modern Age. He is also considered as one of the greatest novelists of the world. The fact that he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature proves his greatness. He has contributed a great deal to the field of American Novel. Farein of his novels have been termed as his masterpieces. The sound and the fury is one of them. It is also called the first great novel by Faulkner. It has proved to be one of the powerful books of the author.(Ferster,2005:980)

2.The use of symbolic technique employed in Faulkner in The Sound and the Fury:

The Sound and the Fury has many aspects. One of them is the use of symbolic technique in it. Faulkner has used many symbolic technique in it and It has made the novel meaningful. The various symbolic devices in this novel can be discussed as follows:

1.Symbolic Significance of the title "The Sound and Fury": The title of the novel has symbolic meaning. It is borrowed from Shakespeare's tragedy, Macbeth. It is taken from one of the famous soliloquies of Macbeth which is known as "Tomorrow and Tomorrow, and Tomorrow". The soliloquy is about human life:

((“Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage.
And then is heard no more. It is a tale.
Told by an idiot, full of sound and Fury.
Signifying nothing.”)) (Faulkner,1990:14)

The story of the novel is accurately in accordance with the meanings of the lines of Shakespeare. The title aptly describes the future of the futile existence of the various members of the Compson family. Life is really a tale told by an idiot signifying nothing. The Compson family simply disintegrates because of its loss-of all values. Ironically enough, it is the negro servant,Dilsey, who embodies the life-sustaining values of which the Compson have become obvious. Thus the title is not only suitable but also symbolic.

According to Freud's psychoanalytic extend to explore the implied significance of symbols which are used in Faulkner's novel The Sound and Fury. In Freud's eye, any literature are systematized, visualized and symbolic day-dreams. To analyze a literary work, we should seek the unconscious meanings from symbols.(Freud,1923:38).

2.Symbolic characters in the Novel: Faulkner has used characters with symbolic meaning and significance. They symbolize certain concepts and principle. First, Dilsey symbolizes the concept 'equilibrium'. She represents the principle of sanity in household where everybody seems to be going crazy. Another character used with symbolic significance is Jason. He symbolizes commercialism. He centers around the pursuit of money and human sentiment has no place in his life. According to Freud's theory, some of symbols are related to desire for wealth. Here, Jason is represented wealth.

Then, Mrs. Compson, Quentin and Jason himself resemble Macbeth in their attitude's of self-deception. They like Macbeth, project outward on life their own inner chaos which have its roots in a perversion of love through self-love. In arts, Symbols are often used as the agency to combine the outer and the inner, the unconsciousness and the consciousness together. (Faulkner, 2000: 79)

Next, Mr. Compson is a nihilist and a cynic and Maury is a drunkard and a parasite. Both of these characters symbolize the negative side of human life.

Finally, Miss Quentin stands for her mother who is a fallen woman. According to Freud's theory, some of symbols are related to sexual desire like Miss Quentin.

Thus, these characters are highly symbolic.

3. Symbolic significance of the Motif of Order-producing and Chaos- Producing Forces: The motif of order-producing forces is one of the prominent in the novel. It is represented by symbolic means. It finds symbolic expression in the gradual drift of the Compson family from its past dignity and order towards disgrace and chaos. Quentin is represented as –a man whose self-love leads to an inner chaos in him. The juxtaposition of the dialogue between the life vision of Benjy and the life- vision of Quentin reveals the fact.

(I could hear Queenie's feet and the bright shapes went
Smooth and steady on both sides, the shadow of them
Flowing across Queenie's. . . . The ones on the other side
Began again, bright and fast and smooth, like
When Caddy says that we are going to sleep. (11,13)
Then the dark began to go in smooth, bright shapes,
Like it always does, even when Caddy says that I have been
Asleep. (92)
Then I looked at the fire again and the bright, smooth

(Bowling, 1965: 46)

These lines are Benjy's monologue, he really has an imaginative vision of smooth shape is as important to the reader's understanding of Benjy as to Benjy's inner peace, When the darkness changes into bright shapes in his mind. This means that he has developed that ability to convert even darkness into a pattern of soothing order.

On the contrary Quentin begins his day and his monologue with resentment of sunlight. He tends to convert the life-giving values of sunlight into a reminder of his chaotic past. This contrast has been conveyed to us by symbolic means. There is similarity between the two too.

4. Symbolic Significance of Quentin's Shadow: The next symbol in the novel is the Shadow of Quentin. He is seen walking toward a bridge and narrates the scene from Quentin's point of view.

(("The shadow of the bridge, the tiers of railing, my shadow leaning flat upon the water, so easily had I tracked it that it would not quit me. At least fifty feet it was, and if I only had something to blot it into on the water, holding it until it was drowned, the shadow of the package like two shoes wrapped up lying on the water.")(Faulkner, 1995: 26) .

Quentin is shown obsessed with his shadow as he walks along the river. He feels like trampling on his shadow in the alter-ago' or the other self of Quentin. It is the reflected image of Quentin himself. It represents his Physical personality as contrasted with his mind. It seems determined to continue to exist and Quentin had decided to commit suicide. Quentin's effort to trick his shadow is symbolic of the fact that he wishes to crush the resistance being put up by his body to his decision to end his life. It suggests that Quentin's body resist his obsessive erotic lust for death. Thus, Quentin's tricking of his shadow stands for his effort to destroy his body by suicide. This fight stands for the well-known opposition between a man's body and his spirit.

According to Freud's theory of structure of personality, the theory of dream, the Oedipus complex, Freud presents the following major points in these theories: The activities of human mind consist of the unconscious and conscious: the unconsciousness is the initial drive of human's actions: the structure of human personality contains the id, the ego and the superego: human's instinct includes life instinct and death instinct. (Liao, 2008: 49)

Quentin has conflict is mental. It is between Quentin's instinct represented unconsciousness sexual desire and his own mind is represented conscious

Quentin's body resists his obsessive erotic luster for death, It represents conscious and death instinct.

5. Symbolic significance of Caddy's Muddy Drawers: The next symbol in the novel is Caddy's muddy drawers. Faulkner himself has referred to them as a governing image in the book. Caddy is seen climbing a tree. Her brother observes her muddy drawers while she is climbing the tree. They symbolize the future sexuality of Caddy who represents innocence in her childhood. In her childhood Caddy takes off her dress without any habitation. But the same in her youth becomes a promiscuous woman. Thus, the muddy drawers symbolize her future sexual relations with young men. (Faulkner, 1946:37)

Caddy's Muddy drawers is represented unconsciousness sexual desire According to Freud's theory Conclude, Faulkner has made extensive use of symbolism. In the use of symbolic devices he resembles other great American writers like Eugene O'Neill and Tennessee Williams. The use of symbols gives the novel wider significance and deeper meaning.

3. The Sound and the Fury as stream of consciousness novel.

The term 'stream of consciousness' refer to a technique of narration which was first used by Dorothy Richardson, James Joyce and Virginia Woolf. However, Faulkner can be called a remarkable American novelist who employed the technique. His use of the technique in the sound and the Fury is very successful and outstanding.

The stream of consciousness technique consists in an author's giving us the thoughts of a character. Such thoughts are not arranged in the chronological order. The thoughts emerge to the surface from the subconscious or the unconscious layers of the mind. Sometimes the past and the present are mingled and the reader feels confused. This happens in The Sound and Fury. The novel contains both the stream of consciousness technique and the use of interior monologues. The fact makes it a modern novel. It is put into the impressionistic tradition of Joyce, Conrad and Crane. To Joyce, in particular, Faulkner owns the interior monologue. (John, 1991:65)

The use of Stream of consciousness method in of his novel, the Sound and the Fury, Faulkner has cleverly used the stream of Consciousness technique. But It has some differences from the novels of Dorothy Richardson and James Joyce. However, the use of the technique is notable. The novel consists of four Sections. The First three section contain monologues by three different characters, namely, Benjy, Quentin and Jason. On the contrary, the fourth section represents the objective point of view of an all knowing Speaker. The technique and its use in the novel can be studied in detail as follows. (Robert, 1998:84) (A) The Technique of Benjy's Section: In the opening monologue of the novel, It talks about idiot who tells us the story. The title refers to a phrase from Macbeth by Shakespeare: Life is "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and Fury, signifying nothing" There is no meaning than a tale told by an idiot. As Shakespeare says in Macbeth:

(("Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
To the last syllable of recorded time,
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death, Out, out, brief candle.
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage.
And then is heard no more. It is a tale.
Told by an idiot, full of sound and Fury.
Signifying nothing. ")) (Shakespeare, 2005:47)

The quotation above indicates, Faulkner gives the impression that an idiot's unconscious mind is somehow responsible for the narration. But the function of the monologue is to provide dramatic exposition. Most of the monologue is devoted to the actions which the idiot cannot understand. Similarly, most of the conversation of the section does not involve him. Instead of exploration an idiot's mind, Faulkner adopts a narrative point of view which follows Benjy's actions but reports in an impersonal manner what the idiot sees and experiences. The events which are narrated occur in several contrasted layers of time. Each layer is divided into fragments which are rearranged to give the impression of a primitive chain of association. There is the mingling of the Past and the Present in the opening section. It confuses the readers. Benjy recalls his sister at Luster.

(("wait a minute" Luster said " You snagged on that nail again. Can't you never crawl through here without snagging on that nail again" .

Caddy uncaught me and we crawled through... You don't want your hands frozen on Christmas do you.

"It's too cold there" Versh said (12)(Faulkner,1929:4)

The quotation above indicates two Physical sensation,crawling and coldness, link in the idiot's mind his present-April seventh 1928. With two different moments of the past. Thus, getting snagged on a nail with Luster reminds him of time, when he was tearing his nail, while he was with caddy. Likewise, the mention of the cold weather just before Christmas carries Benjy's memory to an earlier scene of the the same way. This mixture of the present homologue with the past recollections poses some difficulties for the reader. It is a difficult task to separate the present events from the past ones.

The incidents of the April 1928 are not given in chronological order. However, when picked up, they can be given as follows. Luster searching for the quarter dropped in the grass. Luster asks Benjy to stop moaning otherwise he would be whipped. Luster forbids Benjy to go to the lawn as Miss Quentin and her lover are there on the swing. Dilsey serves the birthday-cake to Benjy and Luster as it is birthday of Benjy. Jason warns Miss Quentin not to go with the young man wearing a red tie. Miss Quentin threatens to run way, Luster gets another quarter and will go to see the carnival that night and Benjy and Luster see a figure slipping out of the window of Miss Quentin's room. (Faulkner,1995:89)

The events that Benjy recollects can be given as follow: Caddy's affection for Benjy on various occasions, his going with Caddy to deliver uncle Maury's letter, Quentin's anger at Caddy's taking off her dress, grandmother's sickness, Benjy's smelling death, Caddy's climbing and her muddy drawers, Mrs.Compson's sickness, Benjy's protest against Caddy's boy-friend named Charlie, Caddy's marriage, Benjy's attempt to catch hold of a passing girl, the change of the names from Maury to Benjamin and so on. These events are mingled with the above mentioned events. Similarly, the characters are not formally introduced and so the readers find it difficult to understand the novel properly. (Faulkner,1946:94)

(B).The Technique of Quentin's Section: The author has used the same technique in the Second Section in which the Speaker is a rational man, Quentin. The present here is 2 June 1910. Here too there are mingling of the present, and the past. The present events are as follows: When Quentin sees dirty a little Italian girl at the bakery shop, he orders an extra sweet rolled to give to the girl, She follows him. The little Italian girl remind him of Natalie, a girl whom Quentin used to know. When Quentin sees caddy kissing a boy at the age of fifteen, he rubs her face in the grass. Later , She reminds him that she watched him kissing Natalie, being humiliated and ashamed of himself.(Warren,1966:42)

Quentin calls the little Italian girl sister' They walk along the river and they meets with three boys swimming "Hear them in swimming, sister?" Quentin says " I wouldn't mind doing that myself" (Faulkner,1946:155), it is the same river in which Quentin later drowns himself All these events are mixed with the events of the past.

The events of the past in this section can be picked up and presented as follows: Quentin's chief concern is over Caddy's sins and her loss of Virginity. He remembers that his father had said that virginity was only important to men, not women. Mr. Compson was not particular upset to find that his daughter was pregnant. Quentin was so horrified over Caddy's sin, he couldn't understand his father's indifference When Faulkner was asked by Jean Stein why he did not have a section for Caddy the Compson's daughter to express her views or impressions of life he says:

((" The story began with a picture of the
Little girl's muddy drawers, climbing that
Tree to look in the parlor window with
Her brothers that did not have the courage
To climb the tree waiting to see what she saw
And I tried first to tell it with one brother
And that was n't enough")) (Cowan,1968:18)

Benjy remembers a scene when all his brothers are playing in the branch. Caddy gets her drawer wet and muddy. She begins to take off her clothes to let it dry and Quentin slaps her for doing so and She falls into the water. In this scene,We has realized impression about characters and their fate. First, Caddy falls and gets her drawers muddy. It means her sexual promiscuity. When Quentin slaps Caddy for taking her dress off this means that Quentin is partially responsible for Caddy's sin.

Quentin is meeting with Herbert, Caddy's marriage. All these past incidents are conveyed to us through the recollections of Quentin. They are conveyed to us in a disconnected manner. This has created difficult for the readers.

The mingling of the past and present events is an ordeal for the readers to go through both the section. This is the snag about the stream of consciousness technique. At many places. The reader finds himself at a loss. This is due to the fact that even the thoughts pertaining to a single episode are not arranged but are stated in a random manner. Many times even the punctuation marks are not used. However, the merit of this method is to show how the human mind works.

(C).The Technique of Jason's Section: The third section too contain an interior monologue. However, the mingling of the present and the past in this section is not as confusing as it is in the first and the second sections. In addition, there is no complexity here about the character of Jason as we find the case of Quentin. Jason is a practical man with commercial outlook. He is obsessed with money. On the contrary, Quentin is a Philosophical man obsessed with time.

Jason quarreled with Miss Quentin, She seductively threatens to tear her dress off

((" I'd tear it right off and throw it into the street" She says

"Don't you believe me."

"Sure you would, "I say. "you do it every time"

"See if I wouldn't" she says. She grabbed the neck of her dress

In both hands and made like she would tear it.

"You tear that dress,"I says"and I'll give you a whipping right

Here that you'll remember all your life."

"See if I don't," she says. Then I saw that she really was trying

To tear it, to tear it right off of her. (Faulkner,1990:91)

It appears that Jason's obsession made him angrier, as if he was her lover and he hates her, when he can't do anything about her. So he continued to threaten her with tougher protection penalties, which made him angry when she didn't care about him.

The monologue of Jason is a gripping narrative full of several dramatic situations which include Jason's hot but futile pursuit of Miss Quentin and her boyfriend, and Jason's concern about his losses in the cotton market and his trouble to Miss Quentin. However, the working of his mind is also fully revealed to us in the process.

4.The Sound and The Fury deals with the theme of the decline of the Compsons's family.

The prominent theme of *The Sound and The Fury* is the decline of a family, the Compsons. The family undergoes degeneration. There is constant decadence in the family. The family members in the beginning are virtuous and great like generals, governors and wealthy planters. But the later family members are full of shortcomings and defects. Consequently, there is degradation and disintegration in this family. The family suffers from disintegration and loss of moral and social values. Thus, loss and degeneration or disintegration turn to be the central theme of the novel. The theme of the degeneration and loss in this novel can be depicted in detail as follows.

(A).Traits of Character as Signs of Decadence: The trials of the members of the Compson family can be perceived as signs of a manifest decadence of more than regional kind. The Compson had something in them of decency and pride. Their pride had become mostly vanity and self-pity. Mrs.Compson, for instance, is of less notable descent but more inclined to claim its merit. Along with her brother, She suggests the Shallowness of certain presumptions which had no validity in the South after the American Civil War.

(B). Deterioration Caused by Follies of Parents: The parents in the Compson family have some follies and weakness which cause deterioration. Both Mr. and Mrs. Compson fail to fulfill their roles as parents. Mr. Compson's cynicism and nihilistic views have a very disturbing effect on the sensitive Quentin. In his monologue, Quentin recalls many of utterance of Mr. Compson.

He said it was men invented virginity not women. Father said it's like death

:only a state in which the others are left and I said, But to believe it doesn't

Matter and he said, that's what's so sad about anything: not only virginity a

And I said,Why couldn't it have been me and not her who is unvirgin and he

Said, That's why that's sad too. (Faulkner,42:1992)

Mr. Compson does not believe even in such a fundamental virtue as a woman's virginity. He said that virginity is a myth invented by men and that women do not care about it. He is indifferent about his daughter promiscuity. Quentin is disappointed by his father's not interested, he sees that his father had lost everything that relate to the moral values. .(Kartiganer, 1994, p. 332).

Mrs. Compson too suffers from some defects. She is self-centred. She is all the time complaining about her sickness and about her children. She considers Benjy, the idiot as a punishment to her. In fact, She is dissatisfied with her children except Jason who is actually the worst of all. She always think about the past glory of the Bascom family from which she has come. As a mother, she is non-entity.

Thus, Mrs. Compson's follies contribute to the downfall of the compson family.

(C). Degradation Caused by Caddy: Caddy is another character who is mainly responsible for degradation of the Compsons. She is the darling character of the author. But she does not provide us with any cause of enthusiasm. She is full of fault and defects. She is seventeen years old when she become promiscuous. Quentin is not satisfied that his sister's sexual activity. Faulkner explains that:

(" (Candace) loved not only him(Quentin) but love in him
That bitter prophet and inflexible corruptless judge of what he
Considered the family's honor and its doom.... He must value
Above all not her but virginity of which she was custodian
And on which she placed on value whatever(Faulkner,1995:59)

Quentin is described her as being stubborn, insensitive, and imitation beliefs the southern Cavalier. Candance becomes pregnant and does not even know who is responsible for her pregnancy. Candence's actions shattered the image of the honorable Southern woman.

Candence doesn't know who is responsible for her pregnant, So she decided to marry quickly from Herbert Head in order to cover up the lapse. But when her husband knows the fact she is discarded. Her own mother calls her "a fallen woman". She is not allowed to visit her parental home. Even the mention of her name is forbidden in the household. Without doubt. Caddy has certain qualities for which she can be praised. She is bold, loving, charming and young. However, these qualities cannot make up for the essential corruption of her nature and the degradation into which she falls. Faulkner himself shows her as the mistress of Nazi general. Thus, we do not admire caddy. She undoubtedly represents one of the aspects of the degradation of the Compson family.(Vickery,1964:35)

Faulkner was very much influenced by Freud's theories of unconscious desire and explored it through Caddy's character behavior which led to her loss of virginity and pregnancy.

(D). Quentin as a Representative of Degeneration: Quentin too represents the degeneration of the Compson family. In the beginning, Quentin proves to be a very promising boy. He is sent to Harvard. But soon he becomes a morbid kind of man who develops an incestuous passion for his sister. This fulfilled incestuous love and caddy's love affairs annoy him. His despail makes him commit suicide. Not only this but it has been suspected that he has homosexual relation with his room-mate, Shreve. He is not heroic and courageous. He is bitterly threshed by Gerald. In this way, there is something effeminate about him and his brief existence proves futile. (Brown,1980:86)

(E). Sexual Perversion as a cause of Degeneration: One more cause of the degeneration of the Compson family is sexual perversion and violation of conventional moral forms. For instance, Mrs Compson's brother, Uncle Maury, is beaten up by a neighbor for carrying on an adulterous affair with his wife. Jason does not agree to marry his mistress Lorraine. According to a critic, in a Freudian sense, both Benjy and Jason are, though unconsciously, attracted to Caddy. Quentin's feeling of having incestuous relation with Caddy makes him commit suicide. All this further shows the decadence of this family.(Minter,1979:387)

Thus, the novel depicts the decadent family of the South. There is degradation of the family which continues for all the time. This is not mere depiction but through it, the author acquaints us with the declining families of the Old South, We also get a social picture of the period.

.. Conclusion

Faulkner used narration techniques in various ways in "The Sound and Fury "and He has extensively used the techniques of Stream of consciousness and symbols is quite outstanding. He innovated some techniques that suited his themes. These techniques are often expressed by a character's shift from conscious to unconscious thought that are not always presented sequentially. He employs a narrator within the tale, who reveals the plot situated most often in the past based on his own experiences or what the others tell him. He uses several character narrators to provide different insights into specific events.

His plots usually do not follow any chronological order His techniques create effects which help him to guide and control the readers' awareness of relationships between how he told a story and what he made that story mean. Story is complicated and perverted. It reveals itself in a manner which determines both the

subjective world of the character as well as his relationship with the outer world. He compels the readers participation in his experience.

William Faulkner used a very different style in narrating novel; *The Sound and The Fury*; he divided the novel into four sections with different narrators, with different chronological order and with different incidents. First, the section narrated by Benjy who was mentally retarded; Faulkner conveyed perception and sensation of Benjy in an attractive way. Although he did not speak but Faulkner incarnated his weeping and his mourning to conversation was reflecting his character.

Faulkner recounted the story of Compson family. He explained their personalities through this section. a touching and beautiful way. It was the most complex and complicated section in the novel because the mentality of Benjy was very simple. the second by Quentin, the third by Jason, and the fourth by a third person narrator believed to be the servant Dilsey, and presents the most objective view on the story. However, the first three sections revolve around Caddy, the sister and the only girl in the family, Faulkner deals the human inner psyche through his characters and situations. He touched aspects of human nature, love, fear, doubts, selfishness, depression, humanity and irresponsibility in several attitudes. The protagonist is psychologically upset and He committed suicide. Benjy's mentally retard. The Psychological aspects are present in the characters of the novel.

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