



Contradictions between Family Members in O’Neill’s Long Day’s Journey into Night

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Abstract

Eugene O'Neill's Long Day's Journey into Night can be depressing and emotionally exhausting, Demonstrates many important elements of family relationship theory, including interpersonal relationships between children, spouses, and their lives over time; Combined, these conversations paint a picture of the family. The play advances the theme that in the context of the family, the past of the past plays into the present. The play also shows that families are often the center of struggle and contradiction. “Mark Poster wrote his critical theory or family at a time when contradictions between capitalism and the family present themselves everywhere aspect of daily life” 1. The family is being thoroughly investigated by the Orthodox, liberal and leftist theorist because it assumes a position of centrality capitalist society. It is the major social unit in which the organization of consumption, production of labor force, socialization of children, and regulation of social control - as well as the fulfillment of mental and emotional needs – are probably located. Yet the forces of capitalism are essentially making family life impossible. As long as capitalism lasts there will be imbalance in the family. In addition, capitalist Ideology will keep hiding the realities hidden in the root of the family fancy.

Keywords: Struggle, family relationships, contradiction, conflict

INTRODUCTION

Contradiction is a fundamental fact of social life. Competing groups of interests contribute to the dynamic nature of social life, which in turn causes conflict and motivates social family interaction. In any society every individual follows individual social contradiction. The family, like any other social unit, exhibits equality among its members. Competing interests observed in other social groups in society. In daily life the conversation turns into conflicting desires and wants. The contradiction was first explicitly conceptualized in the political philosophy of Karl Marx. Marx determined that contradiction was the most fundamental principle of social life in human history and argued that social life passes through stages that lead to revolution.

Contradiction in society is usually between those who have the means of production and those who have only their own labor to sell. Those who control the means of communication perpetuate ideologies that serve their own purposes and hold on to the position that "we are rich because we deserve it, we worked hard for it, and those who are below us are in it" That situation because they haven't worked hard enough. In an effort to avoid a contradiction, a rich attempt to create an ideological framework to maintain the status quo and to prevent family members from feeling that they are being exploited.

In the end, however, contradiction occurs again, and thus requires constant interaction to achieve growth and mutual understanding. Contradiction theory presents the idea that, rather than order, contradiction and friction strengthen relationships between family's members by creating opportunities for communication and interaction. His dichotomy can eventually lead to Harmony, in which members of a family or couple can gain a deeper understanding of each other. It is dialectical of O'Neill's Long Day's Journey into Night. Anderson and Taylor examine the family unit from perspective of family contradiction, "They view the family as an institution governed by power relations that ultimately reflect" 3. Social inequalities within society as a whole, Klein and White view the contradiction as dialectic. "As long as capitalism lasts there will be imbalance in the family, in addition, capitalist ideology will keep hiding the realities

hidden in the root of the family fancy” 4. Mitchell's premises offer a glimpse into the contradiction character of the quote Family under capitalism. On the one hand seems to be family life to disintegrate under the influence of its subjection to disruptive and destabilizing forces.

Research Methodology

The methodology of literature review and analysis of official data bases on human development indicators for contradiction between families was followed. A comprehensive review of the existing theoretical and empirical literature dealing with family members contradiction discourse in general and in particular was undertaken, with the help of current data from official sources and some studies (which are limited in number), the project also attempts to capture the economic and family contradiction and examine them in the background of theoretical discussion, and also, analysis of the contradiction between family members. Based on insights from theoretical and empirical literature, the project indicates the need for a preliminary survey based study to develop an appropriate perspective on the group specific problem of contradiction between family members.

Discussion

Contradiction in society is usually between those who have the means of production and those who have only their own labor to sell. Those who control the means of communication perpetuate ideologies that serve their own purposes and hold on to the position that "we are rich because we deserve it, we worked hard for it, and those who are below us are in it" That situation because they haven't worked hard enough. In an effort to avoid a contradiction, a rich attempt to create an ideological framework to maintain the status quo and to prevent family members from feeling that they are being exploited. At the same time, the family has made a shocking disclosure-resilience – to organize and rearrange oneself in the face of these economic conditions, social and political forces. Said otherwise: As the family grows reduced from various spheres of daily life it still remains as the last. The epitome of social control, emotional fulfillment and personal productivity - the ultimate "shelter in a heartless world" 5.

The drama involves relentless and exhausting emotional interactions of family members with each other. Battles that prove that just being with others may require acts of endurance. All family members are intertwined and share a long, bitter history. In fact, O'Neill shows us how to live together as a family can often be a very complicated existence. The characters' reactions are influenced by their past, whatever they do or a comment representing an act of sobriety drenched in the history of their family unit. For example, when Edmund, youngest son, coughs, mother remembers his father who died from consumption. She tells Edmund, "I hate you when you are sad and sick! I refuse to remind you of your father's death". As the ghost of her past haunts her, she tries to deceive herself that it is just the winter of summer. Edmund tries to make her mother understand that she has been diagnosed with TB and therefore "summer cold" is a misnomer, but his mother simply chooses not to listen to his explanation.

This play is based on endless struggle. Father, James Tyrone, is a miser who seems Everyone in the family failed, including his wife Mary. After giving birth to her son Edmund, Mary is in great pain, and James sends her to "a cheap hotel doctor's ignorant quack" because he's cheap. Mary is prescribed morphine, and she eventually becomes addicted to it. James also fails to marry Mary because he is always away from home and drinks a lot. Furthermore, James fails to send his young son, Edmund. When she is diagnosed with TB, she is moved to a cheaper, second-rate hospital instead of a more expensive one. Edmund Rails against Your Father, "But To think that when it comes to your son's consumption, you can show yourself" such a stinking old tightrope in front of the whole city" 6. He also fails his eldest son, Jamie; by turning he into the drunkenness becomes apparent when Mary tells him "Ever since he first opened his eyes, he's always seen you drinking. She says, you always use of bottle in cheap hotel rooms. And if he had a bad dream when he was small or a stomach ache, then your solution was to give him a spoonful of whiskey to pacify him". From a different perspective, James blames Jamie for corrupting Edmund as "the worst influence". Jamie admits to Edmund, "Mom and Pop are right. I am a rotten influence. And the worst of it, I did it intentionally...to bomb you...never wanted you to succeed and make me worse compare. I wanted you to fail, always jealous of you".

Eventually, this conflict develops into a jealous rivalry between Mary and James about their children. Mary says, "I know why he wants to send you to the hospital...to take you away from me! He always tries him. He's the envy of every single one of my kids! He kept looking for ways to get me away from him. This is the reason Eugene's death, "he is the most jealous of you all, he knew that I love you the best" 7.

The contradicting nature of family members is also evident in the mother's self-monologue and resignation for his drug addiction. When James and his sons leave the house, she calls out, "Goodbye. ... [She thinks] it's so lonely. You are again lying to yourself [in bitter soft contempt]. You wanted to get rid of them. Their contempt and haters are not pleasant company. You're glad they're gone. [She laughs] Then, Mother of God, why do I feel that way? Alone?". In a sense it is characteristic of family life, but it is hidden. A figure of fog remains play and act as a hiding place for Mary that represents an internal rather than an external situation.

Mary says

She loves the fog: "It hides [him] from the world and [him] from the world. She seems to have changed everything and what was seen is nothing like that. Now no one can find or touch [him]". Drugs allowed Mary to make her Irreversible exit in the fog, a state of astonishing emptiness. She tells James, "Don't leave me now, at least until. The boys come down. They're all leaving me so soon." To this, James replies, "It's you who are leaving us, Mary."

The home is the center of family life, but James fails to secure such a center for his family. Edmond defect his father, Tyrone, for her mother's dope addiction. He tells his father: I know very well that he is not to blame. And I know who she is! You are damn! If you used to spend money for a good doctor when she was so sick after I was born, she never knew morphine existed! Instead you handed it over to the quacks at the hotel what happened to someone who will not admit his ignorance and find the easiest way out! Although the father protested that it took years to figure out what was wrong with Mary, Edmund persevered. In her fault: "You never gave her anything that would help her stay away from it! "You dragged her Alley, weather-wise, night after night at the one-night stand she waited in the dirt with whom she couldn't talk, she waits in hotel rooms for your return" 8.

Mary complains that if she had a home, she would not have faced any kind of calamity in her life. If there's a place I can go for a day or even an afternoon, a lady friend can talk—not about anything serious, just

laugh and gossip and forget for a while—with someone other than them Servant.... If there was a friend where I could go in and laugh and gossip for a while. But, of course, there isn't. Never been... A person is never alone in a real home. If they had a "real home", Mary probably wouldn't have alone and addicted to dope, maybe Jamie isn't drunk and edgy, maybe Edmund there was no tuberculosis. With regard to Jaime's behavior, Mary blames Tyrone: "[Jamie] is not to blame. If had he been brought up in a real home, I am sure he would have been different". However, Mary then shows wisdom. Understanding and sympathy for Tyrone: "I feel like life has made him that way and he can't help it. None of us may what life has done to us help us" 9.

There is a tremendous sense of the passage of life and the connection between the past and the present Play. This becomes evident in the "re-memory" of experiences when Mary and James interact as they go back and forth discussing innocent childhood dreams of the past and sharing nightmares of the present. In the following, two the characters suddenly return to their past in sharing a kiss. James kisses Mary and immediately recognizes her. The child he had married. Mary looks at her hands and notices how they are deformed by arthritis (which requires drugs). She gazes at his weary, worn-out body and begins to yearn for the impossible, retreating that innocence that life lost with time. She reminisces about her wedding gown, which reflects her Youth, beauty, innocence and a life that preceded her constant pain.

Conclusion

The contradiction in this example is apparent in two ways:

The family is largely isolated from any network of kinship by the forces of capitalism, community or institutional relations. Mentally it's an intense one. Generates Dynamic "Oedipalization" within the internal family by that I mean baby oedipal attachments are narrow and focused exclusively on the parent. The play eventually alludes to the idea that we have to accept the things in our lives that we cannot change. Despite the bitterness and blame that pervades family communication, each member of the family is emotionally investment and interdependent. Mary says, "James, we love each other. We always will, come on." Remember only that and don't try to understand what we can't understand, or help things that can't be helped. We cannot forgive or explain what life has done to us". This statement reflects a sense of maturity

(rather by stealing) which provides the couple with life time. Life hurts them, yet they love and accept each other. In his 1972 review of the play, William C. Young wrote, "Love is overshadowed by the tragedy of Tyrone family." In spite of this contradiction in their relationship, "Between Hate is True Love". 10.

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