

PENTANGLE

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Editors

Josephine Bliss

Charlotte Kalfas

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Faculty Advisor

Dr. Andrea Gazzaniga

Cover Art

Photography by Zorada Porter

Sigma Tau Delta

Pentangle's History

Pentangle, a journal of student writing, debuted in 1992 at Northern Kentucky University and is sponsored by the Pi Omega chapter of Sigma Tau Delta, the International English Honor Society. Pi Omega is committed to the principles of Sigma Tau Delta, as stated in the international pledge: "To advance the study of chief literary masterpieces, to encourage worthwhile reading, to promote the mastery of written expression, and to foster a spirit of fellowship among those who specialize in the study of the English language and of literature."

The name of the journal, Pentangle, alludes to the famous image of the pentangle in the Middle English poem, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, where it is a symbol of truth and of the perfection to
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writing of merit in Pentangle. The Pentangle \Q\TM IT[W MKPWM[\PM \Q\TM WN ;QOUI <I] ,MT\I¼[W{KQIT
journal of student writing, The Rectangle.

Submission Guidelines

Pentangle solicits submissions of research papers, critical essays, and book reviews pertaining to all areas of literary studies in upper division and graduate courses. Book reviews should be for books written in the last two years. All submissions must be in MLA format (Gibaldi, et al., 7th ed.) and typed using Microsoft Word. Please email all submissions to pentangle@nku.edu. When submitting manuscripts, please include a bioline and contact information.

Editorial Policy

The editors reserve the right to edit submissions for grammar and punctuation. Editing may also include revisions to thesis statements and transitional sentences as well as other changes that clarify
\PM _WZS <PM MLQ\WZ[_QTT _WZS LQTQOMV\Ta \W MV[]ZM \PI\ \PM QV\MOZQ\ a IVL QV\MV\ WN \PM I]\PWZ¼[_WZS
is maintained.

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sexual orientation, genetic or veteran status, is prohibited. MC180583

Close Reading: < P M 4 I J a Z Q V \ P

Andrew Molloy

1 V \ W L I a 4 [X [I W [Q Q W \ Q [I V M U W \ Q W V \ P I \ P I [I]

_W \PQVO[# ÅZ[\Ta \PI\ PM PI[KIZZQML \PQ[XI[[QWV Neptune, the God of the Ocean and Mermaids, he has held onto it even when his father was in Athens; and secondly, that Hippolytus will only reveal this passion if his father is missing. Therefore, Racine reveals that passion is inexorable because Hippolytus is unable to continue hiding his unaddressed passion that he has been holding onto for a prolonged period of time, only revealing it when he cannot bear to carry it any longer.

)VW\PMZ KPIZIK\MZ \PI\ PI[IV QVM`WZIJTM XI[[QWVJ reveals his indignant attitude and prays for his son to die, it is clear that wife, who has concealed her love for Hippolytus. Similarly to Hippolytus, Phédre is only able to reveal her passion because Theseus is missing. In fact, 8PuLZM ÅZ[\ IVVW]VKM[\W PMZ [MZ^IV\ 7MVWVM \P taking her away from him. Thus, if the character Theseus is willing to for too long” while living in Athens (Phé.2.277). In confusion, Oenone ZMXTQM[IVL I[S[']/QT\ a WN _PI\ '° 8Pu 8PuLZM states clearly that Theseus carries an inexorable passion. QOVWZM 7MVWVM¼[Y]M[\QWV J]\ [PM M^MV\]ITTa KTIQ Now that the passion of the characters have been exposed, it is possible stating, “I am in love, yes, I am in love,” thus showing that her love for someone consequently causes herself guilt. In addition, Phédre claims that the person who causes her guilt and that the person whom she loves is “that noble prince/[she] prosecuted,” which is “Hippolytus” (Phé. 2.330 & 338-340). Indeed, Phédre ultimately conceals her love for Hippolytus until she cannot bear it any longer (just like Hippolytus conceals his passion for Aricia), and because King Theseus is away from Athens, Phédre feels as though this is the—maybe her only—opportunity to express her unaddressed, inexorable passion for Hippolytus. In fact, if Phédre is able to control her passion for Hippolytus, why does she express it when she feels as though the king is never going to return to Athens? Aricia is not trying to []ZMX\Q\QW][Ta M`XZM[[\PQ[LM[QZM [W \PI\ [PM KIV [I^M <PM[M][¼[NMMTQVO[# [PM is trying to avoid being condemned by her husband. Thus, because Phédre reveals her passion for Hippolytus while Theseus is away from Athens, she MVIJTM[:IKQVM \W KWVÅZU \PI\ XI[[QWV Q[IV QVM`WZIJTM KPIZIK\MZQ[\QK

King Theseus is another character that has an inexorable passion, M[XMKQITTa NWZ PQ[_QNM 8PuLZM <PM[M][¼[QVM`WZIJTM XI[[QWV NWZ 8PuLZM however, is revealed once he arrives and discovers, incorrectly, that Hippolytus is in love with Phédre. To manipulate the king, Oenone accuses Hippolytus of loving the queen, an accusation which antagonizes Theseus. Subsequently, when Theseus comes face-to-face with Hippolytus, he says, “the thunderbolt [Zeus, God of Thunder] has spared you too long,” which shows that Theseus is immensely upset about the deceptive news that PM PI[ZMKMQ^ML NZWU 8PuLZM¼[[MZ^IV\ 8Pu <PM[M][IT[W JIVQ[PM[Hippolytus from Athens as he states, “Get out[,] unless you want to die among the trash I have swept into ditches,” thereby showing how he even wants his son to be out of his presence—possibly even existence (Phé.5.84-85). More importantly, however, once Hippolytus leaves, Theseus prays to

Neptune, the God of the Ocean and Mermaids, a wish. Theseus says:
 That moment has come. Grant me my wish.
 Now! Avenge a heart-broken father.
 Break your wrath on the herd of this traitor [Hippolytus]
 ;UI[P \PM JWVM[WN PQ[MzZWV\MZa 8Pu

In other words, Theseus calls upon Neptune to murder Hippolytus reveals his indignant attitude and prays for his son to die, it is clear that Theseus has an inexorable passion for his wife that will not tolerate anyone taking her away from him. Thus, if the character Theseus is willing to murder his own kin—his own blood—so that he keeps his wife, Racine carries an inexorable passion. Now that the passion of the characters have been exposed, it is possible

“Now my error of judgement
 Is so monumental and plain
 4 M] [O W _ M M X I \ U a [W V ¼ [J W L a
 4 M \] [M U J Z I K M \ P M T Q \ \ T M W N P Q U \ P I \ ¼ [T
 And expiate the madness of my prayer” (Phé.5.487-491).

In short, Theseus admits that he made an error that is “so monumental and plain” that he must weep for his son to die, a guilt that will never be extinguished (Phé.5.487-489). Not only when Theseus uses the word “expiate,” he further implies how guilty he feels, thus enhancing and reinforcing an understanding of his guilt. In fact, he remembers his actions and feels guilty about them for as long as he lives, a true psychological pain, a perpetual psychological agony. Thus, through his character, Racine illustrates that physical agony is

Similar to all the other characters, Phédré does not avoid the agony that is dealt in the play; indeed, she endures psychological agony because her passion is unaddressed. In the beginning of the play, Phédré contemplates the idea of death and how she believes she deserves to die, at least, to have never been born. In fact, when talking to Oenone, Phédré says, “I detest my life,” and “I would have preferred to die,” because she loves Hippolytus and is unable to express her love for him considering her preceding quotations, Phédré comes to talk to her servant and says, “If only you will let me die quietly/ and stop lashing me with these pointless words illustrating her desire to die (Phé.1.421-423). Phédré is so consumed with the idea of death, how is she not fearing psychological agony? Think about it: Because of her perpetual desire of death, Phédré actually admits that she is thinking improperly and would rather die than live because she has not been able to express her love for Hippolytus, and therefore, through her passion, as well as expressed passion, provokes psychological agony as well. Indeed, near the end of the play, Phédré announces that she “was insane with an incestuous passion,” thus revealing that

[P M _ I [Q V T W ^ M _ Q \ P 0 Q X X W T a \] [8 P u
 “incestuous passion” has caused her to choose a “slower conveyance to the land of the dead,” or in other words, a slower and more painful way to death (Phé. 5.471-472). In fact, Phédré claims that she is “drunk on an inextinguishable poison” that her sister brought to Athens, a poison that is causing her to “feel [her] pulses pushing [the poison] icily/ into [her] feet, hands, and roots of [her] hair,” which only begins to describe the chilling, agonizing physical agony—thus evincing how Racine illustrates that physical agony is

Andrew Molloy

IOWVa JMKI][M \PM KPIZIK\MZ[¼ XI[[QWV[IZM QVM

Kathryn Hunzicker

\ P I P M I L M Z M ` X T W Z W W M Q V K * W W W J O M M Z W L M V W J M
a projection of the thoughts and ideas of Kelly in regard to the events. This
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W P M ` \ Q V N] Z \ P M Z M ` X T W W W K G A H Z : Q P U U P Q A H P @ R G Z P T W G Z L [X P W _ Q € † M [W N

Works Cited

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 [TW_]z MZQVO QVÆEQK\ML Ja PQ[W_ V PIVL[<PMZM Bronte's Wuthering Heights Edited by Richard J. Dunn, Norton, 2003
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 sadistic nature and his skewed views of Catherine.

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 course of the narrative. He shows no emotional remorse for Isabella or his
 son and the scene where he passes his blessing on to Hareton and Young
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 after Catherine but also detests himself for the cruel person he has become
 _Q\PW]\ PMZ 1V \PQ[_M [MM 0MI\PKTQz¼[[MTN LMXZM Olivier and Mene Oberon, Samuel Goldwyn Productions, 1939.
 1\ Q[^WTI\QTM Ja KWUXIZQ[WV \W \PM W\PMZ _W IVL IUXTQAM[\PM \Z]M KZ]MT\ a WN
 0MI\PKTQz¼[KPIZIK\MZ
 Wuthering Heights Directed by Coky Giedroyc, performances by Tom Hardy
 and Charlotte Riley, PBS, 2009.

<PW]OP ÄTU ILIX\IQWV[WN Wuthering Heights have deviated from
 the novel, one can never truly argue that they deviate from the primary
 narrative as even the primary narrative does not evoke a full, objective story.
 As Ian Balfour writes, "In adaptation, the trick is often to do by any visual
 means necessary- or by primarily visual means- something of what was done
 verbally, in the more or less nebulous spirit of the text" (971). Every element
 WN \PM[M ILIX\IQWV[[W]OP\ \W QVKWZXWZI\M \PM [XQZQ\ WN *ZWV\X¼[VW^MT \W
 M`XTWZM JM aWVL \PM TQ\MZIZa JW]VL[X]\ QV XTIKM Ja \PM VW^MT¼[VIZZIQWZ IVL
 to bring viewers closer to the true nature of the relationship shared between
 +\PMZQVM IVL 0MI\PKTQz <PM[M ILIX\IQWV[M`XTWZM U]T\QXTM NIKM\ [WN \PQ[
 relationship and continue to further the horizons of the literary landscape of
 Wuthering Heights.

Men Eat Chicken and Lucy Gets It: Sadism in Victorian Literature

Calla Thomas

This will not have a happy-end~~ing~~ This essay will not~~ed~~ with a

They state, the reader is compelled to interpret the meaning of the text the author presents; furthermore, the reader is viewed as having the responsibility to successfully interpret what the author is saying to understand the deeper meaning of the text by asking questions and challenging authors (LaZansky 7). This deeper meaning is embedded in the text the reader is reading from and the society the author is speaking out (LaZansky 8). This does not mean the two societies are connected, it means that the deeper meaning of the text is connected to the society. LaZansky and LaZansky state that Aristotle believed that the author must abide by a speaker is obligated to be honest because the reader assumes them to be speaking truth (LaZansky 5).

The Victorians moved this balance and gave all the power of the text to the author. The Victorians shared responsibility (LaZansky 8-9). The Greeks loved public theater and the Victorians deemed the theater to be immoral and low (Dickens 1). With this morality imposed on the theater the lower-classes of people lost power with the text, because the Victorians changed the method of communication (Dickens 1). With theater under the Greeks and the Victorians the reader was physically engaged with a text. The invention of mass publication and the shift of values from spoken to written text, coupled with the development of a class-based economy and the power-dynamic between the reader and the author. Not every Victorian citizen could read written text, but every Victorian citizen "trained" on how to properly engage with written text. Victorian society was one where cities and industrialization were devouring the sanctity of the farms (Dickens 4). Industry was disrupting the order of the Romantics and imposing a new order on the Victorians where the reader's role and responsibility to understand the deeper meaning of the text diminished and the reader's role diminished. The Victorians diminished the reader's role and responsibility to understand the deeper meaning of the text, which led to a strong sense of national identity.

The author has consumed the authority of the reader by providing all the meaning to the text. This is a sadistic tendency in reader-author relationships formed by the Victorians. The readers feel satisfaction because they are not questioning how distorted the balance is. For the Victorians to maintain enough power for global expansion they needed their people to know order (which provides security) and to have pride in their nation. This can only be done if people put their identity into their nation. By diminishing the role of the reader and shifting the values of the word from spoken to written, the Victorians created a relationship where the reader has almost no choice, but to identify with its nation.

When we interpret the word sadistic there is a notion of evil attached to it, but as a term to help us visualize the interplay that occurs with the author-reader relationship. The reader-author relationship is currently viewed as a stable construction, but it is not. There are situations that occur where the author becomes the reader and the reader becomes the author, in other words the roles are interchangeable. We see the roles of readers and authors change in many Victorian novels. For example, in *Dracula* by Bram Stoker, we can see this occur with the characters of Johnathan Harker and Wilmina Harker. The story begins with Johnathan Harker being the narrator and has multiple narrators taking over throughout the text. All the characters have a place in the story, however, the order of narration is controlled. *Dracula* begins with an ambiguous edict, "How these papers have been placed in sequence will be made manifest in the reading of them. All needless matters have been eliminated, so that a history almost as true as the possibilities of later-day belief may stand forth as simple fact (Stoker 1)." This ordering of the text is not unintentional. The Victorians were people acting with purpose. What Stoker is doing here is ordering or commanding how the text should be read. The reader does not have to comply with the ordering, because books and written words were available to society, the reader unconsciously consents. The reader gives up their power to critically engage with the text, because the author commands, all this is done for a place within the larger national identity.

Michael Stone in his work, *Sexual Sadism: A Poetic Evaluation* is considered to have eight varieties; lust-murder, mutilation of a corpse, injury to a woman, and so on. In *Dracula*, we see a variety of sadism. The first variety is lust-murder (a woman) gets stabbed by Arthur (a man), Arthur is a husband and the chastity of the woman and the integrity of the family. If Arthur is a good man, the woman is a good woman, and the family is a good family. The second variety is mutilation of a corpse, which is seen in the description; it is a story centered around a lust-murder where a woman gets stabbed by Arthur (a man), Arthur is a husband and the chastity of the woman and the integrity of the family. If Arthur is a good man, the woman is a good woman, and the family is a good family.

Deviant Desire and Guilt in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*

Angela Crout-Mitchell

0 Q[\WZQKITTa *ZQ\IQV¼[>QK\WZQIV)OM Q[K austere and morally pure eras. Ironically, its literature displays deviation from that view. While social constructs, such as class position, morality, and acceptable social behaviors were observed, the writers of the Victorian Age took it upon themselves to expose the hypocrisy and hidden vices of the era. None is as successful in this endeavor than Oscar Wilde. While a great deal WN PQ[_WZS ZMÆMK\ML \PM VWV[MV[QKIT IVL society, *The Picture of Dorian Gray* starkly explores the ideas of desire, beauty, evil, and art, often through a social lens. Wilde champions and condemns the Aestheticism movement and questions the value of how desire and sex, QV Q[\ ^IZQW][WZQM V\I\QWV[ZMÆMK\ \PM MZ outside of the conventional Victorian set of beliefs.

Shortly after the success of *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, Wilde faced trial for breaking the decency laws of the time that related to homosexuality and NIKML PQ[Z]QV 1\ Q[WVTa Å\QVO \PI\ \PM VW

When our eyes met, I felt that I was growing pale. A curious sensation of error came over me. I knew that I had come face to face with someone whose mere personality was so fascinating that, if I allowed it to do so, it would absorb my whole nature, my whole soul, my very art itself (Wilde 10).

The Victorian age ironically enough, ushered in the era of the [...] La WN [M`)KKWZLQVO \W ,MV\WV¼[IZ\QKTM JMMV XMZKMQ^ML I[PWUW[M`]IT ,MV\WV <

*I[QT 0ITTL MZKZQX\QWV WN PQ[ÅZ[\ QUXZM[[QWV] W naturally sedimented heterosexuality. Consequently, any person who engaged in sexual acts with same-sex partners, though from a who had an opposite-sex partner, though practiced same- [M` ZMTI\QWV[I[_MTT _W]TL VW\ PI^M QL I[QV\MZXMTTI\ML I[»JQ[M`]IT ¼ J]\ ZI\PM ,MV\WV

<PI\ Q[\W [Ia \PM !\P KMV\]Za »PWUW[M`]IT who engaged in sexual acts with same-sex partners, though from a who had an opposite-sex partner, though practiced same- [M` ZMTI\QWV[I[_MTT _W]TL VW\ PI^M QL I[QV\MZXMTTI\ML I[»JQ[M`]IT ¼ J]\ ZI\PM ,MV\WV

6]VWSI_ I QV PQ[M[[Ia LM\IQ TQVO \PM PWUW[M`]IT I[XMK\ WN *I[QT 0ITT_IZL¼[TW^M IVL LM[QZM NWZ ,WZQIV /ZIa IT[W LQ[K][M[\PM UWUMV\ *I[QT ÅZ[\ [MM[Dorian. The article describes the relationship between desire and guilt.

<P M^MT LW M^TQK QMT a UMV\QWV *I[QWZM ZWUI outside of Dorian. Therefore, it is unclear whether he would have fallen into \P M^Q[MT WZ PW K W[QWZ ZB ` M^D

And in spite of considerable textual testimony that to the contrary: the "curious sensation of terror" that arrests the artist when he meets the show stopping face of a beautiful boy prophesies a LM[\Q W^ W]QXW[ML \W \PM KWVKT][QWV \PI\ LM^VM[\PM KWUQVO W]\ [\W Z^T_IZL¼[[M`]IT I\ZIK\QWV \PZMI\MV[\W MVO]TN his identity rather than rendering it distinct; it threatens to force him not from the closet, but rather to the vanishing point (Nunokawa 312).

Hallward struggles with this element of identity crisis throughout the VW^MT 0Q[[\Z]OOTM Q[ÅZ[\ [MMV QV PQ[ZMT]K\IVKM \W ITTW_ ;QZ 0MVZa QV\MZIK\QWV with the object of his desire, Dorian. It is later exhibited in his desire to control Dorian, while wallowing in his confusion about his own motives and desire for the boy.

With perhaps the exception of Sybil Vane, Basil Hallward is the only character in The Picture of Dorian Gray who appears to have any reverence for the Victorian code of morality. It is not a question of knowing that decadence exists. He does. His appreciation and adherence to social order can be said \W KWV\ZQJ]\M \W PQ[LW_VNITT IVL LMI\PI \ ,WZQIV¼[PIVL[I\ \PM MVL WN \PM novel. His desire for Dorian, which required him to step outside of normalcy, became a tortuous practice in denial. It can be argued that it was his resistance to the sublime, evil, and aesthetically pleasing was the catalyst of his decline, rather than the desire itself.

setting. This time Hedda is the opening character and she is loading her pistol instead of resting, physically demonstrating the power she keeps by symbolism to her guns. Judge Brack, below the window of the garden, is about to enter the house. This scene helps show the importance of power to Hedda, but also her reasons behind the way she acts. The loading of the

+ ; 4 M _ Q [¼ + M T \ Q K 1 V Æ] M V K M "
The Voyage of the Dawn Treader as a
Modern Immram

Morgan Caudill

Frequently associated with elements of Christianity and strong Biblical

OZMML WV ,MI\P_I\MZ 1[TIVL° 7V QIMM XW[LQM[OIVL 4]Ka _I
 [\Z]O_QPMIVQ\ a5 QOKOP W¼ [[\]La° UQML?_PQ\PMI
 fantastic journey, these challenges are a part of reality for many indicating
 \PI\PQ[RáW]Z_PQITM ÁK\QWV Q[ÁTTML _Q\ P UIVa \Z]\P[IV MTMUMV\ [WN
 reality.

Two notable immrama, *The Voyage of Mael Duib*'s Curragh and *Navigation
 Sancti Brendani Abbatis* (V\I Q W] U J W[Z[QUNQ TQZM [\Whe4 M _ Q [¼
Voyage of the Dawn Treader 4 M _ Q [_I [XIZ\QK]TIZ Navigation]MVKML Ja \PM
 (also known as *The Voyage of St. Brendan*) scholars have noted these Celtic
 QVÆ]MVKM[QV 4M_Q[¼ _WZS 0N\QWZQTVZM #I_aMZ JW\ P _ZQ\M W
 between *Dawn Treader* and the Irish immrama. Lawyer notes that Lewis
 was Irish and “at home in Irish lore and literature” (33). From a young
 age Lewis was exposed to Irish myth and folklore, often being told stories
 Ja PQ[VIVVa _PMV PM _I [I KP4QTQ [¼, WM]Z Qá \W_ZM[\M [\PI\
 reveal that he “envisioned it as a sea voyage, what he called a “very green
 and pearly story” (43). He argues that Lewis “drew a great deal on the
 lesser-known odyssey, the medieval legend of St. Brendan and his voyage
 \W \PM 48Z/W UVQNM° 1V NIK\ 4P_MQ_MQ [QW\MM]L[P W _ \PI\
 a journey where various islands of the *Odyssey* and St. Brendan can
 JMPZW_V QV° ;_IV SQ\W\MMQ]¼ P_MWZS QN] ZMÆMK\Q^M W
 the medieval immrama, emphasizing the sea-voyage.

For sixty years the hermit has lived on the island, also described as a rock, on small portions of food. Paul greets each man by name, demonstrating his prophetic spirit. After telling the men the story of how he came to the rock, he too foresees the remainder of their journey and gives his blessing, prophetic spirit that allows the protagonists of their respective tales to near the end of their journey.

The travelers among the Dawn Treader encounter a holy hermit very similar to the hermits of the Navigatio and Mael Duin. Like the other two, “[h]is silver beard came down to his bare feet in front and his silver hair hung down to his heels behind” (Lewis 221). Again, he relays information to them, telling Caspian that in order to break the enchantment of the sleeping lords one of your company behind” (Lewis 225). Like the hermit from Mael Duin, it appears this hermit (Ramandu) has committed an act of sin. However, it faults a star can commit” (Lewis 227). In each of these tales, the holy hermit serves as a prophet towards the end of the journey. His hair long, signifying his age and wisdom, and his holiness serve to cement the value of his prophecy indicating that the men are close to the end of both their physical journey as well as their spiritual journey and that God will continue to guide them.

An encounter with a sea-monster is another common motif found and ploughing through the waves in rapid pursuit to devour them” monster upon their arrival to an undersea country. The Dawn Treader also encounters its own sea-monster. An “appalling head [rears] itself out of the sea” that belongs to what they realize is a great sea serpent (Lewis 123). As succeeding. According to Lawyer, “in medieval bestiaries the whale mistaken for an island is usually equated with the devil, who lures the unwary from the safety of their ship, the church” (325). Here, only one monster is mistaken for an island. However, in all three tales the monsters present a large physical threat to the ships and the crew on them, threatening their safety and the continuance of their journeys.

While many of the islands encountered provide fantastic sights and sustenance for the travelers, the voyages of Brendan, Mael Duin, and the Dawn Treader are not without sorrow and despair. Describing an incident they also look into the volcanic outgroup. Brendan tries to his coracle. The noise and stench are terrible, even from distance. They escape safely but at a neighboring island, also volcanic, one

Similarly, Mael Duin comes upon an island of 5 0 0 10.5 454.5037 392. come

Similarly, in *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*:

[Lucy] realized that the great silvery expanse which she had been

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Close Reading: Splintering of Identity in Viet Thanh Nguyen 's The Sympathizer

Rachel Sizemore

The Sympathizer is a novel that neatly ties up the loose ends of the novel while continuing the one of the novel in this way; while the narrative is being wound down, the reader gets no break from the tension that is rife through the novel. This is integrated into the book, as the narrator also gets no break from the tension and danger in the conclusion he is faced with his greatest enemy, both physically and mentally.

Tortured within an inch of his life, the narrator is forced to not only ask why this is happening to him, but also why this is happening to him. The reaction, why is this being done to him? why has his brother-in-arms Man seemingly abandoned him and condoned his torture and pain? *ut the second question is what the conclusion really digs into. Why is this happening to him? What has he done to deserve this? He was a sympathizer \ P M P W T M \ Q U M J] \ \ P M [M X M W X T I M I L T W W ¼ V [M M \ M V M U a M V \ P Z M M \ K B I X \ _ I [V ¼) T e a r y W] O P he killed their people, it was to help the cause, but can he really be considered a communist? What is the point of his role that he played if not to escape his

torture, and so on and so forth? As someone has been dancing on the head of a pin throughout the narrative, the idea of identity is already one that is fragile at best for the narrator, and his extreme deprivation of sleep, as well as the other tortures he experiences, forces him to reevaluate every aspect of himself. There are many ways Nguyen portrays this splintering of mentality and the failing idea of identity through many changes that is [M M V Q V V R X Z I \ W Z L] Z Q V O \ P M [M N Q V I T K P I X \ M Z [[] K P I [[] L L M V K P I V O M Q V point of view between interrogation chapters and the dual nature of the narrator that emerges once the man is released from the torture.

Throughout a large portion of the novel the narrator is directly addressing a third party "dear Commandant (1), in what appears to be a confession. This is revealed to be the case in the conclusion of the novel. The narrator's monologues of) TJ 1.436 Tw 78.355 0 Td (t) Tj 0 Tw 2.902 0

twenty-

Z] X \ T a \ W Z P Q Z Z I X M Z [W V I L L Z M [[Q V O \ P M V I Z

Rachel Sizemore

no one



Classism is related to other forms of discrimination such as racism and sexism. These relations might be due in part to system justifying beliefs, which function to maintain the status quo, help people make sense of the world, and allow individuals to feel

KWVÅLMV\ QV MVOIOQVO TWVO \MZU OWIT[

In the story, among the characters who practice downward classism are Mr. Norrell and Henry Lascelles. Both consider themselves gentlemen, and both treat people unfairly because of the social statuses. Stephen Black, in the other hand, is experiencing internalized classism, as well as John Segundus.

We can see that Mr. Segundus is experiencing internalized classism. It is said in the novel that, "Mr. Segundus did not lack curiosity about Mr.

6WZZMTT° +TIZSM 1V 5Z ;MO]VL][¼[UQVL Q\ [IQL 1) OMV\TMUIV QV 5Z
 6WZZMTT¼[XW[Q\QWV _Q\P I ÅVM PW][M IVL I TIZOM M[\I\M _QTT IT_Ia[JM WN
 interest to his neighbors and, unless those neighbors are very stupid, they
 _QTT IT_Ia[KWV\ZQ^M \W SVW_ I TQ\\TM WN _PI\ PM LWM[° +TIZSM ;MO]VL][
 Q[W^MZ_PMTUML L]M \W VW\ JMQVO QV 5Z 6WZZMTT¼[VMQOPJWZPWWL _PQKP Q[I
 ÅVM WVM ?M SVW_ \PI\ Q\ Q[I ÅVM VMQOPJWZPWWL JMKI][M 5Z 6WZZMTT¼[ÅVM
 •A3 ÅT5@ C ÅP M qU•Ô0TttT½

In addition to Norrell being a discriminator, Lascelles, too, discriminates against Childermass. Knowing that Lascelles has a message for him and Norrell, Childermass says:

» 1 I[S aW] NWZ \PM TI[\ \QUM 5Z 4I[KMTTM[¼ [IQL +PQTLMZUI[[»?QTT
aW] OQ^P I U Q [UQVM'¼ »0W_ LIZM aW] ILLZM[[I OMV\TMUIV QV
[]KP I NI[PQWV'¼)][SML 4I[KMTTM[

WN PMZ _MIT\ P <PQ[_I[QVLQKI\ML Ja ,ZI_TQOP\ _PMV PM ÅZ[\ KIUM \W [MM
5Z 6WZZMTT \W \MTT PQU IJW]\ 5Q[[?QV\MZ\W_VM¼[LMI\ P"

;QZ ?IT\MZ¼[JZQLM 5Q[[?QV\MZ\W_VM Q[LMIL ;PM LQML \PQ[^MZA
IN\MZV PMA\ _M ZM \W JM UIZZQML QV _W Lia[¼ \QUM J]\ XWWZ
\PQVO [PMLQ[ILY]Q\PW][IVL XW]VL[I aMIZ . 1UIOQVM
his despair! Had she only contrived to remain alive until the end
WN \MMS_ _PI\ I LQz MZMVKM Q\ _W]TL PI^M UILM 0Q[VMML
WN UWVMa Q[Y]Q\M LM[XMZI\M° +TIZSM !

,ZI_TQOP\ Q[VW\ [IL JMKI][M I P]UIV JMQVO LQML . ,ZI_TQOP\ Q[[IL

because Mr. Pole did not receive the money he needed to develop himself
ÅVIVKQIT P[Q[\MTT[Q]P[\WUMV QV UQLLTM IVL]XXMZ KTI[[M[QV
\PIV I _M M W I[ÅVIVKQIT ZM[W]ZKM[ZI\PMZ \PIV P]UIV JMQVO[
?PIV TW XZW^M[\PM[Q]P]W]Q]Z]U]V]Z]P]W]Q]P] \ IN\MZ [PM

revived. Being more active than usual, Miss Wintertowne was liked by Sir
Walter. In addition, he liked her for being an understanding person to his
lifestyle, a businessperson. Walter "had begun to suspect that, setting
aside the money, she might suit him very well as a wife." (Clarke 120). This
XZW^M P]P]I\OWQVO \W UIZZa PMZ NWZLÅWVMKQIT ZMI[WV[WVTa
because of his knowledge about and care for her personality

Miss Wintertowne was not the only character who had the experience
WNQVO I ÅVIVKQIT ZM[;V]Z]K]M]J] _MTT 2WVI\PIV ;\ZIVOM¼[
mother. With €900/year, she and her husband got married. With her money
he "repaired his house, improved his lands, and repaid his debts." (Clarke

! 0M LQL JMVMA\ NZWU PQ P]Z]W]T]I]R]Q]V]V]Z]P]Q]K] _U]Q]Z]P]W]Z]M]
got better and started to make money, he "could no longer be at the trouble
of shewing his bride much attention." (Clarke 159); this shows she was
WVTa][ML I[I ÅVIVKQIT \WWT ZI\PMZ \PIV I P]UIV JMQVO _PW PI[NMMTQVO[

and needs. She lived in Shropshire, where she did not know anyone. When
she died, moreover, he did not care about her. The only thing he cared
about is their son, which is supposed to belong to their son. Mr.

Strange, P W _M^M Z ^K T I ^Q M Z A L X \ P Q V a Q W N M ¼ [U W V M a _ I [P Q [\ W
L W _ Q \ P T Q S R M M ° + T I Z S O K P [P W I \ [P W M Z M [I

18494 (file: 002-16 and 192752142 - file 43826) 182 (r) 23042 (file: 0009700130502041050102) 10021000505D005A>103003krc310.0a0400501503 (r) 10

<PQ[[PW_[PW_ KIZMTM[[PM Q[IJW]\ 4ILa 8WTM¼[TQNM I _WUIV <PM WVTa
 thing he cares about is his relationship with Sir Walter, the man who works
 in the government and can help him become the successful magician of
 -VOTIVL +WVNM[[QVO NWZ JMQVO KIZMTM[[_PMV Q\ KWUM[\W 4ILa 8WTM¼[TQNM
 makes him a misogynistic person.

Fai Alsayegh

W