

## Araby By James Joyce

Considered as one of the greatest short stories in the Western Canon, James Joyce's complex narrative "The Dead", explores the intricate issues of identity and power through the lens of language, patriarchy, and imperialism. These issues are directly tied to the longstanding political turmoil of his native Ireland and the social questions of his day. Joyce's story reveals that we often achieve what we tried to avoid by pretending to be what we are not. At 15,672 words The Dead is often considered a novella and the best of Joyce's shorter works. James Joyce (1882–1941) was an Irish novelist and poet, considered to be one of the most influential writers in the modernist avant-garde of the early 20th century. Joyce is best known for *Ulysses* (1922), a landmark work in which the episodes of Homer's *Odyssey* are paralleled in an array of contrasting literary styles, perhaps most prominent among these the stream of consciousness technique he perfected. Other major works are the short-story collection *Dubliners* (1914), and the novels *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916) and *Finnegans Wake* (1939). His complete oeuvre also includes three books of poetry, a play, occasional journalism, and his published letters.

Featuring contributions from writers such as John Boyne, Patrick McCabe, Eimear McBride and Donal Ryan, 'Dubliners 100' is a collection of stories from some of the most significant names in Irish literature.

*Dubliners* is a collection of fifteen short stories by James Joyce, first published in 1914. The stories comprise a naturalistic depiction of Irish middle class life in and around Dublin in the early years of the 20th century.

By James Joyce - Illustrated

Interrupting the Cycle

THE DEAD (English Classics Series)

Becoming Adults in "An Encounter" and "Araby"

A Comic

*Dubliners is a collection of fifteen short stories by James Joyce and they present a penetrating analysis of the stagnation and paralysis of Dublin society. They form a naturalistic depiction of Irish middle class life in and around Dublin in the early years of the 20th century. The stories were written when Irish nationalism was at its peak, and a search for a national identity and purpose was raging; at a crossroads of history and culture, Ireland was jolted by various converging ideas and influences. They centre on Joyce's idea of an epiphany: a moment where a character experiences a life-changing self-understanding or illumination. Many of the characters in Dubliners later appear in minor roles in Joyce's novel Ulysses. The initial stories in the collection are narrated by child protagonists, and as the stories continue, they deal with the lives and concerns of progressively older people. This is in line with Joyce's tripartite division of the collection into childhood, adolescence and maturity. James Joyce (1882-1941) was an Irish novelist and poet, considered to be one of the most influential writers in the modernist avant-garde of the early 20th century. Joyce is best known for Ulysses, a landmark work in which the episodes of Homer's Odyssey are paralleled in an array of contrasting literary styles, perhaps most prominent among these the stream of consciousness technique he utilized. Table of Contents: The Sisters An Encounter Araby Eveline After the Race Two Gallants The Boarding House A Little Cloud Counterparts Clay A Painful Case Ivy Day in the Committee Room A Mother Grace The Dead*

*"One of 2017's biggest debuts... Obsession-worthy." - Bustle "Smart, raw, often biting in its reflections of the haves and have-nots, this debut will appeal to fans of John Green's An Abundance of Katherines... Candace Ganger's breathtaking debut is a must-have for every shelf." - Patty Blount, award-winning author of Some Boys Sebastian Alvaréz is just trying to hold the pieces together, to not flunk out, to keep his sort-of-best friend Wild Kyle from doing something really bad. And to see his beloved Ma through chemo. But when he meets Birdie Paxton, a near-Valedictorian who doesn't realize she's smoking hot in her science pun T-shirt, at a party, an undeniable attraction sparks. And suddenly he's not worried about anything. But before they are able to exchange numbers, they are pulled apart. A horrifying tragedy links Birdie and Bash together – yet neither knows it. When they finally reconnect, and are starting to fall – hard – the events of the tragedy unfold, changing both their lives in ways they can never undo. Told in alternating perspectives full of the best nerdy banter this side of Ohio, some seriously awesome skate moves, and the promise of a kiss destined to make the world stop turning, The Inevitable Collision of Birdie & Bash will break your heart and put it back together again.*

*This eBook edition of "IBSEN'S NEW DRAMA" has been formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. James Augustine Aloysius Joyce (2 February 1882 – 13 January 1941) was an Irish novelist and poet, considered to be one of the most influential writers in the modernist avant-garde of the early 20th century. Joyce is best known for Ulysses (1922), a landmark work in which the episodes of Homer's Odyssey are paralleled in an array of contrasting literary styles, perhaps most prominent among these the stream of consciousness technique he perfected. Other major works are the short-story collection Dubliners (1914), and the novels A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man (1916) and Finnegans Wake (1939). His complete oeuvre also includes three books of poetry, a play, occasional journalism, and his published letters.*

*Adolescence, Love and Sex in James Joyce's Short Stories "Araby" and "An Encounter"*

*"Araby"*

*A Novel*

*The Sisters, An Encounter, Araby, Eveline, After the Race, Two Gallants, The Boarding House, A Little Cloud, Counterparts, Clay, A Painful Case, Ivy Day in the Committee Room, Mother, Grace & The Dead*  
*Whasian*

Tom Kernan has fallen and injured himself in a pub after a large amount of drinking, which is not unusual for him. His friend, Mr. Power, finds him and helps him home to his wife. Once home, he is bedridden for a few days, and visited by his friends who make plans to take him on a Catholic retreat. Critically acclaimed author James Joyce's *Dubliners* is a collection of short stories depicting middle-class life in Dublin in the early twentieth century. First published in 1914,

the stories draw on themes relevant to the time such as nationalism and Ireland's national identity, and cement Joyce's reputation for brutally honest and revealing depictions of everyday Irish life. HarperPerennial Classics brings great works of literature to life in digital format, upholding the highest standards in ebook production and celebrating reading in all its forms. Look for more titles in the HarperPerennial Classics collection to build your digital library. *Dubliners* is a book of an Irish writer James Augustine Aloysius Joyce. This is a collection of stories, written in a slightly impressionistic way, in which a life of citizens of the Ireland's capital city, so-called "middle-level gentlemen", is described. It is the top of an Irish realistic literature of the beginning of the twentieth century. Joyce made it his aim to "write a chapter of a spiritual history of his nation."

(series copy) These encyclopedic companions are browsable, invaluable individual guides to authors and their works. Useful for students, but written with the general reader in mind, they are clear, concise, accessible, and supply the basic cultural, historical, biographical and critical information so crucial to an appreciation and enjoyment of the primary works. Each is arranged in an A-Z fashion and presents and explains the terms, people, places, and concepts encountered in the literary worlds of James Joyce, Mark Twain, and Virginia Woolf. As a keen explorer of the mundane material of everyday life, James Joyce ranks high in the canon of modernist writers. He is arguably the most influential writer of the twentieth-century, and may be the most read, studied, and taught of all modern writers. The James Joyce A-Z is the ideal companion to Joyce's life and work. Over 800 concise entries relating to all aspects of Joyce are gathered here in one easy-to-use volume of impressive scope.

Implicitness in Text and Discourse

A Mother

The Inevitable Collision of Birdie & Bash

The Essential Reference to the Life and Work

Grace

**"Araby" is a short story by Irish writer James Augustine Joyce (1882-1941). Ted Nellen provides the full text of the story online as part of Classic Short Stories, a resource featuring a collection of short stories. "In his lucid and bracing history, [David] Bell helps us better understand how [a] charismatic grifter came to occupy the most powerful office in the world . . . Bell's description of our predicament makes for essential reading." —Robert Zaretsky, Los Angeles Review of Books An immersive examination of why the age of democratic revolutions was also a time of hero worship and strongmen In *Men on Horseback*, the Princeton University historian David A. Bell offers a dramatic new interpretation of modern politics, arguing that the history of democracy is inextricable from the history of charisma, its shadow self. Bell begins with Corsica's Pasquale Paoli, an icon of republican virtue whose exploits were once renowned throughout the Atlantic World. Paoli would become a signal influence in both George Washington's America and Napoleon Bonaparte's France. In turn, Bonaparte would exalt Washington even as he fashioned an entirely different form of leadership. In the same period, Toussaint Louverture sought to make French Revolutionary ideals of freedom and equality a reality for the formerly enslaved people of what would become Haiti, only to be betrayed by Napoleon himself. Simon Bolivar witnessed the coronation of Napoleon and later sought refuge in newly independent Haiti as he fought to liberate Latin America from Spanish rule. Tracing these stories and their interconnections, Bell weaves a spellbinding tale of power and its ability to mesmerize. Ultimately, Bell tells the crucial and neglected story of how political leadership was reinvented for a revolutionary world that wanted to do without kings and queens. If leaders no longer rule by divine right, what underlies their authority? Military valor? The consent of the people? Their own Godlike qualities? Bell's subjects all struggled with this question, learning from each other's example as they did so. They were men on horseback who sought to be men of the people—as Bell shows, modern democracy, militarism, and the cult of the strongman all emerged together. Today, with democracy's appeal and durability under threat around the world, Bell's account of its dark twin is timely and revelatory. For all its dangers, charisma cannot be dispensed with; in the end, Bell offers a stirring injunction to reimagine it as an animating force for good in the politics of our time.**

**Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1,3, Ruhr-University of Bochum (Englisches Seminar), course: Introduction to Narratological Key Concepts, language: English, abstract: Etymologically, narratology is a theory of narrative. Due to the popularization of the term by structuralist critics such as Gérard Genette and Mieke Bal in the 1970s, "the definition of narratology has usually been restricted to structural, or more specifically structuralist, analysis of narrative". But in the 1980s and 1990s, the early structuralist analysis was to some extent neglected by poststructuralists. On one hand, they were "against the scientific and taxonomic pretensions of structuralist narratology"; on the other hand, they "open up new lines of development for narratology in gender studies, psychoanalysis, readerresponse criticism and ideological critique". Now, narratology reverts to "the original structuralist core of the discipline". *Dubliners* is a collection of fifteen short stories which depict Irish people of middle- and lowerclass in the early twentieth century. As James Joyce said, "my intention was to write a chapter of the moral history of my country and I chose Dublin for the scene because that city seemed to me the centre of paralysis. [...] I seriously believe that you will retard the course of civilization in Ireland by preventing the Irish people from having one good look at themselves in my nicely polished lookingglass". Joyce makes use of "great skill both of observation and of technique" to present us an Irish society. According to Gerald Gould, "he [Joyce] has**

**an original outlook, a special method, a complete reliance on his own powers of delineation and presentment". Through the exploration into Joyce's narratological techniques in Dubliners, we will have a better understanding of the series. Based on this hypothesis, I will divide my term paper into three parts. First, I will build the theoretical framework. Three aspects are to be focused on: narrative, narrator, and point of view. Then I will analyze "Araby" - one of fifteen short stories in Dubliners, in terms of narrator and point of view, and illustrate how these narrative techniques contribute to emphasis of the paralysis and epiphany. Last but not least, I will make a comprehensive conclusion about my investigation of the narratology of "Araby".**

**A Study Guide for James Joyce's "Araby."**

**Idealization, Alienation and Social Performance in James Joyce's "Araby, " "A Painful Case, " and "The Dead"**

**Short Story**

**Men on Horseback**

**The Celestial Omnibus and Other Stories**

A Study Guide for James Joyce's "Araby," excerpted from Gale's acclaimed Short Stories for Students. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Short Stories for Students for all of your research needs.

A young boy in love with his friend's sister promises to bring her back a gift from the Araby bazaar when he learns she cannot go. It is only later that night that the boy is able to make it to the bazaar and by the time he arrives, most of the stalls are closed and only late night activities are taking place between young women and men. Critically acclaimed author James Joyce's Dubliners is a collection of short stories depicting middle-class life in Dublin in the early twentieth century. First published in 1914, the stories draw on themes relevant to the time such as nationalism and Ireland's national identity, and cement Joyce's reputation for brutally honest and revealing depictions of everyday Irish life. HarperPerennial Classics brings great works of literature to life in digital format, upholding the highest standards in ebook production and celebrating reading in all its forms. Look for more titles in the HarperPerennial Classics collection to build your digital library.

Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject English - Literature, Works, University of Basel (Englisch), language: English, abstract: In James Joyce's Dubliners, four stages in life are dealt with in 15 short stories:

childhood, adolescence, maturity and public life. The two short stories this paper will examine are "An Encounter" and "Araby", both of which take place in the stage of childhood. The main protagonists are on the verge of becoming adults. In these two stories, as well as in real life, adolescence is about getting to know oneself, love, and sexuality. Comparing the two stories in regard to sexuality and love it soon comes clear that they deal with very different natures of those concepts. In this paper, these different kinds will be compared; differences and similarities will be shown. The way in which the notions of sexuality, love and adolescence are negotiated in "An Encounter" and "Araby" underlines the notion of paralysis.

Fifteen New Stories Inspired by the Original

James Joyce

Includes MLA Style Citations for Scholarly Secondary Sources, Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles and Critical Essays (Squid Ink Classics)

The Abbot

On Liberty by John Stuart Mill

When this classic collection of stories first appeared—in 1962, on the author's thirtieth birthday—Arthur Mizener wrote in The New York Times Book Review: "Updike is a romantic [and] like all American romantics, that is, he has an irresistible impulse to go in memory home again in order to find himself. . . . The precise recollection of his own family—love, parental and marital, is vital to him; it is the matter in which the saving truth is incarnate. . . . Pigeon Feathers is not just a book of very brilliant short stories; it is a demonstration of how the most gifted writer of his generation is coming to maturity; it shows us that Mr. Updike's fine verbal talent is no longer pirouetting, however gracefully, out of a simple delight in motion, but is beginning to serve his deepest insight."

The Celestial Omnibus and Other Stories - E. M. Forster - The Celestial Omnibus and Other Stories is the title of a collection of short stories by English writer E. M. Forster, first published in 1911. It contains stories written over the previous ten years, and together with the collection The Eternal Moment (1928) forms part of Forster's Collected Short Stories (1947).

The thing about secrets is they force you to choose--especially the ones that hurt so much you keep them from your best friend. Ava Ling Magee hopes college will free her from the past: high school, parents, everything. Freedom from her Asian mother's control, her Caucasian father's neglect, and the world's confusion, however, requires more than a dorm room. Sure, she makes new friends, separates herself from the parental units, and parties. Yet, Ava's secrets linger, binding her to the past and cleaving her in two. She must choose between the darkness she knows and unknown perils. Sometimes, when life hurts the most, we discover our freedom lay within all along.

IBSEN'S NEW DRAMA

The Power of Charisma in the Age of Revolution

Pigeon Feathers

Breeder and Other Stories

James Joyce's Araby

Why buy our paperbacks? Expedited shipping High Quality Paper Made in USA Standard Font size of 10 for all books 30 Days Money Back Guarantee BEWARE of Low-quality sellers Don't buy cheap paperbacks just to save a few dollars. Most of them use low-quality papers & binding. Their pages fall off easily. Some of them even use very small font size of 6 or less to increase their profit margin. It makes their books completely unreadable. How is this book unique? Unabridged (100% Original content) Font adjustments & biography included Illustrated Araby by James Joyce "Araby" is a story by James Joyce. Plot: Through first-person narration, the reader is immersed at the start of the story in the drab life that people live on North Richmond Street, which seems to be illuminated only by the verve and imagination of the children who, despite the growing darkness that comes during the winter months, insist on playing "until [their] bodies glowed." Even though the conditions of this neighbourhood leave much to be desired, the children's play is infused with their almost magical way of perceiving the world, which the narrator dutifully conveys to the reader: "Our shouts echoed in the silent street. The career of our play brought us through the dark muddy lanes behind the houses where we ran the gantlet of the rough tribes from the cottages, to the back doors of the dark dripping gardens where odours arose from the ashpits, to the dark odorous stables where a coachman smoothed and combed the horse or shook music from the buckled harness. But though these boys "career" around the neighbourhood in a very childlike way, they are also aware of and interested in the adult world, as represented by their spying on the narrator's uncle as he comes home from work and, more importantly, on Mangan's sister, whose dress "swung as she moved" and whose "soft rope of hair tossed from side to side." These boys are on the brink of sexual awareness and, awed by the mystery of the opposite sex, are hungry for knowledge. On one rainy evening, the boy secludes himself in a soundless, dark drawing-room and gives his feelings for her full release: "I pressed the palms of my hands together until they trembled, murmuring: O love! O love! many times." This scene is the culmination of the narrator's increasingly romantic idealization of Mangan's sister. By the time he actually speaks to her, he has built up such an unrealistic idea of her that he can barely put sentences together: "When she addressed the first words to me I was so confused that I did not know what to answer. She asked me if I was going to Araby. I forget whether I answered yes or no." But the narrator recovers splendidly: when Mangan's sister dolefully states that she will not be able to go to Araby, he gallantly offers to bring something back for her".

This Squid Ink Classic includes the full text of the work plus MLA style citations for scholarly secondary sources, peer-reviewed journal articles and critical essays for when your teacher requires extra resources in MLA format for your research paper.

The reading of the card persuaded me that he was dead and I was disturbed to find myself at check. Had he not been dead I would have gone into the little dark room behind the shop to find him sitting in his arm-chair by the fire, nearly smothered in his great-coat. Perhaps my aunt would have given me a packet of High Toast for him and this present would have roused him from his stupefied doze.

Ulysses

Symbols of Love and Adolescence in James Joyce's "Araby"

An Investigation into the Narratology of James Joyce's "Araby"

Araby

Dubliners

***The time which passes over our heads so imperceptibly, makes the same gradual change in habits, manners, and character, as in personal appearance. At the revolution of every five years we find ourselves another, and yet the same—there is a change of views, and no less of the light in which we regard them; a change of motives as well as of actions. Nearly twice that space had glided away over the head of Halbert Glendinning and his lady, betwixt the period of our former narrative, in which they played a distinguished part, and the date at which our present tale commences. Two circumstances only had embittered their union, which was otherwise as happy as mutual affection could render it. The first of these was indeed the common calamity of Scotland, being the distracted state of that unhappy country, where every man's sword was directed against his neighbour's bosom. Glendinning had proved what Murray expected of him, a steady friend, strong in battle, and wise in counsel, adhering to him, from motives of gratitude, in situations where by his own unbiassed will he would either have stood neuter, or have joined the opposite party. Hence, when danger was near—and it was seldom far distant—Sir Halbert Glendinning, for he now bore the rank of knighthood, was perpetually summoned to attend his patron on distant expeditions, or on perilous enterprises, or to assist him with his counsel in the doubtful intrigues of a half-barbarous court. He was thus frequently, and for a long space, absent from his castle and from his lady; and to this ground of regret we must add, that their union had not been blessed with children, to occupy the attention of the Lady of Avenel, while she was thus deprived of her husband's domestic society. On such occasions she lived almost entirely secluded from the world, within the walls of her paternal mansion. Visiting amongst neighbors was a matter entirely out of the question, unless on occasions of solemn festival, and then it was chiefly confined to near kindred. Of these the Lady of Avenel had none who survived, and the dames of the neighbouring barons affected to regard her less as the heiress of the house of Avenel than as the wife of a peasant,***

**the son of a church-vassal, raised up to mushroom eminence by the capricious favour of Murr**  
**James Augustine Aloysius Joyce (2 February 1882 - 13 January 1941) was an Irish novelist and poet, considered to be one of the most influential writers in the modernist avant-garde of the early 20th century. Joyce is best known for Ulysses (1922), a landmark work in which the episodes of Homer's Odyssey are paralleled in an array of contrasting literary styles, perhaps most prominent among these the stream of consciousness technique he perfected. Other major works are the short-story collection Dubliners (1914), and the novels A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man (1916) and Finnegans Wake (1939). His complete oeuvre includes three books of poetry, a play, occasional journalism, and his published letters. Joyce was born into a middle-class family in Dublin, where he excelled as a student at the Jesuit schools Clongowes and Belvedere, then at University College Dublin. In his early twenties he emigrated permanently to continental Europe, living in Trieste, Paris, and Zurich. Though most of his adult life was spent abroad, Joyce's fictional universe does not extend far beyond Dublin, and is populated largely by characters who closely resemble family members, enemies and friends from his time there; Ulysses in particular is set with precision in the streets and alleyways of the city. Shortly after the publication of Ulysses he elucidated this preoccupation somewhat, saying, "For myself, I always write about Dublin, because if I can get to the heart of Dublin I can get to the heart of all the cities of the world. In the particular is contained the universal."**James Augustine Aloysius Joyce was born on 2 February 1882 to John Stanislaus Joyce and Mary Jane "May" Murray in the Dublin suburb of Rathgar. He was baptized according to the Rites of the Catholic Church in the nearby St Joseph's Church in Terenure on 5 February by Rev. John O'Mulloy. His godparents were Philip and Ellen McCann. He was the eldest of ten surviving children; two of his siblings died of typhoid. His father's family, originally from Fermoy in Cork, had once owned a small salt and lime works. Joyce's father and paternal grandfather both married into wealthy families, though the family's purported ancestor, Seán Mór Seoighe (fl. 1680) was a stonemason from Connemara. In 1887, his father was appointed rate collector (i.e., a collector of local property taxes) by Dublin Corporation; the family subsequently moved to the fashionable adjacent small town of Bray 12 miles (19 km) from Dublin. Around this time Joyce was attacked by a dog, which engendered in him a lifelong cynophobia. He also suffered from astraphobia, as a superstitious aunt had described thunderstorms to him as a sign of God's wrath. In 1891 Joyce wrote a poem on the death of Charles Stewart Parnell. His father was angry at the treatment of Parnell by the Catholic church and at the resulting failure to secure Home Rule for Ireland. The elder Joyce had the poem printed and even sent a part to the Vatican Library. In November of that same year, John Joyce was entered in Stubbs Gazette (a publisher of bankruptcies) and suspended from work. In 1893, John Joyce was dismissed with a pension, beginning the family's slide into poverty caused mainly by John's drinking and general financial mismanagement.

**Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1, University of Frankfurt (Main), 10 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Analyse zweier Kurzgeschichten von James Joyce "Araby" und "An Encounter" aus dem Sammelband "Dubliners" This essay deals with the themes of adolescence, love and sex in two of Joyce's short stories: An Encounter and Araby. The first part examines the protagonist of An Encounter, how he differs from his friends and his being contemptuous of them. His realisation that he cannot despise them because he might be dependent on them is the conclusion of the "encounter with strangeness and fascination." The second part examines the protagonist of Araby and his existence as a puppet led by Mangan's sister. Both parts end with a short digression into symbolic colours. The last part - the vicious circle - compares both stories in terms of being on the edge of adolescence and ends with the foreshadowing of the boys becoming paralysed adults.**

**Encounter**

**Memoirs of Vidocq, Principal Agent of the French Police**

**An Essay by James Joyce**

**Dubliners 100**

**And Other Stories**

James Joyce: A Guide to Research, first published in 1982, is a selective annotated bibliography of works by and about James Joyce. It consists of three parts: the primary bibliography - which includes separate bibliographies of Joyce's major works, of scholarly editions or collections of his works of his letters, and of concordances to his works; the secondary bibliography - which includes bibliographies of bibliographical, biographical, and critical works concerning Joyce generally or his individual works; and major foreign-language studies. This title will be of interest to students of literature.

Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Literature - Modern Literature, grade: 2,7, <http://www.uni-jena.de/> (Institut für Anglistik), course: Introduction to Literary Studies II, language: English, abstract: This paper will argue that James Joyce's "Araby" is a short story which contains lots of symbols for love and the process of puberty and that makes it to a love story. In 1882 Joyce was born in Dublin. He visited a Christian school from 1888 to 1891 (Oeser 139). When he was 23 he finished the tales of "Dubliners", but they were published in 1914. (Oeser 140). "Dubliners" contains 15 tales (Oeser 67). Joyce died in 1941 in Zürich (Oeser 143). "Araby" is the third story of the "Dubliners" (Collins 93). It is about a boy who lives in Dublin. The boy lives in an old house and he loves the girl who lives opposite the street. His behaviour can be characterized as a kind

of obsession, because he observes the girl every day from his window. One day she asks him, if he goes to the bazar, which is called "Araby". A few days later he visits the bazar, but this leads to a big disappointment, because the market closes when he is there. The story shows by using different symbols that the boy loves the girl or even more he is obsessed, but the story not a happy end and finishes with the disappointment at the market. The act of disappointment is not just a tragic ending of a love story. It makes his puberty visible as well, because lots of people fell in love when they are getting older and become adolescents. It is also necessary to point out that most of these stories do not have a happy end in reality and in metafiction as well.

The thesis considers Joyce's short stories "Araby, " "A Painful Case, " and the "The Dead, " illustrating how these works present three intellectually and emotionally similar protagonists, but at different stages of life, with the final tale "The Dead" suggesting a sort of limited solution to the conflicts that define the earlier works. Taken together, "Araby" and "A Painful Case, " represent a sort of life cycle of alienation: the boy of "Araby" is an isolated, deeply introspective youth who lives primarily within his own idealized mental world before discovering, through a failed romantic quest at the story's end, the complete impracticality of his own highly abstracted desires. In contrast, Duffy of "A Painful Case" is an extremely rigid, middle-aged bachelor who lives in a self-imposed exile from Irish society in an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to escape the sort of mental and emotional pain that affects the boy, with his final epiphany being that such ideals still exist within him, but he now no longer has any hope of changing in his life or taking part in society. The stories suggest that such idealized desires can neither be ignored nor fulfilled, and it is not until the chronologically final story "The Dead" that Joyce suggests any sort of limited solution to the dilemma. Gabriel of "The Dead" again displays the introversion, emotional fragility and extreme idealism of the earlier protagonists, but he, as a young, adult man, presents a break in the cycle and an alternate path. In contrast to the earlier protagonists, Gabriel refuses to exist within his own mental world alone, and instead takes part in and attempts to accommodate the desires of both society as a whole, and of specific individuals close to him, such as his aunts and his wife Gretta. Though Gabriel's attempts are not an unmitigated success, he earns a degree of satisfaction for his efforts, with his final revelation being of his connection to the rest of humanity, in contrast to the self-absorbed and hopeless reflections of the earlier protagonists.

James Joyce A to Z

Dubliners's Paralysis Underlined

James Joyce's bestseller book

And the Writings of James Joyce

A Study Guide for James Joyce's "Araby"

Dubliners is a collection of fifteen short stories by James Joyce, first published in 1914. By portraying successively incidents in the childhood, adolescence, maturity, and public life of Dubliners, Joyce provides a picture of the suffocating world from which he fled. The collection includes two of Joyce's most famous short stories, Araby and The Dead.

A Guide to Research

Araby, from James Joyce's Dubliners

DUBLINERS

Dubliners - Large Print Edition

SHORT STORIES FOR STUDENTS