



Seeking a Utopia in the Past to Endure the Present: A Jungian Reading of *The Realms of Gold*

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Abstract

This paper attempts a Jungian approach to Margaret Drabble's novel *The Realms of Gold*. Jungian reading has been taken up to unravel the distinctive characteristics which make this novel so unique and popular. The focus of the paper is to classify the main characters of the novel in terms of their psychological types. In this novel from the beginning the reader is introduced to an atmosphere which is related to the personality of the main character Frances Wingate. Her thoughts are introduced to the readers in form of monologues. By the usage of these monologues and the narrator's judgments on the characters their psychological types can be implied. The protagonist is compared with the other major characters to illuminate to what extent different types can get along with each other. In Jungian psychology knowing about our psychological type is a crucial issue in the process of individuation. It gets more significance when it comes to opposite sex relationships or generally any kinds of interaction.

Keywords: extravert, introvert, Carl. J. Jung, personality type, psychological attitude, value judgment

1. Introduction

Margaret Drabble is one of distinguishing contemporary novelists of England. She is acclaimed as such, "who gained a sizeable audience who felt their own discoveries and dilemmas in the contemporary world" (Contemporary Novelists, p. 267). Her realistic approach towards life was warmly praised by reviewers. In an interview with Bernard Bergonzi Drabble remarks, "I don't want to write an experimental novel to be read by people in fifty years, who will say, ah, well, yes, she foresaw what was coming. I'm just not interested. I'd rather be at the end of a dying tradition, which I admire, than at the beginning of a tradition which I deplore" (p. 65). In most of her novels she deals with the problem of being a good citizen. Her novels have been criticized by many feminist and cultural critics. As such Virginia K. Beards considers her novels didactic, "The conversion of sexual protest into novels is what makes her interesting. The choices of artist over activist and imitation over frontal attack allow a subtlety and sensitivity that politics frequently precludes" (p.18). Among the most precious reading of *The Realms of Gold* we can mention an essay by Cynthia C. Davis, "Unfolding Form: Narrative Approach and Theme in *The Realms of Gold*." She discusses the open-endedness of Drabble's writing and gives a thematic reading of the novel. She asserts,

The *Realms of Gold*, then, is sometimes "self-reflexive," but as a tool, not an end; such elements are severely limited so that they increase awareness of the novel's form without destroying its realism. Unlike those novels that aim above all to enforce a sense of the fiction as an artificial construct and by doing so encourage speculation on the act and laws of fiction-making or on the literary tradition, *The Realms of Gold* has primarily extraordinary concerns. (p.141)

Ellen Z. Lambert in "Margaret Drabble and the Sense of Possibility" pays attribute to Drabble's criticism of contemporary English society. She emphasizes how Drabble renders a particular mood and a specific mental condition.

Some other critics look attentively at her as a traditionalist. Elaine Showalter in her seminal work *A Literature of Their Own* (1977) asserts, "Of all the contemporary English women novelists, Margaret Drabble is the most ardent traditionalist" (p.304). Whatever such critics believe the point is that through her novels a reader can come very close to the touch of different interactions between people in their personal life. In a novel like *The Realms of Gold* Drabble creates a self-governing character such named Frances Wingate. Frances develops her personality and raises her children single-handedly. This novel is more novel of character than incident. It presents the thoughts, beliefs and behaviors of characters in the course of time with references to their pasts. Although protagonists are mostly women, males and their relationship to women are also depicted throughout the novel.

Frances is an archeologist, who divorced and has four children. Throughout the novel the story brings to the light her connection with her family members, her love and the society. The story of the life of Janet is another plot which is portrayed too. Janet is a remote cousin of Frances whom she finally visits at the end of the story. The story of Janet is a sad one. She lives an awful life on a housing estate with a mean husband. Suhasini Tapaswi (2004) presents Frances and Janet differences. "The novel foregrounds Frances, rich and famous while Janet Bud, miserable trapped housewife is relegated to the sidelines. At the end of the novel, Janet is bidding her time until something good happens to her, but it is hard to believe that anything will happen to Janet until it is too late. Janet's only hope is divorce and independence" (p. 65). The story of Janet and Frances progresses side by side, therefore the differences are becoming more vivid in their life. At the end, Frances finally marries her love but Janet has got a miserable life until the end of the story. In her career life Frances is a successful woman. She is a pure example of a *joie de vivre*. She travels around the world and has published a lot of papers. She is in love with Karel Smith who is a refugee scholar and married to a woman named Joy. Such interplay of characters is analyzed by Joanne V. Creighton (1985) a major critic of Drabble. "The novel contrasts two contradictory views of human identity – an essentially and creativity versus a post-modern view of the overriding cultural, historical, familial, social and linguistic forces which shape the individual" (p. 82). These characters are persistently involved with the issue of human being's existence. Their existence has a close connection with their imagination and efforts. An assertion by Frances makes the point more clear, "I imagine a city, and it exists. If I hadn't imagined it, it wouldn't have existed" (p. 34). Then we see the relationship between her real life with its issues and the realms that she generally finds her solutions in which. As such the protagonist acquires assistance in the way she reads archeology, "We seek a Utopia in the past, a possible if not an ideal society. We seek golden worlds from which we are banished, they recede infinitely, for there never was a golden world, there was never anything but toil and subsistence, cruelty and dullness (p. 124). Frances treats these worlds as golden realms by which she can endure the present with forbearance.

Characters in this novel have different approaches towards their own worlds. To understand them better we have to pay attention to their different attitudes. Each personality interacts with others in his or her specific ways. Jung in his psychological investigations distinguished the personalities in two major types. These two types are extravert or object-oriented and introvert or subject-oriented. Jung distinguishes these two different attitudes to life as follows:

There is a whole class of men who at the moment of reaction to a given situation at first draw back a little as if with an unvoiced 'No', and only after that are able to react; and there is another class who, in the same situation, come forward with an immediate reaction, apparently confident that their behavior is obviously right. The former class would therefore be characterized by a certain negative relation to the object, and the latter by a positive one...the former class corresponds to the introverted and the second to the extraverted attitudes. (qtd. in Fordham 1982, p. 29)

Jung defined this classification in order to put diverse characters into an ordered classification. He has never said one of them is better than the other. However the introvert is sometimes used synonymously with autism or schizophrenic. The emphasis in Jung's psychology is that those types are psychologically of equal validity or in other words need each other.

Besides, psychological types are also categorized according to their relationships with the perceiving and judging functions. Judging functions are thinking and feeling which has been called rational functions. Perceiving functions include sensation and intuition. Therefore thinking and feeling have to do with order and system. These two functions arrange the results of sensation and intuition into orderly system. Based on two main types and four functions eight different types can be sketched: the introverted feeling type, the introverted thinking type, the introverted sensation type, introverted intuition type, the extraverted feeling type, the extraverted thinking type, the extraverted intuition type, the extraverted sensation type.

Both extraversion and introversion are present in every personality but in most personalities one is superior and the other is inferior. So when it is said one is introvert, it means he will suffer compensatory reactions from his unadapted extravert side and the reverse situation happens for an extravert one. The four functions of Jung's classification can be also sub-categorized as two opposite pairs. These two opposite pairs are sensation-intuition and thinking-feeling. Therefore in case of a person with developed intuition the sensation function would be the most unconscious. The inadequate functions in every personality are the way through which our sufferings, frustrations and problems reach us. Everyone instinctively tends to use his developed function which finally becomes the criterion of his habitual reactions. Jung makes an explanatory metaphor to illustrate the point about superior function:

Just as a lion strikes down his enemy or his prey with his force paw, in which his strength resides, and not with his tail like the crocodile, so our habitual reactions are normally characterized by the application of our most thrust worthy and efficient function; it is an expression of our strength. However, this does not prevent our reacting occasionally in a way that reveals our specific weakness. (qtd. in Fordham 1982, p. 34)

While the ego and consciousness mostly identifies with superior function, the inferior functions turn to the way through which the opposing attitudes of unconscious are expressed. In other words this is the conflict between superior and inferior functions which causes development of our lives. A person's most highly developed function is his or her functional type. Recognition of one's functional is of great importance to people if they are to understand themselves.

2. Discussion

2.1 Frances as an extraverted Feeling Type

In *The Realms of Gold* the protagonist Frances Wingate can be considered as an extraverted feeling type. Before analyzing her type deeply, a brief description of the type will be useful. An extravert feeling type adapts himself/herself with external emotionality. They are mostly concerned with external relationships and feelings and therefore dependent upon the approval of others. They consider it improper if they are opponent to what is generally accepted. These people are frequently found in sociable situation. As one of the most obvious peculiarities of feminine psychology is feeling, the most noticeable feeling types are to be found among women. As it has already been mentioned feeling and thinking are rational functions. Reasoning judgment in this psychology type illustrates a power that compels the accidental things of life into definite forms. It is worth to explain that the superiority of the judging function does not mean that the irrational functions are absent. Therefore the limitation of sensation and intuition in a rational type is not absolute.

Like other extraverts Frances in *The Realms of Gold* is so dependent on outer world or objective world. This dependence is clear from the initial part of the novel. The novel starts not by her name but by her relationships with the outside world. After a three-page description of her surroundings Frances finally introduced to the readers. This can be a link to her character as an extravert. This is her superior attitude as it will be shown by reference to the text. She evaluates herself and other people around her according to their connection to the objective elements. She is often concerned about what is ongoing about her family. In other words she absorbs in her relationship either her children or her love Karel. Before analyzing her personality thoroughly, a brief introduction to her life is given in this section.

Frances is a gregarious woman who divorced with four grown up children. She is a wealthy famous archeologist. Her excavations and search in history is a metaphor for her search of her own identity in this world. Throughout the novel she is seeking real relationships with others such as Karel, her parents and her children. Like Frances her mother Mrs. Ollerenshaw is a successful woman both in her job and social life. She is a gynecologist and in some aspects they are similar to each other. However it doesn't result a satisfactory connection between the mother and daughter.

There are a lot of reasons which can prove Frances is an extravert feeling type. Basically a feeling type responds to each event in a scene with value judgment. In other words a feeling type gives a personal value to what he/she perceives. Therefore it can be implied that naturally feeling is subjective judgment. Jung in his *Development of Personality* (1977) substantiate the fact that feeling is usually subjective. "The extravert feeling is always in harmony with objective values, for anyone who has known feeling only as the subjective, the nature of extravert feeling will be difficult to grasp, because it has detached itself as much as possible from the subjective factor and subordinated itself entirely to the influence of the object." (p.354)

There is also another form of feeling which expresses itself as moods. Moods are also reactions which are based on value judgment but they are not completely conscious. Sometimes we unconsciously reject a situation or pleased with it. However feeling in Jung's psychology is classified among rational functions in the sense that it is done according to the laws of reason. Thus two types of feeling can be distinguished. One is passive feeling which is characterized by the fact that a situation or an object attracts the feeling. On the contrary an active feeling confers value on the subject; hence it is an intentional evaluation of subject. It must be added that only active feeling should be termed rational. This is what Jung meant by feeling type. As Laszlo (1850) points out, "when the total attitude of the individual is oriented by the function of feeling, we speak of feeling type." (p.253)

The major indication of extraversion is his/her quick adaptation to the environment. An extravert is greatly influenced by the environment. Almost in all parts of the novel Frances is described in accordance with an external object and she is influenced by it. From the beginning of the novel she is presented by her surroundings. She is standing in a hotel room and thinking about diverse happenings around her. When she sees an octopus in the aquarium, she starts to think that how they live and why the female species dies soon after giving birth. As a feeling type always does, she also gives a specific subjective judgment and values to the objects and occurrences around herself. Even about the simple things happens around her. After seeing the octopus for instance, she concludes that, "It wasn't presumably possible that an individual mother octopus could refuse to die. They always made the same decision, even when tempted from their death beds by choice morsels. Their role accomplished, they preferred death" (p.5). So she confers value to something which she does not have a great amount of information. It is one of the main characteristics of feeling type that evaluates every event and endorse value to the objects around them.

As the novel is proceeding, the bottom layers which are under the first layer of Frances' life is getting visible one by one. She has not been a content woman for a long time in her life, though apparently everything seems fine in her life. She divorced while she has four children and cannot live with the man she loves. During a long time in her life she has had frequent unsatisfactory moments. What is important here is how these moments have affected her and how she reacts towards them. First is her husband who left her with four children. Due to her depression she decides to see a doctor. This can be an extravert's reaction towards a problem. As it was mentioned before the extraverts are very much oriented to external factors. So the first thing that strikes Frances' mind is an external factor to solve her problem. Another solution which she thinks can be useful is going out with friends to fill the absence of her husband. She frequently goes out with her friends and colleagues which are again what an extravert does. Basically the extravert type is sociable and acts confidently in unfamiliar situations. They are very much adapted to society, thus it's obvious that they dislike being alone and enjoys having audience. Therefore it's normal that she has chosen what is audience-

oriented. She is a lecturer who is always in touch with different people in different countries. For her job she travelled frequently and this does not make her tired. She is a “much-travelled woman, she never ceased to marvel” (p.23).

It may seem unusual for an introvert that how an extravert can enjoy being with others and talking to them. The fact is that an extravert even prefers talking about repetitious subjects than being alone. Frances lectures about a single subject over and over and never gets tired of talking about them. This is exactly reverse for an introvert who prefers to be silent among other people. “people often told her that she must get tired of talking about Tizouk...the truth is that she never got tired of communication with others, she always enjoyed it” (p.24). Not only does she enjoy talking to other, but also there are some other external factors that can attract her. She believes that with working and job one can solve so many problems. Work, she thinks, is like a psychiatrist that can cure depression. “but I find it quite easy to cure depression by work. One just has to keep moving, that’s all. Otherwise one sinks” (p.40).

In an extravert’s point of view, going towards external elements in life is a usual behavior that most people do. In the case of Frances it is the same. In her point of view there exist an objective reason and solution for every phenomenon in the outside world. There can be various ways to cure depression; however there are some other solutions that though unusual, are to be normal in Frances’ opinion as an extravert. For her going towards suicide and madhouse are normal behavior that most people do when they face depression. When her friend asks her that how her family act when they face depression, she answered “oh, the usual things, Suicide, drug, drink, the mad house” (p. 40). Thus one can depict so many other reactions and behavior in Frances’ life which are specific to extraverts.

As it was briefly illustrated before, the feeling function mostly involve with the priority of one’s mind towards something. In other words feeling tells us whether something is agreeable or not. It’s not significant for Frances what are the foundation of some happenings and whence they have come. The important thing is that how she looks at them. It seems that the options such as suicide or mad house are not the ordinary ones to cure depression; at least they are not agreeable for many individuals. Yet for Frances as an individual whose feeling function acts primarily, they are not atypical reactions. Only because she agrees with them, they are normal reactions.

Another title that can be associated to feeling type is evaluating type. The primary reaction that most feeling type have towards an event is evaluation of the subject. Frances frequently evaluates her surrounding at the first look. When she is reading newspaper she starts evaluating every heading and even the writers of the texts. “ Here, in the Guardian, as usual, was another cropy conservationist article about the way of life in Shetlands, and its threat from North Sea Oil, there was a quaint ill-printed picture of an old lady” (p.43). The criterion for evaluation of every event is the feeling type himself/herself. It does not matter what are the reasons or bases for that event, the feeling type only responds to each event with value-judgment. In other words only the conclusion that a feeling type gets from a scene based on his/her evaluation is important. It’s necessary to add that when Jung categorized people based on two psychological types and four functions he did not mean that every individual is exactly one of these eight categories. So when it is said that Frances is an extravert feeling type, it does not mean that other functions such as intuition and sensation are totally inactive. Furthermore it should not be implied that there is no sign of introvert in her psyche. Therefore when one speaks of a type it means that type or function are developed and are considered as habitual reactions. These reactions are characterized by the application of the most thrust worthy function. Frieda Fordham (1982) clarifies this argument as follows:

In attempting to divide human beings into recognizable types, Jung deals mainly with psychology of consciousness; when a person is described as either extraverted or introverted, it means that his habitual function conscious attitude is either the one or the other. A balanced attitude would include equally both extraversion and introversion, but it frequently happens that one attitude is developed and the other is unconscious. No one, however, lives completely as one or the other, but manifests the unconscious attitude at times, though in an inferior way. (p.31)

Based on the above interpretation, it’s not wrong to say almost all individuals exploit their two psychological types in their behaviors and reactions, although in different forms. When it is said Frances is an extravert, it means some rays of introversion can be inspected in her personality. In most of her reactions there is a tendency towards extraversion as it was already analyzed. Yet there exists some reactions that are closer to introversion than extraversion. One of the major characteristics of an extravert is the tendency to talking to people about his/her problems or some other issues. For Frances this is also the same, yet there are some subjects that are still difficult for her to talk about them. One of them is her feeling to Karel. It’s been a long time since they met and loved each other but it’s still difficult for her to talk about her feelings to Karel whom she loves the most. “in the end, he left... she did not even say that she would like to see him again” (p.55). In the case of an extravert like Frances who talks about various subjects for a long time, it’s not typical to hide her feeling in front of a person who is very much close to her. So in both types one can detect some indication of the other. Almost no one is exactly following one psychological type in her behaviors.

Being an extravert or introvert is not related to heredity or in other words it’s not a genetic attitude. There can be diverse types in a single family. However it’s not a rule. Sometimes there are identical types in a family. In addition one’s psychological type may vary throughout the time or from childhood to adulthood and in some cases it can be the same throughout one’s life. In the following section there will be an investigation into Frances’ family to survey whether her type is identical to her family’s types or not.

2.2 Frances' Family

Frances spends effective time with her family when there is a problem. In other words in time of problem, the family is the best option for her. "In her illness she found herself turning rather weakly to her family" (p.68). Almost in all steps of her life she has been supported by her family. In spite of her satisfying relationship with her family, she is not alike them. She had a sister who killed herself due to depression. Now she has one elder brother named Hugh with whom she has good relationship, yet in many ways different. Unlike Frances he is an introvert who tries to leave his problems instead of solving them. He does not have a successful life. His son Stephan married a girl and has a baby without saying anything to his family. Hugh is very much dependant to smoking and prefers to be alone most of the time. He does not enjoy social gatherings. When there is a discussion between the brother and sister on subjects such as marriage and economy. It's always Hugh who ends the discussion and at the end they do not come to the same conclusion. It seems in her psychological type Frances is closer to her mother than her father. Like her mother Frances has a functional life. She spends most of her time outside the house talking to different people and lecturing on different subjects like sex. Though her mother is also an extravert, she is a very different extravert comparing to Frances. On the other hand, her father is an introvert who does not have a successful relationship with his wife, Frances' mother, "Her father, brought up in the flat East Midlands, the only child of a nursery gardener, was quite exceptionally unaware of his surroundings, while her mother, who came from a notable family of Oxford intellectuals (mostly scientific ones) had always believed in functional living conditions" (p.69). Unlike her mother who often enjoys to be the speaker in social gatherings, her father is a man of few words. "He sat silent, doing *The Times* crossword, in a corner of a large room. Impossible to know what he was thinking" (p.72). In addition to their family background contrast, they have different psychological types. Although there are some similarities among all introverts and extraverts, it never can be said one extravert is exactly the same as the other one. When it is said that Frances is like her mother an extravert, it does not mean that they have an equivalent attitude towards life. Both the mother and daughter have much tendencies towards objective aspect of world, their attitudes to this objective world has different forms. An educated woman, like Frances, she finds her job as a tool for communication with people. She also depends a lot on her job. She is a gynecologist and has extraordinary views on sex and abortion. In her married life she has abnormal behaviors about sexual relationship. "she likes sexual attention and demanded it from the men around her" (p.70). She always talks about it too sensibly, too medically. Frances always suspects that her mother does not care much for sex. She is astonished by her mother's view on sex. In this view Frances is very much different from her mother. During the several years she has been far from her lover Karel, she has not been engaged in any serious relationships. In spite of her mother who can satisfy herself with every man, Frances cannot be with anyone except whom she loves. Another point of their comparison can be their appearance in the society. Frances has to travel to different countries to have lectures and seminars. In all these gathering she wears simple formal clothes and often in simple forms. On the other hands her mother who is almost fifteen years older, devotes a great amount of money and time on her appearance. In other words she has a different view towards clothes comparing to Frances who does not even understand the reason for this tendency. "she wore very large diamond and sapphire earrings in her ears, and red lipstick on her lips, Frances had never understood her mother's attitude to clothes...she had always groomed herself with a slightly excessive care, rather like a member of a royal family" (p.74). For Frances her mother was very difficult to deal with during Frances' adolescence and years at university. Unlike her father who never bothering to ask where she was going, her mother had an excessive interest. Therefore in the end Frances decided to keep her real friends away from her mother. "It is expected that she does not have satisfying relationship with her mother. Even worse than that she couldn't bear her mother" (p.71). At the age of sixty-two her main concern is how to look younger and attractive to other men. She is obsessed with the thought of being a great-grandmother. Her grand-child married at the age of nineteen and now he has a baby. "do I look like a grandmother?...it makes me look ridiculous" (p.74). Like many other behaviors of her mother, this one also astonishes Frances. In her view these behaviors are not appropriate for her age. "She was frightened by her mother, but more frightened for her. She was too vulnerable. One shouldn't be like that, at her age, thought Frances" (p.74). Each member of Frances' family has one direction in life. Even two of them are not alike in their views towards life. Though her mother is an extravert but she is very much different from her daughter. As it was mentioned before her brother Hugh and her father are considered introvert, yet again in a very different way. In spite of her unsuccessful marriage and with four children, she is still a successful woman in her life.

The extraverts often have a subject fear. He/she mistrusts the inner world. Therefore it is normal that extraverts prefer the external elements. They often care much about their surrounding people and what that happens to them. In this family it is Frances who is the sole sympathizer for her family members. She always tries to comfort them in the time of problem. Her brother is an alcoholic introvert who escapes from his problems by drinking wine and being alone. His son, Stephen, married at the age of eighteen and now at the age of nineteen has one child. In this situation Frances' mother is only concern about herself that how at the age of sixty two she is a great-grandmother. Frances is the only one who tries to comfort them in this situation. So instead of blaming Stephen and his wife she tries to solve their problem. "so she had encouraged them, and had talked to Hugh at length on the telephone" (p.78). Therefore it is one of characteristics of most extraverts that care a lot about their surroundings.

2.3 Karel as an Extraverted Thinking Type

Frances is the protagonist of the novel; however there are two other characters whose personalities should be analyzed alongside. Karel is also important as he is the man Frances loves and wants to live with. As it was fully analyzed Frances is an extravert feeling type. The question is that how the similarity of psychological types is important between

couples. Do the type's differences have negative effects on the life of two people who wants to marry each other? A comparison between Frances' and Karel's psychological type will clarify the point.

Recognition of one's type is important for each person. It becomes more significant when it comes to relationship. When two noticeable different persons get involved with each other, specially the opposite sexes, it is crucial for them to understand each other's types. In many cases it is hard to cope with people with different psychological types, however it is not impractical. Although it is possible, it takes a great deal of time to deal with. Edward Whitmount explicates what may happen when two different types join each other in this way, "All too often each will feel misunderstood by the other and will feel that the other is reacting in an irresponsible, immature, irrational way...it is as though a Chinese and a Frenchman met, each spoke to each other in his own language and then found the other utterly stupid and indecent for not responding as expected." (p.154)

The first step for each person is to recognize his/her type before establishing a serious relationship. Then it results in understanding of the functional limitations. Men are not created equal so it may happen frequently that individuals with distinct psychological types get involved with each other. It is ideal if two people with the same superior and inferior functions get involved with each other. However, more often than not the reverse situations happen. In these situations the couples' superior and inferior functions are not matched to each other's. When it is said a function is inferior it only means it is undeveloped. A thinking type may have an undeveloped feeling function but, it does not mean that he/she does not have any capacity for feeling. The feeling function is inferior only because it has been kept undeveloped. Because thinking is the most trustworthy function for a thinking type he automatically and habitually takes notice only of the thinking. Consequently the feeling stays undeveloped. The inferior function has capacity for growth. Though this development is often difficult and need a long time to happen.

Frances and Karel have been attracted to each other for a long time. After her divorce and with four children it is still Karel whom he loves and who can make her tranquil. "She stared at him. As an aging beauty, she had classed him. She must have been mad. She had never seen anyone so beautiful. As a type, she had typed him, whereas the truth was that she had never seen anything like him in her life before" (p.53). There is the same story for Karel. He is living with a woman named Joy who has nothing in common with him. His love to Frances is the main source of happiness in his life. It seems an untroubled connection exist between these persons. The question is to what extent are their psychological types similar to each other?

Basically there are some general similarities between Frances' life and that of Karel. Both of them experienced unsuccessful marriages. Their jobs are also similar. Karel is a historian. As Frances studies ancients' civilizations, he also studies history of the world, so both of them study the past. Like Frances, he is a lecturer at a university and enjoys sharing information with other people. He is a responsible person in his life and tries his best to help the people around him. He is taking good care of his three children and attempts to be an excellent father for them. Yet one thing is out of his control. His relationship with Joy is not satisfying. His wife is not her type. She is an introverted who is often aggressive to her children and wife. Besides she has homosexual tendency which makes her more difficult and strange. "her face is thin and angry, and the lines from her nose to her mouth signified a permanent rage" (p.61). Unlike this hostile woman, Karel is a well-mannered respectful man who is very helpful and kind to his colleagues. In this respect he is akin to Frances. Although their jobs can be one of the reasons that connect these two together, it is not the major reason. When two people set up a relationship, they most often do not know each other's psychological types. As the time passes they get to know each other and realize whether their approaches to life are parallel or different. One's psychological type has close relationship with his/her approach to life. When it is said one is introvert it infers that he does not have tendency towards external world and his life is oriented to the subjective world. In this case almost all of his decisions in life are affected by this approach. When two people's psychological types are similar their approaches to life will be alike either. Frances and Karel's view to life are similar that they have many things in common. They talked to each other for a long time and do not make them tired. They discuss many topics such as marriage, children, and social life and often have similar viewpoints.

Like Frances, Karel's characteristic is very close to extraversion. He also enjoys spending time in social groups and establishes many relationships with his students and colleagues. Despite his own problems, he always tries to help other people, though sometimes in a way that is not pleasant for Frances. "He was one of those people who are hopelessly inefficient through an excess of good will- he never like to say no" (p.56). Frances experienced various relationships with several men and after an unsuccessful marriage it is only Karel that can satisfy her. "She liked the way he talked, the things he said. But it couldn't be just that, either. She liked the things he did to her, she liked them very much indeed" (p.56). There are some features in Karel's life and personality that can characterized him as an extraverted thinking type. A thinking type often follows established patterns and ideas. Besides, this type is exact and precise and tries to force everything into rational formulations. Karel established his life on a base which is not according to his own satisfaction, but according to accepted norms in the society. He attempts to harmonize himself with the accepted ideas. He married to a woman with many weak points and whom he does not love. However he wants to hold this life in an accepted position. Although he loves another woman and is experiencing a dissatisfying life with his wife, he does not terminate this marriage till the end of the novel that finally his wife leaves him. He is a tolerant man both in his social and personal life. In the community of his students and colleagues he is often "unable to say no, with a peculiar capacity for enduring hours and hours of unremitting boredom" (p.81). These characteristics are sometimes irritating and bother other people around him including Frances. Basically there are a few characteristics that she does not like about him. "he never liked to say no, was always promising to do things that conflicted with other things that he had already

promised to do” (p.56). However this dissatisfaction is not only for Frances, there are also some aspects of her personality which are not agreeable to a thinking type like Karel. “he didn’t like the way she kept leaving her children to go off to foreign parts. He slightly disapproved of her excessive interest in her work. He didn’t like the way she threw her money and her husband’s money around” (p.83). All these characteristics are in opposition with his thinking function. To a thinking type it is thoroughly against reason that one prefers his job to his children. In spite of these differences between Frances’ and Karel’s superior functions, both of them can definitely be classified as extraverts. It is undeniably more probable to have satisfying relationship with the people with the same orientation towards life. Frances’ and Karel’s approach to life is mostly derived from their similar orientation to external or objective world. That can be an acceptable reason for their close relationship.

2.3 Janet as an Introverted Feeling Type

After a comparison between Frances’ and Karel’s personalities which were proved to be similar in many aspects, a contrast between Frances and another character will be presented in this section. Janet Bird is a remote cousin of her who was introduced briefly in previous parts. In the novel she is introduced in the middle of the story. From the introduction of her entrance to the story, she is presented in a form as though is compared with Frances. In other words she is introduced gradually as Frances is going to her hometown to visit Janet. Though they are relatives they are to meet each other for the first time. As the story progresses their differences get clearer. After a long time Frances is visiting her hometown Tockley where is Janet’s hometown too. When she enters the town everything seems unfamiliar and strange for her. Her grandparents’ house has changed a lot, the place where she used to play with her brother Haugh has changed too. “nothing was left as it had been” (p.99). This setting is an introduction to her visit with Janet who also seems strange and unfamiliar to Frances. From this moment onward there is a drastic change in the story that gives the reader a sense of comparison with the earlier part which was mostly about Frances’ life. Frances’ life has been replete with various success and changes. She has married, divorced and now has four children. Additionally has improved in her job remarkably. In each step of her life one can discover something new and challenging. Reversely Janet’s life has an unchanging speed with almost no improvement in her relationships and job. The narrator also proves this fact when he confesses that:

Janet Bird Ollerenshaw was pushing her pram along Tockley High Street. The fact that she was doing this, as she was some 23 pages ago, does not indicate that no time has passed since that last brief encounter. Nor does it indicate a desire on the part of the narrator to impose an arbitrary order or significance upon events. It is simply a fact that Janet Bird spent a great deal of time pushing her pram up and down Tockley High Street. She had not much choice. She had little else to do. (p.111)

Unlike Frances, Janet is a jobless woman who is spending a great deal of time alone and without doing useful things for herself or the people around her. She has almost no successful relationships. Her husband is out of the house from morning to night. Even when he is home for a short time, they rarely have a word to talk about. Like Frances she has experienced an unsuccessful marriage; however their reactions to this phenomenon are very different. Frances ends her relationship with her husband and now is setting up another relationship with another man. But, Janet has done nothing for this unsuccessful marriage. She neither tends to end this marriage, nor tries to resolve it. She simply knows she is not satisfied with her life. “On the way home, she wondered why she had ever got married. She spent a good deal of each day wondering about this question, and as yet had come up with very little in the way of an answer” (p.112). Though she is aware of many problems in her life, she has no tendency to share it with other people around her, even her mother. These obvious traits can prove that Janet is an introverted feeling type. These people who are usually women tend to separate themselves from others. The source of their feeling are often within with nor tendency to be shared with the outside world. Edward C. Whitmont (1969) describes these people as the types whom “the outside observer may think them unfeeling because their feeling is so intensely held within that is directed toward an external object or person only with great difficulty, their tensions are all inward; consequently they may outwardly appear to be banal, childish and often melancholic” (p.151). The clearest feeling in Janet’s life is toward her only child who is just four years old. Her child is the only thing that can entertain her for a long time and distances her from the other people with whom she is not comfortable. She often prefers short conversations even with people who are close to her. “I thought I’d better just pop in,” said her mother with no explanation. ‘Yes’ said Janet. ‘You’re busy, I see,’ said her mother, following her into the kitchen. ‘Yes’ said Janet. ‘People coming for the evening?’ ‘Yes.’ ‘That’s nice for you then.’ ‘Yes, it is.’” (p.127). She does not tend to share any of her distressing or pleasant feelings with her surrounding people even her mother. She “wouldn’t want to live with Mark Bird” (p.133). Yet she never shares this feeling with anyone. She is just keep thinking about it but does not share her views with anyone. She is basically weak in getting into conversation with people. As a matter of fact she does not even understand other people discussing different subjects. When Mark’s friends are discussing different subjects at her home, she is only the observer and cannot share anything with them. “the subject of the gravel pit did not interest Janet greatly, and she did not really understand why it aroused such strong feeling in the others” (p.142). It is not only about this subject; Janet basically does not have a lot to say about any other subjects.

The description of the state of Janet’s life does not last long. Because her life is often static and not a lot new things happen in her life. Even the narrator of the story confesses the fact that her life does not have much to talk about. “And that is enough, for the moment, of Janet Bird. More than enough, you might reasonably think, for her life is slow, even slower than its description, and her dinner party seemed to go on too long to her, as it did to you. Frances Wingate’s life

moves much faster" (p.163). Therefore after a short survey of Janet's life the story again turns to Frances' life. Frances is now in Tockley and after holding some conferences and classes in the city, she finally meets her cousin Janet. From the first moment they meet, their types reveal themselves. When Frances enters the house, she begins to monitor everything and every behavior. It's common that as a feeling type she gives evaluation to the outside world based on her feeling. In Janet's absence she looks around the room and perceives that "Janet's husband must be a teacher: the room bore so familiar the stamp" (p.290). This is not the only one. Janet does not bring tea for her. From this Frances concludes that, there is not cake with the tea, so "she could tell that Janet didn't like her at all, and hadn't any idea how to set about interesting her, nor could she quite find the will to try" (p.291). As with other people here again Janet is often a listener. It's not surprising that the conversation between an introvert and extravert does not last long. "The conversation slumped. Janet offered another cup of coffee, Frances declined" (p.292). Their visit only lasts for half a day and after eating dinner they separated and had no promise to any following visit.

3. Conclusion

Drabble's characters are reflections of the pictures of the post war Britain. There are some similarities among their characters. However every character's personal background puts him/her in one or two specific psychological category. In *The Realms of Gold* we read mostly about the characters than incidents. To understand complex personalities and their intricate relationship with the world we have to study the reasons behind each attitude and thought. It is very important that one knows his/her psychological type and consequently can understand his/her characteristics. It gets more crucial when it comes to opposite sex relationships. Compare and contrast between different characters have been done to elaborate to what extent different types can get along with each other. The major characters of the novel have been analyzed based on Jung's psychological types. Attention also has been paid to the protagonist's familial relationship.

It has been discussed that Karel and Frances are both extraverts. Although they have slight differences between their superior functions, they can get along with each other easily. Finally they understand their similarities and marry at the end. Janet as an introvert married to an extravert man who often prefers to spend time in parties and outside the house so it is normal that none of them is satisfied with their marriage. Frances interferes her feeling into most of her reactions. So her feeling is the most frequently-used function for her and consequently is her superior function. All the minor characters of the novel can be put into one of Jung's categorization of psychological types; however, the aim of this study is only the major characters of the novel.

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