

A Marxist-Feminist Analysis Of James Joyce's, Eveline

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ABSTRACT

This research paper is qualitative in nature and attempts to analyze the short story "Eveline" by James Joyce from a Marxist-feminist perspective. It focuses on how women suffer exploitation and oppression in a capitalist society. Eveline, the protagonist in the short story, suffers oppression, humiliation, and exploitation in a male-dominated society. She suffers victimization at the hands of the capitalist mindset in society. Eveline's financial support for her family goes ignored and unappreciated in a patriarchal setup that appreciates only male chauvinism. It shows how women are in shackles in spite of the fact that they support their families. In this context, Marxist feminism seems apt and helpful in understanding women's oppression in capitalist society. This study concludes that women in capitalist societies suffer physically, mentally, and financially. The method used in this research is analytical.

Keywords: Women's exploitation, Marxism, Feminism, Eveline, James Joyce.

INTRODUCTION

The aim of the research is to study James Joyce's short story "Eveline", from a Marxist feminist perspective. In the short story Eveline, the girl struggles hard for her survival. Though

Eveline suffers a lot in a male-dominated society, but she manages to earn bread for her family. The drunken father exploits her financially and physically. She works in a shop for the betterment of her family.

In "Eveline", James Joyce portrays the trials and tribulations of a young girl who cannot summon the fortitude to break free from her difficulties and pursue a better life. Eveline fails to make a life-altering decision that may have turned her life from pain to happiness. She is mentally and socially influenced by the idea that a woman's primary purpose is to care for her family, even if it means sacrificing her personal

happiness. As a result, Eveline's brain was conditioned by society to continue to fulfill the burden of caring for her family, causing her to forgo the possibility of happiness with Frank. Eveline is portrayed as a victim of her social and economic circumstances, yet women in the period were more influenced by the rigid boundaries of a male-dominated society.

Saul's Phases (2018) investigates Erik Erikson's personality theory. Erikson said Saul analyzed character development for everyone. Personality shapes behavior. Garrison (1975) examines "Eveline" and Dubliners. Eveline appears indecisive. Her father's relationships and personality development problems as she strives to survive make her miserable and frightened. To solve her unexplained life troubles, Eveline flirts with Frank, who wants to marry her. She could not publicly decide to have children. Marcia (2012) analyzes Erikson's personality studies and

psychotherapy. Understanding Erik Erikson's personality development phases requires it. Erikson's psychosocial theory of personality development helps researchers understand psychology and confirm their findings. Infancy, puberty, and adulthood are strongly associated with the Erik Erikson personality development theory. Closeness, integrity, reluctance, humiliation, identification, and embarrassment are psychosocial personality development cycles. The study indicates that psychosocial stages and cycles bring up therapy options.

Erikson (1963) claims emergencies often collide with character development. This person's mystical demands clash with mainstream expectations, generating cultural crises. Erickson calls these crises psychological catastrophes. In social, business, and personal life, Saul identified a method to negate this sacrifice. Unique childhoods and guardians can prevent emergencies.

Erik Erikson's personality development hypothesis shows a person's past, present, and future. Knowing that person's background, where they got trapped, their upbringing, and most crucially, their future, helps. Literary and psychological researchers admire this study. Psychotherapy and psychology benefited from Erik Erikson. Surcan (2019) examines Eveline's identity omission throughout the narrative. Her father, brother, and Frank shaped her. Eveline's father's oppression and family obligation prevent her from meeting Surcan and discovering her talents as a tie company private.

Identity formation research shows most people believe the "network of social relationships" preserves identity. Parents and siblings help kids socialize. Eveline lacked family. Evelin fears her father because he threatened her after her mother's death. Eveline is now frightened and antisocial, fearing her father's fury (Hart 105). Ms. Hill's death haunts Eveline's

identity. Her mother spent her life cleaning and cooking for her family. "Her mother has constrained Eveline's own life choices by forcing her into a typical career position by asking her to 'keep the house together for as long as she could' at the point of death" (O'Brien 210), despite Eveline's desire to be free.

Eveline's last memories of her mother and the pledge she made to her prevent her from going forward with her life; therefore, she wants the role of mother, i.e., family identity, and she fulfills her father's needs, like her mother did. Eveline's father's worry prohibits her from living alone. Joyce condemns patriarchy, according to Al-Hamdani (1996). Eveline's protagonist suffered much. She did not hunt for a high-paying job because of family obligations. Joyce's *The Boarding House* highlighted women's sexual and economic exploitation. Both stories incorporate feminist critiques of patriarchal societies' centuries-long suffering of women. Women's uneven connection with men and its implications drew his attention.

Paralysis, gnomon, and simony oppressed women. However, society has imprisoned and degraded women. *Dubliners'* female characters think of the gnomon as the story's missing pieces, while simony alludes to the ruthless economics of human connections as a monetary transaction that bullies or makes them victims of economic interests. He depicted oppressed women. Gender oppression paralyzes women more than men deception angered them.

Walzl (1961) shows *Dubliners'* immobility from living in a sick city that nearly kills everyone. Image paralysis is examined in fourteen four-stage short stories. First, the characters had psychological and emotional growth in childhood and believed they could handle real life. In youth, free choices determine life goals that eventually strangle the soul and paralyze the body. Similar trends emerge now.

Maturity paralyzed characters and prevented them from achieving goals. Public life shows a corrupt society. Joyce acknowledged in the fourth stage that the paralysis pattern began individually and spread as the protagonists encountered Dublin's brutality. Dubliners were emotionally, willfully, and socially frozen.

This research paper relies on references from earlier studies. The researcher analyzes differently than before. This research uses Marxist-feminist literary critique. The researcher also examines parental abuse of children to determine how patriarchy in capitalist society stems from gender and capitalist oppression of women. The study also examines how capitalism and gender exploit working women.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The portion takes into account the methodology in the analysis of the short story "Eveline". It also discusses the theory that has been used in the analysis of the short story "Eveline" to explore and analyze how Eveline becomes a victim of exploitation in a capitalist society and the imprints it leaves upon her personality.

Data Collection

The data for this current research has been collected from several sources, i.e., books, research articles, and other online sources related to the topics.

Primary Data Source

The original data source for this research is the short story "Eveline," written by James Joyce. All the data related to this research has been collected from the text of the short story and has cited all the pertinent references from the book.

Secondary Data Source

The secondary data has been collected from different research articles, books, relevant theses,

various websites, and other sources that are relevant to the selected topic.

Research Type

This research study is qualitative in nature. The researcher has tried his best to unearth all the vital facts for the analysis. The researcher uses the original text of the short story "Eveline" for the analysis. This analysis is completely non-numerical and does not contain any graphs or figures.

Theory Framework

Every theoretical investigation requires a theory. Joyce's Eveline is analyzed using Marxist feminism. "Eveline" is analyzed using Marxist feminism. Millet's feminism claims patriarchy subordinates women as inferior males in civil and domestic life to oppress women directly or indirectly (Selden 1993: 214).

Marxist feminism bases its perspective on capitalism and Karl Marx. It claims that capitalism's gendered structures oppress women. Marxist feminism is a theory that combines Marxism and feminism. Marxism and feminism address systematic injustices that oppress marginalized people (Ehrenreich 1976). Marxism addresses class-based inequality in capitalism. It views capitalist injustice as based on class disparity. Feminism addresses sex inequity. Feminism views patriarchal society as based on gender inequity. Marxist feminists aim to liberate women by changing oppression and exploitation. Many countries limit women to domestic work and give them little political power. The current study examines Eveline's 1845 critique of capitalism and women's victimization.

Feminist Marxism, which focuses on gender and economy, also challenges men's dominance and hinders women's pursuit of gender equality. Marxist perspective Marxism can help us comprehend how patriarchal law and

custom have used economic force to keep women economically, politically, and socially subjugated as an underclass (94). Marx and Engels defined capitalism as class-based power, according to Eisenstein (1984). Classes in society are bourgeois and proletarian. Marx also claimed that capitalism's lack of authority and control oppresses women (18).

According to Guerin (2006), the capitalist society that prioritized economic considerations used women to enrich the bourgeois, in this case the spouse, without considering women's aspirations. Marxist feminists regard Western capitalism as sexually and economically exploitative (202).

Marxist feminism views women's subjugation as gender-based. "Classical Marxist feminists work within the conceptual terrain laid out by Marx, Engels, Lenin, and other nineteenth-century thinkers," Tong says. Classism, not sexism, oppresses women (96). Teori Sosial Sastra by Anwar explains it. Marxist feminism holds that women are discriminated against because of social class or structure (131).

The economic independence of women illuminates Marxist feminism. Women are self-sufficient. Women's social and economic subordination in the household and workplace shapes their self-image. Thus, Marxist and socialist feminists believe we must analyze the links between women's employment status and self-image to explain women's specific oppression. Marxist feminism states that women must survive since they are accountable for their families and themselves. They survive and fight alone (Tong 98).

TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE SHORT STORY "EVELINE"

In this portion, the researcher has attempted to analyze the text of the short story "Eveline" by James Joyce, keeping the theory of feminism,

Marxist feminism in particular, as a framework. Different lines and sections from different parts of the short story have been taken and observed that explain the exploitation and oppression of women due to patriarchy in a capitalist society. The data is in a form that can possibly enhance the reader's knowledge about "Eveline" in particular and working women's exploitation at that time in general.

Analysis

The word 'patriarchy' literally means the rule of the father or the 'patriarch', and originally it was used to describe a specific type of 'male-dominated family'—the large household of the patriarch, which included women, junior men, children, slaves, and domestic servants all under the rule of this dominant male. Now it is used more generally "to refer to male domination, to the power relationships by which men dominate women, and to characterize a system whereby women are kept subordinate in a number of ways" (Bhasin 2006, p. 3).

Patriarchy refers to male dominance both in public and private spheres. Feminists mainly use the term 'patriarchy' to describe the power relationship between men and women. Thus, patriarchy is more than just a term; feminists use it like a concept, and like all other concepts, it is a tool to help us understand women's realities.

As the current research studies working women's exploitation due to patriarchy and women being chained in capitalist society, Marxist feminism also claims many basic rights for women. Such as the freedom to live her life according to her own preferences. Eveline Hill sits at a window in her home and looks out onto the street while fondly recalling her childhood.

She sat at the window, watching the evening invade the avenue. Her head was leaned against the window curtains, and in her nostrils was the odor of dusty

cretonne. She was tired. A few people passed. The man from the last house passed on his way home; she heard his footsteps clacking along the concrete pavement and afterwards crunching on the cinder path before the new red houses. One time there used to be a field there in which they used to play every evening with other people's children (Eveline 1).

It is evident from the above text that Eveline is nostalgic about her life. The window symbolizes many things in this story. Outside the window is a whole world waiting to be explored by her. Looking out the window, she can see many things she has never done before that is just a touch away. After her mother's death, Eveline did not enjoy the life she was living. She wanted to escape the miserable life; however, she had made a promise to her mother, and even though she is dead, it was hard for Eveline to break it, even at the cost of not living her life.

Consequently, James Joyce describes how life in the house had been for her and how good her life was before her mother passed away. Looking out the window expresses her desire to escape the life she is living. Eveline sat at the window for hours, just remembering what a good childhood she had. The joy she used to feel as a child has found its way into her life through Frank. Frank wanted to show her there is more to life than what she is used to.

As the Age of the New Woman began to heighten in the late nineteenth century, James Joyce's Eveline attempted to give a young woman her own independent choice to decide her future. It can be understood that Eveline's hesitant choice to leave her current domestic position is a commentary on the patriarchal society in which she lives. Although Eveline's desire to escape her impoverished life is strong, she would be merely leaving her domestic life as

a daughter to cycle her life to that of a wife, relying on a man for primary support, cycling the cult of domesticity. Even though the story of Eveline does attempt to undermine patriarchy, it serves as a hallmark of history for what it was (and still is) like for women under the oppression of gender, class, and race. The puzzling phrase from Joyce's short story, "derevaun seraun" (Eveline 3), translated from Irish Gaelic to mean "at the end of pleasure, there is pain," serves as a reminder that the act of liberating one's person from oppression will be a challenge that may not in the end be successful, especially due to the time. The obvious power dynamics of the time conclude that patriarchy dominates even within a fictional story. Patriarchy demands that a woman be either a daughter or a wife. She must be under the control of men (figuratively and literally).

According to Sultana, patriarchy is a prime obstacle to women's advancement and development. In the modern world, where women go ahead on merit, patriarchy creates obstacles for women to go forward in society because patriarchal institutions and social relations are responsible for the inferior or secondary status of women. Patriarchal society gives absolute priority to men and, to some extent, limits women's human rights. Patriarchy refers to male dominance both in public and private spheres. In this way, feminists use the term 'patriarchy' to describe the power relationship between men and women as well as to find out the root cause of women's subordination.

The title story of James Joyce's collection of stories, "The Dubliners," shows elements of Eveline's life and her relationship with her father and her boyfriend Frank and gives us a description of class oppression, particularly the oppression of women due to patriarchy. Eveline is a young woman who belongs to a middle-class family and works in a shop to earn bread for her family. Eveline is living with her alcoholic father. He is abusive to her. Her father treated her as if

he were the master. Eveline's father is a domestic tyrant who expects his daughter to do everything in the household and earn money. He not only takes every penny she earns in the shops but also threatens her with physical violence.

Her father used often to hunt them out of the field with his blackthorn stick, but usually little Keogh would keep nix and call out when he saw her father coming. Still, they seemed to have been rather happy then. Her father was not so bad then, and besides, her mother was alive. That was a long time ago; she and her brothers and sisters were all grown up; her mother was dead (Eveline 1).

This shows that first her father exploits the fundamental rights of Eveline. Her father used to abuse her mother, and after her mother's death, Eveline Things are clear that not only the father is exploiting Eveline's rights but also the shop owner, Miss. Gavan. The capitalists are always exploiting the basic rights of the laborer or of the middle class, as the German philosopher Karl Marx and his friend Fredrick Eagles said long before.

Marx's theory stated that people's lives are the product of their financial conditions. Material conditions and historical circumstances actually shape society. He can manipulate the major institutions like government, art, education, and politics that have ownership of the means of production. According to Marx, one worse effect of capitalism is commodification, which means placing the value of articles not on the basis of utility but on the power through which they impress others" (Awan & Nasir, p. 664).

Marxism is a social, political, and economic theory named after Karl Marx. The theory was presented in 1848 in "The Communist Manifesto." It examines the impact of capitalism

on labor, productiveness, and economic development and argues for a worker revolution to overturn capitalism in favor of communism. Marxism posits that the battle between social instructions, particularly among the bourgeoisie, or capitalists, and the proletariat, or people, defines economic members of the family in a capitalist economic system and could necessarily lead to progressive communism.

Eveline's role as a woman also influences her views and experiences of violence. When Eveline's father begins to threaten her, he also justifies this by threatening her for the sake of her dead mother. Eveline feels as if she were her mother and thus the new outlet for her father's violence. However, having grown up in this environment, she is exposed to and somewhat used to violence. Eveline herself even says that she would not be treated like her mother. When Eveline actually stays, it becomes clear that the decision to remain in an abusive relationship is complicated. Eveline cannot end up like her mother, who was rejected by the town people and lived a life of commonplace sacrifices, closing in on final craziness, and her only option is to escape with Frank. In the story, Eveline's sudden impulse drives her to admit that Frank would save her if she went with him. Eveline looks forward to exploring another life with Frank. Eveline was ready to elope with Frank, and everything was decided. "She had consented to go away, to leave her home. Was that wise? She tried to weigh each side of the question" (Eveline 02).

Leaving home and everything behind to start a new life is very difficult. There are many factors that make it very difficult to leave: family, friends, starting a new life, making new friends. These factors greatly affect the decision to leave home or not. In the short fiction "Eveline" by Joyce James, Eveline is confronted with this difficult decision: to leave or not to leave. "Come!" No! No! No! It was impossible. Her

hands clutched the iron in frenzy. Amid the seas, she sent a cry of anguish!" (Eveline 06).

Images of dust in "Eveline" point out the reason Eveline chooses to stay at home. The "dusty curtains" represent her busy life. The dusty curtains tell us that Eveline is busy with chores as well as her professional field. She thinks that if she leaves the home, no one will take care of the house and her family; therefore, it is obligatory to offer her services to the family. Since her mother passed away, she has replaced her position and acts as a mother. She cannot tolerate leaving her home. Her responsibilities as a mother are endless; she can clean, work, and cook, but the next day beholds the same tasks that she must do. These responsibilities symbolize dust. Dust is infinite, just like her responsibilities. The dust in "Eveline" signifies the past and the rejection that she feels. When her mother was alive, she had a happy life; however, that went downwards when her mother passed away. Her father becomes aggressive towards her and the rest of the family. Due to this, she starts to decide to leave, but then later starts to defend her father by deciding not to leave home. The dust of the past persuades her to stay. The dust also symbolizes rejection. Dust in "Eveline" signifies the past and the rejection that she feels. When her mother was alive, she had a happy life; however, that went downwards when her mother passed away. Her father becomes aggressive towards her and the rest of the family. Due to this, she starts to decide to leave, but then later starts to defend her father by deciding not to leave home. The dust of the past persuades her to stay. The dust also symbolizes rejection. "Home! She looked around the room, reviewing all its familiar objects, which she had dusted once a week for so many years, wondering where on earth all the dust came from." (Eveline 01).

She feels inferior, as she considers herself a less valuable asset since she has no importance. Her father's negligence pushes her

into a ditch of inferiority from which she has never emerged. Like her father, her brother Harry neglects her in the family circle. Eveline constantly gives her brother Harry her entire payout, which is about seven shillings. "She always gave her entire wages—seven shillings—and Harry always sent up what he could, but the trouble was to get any money from her father" (Eveline 03).

However, in exchange for her reward to her brother Harry, he is skeptical of Eveline, thinking that she is wasting the money on unnecessary things and not the things the family needs. He told her not to give her the money he earned through hard work. "He said she used to squander the money, that she had no head, that he wasn't going to give her his hard-earned money to throw about the streets, and much more" (Eveline 03).

Her brother's negligence also had a negative impact on her decision-making power. Lately, her father has threatened her and told her that anything he would do for her is only for her mother's sake. Eveline's one brother, Ernest, is dead, and her other brother, Harry, has the church decorating business, and he is somewhere in the country, making Eveline uncertain about the future.

When we were growing up, he had never gone for her like he used to go for Harry and Ernest because she was a girl, but latterly he had begun to threaten her and say what he would do to her only for her dead mother's sake. Now she had no one to protect her. Ernest was dead, and Harry, who was in the church decorating business, was nearly always down somewhere in the country (Eveline 02–03).

Feminist theory is a literary theory that has no precise definition. In the most suitable manner, it will be better to say that feminist theory performs various functions at once. Either

way, it is to promote women's identities, their rights, and their writings. Actually, it functions to criticize the structures that have created boundaries between men and women and also separated them through the line of sexual and gender identity. Feminist theory diverts the attention of critics towards female authors and women's experiences. Feminist theory is very significant because it sketches out the role of women in the cultural development of society. 'French feminism' places the recognition of 'women' and considers it as a social, political, cultural, and radical strength that rejects the false assumptions about male discourse and political power related to men. It is very important to note that there are no special clauses in this theory, but it is connected to different theories. A feminist theory is based on the interpretation and role of women as represented through various characters. The basic function of feminist theory is to explore the feminist approach (Awan & Nasir 671).

When lower-class women are exploited by the upper class based on being women of lower class, it is called Marxist Feminism. Marxist feminists argue that lower-class women are exploited by both patriarchy and capitalism. Most feminists assume that gender is a conflict in society, but Marxist feminists see social magnificence as being of equal importance.

Marxist feminism forces us to think about how men use, abuse, and exploit women's compulsions. The text above clearly shows that Eveline is used and exploited by her father, brother, and manager. Nevertheless, Eveline pays her entire salary of seven shells to her father. She wanted to escape from this place where she was being held just to provide her services to the family. Taking her advantage and considering her weak at this moment is no less than harassment. James Joyce is a supporter of feminism, and he has been writing about the exploitation of women, harassment, abusiveness, and

victimization of women. The above text reflects how oppressed women are harassed and humiliated in a capitalist society, both in the workplace and in the family.

She thinks about the people with whom she works in the store and what they would think about me when they found out that she had eloped with her lover, 'Frank'. They would say she was a fool, and they would advertise hiring someone as her replacement. "What would they say of her in the store when they found out that she had run away with a fellow? Say she was a fool, perhaps, and her place would be filled up by advertisement" (Eveline 02).

Eveline does not have much confidence to make the decision to elope with Frank or to stay at home to keep the family together. She was close to running away with her lover, Frank, and thinks that he is kind-hearted. "She was about to explore another new life with Frank. Frank was very kind, manly, and open-hearted" (Eveline 03).

The night before the ship's departure for Buenos Ayres, Eveline experiences and recalls several events that help her decide to go with Frank to Buenos Ayres. Eveline's family influences her choices; her mother In many families, mothers and daughters have a life-long bond where a mom will give her child advice, but in Eveline's case, her mother gives her orders. While Eveline's mother is on her deathbed, she asks Eveline to make a promise to keep the family together as long as she can. Eveline promises to do this for her mother, not knowing that this promise may keep her trapped in a dead-end life forever.

The relationship between Eveline and Miss Gavan is a clear representation of how the upper class is treating the working class. Miss Gavan, the store manager who is in charge of Eveline, She works at a local store and faces

emotional abuse from her boss and the storeowner, Miss Gavan.

Eveline recalls repeated memories of never being able to please Miss Gavan. The general impression that is given of Miss. Gavan is that she is a strict manager who demands only perfection from her employees. She had always had an edge. This has created a longing in her for respect, and she yearns for the time when she would be respected in Buenos Ayres. Her city has given her abuse and tragedies; she wants to end them, and Frank is her hope. "Miss Gavan would be glad. She had always had an edge, especially whenever there were people listening. Miss Hill, don't you see these ladies are waiting?" (Eveline 02).

Generally, it is an established fact that those who have wealth are also powerful. Wealth and power go together. Pharr (1) explains that economic power "refers to control over access to resources, mobility, and employment options." Marxists believe that society is divided on the basis of wealth. The upper class uses the lower class to increase their production. In fact, the upper class earns a lot while paying a very meager amount to workers.

According to Abbasi (6), women are exploited due to gender and economic oppression, and it is possible to bring about their emancipation by removing the causes of oppression.

People who are in love do not care about what their families and other people might think about them. They miss each other when they are separated. All they want is to be together. But in James Joyce's short story "Eveline," the protagonist behaves very differently. Why does she not leave with her boyfriend, Frank, when there seems to be nothing holding her back? Eveline is not in love with Frank; she only sees him as a chance to escape from her hard life. "She

only hopes for a better life but does not trust Frank. Moreover, she never mentions that she loves him, and finally she decides not to go with him" (Eveline, 04).

Joyce implies that her marriage was not one she pursued out of love but rather as an escape. Eveline remembers first enjoying the attention of a man, not because she loved him but because it gained her respect and made her feel like she was fulfilling the role meant for her. Later, she views her lover, Frank, not as someone she loves but as an escape.

"She must escape! Frank would save her. He would give her life, perhaps love, too" (Eveline 05). Eveline hopes for a better, more comfortable life with Frank in Buenos Aires. She thinks that the life in another country will be totally different from her old life in Dublin, where she lives with her father, who threatens her sometimes, and two younger siblings, for whom she has to take care. Moreover, she hopes that when she is married to Frank, other people will respect her, whereas in her sales job in Dublin, she is little respected. Eveline hopes that she does not live the same pitiful life her mother did when she leaves Ireland. To escape the destiny of a hard life, she wants to use Frank. "Frank would save her. He would give her life, perhaps love, too" (Eveline 05).

The word "perhaps" clearly indicates that she is not in love now. Eveline wants to leave with Frank because she wants to enjoy a better life in Buenos Ayres, not because she loves him. Even her new life does not seem to be a choice, but there is another role she must fulfill: that of a wife. Perhaps it will be better, perhaps worse. Eveline is motivated by what marrying Frank could give her—respect, more freedom, an escape—but at the final moment she comes to the realization that she does not really love Frank, and regardless of what changes would result from

marriage, she will always be trapped in her role as a caretaker and rendered powerless by society.

During postcolonial times, the presence of the Roman Catholic Church dominated the Republic of Ireland, making Irish Christianity the largest religion. It is through marriage that Eveline is able to fulfill the personal desire acculturated within her by society. O'Brien identifies in *Study: An Irish Quarterly Review* that Eveline believes that by becoming Frank's wife, she can "completely valorize her female identity" (207). By becoming a married woman, she would gain 'respect', as Joyce explains, "then she would be married—she, Eveline. People would treat her with respect then. She would not be treated as her mother had been" (73).

So and so, she goes to the station to take a step forward and make the biggest decision of her life, which is marrying Frank. The truth is that marrying Frank would open new doors for her future life; she still cannot go for it. Because she remembers the promise of her mother and thinks that her father would miss her too, She notices that her father is getting older. Sometimes, her father could treat her nicely. One day, when Eveline was on bed rest, her father told her a story about ghosts and prepared some bread for her to eat. "When she had been laid up for a day, he had to read her out a ghost story and make toasts for her at the fire (Eveline 04).

When her mother was alive, her father took them to a picnic spot called Hill of Howth. On the station, when she was about to elope with Frank, she remembered all this goodness of her father, though he is abusive but still has some kindness towards the family, and her mother's promise. She disregards the decision to go away with Frank. As James Joyce sums it up: "She set her white face to him, passive, like helpless animals. Her eyes gave him no sign of love, farewell, or recognition "(Eveline 06).

Marxist feminism tells us that women must survive for their lives because they are the primary people responsible for their families and for themselves. They wholly survive and struggle under their own power.

CONCLUSION

The researcher has analyzed the story "Eveline" through the lens of Marxist feminism. Much attention has been given to Eveline, who was oppressed due to patriarchy in a capitalist society. The study analyzed the exploitation and oppression of women through the character of Eveline. "Eveline" points out the fact that capitalism oppresses and exploits the working class. Often, men are given dominance while women are deprived of such superiority.

James Joyce's "Eveline" makes it clear that women were not given the same rights as men in the social, political, and economic spheres, especially in the post-colonial period. The male members of her society influenced Eveline's life. Gender equality is achieved when both men and women receive the same rights and opportunities in all areas of society. James Joyce's short story "Eveline" arouses empathy for working women in a capitalist society. Joyce successfully illustrated why women suffer under patriarchy. He doesn't give any hope to the readers, and the story ends in tragedy and gloom, painting a bleak picture of Eveline's life in a capitalist system with no option for escape.

The researcher analyzed it through the lens of Marxist Feminism, a pro-women political movement and sub-theory of feminism that calls for the destruction of the patriarchy, which is the cause of women's oppression. As a single young girl, Eveline is declared a victim of patriarchal society. In addition, the researcher has attempted to conjure up the notion that women living at this age could not even imagine being free from the clutches of male dominance and societal customs

that subject them to subservience and total submission to men's whims. It was almost considered a sin for a woman to even think of such freedom, which would lead her to self-reliance and independence.

In short, the research revolves around the character of Eveline, who is chained in a capitalist system and being exploited due to patriarchy. After her mother dies, her father exploits Eveline. The researcher who upholds the idea of Marxist feminists elaborates on gender inequality and its concerns. Patriarchal society has always oppressed women and not allowed them to express their feelings. They remain inactive and passive. In male-dominated societies, mistreatment of parents with children leads to a lack of self-confidence and the right motivation to lead a life. They cannot express their own feelings in front of their parents. Women remain stressed and oppressed in a male-dominated society. They cannot live their lives according to the whims and desires of their minds. In patriarchal societies, male members are given more opportunities and freedoms compared to female members of society.

There are many different ways to look at this short story from different viewpoints. This research was conducted through the lens of Marxist feminism and specifically focused on the exploitation of women due to patriarchy. Other researchers can analyze it using Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis to explore Eveline's unconscious and subconscious. It can also be studied through the stream of consciousness technique to make an account of Eveline's ideas, which are in constant conflict in her mind throughout the story. This study helps to understand Marxist feminism and how to apply the theory to literary pieces such as "Eveline". Further research can be carried out in the field, which will enhance the capabilities of other readers in this relevant field.

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