

A Psychoanalytical Study of Paul Morel's Sexual Desire In

D.H. Lawrence's Sons and Lovers

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Abstract

This research examines the sexual desire of Paul Morel, a male main character in the D.H Lawrence's novel *Sons and Lovers*. It is a descriptive qualitative library research with the main data are the narrative and dialogues taken from the respective novel. It uses Freudian psychoanalysis approach to reveal the pattern of intimate relationships between Paul Morel and three most- significant women in his life: Gertrude Morel, Miriam Leviers, and Clara Dawes. This study explains how Paul sexual desire is constructed by his relationship with three women characters that posit different effects to him. Paul experiences Oedipus complex when he is a child. The mother acts as the restraining force that restricts Paul from fulfilling his sexual desire with other women. Paul and Miriam's relationship is the manifestation of the id versus the superego. There's an endless battle between Paul's raw desire and Miriam's religiosity. Meanwhile Paul and Clara's relationship is the realization of the id. The intimacy between them is solely based on pleasure principle and satisfaction pursuit.

Keywords: id, ego, psychoanalysis, sexual desire, superego

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This two last centuries have been an era of the huge shift in the domain of the proliferation of the notion of sexual desire. People are frequently exposed to the manifestation of sexual desire in everyday life and industry that exploits it flourished. Through media such as television, musics, films and books, the notion of sexual desire and its liberation is introduced and then exploited. The notion of sexual desire in literature regains its momentum when E.L James in 2014 shocked off the world by her novel, *Fifty Shades of Grey*. The erotic exploration of sexual desire of the two major characters, Anastasia Steele and Christian Grey, has skyrocketed the novel's popularity and made it as the fastest-selling novel all the time, surpassing JK Rowling's legendary *Harry Potter* series. The similar momentum of the celebration of sexual desire in the public literature sphere occurred in 1960. D.H Lawrence's sexually explicit but critically acclaimed novel, *Lady Chatterley's Lovers*, is generally regarded as something of a watershed, dividing prudish "Victorian" Britain from permissive, contemporary Britain (Storry, 1997). The portrayal of the physical relationship between female and male character in *Lady Chatterley's Lovers* was considered as the most frank and vulgar among all English novels ever written. The publication of its complete version in 1960 had evoked chaos and it was brought to The Obscene Publication trial. However, it survived the trial and became very popular (Samekto, 1976). Despite its label as one important sign of shift of permissiveness in British society, the popularity of *Lady Chatterley's Lovers* couldn't surpass the semi-autobiographical novel of the same author, *Sons and Lovers*.

Published in 1913, *Sons and Lovers* is the most popular novel by D.H Lawrence and it is one of the most widely read of all English novels (Black, 1992). Britannica cites that *Sons and*

Lovers is a novel and a testament of his persistence to speak loud about the importance of “myth and symbol to hold out the hope that individual and collective rebirth could come through human intensity and passion.” Many papers had examined Paul Morel and his mother relationship and concluded it as Oedipus complex. However, in this novel Paul Morel actually has unique relationship with three not one pivotal women characters: Gertrude Morel (mother), Miriam and Clara. There is clear distinction between these three and how it affects Paul Morel’s journey. Psychoanalysis is applied to identify these relationships and how it constructs Paul Morel’s sexual desire as the main character.

Theoretical Approach

Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is the branch of psychology. Psychology is knowledge that aims to analyze human behavior and thought in real life. As science develops, psychology is also used in analyzing human behavior and thought in fictional works so there's a massive usage of psychology in studying human characters and interactions within literature as the consequences

Psychoanalysis, especially Freud's psychoanalysis, as a part of psychology has its focus on sexuality. Minderop (2010) states that Freud's psychoanalysis is considered to give a priority to sexual matter. Psychoanalysis gives birth to many subsequent theories and familiarizes public with the notion of consciousness, unconsciousness, preconsciousness, and most known the importance of sexual desire as the greatest motivation in human behavior. Wilson (2003) also states that they see sexuality as it is in the territory of both social frame and its own nature as object of study that comprised the topic of sexual behaviors, sexual desire, perversion, sexual identities, family, etc.

The Theory of Infantile Sexuality

Infantile sexuality comes up as the counter idea about the absence of sexual desire in childhood. Freud (1905) compiles a thorough explanation about the sexuality which appears in childhood, the acts, the sexual aim and the characteristic of erotozenic zones in child's body. The child is thirst of the fruitful affection from their parents and feel jealousy if they get lack attention.

The jealousy and the seek of love and affection of a child to the opposite sex parents are parts of child sexual development. There is the notion of Oedipus complex when the relation between son and the mother is involved. Freud's conception about son and mother relationship

suggests that, “The son, even as a small child, begins to develop an especial tenderness for his mother, whom he considers as his own property, and feels his father to be a rival who puts into question his individual possession.” Mother is the first closest person in son’s life and therefore there’s a development of feelings towards the mother and the intimacy grows through repeated physical contact and emotional bonds. Birken (1988) explained that the intimate relationship between son and mother, in sexual context, is being morally undermined and often called abnormal. The sexuality in a boy, in relation with the mother, can stretch beyond the time when Oedipus complex is completely formed.

Oedipus complex can appear in the form of the two extreme: wishes of killing his father or marrying the mother. However, not all the symptoms presents in that way. The development of Oedipus complex can be less or more complex in the nature of the intimacy between son and the mother itself. When the child has excessive sexual impulse and the closest person to him is the mother, than the mother is the prime source of his fantasy and excitement. The absence of incestuous love in Oedipus complex can be caused by the child ego and the dream that he has for her mother to simply be with her without any sexual intercourse. It also last when son enters puberty when he falls in love with the new woman. The child’s desire exists but the development of the sexuality has not in the degree that leads the child to wanting the mother as the sexual partner.

The Transformation of Puberty

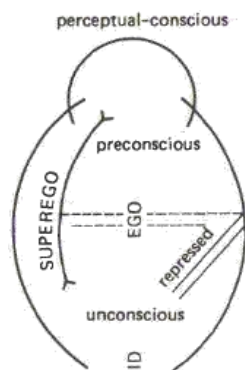
Freud (1905) states that there is a leading zone in human body and organ where libidinal excitement primarily focuses on. There is genital organ such as penis and vagina that act as the most erotic part of the body where the development, both in mental in physical, of sexuality of one grows fastest. The libidinal excitement in women and men is manifested in the notion of

masculinity and femininity. The strong muscle, the aggression, sexual appeal or plump figure can be parts of the traits in one's masculinity or femininity.

There's a difference stage of puberty between man and women in the term of expression. In girls, when they reach puberty the sexual desire is often repressed and even denied. In boys, they tend to be more aggressive. The denial in girls, however, excites the boys. The libidinal excitement, beside aroused by the visual appearance from the opposite sex, is also influenced by the denial of the girls towards her own sexual desire. The puberty phase is usually the phase where boys or girls fall in love with their opposite sex. It can be the sign of the cease of Oedipus complex in boys because the appearance of the new woman with their sexual appeals.

Freud Theories on Structure of Human Psyche

According to Freud, most of human actions are motivated by psychological forces over which they have very limited control (Guerin, 2005). Freud demonstrates that, like the iceberg, the human mind is structured so that its great weight and density lie beneath the surface (below the level of consciousness) Freud further emphasizes the importance of the unconscious by pointing out that even the "most conscious processes are conscious for only a short period; quite soon they become latent, though they can easily become conscious again." Freud theory on the division of the mental process is manifested into the definition of three psychic zones: the id, the ego, and the superego. An explanation of these zones may be illustrated with a modification of Freud's own diagram



Id. The id is the reservoir of libido, the primary source of all psychic energy. It functions to fulfill the primordial life principle, which Freud considers to be the pleasure principle. *Id* represents the idea of freedom. It upholds the value of person's satisfaction above all. This notion is usually associated with the value-free behavior that neglect and ignore the societal prejudice or customs. It seeks only pleasure and pursues the primal need of sexual desire.

Ego. Ego is the rational part of human psyche that govern the instinctual drive of the id so the aftermath of the id actions and behavior is harmless. The ego preserve the value and norm, taming it from the primary urge of the id to follow its lawless asocial and self- pleasure instinct. As Freud points out in the "The Dissection of the Psychological Personality," "to adopt a popular mode of speaking, we might say that the ego stands for reason and good sense while the id stands for the untamed passions (Guerin, 2005) Whereas the id is governed solely by the pleasure principle, the ego is governed by the reality principle.

Superego. The superego is the moral censoring agency, the repository of conscience and pride. It is, as Freud says in "The Anatomy of the Mental Personality", "the representative of all moral restriction, the advocate of the impulse toward perfection." The superego functions to repress the instinctual drives of the id so that it will suit the custom of the society. The taboos such as sexual desire in public sphere, Electra complex, inversion, and other acts seen as inappropriate are repressed. *Superego* also represents the notion of supreme value that nurtures

purity of person. It negates the notion of freedom or value-free that can lead the society into chaos. To put it in a nutshell, the id governed by pleasure principle, the ego is by reality principle, and the superego is by morality principle.

Analysis

This chapter elaborates the construction of Paul sexual desire in the novel *Sons and Lovers* by examining and analyzing the relationship between Paul and three women who have significant role in Paul's life: Gertrude Morel, Miriam Leivers, and Clara Dawes.

The Relationship Between Paul and His Mother

Reading the relationship between Paul and his mother, it is important to closely note the narrative of the story since the very beginning until the novel's end. As scholars argue, the mother indeed affects Paul's life greatly. Since Paul was a baby, the attachment between the two has been very strong and intimate, both physically and psychologically. The mother treats Paul's heart and soul so dearly that the father is often consumed with jealousy and fury. By the time Paul grows, the mother can't help but to interrupt Paul's relationship with other women and often send Paul into the mode of confusion: of preserving his love to her mother or pursuing his sexual desire with other women.

Oedipus Complex: Typical Love of the Young Paul and His Mother

The first part of the novel introduces the character of Gertrude Morel as a wife of a Walter Morel, a miner, and a mother of four: William, Annie, Paul and Arthur. It mainly portrays the frustrations of Mrs. Morel for having a love-hate relationship with her husband after spending six months of joyous marriage. Mrs. Morel is raised in the middle-class Puritan family that later forms her as a nice, young intellect woman. She has a mission to change his husband who used to be a care-free and sensuous husband into a religious man. However, it turns out that noble values such as honesty and humility are not in Mr. Morel traits. Mr. Morel has a bad habit of abusing the child frequently if things doesn't work well at work. Those situations drive Mrs. Morel into frustration and it gets worse day by day.

The birth of Paul brings a new joy in Mrs. Morel's heart. Mrs. Morel finds out that the situation of her having Paul is her escape from the bitterness of marriage. She seeks consolation over unfulfilled soul and a cold heart. In *Sons and Lovers*, Paul's existence indicates the break of the bonding between a wife and her husband. The son substitutes the position of the husband as the source of love and warmth through the intimate physical contact. In the course of mother-son relationship, physical contact can be read as a normal affair as the result of the natural bonding, biological-wise. In addition, the lost of the fatherly figure will only intensify the intimacy between son and the mother. In the early stage of development, baby is usually nourished by her mother and the physical intimacy starts there.

As Paul grows up, he is considered a great solace for his mother's grief because he shares the sentiment of resenting his father and his bad habit. There's an intense fury within Paul when he sees his father doesn't act accordingly and makes her mother miserable. He hates the father and prays his father to die, "Make him stop drinking... Lord, let my father die"(p.67).

Besides sharing the sentiment over Mr. Morel, Paul also considers himself sharing happiness with his mother by savoring the moment when they sleep together. The sharing of mutual feeling between Paul and his mother demonstrates their strong connection and bonding as well as marks the great power of Mrs. Morel has in Paul's life at the moment. For young Paul, Mrs. Morel is the manifestation of warmth, love, peace and healing which he craves in his age.

Paul's love to his mother drives him to have childish aims to always please his mother and make up for her hurt. The wish of living with his mother, omitting the father and his sibling's existence, illustrates Paul's feeling to enjoy the pleasure of having his mother for himself.

The intimacy between Paul and his mother grows with the pleasure of physical contact in the frame of love. Mrs. Morel clings to Paul and so does Paul. However, apart from the apparent fact that Mrs. Morel is still his center of universe, Paul starts to enter his puberty phase. In the beginning of his puberty, Paul witnesses William's death that pushes his mother to the limit. She mourns and is unable to wake up from the deep misery. Working exceptionally hard with the absence of the mother's warmth, Paul can't avoid the pain of having pneumonia without the care of Mrs. Morel. Knowing Paul suffers from the very same disease as William gives shock to the mother. She abruptly brings Paul back to her lap, hoping he won't suffer more because of her lack of care, "Oh, my son—my son!" (p.152). Paul senses his mother, "He put his head on her breast, and took ease of her for love", and they become one warm couple again, "The two knitted together in perfect intimacy. Mrs. Morel's life now rooted itself in Paul" (ibid).

Mother Figure as the Restraining Force of Paul's Sexual Desire

In Oedipus complex, the feeling of the son towards the mother and vice versa does not need to be reciprocated. However, the inability of the Mrs. Morel to let the son go and to blanket the son in her cocoon of love perplexes Paul's inner self. His love to his mother is hampered by his sexual desire over other women, in this case Miriam and Clara.

Before meeting Miriam and Clara, Mrs. Morel is the sole, most important person that becomes Paul's central universe. As a young boy, Paul grows fondness, if not a passionate desire, to his mother and makes her existence beside him as the goal of his ambitions. However, as Paul grows older, there is a certain urge to feel the skin of women he finds interesting and attractive.

The physical contact between Paul and Mrs. Morel gets more intense as the result of pain, guilty, and self-realization of their intimacy that no longer feels exactly the same it's used to be.

Mrs. Morel responds the change in Paul by confronting the girl he likes and draws Paul's soul to always come back to her. The first woman whom Paul falls in love is Miriam. Mrs. Morel shows her dislike towards Miriam and it irritates the boy in some extents. Paul who is used to be so close to his mother starts to throw his anger when her mother accuses him of courting the girl. The fight comes to an end when Paul sees hurt in Mrs. Morel's eyes. Paul notices that she is exhausted and suddenly he feels sorry for his mother and kisses her on the forehead. Regretting that he makes his mother upset, Paul asks Miriam not to let him to be late to return home. Another similar attitude he performs when he sees Clara. Paul does not want his mother to know that he has an affair with a married woman. Paul indeed finds a charmingly peace and warmth in Clara's lap. However, regardless his addiction to Clara's body and warmth, he can't bear if his mother knows the fact of his intimate relationship with Clara.

Those facts suggest that Mrs. Morel becomes the hindrance between Paul and other women relationship. Mrs. Morel acts as a restraining force of Paul's sexual desire. The mother can't accept the intimacy of the son with other women so she keeps complaining about Paul's time that is much consumed by Miriam. Kuttner (1971) finds that "Paul's attachment to his mother has been so strong that he will never find fulfillment in another woman...". The mother constantly affects Paul by psychologically burdening him with the guilt of being with another women. The desire he has for other women is restrained by the mother's influence. The pattern of Paul's inner conflict with the mother is repeating with the sequence of the conflict as follows:

- Paul has sexual desire towards another woman
- The mother dislikes the woman
- Paul and Mrs. Morel involves in fights
- Paul feels guilty and becomes sad

- Paul recommits his true love to his mother
- Paul can't refuse his hot desire to another woman
- Paul feels confused of his own feeling and desire.

The pattern indicates that Mrs. Morel becomes the restraining force in the development of Paul's sexual desire to achieve liberation as a mature man. The mother's inability to let her son free sets the strong ties between Paul and Mrs. Morel. Mortland (1971) states that Paul, "has had his basic attitudes shaped by his mother; she has had the opportunity to plant the oedipal complex in the very foundation of his psychological being." However, as much as the son loves his mother, there is vivid evidence of his sexual desire toward other women. He has hot for them but on the other side he is confined by his responsibility and awareness that he should be faithful to his mother.

Similar with many scholars' conclusion that Dido's sexuality in *Dido, Queen of Carthage* is positioned as about love not lust (Gerstell, 2014), the intimacy between Mrs. Morel speaks more about compassionate love rather than erotic lust. The sexual desire of Paul towards his mother only last in his childhood or in Oedipal phase. Their intimacy that is started with Oedipus complex eventually ends when Paul enters puberty, falls in love with Miriam and strongly believes that his soul belongs to her, not his mother. The juxtaposition of having sexual urges with other women and the strong bond between son and mother contribute to the "confused" state of Paul Morel's sexual desire.

The Relationship Between Paul and Miriam

Paul's first encounter with Miriam happens in the Willey Farm. Paul enjoys his visit and pretty adores the garden, the parlor, and the nuance of romance in Miriam's house. In their first meeting, Miriam finds Paul very attractive and is fascinated by his strong build and intelligence.

The love grows between them without both of them acknowledging it, thanks to the early puberty stage's mental situation. Paul is sixteen and Miriam is fourteen when they start to enjoy each other companionship and the pleasure of the attentiveness of the opposite sex being next to each other.

Puberty is the time when the femininity and masculinity can be clearly distinguished. Freud argues that the development of the inhibitions of sexuality in girl is earlier rather than in boys (Freud, p.651). Meanwhile, masculinity can be defined in the term of greater degree of the development of certain body parts such as muscle and the intensity of libido. In Paul's character, his masculinity is activated by Miriam. In girls, puberty is marked by the sexual repression such as holding back and even denying their sexual desire. The repression, however, stimulates the man libido. Miriam as a religious girl exhibits true perseverance of the Puritan values and it somehow represses her sexual desire. The repression excites Paul and therefore contributes to the increase of libidinal excitement.

The battle between Paul internal self highlights the never ending conflict between his passionate desire to touch and seek pleasure in her and the guilt over the idea of him making Miriam elbow aside her very nature of religious girl. While Spilka as cited from Mortland (1971) believes about the different effect of Mrs. Morel, Miriam and Clara in Paul's life dimension is legit, that "his mother, [offers] life-warmth; Miriam, creative vision; and Clara, incipient manhood"(307), I believe it is substantial to note that the significant role of Miriam in Paul's life roots in her religiosity. The conflict within Paul's inner self emerges because there's an illicitly affirmation of Paul towards Miriam's prudish behavior.

In Paul and Miriam's relationship, there's the tension between them when it comes to her stiffness. He hates her stiffness, but Paul can't avoid the roused sensation he feels about her,

“...he got hot. It made his blood rouse to see her there, as it were, at his mercy, her mouth open, her eyes dilated with laughter that was afraid, apologetic, ashamed” (p.167). Miriam is a good companion for Paul and he loves to show his paintings to her and gives her a few lessons of French and reads poem together. He is unconsciously stimulated by her appreciation towards his work. He starts to feel his sexual desire when he sees Miriam and her calm posture.

Paul's desire starts to explode and he is incapable of refusing the stream of excitement when he is with Miriam. However, despite the hot flame, his desire is somehow restricted by the religiosity and the purity she possesses so that the progress of the intimacy is hardly discernible. The restriction of the desires he feels for her makes him confused and eventually furious. He blames her for her mission to make him spiritual and therefore he is unable to lavish his true feeling and enjoy the pleasure he craves from her.

The relationship between Paul and Miriam is the manifestation of the *superego* versus *id*. The contestation between the two is discernible. The *superego* is represented by Miriam, a woman who is very religious and upholds the value of religion and society norms. Miriam herself once let herself to follow her desire to touch Paul, but her inner self couldn't accept the idea of lowering herself before a man and despised the God's rule. The *id* is manifested in the raw desire of Paul towards Miriam. In his puberty age, there's a sexual excitement upon seeing the physique of another woman. His desire makes him hot and wants to have her to fulfill his sexual urges.

Miriam's strong conviction about sex triggers subsequent behavior of Paul to doubt his morality and considers himself destroying Miriam by forcing his desires over her. The question about his morality and the guilt that hovers around his mind is a proof that there's a force that tries to weigh the conception of pleasure principle and morality.

Upon his break up with Miriam sometimes later, Paul tries a new relationship with Clara. She is a relative of Miriam whom he meets when Paul and Miriam are still together. Paul is sexually attracted to Clara due to her sensuous body and appearance. Before they go further in more intimate relationship, Clara tells Paul about Miriam's feeling towards her. Clara tells Paul about the fact that Miriam wants him, not mere the presence of his bare soul. Knowing the fact, Paul decides to return to Miriam. This event underscores the intensification of internal conflict in Paul and how the manifestation of the *id* is overshadowed heavily by the strong conviction of his *superego*. Paul can't help to re-experience the fight between his morality and raw nature of the sexual excitement he felt about Miriam and questions their stance within relationship during their interaction for years. The return of Paul to Miriam this time reveals the confession of Paul's primal love. Miriam, without a doubt, also bears sensuous passion towards Paul. However, after hearing Paul's raw confession of love and witnessing his effort to find a way out of their complex relationship, her strong faith to keep her purity is slowly weakened and swayed. Miriam suddenly feels that she can suffer for him and bears the guilt to console him. Miriam starts to open herself to the physical contact with Paul and decides to follow her sexual desire. She offers herself to be kissed, sinks her head to his breast, and let her throat to be passionately kissed and her body to be held close and tight.

The *superego* is slowly defeated by the *id* when Miriam tries hard to justify and compensate the sin she is about to commit with the greater benefit she will wish to get. The *id* takes the champion trophy when Miriam and Paul eventually decide to have sexual intercourse. The doubt sweeps over Paul when he sees Miriam innocently gives herself to him. He wishes not to be so cruel but in the end his sexual desires win. After the *id* wins the battle between the fight

to keep the purity and virginity of Miriam, the trace of dullness and the notion of death suddenly overwhelms Paul.

The relationship between Paul and Miriam contributes to Paul's sexual desire in terms of the endless battle between *the id* and *the superego*. It doesn't give Paul a clear vision about what actually he seeks and pursues in order to achieve the satisfaction physically and mentally. The more he continues to fight the battle, the more he is confused by his own sexual desire.

The Relationship Between Paul and Clara

The striking point in Paul and Clara's relationship is that both of them mutually seek pleasure to satisfy their burning desire. There is no resistance or even tiny doubt in them to pursue sensuous pleasure. Clara is a perfect portrayal of visual impression. As Freud writes in his *Three Essays of Sexuality*, "visual impression is the most frequent pathway along which libidinal excitation is aroused indeed" (p. 605). Clara's sexual appeal lies in her visual appearance.

When Paul meets Clara for the first time, he is fascinated by her physique, "handsome shoulder, a skin like white honey, and a full mouth" (p.197). Clara is a married woman who upholds the notion of female independence. She lives apart from her husband, Baxter Dawes, because she thinks she is deceived all this time. However, although Clara doesn't live in the same roof as her husband, she has not divorced yet, making her social status as a married woman still intact.

The sexual urge to savor the pleasure of having Clara in his arm is stimulated by the visual of Clara's body, "her legs swinging as she kicked through the dead thistles and the tussocky grass, her arms hanging loose. Rather than walking, her handsome body seemed to be blundering up the hill. A hot wave went over Paul" (p.251). When Paul stays over in Clara's

house, he waits the mother to go into a deep sleep before he sneaks out of his room to look for Clara. He takes a risk to be caught in hand to satisfy his hunger to rest in Clara's warm bosom.

Clara's mother represents the moral agency that embodies the idea of repressing the possibility of the two forbidden people to have an intimate physical intercourse. The mother's figure tries to keep the norm and her daughter social status erect and intact. However, Paul disobeys the moral restriction because his primal urge to have Clara in his arm is way stronger..

The relationship between Paul and Clara is the manifestation of *id*. Paul, in the depiction of his relationship with Clara, is pictured as a man who pursues his desire by following his libidinal excitement. The sexual impulse that used to be constantly in confusion now is free and liberated. The visual appearance of Clara and her sensuous body feeds Paul's hunger. Unlike Miriam, Clara doesn't build any fortress to keep herself pure from the influence of worldly pleasure. She, in contrast, lets herself to be claimed and satisfied by Paul because she thinks that that kind of possession is liberating. In this context, sex between them is the manifestation of freedom, both physically and mentally.

The ignorance towards societal prejudice is also another sign of the *id*. Paul does not seem to care of what people might say about them when he hangs out with Clara and neither does Clara. The *id* has neither value nor morality. It causes the ignorance of the outside factors except pleasure. The energy is focused on how to satisfy the sexual desire: to touch the skin, kiss the lips, caress bodily organ and in the end, having sex.

Conclusion

From the analysis of the Paul relationship with the three women in his life: his mother, Miriam, and Clara, it can be concluded that Paul has a conflicting sexual desire with those women. Paul suffers Oedipus complex when he is a child. His sexual desire starts to spark when he meets Miriam and she shows her care for him. Their physical contact becomes more often and intense. However Paul's sexual desire towards Miriam is conflicted with Miriam's religiosity. Although Paul finally has sex with Miriam, the situation confuses him and eventually drives him to seek for more liberation of his sexual desire. Paul finally meets Clara who has the similar passion for him. Both of them seek pleasure and freely lavish their sexual desire without giving much consideration about the status of relationship between one young man and a married woman. However, in the end of the story, Paul can't really feel any satisfaction, albeit he can channel his sexual desire. It is mainly caused by his guilt to his mother. His guilt leads him to free himself from the darken path of the misery caused by his mother's death.

The findings in this research underscores the previous research findings about Paul's decision to kill his mother (Rahmawati, 2010) -- or make his mother's death advanced to be exact. This action is done by Paul because of the pressure of his mother restriction force that by far makes him unable to enjoy the satisfaction of his sexual desire towards other women. He wants to free himself from that force. This research also completes the research of Rahayu (2007) who concludes that Paul suffers Oedipus Complex. The analysis in Paul and his mother relationships shows that the Oedipus complex is ceased when Paul enters puberty. His sexual desire to other women has stopped the Oedipus complex stage. In this case, the mother and son relationships speaks more of love rather than lust.

While Nisa' and Wahyono (2013) and Mantarina (2007) resume that Paul changes and becomes stronger after his mother death, my research reveals the different reasoning of this event. The reason behind Paul's change is because of his determination to free himself from the shadow of the mother. Paul determines to do so because he has been restricted, emotionally and psychologically by the existence of his mother, to lavish his very sexual desire. He feels the guilt and pressure when he is with other women when his mother alive. The culmination of the pressure leads him to find his own way to freedom and happiness, by not following his mother path to death.

The analysis answers the research question about the way Paul's sexual desire is constructed. The psychoanalytical study of Paul's sexual desire reveals that Paul undergoes conflicting sexual desire because of the complexity of his relationship between three women in the novel: his mother, Miriam and Clara. His "confused" sexual desire is caused by the different nature of relationship he has with those women. The way Paul's sexual desire is constructed is utilizing the contestation of three different notions: Oedipus complex versus repression force; the *id* versus the *superego*; and the realization of *id*.

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