

The Narrative Tangle in the Novel The Scarlet Letter

By: Nathaniel Hawthorne

Researcher:Mishaal Harb Mkhaleef

Open Educational College / Thi-Qar. Ministry of Education, Iraq

Mishaalrawan@gmail.com

I. ABSTRACT:

The Scarlet Letter was first published in 1850 (1) as a novel that takes place in the Puritan colony in Massachusetts Bay during the 17th century. The Scarlet Letter is a romantic narrative literary work by the American novelist (Nathaniel Hawthorne), that novel tells the story of Hester Prynne , who carried a daughter from a man, did not really marry, and remained struggling to atone for her mistake for a long time to start a new pure life of repentance and dignity. This literary work includes a large number of religious and historical allusions, and explores themes of sin and guilt..

The Scarlet Letter was produced in large numbers initially in the United States when it was popular as the first work of literature when it was first published [2], and is considered a classic work of American literature. [1] It inspired the novelists, and attracted the attention of critics describing it as a masterpiece that was acted as a subjects to many films and television series and at that stage. [3] The novelist D.H. Lawrence described it as "a perfect literary work of the American imagination..."

This novel contains the most important moral lesson, which is the social hypocrisy that spread in that novel, and which the researcher tries to clarify. in this research. As for this research, which aims to focus on the moral and human messages that the writer directs to his society,

Key Words: (hypocrisy, narration, a novel , The scarlet letter, classic)

تشابك السرد في الرواية الحرف القرمزى

بقلم: ناثانياł هوثورن

مشعل حرب مخيف عبيد

وزارة التربية / الكلية التربوية المفتوحة / ذي قار

الملخص:

نشرت رواية الحرف القرمزى لأول مرة في عام ١٨٥٠ (١) كرواية تدور أحداثها في مستعمرة بيوريتان في خليج ماساتشوستس خلال السنوات من (١٦٤٢ إلى ١٦٤٩) ورواية الحرف القرمزى عمل أدبي سردي رومانسي للروائي الأمريكي (ناثانياł هوثورن)، تحكى تلك الرواية قصة هيستر برين ، التي حملت ابنة من رجل ، لم تتزوج حقاً ، وبقيت تكافح للتکفير عن خطأها طويلاً لتبدأ حياة نقية جديدة من التوبة والكرامة يضم هذا العمل الأدبي عدد كبير من التلميحات الدينية والتاريخية ، ويستكشف موضوعات الخطيئة والذنب ..

تم إنتاج عدد كبير من الرسائل القرمزية باديء الأمر في الولايات المتحدة عندما كانت مشهورة كأول عمل أدبي عندما نشر لأول مرة [٢] ، ويعتبر هذا العمل عملاً كلاسيكيًا في الأدب الأمريكي. [١] ألهمت رواية (الحرف القرمزى) لقد أثرت انتباھ النقاد واصفة إياها بأنها تحفة فنية مثلت في العديد من الأفلام والمسلسلات التلفزيونية في تلك المرحلة. ، [٣] ووصفها الروائي (دي إتش لورانس) بأنها "عمل مثالى ومتكملاً للخيال الأمريكي .. وتحتوي هذه الرواية على أهم درس أخلاقي وهو النفاق الاجتماعي الذي انتشر في تلك الرواية ، والذي يحاول الباحث توضيحه. في هذا البحث ... أما بالنسبة لهذا البحث الذي يهدف إلى التركيز على الرسائل الأخلاقية والإنسانية التي يوجهها الكاتب إلى مجتمعه .

الكلمات المفتاحية: (النفاق ، السرد الروائي الأمريكي، الرواية الكلاسيكية الحرف القرمزى ، الكلاسيكية الأدبية).

II. INTRODUCTION

Every narrative work is not considered a successful literary work unless it carries messages, lessons, and issues directed to the society from the standpoint of literature as a godfather to society (Au et al., 2003). Hypocrisy is one of the social issues included in the literary work in which the writer assigned (Arthur Dimmesdale), the main character in

The Scarlet Letter written by Nathaniel Hawthorne, to carry this feature(Habermas, 1970). Thus, the research focuses on the hypocrisy of Arthur Dimmesdale in dealing with his social status as a strict clergyman and the influence of the Puritan faith on social life, where the focus is on the religious situation that is full of hypocrisy. This research is on the hypocrisy of the clergyman (Arthur Dimmesdale) at a time when the center of religion is fighting hypocrisy and other social harmful features to society and as a Puritan clergyman and the impact of the Puritan faith on social life.(Puccetti, 1967)

Research Problem :

Narrative Data sources for this research are Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel; The Scarlet Letter. The main data sources that the researchers are after, concentrate the point of ,” the hypocrisy and other messages that are immersed by the severe Puritan faith on the social life of the community(Goldman, 1993).” So the main data is analyzed along with supporting data taken from relevant books, articles, essays, literary criticism and other articles. But in this research, the researcher intends to use the social approach of literature to determine a different important points: **the first** is the doctrinal difference in the Buritan school of thought, **the second** is the visual threshold in the title of the letter and describing it as “Scarlet” as a semantic symbol that refers to other remote matters than hypocrisy , and **the third is** the writer excelled in artistic construction and conveyed his lessons and messages to the community by building his

characters in a sober way while giving each of them a duty that carries a studied message such as hypocrisy, injustice and revenge. This is the literary superiority of that novel over other literary works of his period(Herbert, 1988).

METHODOLOGY and COLLECTING DATA

Technical and Aesthetic Construction of the Novel:

1. The Sin:

Sin always leads to people's aversion and brings suffering to the sinners so the experience of Hester and Dimmesdale reminds us of the story of Adam and Eve, and the story of the first sin committed by man in the human history– especially the knowledge of the meaning of the word human for Hester, as the scarlet letter above her chest indicates to a passport in which every place is forbidden for her to go, so women do not dare to going anywhere, and this is what makes her think of her community more boldly than any other ordinary person in any country and ,at least ,her homeland.

The people sympathized with the deceitful minister, and he joined his sinful brethren in humanity. His eloquent oration derived from this feeling of sympathy. Rev. Arthur Dimmesdale's language retained the ancient tenets of Christian thought. His fall stems from his curse; where it looked pure, and it ended in corruption. The deception is that the minister has deceived himself, convincing himself at every stage of the pilgrimage that he has expiated his sin.

The rose tree's beauty contrasts with everything around it—as the scarlet letter will be later in the story. The tree searches for some beautiful morals in the tragic story, and it also expresses the tenderness of the spirit of nature on the stray Hester and her daughter (lost flowers among the weeds), in exchange for the cruelty of her puritanical neighbors. We always find a contrast between the pictures of nature and the bleak darkness of the Puritans and their systems. Chillingworth's mutilated body reflects the evil within his soul, which grows stronger as the story progresses. Just as Dimmesdale's disease is his inner disorder. The outer appearance of a person reflects what is inside his heart.

Pearl's main function is as a symbol, despite its complexity. Pearl is the scarlet letter , and she always wore a scarlet dress decorated with gold thread, like the scarlet letter on Hester's chest. There is a similarity between Pearl and Peters in the story of Rapchini's daughter. The two characters are studied in the same direction, but from a different point of view. Peters fed on poisonous plants until she became poisonous herself. While Pearl drank from the cup of sin committed by her parents, in her unknown world before she was born.

2. The origin of the Manuscript:

The novel "The Scarlet Letter" outperform on other novels of its time with the smoothness of the artistic construction and the scarcity of characters. It includes only four characters who carried out all the events of the novel in the dramatic conflict, and each of them delivered his

messages entrusted to him as a duty towards his society by building his own dramatic event and referred to with the rest of the characters.

The Scarlet Letter was written by an unnamed individual who was a customs surveyor in Salem, Massachusetts. A manuscript bound in crimson fabric and embroidered with gold in the shape of the letter "A" was one of the papers that this man found. The narrator loses his customs position in the manuscript, and as this man was formerly a surveyor, he chooses to create a fictional description of the events detailed in the manuscript, which he found in The Scarlet Letter. Additionally, according to Reynolds (1985), the story was retelling events that took place roughly 200 years before the time of the narrator. **Dramatic function of this point is to give the novel the impartiality to be far from the interference into the theological zones, because the injustice that Hester faces is resulting from the severity of Puritan.**

The first central event in the narrative tangle of the Scarlet letter:

3. The dramatic Function of Hester:

The story begins during 17th century in a Puritan settlement in Boston, A young woman, "Hester Prynne", has been led from the city jail with her infant daughter, "Pearl," in her arms and the scarlet "A" on her breast. In this point the writer is going to give a black colour to the injustice a human being has ever met and he wanted to show the point through the action to get more suspense (Kilborne, 2005).

The novel tells that Hester's husband, who is much older than her, sent his wife, Hester, to America, and he never reached Boston. Now an old man, in the crowd tells publically, an elderly onlooker that Hester is being punished for adultery, while waiting for her husband, who was lost at sea after being betrayed by her, and will not reveal the identity of her lover, despite their public disclosure. It is her punishment for her sin. On this day Hester is taken to the town scaffold and harassed by the townspeople, but refuses to identify the father of her child. It appears that Hester had a love affair and, as a result, she had a baby girl. **The dramatic function of this character is to misshape the reputation of Hester and arouse people to continue their scorn to her a part of his revenge against her**(Person, 1989). The second scene of the dramatic conflict represented by Roger Chillingworth:

4. Roger Chillingworth

This scene is represented by an elderly bystander is Hester's missing husband, who now practices medicine and calls himself Dr. Roger Chillingworth. He settles in Boston, bent on revenge without revealing his true identity to anyone but Hester. Several years pass, in which Hester supports herself by working as a seamstress, and Pearl grows into a stubborn and naughty child. They are outcasts from society, living in a small cabin on the outskirts of Boston. Community officials try to take Pearl away from Hester, but she is helped by Arthur Dimmesdale, a young and eloquent minister. Then the mother and her daughter manage to stay together. However, as Dimmesdale appears to have

mysterious heart problems, stemming from psychological distress, Chillingworth attaches himself to the ailing minister as a doctor and eventually moves in with him under the pretense of providing round-the-clock care for his patient . Chillingworth confirms the veracity of his suspicions when, one day, while the Minister is falling asleep he finds a mark on the man's breast (the specifics of which have been withheld from the reader). Additionally, Chillingworth begins probing Dimmesdale for any secrets since he thinks there might be a connection between the Minister's sickness and Hester's secret. **The dramatic function of the character "Chillingworth" is of double function ,the fist is to get his revenge against his wife Hester for her betrayal and the second revenge is against Dimmesdale her lover and the father of Pearl Hester' s daughter**(Person, 1989).

5. Scene no. Four

For himself, Dimmesdale creates fresh forms of agony. This is clear from the dramatic confrontation that shows how his mental suffering intensifies. Hester is spared the censure of society thanks to her selfless deeds and gentle humility. Pearl and her mother are returning one evening when Pearl is about seven years old. When they come upon Dimmesdale on the town's scaffold, intending to get revenge for his sins, he is returning home from a visit to his dying. Hester and Pearl follow him, but Dimmesdale, who turned down Pearl's wish to officially acknowledge her the following day, draws a slender red "A" in the night sky. Hester is

resolved to step in and tell Chillingworth to stop adding when she notices the Minister's condition deteriorating. **The writer employed four different characters in behavior, mood, and personality, and Mr. Dimmesdale was a weak personality who refused to admit mistakes and escape from them until he came to the point that he refused his daughter Pearl's request to confess her publicly, but when he became psychologically distressed, he confessed to her and paid his life for this confession, from that, we conclude that he appears complex character(Bercovitch, 2013).**

6. Double Function

After Hester sets up a meeting with Dimmesdale in the woods because she might have guessed that she intends to reveal Chillingworth's identity to Dimmesdale, the former lovers decide to leave for Europe where they are able to live with Pearl as an extended family and will board a ship that departs from Boston in four days. Hester removes the purple letter and lets her hair fall, and they both feel a sense of emancipation, but Pearl still can't tell that her mother isn't wearing the sign of shame (a). The villagers gathered for a holiday on the day before the ship left, and Dimmesdale gave his most moving sermon to date. Hester discovers that Chillingworth is on board the same ship and that he is aware of their scheme. departing Dimmesdale. **Hester began cooperating with her old lover, Dimmesdale, and this cooperation began by telling him what her ex-husband was up to, so she and he**

planned to escape Boston ,this is a reaction against her injust that she faced for her fault.

7. The End of the novel is the End of the dramatic conflict between good and evil:

After a year of being frustrated with his revenge, Chillingworth dies. Hester and Pearl leave Boston, and no one knows what happened to them. Many years later, Hester returns alone, still wearing the scarlet letter, to live in her old cottage and resume her charitable work. She occasionally receives letters from Pearl, who has married a European aristocrat, started a family of her own, and inherited his estate despite not being his daughter. When Hester died, she was buried next to Dimmesdale. The two share a single tombstone marked with a scarlet A(Gatta, 1990).

Hester and Pearl depart Boston, and no one knows what happened to them after a year of Chillingworth being frustrated with his retaliation. Chillingworth then passes away. Hester makes a long overdue solo trip back to her old house to continue living there and doing good deeds while still sporting the scarlet letter. She sporadically gets letters from Pearl, who married a European aristocrat, had her own family, and became the legal heir to his land despite not being his daughter. Pearl has also established her own family. Dimmesdale and Hester shared a single

gravestone that was inscribed with a scarlet A when Hester passed away and was buried next to him.

IV , RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A Pragmatic and Psychological Look to the Spontaneous Narrative Tangle in the Literary Text: (THE SCARLET LETTER)

To open our discussion on this subject is purely psychological with a modern pragmatic concept. It takes us towards the gates of instincts in the living organism, including the human kingdom. Instinct means the constant pattern of behavior, or instinctive tendency of the organism to work in a certain direction under the pressure of its vital needs. This type of work serves a lot in the adaptation of the organism to its conditions and environment, as well as that instinctive behavior can be followed to the smallest details in living organisms and in the humans as well. There is no doubt that there is a mutual effect between the human behavior and the organizational behavior. The individual's performance is the outcome of his ability and interest to do this work. So the interest has grown, lately , in the study of behavioral sciences such as psychology, sociology and anthropology for the contributions in which those sciences can help understand individual and collective human behavior.

Those sciences support in formulating policies and identifying tools that can influence this behavior and driving it towards achieving organizational objectives efficiently and effectively. So the management

has become a humanitarian process based on the interaction between individuals and the organization in which they work. On conditions, the human management should not overlook in its plans and decisions. Although the instinct is the basis of human behavior, the human will be more flexible and returns to the interpretation of cultural manifestations (Alghalibi, 2019) , i.e., this subjective unity of human nature. For the first time, there was a tendency – especially among psychologists – to emphasize the innate human nature of social influences and the interpretation of social phenomena by returning to the original natural characteristics which are called "instincts". Since that date (1922), the pendulum has undoubtedly headed towards the opposite direction. It is a well-known fact that most psychologists respect the instincts of sustaining life, because they are the first source of escape from danger. The second source is connected to the sexual and parental instincts. Freud's theory is based on two instincts: sexual instinct and death instinct, while McDougall lists of twenty-four different instincts to base his psychological theory on. If we take man by privatization, psychologists point out that there are seventeen instincts that can reside the human mind and he will be able to control them.

As I see it that the language and narration are a pattern of instincts that are born with man and inhabit his mind and **the conflict in scarlet letter is a very nice example to this point.** Biologists, anthropologists and linguists have proved that the center of language is the human brain. Language occupies a large part of the human brain. That was proved by

The Generative Theory of Chomsky theoretically. As the human being is invaded by a lot of instincts and needs, the lack of organized thought in him will help instincts and needs to overwhelm him. So he does not pay attention to one of the instincts or needs, but to that the tyranny of instinct such as (Jung et al., 1964)(love of sovereignty), becomes the strongest instinct in his thought. So this instinct will leave an impact, when it overwhelms by those who have the decision and the ability to harm others(Yule, 2020). He will be eager to dominate other people as he can. For instance “**The Pharaoh**” of Egypt is an example of this state and his age is repeated in different times. Justice is absolute and not relative, but the balance in justice is relative, and the balance may have been equal to that of the individual and gives satisfaction, but does not achieve justice only unless it gains integrity of the means and goals. There is a permanent control of seventeen instincts on the human nature:

1 – **The instinct of escape:** It comes in the forefront, and its emotion is always fear. When this emotion is clear in the person, he is characterized by cowardice and mistrust in himself. He will lack for courage.

2 – **The instinct of fighting (aggressive):** Its emotion is anger, in which the person has aggressive tendencies to hurt others and his love to quarrelling and fighting.

3 –The instinct of curiosity: Its emotion is excitement and admiration, and the person is characterized by curiosity, and he appears in the constant of searching for the truth and stand on the secrets of others.

4–The instinct of control: Its emotion is pride and love of authoritarianism, the presidency, showing the strength and self-assertion.

5–The instinct of submission and acquiescence: Its emotion is surrender and feeling inferior.

6 –The instinct of seeking food: Its emotion is passion for hunger.

7 –The instinct sex: Its emotion is sexual desire.

8– Parental Instinct: Its emotion is compassion and family care.

9 –The instinct of the assembly: its feeling of isolation and loneliness.

10–Mobility instinct: It emotion is going, travelling or visiting new places or sites.

11–The instinct of love of possession: Its emotion is love the acquisition of the property of others or raise money.

12–The Laughter Instinct: Its emotion is to appear in the appearance of fun.

13–The Sleep instinct: Its emotion is feeling tired.

14-**The Rest instinct:** Its emotion is beyond what causes inconvenience.

15-**The instinct distress:** Its emotion is feelings of weakness or disability.

16-**The instinct solution and composition:** Its emotion is love for work and innovation.

17-**The Instinct disgust:** Its emotion is disgust.

So the characters of the (Scarlet Letter) are taken and moved by those instincts

All of these instincts are governed by language and expressions alongside behavioral manner, which is driven by instinct. Hence the importance of language as a motive or a catalyst for instincts and emotions to express the needs of the soul, a person can break the constraints that bind human being to the nature in order to reach a place where he is better than others. There is no doubt if the ability of the person reached a rank in which he cannot control his heart and any person except God. As It is said that his heart will be the Throne of God (Mazaheri & Jensen, 2008) . There is no doubt that the ability of the human being to control seventeen instincts is not an easy attempt as soon as he is managed by instinctive system to ask for his needs. The needs are stronger in the first period of his life, I mean the period of (childhood) and that period is managed entirely by the system of instincts, especially

the instincts of survival and expressed by the child with the emotion of crying which is a linguistic motives connected to the meanings (the signifier and the signified meaning) referring towards the instinct of hunger, thirst, pain or motherhood seeking for the need for rest. It is a narrative appearance expressed by the crying of the child appearing clearly in the following two factors:

1.Motivation and instinctive declaring factor:

The motivation in the child's behavior is the latent power that stimulates the manner and prepares it for work. It is considered as the inherited energy in the nerves and muscles involved in this behavior. Motivation is responsible for the continuation of the behavioral event. When the child feels hungry, he becomes more active in the search for food or the urgency of its request. The child declares his emotions to his necessary need by **crying** and constant wailing, but after breastfeeding or eating, the need for food is reduced, therefore, his activity to search for food, stops. This case is a kind of (**generative**) obstetric narrative. It is an instinctive signal expressed by wailing, as a sign refers to the meaning of the absent need to evoke. This meaning is coupled with the signified meaning as response by the second factor:

2.Satisfaction factor:

The need of the child is met with three real responses:

1 – Food – Breastfeeding

2 – Lulling

3. Physical Cleaning

The response of the mother in the satisfaction factor is to satisfy the absent need which caused the provocation of these psychological factors by a non-narrative act leading to silence, quiet or sleep after the success of the satisfaction factor. When the child exceeds his first year and begins to speak, the narrative is not determined by the factors of the integrated psychological factors, but by linguistic context. The process is doomed to the effectiveness of communication. Hence, the child will have the ability to express the plot of a complete story (**technical structure**) of what is happening to him in his kindergarten or his school instinctively or spontaneously, which is far from the realization of the factors of narrative construction in literature without prior knowledge acquired by the elements of storytelling, narrative plot, dramatic conflict and other components of the narrative artistic construction.

We conclude from this idea that a child who is able to speak even half words can carry out the narrative of a complete story with the narrative elements to his parents. He can explain the conflict or fight with his school colleagues or his classmates in the street, kindergarten or school in his first year of primary school. The linguistic context, the mother or father can recognize what is happening, but if in the second or third to

the sixth of the primary stage, he will be able to narrate, as mature, with a knitted narrative and aesthetic structure, without knowing anything about the literary structure or artistic literary construction of a story or a novel. This is a clear evidence to prove that the structural narrative texture is an instinct skill rooted in the mentality of the ability of human in origin.

I am very surprised by the lack of attention of the researcher ,who are searching in the text (*The Scarlet Letter*) to the phenomenon of communicative narrative which is growing into the human to express his feelings, his issues and his needs in innate and narrative way of language and why they didn't consider this narrative as a psychological instinct !? What I want to say is that no one has the privilege of discovering or inventing one element of the artistic construction of the narrative genres in the literary field, except that the **Title** is one of the author's inventions. The artistic construction is originally a congenital part inherent in human nature, because it is an integral part of the language. As long as the language is a mental competence, human lives with it, so it is his only scientific cover. Narration arises with him and develops by the development of his linguistic articulation by the simulation (فوارح & سعيدة, n.d.). Naturally, the stage of the simulation begins at the ninth month of the child's life, where this stage, is considered as a bridge the child crosses to reach the stage of producing his first true words, with individual differences from one child to another according to the abilities of age, sex, and environment. At the age of one year, the child can imitate and simulate the spoken words or sounds. He can repeat what was

established in his mind in the second year of his life. Any child of the fifth year old can recount a story that occurred to him in the kindergarten with the logic of spontaneous narrative expression through the following technical elements of the construction texture (**Technical Structure**) of the literary text:

- 1 . The place and time 2 . The tragic Conflict
3. The apex 4. Solution 5. The end 6. Reasonable plot and,
7. Characters.

The Philosophical and Pragmatic Perception of the Narrative Tangle in The Scarlet Letter

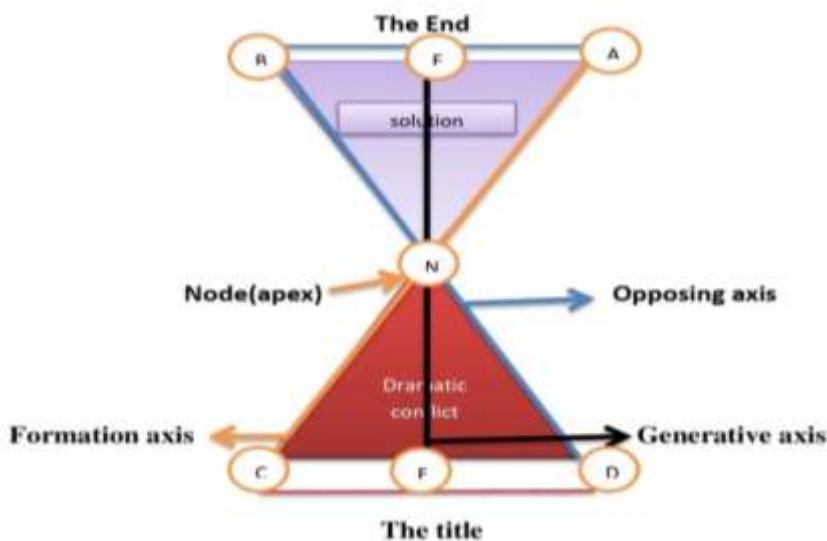
The positive development of the new international novel at the boundaries of the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, when it penetrated in the science of modern narration, which is looking for the new procedural tools that give the narrative text and its writer its uniqueness and geniality through the displacement towards the imagination of script in the depth of literature. The text will make a relation through the special relationships that it establishes with preceded texts that are close or far in time-long through the intertextuality element. .This case will constitutes the creative narrative text and its transformations across the temporal and historical variables created by the same text, which differ from the temporal times which are created by the human(فصيح & الزهراء, n.d.).

After entering the literature into art, it becomes a dual with the drawing and a playing music by words. It turned towards the recipient in a different artistic and colorful manner. The pragmatic vision sees literature as a message of human struggle extracted from deep reality to superficial one. The line (C.F.D) in (Fig. 1). which forms the base of the triangle of the supposed narrative tangle, which is a broad main entrance to the message of the sender. It was drawn by the sender as a portrait for his real life (in parallel linguistic significations). The recipient will conclude from this portrait his internal configuration to the elements of an experience that is cut from a real era of time of his life, in real place and real time, or imagine it or he has seen it really in the life of others in real movement on the land of reality. It, actually, plays a role in the struggle between black and white or negative and positive, in order to convey his human message, under the pretext of parallelism, intertextuality, non-reality, imagination, symbol or logic. This middle attitude is a pragmatic concept to strengthen the human bonds between literature and society, not for the purpose of entertainment, just like the affairs of classical literature, but to give doses of wisdom, exhortation and awareness to alert society to what is happening of injustice in its daily struggle.

The pragmatics of the daily struggle in the Scarlet Letter, and through a narrative gate, which is opened towards the axis of generation (E . F), that takes an intermediate path that isolates the formation(A.C) axis from the Opposing axis(B.D) by the dramatic

cross-movement, to give a narrative space in forming of the sequences to generate the events and allow maneuvering between positive characters on this axis, and the opposing characters on the opposing axis. The axis of generation continues setting from point(F) passing through the point (N)which represents the node or apex and the point of intersection of narrative engagement, to document ,there, the axis of regression and the solution to produce the supposed end in point (E),which is the duty assigned to this axis to generate events which form the final literary work (short stories and novels) with the support of motor collaboration between the axis of formation and the axis of the opposition in the first triangle (C.D.N) as shown in the diagram (1):

Diagram (1) The narrative tangles in the literary text



The narrative axis of formation (A.C) which is confronted with an opposition axis (D.B.), constitutes a generating narrative clash with mutual signifiers, linking the past and the present with the time of epoch. The bond of experience and documentation which is baptized with the motion of reality to extract it, and then integrate it with the imagination and symbol as a real human signified meaning resulted from besieged signifiers by parallel concepts to the reality and truth, after opening the cortex of the experiment with a superficial view of the recipient's eye, for the narrative pragmatic tangle. It will make a signified and semantic link between the reality and the imagination stored in the non-reality and the symbol drawn by the sender's brush. The formation axis (A.C) starts from the left side of the base of narrative tangent carrying the supported characters. Those characters help in creating scenes and actions on the medial axis of generation. The formation axis takes its way which full with conflict towards the right side of combination field crossing point (N) the point of node (apex). In the apex, the conflict turns into elements of regression or solution to build the upper triangle of solution after completing the axis of opposition(B.D) its setting out ,on the right side, taking its way towards the north direction crossing the axis of generation and the axis of formation in point(N). Thus the triangle (C.N.D)of narrative tangle is completed and the triangle of regression (A.B.N) is open as shown in the Figure (1) above.

V. CONCLUSION:

The Scarlet Letter (1850) is a novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne, and is considered one of his masterpieces. The novel takes place in the seventeenth century in Puritan Boston. It tells the story of Hester Brian, who gave birth a daughter child named (Pearl) after committing the sin of adultery, then repents and tries to live a decent life. Hawthorne explores new themes of law, sin, and wrongdoing. The researcher analyses this novel from the point of Psychological and Philosophical point of view showing the influence of those factors of the main character who suffers from the unjust and hypocrisy.

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Université de Laghouat–Amar Telidji.

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