

原著

ダロウエイ夫人の不安を触発するミス・キルマン

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A Pathographical Study of Mrs Dalloway: Mrs Dalloway's Anxiety Triggered by Miss Kilman

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Abstract

This thesis is a pathographical study of Virginia Woolf through her fourth novel, Mrs Dalloway. The novel covers one day, beginning in the morning and ending at the party in the evening. The world seen by the sane and insane concurrently in this novel was the one Woolf herself faced throughout her life. Her family had a history of mental disease and she herself suffered from mental disorder. I've chosen to focus on the hatred and hostility between Clarissa and Miss Kilman, her daughter's governess, to reveal Clarissa's abnormalities as manifested by the deep anxiety found in the depths of her being. She is so hypersensitive that she feels anxiety caused by the split of reality and her psychosis. Clarissa's experience is similar to Septimus, a schizophrenic suffering from "depersonalization". At the same time, however, when she enjoys a vivid sensation like "the moment of being", she manages to control her anxiety. These opposing movements toward insanity and sanity continue throughout the novel until they unite in Clarissa's consciousness, when she takes responsibility as a hostess at her party. Woolf's insight into Clarissa and Miss Kilman is so successful that Mrs Dalloway has become identified with the coexistence of insanity and sanity.

要約

Virginia Woolf(1882-1941)にとって書くという客観的な行為は、自らの精神の病を直視し、認識可能な現実の世界と、生存を脅かす非現実という奈落のような深みとの相克から生まれる存在の不安、生の不確実を言語化することであった。本稿では、病跡学的視点に立って、ウルフの長編小説 Mrs Dalloway(1925)を、意識の主要な語り手クラリッサ・ダロウエイと、彼女の娘の家庭教

師, ミス・キルマンとの間の激しい憎悪感, 反目が何から生ずるかを考察する. その結果, 両者の嫌悪感・反目は立場の相違や美醜というような表面的ないわゆるコンプレックスや罪悪感から生じるように見えながら, 実はもっと存在の深奥に潜む根源的な欲求としての征服欲や独占欲に由来することが明らかとなった. そして, キルマンは, クラリッサに内在する存在の不安を触発し, 狂人セプティマスとも共通する精神の異常を顕在化する. ウルフは, Mrs Dalloway において, 「正常と狂気によって眺められる世界」の言語化を意図したが, クラリッサに「存在の瞬間」を確信させ, 意識内でセプティマスの自殺を追体験させることで, 正常と異常の微妙なバランス — 精神におけるホメオステイシス — の可能性を実現したと言える.
