

A Psychoanalytical Perspective of Patterson's *Kiss the Girls*

Sumit Raj Verma

PhD Scholar, Tribhuvan University

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Abstract

Kiss the Girls is a riddle/ suspense tale of compulsive hijacking and murder. Casanova, a periodical killer and kidnapper, has killed several women in the vicinity of the University of North Carolina. In addition to the girls that have been killed, several others are missing. Among the missing girls is the bastard of famed operative Alex Cross. Cross, through his connections at the FBI, is allowed to work on the case. The killer seems to have a taste for extremely beautiful women and is known for his near perfect crimes. Casanova stalks his prey with great care and attention to detail. His most recent victim is Dr. Kate McTiernan, with whom Casanova came, fixated because of her stunning aesthetics and great intelligence. He holds her interned, along with several of his other victims, in an underground nest in the forestland. Casanova is uncommunicative, always wearing a mask when he meets his girls. Stewing death for breaking the house rules, Kate breaks free and returns to civilization. Kate recounts the odd miracle that the house of the killer faded after she exited. Kate and Cross meet and get fast musketeers.

Key Words: Psyche, Thriller, Crime, Revenge

Introduction

This composition aims at reading how women in patriarchy suffer thrilling situation in their normal life course and they're always in fear and suppression in the society they live in. The novel, *Kiss the Girls* embodies the womanish characters who get twice victimizing at hands of their manly counterparts first due to being women and secondly because of presumably being socially deprived of occasion for sound health, education and expression of solicitations. Patterson's *Kiss the Girls* highlights the issue of rape and violence which is caused due to imbalance in cerebral and social structure that cultivates difference between ladies and males. The exploration intends to get fulfilled in the frame of psychoanalysis especially exhilaration proposition that focuses on fear and restraint.

The main gist of the primary textbook is that Dr. Alex Cross' bastard is abducted by Casanova. He goes to Duke University and discovers that there have been numerous other girls abducted. So they probe the hijackings. When Kate McTerrian escapes, Dr. Cross sits by her bedside staying for her to wake up so she can tell him of the experience of the house where Casanova keeps the women he abducts. After a couple of weeks Kate and Dr. Cross begin to in love fall for each other. All the while Casanova is still on the loose and stalking and kidnapping further women.

Discussion

The novel, *Kiss the Girls* against women's violence degrades the women race in general and incites the pride of men in their social relationship. Giving space to the image related to womanish body which is considered to be sexual violence and rape in place. Following a rape and victims are to be faced women unconsciously asked for their fornication. Taking the help of Sigmund Freud, Jacques Lacan's notion of psychoanalysis, this study asserts that how Naomi gets entangled as the victim of rape and violence. Also through the definition of the images different proponents posit the rape and violence.

It's argued that as a result of dysfunctional motherly connections, sexual atrociousness periodical manslayers, utmost of who are manly, are products of deficient oedipal phases. The absence of the father, the abandonment or other rejection by the mama actuality of unhappy motherly closeness results in the durability of the motherly figure as the object of the child's drive. In similar cases, the drive, which is always sexual, isn't relegated to a socially respectable function. Harmonious with the idea that periodical killer partake certain common characteristics, observers have argued that the actuality of a so-called psychopathological harmony is an early index of individualities that are fitted to serially murder.

Looking through the lens of psychoanalysis, the theoretical tools of Lacanian psychoanalysis is chosen to picture how the promoter is planned in the novel of craving. It's hypothesized that perfection of libidinal craving of the promoter becomes a mirage because the more he tries to possess it, the further it slips down. The man who calls himself the Gentleman Caller is a brutish periodical killer spooking, violating and killing women, also cutting off body corridor to keep as glories and arranging flowers around the bodies. It's only craving for unsatisfied desire. According to psychoanalytic proposition, traces of their unconscious solicitations or repressed wishes can be set up in colorful forms. Force, violence, symbols, protective jotting and the choice of conflict in the story can all be anatomized by the critic to help them discover the author's driving forces.

There are four major proponents who are Jacques Lacan, Freud, Jung and Ryan Michael. They discourse how the man suppress their desire by capitalism and schizophrenia live in the unconsciousness of all people. Lacan lays emphasis on desire neither need for satisfaction nor the demand for love, it's introduced upon the impossibility of emulsion with motherly others. Why should all societies strive to render it threatening and repulsive? From the perspective of the emblematic, such a state must remain interdicted so that it might be glinted through the reversed scale of desire. The women arouse the desire of man so that they're eager to get them strongly. Dr Alex Cross hunts down two periodical kidnappers, rapers and killers who work in competition and in tandem as they essay to make their fantasy persona's Cassanova and The Gentleman frequenter, a reality.

Psychoanalysis studies the hourly disposed ways in which the mind expresses passions. Ryan Michael views that it's also "concerned with the dynamics of interpersonal relations and with the way violence and rape are formed through relations with its domestic and socio-artistic terrain"(Michael 103). Depending on the academy of psychoanalysis one

needs the study of the mind's operations in literature should be concerned either with the unconscious and the instincts or with the family, particular history and social world that shapes rape and violence. It's the taking cure that takes place in the presence of case (anatomized) and croaker (critic) through case's behavioral conditioning. The focus of the psychoanalysis is, thus, unconscious part of mind. It can help us better to explain erudite connections, conduct, motives, and the very actuality itself of the textbook. Also, it engages in the interpretation and source of information therapeutically. Themes and motives central to psychoanalysis are desire and loss, detention and starvation of doubling, lack and so on. For Freud, knowledge isn't primary but only the aspect of the unconscious. This is how the birth of psychoanalysis took place.

Freud believed that unconscious motives and the passions people witness as children have an enormous impact on adult personality and geste. He was the first ultramodern psychologist to suggest that every personality has a large unconscious element. Life includes both enjoyable and painful gests. For Freud, gests include passions and studies as well as factual events. He believed that numerous of our gests, particularly the painful occurrences of nonage, are forgotten or buried in the unconscious. But, although, we may not purposely recall these gests, they continue influence our geste . The "unconscious" is the internal realm into which those aspects of internal life that are related to interdicted solicitations and instincts are co-signed through the process of " suppression". Freud theorized that all of life moves toward death and that the desire for final end shows up in mortal personality as destructiveness and aggression. But the life instincts were more important in his proposition, and he saw them primarily as erogenous or pleasure- seeking urges.

Freud has described what came known as the structural factors of mind " id", " pride" and " superego". Though, he frequently spoke of them as if they were factual corridor of personality, he introduced and regarded them simply the model of how the mind works. In other words, id, pride and superego don't relate to factual portions of the brain. Rather, they explain how the mind functions and how the spontaneous powers are regulated. The id is the force of the spontaneous urges. It's the lecherous or drive-ridden part of the unconscious. The id seeks immediate delectation of desire, anyhow of the consequences. The id is treasure house of similar solicitations and buried studies are guided by " pleasure principle". The personality process that's substantially conscious is called the pride. The pride is the rational thoughtful, realistic personality process. The part of the personality that would stop us is called the superego. This is guided by " morality principle". Rules, regulations, norms, values, and canons of society are the enterprises of superego.

The pride's job is so delicate that unconsciously all people resort to cerebral defenses. Rather than face violent frustration, conflict or passions of reluctance, people deceive themselves into believing nothing is wrong. However, it may be necessary to distort reality, If the demands of the id and the pride cannot be resolved. Freud called these ways defense mechanisms because they defend the pride from passing anxiety about failing in its tasks. Freud felt that these defense mechanisms stem substantially from the unconscious part of

the pride and only naturally come conscious to the existent during a form of psychoanalysis. A many of the defense mechanisms he linked are shortly banded below.

Other defense mechanisms banded by Freud are "suppression", "response conformation", "protuberance" and "retrogression". When a person has some study or prompt that causes the pride too important anxiety, he may push that study or prompt out of knowledge down into the unconscious. This process is called suppression. The person simply forgets the thing that disturbs him, or pushes it out of mindfulness without ever realizing it. Response conformation involves an inferior feeling or prompts with its contrary. Another way the pride avoids anxiety is to believe that impulses coming from within are really coming from other people. This medium is called protuberance because inner passions are thrown, or projected outside. It's a common medium which we've presumably observed in ourselves from time to time. Numerous people, for case, feel that others dislike them, when in reality they dislike themselves. Incipiently, retrogression means going back to an earlier and less mature pattern. When a person is under severe pressure and his other defenses aren't working, he may start acting in ways that helped him in the history. For illustration, he may throw a temper hissy, make faces, cry loudly, or return to eating and sleeping all the time the way he did as a small child. Transferring of passions is firstly associated with the immature object, nonage trauma or other object of psychoanalytic disquisition, from its sources to probing psychoanalyst. That's why, transformational conditioning is retrogressions.

According to Freud, transference is a process of disquisition of the unconscious mind, disquisition of the robber of cases, which is appertained to as tone- object transferences. It reflects privation in the early nonage and early objects. In the robber nature transference the history emerges in the present. In recent erudite proposition the conception of transference is occasionally broadened to include any process whereby the critic of a textbook becomes inextricably involved in the object of his or her process of analysis. This system of transference is getting veritably popular in the exploration of erudite textbook. Transference is conceded as ubiquitous in mortal relations. Its meanings have handed a base for life span development of the psychology of the rape and violence.

Likewise, counter-transference is manifested through anxiety, unhappy and protective geste and distorted perception grounded on counselor's unconscious conflict. In this regard, counter-transference is basically a handicap to be overcome. The croaker unconsciously experiences the case. Freud argues that this response is caused by an unconscious and intolerable want of the counselor to love the customer which must be defended against through distancing chastising geste. This Freudian view is generally appertained as narrow perspective, and it is still espoused by some ultramodern classical analyses.

Jacques Lacan (1901- 1981), a new Freudian, also naturally opposes the idea of a vehemence that serves as an agent of strength, conflation, mastery, integration and adaption to realistic morals. Lacan has unflaggingly claimed that mortal subject is neither unified nor unifying. But, Lacan delimits knowledge and makes knowledge and language themselves defined against unconscious meaning. The Lacanian subject isn't unified in

knowledge. The pride, still, is naturally unified- except in dreams, psychosis, and other unraveling instantiations and systems itself into knowledge as the principle of individuality. Because it emanates from the unconscious and yet must continually corroborate itself through the veritably means of its occultation – knowledge and language – the moi cannot 'see' itself as it really is." The pride is a function; the pride is conflation, a conflation of functions, a function of conflation” (Ecrits 131).

The imaginary order is the conformation of the pride in the glass stage. In this phase a child becomes triumphant. Triumphant phase is full of visions and gaping conditioning. The child sees no gap between him and his image. Latterly, the pride is constructed by identification with the spectacular image. The subject becomes apprehensive of the spatial gap between him and the image. The disaffection phase begins. The relationship between the pride and the spectacular image means that the pride and imaginary order itself are places of radical exposure. Thus, disaffection is native of the imaginary order. In his regard, Lacan countries, “ The spatial and temporal orders in which the pride and the object are constituted, endured as events in perspective of mirages, as affections with commodity stereotypical about them that suspends the workings of the pride/ object dialectic ”(Ecrits17).

As a result, pride is formed. Imaginary state is the field of images and imagination and deception the main visions of this order are conflation, autonomy, duality, similarity. The narcissistic relationship develops in this phase. The last stage in which an child comes across in his nonage is the emblematic phase. In this phase the child arrives at a senses of identify. Gaps between the child and the mama and signifier and signified is farther bared." The Symbolic conceived as the other of orders, as the division (as well as the agent of separation)"(Returns of the French Freud Freud, Lacan and Beyond 103).

Solicitations on language are spatially receded. Then, Lacan states that" the asked affect may be attained simply by placing the existent within reach of the field of reflection of glass" (Ecrits 3). The child, indeed, enters into the world of" lack" and" anxiety". Dreams for him come the patches of fragmentation. He, in this stage, recognizes his" Father" and the" Law of his Father", that's language. To solidify this conception of Lacan, Martin Jay states, “A difference between normal and psychotic geste which depends on the partial transition from the imaginary to a farther stage, which Lacan nominated' the emblematic '. Coincident with the resolution of the Oedipus complex, the emblematic meant the child's entry into language” (349- 350). The more a child grows the more fractured his/ her tone (pride) becomes. In addition to this, the primitive oneness with the mama's body becomes possible only at the cost of death. The child enters into and finds bound by all man- made rules and regulations of morality, religion and of social affairs. He pushes from" the' I' to socially developed situations" (Ecrits 5). This means there is the actuality of two" I" individual or private and social. This process is, in other words," the deviation of the glass I into the social I"(Salovoj 97).

The unconscious in terms of the other constitutes the other scenes incounter-transference which articulated a relationship of the other (the subject of the unconscious) to the other

(the emblematic structure of solicitations). In this respect, then, psychoanalysis' focus is on person's craving. Patterson's *Kiss the Girls* portrays the life of his protagonists that's desolate and confusing. Their hunt for wholeness of tone remains deficient despite multitudinous sweats by hook and crook. The reason behind this entire fatalistic situation is indeed the conflict between id and superego. The intelligent coitus- crazed killers Casanova has long been empty of coitus and has anticipated trap a beautiful girl to satisfy sexually desire. This solace of life anticipated by Casanova cannot be held fluently so he traps beautiful women mysteriously and force them. There are morals and regulations that they've to follow and suppress their desire for coitus and other wants. There's always a kind of hassle between these two but they're helpless before the entire society. The society stands as a hedge on the path of their romantic and sexual life that they want to have and fulfill their desire. The intelligent coitus- crazed killer wolf represents the superego and his suppressed desire stands for the id.

I would like to image critical reviews delivered by some critics on *Kiss the Girls*. In the new James Patterson accomplishes commodity close to magic on the published runner by the picky use of detail that arouses the sense and makes effects real. Crime, names of objects and physical characteristics and conditioning of people are coupled with penurious description of sights, sounds and smells, so that a culture alien to utmost of us becomes pictorial and the anthology becomes an inhabitant of the tale. Brown Miller has offered a new review reading to *Kiss the Girls*. He says the novel is written in completely original fashion that studies the interpersonal intricate relationship of readable people in a largely textured prose. In his own word

But what led there's the rape, the original intent of this person was rape, it started with the idea of rape, the attempt to rape was the main cause that leads to the murder of this youthful woman who fought dauntlessly till her last breath. You're only tutoring your daughters that rape is ok, it happens; we do not talk about it. They will essay at you day or night, people or no people, on the road, in a hack, on the machine, indeed if you're in your own auto, and they cannot see anything but your face! We need do commodity to cover the women and especially, especially the children are little bones, pure of heart they should be educated and know what's respectable and what isn't respectable geste to anticipate from any person, no matter what the age (7). A number of critics have liked the style of the novel to a perfect crime. As in those stripes, its language is straight forward and simple, but *Kiss the Girls* is filled with irony and subtle meanings. He weaves together complex stories, but in its simplest figure the plot unfolds the story of rapers and their desire to sexual aroused by society. How the people come violence nature. It's only their sexual suppressed desire. In our society hide rape events because of personality. It reveals how the collision between the old culture of ultramodern America, where rape and crime are going, and the new world of artistic revolution towards Patterson stylish sweats and creates. We witness in this beautifully written and important novel. So the critic Christine Hauhney analyzes sexual misutilization at the centre of the novel he writes:

The suspenser kidney is generally not for the qualmish, but Patterson's tend to be especially graphic, and the violence frequently involves sociopathic sexual misutilization and seductive youthful women. For case, the villain in his alternate Alex Cross novel, " Kiss the Girls, " is a psycho who kidnaps, rapes and tortures council girls in an underground cellarage; at one point, he indeed feeds a live snake into the anus of one of his victims.(96)

Duncun Vanterpol, in a new- literal review observes the power relation network between rape, crime and the individual suppressed under it. He writes:

Do you not understand what" force more common than smoking" means, or are you being purposefully blunt in order to make light of the issue. The study finding isn't that individual incident of rape take place as constantly as anytime anybody in America lights a cigarette. The finding is that an American woman is more likely to have been a victim of sexual violence at some point in her life than she's to be a smoker. (10)

None of these critics concentrate on cerebral review in terms of fractured subjectivity. Issues of coitus, crime, violence, rich image and complex ideas are the rudiments of Patterson's novel. My claim, in this exploration is how coitus- crazed killer Casanova is fractured because of redundant sexual conditioning and how a person Gentleman Caller, suffers from sexual passion when his subjectivity is fractured because of the magnet towards a beautiful girls, because of the imbalance between fornication and brainpower his tone explodes. In my composition, indeed, coitus- crazed killer Casanova and Gentleman Caller are victimized internally by themselves.

Casanova's thirst for coitus is so high that it doesn't feel to be quenchable from single girl. He frequently thinks that he should have numerous girls with whom he can completely enjoy. He's always tempted to other women who aren't his cousins. He sees solace of life in them. Casanova is mysterious as well since he's not sure whether he loves girls or not. His equivocal position is veritably touching and reflective of his fractured personality. The girl he has ever rejected emotionally remained him cut off from her sexually. Again he gets psychologically detached from the girl. He becomes tired and less passionate due to the age. Now Casanova repressed desire of coitus remains as it has ever been. When Casanova humorously questions to his virile power, he becomes worried and feels frustrated. He realizes that he has committed a boob that he ever discarded. This guilt fragments his psyche again and emotionally compels him to take sanctum in his life for emotional support. Therefore, *Kiss the Girls* discloses the duality of Casanova's tone that's transitory and ever changing. Further it focuses on the fractured subjectivity of protagonists who dominate the textbook.

Conclusion

The commerce of grains, circumstances, and culture, the narrator escorts compendiums through the lives and connections of the characters. Casanova has been suffering from wrong sexual life. His tone has been divided from the morning of his sexual life. Casanova

displays suppressed desire for coitus to kidnap beautiful girls and rape. On this ground he seems not entirely responsible for his detachment and disaffection. Rather, society as well as the extant custom of contemporary is incompletely responsible for his loneliness and fragmentation of his tone as well. Hence, he's sexually frustrated since he's deprived of sexual intercourse far and wide. He seeks for beautiful girl and takes to the jungle and rapes her. Therefore, his sexual desire is repressed and he feels alienated and detached from the emotional aspect of life that could pass his energy for his emotional satisfaction. His tone is therefore fractured.

Kiss the Girls presents the pitiable condition of women in robber society. Not only Naomi's narrative reminds of women violence and rape but also in utmost cases Naomi, actually recounts her painful history. The robber stations serves pervasive model of manly oppression which makes the womanish character victim of violence in one or the other way.

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