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شروط النشر:

- 1. ان يكون البحث مطبوعاً على الحاسوب، وتزود هيئة التحرير بثلاث نسخ منه مع نسخة على قرص ليزري (CD).
- ٢. ان لا تزيد عدد صفحات البحث عن (٢٥) صفحة ولا تقل عن (١٥) صفحة من الحجم العادي (A4) ويستثنى من ذلك النصوص المحققة على ان يدفع الباحث مبلغ (١٠) عشرة الاف عن كل صفحة إضافية إذا كان البحث يزيد عن ٢٥ صفحة للبحوث داخل العراق و٨ دولار امريكي للبحوث خارج العراق.
- ٣. يمكن ان يكون البحث جزءاً من رسالة الماجستير أو أطروحة الدكتوراه التي أعدها الباحث على ان يلتزم الباحث بوضعه على قالب المجلة واستكمال المعلومات المطلوبة باللغتين العربية

مجلة لآولب الغراهيري

والانكليزية، وألا يكون قد سبق نشره على أي نحو كان أو تمَّ إرساله للنشر في مجلة أخرى ويتعهد الباحث بذلك خطياً.

- يلتزم الباحث بإجراء تعديلات المحكمين على بحثه وفق التقارير المرسلة إليه وموافاة المجلة بنسخة معدلة في مدة لا تتجاوز (١٥) يوماً.
 - ٥. أن يكون البحث ضمن الاختصاصات الانسانية ومن ضمن ابواب المجلة الستة الثابتة.
- 7. يخطر أصحاب البحوث بالقرار حول صلاحيتها للنشر أو عدمها خلال مدة لا تتجاوز ثلاثة أشهر من تأريخ وصوله لهيئة التحرير.
 - ٧. لا ترد الأبحاث إلى أصحابها سواء نشرت أم لم تنشر.
- ٨. يلتزم الباحث بدفع أجور النشر المقررة والبالغة ١٠٠ ألف دينار عراقي داخل العراق إذا كان عدد صفحاته اقل من (٢٥) صفحة وما زاد عن ذلك يدفع الباحث مبلغ (١٠) الاف دينار عن كل صفحة اضافية و ١٠٠ دولار أمريكي خارج العراق إذا كان عدد صفحاته اقل من (٢٥) صفحة وما زاد عن ذلك يدفع الباحث مبلغ (٨) دولار عن كل صفحة اضافية وكذلك دفع مبلغ
 ٢٠ دولار لعمل استلال الكتروني للبحث.
- 9. يطبع البحث ببرنامج (Word)، وتوضع الرسوم أو الاشكال إن وجدت في مكانها من البحث على أن تكون صالحة من الناحية الفنية للطباعة.
 - ١ . أن يكون البحث خالياً من الأخطاء اللغوية والنحوية والاملائية.
 - ١١. يجب اتباع الأصول العلمية والقواعد المرعية في البحث العلمي.
 - ١٠. يجب أن تكون الخطوط كالآتى:
 - اللغة العربية: نوع الخط (Simplified Arabic) حجم الخط (١٤).
 - اللغة الانكليزية: نوع الخط (Times New Roman) حجم الخط (١٤).
- 1. عمل الهوامش يكون بنظام تلقائي (تعليقات ختامية) في نهاية البحث، ويكون الترقيم مستمراً، مع التدقيق في تسلسل الترقيم.

مجالات النشر:

- 1. البحوث العلمية: تنشر المجلة البحوث العلمية الأصيلة والمخطوطات المحققة في مجال العلوم الإنسانية.
- Y. المؤتمرات والندوات العلمية: تنشر المجلة بحوث المؤتمرات والندوات العلمية المحلية والعربية والعالمية والتي عقدت حديثاً في مجال العلوم الإنسانية وضمن ابواب المجلة الستة الثابتة.

مجلة (آول الغراهيري

ملاحظات النشر:

- 1. البحوث المنشورة في المجلة تعبر عن آراء الباحثين ولا تعبر عن رأي المجلة.
 - ٢. ترتيب البحوث في المجلة يخضع لاعتبارات فنية.
- ٣. تستبعد المجلة أي بحث مخالف لقواعد النشر أو الذي يرفض من قبل الخبراء.
 - ٤. يعطى الباحث نسخة مستله من بحثه.

العنوان البريدي:

جمهورية العراق، محافظة صلاح الدين، مدينة تكريت | جامعة تكريت، كلية الآداب، مجلة آداب الفراهيدي.

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T. S. Eliot's Establishment of Modern Heritage - A Study of Two Selected Plays

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T. S. Eliot's Establishment of Modern Heritage - A Study of Two Selected Plays

ABSTRACT

The current study tackles T. S. Eliot's attitude to the establishment of Modernism. The study starts with looking at Eliot's works and definition of modernism. Then it tackles the ideas of Eliot. most people in the society are not able to understand what exactly Eliot wanted to explain. He is genuinely hard to comprehend the real interaction and criticism of modernism. The paper studies two of Eliot's plays, namely The Rock and The Cocktail Party. It concludes that Elliot opposed modernization because he believed that the application of modernization would destroy European culture.

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Introduction:

Modern theory is an integration of essential concepts from the classical model which are associated with social and behavioral science. The theory has been so essential, especially in the development of literature because it explains the phases of development. The theory is characterized by some social and cultural changes which were mostly influenced by Western society. According to various scholars, the theory took place in the 19th and 20th century. As such, it was an essential explanation which could help to illustrate the movement from traditional operations to a modern system.

These changes were influenced by social, political, and religious activities that occurred in various parts of the world. A new mode of operations such as production was established to enhance human life. More effective connections were established such as computers and the internet (Lobb, 2015). People from different levels of the world were brought together by this connection system. Industrial development is a key trait which is associated with modernism. Industries shaped the way activities were done because of an internet mode of operations were introduced. Some people such as Eliot plays a vital role in the explanation of the work of modernist theory.

In the 21st century, Eliot was associated with critics toward modernism. He was much known for his contribution in the criticism of modernism theory through territorial expansion of imaginative in literature. Some scholars describe Eliot's poetry as 'romantic' due to the effective application of French signs which are used when explaining some pleasure (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017). From his reading, Eliot deducted the information from other sources which were written many years. From these materials, Eliot developed different perception which he used during criticism of some cultures. Additionally, Eliot distrust any form of criticism, especially those that were inspired by scientific knowledge (Pedroso, Amy, and Margie, 2016).

1. Eliot's Work:

The work of Eliot mostly focused on quality rather than quantity such as iconic achievement. From the data, it is interesting to follow the kind of writing method used because he does not base his argument on a single factor. In more than 45 years, Eliot's work has been so essential in the development of literature (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017). He has been associated in writing of poetry, plays, essay, and much more. Additionally, Eliot worked as journalist whereby he engaged in content editing (Smith, 2015). From each of the writing, Eliot plays a vital role in the explanation of modern theory. All the writings were based on culture and religion which criticized a certain aspect. The work of his poetries were abstracts of a play or random experiments. Additionally, some of his literary work was extracted from the fullest exertion of his power (Pedroso, Amy, and Margie, 2016). As such, Eliot has been used as a symbol which can help to explain



the modernism theory. He compares traditional and modern society by examining their cultural practices.

Based on his work, Eliot is portrayed as a symbol of moral nature and historical man due to his subjective life. According to him, contemporary life is influenced by time. As such, he clearly outlines a relationship between the past and the current states based on the conception of the human mind. This makes him create a sensitive awareness of the effect of modern life (Sharpe, 36). In the essay, tradition and individual talents, Eliot highlights all the basic principles which are grounded on the issue of criticism (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017). In his writing, Eliot divides the work into three groups which illustrate the characteristic of each phase. Additionally, Eliot emphases on the decisive questions that can only be achieved through deep analysis. Therefore, he relied on a statement which he perceived as true but no other scientific knowledge.

2. Modernization:

One of the most famous writings of Eliot, Stephen Spender, greatly explain the struggle of the development of modern society. The idealist philosophy in the early period influenced Eliot to develop various understandings regarding modernization. Hence, he offered information which formed the background data that help to criticize the concept. These criticisms were discovered in various Eliot writing such as Knowledge and Experience which explained how people's abilities were affected by modernization (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017). The integration of social, economic, and political factors made Eliot to refer some western as "wasteland". This was influenced by various social and economic effects which contribute to the development of modernization (Pedroso, Amy, and Margie, 2016).

Naturally, leaders have a great influence on how modernization is embraced. Therefore, European leaders stimulated society to adopt the system. Additionally, Eliot emphasized that religion had a great impact on how society embraced modernization. Religion was part of the foundation of modernization due to belief in God (Sword, 2018). More precisely, Eliot's conversion arose from a fear of solipsism that other philosophers outline the development.

The modernist movement and Eliot's thoughts are both reactions to a similar set of intense historical changes. Since 1890 to 1918, this was the period of transformation in Europe. At this period, there was a massive change in how activities were conducted. More industries and technology system were introduced (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017). In the context of radical political, technological and social fluctuations which is explained by historians as "the emergence of modernity," Europe's leading and rational value system which formed a good base in favour of the newly established system. T.S. Eliot had a diverse reaction to historical change. He thought the current historical changes, self-perpetuated by the subsequent application of system and progress was a start of European destruction. Eliot believed that modernization was a threat which was



meant to destroy the living conditions of people living in Europe. Additionally, the system also was meant to destroy the literary tradition which is the base of European culture. If society embraces the system, people will face a lot of challenges (Eysteinsson, 2018). As such, Eliot believed that it is his role to restore the tradition by fighting this new culture. This was the start of modern criticism.

3. Criticism on Modernism:

Not all of the rational answers to the rise of modernism were bad. Before the start of the Great conflict, there was a logic in pending catastrophe, but one that would have a revitalizing outcome on a culture perceived as obstructive and fusty to modernization (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017). The eruption of the Great War came a year after the largest dance which took place in France. The typical example of this stance is Stephen Spender, which rejoices a sacrificial death which aimed to influence future perception on a progressive life which was based on the traditional system (Pedroso, Amy, and Margie, 2016).

4. Ideas Integration:

Additionally, some scholars have incorporated the idea of Eliot in the books such as William Butler Yeats, that show a symbol which was used to show how the development of technology spanned the life. The character, Yeats hated modernity. This is well illustrated when his reflection is perceived while standing on a bridge which was located in Dublin. Modern system and techniques were used in the formulation of the bridge. "When I stand ... in the half-light and notice that discordant architecture, all those electric signs, where modern heterogeneity has taken physical form, a vague hatred comes up out of my own dark, and I am certain that wherever in Europe there are minds strong enough to lead others, the same vague hatred rises," Eliot explains that he saw the development of conflict as various groups try to resist (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017). Some people would be against their development while others would support the transition from traditional to modern society.

Religion would influence how people take and accept the concept. This violence killed a large number of Europeans (Pedroso, Amy, and Margie, 2016). The condition of the rebellious and the responsibility of modern technology deployed stimulated the death rate. The system intensified the incongruous fear which was unfolded along the western culture (Darwish et al, 2016). The experience of the fight only worsened philosophers' cynicism and animosity of traditionalism. This intensified the desire to change the articulated system which was embraced by people. The catastrophes and futilities of the war seemed to explain the avant-garde's insurgency against nineteenth-century systems (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017).

5. Eliot's Ideas:

After reading a large number of Eliot's prose and poetry, most people in the society are not able to understand what exactly Eliot wanted to



explain (Panagiotidis et al, 2018). A large number of people spend time researching about Eliot, but they have not comprehended the real meaning. The challenge of reading Eliot is what makes him such an essential individual in the field of literature. As such, he is genuinely hard to comprehend the real interaction and criticism of modernism.

According to Eliot, there is variation in artistic emotion and personal emotion when explaining the issue of modernism. People who are against the concept are mostly crude, but the emotion of their expression is always complex and refined (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017). Eliot may express ordinary perception, but he must inform the society about the importance of the concept. Eliot's compares how different society view the idea of modernization and how to do their embrace it, "all the particles which can unite to form a new compound are present together." The different reactions take due to the influence of fusion or movement (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017).

In various criticism, Eliot explains the issue of transformation in various ways. In regards, he starts by explaining the concept of tradition as an aspect of work which explains the origin of society.

6. Traditional Concept:

Tradition is a concept that should guide how people should relate and interact with society. Each person is supposed to inherit a certain trait which enhanced their social, economic, and political application. This application was well known the past writers (Sangeetha, and Christy, 2018). It is the essential issues of changing a concert from good to bad state, in which one understands that the good is the key concept for development (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017). Tradition concepts can be gained only by individuals who have historical intelligence and love their origin. The historical intelligence involves insight that people may develop toward a concept, "not only of the pastiness of the past but also of its presence." The historical intelligence induces a man to write not only with his own group or lineage but with a sense that the entire world will learn from him.

The history of Europe and other parts of the world are grounded on modernization and tradition. Eliot states "the past exists in the present and that the past and the present form one simultaneous order" Therefore, people cannot assume the need of traditional in their life (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017). This historical intelligence is the feeling of the eternal and the sequential, and when these two factors are integrated. It is the historic intelligence which makes an author traditional. Eliot further explains that no author retains their value and consequence in separation. Such assessment and difference are important for approximating the real worth and consequence in the description of current society (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017).

7. Issues Affecting Culture:

There have been critical issues that affect culture. Modernization facilitated the change of culture. Therefore, Eliot wanted to maintain



European culture. Thus, Eliot wanted to restrict people from deploying the system so as to maintain their culture (Yu et al, 2019). Additionally, Eliot believed that application of religion would help to maintain their culture.

T. S. Eliot, in his essay, "Tradition and the Individual Talent" affirms that the impact of the prior literary facts on the upcoming group of author needs to adapt to Eliot concepts. This impact sometimes stimulated to critical reason on a certain concept of the modern system. Furthermore, Eliot sustains that all the obligations and accomplishments of writer and plays are had by past experience from the previous writing (Pedroso, Amy, and Margie, 2016). For Eliot, the value of beautiful, especially on new writers is bounded on set for assessment and difference among the past and modern system. Philosophers should be able to understand how to evaluate the work of new writers.

Eliot emphases that application of poetry has the ability to penetrate the modern and traditional ideology. Eliot's literary work criticizes the aspect and writing skills which is deployed by the modern writers. Currently, most writers do not embrace a culture in their work. He attempts to disagree with other scholars who encourage the application of modernization (Fakhouri, Leen and Naif, 2017). Additionally, there is an issue of ideological integration. So people failed to understand the impact of modernization on generation. Technology has changed how people conduct their activity. Additionally, eating habit and wearing a habit. As such, people have adopted techniques which have totally changed the culture, and this has destroyed the social norms and values. Eliot tries to show the conflict that human beings undergo in the modern age and he presented it throughout many aspects of his plays, they are as follows:

7. 1. "The Rock" as a Representation of The Rejection of The Enlightenment Religious Beliefs:

"The Rock" is one of the famous plays by Eliot. Rock is a play which is so much related to theology and spirituality. From the play, Eliot thought that individuals were moving away from God. The development of modernization was influencing people to lose their spiritual belief. Instead, they were focusing on world materials which have been brought by the effect of modernization. This was a new behaviour which has never happens in the world. He sings "men have left God, not for other gods, they say, but for no God." From the chorus, this was a new behaviour whereby people denied gods and thus, they did not view the need to worship anymore. Money had taken over their mind, and thus, they were so much focus on economic and social factors:

"When the Stranger says: "What is the meaning of this city?
Do you huddle close together because you love each other?"
What will you answer? "We all dwell together
To make money from each other"? or "This is a community"?

Oh my soul, be prepared for the coming of the Stranger.



Be prepared for him who knows how to ask questions." (T.S. Eliot, 1934, *The Rock*, p.33)

Eliot claims that rejection was accompanied by other problems such as flood which had never occurred before. Everything in the world seems abnormal. This was easy perceived when a person examines something larger than them. Additionally, the man had rejected nature, and they had embraced the modern system which is driving their life. God is associated with values such as love which integrate people together. Lack of God's influence has subjected human to other earthy problems such as conflict.

7. 1. "The Cocktail Party" as an Embodiment of Absurdist Elements to Show the Alienation of the Individual in Modern Society:

"The Cocktail Party" was first staged in 1949 at the Edinburgh Festival. It is based on Euripides's Alcestis, the ancient Greek play. The play has a simple theme which is the intervention of a person who is stranger in the life of a troubled married couple to convert their miserable life to a settled one. Modernism is shown in this play as the events occur. Though the play starts simply as a light satire, it grows to be a philosophical piece at the end. It focuses on the individual's feeling of isolation and the inability to communicate actively with other people:

"I learn a good deal by merely observing you, And letting you talk as long as you please, And taking notes of what you do not say." (Eliot, *The Cocktail Party*, 1974:86)

8. Conclusion:

In summary, Eliot has played a vital role in opposing the concept of modernization. Modernization was associated with the introduction of new modes of works and technology. Additionally, the system introduced new social, economic, and political factor which changed how people were acting. The introduction of the new system helped nations to introduce new eating and dressing habit. Most philosophers believed the application of modern system would help to improve the living standard - for instance, the introduction of new house system.

A new mode of operations such as production was established to enhance human life. Industrial development is a key trait which is associated with modernism. Industries shaped the way activities were done because of an internet mode of operations were introduced. As such, Eliot believed that the application of modernization would destroy European culture. He ought to use poet to save people from this new modernization. Eliot emphases on the decisive questions that can only be achieved through deep analysis. Therefore, he relied on a statement which he perceived as true but no other scientific knowledge. These criticisms were discovered in various Eliot writing such as Knowledge and Experience which explained how people's abilities were affected by modernization. Therefore, people cannot assume the need for traditional in their life. This historical intelligence is the feeling of the eternal and the sequential, and when these two factors are integrated. Religious would influence how people take and accept the concept. This violence killed a large number of Europeans. The condition of the rebellious and the responsibility of modern technology deployed stimulated the death rate.



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