



## Girls' First Love; Their Fathers: Freudian Theory Electra complex

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### Abstract

*The aim of this article is to discuss the girls' thoughts about a boy particularly their fathers when they cross the phallic stage. Though a young lady initially adores her mom, she starts to disdain her mom, who is physically like her. She sees her mom as an adversary for her dad's consideration. The Electra complex was a psychoanalytic term used to depict a young lady's feeling of rivalry with her mom for the adoration of her dad. It was tantamount to the Oedipus complex. As per Sigmund Freud, amid female psychosexual advancement a young lady was at first joined to her mom. When she found that she didn't have a penis, she got to be joined to her dad and started to hate her mom who she accused for her mutilation. Thus, Freud accepted that the young lady then started to relate to and imitate her mom out of trepidation of losing her affection.*

**Keywords:** Girls, love, father, electra complex.

### Introduction

The Electra complex is the female form of the contention youngsters experience throughout the phallic stage. Interestingly enough, it was not Sigmund Freud that instituted the term. Freud accepted that young ladies acknowledge in this stage that they don't have a penis which causes penis jealousy, or the desire to have a penis. Freud accepted that the powerlessness to determine an oedipal complex made females intrinsically feeble and more inclined to have mental issue. Obviously, experimental confirmation does not concur with Freud.

An associated clinician named Carl Jung named the female form the Electra complex. Albeit a young lady initially adores her mom, she starts to disdain her mom, who is physically like her. She sees her mom as an adversary for her dad's consideration.

Freud accepted that there were three results for young ladies: a manliness complex, sexual hindrance or ordinary determination. Freud's meaning of a typical determination for young ladies was acknowledgement of their parts as spouses and moms and to be aloof. He described manliness complex as an inspiration to accomplish as a man would, perhaps in a profession, leaving the ordinary female family parts behind<sup>1</sup>.

Freud's hypotheses were produced for the most part in the late nineteenth century, and despite the fact that he is seen as the father of analysis, there have dependably been reactions of his speculations. Nonetheless, a great part of the advancement of cutting edge psychotherapy has originated from the eras of understudies that took after Freud and his associates. Karen Horney was one of these therapists who couldn't help contradicting Freud on his perspectives of sexuality. She

accepted that identity contrasts between women and men were for the most part because of society and culture<sup>2</sup>.

A few clinicians think there is something else entirely to the Electra intricate than we may accept. All through history and crosswise over societies there have been unending stories expounded on a malice stepmother character. Snow White and Cinderella are just a couple of the stories where the character of the stepmother is fiendish to the youthful female legend. A few clinicians accept that this rehashed picture is utilized through youngsters as an outlet for the outrage and contempt that they feel towards their own moms.

An alternate shared trait in our way of life is the expression 'Daddy's young lady.' A daddy's young lady has regularly been depicted as a female youngster who reveres her dad to the rejection of the mom. In compelling occasions this could bring about getting to be fixated on the dad and even the exemplary probability of a lady wedding a man that is comparative in looks or character to her dad.

At first, Freud just as connected the Oedipus complex to the psycho-sexual advancement of young men and young ladies, however later built up the female parts of the hypothesis as the ladylike Oedipus disposition and the adverse Oedipus complex; yet, it was his student collaborator, Carl Jung, who authored the term Electra. Regardless, Freud disallowed Jung's term as psycho-analytically off base that what we have said in regards to the Oedipus complex applies with complete firmness to the male kid just, and that we are right in dismissing the term 'Electra complex', which looks to underline the similarity between the states of mind of the two genders<sup>3</sup>.

Though young men create mutilation nervousness, young ladies create penis begrudge that was established in anatomic certainty: without a penis, she can't sexually have mom, as the childish id requests. Thus, the young lady diverted her craving for sexual union upon dad; along these lines, she advanced toward hetero womanliness that finished in bearing a child who replaced the inattentive penis. Besides, after the phallic stage, the young lady's psycho-sexual improvement incorporated exchanging her essential erogenous zone from the childish clitoris to the adultvagina. Freud in this way thought to be a young lady's oedipal clash to be more candidly extreme than that of a kid, coming about, conceivably, in a meek lady of frail personality<sup>4</sup>.

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In Greek mythology, as told thru numerous amazing Greek writers, Electra was a princess of Argos. Argos was a cosmopolitan region controlled thru Electra's dad, King Agamemnon, and her mom, Queen Clytemnestra. There was much conflict inside the family - Electra's sis, Iphigenia, was yielded before the Trojan War through commanded of the Gods, and Electra must send her twin sibling, Orestes, away to save him from her wrathful mom<sup>6</sup>.

At the point when King Agamemnon came back from the Trojan War, he found that his wife had taken his cousin, Aegisthus, as her sweetheart. Clytemnestra and her beau schemed and murdered King Agamemnon. Electra was crushed and appealed to God for her bro's came back to vindicate her dad and case the throne. Orestes came back to Argos when he became an adult. With the support of Electra, Orestes murdered both his mom and her boyfriend and recovered the sovereignty of Argos.

There are numerous similitudes between the stories of Oedipus and Electra. Every included both sexual clash and homicide. In spite of the fact that Freud's thoughts appear to be extremely amazing to today's psychotherapists, sexual clash and homicide are frequently at the heart of our more contemporary stories too. Almost every present day film and TV show has those subjects at its heart<sup>7</sup>.

The Electra complex was an idea from Neo-Freudian psychology that included the psychosexual improvement of females, with exceptional consideration regarding their

advancement as young ladies. As indicated by Neo-Freudian ideas, young ladies start to add to a familiarity with their sex with reference to different young ladies and young men, particularly their guardians. Amid a certain phase of psychosexual improvement, young ladies may distinguish first with their moms, however then perceive their dads as distinctive as far as sex. Eventually, the young lady gets to be pulled in and attracted to her dad, while getting to be desirous and furious toward her mom who she sees as rivalry; if this is uncertain then it can prompt improvement of an Electra complex<sup>8</sup>.

The essential thought behind the Electra complex stems from Freud's hypotheses about the psychosexual advancement of individuals, particularly amid earliest stages and youth. In Neo-Freudian psychology, the third phase of psycho-sexual improvement is the "phallic stage" and includes the disclosure of sensual contrasts in the middle of young men and young ladies. This normally happens somewhere around three and six years old, as per this specific perspective of brain research.

The mode, in which this kind of complex can create, is through an unfortunate or uncertain phallic phase of psychosexual advancement. As per this hypothesis, sound advancement happens as a young lady perceives the contrast in the middle of herself and different young boys or men, and at first relates to her mom. What happens, in any case, is that she adds to a fascination in her dad, as a figure of strength and power in her life, and starts to see her mom as rivalry for his warmth<sup>9</sup>. This prompts outrage and envy between a young lady and her mom, which is at last determined as the young lady comes to discover her own particular character and at the end of the day adjusts herself to her mom.

On the off chance that this determination does not happen, then again, because of an injurious family or different circumstances that keep a last distinguishing proof between the young lady and her mom, then an Electra complex can create. Since the young lady never goes past the focused commute against her mom for her dad, she regularly keeps on looking for father figures in future connections. This is regularly seen in ladies who search for men all that much like their dad, either physically or regarding their relationship and the sorts of men they favor. An Electra complex can likewise bring about ladies being very oppressive, as they look to at long last attain to the securing of their dad that they never had in adolescence, or more accommodating since they are searching for acknowledgement from the father figure.

In both genders, defense mechanisms give short lived resolutions of the contentions between the drives of the Id and the drives of the sense ego. The primary defense mechanism is restraint, the hindering of memories, enthusiastic motivations, and thoughts from the cognizant personality; yet it doesn't resolve the Id-Ego clash. The second defense mechanism is ID, through which the youngster consolidates, to his/her ego, the personality qualities of the similar sex parent; in so adjusting,

the young lady encourages relating to mom, on the grounds that she comprehends that, in being ladies, neither of them has a penis, consequently are not rivals<sup>10</sup>. If sensual rivalry for the opposing gender parent is uncertain, a phallic-stage obsession may emerge, driving a young lady to turn into a lady who persistently endeavors to rule men (viz. penis envy), either as a curiously enchanting lady (high respect toward oneself) or as a bizarrely easygoing lady (low respect toward oneself). In a kid, a phallic stage obsession may lead him to turn into a vain, over-aggressive male. Consequently, the suitable parental taking care of and determination of the Electra complex are most imperative in building up the juvenile superego image, on the grounds that, by relating to a parent, the young lady disguises ethical quality; along these lines, she decides to follow societal guidelines, as opposed to being reflexively urged to agree, because of a paranoid fear of discipline.

### Electra in literature

Fiction manages individuals the chance to relate to the heroes of phenomenal stories portraying what may be in the event that they could follow up on their wishes. Frequently, in support to advancing social similarity, the film, stage play, story or myth shows a story intended to panic individuals from following up on and seeking after their wishes<sup>11</sup>. Sometime during puerile socialization, fairy tales satisfy said capacity; young men and young ladies relate to the actor and actress in the process of their experiences. Frequently, the travails of actor and actress are brought about by a (malevolence) stepmother who is desirous of him, her, or both, and will discourage their satisfying of wishes. Young ladies, particularly in the three-to-six year age extent, can particularly relate to an actress for whom the affection for an ideal man will satisfy her penis envy. Also, stories, for example, Cinderella have two maternal figures, the stepmother (society) and the pixie godmother; stepmother speaks to the young lady's sentiments toward mom; the pixie adoptive parent instructs the young lady that her (step) mom adores her, subsequently, to have mom's adoration; the young lady must imitate the great Cinderella, not the fiendish stepsisters<sup>12</sup>.

### Electra in verse

The American artist Sylvia Plath recognized that the ballad *Daddy* (1962) was about a lady, distressed with an uncertain Electra complex, who conflated her dead father and abandoned spouse in managing having been candidly relinquished. Her biographers noticed a psychological incongruity about the life of the writer Plath: she knew her dad for just eight years, prior to him passed on; she knew her spouse for a long time, before she killed herself. Her spouse was her substitute father, psychosexually clear when she addresses him (the spouse) as the "vampire father" frequenting her since his passing. In conflating father and spouse as one man, Sylvia Plath shows their enthusiastic fairness in her life; the uncertain Electra complex.

Greek mythology believes that, there are two figures called Electra. The prior Electra was one of seven girls of the Titan Atlas and Pleione. The seven sisters together were recognized as the Pleiades and inevitably turned into a group of stars, or gathering of stars, by the similar name. As indicated by the story, Electra was the mom of Dardanes, the creator of the city of Troy<sup>13</sup>. At the point when the Greeks decimated Troy amid the Trojan War, she cleared out her place in the group of stars to abstain from seeing the city's annihilation.

The next Electra shows up in plays by the Greek essayists Sophocles, Euripides, and Aeschylus. In their works, Electra was the little girl of Agamemnon, the pioneer of the Greeks in the Trojan War, and his spouse, Clytemnestra. While Agamemnon was away at war, Clytemnestra took a mate named Aegisthus, and they conspired to homicide Agamemnon when he came back. They additionally needed to slaughter Orestes, Agamemnon's young child, yet his sister Electra safeguarded him and sent him away to live in security<sup>14</sup>.

As an adult, Orestes came back home with his cousin Pylades to vindicate his dad's homicide. In spite of the fact that Orestes masked himself to enter the royal residence, Electra remembered him. She facilitated her bro and Pylades homicide Clytemnestra and Aegisthus. It was said that Electra later wedded Pylades.

Titan one of a group of monsters who governed the earth until ousted by the Greek lords of Olympus. Electra facilitated her bro Orestes plot the homicide of Clytemnestra and Aegisthus to retaliate for the demise of their dad.

Stories regarding Electra as well show up in the drama "Mourning Becomes Electra", composed by Eugene O'Neill in 1931, and the 1909 musical drama *Elektra* by Richard Strauss. In psychology, an Electra complex alludes to a lady whose uncertain affection for her dad hurts her relations with other male<sup>15</sup>.

### Conclusion

The Electra complex is an equivocal psychiatric idea which endeavors to clarify the development of the human woman. It's said to be the feminine partner to the Oedipus complex in men. Its name originates from the Greek myth of Electra who looked to retaliate for the homicide of her dad Agamemnon.

Moreover, if there is a corruption in the advancement of women or if their hostility is by one means or another smothered, hatred can thusly be uprooted toward the overwhelming male (the father) or patriarchal societies when all is said in done. This, as per a few, clarifies the phenomena of lesbianism and through extension woman's rights.

Women's activists for the most part see this hypothesis as sexist. The affirmation that ladies experience the ill effects of penis jealousy is by and large credited to the Victorian statement that man sex organs are some way or another better than those of women. Others accept that because of the broad benefit of the male sex in contrast to the feminine sex that at the time it was genuine, on the grounds that ladies needed these rights and after the achievement of the ladies' rights development this penis jealousy finished for everything except a couple of ladies.

Freud's idea of penis envy has been generally rejected by feminist theory, either through rejecting analysis as an undertaking of manly dominance, through essentializing gentility consequently recovering change as an advantage, by utilizing therapy and essentially overlooking it, for instance through embracing a form of the Electra Complex or an option identificatory design e.g. Helene Cixous or by receiving/growing more dynamic rereading of Freud, in the same way as those of Jacques Lacan e.g. Juliet Mitchell, Jacqueline Rose and Judith Butler.

These hypotheses are profoundly dubious and are ceaselessly subject to abundantly warmed level headed discussion. While in vogue for various decades, it lost believability amid the 1960s and 1970s. It's since gone primarily dismissed or overlooked through standard the scholarly world. A cutting edge counter to this thought is offered, recognized as the Westermarck impact in which engraving amid adolescence anticipates ancestral sexual fascination. In any case, there are a few analysts who still pledge to the Electra complex hypothesis.

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