

**Farhat Shaheen¹, Nudrat Nazir², Sarba³**

1. Graduate Student, Department of Education, Government Girls Degree College, Haripur.

2. Associate Professor, Department of English, Government Girls Degree College, Khanpur, Haripur.

3. Undergraduate Student, Department of Education, Government Girls Degree College, Haripur.

Cite This Article: Shaheen, F., Nazir, N. & Sarba. (2026). Existential Crisis in James Joyce's 'Eveline': A Rollo Mayan Interpretation. *Journal of Social Sciences Research & Policy*. 4 (02), 296-304.DOI: <https://doi.org/10.71327/jssrp.42.296.304>**ISSN:** 3006-6557 (Online)**ISSN:** 3006-6549 (Print)**Vol.** 4, **No.** 2 (2026)**Pages:** 296-304**Key Words:**Existentialism; Existential Psychology;
Rollo May; Existential Crisis;
Meaning-Making; Eveline; Dubliners**Corresponding Author:****Nudrat Nazir**Email: dosteldarum@gmail.com**License:**

Abstract: *Every member of our society is aware that anxiety and sadness are pervasive, both from personal experience and from watching their peers. We are growing increasingly conscious of the less evident but no less significant causes of anxiety and depression, such as inner turmoil, psychological disorientation, and uncertainty about appropriate behaviour standards. These include the obvious causes of anxiety and depression, such as the threat of war, the uncontrolled atomic bomb, and the drastic political and economic upheavals. The study of the human condition with an emphasis on personal autonomy, responsibility, and choice is known as existential psychology (May, 1953). Rollo May established the groundwork for existential psychotherapy for years to come with his insightful and profound body of writing. His perceptive observations on the psychological, philosophical, and cultural conundrums facing modern people bring up issues that psychotherapists should continue to be aware of and address in their work. The ramifications of Rollo May's ideas for successful psychotherapy and existential psychology are examined in this article. In order to shed light on existential dilemmas from a general to a specific domain, we shall often cite Rollo Mays' model in this exclusive work. This study aims to understand the impact of existentialism on human psychology in order to facilitate an understanding of Eveline's character. The character of Eveline from James Joyce's collection Dubliners is the subject of this essay. This investigation uses qualitative and descriptive analysis to access the existential effects on human psychology while keeping in mind Rollo May's existential dilemma model. It highlights the resulting existentialism, existential crisis, and the process of meaning-making and the development of a sense of responsibility in one's character.*

Introduction

Existential therapy's notion of man as being is its primary contribution. Regardless of the label given to them, it maintains that urges or dynamisms can only be comprehended in light of the individual's life structure. Understanding the person-in-his-world is one of the existential therapists' significant and far-reaching contributions, and it is covered in the third section. The three world modes are covered in the fourth section. Three modes of the world, or three concurrent aspects of work, are distinguished by

existential analysts as defining each of our existence as being-in-the-world. The first is Umwelt, which translates to "world around" and refers to the biological world, often known as the environment. The second is the Mitwelt, which is literally translated as the "with-world," or the world of one's fellow humans or beings of one's own kind. The third is Eigenwelt, sometimes known as the "own-world," or the way that one interacts with oneself.

Putting time at the center of the psychological picture and then suggesting that the future—rather than the present or past—is the dominating mode of time for humans is one of the unique contributions made by existential analysts to this subject. The existential analysts take history extremely seriously, but they oppose any attempt to hide behind the determinism of the past in order to avoid the pressing, anxiety-inducing problems of the present. The ability to transcend the present moment is the last quality of man's existence.

Statement of the problem

Many researchers have previously conducted research on James Joyce and Eveline from different perspectives and point of views, Dahal, k (2018) Investigates the existing male domination , female subordination and unstable moral social conditions of society of that time . Cunanan, B.T. (2019) analyzes the role of syntactic features and the combination of words in short story Eveline , Ivaanovi. (2021) Analyzes the motif of paralysis of the whole collection Dubliners but none of them have particularly analyzes the character of Eveline from existential point of view the current study aims to fill this gap by unraveling the major character Eveline through The Rollo may's model to find out the existential illness of the Eveline is suffering from. The researcher has tried to analyze the short story Eveline by broadening the lense of existentialism to find out how well it can be analyzed for more understanding of the character.

Research Questions

Based on the delimitation of the study following are my research questions

1. What implications does Evelines indecisions have on her identity?
2. How we navigate conflicting desires and duties?
3. How anxiety leads Eveline to existential dilemma?

Research Objectives

The main aims and objectives of this research is

1. To identify and analyze the existential trauma experienced by Eveline and it's role in her mental health
2. To explore Eveline's behavioral responses and coping mechanism in the face of existential dilemma
3. To examine the impact of existentialism in Eveline's decision making process and emotional impact

Literature review

Raza, Abbas, Iqbal, & Alam, 2023. have analyzed the ways in which women are exploited and oppressed within capitalist societies, highlighting the protagonist Eveline's experiences of victimization and marginalization in a male-dominated society. The study revealed that women's contributions, particularly in terms of financial support, are systematically ignored and undervalued within patriarchal structures (Raza et al., 2023). The findings of this study concluded that women in capitalist societies suffer multifaceted forms of oppression, including physical, mental, and financial exploitation. The analytical methodology employed in this research provided a nuanced understanding of the intersections between capitalism and patriarchy.

A comparative study conducted by Thabet and Djema (2020) explored the concept of epiphany in modernist literature, specifically in James Joyce's "Eveline" and Kate Chopin's "The Story of an Hour". The researchers examined the similarities and differences in the use of epiphany in both works, employing a feminist reading of the concept. Thabet and Djema (2020) found that epiphany is a feminist-related theme that often fails to lead characters to positive change, resulting in a "futile epiphany". The study also revealed that Joyce and Chopin employed realistic depictions of epiphany through ordinary characters and events, yet utilized different types of epiphany. Ultimately, Thabet and Djema's (2020) research contributes to a deeper understanding of the concept of epiphany in modernist literature and its implications for feminist theory.

A Genettian analysis of James Joyce's "Eveline" (1914) conducted by Kumbaroğlu (2020) examined the conflict between the familiar and the unfamiliar, highlighting the protagonist's dilemma and sense of helplessness. Eveline's desire to escape her tiresome life through marriage is juxtaposed with her fear of the unknown, illustrating the complexities of her decision-making process. Kumbaroğlu (2020) employed Gérard Genette's narrative concepts, including order, distance, and perspective, to analyze Eveline's temporal-causal flow of consciousness. The study revealed that Joyce's use of stream of consciousness technique in "Eveline" prefigured its later development in his novels, and that the narrative problematizes the unfamiliar, ultimately motivating Eveline to remain within the boundaries of the familiar.

A stylistic analysis of James Joyce's "Eveline" conducted by Kavalir (2016) employed Hallidayan Systemic Functional Linguistics to examine the language's role in conveying the heroine's passivity and paralysis. The study investigated the ideational and interpersonal metafunctions, revealing that while the story predominantly features material processes, their potential for change is limited by Joyce's aspect, tense, and modality choices. Kavalir (2016) found that Eveline's character is primarily depicted as a Senser, observing and reacting to her surroundings, with her actions often modalized as hypothetical or instigated by others. This analysis extends and refines existing literature on the topic, challenging the notion of a prevalence of stative verbs in the story.

A psychoanalytic study of James Joyce's character Eveline from *Dubliners*, conducted by Shaheen, Jabeen, and Hussain (2024), examined the interrelation between psychology and human identity. Through a qualitative and descriptive analysis of Eveline's behavior, the researchers applied Lacanian theory to explore the psychological causes of Eveline's passivity. The study revealed that Eveline's repression leads to the creation of unconscious needs and desires, perpetuating her position in a hegemonic, male-dominated society. The findings suggest that Eveline's behavior is shaped by her unconscious desires and societal expectations, rendering her a helpless victim of repression.

Theoretical framework / Research Methodology

The famous American psychologist and philosopher Rollo May (1909–1994) had a significant influence on existential psychology. His writings, including "The Meaning of Anxiety" (1950), "Man's Search for Himself" (1953), "Everence: A New Dimension in Psychiatry and Psychology" (1958), and "The Courage to Create" (1975), have influenced modern perspectives on mental health, human nature, and personal development. May's experiences as a pastor and his work with patients struggling with anxiety and depression shaped his existential perspective. Rollo May's work continues to influence psychologists, philosophers, and researchers. His emphasis on human life, freedom, and responsibility is significant in contemporary debates on mental health, personal growth, and human flourishing.

Rollo May left a body of profound and incisive written work, laying a foundation for existential psychotherapy for years to come. His insightful reflections on the cultural, philosophical, and

psychological dilemmas of contemporary human beings raise themes of which psychotherapists need to remain mindful and address in our practices.

May's work focused on the human condition, emphasizing existential anxiety and fear meaning making authenticity existential crisis and individual freedom, choice, and responsibility.

Existential Anxiety and Fear

Existential anxiety refers to the intense disquiet or apprehension that develops from the consciousness of our own existence, freedom, and responsibility. It is the uneasiness that arises from addressing the realization that our choices, decisions, and actions have consequences that define our lives and destinies. The knowledge of our own mortality, the uncertainty of the future, and the ambiguity of life's purpose are frequently the causes of existential dread. A basic and widespread dread that results from realizing our own frailty, impermanence, and vulnerability is existential fear. It is the fear of the unknown, the unpredictable, and the uncontrollable parts of life dread of death, dread of loss, fear of change, or fear of the unknowable results of our decisions are all examples of existential fear. Fundamentally, existential fear is a fear of the void of uncertainty that permeates all aspects of human life.

Authenticity

According to Rollo May's existential psychology paradigm, authenticity is the ability to express oneself honestly and authentically without being constrained by social standards, internalized should, or external expectations. Being authentic is accepting responsibility for one's decisions and deeds as well as embracing one's own experiences, feelings, and ideas. According to May (1969), psychological well-being depends on authenticity since it enables people to live more truthfully and purposefully.

May's notion of authenticity is closely related to his distinction between "being" and "seeming." Instead of projecting an idealized or fabricated persona to the outside world, authentic people are willing to be themselves, flaws and all. Inauthentic people, on the other hand, put "seeming" before "being," which frequently results in feelings of detachment, anxiety, and disintegration. People can develop a stronger feeling of fulfillment, identity, and purpose by embracing authenticity.

Existential Crisis

Feelings of hopelessness, despair, and disorientation are frequently present in an existential crisis, which is a condition of extreme emotional anguish and uncertainty. It involves deeply considering one's own existence, meaning, and purpose in life, which might cause one to feel cut off from other people and the outside world (Yalom, 1980). As they face the truth of their own mortality, the uncertainty of the future, and the seeming meaninglessness of life, people may experience a range of emotions during an existential crisis, such as worry, fear, and melancholy (Camus, 1942). A feeling of existential dread may result from this, which can be crippling and overwhelming (Kierkegaard, 1849). Numerous things, such as important life events like the death of a loved one, a serious sickness, or a substantial shift in one's circumstances, can cause existential crises (Frankl, 1946). Additionally, more philosophical and introspective issues like the presence of God or a higher force, the meaning of life, and the nature of existence might set them off (Sartre, 1943).

Meaning making

The concept of existential psychology developed by Rollo May highlights the significance of meaning-making in human life. May defines meaning-making as the process, by which people give their objectives, relationships, and experiences meaning (May, 1953). To create a coherent and significant story about oneself and the world, this process entails combining one's values, beliefs, and goals. According to May, meaning-making is crucial for human flourishing because it gives people a feeling of

direction and purpose that goes beyond just existence. People can turn circumstances that appear pointless or chaotic into chances for development, education, and self-transcendence by using meaning-making. Because it entails conceiving, interpreting, and reinterpreting one's experiences to produce a meaningful and cohesive whole, May (1969) contends that this process of meaning-making is fundamentally creative.

Freedom and responsibility

Rollo May's existential psychology paradigm highlights how freedom and responsibility are interdependent. May asserts that people are free to make their own decisions, establish their own morals, and direct their own lives (May, 1953). Nevertheless, there are obligations that come with this freedom. May contends that accepting the results of one's decisions is a responsibility that goes hand in hand with having the right to choose. According to May's (1969) theory, genuine freedom is taking ownership of one's decisions and deeds. This entails realising that our choices affect not just ourselves but also other people. People can take charge of their decisions and give their lives direction and meaning by accepting this responsibility. May contends, however, that avoiding or downplaying accountability can result in feelings of alienation, anxiety, and disintegration.

Data analysis

The story revolves around Eveline, a young woman living in Dublin with her father and two younger siblings. Eveline's life is marked by monotony and drudgery, as she works in a store and takes care of her family. Her mother has passed away, and her father is abusive and demanding.

Eveline's only escape from her miserable life is her relationship with Frank, a sailor who promises to take her away from Dublin and marry her. Eveline is torn between her desire for freedom and her sense of duty towards her family.

As the story unfolds, Eveline's inner turmoil intensifies. She is unable to make a decision about leaving with Frank, and her fear of the unknown and her sense of responsibility towards her family hold her back.

The story culminates at the dock, where Eveline is supposed to meet Frank and depart with him. However, she is unable to bring herself to leave, and instead returns home, trapped in her old life.

Application of Methodology

Existential anxiety and fear

May claims that when a person confronts the truth of their own autonomy and accountability, existential discomfort results. Uncertainty, ambiguity, and dread are the hallmarks of this worry. Eveline's existential anxiety stems from her need for independence and self-reliance, which clashes with her sense of duty to her family. Eveline's friendship with Frank provides her with an opportunity to break out from her oppressive and routine life. But she also fears leaving behind the safe and familiar, albeit confining, surroundings of her family and home.

A sensation of ambivalence, which May defines as being caught between two conflicting impulses or values, is another aspect of Eveline's existential dread. Eveline struggles to balance her sense of duty to her family with her yearning for independence and self-reliance.

"She set her white face to him, passive, like a helpless animal."

This line suggests that Eveline feels trapped and helpless, unable to make a decision or take control of her own life. The image of a "helpless animal" is particularly striking, implying a sense of powerlessness and vulnerability.

Another line that highlights her existential anxiety and fear is:

"All the seas of the world tumbled about her heart. He was drawing her into them: he would drown

her. She gripped with both hands at the iron railing."

This line suggests that Eveline feels overwhelmed by the prospect of change and the unknown, and that she is afraid of being swept away by forces beyond her control.

Authenticity

Rollo May's concept of authenticity refers to the individual's ability to be true to themselves, to acknowledge and accept their own thoughts, feelings, and desires, rather than conforming to external expectations or societal norms.

In the context of Eveline, authenticity can be seen as a central theme. Eveline struggles with being authentic, as she is torn between her desire for independence and autonomy, and her sense of duty and responsibility towards her family.

"She had consented to go away, to leave her home. Was that wise? She tried to weigh each side of the question."

This line suggests that Eveline is struggling to make a decision that is true to herself, rather than simply conforming to external expectations. She is trying to weigh her own desires and needs against the demands of her family and society.

"She stood among the swaying crowd in the station at the North Wall. She was about to explore the unknown, to sail away from the familiar shore of her home and family, and the thought filled her with a sense of dread and foreboding."

This line suggests that Eveline is afraid to be true to herself, to take a risk and pursue her own desires. She is afraid of the unknown, and of being judged by others.

Eveline's decision to stay in Dublin and not leave with Frank can be seen as a failure to be true to her. She is conforming to the expectations of her family and society, rather than pursuing her own desires and needs.

The search for meaning and purpose

Based on the existential psychology of Rollo May. According to May, despite the inherent ambiguity and unpredictability of human existence, people are motivated to find meaning and purpose in life. The individual's encounter with the fundamental issues of life—freedom, uncertainty, mortality, and loneliness—fuels this quest. May contends that because of a person's intrinsic yearning for self-transcendence, the pursuit of meaning and purpose is an existential necessity. Self-transcendence entails being more than oneself and overcoming one's present limitations. The human ability to be self-aware, which allows people to consider their lives and look for purpose, is the foundation of this desire for self-transcendence.

It unfolds through three stages:

1. **Orientation:** Individuals seek guidance from external sources, such as culture, family, or authority figures.
2. **Disorientation:** Individuals experience a crisis of meaning, prompting them to question existing values and beliefs.
3. **Reorientation:** Individuals create new meanings and purposes, integrating their experiences and values.

In the context of the short story "Eveline" by James Joyce, the protagonist Eveline's life is marked by a sense of monotony and drudgery, and she feels trapped in her circumstances.

"She sat at the window watching the evening invade the avenue. Her head was leaned against the window curtains and in her nostrils was the odour of dusty cretonne."

This line suggests that Eveline is searching for meaning and connection in her life, but is instead

surrounded by the mundane and the familiar. The image of the "evening invade[ing] the avenue" creates a sense of inevitability and stagnation, highlighting Eveline's feelings of being trapped.

In terms of May's model, Eveline's struggle with meaning-making can be seen as a failure to integrate cognition, emotion, and intention. Eveline's thoughts and feelings are disconnected, and she is unable to take intentional action to create meaning in her life.

Existential Crisis

Feelings of hopelessness, despair, and disorientation are frequently present in an existential crisis, which is a condition of extreme emotional anguish and uncertainty. It involves deeply considering one's own existence, meaning, and purpose in life, which might cause one to feel cut off from other people and the outside world. As they face the truth of their own mortality, the uncertainty of the future, and the seeming meaninglessness of life, people may experience a range of emotions during an existential crisis, such as worry, fear, and melancholy (Camus, 1942). A feeling of existential dread may result from this, which can be crippling and overwhelming (Kierkegaard, 1849). Numerous things, such as important life events like the death of a loved one, a serious sickness, or a substantial shift in one's circumstances, can cause existential crises (Frankl, 1946). Additionally, more philosophical and introspective issues like the presence of God or a higher force, the meaning of life, and the nature of existence might set them off (Sartre, 1943).

In the context of the character of Eveline from James Joyce's short story "Eveline", Eveline's existential crisis is a central theme. Eveline's life is marked by a sense of monotony and drudgery, and she feels trapped in her circumstances. She is torn between her desire for independence and autonomy, and her sense of duty and responsibility towards her family.

"She stood among the swaying crowd in the station at the North Wall. She was about to explore the unknown, to sail away from the familiar shore of her home and family, and the thought filled her with a sense of dread and foreboding."

This line suggests that Eveline is confronting the reality of her own freedom and responsibility, and is experiencing a sense of uncertainty and ambiguity. The image of the "swaying crowd" creates a sense of disorientation, highlighting Eveline's feelings of being disconnected from her surroundings.

According to May's paradigm, Eveline's existential crisis can be attributed to her encounter with the truth about her own autonomy and accountability. There is a sense of ambiguity and confusion as a result of Eveline's ideals, assumptions, and beliefs being called into question. According to May's approach, going through an existential crisis can be a life-changing event that enables people to reassess their beliefs and values as well as find new meaning and purpose in their lives. But in Eveline's instance, her existential crisis ultimately results in paralysis and hesitation, underscoring the difficulties and complexities of dealing with existential crisis.

Freedom and responsibility

Rollo May's concept of freedom and responsibility suggests that individuals have the freedom to make choices and shape their own lives, but this freedom is also accompanied by a sense of responsibility for those choices. May argues that true freedom can only be achieved when individuals acknowledge and accept their own responsibility for their choices and actions.

In the context of the short story "Eveline" by James Joyce, Eveline is torn between her desire for

freedom and autonomy, and her sense of responsibility towards her family.

"She had consented to go away, to leave her home. Was that wise? She tried to weigh each side of the question."

This line suggests that Eveline is aware of the freedom she has to make choices, but is also struggling with the responsibility that comes with those choices. She is torn between her desire for independence and her sense of duty towards her family.

Another line that highlights Eveline's struggle with freedom and responsibility is:

"She stood among the swaying crowd in the station at the North Wall. She was about to explore the unknown, to sail away from the familiar shore of her home and family..."

This line suggests that Eveline is on the threshold of a new freedom, but is also aware of the responsibility that comes with leaving behind her familiar life.

However, Eveline ultimately chooses not to take responsibility for her own freedom, and instead returns to her old life. The line that highlights this choice is:

"She set her white face to him, passive, like a helpless animal."

This line suggests that Eveline has given up her freedom and responsibility, and has instead resigned herself to her circumstances.

It is possible to interpret Eveline's experience as a failure to recognise and embrace her own responsibility for her decisions and deeds in light of Rollo May's ideas of freedom and accountability. Eveline becomes paralyzed and indecisive as a result of her incapacity to assume responsibility for her own liberation.

Findings

Eveline is torn between the weight of responsibility (her obligation to her family, especially her violent father and her late mother) and the pull of freedom (her opportunity to flee to Argentina with Frank). Her incapacity to exercise autonomy is evident in her decision to remain, which has significant ramifications for her identity. According to Rollo May's paradigm, real freedom entails having the guts to confront fear and make important decisions. But Eveline gives in to her crippling fear of the unknown. Her identity is nonetheless limited by the roles that society and her family have forced upon her. Eveline's identity stays relational rather than individualistic because she rejects independence and chooses stability over self-actualization, establishing an identity characterized by sacrifice and obedience. This dynamic shows a lack of self-definition and personal boundaries. Identity that is passive, unfulfilled, and ultimately determined by outside factors rather than one's own free decision. The protagonist struggles with her obligations to her family and her pledge to her late mother, as well as her wishes for freedom and love with Frank. Eveline's decision to remain shows that she is unwilling to accept the creative conflict between her obligations and her desires. Eveline decides on stagnation rather than utilizing this struggle as a springboard for personal development, which serves to further entrench her in a rigid and restrictive way of life. Eveline's struggle serves as an example of the significant difficulties in juggling competing obligations and desires, according to Rollo May's existential paradigm. Her failure to strike the balance required for genuine living is reflected in her eventual incapacity to take action.

This failure leads to existential stagnation, when the potential for freedom, development, and self-actualization is subordinated to external duties and fear. Eveline's story becomes a devastating example of how unresolved conflicts between desires and duties can lead to a diminished, unfulfilled existence. An important subject in existentialist philosophy is her incapacity to face her worry and accept responsibility for her own freedom, which is reflected in her final decision to remain behind. She

chooses to do nothing instead of taking a risk, signifying a lack of control over her own life. Eveline becomes paralyzed in the face of freedom as a result of her anxiety, which intensifies her anxieties of responsibility and change and puts her in an existential quandary.

Conclusion

Eveline's story illustrates the existential crisis that arises from the confrontation with freedom and responsibility. Through her struggle to choose between her desire for independence and her sense of duty towards her family, Eveline's character embodies the existential dilemma of being torn between authenticity and conformity. Her inability to take responsibility for her own freedom ultimately leads to her paralysis and indecision, highlighting the importance of acknowledging and accepting one's own responsibility in creating meaning in life. Eveline's story also underscores the role of anxiety and fear in the existential crisis, as she is overwhelmed by the uncertainty and ambiguity of her situation. Ultimately, Eveline's failure to create meaning in her life through intentional action and responsibility highlights the importance of existential courage and the willingness to take risks in creating a authentic and meaningful life. Through Eveline's character, Joyce illustrates the complexities and challenges of existential psychology, emphasizing the need for individuals to acknowledge and accept their own freedom and responsibility in creating meaning in life.

References

- Ahmed, H., & Mahmood, R. (2024). Postcolonial aesthetic concerns in the selected short fiction of James Joyce's *Dubliners*. *Journal of Management Practices, Humanities and Social Sciences*, 8(3), 188–196.
- Attridge, D. (2004). *The Cambridge companion to James Joyce*. Cambridge University Press.
- Brett, N. (1980). The psychology of Rollo May. *Social Indicators Research*, 7(1/4), 477–484.
- Cheng, V. J. (1995). *Joyce, race, and empire*. Cambridge University Press.
- Florina, A., & Luminita, S. M. (2023). Implications of meaninglessness in anxiety. *Technium Social Sciences Journal*.
- Kavalir, M. (2016). Paralyzed: A systemic functional analysis of James Joyce's "Eveline". *ELOPE: English Language Overseas Perspectives and Enquiries*, 13(2), 165–180.
- Kumbaroğlu, A. B. (2020). A Genettian analysis of the unfamiliar in James Joyce's "Eveline". *Journal of Modernism and Postmodernism Studies (JOMOPS)*, 1(2), 117–125.
- May, R. (1958). Contributions of existential psychotherapy. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 28(1), 61–74.
- Oh, S. T. (2014). A study on the philosophical foundation of Rollo May's existential psychotherapy in connection with Kierkegaard's concept of anxiety. *Journal of Korean Philosophical Society*, 130, 135–159.
- Ratner, J. (2019). Rollo May and the search for being: Implications of May's thought for contemporary existential-humanistic psychotherapy. *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 59(2), 252–268.
- Raza, S., Abbas, F., Iqbal, N., & Alam, S. (2023). Marxist-feminist analysis of James Joyce's "Eveline": A qualitative study. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 7(5), 1379–1390.
- Shaheen, F., Jabeen, M., & Hussain, R. (2024). Transformative epiphany in Eveline: A psychological exploration. *Migration Letters*, 21(S13), 334–345.
- Thabet, R., & Djema, D. (2020). Epiphany in Joyce's "Eveline" and Chopin's "The Story of an Hour": A comparative study. University Kasdi Merbah Ouargla.
- Köseman, Z. (2012). Spiritual paralysis and epiphany: James Joyce's "Eveline" and "The Boarding House". *Gaziantep University Journal of Social Sciences*, 11(2), 587–600.