Cultural Hybridity In Henry James’s *Daisy Miller* (1878)

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Dedication:

In the Name of God, Most Merciful, Most Compassionate

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Abstract:

The concept of culture is highly linked to place. It has known a lot of definitions in the modern times. It has created a sort of debate over its meaning between Europe and the United States. Henry James is indebted with the introduction of the international theme in literature, and therefore, he managed to reflect that debate in his novel Daisy Miller.

This research focuses on the cultural hybridity and how this position of in between helped outsider persons to live peacefully. This hybridity has a great effect on the central character Winterbourne; in which it changed his personality and his way of thinking totally. Whereas, the protagonist Daisy refused to change her attitudes and incorporate European culture and this what makes her fall in troubles with those new restrictions.

Key Words: culture, hybridity, women, foreigners, society.
Résumé :

Le concept de culture est fortement lié à placer. Il a connu beaucoup de définitions dans les temps modernes. Il a créé une sorte de débat sur son sens entre l'Europe et les États-Unis. Henry James est redevable à l'introduction du thème dans la littérature internationale, et par conséquent, il a réussi à tenir ce débat dans son roman Daisy Miller.

Cette recherche porte sur l'hybridité culturelle et comment cette position de entre outsiders a aidé les personnes à vivre en paix. Cette hybridité a un grand effet sur le caractère central dans lequel il a changé sa personnalité et sa façon de penser totalement. Tandis que, le protagoniste Daisy a refusé de changer ses attitudes et intégrer la culture européenne et ce qui fait tomber dans des problèmes avec ces nouvelles restrictions.
General Introduction:

Culture is a pertinent and delicate term. It can be described as a definition of society. This theme has been the centre of the interest of many writers. Henry James is a realist American writer who visited Europe at the end of the nineteenth century. He was impressed by the differences that existed between his society and the European one. It is known that Henry James introduced the international theme to his society and he makes of culture a theme in most of his writings.

So, this research will discuss Henry James’s use of culture as a theme in Daisy Miller through the depiction of Daisy. Henry shows how the Americans found difficulties to cope with the traditional European society, who are relatively free and open, minded.

The cultural shock that resulted between both worlds have two important reasons which are the moderation and development in the way of thinking of American people and the stick on old social values for the Europeans. So, each society depends on different social principles that make it exceptional from other society’s attitudes, knowledge and behavior.

The reasons behind choosing such topic is our interest in the term of culture, especially nowadays; we are impressed by the development of this term and how it creates problems all over the world. So, we decided to search whether this notion has always caused problems in another epoch and another place. After we found out that Henry James was interested in the difficulties that were facing the Americans in Europe, we chose Daisy Miller to explore this in the novel.

We think that the appropriate approach to reach our aims will be the cross-cultural and the uses fields data from many societies to examine the scope of human behavior and test hypothesis about human behavior and culture. In fact this theme has been the subject of many books that helped us in this research. Among them, Leslie Fiedler in her book That ‘American
Girl (2002) who defends the values of the protagonist Daisy and consider her as innocent in her behavior and not vulgar as European suggest. Also, Alwyn Berland Culture and Conduct in the novels of Henry James (1981), in which he explains the differences of these two worlds. Homi Bhabha in his book The Location of culture (1994); in which he defines well hybridity means and how it is manifested in Daisy Miller.

This work is divided into three chapters. First part of this dissertation, will be dealing with some definitions of the concept culture. Therefore, the first chapter will discuss the general characteristics of cultural differences between the American moderation and the old restriction and tradition of European society. As well as this includes the socio cultural issues that includes: religion, marriage, patriotism and education. Also, this chapter will analyze how the author Henry James describes the main reason behind clash of cultures between the two societies in the novel.

After having their rights, American women were free to do what they want without boundaries in their lands. And the author Henry James discusses an international theme “the freedom and innocence of the American women”. So, the second part of chapter two will analyze the way that Henry James represents American women as free and innocence.

Chapter three will deal with the problems Daisy Miller faces in the European society. Also, it will show how Winterbourne chooses the position of in between two cultures in Europe, so he can continue life there.
Chapter I:

During the late of the nineteenth century, the concept of culture considered as an important theme in many different fields of research like: history, geography, literature …etc. the Anthropologist Brooks suggests that “‘Geography is the stage upon which the drama of human culture is played. But the play’s the thing, not the scenery. Geography can at best be no more than the material surroundings in which culture takes root, flourishes, and comes to fruition”. (Brooks, 19)

Concerning the field of literature, Henry James was a prominent figure who depicted the theme of the culture inside his novels because of his situation as an outsider between two worlds America and Europe.

Daisy Miller is one of his famous works, which represents the notion of culture and especially the differences between American and European culture in a deep analysis. So, this chapter will try to define the notion of culture and discuss its main parameters. Then, it will show the cultural characteristics of American and European, and demonstrate the cultural differences between both countries through Daisy Miller.

1. What is Culture:

Culture is not an easy concept to define, since it has been the subject of many books. Therefore; it is a complex and hard to be stable or understood from one perspective because this concept has been developed through time. For instance the anthropologist Margaret Mead suggests that:

Culture means the whole complex of traditional behavior which has been developed by the human race and is successively learned by each generation. Culture is less precise. It can mean the forms of traditional behavior which are characteristics of a given society, or
of a group of societies, or of a certain race, or of a
certain area, or of a certain period of time. (Mead, 17)

So, culture did not stop in one generation; but it carry on with new improvement for the needs
of human being through the process of learning and it differentiate from one group of people
to another.

Here, one would understand the concept as a behavior or a habit that developed in
the spirit of human being through time. And he or she can use it in the right way through
experience and by training in their daily life with principle of the society surround it. For this
reason, James Boon adds that:

Culture pertains to operations which render complex
human phenomenon [...] what we might call the
experience. As conceived of those phenomenon is
achieved by some sort of selection and emphasis of some
of the elements from each of the orders adduced .And
these elements are themselves connected in a more or less
traditional arrangement i.e. in an agreement which
implicitly refers back to traditional either by being like it
or unlike it.(Boon , 227)

Initially, culture was associated with the notion of civilization as Edward Taylor
clarifies that ,“ Culture [...] is that complex whole which includes knowledge , belief , art ,
laws , morals , customs , and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member
of society”.( Taylor,1)

In addition, human being in a particular time and place is an assortment of
intellectual achievement; which differentiates a society from another. In addition, through
many epochs culture is transmitted from parents to children. However, generations first adopt
the actual culture of a given period of time, and then developed it to be more appropriate with
a new given time.

In 1952 Kroeber and Kluckhon added a new and important definition to culture, in
which they related it to communication and they suggesting that:

Culture consists of patterns, explicit and implicit, of and
for behavior acquired and transmitted by symbols.
Constituting the distinctive achievement of human groups
, including their embodiment in artifacts ; the essential
core of culture may, consists of traditional (i.e. historically
derived and selected) ideas and especially their attached
values ; culture systems may , on the one hand , be
considered as products of action , on the other hand as
conditioning elements of further action ,(Kroeber and
Kluckhon,357)

Therefore, culture contributes much in establishing communication between
inhabitants. For that reason, culture is the shared characteristic of some group of people of
society that transmitted knowledge and behavior , as well as those shared characteristics can
be differentiate in its content ; that any given society based upon them .

It is not sufficient to learn and analyze culture within one society. Instead of that, one
must compare and contrast a society with another. This can lead to a relative understanding of
this concept. As a result, we should talk directly about what people think about the other’s
culture. In addition, before giving any stable view; people should first know other’s values
and beliefs to predict and interpret their behavior in a right way. In addition, when people
understand, accept different cultures; this means that a person has taken a considerable step
toward successfully interaction.
Some scholars compared culture with an iceberg, which consists of a higher and hidden surface. First, the higher surface above the water line in which there are aspects of culture that are clear, trained, explicit. As well as, it includes a lot of information and written explanations that helped individuals to convey from side to side official directions for instance: etiquette or the recipe of baking cookies or traditional foods. In “The Iceberg Metaphor” Jennifer Beer explains, very well those thoughts, that related to the above waterline of the element of culture, that people shared

Aspects of culture that are explicit, visible, thought. This includes written explanations, as well as those thousands of skills and information conveyed through formal lessons, such as manners or computing long division or [...]. Tourists seek out such as French bread or Guatemalan weaving to the conformity in how people dress, the way they pronounce the letter ‘R’, how they season their food, the way they expect and office to be furnished. (Jennifer, 1)

Second, the invisible section below the waterline means the unseen, concrete And hidden culture that includes: values, behavior like the practice of daily life, as well as assumptions that cannot be divorced from any given culture and people believe on it as true without verification …etc. In her essay “The Cultural Iceberg”, Lisa Velazquez argues that:

There are many different metaphors used to describe culture. My favorite one is the iceberg. […]. Remember the Titanic? just as the captain of a ship has to be aware of the underwater part of the iceberg to avoid disaster, we as visitors to other countries have to be aware of the hidden
part of culture to minimize frustration and misunderstands
the hidden part of our culture is that part which we know
instinctively because we observe it from
childhood. [...] We could also say, it is the ‘thinking’ and
‘feeling’ part of culture, habits, assumptions, attitudes,
desires, values, tastes, etc. (2009, 2)

As a result, all those points cannot be discussed, judged or criticized; because simply
they are assumptions that people growing up with them from their birth until they became
responsible and practice them without negotiations or simply asking why. Hence more, those
aspects are not opinions that are educated in school or by progression books. In other words,
they are not thought directly to people master or failed on it. For instance the way people eat;
are they eat in surrounding table with chairs or staying at a simple table on the ground. Else
more, after eating are they eating fruits, or tea as the Saharan people.

As a result, we can assume that all those behaviors became under the instructions
authority of a given society. As well as, the important role of a family carefulness and these
sorts of daily rules are learned by societies, and they usually do not come to mind of people to
reformulate questions about it or explain such way feelings.

_Not by genes: How culture transformed human evolution_, by the anthropologists
Richerson and Boyd argue that culture, should viewed as a property that all human being
inherited from their birth, and this affect their mental in which they accept it as well as
represented it through practice. Instead, after doing all that human being should learn it and
rising their acknowledgements to be in a good position in society and do not receive any
critics and negative view. (Richerson and Boyd, 3)

As a result, people should behave as their surrounding area do, and this practice
varied from one group of people to another. Richerson and Boyd wrote that:
Culture is information capable of affecting individuals’ behavior that they acquire from other members of their species through teaching, imitation, and other forms of social transmission. By information, we can mean any kind of mental state, conscious or not, that is acquired or modified by social learning, and affects behavior.

(Richerson and Boyd, 5)

Here, it can be assumed that culture is mostly information in the brains of human beings, in which this information cannot be observable. Therefore, this cultural information spreads across members of a population from one generation to another throughout their interactions. As well as, they differentiate from one individual to another in which both scholars Richerson and Boyd noted that: “if we could look inside people’s heads, we might find out that different individuals have different mental representations of bowline, even when they tie exactly the same way.” (Richerson and Boyd, 6)

Likewise, Dan Sperber continues this idea in which he argues that people are born with a same inherited ideas. But; each individual practiced them in different way. He said that:

Culture is made up, first and foremost of such contagious ideas and it is made up also of all the productions writings, artworks, tools, etc. […] and the presence of which in the shared environment of a human group permits the propagation of ideas. (Sperber, 20)

On the contrary side, there are studies that refuse those ideas and analyze the concept of culture as inherited from birth; but it developed with needs of human being changing
environment and this what they call the evolution and continuity of culture, and Richerson and Boyd characterize culture as:

In ideational terms, for the most part, culture consists in the beliefs, values, norms, desires, techniques, and so on, that people acquire by social learning. Cultural transmission is not always faithful, cultural terms may be modified, for instance because of transmission, inaccuracies or individual innovation. [...] Culture is thus a system of inheritance with modification, in which various forces determines which cultural items are preferentially transmitted in a population. In other words, culture evoke. (Richerson and Boyd, 20)

Therefore, it can be said that cultural values are inherited and transmitted with members of society; whereas those transmissions can hold some modifications from one period of time to another according to the characteristics of that period.

Whether the concept of culture inherited or modified but the most interesting point, depend on how culture is distinct and which guideline of individual it comes from, and which suitable terms are used to announcement and communication between people who do not share the same nationality; social or ethnic origin or gender and age.

However, the term “cross cultural” or “intercultural” usually refers to the meeting of two different cultural origins or languages in a foreign country and the scholar Kramsh defining it as:

The gathering of two cultures or two languages across the political boundaries of national states. They are predicted on the equivalence of one nation, one culture, one
language, and on the expectation that a ‘culture shock’
many take place upon crossing national boundaries.
(Kramsh, 81)

Although, the concept of culture has a wrong understanding in the mind of some
people. Who link it with the notion of language and communication. In fact, language as a
system used between people as a word and sound to interact with each other cannot limit in
one boundary. Because, language is varied from one place to another or over national
boundaries.

In addition, human minds of peoples’ having the same origin and related to the same
given society can be varied in perceiving thoughts and habits and this led them to interpret it
differently. As result, this can be raised with the needs of human being that touched the
development of cultural principle and values that are transmitted from one generation to
another. As well as expressing them through language and communication.

2. American Culture vs. European Culture :

People shared dissimilar knowledge that contains different bases of thinking, and
different principles and values that exposed throughout their lives. Inherited and respected
ideas, as well as information and principles; they hold together to constitute the communal
bases of collective achievement.

As well as, living in America was dissimilar from living in European countries.
Because of the differences in the peoples background of each society. So, to distinguish
between those notions there are important fundamentals that restrict them which are ;the
social culture that comprises different issues relating to many issues for instance , religion ,
the way of education , the sense of patriotism and marriage.(Encyclopedia)

All those can be considered as general elements , and the most important one was the
restriction of each societies rules , values and the behavior .As well as the non official
treatment between members of society and this element cannot be found in text book or schools; in which they educating foreigners what way should behave when crossing boundaries. Those elements can be found in the novel Daisy Miller; in which it give to readers a deep analysis concerning both worlds social performance.

Beginning with the communal culture, which is formed by the social classification of each individual and their interactions with other individuals’. Those communal culture, are related with the cultural notion of each society. It includes the languages shared, in which it had a great valuable turn in the process of exchanging of culture through communicative proceeding and shared experience.

While both worldwide powers, America and Europe are considered as the Western world; but each of them consist of definite differences in culture. As a result, living in America was totally different in Europe.

Started with American people, and the cause of the huge number of immigration that has lead to the presence of people representing so many varied cultural principles. This fact led to the confusion of people in the way they characterizing or defining their land’s culture, but as a conglomerate of many cultures. (Weaver, 12) Concerning this idea Joyce Millet clarifies that:

American culture has traditionally been referred to as a ‘Melting pot’, welcoming people from many different countries, races, and religions, all hoping to find freedom, new opportunities, and a better way of life. (Harel, 01)

This can be found only in America, with such a dissimilar population and diversity. Though, immigrant populations within the United States are not mix together in one pot, rather than they are transforming American society into a truly multiculturalism. Whereas,
European society characterized as a pure culture. Nevertheless, having a few number of immigrant. (Encyclopedia)

Moreover, Europeans argues that, there is no American culture because of the differences of origins. Whereas, that is American was European in its origins because they was inspired them by their principles. (Harrel, 02) As a reaction to this ideas, doctor Gray Weaver suggest that:

Some people think of the United States as simply another European culture, but the first immigrant who came to America in large numbers were not ‘typical ‘Europeans […] . Most of these immigrants had values and beliefs that were not at all common in Europe. They arrived in an area of the world where their values and beliefs were very highly rewarded or reinforced. (Weaver, 01)

Then, religion was main important differentiation principle between America and Europe. At the same time, religion is a very strong cultural value, is moreover measured as somewhat individual value. Many Americans think of church as a social occurrence, and going to church and worshipping God is the norm as the writer Watts suggests, “God features strongly in public speeches and 60 percent of the population attend a church service regularly, at least every month”. (Watts, 22)

Historically, the United States religious tradition has been first protestant Christianity about a number of 58 percent, but this tradition coexists in a public sphere where religious plurality and secularism are the standard. For instance, the United States’ constitution preserved individual freedom of religion performance. Therefore, they are giving the opportunity for inhabitants to choose their religion because America builds upon different origins. As well as, politicians in the United States frequently mention God and the bible in
their speech and American people, recognize that differentiation and diversity as a major characteristics in their land and this what they call sub cultural differences concerning regional , ethnic differences and racial. (Harrel, 02)

In addition, the constitution gives no permission for the government, to interfere or supporting any religious practice and they called this “Separation of church and states”. However , in Europe the majority of people do not be present at church ; else more politicians never mention religion in their speech , also there is a strict separation between religion and politics .For instance , 45 percent of European people worshiping God and going in church.( Weaver ,02)

In addition, those were not the only characteristics of the United States and Europe. However, they are various for instance America embraces all colors of the world as the blacks, the white and the yellow skin …etc. (Harrel, 02)

Another interesting point, which is the divergence of both countries view toward education. In Europe, the government encourages people to be present in school and continue for a higher graduation; in which the majority of schools and universities are free. However, in America parents may accumulate for many years to pay for their children to attend college. (Harrel, 03)

Marriage is officially a civil organization but usually performed in a church. In addition, Statistics showed that, the average of marriage is much more than Europe also divorce is more .Even though, marriage is not considered as an obligation (folkloric tradition) in America during the nineteenth century. Whereas, European social thinking about marriage is still important whereas; the wedding ceremonies are limited to an informal family gathering. (Harrel, 03)

Else more, patriotism is an interesting differentiating element. In America, being a patriot is way of life, in which their people put much more emphasis on patriotism than
Europe. In addition, they were considering their land the “last best hope for earth”. (Harrel, 03)

Following the general characteristics of America and Europe, there are a deep elements that can be seen which are the social performance of people’s outside their country. James uses Daisy’s story to analyze the traditional views of a society where she is a complete outsider and to discuss the prejudices common in any culture.

In the novel daisy miller, the author Henry James performs two different cultures this means American innocence and luck of knowledge with the European sophistication. Moreover the family Miller was considered as a very rich relatives in American society and it represented to the readers as a virtue culture verses the European. The writer choose a realistic rhythm to make people trusting his writing and being vivid with the novel as well as be alive with it. Also, the writer gives an important and a common events during that time which is: the dislocation of American people to Europe for a simple reasons whether to study or to get knowledge about European cultures and settling their for a certain time. (Anderson, 127)

So, their culture had been charged through not thoroughly. People that are settled at a different origins or multicultural had to adopt with the new culture that surrounds them and lived with. This means their unadulterated American had mixed to the European. The protagonist Daisy considered as a visitor in Europe with her family to study cultures and being acknowledged with the marvelous places in Europe. (Fiedler, 5)

The conflict begins when Daisy fall in doubt at the point that, her pure American culture met European with its erudition. Daisy considered as an unlikable and vulgar girl that does not respect herself. As well as, European culture and performance in a way that deconstructs European principles and whom they are careful about their values, behavior and
norms. The author Henry James, clarify how it is hard for a person to live in a society that are
different from yours especially when you did not recognized with its culture. (Kar, 126)

Unfortunately, with the entry of Daisy in this society; people consider her as a
common girl; and finally there was a conflict between the two notions the United States and
the United Kingdom. Concerning the novel the central character Winterbourne, reach Daisy’s
innocence and purity; in associations when he met her for the first time in the garden of the
hotel in Switzerland. In one point of American culture women should not be free and do the
way they want. Because social authority do not limit their behavior for any reason and
without any conditions and this what led Daisy talked without suggestion bashfulness or
aware in choosing her words when she meet Winterbourne. (Fiedler, 5)

In hence, the point of European culture the young lady in a high society would never
talk so without restraint with men. In addition, they should making relation with a men after
knowing them very well. Moreover, the girl should not make many relations with men and
when she knowing another men telling her stories and adventures without shyness. Normally,
in European society a young women were cautious in doing friends and how the relation
should be manifested. Winterbourne shocked with the way Daisy talked so differently from
all the other young women he know, and he thought that she was just unsophisticated and
careful about the new society. (Kar, 128)

In American culture, women are free to go in every place without order. In contrast,
the principles of the European culture are not permissive with women; women should not go
with men at any place without a partner from the family and this what Daisy did not fellow.
Over and above all this, she suggesting for him to take her and going intended for a journey
all the day alone at an interesting point Daisy knowing Winterbourne only a half an hour and
she proposed to go the castle “we can go to the castle.” (James, 19)
The protagonist Winterbourne as a European guessed that making a trip with a girl, without a partner was not the custom there, and should be refused her proposition. As American culture, the father should not refuse any relation of his daughter with a stranger man as well as the mother. In addition, this what make Winterbourne surprised when Daisy told her mother that she planned to go to chillon with Winterbourne and her mother accept and agree without any opposition. Moreover, he astonished when Mrs. Miller did not care at all and this was totally different from the way young women’s mother acted elsewhere in Winterbourne social circle because in Europe mother did everything also making hard efforts to protect their daughter from being alone with young men. (Anderson, 130)

Another debating point that was against the tradition there which is making relations with two men at one time and Daisy do that “it is really too dreadful […] she earnestly appealed to him ,[…] that crazy girl must not do this sort of thing .She must not walk her with you two men.” (James, 59). Also as European culture the author Henry James suggest through Winterbourne that people should be polite and be proper to the elder and this appear when Mrs. Walker insisted on Winterbourne who always be appropriate and well-mannered to his elder said left Daisy and he assume .

This can resume that Daisy had been doing all kinds of things, which are not allowed in European society. And this what led people talking about her and putting her in danger of losing her reputation entirely “what has she been doing ?[ …] everything that’s not done here .Flirting with any man she can pick up ; dancing all the evening with the same partners ;receiving visits at eleven o’clock at night .Her mother goes away when the visitors come .” (James, 64). Winterbourne doing his efforts to make Daisy understand that flirting with any man was not the custom there, and it is prohibited and people translate this behave as a unpleasant .Instead Daisy suggest that she is glad to not being authorizing with this rules “I don’t think I want to know what you mean […] I don’t think I should like it .” (James, 61)
Also, she point out that culture are differentiate from one group of people to another. But what resume Daisy, was the hatred of the European people and opposing her behavior and had completely stopped to invite her to parties or speaking with her when they met her. Henry James performs two different cultures, the American culture and the European culture in one given society and these differences because of the various backgrounds of the countries.

Finally, the culture of each given society is different from each other because it depends on varied principles. In addition, Daisy Miller clarifies precisely the differences between American culture as modern and European culture as old.
Chapter II:

During the nineteenth century, social position of American women defined as inferior on both physical and mental appearance as well as they are categories as less evolved than men. In addition, in the years leading up to the American Revolution, women were viewed as “subordinate to males” and were therefore subject the laws and regulations imposed upon them by men.

As a result, women history carried out with different stages and development for demanding their rights and being equal with men and mainly the economic changes had relatively led to the liberation of women. Therefore, this chapter will shed the light on women’s contribution to the social development from a homemaker to a worker, to her sacrifice for being an educated member in society. Then, her revolution for complete political rights and her outside appearance and the development of clothes. After that, the second part of the chapter will analyze deeply the novel and the position of Daisy in society and how Henry James represented women in the nineteenth century.

1. American Women during the Nineteenth Century:

First of all, in the public opinion and background thoughts of the late nineteenth century; women measured as uncontaminated spiritual and weak. For this reason, social developed authority that women cannot move out of them in which they apply to it for home’s concerns and for the care of their husbands and the educators of children as well as make them external the work to get money for their daily needs.

Concerning these thoughts, women treated as property or machine without feeling and soul and only giving children and taking care of them without disturbance as Dorr claimed that:

[…] Someone said that women’s best women’s best work is that which is unseen by mortal eye […] , That this work
is the steady uplifting and upholding of a higher standard of living, it is the reaching forward and upward, both for ourselves and others, toward a loftier life. Yes, it is hard. But, sisters it is work that belongs to us. It is work that, if not done by us, will never be done at all. For man cannot do it as far as the family is concerned [...] for as a rule, and it is a rule that has few exceptions, woman creates the atmosphere of the home. (C.R. Dorr, 15)

Here, it can be assumed that women are only created to help their husbands by keeping home and if the woman does not do it, man cannot succeed on it and it an obligation for them. Consequently, of that period many pieces of advice raised to encourage women for proper housekeeping in the writing of women’s popular literature.

This voice of writing can be finding in the movement of the status homework. In which, it raised by Catherine Beecher. She was one of the main early supporters of the “Scientific Housekeeping”, in which she dedicated much effort to glorifying housekeeping and in a way or another challenging to convince her readers that daily house work is her duty and she should do it without condition. However, this duty was boring and offensive women or housekeeper should be satisfied by her role society because this constituted significant moving parts assigned to them by nature and God. (Green, 25)

As a reaction, to this challenge she wrote many manuals and cookbooks to accomplish her philosophical thoughts and to make women busy in all day preparing delicious dishes as a philosophy for housekeeping and being proud by those efforts.

Otherwise, scientists spotlight on alternative buildings of Feminists, one of them was the scientist Ryan. In which, she refused and revolutionized against the idea of housekeeping for women as duty and creation by God. Moreover, she suggest that “[…] Women occupied
an exclusively private, sphere, separate from and diametrically opposed to the public sphere occupied by men”. (Boorstin, 20) Here, the critic postulated her rights in the society as a citizen and not as a property.

Second, with the long history of women sacrifice for their rights as citizens; education is an important condition that she would need for her future. Throughout, the Eighteenth century and the beginning of the Nineteenth century; Catherine Beecher urged for a development for women’s literacy and many women required to the opportunity for developments and advancements via higher education. Nonetheless, the non-supporters of this ideas goes to argue that “[…] the proper education of a men decides the welfare of an individual; but educate a women, and the interests of a whole family are secured […]”. (Cott, 247)

It can be assumed that, only men have the right to study for the good thing of welfare of the society. In addition, if women demanded for education who would take for the family or in other words education was not their right or duty. Unfortunately, women searching for their rights of education did not stop here and hence at that time they demand to study with boys in the same school as equal; instead they appear a few objections toward the idea girls should be educated as equal as boy educated.(Green,55)

In the course of the 1860’s, and even in agricultural and undeveloped regions of the state; girls present at school as well as it was approximately as possible for a white girl as a white boy to be present at school (Green ,57 ). This speculation appeared after the civil war, when secondary education expanded and this overpowering education for the first place and for both genders.

Within 1870’s , the number of the schools are raised and there were merely 160 high schools in the United States and continually almost rose to 800 by 1880’s developed to 6000 schools with the end of the Nineteenth century. Because of this development, female
graduates outnumbered than men. Moreover, as a replacement, women require for such education to the requirement of the inventive state or nation. In addition, with the same year many investigations of scholars proved that the percentage of literacy for young women was actually higher than of boys with about 90 percent for women to 70 percent for men for instance Oberlin College in Ohio was the first institution to admit women in 1837’s, although women were not actually allowed to attend until 1870’s. (Cott, 18)

Developments continued concerning the idea of education, new ideas and thoughts developed concerning education and the movement for equivalent position of education for both genders. As well as, continued forward without opposition and satisfactory the idea fixed into the social ideology that women were the demanding of children care and ethical companions of men within the family. As a result, women assumed some education suitable for theme to continue their needs and because of the aim of making women educated, they became better wives and mothers and with those new thinking women in education seen as “The Paragon of the moral virtue”. (Dorr, 02)

Continually in the second half of the Nineteenth century, many universities were achieved and opens their doors for both sexes and as a result of that a lot of women were actively involved in social reform for instance, women suffrage movement and Elizabeth Cady Stanton was one member of this social movement and the women’s propaganda at that time was “of the women, by the women, but for humanity”. (Stanston, 70)

In 1889’s, there were 5000 local organization of women’s club were build for one reason which is to make women reached of background and educate them well. For instance, Jane Addams organizes a club in Chicago a lecture series and art exhibits. Because of that, women of all kinds would hold together to discuss many fields such as, history, literature and current affairs and they became extremely popular at that time because it makes women more valuable in the society. (Stanston, 70)
Unfortunately, with the end of the nineteenth century; many concepts of family and women are changed and many doors open fire on higher education for women. Because this graduations brainstorm their background, and having dissident effects. As a result, one of the main effects that touched the authority and the traditions of the society was the issue of marriage. Because the latest thought of educated women was to marry and keep home as frequently as other and the statistics showed that at least a “fourth of women who graduates from college never married; more than double the proportion of non-educated.” (Boorstin, 43)

Therefore, the years progressed toward civil war and reconstruction change the social role of women. Because of the outnumbered of unmarried women and their insistence are not having children or families to tend .In a response they improved able to dedicate themselves for the needs of male in both physically and emotionally presence. Louisa May Alcott explained that:

The loss of liberty, happiness and self-respect is poorly repaid by the barren honor of being called ‘Mrs.’ instead of ‘Miss’, revealing the idea that the new single woman need not to be pitied, as women such as Alcott were quite happy in their choice. (Wayne, 06)

In addition, women were expected to marry and carry out their duties as wives and mothers in a good and productive way in their society. As well as, to elevate families before the nineteenth century as their first principal in life. Continuing with this idea, Magazines has the central role to raise the issue of marriage for women. And it applied it as an obligation for them and proud a lot about it in a degree they saw it as an ideal of American women.”Godey’s Lady Book” was the most popular women’s magazines of that era in which it affirmed that: “The perfection of womanhood […] is the wife and mothers, the center of the family that draws man to makes him a civilized being […]? The wife is the truly the light of
the home” (Wayne, 01) This magazine touched in a deep sense the society, in which it resulted most of women at that time anticipated to marriage and having a number of children.

Third, during the nineteenth century, American women have not many rights to participate for the welfare of their country and those rights are mainly two, which are the right to vote and the right to work. Because women were not permitted to vote or hold office and male point of view treated and considered women as a second rate and inferior compared with the mentally thinking of male, and as an important element at that time the male dominated the organization of the society. Instead of that, women did not have legal rights such as to be separated, or not subordinated to men and the total aptitude to own property independent from men. (Encyclopedia)

Continuing to this prejudice, women are extracting from one simple right, which is holding their children after the divorce, and because of the law at that time, they could not take guardianship of her in the event of divorce because they saw them as irresponsible for this mission. Then, during the revolutionary war the prominent women Abigail Adams urged her husband to clarify the position of women and did not make them a second rate citizen through a formulating latter:

[...] To remember the ladies, to give women a voice in the new government. John Adams returned a laughing answer by letter, and did not bring Abigail’s ideas up in congressional debate. However, many women as well as some men decided with Abigail even though agreed with her. They argued that women were educated and literate, as capable of forming opinions as their husbands; since they had to obey the laws of the hand, it was only right that they should be allowed to vote. Otherwise, they were
in the same position as the colonists before the revolution they were disrespected in their own government (Stanton, 71)

It can be said that, the few number of men that go hand by hand with Abigail clarify that women can make differences in the building of the government. Because they are graduated, and they should be represented as equal with men because this was their normal rights for example the constitution did not make differences between both sexes, instead they treats them equally and did not maintain a description of the qualification for the nation’s highest political office.

With the year of 1840’s, the American reformers Elizabeth Cady Stanton wanted to make a speech in a public place about anti-slavery, but she outraged to know that women are not welcomed in attendance. After many agreed, leaders allow them to present but only if they would sit behind a curtain that would make them not seen to the male participants in the convention. (Boorstin, 44)

Instead as a returned action, she promises to fight such discrimination and make the first national meeting on women’s rights ever held in the United States, which called the Seneca Falls Convention. As a result, more than 300 people came to the small town of Seneca Falls in New York to hear the speech. This long speech make a huge stroke in the American society in which they start to transfer their thoughts concerning the natural rights of women and the mainly touchable stone of this convention can be seen in the result of the huge impression of the “Declaration of Sentiments” which called for legal and social reform. (Stanston, 03)

Elizabeth Cady in intention way speaks about the declaration of independence in which it approved that document had ignored merely the half of the population and she means women of the United States and she suggest that:
We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness [...] The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward women, having as a direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise. [...] He has taken from her all rights in property, even to the wages she earns. He has denied her the facilities for obtaining a through education, all colleges being closed against her. He has endeavored in every way that he could, to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lesson her self-respect and to make the willing to lead a dependent and object life. Resolved, that women is man’s equal, was intended to be so by the creator, and the highest good of the race demands that she should be recognize as such [...] “. (Stanston, 04)

Then, Susan B. Anthony make a great efforts for the political rights of women else more was fighting about them. She holds a famous speech in defining her action. In addition, directly quoted the phrase “We are people” from the preamble to the constitution in which she endures that:
It was we, the people; not we, the white male citizens; nor yet we, the male citizens; but we; the whole people, who formed the union. And we formed it, not to give the blessings of liberty; but to secure them; not to the half of ourselves and the half of our posterity, but to the whole people [...] Women as well as men. And it is a downright mockery to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty while they are denied the use of the liberty while they are denied the use of the only means of securing them provided by this democratic republican government [...] (Halsal,12)

As a result, in the passage of 1848’s of the married women’s property act of New York earned the right to own their property.

Fourth, Social, economic and political roles of women are changed following the years progressed the civil war and reconstruction. Concerning their social roles women started to look at themselves from different angles and they become people with all rights and not as a second rate. Throughout this modification and moderation, it turned to their outsider appearance and in this way women’s clothing became more fashionable and even for rural and lower class women. (Encyclopedia)

Regarding the literary voice writings of the nineteenth century, comments can be lived without describing and discussing the clothing of women and how it developed as well as their influence of style. This can be viewed as women started to moderate their background and deconstructing the social authority that applied on them.

Once again, the increasing mass culture expressed in many magazines promoted the latest fashion style to women of all classes. whether those styles of practical, or non-practical
clothes for their lifestyles such as, the yards of heavy fabric and lace or the elaborate dress.

As a response, this moderating issue raised and took them in a good position in the society in which “it display their figures to best advantages”. (Boorstin, 25) Through this way, women confirmed their desire and ability to eliminate themselves from the severe authorization of the patriarchic society.

Consequently, there are many characteristics that ends up may change. As well as, transformation for the field of the life and the domain of women was the touchable stone that showed the lives of theme “The main object in life for the coming woman will be not so much the mating as the making of herself “. (Green, 14) Accomplish their physical and mental health suffered, female prohibited their position as wife, mother and moral uphold of home and family was further than many women could stand.

New opportunities in education, political offices, work employment and social complaint caused many women to question the position society cast for them. Also, participation and involvement as important element in society toward these activities frequently led to unanticipated consequences and events those distinct new roles for women in the decades that go after.

2. **Henry James representation of American Women:**

Because of the historical sacrifice of American women during the nineteenth century, many writers raised the issue of their freedom out from men. Moreover, this led many American young ladies travelling in Europe for enjoyment, but because of their lack of experience and lack of knowledge, they suffered a lot to be accepted in those societies.

Then, there is a noticeable moving from expected social realism towards a more nuanced of psychological realism through the descriptive narrative writing of the late nineteenth century. This type of literary piece of writing, presented in the genre of American literature of the period as an international propensity. (Santee, 02)
In addition, it agree with an invasion of lately wealthy American people holidaying and living in Europe with their new currency and attitudes. As well as, this epoch urged for the freedom of the behavior of women and in fact, it represented a prominent enlarged economics and sexual freedom for women instead of the authority and limitation boundaries that Victorian England and Europe codes of performance.

Predominately, in America and the literary work of Henry James Daisy Miller. This novel was written by men in which, he represents the multifaceted morals and sexual confronts faced by American women in Europe. He symbolizes the American innocence in a foreign country. (Anderson, 130)

Regarding the examination of the novel many point of view and analysis where arose to disapprove, and being against his thoughts and background, as well as others going side by side with the novelist Henry James else more supporting his symbols of American freedom and innocence the way he show them to the readers. One of those scholars was Ohman who suggested “[…] James began writing with one attitude towards his heroine and concluded with a second and different attitude towards her […].” (Ohman, 8)

In the novel, the protagonist Daisy clarified as an innocent flirt, but she was largely unconscious to the judgments of the society in which it based on certain regulations. The feminist writer Johnson suggest that “[…] counter –narrative of American womanhood defined by freedom despite social constraints […]”. Instead of making the protagonist survive as well women contained by particular social restraints else more to defend her position until the end, Henry James punishes Daisy with death to put an end for all things. “[…] her moments of defiance linger long after the sting of her death subsides”. (James, 42)

After the death of Daisy, Winterbourne blame himself for misunderstood of her, because he treated her as innocent and vulgar and without social limitations when she was alive “[…] he has wronged Daisy “(Ohmann, 5) as well he did not treat her as an outsider and
immigrant person who behave in unknowing way “[…] she lived too long in foreign parts”. (James, 248)

Unfortunately, Winterbourne acknowledged that Daisy do not know the social codes.” Daisy often speaks in the language of extravagant, if unoriginal, enthusiasm in an idiom that is homely and matter of fact. When Winterbourne asks, ‘Your brother is not interested in an ancient monument? She rejects his formal phrasing and says simply. ‘He doesn’t care much about old castles”. (James, 3)

Because, Daisy did not want to talk in formal terminology. While, Daisy is portrayed with a high of subtlety, she still largely exists as an object of desire and this appear when Winterbourne suggest “[…] the most charming nose he had never seen”. (James, 28). In addition to her verbal communication, Daisy is foremost exposed by how others perceive her “very unsophisticated […] a pretty American flirt […]”. (James, 34) As well as her internal truth is only exposed by her language and what others believe about her, so Daisy Miller presents a sensible and realistic demonstration of their cultural instant as the new world of America and the old world of Europe have a collision and conflict.

Howells called Henry James as the master of portraying America girls because of his recurrence. In addition, he named him the inventor of worldwide American young woman. Henry James was survived in the nineteenth century as an American born when the industrialization which was the result of civil war (1816 – 1865). Moreover, these consequences a lot of American living outside and mainly travels to Europe for work and for visiting the beautiful places.

Here, it can be assumed that the experience of the American as immigrant and having the sense of individual and except character in which they tried to demonstrate the exploration of Americans out of the country particularly in Europe from side to side their
works have the sense of realistic substance. Henry James was the leading of literary association of America in those days.

In addition, he was the most valued novelist who could write about the adventure of Americans abroad especially in Europe. Because he had the knowledge of living in both American and European society for a long period. Therefore, it can be supposed that Henry James himself was an American abroad and was completely familiar to the life of an American in Europe and completely knew that how an American is treated by Europeans in Europe. (Anderson, 132)

So, Henry James was known as the master of showing the American abroad or in other words the master of international novels. In his worldwide novels, he used the exploration of Americans abroad to practice his famous international theme of America versus Europe, but most of these Americans in a foreign country in James’s works are the American ladies. (Encyclopedia)

The recurrence of these American young girls in James’s work made them as the common basic pattern; and the most popular work that hold one of the international theme which is culture and the conflict on their principal is Daisy Miller.

In point of fact, James demonstrate the variation between America and Europe through these examination of those American young ladies in Europe. Daisy Miller is the American young lady who treated by James in a European society and it became the most famous American novelists of the nineteenth century. In the nineteenth century, America was characterize by industrialization and the effects of the civil war (1816 – 1865) that formed and changed the wholly American roots; in which America transformed from a rural country to an industrial, modern and urbanized country in the world. (Anderson, 132)

Therefore, industrialization had a great effect on the country, in which all the ideals were changed and the land turned from farm to factories in which it resulted the poor worker
condition for the farmer. Although, industrialization and the civil war do not affect only the
daily life of the society; instead it had influence also over the literary works of America in
which it changed the dominant movement and the subjects of literary works and according to
the Norton Anthology of American literature claimed that: “[…] Before the civil war and
industrialization, workers, the poor, vagrants, and unheroic soldiers were rarely the subjects
of fiction. […] But changes in the market place, most notably in the publishing industry,
altered this scenery”. (Baym, 13)

As well as, ‘The conflict of National Types in the Tales of Henry James‘ by Munch
Marcus he stated that:

[…] Among the central motifs that can be traced
throughout Henry James’s career as a writer is his concern
with the social and moral differences between the new
world and Europe […] Which he called the Americano-
European legend and is otherwise frequently referred to as
the international theme. […] . It reflects the mutual
misunderstandings of Americans and Europeans, often by
following the same basic pattern, i.e. the innocent and
naïve American girl who journeys to the old country and
encounters a corrupt, mostly rigid set of values which its
advocates attempt to subjugate her to usually the heroine
struggles to protect her integrity, her individualism and
personal freedom against a society that strikes her as
oppressive, antidemocratic. (Munch, 28)

In the novel “Daisy Miller”, the protagonist daisy described as extremely attractive
and presented the element of reasonable innocence. Moreover, concerning her appearance, it
makes all people and especially men infatuated with typical American girl and demonstrated the differences between the newly developing American culture and the highly developing European upper coating culture. With her social rules and codes of American society unfortunately with the European etiquette, Daisy finds her American performance in diverge and for that reason, the writer David Lodges states that:

Daisy Miller is a story that dramatizes profound differences of manners between America and Europe, and more importantly between different classes of Americans who meet in Europe for the principal opposition in the action of Daisy Miller. (Lodges, 28)

Therefore, Henry James global novels are involved with a sense of his experience recurrently on those themes. In addition, it has the same fundamental prototype in which this basic pattern is an American young innocent and pure lady who travels to Europe in the desire of cultivated and searching for better time in her existence. Other than, she discovers something different as she projected it to be when she comes across to Europe.

Unfortunately, she simply does not accomplish to a recovered life and highly culture. In addition to that is misled and her dream, vision in her mind in Europe changed completely because of her suffering there. Because, of this deceived the protagonist Daisy Miller; is her important quality of innocence and through the analysis of the literary work of Henry James. This innocence means lack of knowledge and inexperienced in which Munch suggested that:

Although in his examination of the international conflict between the distinctively American and the distractively European outlook ‘innocence’ is invariably associated with American side, whereas ‘knowledge’ is mostly to be
found on the European, the satire and irony in the study of national characters is aimed at both sides. (Munch, 02)

During the nineteenth, American women considered to be free and without hard authority and codes of society. Therefore, they have the right wherever they want and with any company else more not including any form of security. Whereas, European women were looked to marriage for the social status and security and in the case of unmarried, women strictly chaperoned and according to William Dean Howells: “only a few hundreds of families in America had accepted the European theory of the necessity of surveillance for young ladies”. (Leach, 85)

Frequently, the author Henry James defines the American girl Daisy as a young woman who performs in innocent way; because of her inexperience of European rule, also she had freedom to do what she liked because of her age as a teenage that considered natural. However, the examination of the novel there are many essential elements and aspects that represent the protagonist as a real American girl who struggle to live in Europe.

In one hand, European misunderstood Daisy because of the outside look performance and behavior and this could call the strangeness between actuality and manifestation. Moreover, all that because she acculturated about the European way of intercourses and this was the principal that European judge upon them in which Daisy react in any situation according to her own desires.

Even though, the hero Winterbourne advice her in the way that should take to react with others and close things that she likes to do. Because, she thinks is free and right was improper there. In return to that, Winterbourne was shocked and surprised concerning the informal speech Daisy do it in the first time when they meets her, because Daisy was so openly to him as if she know him for a long time instead she know him only a few hours ago.
Winterbourne first think that she obliged to be more respectable because of her age, later on the predictable that Daisy is an innocent girl he never meet and who was not prejudiced yet with anything. As well as, the great theme of the disparity between actuality and manifestation has strengthen, in the relationship between Winterbourne and Daisy regarding the appearance that he cannot accept and the reality, he cannot accept and this what caused the conflict that roar inside him; and this what let him frequently asks his inner self “she should know better?” (James, 25)

Winterbourne, become conscious with the situation of Daisy. In addition, Daisy does not know better she will damage herself, and later on, he decided to be with her. Since, he did not any other persons to prove her for him. Because, he was the only who know her very well and he supposed that as an above suspicion: “I said I should take the liberty of introducing her to my admirable aunt […] it was to guarantee my responsibility […] she is a very innocent girl”. (James, 21-25) Daisy “s lack of knowledge and experience decides Winterbourne who is powerless of seeing life through the eyes of inexperienced after leaving American; therefore, he be unsuccessful to understand her greenness as blamelessness and virtue.

In addition, acting on desire instead of carefulness make Daisy thought that, she is naturally not guilty. Then, She refuses to change her natural American thoughts. As well as, she does not care to hold a massive information of the regulation which bind the society and deliberately took a decision to throw them out the casement.

As a result, Daisy sticks on her personality and do not transfer herself to someone else. Moreover, she judge as vulgar and reckless. Else more, European people resulted that Daisy want to be attractive from the side of gentlemen when she talk about her relation of friendship with men behave more freely while compared to the European girls. Else, more, this was a disobedience of the rules and norms.
Furthermore, one important point that shows her purity and virtue was that before her death she wished that Winterbourne should know that she was not engaged with Italian person. Concerning the issue of innocence Leslie Fiedler in her literary critics “That ‘American Girl “argues that:

Daisy is […] the prototype of those entire young American female tourists who continue to baffle their continental lovers with an innocence not at all impeached, though they have taken to sleeping with Giovanells as well as standing with them in the moonlight. What the European male fails to understand is that the American girl is innocent by definition mythically innocent by definition, mythically innocent; and that purity depends upon nothing she says or does. (Fiedler, 04)

On the other hand, Daisy should act upon the regulation and norms of European as a tourist and as a substitute she like to be freedom out of any bound and this was not the rule of a young women there. Daisy characterize by a strong personality. Else more, a hard head and this appear when she did not allowed the Winterbourne or any other person to interfere or dictate on her what she normally do and how it should behave. “[…] The girl looked at him more gravely, but with eyes that were prettier that ever […] I have never allowed gentlemen to dictate to me or to interfere with anything I do […] I do nothing but listen gentlemen!”. (James, 57)

As a result, Daisy think that she did not hurt anyone with her relationship with men instead it was a taboo in Europe was not American and if the person broke the rule they will faced many obstacles else more neglecting.
Finally, the American women suffered a lot to get their independence and freedom. As well as, Henry James was defends really about women and especially American women and their situation in foreign country. In which, he characterizes American women as innocent and free to do what they are want. Here, this bad experience of the protagonist gives the readers the impression that, any person want to travel in foreign country should take care about the restriction of that place carefully.
Chapter III:

Throughout many studies, and particularly in modern sociology and post-colonial literary studies that makes many important studies related to the field of identity of people and particularly the concepts of cultural identity, cultural contact and cultural hybridity. However, this chapter will analyze deeply what the concept hybridity means. Then, showing the different position of the hero Winterbourne and the protagonist Daisy in the European society.

Concerning the analysis of this novel, there are two major themes that treated by many scientist and scholars, which are cultural identity and the important one was cultural hybridity. As well as, these themes appeared in the major characters of the novel. Therefore, this chapter will analyze what the concept cultural hybridity means as well as how they appear in the central character of the novel. Then, what are the main problems that the protagonist Daisy faced.

1. Cultural Hybridity:

With globalization, also broadens the concept of culture, depending on the socio-cultural diversity and linguistics. Some terms such as inclusion and exclusion have never been more evident, which confirms the increasing need for more serious reflections in relation to culture. Throughout different studies it rose a debate on linguistic, historical and cultural issues that may influence, directly or indirectly, the identity of the people who live in areas border. It is known that in such contexts identity refers to life in society, a symbolic field, and implies reciprocity. (Avtar and Annie, 01)

Because of these changes and mixtures, new concepts like hybridity have come into being. This concept has a wide scope and it is discussed in different fields of study like Cultural Studies, Biology and Translation Studies. Early debates on hybridity emerged in the
18th century in the context of interracial contact resulting from overseas conquest and population displacement in Britain, France, and the United States.

A typical argument in that debate can be found in Knox who argued that hybridity was “a degradation of humanity and . . . was rejected by nature”. (Avtar and Annie ,03) This early hybridity discourse was symptomatic of the Enlightenment’s failure to come to terms with its racist underside. (Avtar and Annie ,04)

Hybridity took on new meaning in the wake of the decolonization movements that emerged in the non-West beginning in the 19th century, and saw their heyday in the post-World War two decades. However, Hybridity means mixture and originates from the Latin word hybrid, a term used to classify the offspring of a tame sow and a wild boar (Wikipedia, 2009). This term belongs to the field of biology. Later on the word developed and used in linguistics and racial theory in the nineteenth century. Hybridity has had a wide range of usages, for example it was a useful tool in forming a discourse of racial mixing that came into being at the end of 18th century .( Avtar and Annie ,04)

Several studies have employed hybridity to describe mixed genres and identities Hybrid, may be defined as :

   everything that owes its existence to a mixture of traditions or chains of signification,everything that links different kinds of discourse and technologies, everything that came into being through techniques of collage, sampling. ( Wikipedia , 2009)

In order to verify hybridization as a process that results in conflicts and cultural clashes. The cultural hybridization brings the subject to new forms of meaning that are often diametrically opposed to their cultural arrays origin.
During the late of the nineteenth century, the concept of cultural hybridity used in many literary works as a response of immigration and colonization. This hybridity forms predictable; consequently changing the cultural identities of people also; it commonly refers to the creation of new transcultural forms. Hybridity is by no means new phenomena of term cited in the studies of the postmodern literature and hybrid’s or hybridity, have been related to indication cultural synthesis of “identity is always a cautious process and considers this a good thing; it challenges and deconstructs fixed national identities”. (Nyman223-224)

Consequently, hybridity is an incessant and frequently complicated procedure of cultural conversion and cooperation that is by no means absolute and complete. In addition, hybridization takes many forms such as linguistic, cultural, political and racial.

Therefore, hybridity regarded as a useful critical tool for person’s identity that cannot accommodate with the new environment and accepted. Otherwise, hybridity described those people who live in between. nevertheless, critics such as ;o’ sullivan- lago and de abreu pointed that,” rapid immigration caused cultural discontinuity which uproots the stability of cultural identity at a personal level, this instability then will force identity processes to re-establish continuity. […] if culture frames identity, it must be logical to expect that cultural discontinuity will involve change for the individual, and destabilize the cultural identity community’s member’s”. (o’ sullivan,275)

Particularly, the individual cultural identity position will be affected by migration and the acculturation processes, rendering them less secure ( o’ sullivan-hago and de abreu,278) . Person is who are outside, experienced how to live in a foreign society and how society principal and values that can measure the behavior of people, and if the person do not act as their members do they will marginalized; so this hybridity was the best solution for them to live a comfortable zone without disruption. , hybridity is:
A process of cultural interrelation, rather than transcending frontiers or boundaries, insists show - in any cultural dialogue or communal - the dissonances that must be crossed despite proximity relations; disjunctions of power or position need be challenged; ethical and aesthetic values that need to be 'translated' but not peacefully transcend the process of hybridization. (Bhabha, 1994)

In other side, some reviewer have been condemning of over emphasizing cosmopolitanism and celebrating hybrid identities, and unfortunately ignoring its problems. Concerning this context, Bhabha points out this problematic and suggest that:

Hybrid identity is not something that the subject can choose, rather a cultural experience and a specific identity category, which is characterized also by strangeness and forbiddances […]. Hybridity is therefore not merely celebratory: lining in between can be painful and marginalizing “. (Nyman 242)

2. Daisy vs. Winterbourne:

Although, this image of the nineteenth century is completely representative those kinds of culture and identity, concerning this context Banta clarify that:

[…] it is what James brings out most strongly, the self – limiting manner in which a society shaped by gender imposes narrow sexual, political, and cultural functions upon its men and women […]. (Banta, 21-39)

This social code can be seen, in the behavior of the main characters. As well as reshaping their identity. Throughout, the analysis of this novel it represents three principal
ways of think. In which, they are the American culture that relates to the protagonist Daisy that characterize the concept of cultural identity. Then, the European culture in which it appear in the charterers Walker and the most important in my study which is American /European culture that represented by the main character Winterbourne in which they categories the concept of cultural hybridity. (Benzon, 1)

Initially, the perception or concept of cultural identity is significant in Daisy Miller. As well as, it is a cooperative device for examination. Since, it has a huge significance in all study concerning ethnicity and nationality “[…] the term itself is used to refer to a specific national, ethnic, or religious group, and their views on themselves, their values and activities based on this type of identity forms on the basis of important cultural values, and it can be seen in art, literature, media, and writing of history […]”. (Nyman, 219)

For that reason, every culture passed down from generation to generation with all its own traditions, values, activities, myths and symbols. In addition, the idea that all this turn from the individuals ‘cultural identity, but the most important and strongest form of cultural identity is national identity. It is obvious that nations define themselves through cohesive identities of charged ideas from their birth for instance: shared roots, traditions and racial purity. In return, those entire principal always connected with national thinking “[…] although it seems that cultural identity has a unifying powers, it is unfortunately also used as a tool for segregation and exclusion in order to distinguish insiders and outsiders […]”. (Nyman, 220)

In this situation, cultural identity can be seen in many point of view of people as something that cannot be changed through time and under any hard position as well as is permanent. In actual fact: “cultural identity is historically and culturally defined and always the result of interaction and different types of negotiations between cultures […]”. (Nyman
In other hand, the famous sociologist Stuart Hall differentiates three types of identities: Enlightenment subject, sociological subject and postmodern subject.

Therefore, with the first category he illustrated that the permanence of people’s identity. Then, the second type out how people reorganize their thought and in what way understanding towards the multifaceted nature of the modern planet. In fact, the most important identity type for this analysis is the postmodern subject.

Moreover, this can be related on the characters Daisy “[…] this fragmentation applies also to social environments, causing identity to be a dynamic and never – ending process which has no fixed core. It founded on negotiations, in which the positions of subjects are challenging and the boundary between cultures is defined”. (Nyman, 223) In the novel Daisy Miller, the protagonist Daisy represents the American way thinking and at this first part of the novel “Daisy” described as an open-minded beautiful girl. As well as, this make her categorize in the field of study of cultural identity. was her free way of thinking as an American girl, when it talked with Winterbourne about The Chateau De Chillon and propose on him to take her to visit it without a sharpener “[…] she did not rise, blushing, as a young girl at Geneva would have done […]” (James, 21)

The second point, Daisy Miller is a character hard to identify as a tourist or traveler (Wikipedia), but regardless of that many scholars consider Daisy as a tourist, because” a traveler is a person who does not live in one place but who travels around “(Oxford Dictionary, 306). As well as, a traveler is a person who is interesting with others culture and in one way or another making his or her efforts to explore what the country consists. Unfortunately, this is not the case with Daisy. consequently daisy can be considered as a tourist because a tourist “is a person who visit places for pleasure “(oxford Dictionary, 304).
Therefore, daisy is tourist because she tends to comforts zone, as well as she speaks her first language and behaves in the principal and customs and their country without shameless and does not care about intersecting with local culture and people.

Are you going over the simple on? Winterbourne pursued, a little embarrassed[...] I don’t know she said[...]

I suppose it’s some fountain Randolph, what mountain are we going over?. (James, 24)

Here, we can assume that the first part of the book represents some sort of cooperation between daisy and winterbourne and Randolph. In which, winterbourne asked daisy about the name of the place and the location they were going to visit. Because, she was a tourist. Daisy answer’s on winterbourne that she did not know even the name of the place she was going to as well as she did not be concerned about acknowledging what the name was. The third point, when miss fathers tone asked daisy about the hotel in America, she answer her that “I told her I had never been in so many hotels in my life as since I came to Europe[...] I have never seen so many[...] It’s nothing but hotels…” (James, 34)

These quote clarify two main points. First, a hotel does not represent a shape of the house on the culture of the country and when someone is staying in a hotel, this does not mean that the person is interacting with the restricted culture of the place. Then, daisy seems herself as a girl; who just visits Europe for a pleasure and wanted to have fun during her stays.

As a result, daisy position as an American girl, who is not behaving like a European that is, her performance is that of failed hybridity; because she stubbornly tries to integrate her own background of American customs and tradition and values to an older European as well as, sever and stricter culture. However, the European society did not except cultural diversity and refuse what daisy do, treated her in hard way with the ignorance and even the negative sight on her, and consider her as a vulgar and from a low class. In this position, did
not want to acknowledge that in all would there are different elements of culture although every culture has its hybrid elements.

In other side, it is a hard for any person to be in between two cultures, but what makes him or her in this position was the surroundings environment and social codes that he or she cannot exceeded them. However, the most interesting character in this novel is Winterbourne because inside the novel, he is in between position with mixture of two cultures that are the European and the American.

Therefore, he is the main character that presented cultural hybridity. Winterbourne describes as, American men who has going to Vevey to convene his aunt. He is twenty-seven years old, and through his life, he studied and lived in Europe for a long time. Because, people at that period concerning Europe as the place when person can took a good study and cultivated well. For that reason, Winterbourne has “[…] become dishabituated to the American tone “. (James, 10). Moreover, characterized in “Caught between two cultures “(Pahl, 147) and this because Winterbourne is close to his aunt, she thought him to mingle both cultures other than prefer the European values.

Consequently, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Costello can authoritative claims upon his social faithfulness and loyalties. Because of the week personality, that makes him easily susceptible. As a result , Daisy ‘s foreign impurities in which it includes her relationship with foreigners like Giovanelli and Eugenio , caused Winterbourne to protect himself by incorporating into the Europeanized and American multitude by setting the clear and obvious social boundary .(Benzon,1)

For many reasons, Winterbourne established boundaries in the fact that his desire to create these boundaries stems from his connections with other Europeanized women. Nevertheless, in the end he decided to draw them anyway and become attached to “The values and judgments of the supercilious, hypocritical American colony”. (Wadsworth, 33)
Since, Winterbourne does not have a fixed and stable set of socially satisfactory. Cultural values, he became a subject of manipulation by those he trusts and to their exclusionary social views and Wadsworth goes on to note that:

Even his ‘Winterbourne’s’ nationality appeared confused and unstable, a farrago of German inflections and British reserve, with a dash of American aplomb and yet a spice too no native expertise, suggesting a more intimate relationship to the Swiss surrounding than could conceivably be acquired as a casual tourist. (Wadsworth, 32)

Furthermore, the main reason that makes Winterbourne in this position of in-between was his way of thinking of both extreme ways. The first one was Daisy and the second one was Mrs. Walker. Her reaction is complicated because he allows for the others to dictate on him in what way should performed and how he should interrelate with Daisy:

They threatened ostracism for him as well if he continues to see her; [...] they are the sort of Americans that one does one’s duty by not accepting [...] Mrs. Costello wares Winterbourne. (James, 34)

For instance, those persons are Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Costello. In the case of Mrs. Costello, she is categorize as more conservative person that had strict and hard way of think [...] He immediately perceived, from her tone, that miss Daisy Miller’s place in the social scale was low. I am afraid you do not approve of them, [...] they are very common, and Mrs. Costello declared [...] they are the sort
of Americans that one does one’s duty by not accepting

[...]. (James, 54)

Consequently, her judgment depends and based on the appearances her perception. So, this in between could be characteristic of his cultural hybridity. Through, the novel Winterbourne does not know the consequences of Daisy Miller’s performance. Because of her innocence or because of her “free spirit”. In one way, Winterbourne fight between his both position, which are American and European way of think concerning the way Daisy behave and react. (Benzon,2)

In one side, Winterbourne accept Daisy behavior as innocent because this was the culture in America and girls are free to do what they want. Whereas in the other side, Winterbourne see those behavior as in innocent because this was not the custom in Europe [...]. He finds Daisy attractive but later on does not approve of her behavior, partly because of society’s pressure. [...] Winterbourne is experimenting with social transgressions that will have few consequences for him; but many for Daisy. Yet he only feels sorry for her because she does not fit into Italian society. (James, 43)

After that, Winterbourne seems to be rather two faced. From the start, he is prepared to give up and sacrifice his “Proud Road”. (James,65) Aunt for daisy. However, later on he was angry with himself for trying to defend about her also cruel and unkind towards her.

Consequently, Winterbourne’s courtship of Daisy seems inappropriate right from the beginning because Mrs. Costello thinks of him being “too innocent” (James, 70). As well as he spends his time in Geneva “As he was extremely devoted to a lady who lived there [...] a person older than himself”. (James, 32) This quote showed that Winterbourne was a
responsible because he learns very well the customs, and during his courtship; it becomes clear that Winterbourne studying or examining the behavior of Daisy.

Because of that, Winterbourne esteem Daisy; as well as admire his beauty with a scientific eye:

He had a great relish for feminine beauty; ha was addicted to observing and analyzing it […] He analyses her behavior; and tries to figure out whether her eccentricities are generic; national; or personal. (James, 7-45)

Therefore, Daisy seems as a study for him:

Winterbourne was almost grateful for having found the formula that applied to Miss Daisy Miller […] He wondered what were the regular conditions and limitations of one’s intercourse with a pretty American flirt […] It presently became apparent that he was on the way to learn. (James, 11)

In addition to Winterbourne, there is another important character, which is Mrs. Walker “a partisan of Mr. Winterbourne”. (James, 29) She is almost setting boundaries and punishing Daisy for bad behavior. Hence more, she steps in to Daisy’s life too eagerly and Mrs. Walker was also in between for instance; her origin was from America but has lived in Europe for many years.

In addition, she portrayed as a matriarch. Subsequently, Mrs. Walker experience in Europe society has turn out to be more “Europeanized” that most of the Europeans themselves. Because, she is strict in her life and Mrs. Walker has internalized the inflexible European codes, rules, values, and go behind them as if reading from a textbook:
she’ was one of those Americans ladies who, while residing abroad, make a point, in own phrase, of studying European society; and she had on this occasion collected several specimins of her diversely born fellow mortals to serve, as it were, as text books. (James, 38)

Consequently, Winterbourne and Mrs. Walker see themselves as superior better as well as from the upper class in which they represent the strict European mind set. For this reason Walton suggested that “innocent Americans are duped by corrupt Europeans, the most untrustworthy characters if all “. (Walton, 30)

In addition, both of them try to interfering in her life as well try to influence Daisy behaves; and therefore causes additional mental confusion and disintegration of her identity. Nevertheless, Daisy does not want to change else for being proud by her American identity. In other side, Mrs. Walker is straight forward with Winterbourne intercalation with Daisy in which she stated that “ I wished to beg you to cease your relations with Miss Miller […] to let her alone, in short”. (James, 36). But Winterbourne refuses that and tell her cannot, she pursues “If you wish to rejoin the young lady I will put you down. Here, by the way you have a chance […].” (James, 36)

At the end, the power of the two women affected Winterbourne and he rejects her because of the desire for what constitutes acceptable society. In other side, Winterbourne’s decision about his study of Daisy influences the society. Concerning this point Lucas, Mc Granahan appropriately explained that:

[…] Social evolutionism in focus[…] that by definition, the individual affects the environment most strikingly in the case of what William James calls a ‘great man’ who is just someone who manages to become selected by the
social environment in such a way as to influence society greatly. (McGranahan, 87)

Mrs. Costello in her role analyzing Daisy and judging her behavior and social relationships through Europe’s, not through her own as a woman. Since Mrs. Costello is loyal to her associations, i.e. Europe. It considers Daisy as otherness or inferior person from a lower social class and she goes to explain passionately to Winterbourne that Daisy: goes about alone with her foreigners [...] she has picked up half a dozen of the regular Roman fortune hunters, and she takes them about to people’s houses. (James, 26)

In addition to that, Mrs. Walker considers the behaviors of Daisy Miller as an innocent one when she had seen her walking with Winterbourne and Mrs. Giovanelli:” It is really too dreadful [...] that girl must not do this sort of thing. She must not walk here with you two men. Fifty people have noticed her”. (James, 32)

As an American citizenship, this was a normal behave; but what Mrs. Walker thought by heart of European culture and this what can demonstrate in the hybrid character of the conservative way of think of European people.

To conclude, because Daisy does not want to charge his pure American identity to the desire of being accepted by the foreigners culture (Europe). It is clearly viewed as inferior and Daisy cannot truly be European because of their pure and true American insiders identity. As well as, there is an obvious reason of those characters; that have choosing to stay in Europe and learn them and this can be assumed by their actions and speech that there is a great distinct between American and European culture. In addition, they preferred European values than their American heritage. For instance when Winterbourne cautiously Daisy appearance in the public place with Mrs. Giovanelli “When you deal with natives you must go by the custom of the place. Flirting is a purely American custom; it does not exist here”.

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(James, 40) In addition, Winterbourne direct discourse to make Daisy care about her behavior; also feel not shaming, but separated from the friends she has made in Italy. (Benzon, 2)

As a conclusion, Daisy Miller represents a failed hybridity and inability of pure Americans to establish their different way of thinking from the European. In addition, this let her fall in troubles. Therefore, the migrant find hybridity his or her culture and the process of translated it is the solution for their situation to be accepted. Moreover, through experience of multiple rootedness and consciousness is forever mixing and mixed; traversing and translating their culture and this make them happy to feel related to the foreigners culture. Therefore, Winterbourne succeed in his life in Europe because he does not destroy the rules and in some level transferred and mixed his native culture to the new culture to be accepted in the society.
**General Conclusion:**

Henry James portrays the differences between the old restriction of European culture and the modern mentality of American culture perfectly. Even though the notion of culture is hard to be understood, because it depends on the individual’s perceptions and varied societies.

Moreover, Daisy Miller is one of those stories that described the differences between the two notions entirely. Because in the novel, he depicted the most important elements that describe both social principles; in which they contrast. Also; this variation is the interesting element that makes the clash of cultures and troubles that appeared inside the novel.

Moreover, the American young woman is a very famous subject in the narration of Henry James to describe through her the international theme of innocence and freedom as a principle and values of the new American culture way of thinking. As well as, living abroad of American people and especially American women is not an easy situation. Particularly, when American women performing in a new society without enriching their brain with the values of such society and this make them fault in troubles. Because each society, have the measuring element that can deduce for them the final judgments of any person for instance the outside performance.

The protagonist Daisy faced many problems, because she did not follow the restriction of the European society. In addition, she did not hybrid her culture with a new surrounding environment. As a result, the European society does not be permissive with the protagonist when she crosses the red line. Even though, she did not do them in intention.

Furthermore, hybridity is a way of accepting other roots and not exclude them. In addition, it considered, as an obligation performance for any foreigners want to live outside his or her country for the reason of continuity. Moreover, this was the main purpose of this work, was the position of Winterbourne. In which he hold American origin, but through his long experience in Europe he found that the best solution for living in a comfortable way was
the mixture of his origin and principle with the new culture (Europe). As a result, he became hybrid person with two cultures.

Finally, we can assume that the two cultures could live together in one community. However, under one condition, the culture should respect each other. In addition, the protagonist Daisy did not respect the European culture and deconstruct the rule there. Nevertheless, she preferred to keep her pure American culture, in a way she thinks that was the right accomplishment. Therefore, it is good idea for any person who wants to live his or her country to acknowledge and learn more about the principle and authority of that society to avoid falling in troubles.
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