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he cannot remove all life adulteration and defects, but instead must become part of the community he denies.

3. Conclusion

This paper tackled the difficulties and crises most adolescents face and their impacts on their personalities. These crises varies from one society to another when very few people pay attention to adolescents

Salinger shows Holden as a victim of the developing American culture, who could not cope with the changing life as he grows up, which turns him to be unsuccessful and a psychologically complicated individual in the society before he finally finds his place in the adult world. Moreover, social setting in *The Catcher in the Rye* certifies that it has immense influence over Holden Caulfield who is consumed with pessimistic view of life. in contrast to all adults who are perceived as being riddled with flaws and phoniness, Holden recognizes that children are pure, gentle, innocent, and perfect.

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most adolescents, he encounters crises of progressing from youth to adulthood, which is a very crucial period in the person's life. He cannot find himself belonging to the people younger than him nor with the adults. He seeks to live in an ideal and true world. However, it is very complex to find such unique qualities of people in a society which has lost the longing for idealism (Han, 2014).

In time Holden refuses this materialistic world, he does not take any positive step in correcting the fallacies he has discovered in his surroundings. This is maybe because Holden does not trust or care about anyone except his sister Phoebe. Unfortunately, those phones, false and deceivers as Holden call them are part of the real life. Therefore, he perhaps looks for the lost idealism.

Basically, it is part of the adolescents' problems that some adolescents cannot accept the fallacies and ugliness in the surroundings. Therefore, Holden keeps searching for an ideal place to practice his nice and delicate nature believing that there must be seriousness somewhere in his world. Such adolescents spend a lot of time until they find similar peers to them and so they can go onward (Han, 2014).

"The idealistic rebellion of adolescent is a good thing when it is harnessed to idealistic even though unworkable in the hard world of reality" (Ibid. p.2385).

A common sense must be found behind resisting the false society. Some youths would act passively surrendering their positive and hopeful thoughts towards carrying on good changes in the social structure. They endeavour to establish their own realistic world in the public general. Unfortunately, Holden was unable to do this thing. Thus, he is strongly disappointed.

Finally, Salinger makes his narrator realize life through undergoing mental help. After his nervous collapse owing to his alienation, Holden's hospital treatment makes him understand that life consists of unlimited vagueness. Life is a combination between good and bad. Holden's therapy therefore includes his realization that

connect emotionally and mentally yet they prefer to live in a globe of their own creation where they like to set their own laws in it.

Accordingly, he decides to leave Pencey school. He is unsatisfied with the idea that he should act in an accepted way every time he is involved in the society. Holden has to keep pace with the changing qualities of the adult world. Salinger shows that Holden is still sticking to his adolescence world refusing to comprehend the new changes in his life such as the death of his close brother. Even his sister reminds him of his innocent nature as a child and thus life becomes unbearable to him (Abdulatif, 2013). Salinger reflects one of the most problems of adolescents which is that they tend to be more passionate, sensitive and unable to bear with the crises happen in their lives. McCauley states that "the sensitive person often feels isolated and alienated from the majority of people" (1963:30). Adolescents are more like children when it is concerned with losing someone who is very close to them and less like adults when understanding it is fates of life and rules.

"We can see that Holden's alienation is the cause of most of his pain. He never expresses his own emotions directly, nor does he attempt to discover the source of his troubles. He desperately needs human contact, care, and love, but his protective wall prevents him from looking for such interaction. Alienation is both the source of Holden's strength and the source of his problems"(Chen.2009:145).

It is the sense of alienation that changes him into an adolescent who does not enjoy accompanying others. One day, he had a date with Sally Hayes, but instead of welcoming her, he offended her causing her a quick departure (Salinger, 1991). He just cannot find interest in the adult world.

2.6 The Fall of Idealism

As a spelled out and alienated student, Holden can be an example of the American adolescents in the post-war years. Like

It is likely that schools and its educators wish to attract the general public through showing off as well as their manners in dealing with understudies and their parents.

Nevertheless, one educator could influence Holden and spur him to think of his life. He is his past English class teacher, Mr. Antolini. Holden admires him as an intelligent person who could understand and support him. Mr. Antolini agrees with Holden's opinion regarding his brother's, D.B., new job in Hollywood even. However, specific affections of Antolini humiliate Holden and urge his doubts about Antolini's sexualities. This results in Holden's flee from his home feeling unable to trust anyone even if he feels comfortable towards him (Baroi, 2017).

For these reasons of awful and inappropriate circumstances along with having self-absorbed persons around, Holden has no belief in religion too. He scoffs at religion and religious people. Further, he shows himself as an atheist who distrusts the Bible. He thinks that those priests and supporters of the book of scriptures do not have a genuine concern for Jesus, yet they have just made religion an important concept of life that everyone should pursue without having a veritable conviction. Salinger reflects this struggle inside Holden criticizing the fact that people always do things and attach them to being Jesus' activity without having a real belief.

2.5 Sense of Alienation

It is indeed the life incidents Holden has passed that leads him to realize people's falseness and pretenses. As a complicated and awkward adolescent, he could create a picture in his mind about the dark side inside most human beings and how they behave far from what they actually are. As a result, Holden alienates himself from the world around him. He believes it is a fake and unworthy changeable world. He prefers to live in a stable world where one can behave truly in all life activities.

Moreover, feeling himself a unique person, Holden thinks he deserves to be in an elevated. Ironically, adolescents desire to

In *The Catcher in the Rye*, Holden refers to his history teacher, Mr. Spencer, who focuses on the fact that Holden should recognize that he is studying in an outstanding school. However, he keeps criticizing Holden's failure. He gradually dehumanizes Holden calling him a passive learner who knows nothing.

"How many subjects did you carry this term?"

"Five, sir."

"Five. And how many are you failing in?"

"Four." I moved my ass a little bit on the bed. It was the hardest bed I ever sat on.

"I passed English all right,"

"I flunked you in history because you knew absolutely nothing."

"But absolutely nothing. I doubt very much if you opened your textbook

even once the whole term. Did you? Tell the truth, boy." (14-15)

Another frustrating teacher is Mr. Haas who is the past administrator of Holden. Holden considers him the reason behind quitting from his past Elkton Slopes school. He criticizes Mr. Haas' bias for high class people regarding the way he welcomes them in his classes while he neglects gifts of lower social class students.

Mr. Haas, that was the phoniest bastard I ever met in my life. Ten times worse than old Thurmer. On Sundays, for instance, old Haas went around shaking hands with everybody's parents when they drove up to school. He'd be charming as hell and all. Except if some boy had little old funny-looking parents... I mean if a boy's mother was sort of fat or corny-looking or something, and if somebody's father was one of those guys that wear those suits with very big shoulders and corny black-and-white shoes, then old Hans would just shake hands with them and give them a phony smile and then he'd go talk, for maybe a half an hour, with somebody else's parents. (15)

young people to encounter and overcome problems in the modern American culture (Bloom, 2007).

2.4 Abhorrence towards the Education and Religion Systems

Moving towards the early twentieth century, one can notice the development of the world after the chaos of the world wars. In time "industrialization became the main economic sector to gain prosperity" (Baroi, 2017:23), the education field has advanced quickly too.

The new emerging societies, particularly the American society, have paid great attention to art, literature and education. The Americans have shown that education is the cornerstone for a developing culture. Individuals even became inclined to higher education to reach a higher level in the public world. High portions of people have sought higher educational degrees (Bloom, 2007).

Such aspects of the general public put high pressure on Holden. He feels he is compelled to achieve a high degree which would turn him to be part of the that 'phony' society. A society which does not care about adolescents. Moreover, the educational system itself has deficiencies. It encourages students to obtain degree more than concentrating on the quality of knowledge they would gain. People seek to achieve success and status to be self-arranged which separates them from nature and religion. They turn to become items or icons for unwanted things in everyday life. Thus, Holden looks at the adult world as trivial. He feels lonely struggling his adolescent character with the general public.

Unable to understand the education system, Holden is expelled from four schools. Nevertheless he feels indifferent to these disappointments. He does not find the system of education motivating, which signifies learning useful and necessary things for life improvements. Holden is in need to comprehend learning not to get grades. He blames the education system which is based on status and rank and not on capacity and performance. Therefore, Holden does not suit or cope himself to this learning structure which does not stir him up, rather it causes him dismiss.

father is eager to see his son a truthful and useful person in the community like him. However, Holden thinks that his parents' aspirations are tainted by materialistic desires.

In time Salinger shows the awkward Holden-parents relationship, Holden Siblings are indispensable. Salinger focuses on special relationships between Holden and his dead brother Allie who died out of Leukaemia. Holden often fantasize Allie, which reflects his mental breakdown in the novel. He suffers the loss of his young brother for he lost his trust and support for him (Bario, 2017).

Losing one son, Holden's mother is worried about rest. All of his siblings, two brothers and a sister, have a certain impact on Holden. On one hand, Allie was a senior brother and a close friend with whom Holden unveiled his secrets and agonies. Allie used to listen to him and share him his interests. As for the older brother, D.B., Holden looks at him as a talented star with the gift of writing. Yet, when D.B. started to look for fame and status through turning from an essayist to a script writer, Holden started to suspect his ability specially when D.B. turns to work in Hollywood. There, D.B. proves his growing up by engaging himself independently in the adult world unlike Holden who refuses to get out of his adolescence where he depends on his siblings for assistance and simplicity. He does not want to try something dare and new.

On the other hand, Phoebe, Holden's more youthful sister, turns to be the closest one to Holden's thoughts and discussions. She has critically impacted him. He describes her saying that "if you tell old Phoebe something, she knows exactly what the hell you're talking about. I mean you can even take her anywhere with you" (Salinger:87). Her assistance in solving Holden's difficulties and battles with the world around him makes her an example of Allie. Holden trusts her and wishes to continue living with her considering her a reasonable individual in the family.

Salinger tries to reflect the internal problems and battles adolescents experience with their relations. In the American society, he shows the good influence of the siblings to comprehend each other's more than parents' understanding for their adolescents. Salinger tries to prove the outstanding role of families in assisting the

the same way as his roommate, Stradlater, who behaves rudely towards others. Holden used to hate those who judge individuals according to their social standings when he is in fact one of them.

Indeed, Holden proves the fakes and hypocritical life of the adult world, but he also mocks people and tricks them reflecting his immaturity. Thus, he assures that it is difficult to live in a perfect society where people love and respect each other. As an adolescent, Holden is immature and somehow a hypocrite who tries to save his innocence and be out of phoniness.

2.3 Battles with Family and Relationships

Salinger often employs family and relationships battles in his novels, particularly a hero's association with his family and relatives. In *The Catcher in the Rye*, the hero is in a battle with the world surrounding him as we said before for he considers it as 'phony'. He is unable to fit himself with it or even understands its members for it is a world that cares much about materialistic attitudes.

With the progress of the American culture, persons turned to be more self-centred, which pushed Holden to search for a good status for himself in an attempt to be part of that developed society (Levine and Papatirou, 2005).

As Holden is unable to comprehend the world around him, he also thinks no one can understand him specially his parents. He therefore never tries to consult them. His battles with them is based on rejecting their attempt to make him part of this materialistic culture through engaging him in an exceptional school. Indeed, like any ambitious family, Holden's parents would like to see their son a successful person. Therefore, he is unwilling to inform them that he has been expelled from school. He prefers to remain in a hotel in the city. "He knew that for him Education would be the fulfilment of a wider and more significant vision, a vision that embraced the demand made on him, not only by his father but also by his mother." (Salinger, 1951:39). Holden can live independently for some time believing his parents should not suspect his ejection. Holden's parents are anxious about their youngster and he appreciates that. He also feels some warmth and worry for them. As a corporate legal adviser, Holden's

Holden leaves three school, " Where I want to start is the day I left Pencey Prep. Pencey Prep is the school that's in Agertown, Pennsylvania." (Salinger: 3). His sister, Phoebe, asks him for the reason behind leaving his school. Holden expresses his feeling towards the system in the school. He is annoyed and states that almost everyone there including teachers represents phonies.

They don't do any damn more molding at Pencey than they do at any other school. And I didn't know anybody there that was splendid and clear-thinking and all. Maybe two guys. If that many. And they probably came to Pencey that way.(4)

Examples of things Holden regard as 'Phony' are the movies. His philosophy is that actors do not reflect their realities. They tend to be someone else. Holden's brother D.B. is also a phony for he wasted his gift of writing screenplays and instead chooses to be a prostitute in Hollywood. Holden says "Now he's out in Hollywood, D.B., being a prostitute. If there's one thing I hate, it's the movies. Don't even mention them to me"(Salinger: 4).

Even Holden's roommate, Stradlater, is a phony for the fact that his tiny stuffs and razor look tarnished with hair though Stradlater looks clean and tidy. Surprisingly, Holden behaves at sometimes as phony. He resorts to pretend that he likes something or agrees with things that he dislikes. He tells lies even and does not really express his true feelings and attitudes.

Holden hides the truth regarding the state of Mrs. Morrow's son as she questions him in the train. He informs her what a mother likes to hear about her son, particularly that he is good at school and that he is respected by his colleagues. However, as Holden is moving from the world of adolescence to maturity, we find him cannot resist the behavior and attitude of Adolescence age. Ironically, Holden struggles against the phoniness and hypocrisy of the adult world when he is in fact being part of it. Holden could not stop himself practicing his immaturity with Mrs. Morrow. He tricks her and tries to flirt with her inviting her to have a drink with him. He is behaving in

One of the main problems of adolescence is leaving the world of innocence that children used to live in. Holden, the narrator and the protagonist, is shocked with the grown up world with all its ruthlessness and imitation. For instance, Holden used to play checkers with his friend Jane Gallagher and cannot look at her more than being his playmate unlike his friend, Stradlater and Jane's step father who might have looked at her with lewd gestures.

Holden states he never had any sexual relationship with Jane, emphasizing his innocence in trying to relieve and calm her whenever she is annoyed. Caulfield appears to be too "sensitive to the adolescent transition to adult sexuality" (Kemp 2003).

Sex is something I really don't understand too hot .
You never know where the hell you are . I keep
making up these sex rules for myself , and then I
break them right away . Last year I made a rule that I
was going to quit horsing around with girls that ,

(¹Salinger: 82)

The red hat is another example of Holden's rejection towards the adult world. He feels he's different from his surroundings. The red colour of the hat that he always wears reminds him of his siblings' hair; Allie and Phoebe. It is a symbol of his innocence in the fact that he wears it to be close to them.

A further symbol is the museum. Holden prefers to live in unchangeable world like the displays in the museum. He is afraid of being a new person or facing any change in everyday life. This reflects child's struggle against maturity (Chen, 2009).

Accordingly, Holden decides to be the 'Catcher in the Rye' thinking he would protect the children from falling off the cliff. Symbolically, Holden endeavours to defend children's purity and innocence from being taunted by the corruption of the adult world.

2.2The crisis of Phoniness:

Phoniness is a frequently used expression by Holden to indicate pettiness and shallowness of the adult people. Being over critical,

1. Introduction

Adolescence is "the period of time in a person's life when he is developing into an adult (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary 2019). It is a transitional phase of physical and mental improvement that happens during the period from adolescence to legitimate adulthood. Adolescents are individuals who are developing in a society and who still cannot take real decisions in life (Elkind 1984).

According to different life fields, youth is viewed as a transitional phase from childhood to maturity (Larson, 2004). Coleman and Roker state that adolescence "is a period of multiple transitions involving education, training, employment, and unemployment, as well as transitions from one living circumstance to another" (1998:593). Accordingly, when moving from adolescence to adulthood, it requires "psychological growth, mental maturation and social responsibility" (Erikson 1968: 91), which are the reasons behind the crisis of identity that most adolescents suffer from.

Jerome David Salinger is one of American literature's most important authors who reflects the alienated and lost American youth as a spokesperson. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*, published in (1951), addresses certain topics that some adolescents experience as they grow up through a teenager's narrative voice, such as alienation, death and sexuality. It is a psychological novel examining the world of Holden Caulfield, a seventeen-year-old adolescent, who has been expelled for poor academic performance from three schools, the last being Pencey school and spending four days hanging out in New York before facing his parent with the bad news. Holden's former teacher of history, Mr. Spenser notifies him that life is a game, but one must be able to play it according to the regulations. Although Holden appears to agree, he cannot convey his full disagreement.

Salinger attempts to expose young American people who could not find their identity among the society during the new period after the World War II.

2. The Pre-adult Issues Salinger arouses

2.1 Children's Innocence

Abstract:-

This paper is concerned with the difficulties, mainly mental, social and personal crises which most adolescents had suffered from in the developing American society during the twentieth century. Because of modernisation, there was an unexpected blast in the American economy and numerous individuals ended up materialistic which made the youths distanced from their family and society. Jerome David Salinger depicted those problems and struggles in the seventeen- year protagonist of his famous novel The Catcher in the Rye, Holden Caulfield.

Salinger portrays the internal struggle of Holden as he clings to the childhood innocence and abhors the adult world with all its responsibilities and unstable life issues. He also shows the battle between the youths and the institutions where the adolescents feel themselves governed and controlled by rules of different systems such as the educational system, turning them to passive and fake characters in the society.

Keywords: Adolescent, Phoniness, Idealism, Alienation, innocence.

الخلاصة:

تهتم هذه الورقة البحثية بالصعوبات التي يواجهها معظم المراهقين في المجتمع الأمريكي النامي خلال القرن العشرين، وخاصة الأزمات العقلية والاجتماعية والشخصية. ان الحداثة والتطور الذي حصل ادى الى تطور غير متوقع في الاقتصاد الأمريكي مما جعل الشباب بعيداً عن أسرهم ومجتمعهم. تناول البحث رواية (الحارس في حقل الشوفان) للكاتب الامريكى جيروم ديفيد سالينجر الذي يصور تلك المشاكل التي عانى منها معظم المراهقين وكفاحهم من خلال بطل الرواية ذو السبعة عشر عاماً هولدن .

يصور سالينجر الكفاح الداخلي لهولدن وهو يتشبث ببراءة الطفولة ويمقت العالم البالغ بكل مسؤولياته وقضايا الحياة غير المستقرة. كما يوضح المعركة بين الشباب والمؤسسات حيث يشعر المراهقون بأنفسهم محكومين وخاضعين لقواعد النظم المختلفة مثل النظام التعليمي ، ويحولونهم إلى شخصيات سلبية ومزيفة في المجتمع.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المراهق، التصنع، المثالية، الوحدة، البراءة.

The Crisis of Adolescence in J.D Salinger's The Catcher in the Rye

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أزمة سن المراهقة في رواية (الحارس في حقل الشوفان)

لـ جيروم ديفيد سالينجر

**المدرس المساعد
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