

Tribhuvan University

Diaspora Ordeal in Miller's *A View from the Bridge*

A Thesis submitted to the Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus, Tribhuvan University,

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science in Partial Fulfillment of the

Requirement for the degree Master in Arts in English,

By

Dan Bahadur Rawat

Exam Roll No: 400267/ 072

T.U. Regd N 6-2-325-139-2010

February 2018

Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled

“Diaspora Ordeal in Miller’s *A View from the Bridge*.”

is my own original work carried out as the master’s students at Department of English, Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus except to the extent that assistance from others in the thesis design and conception or presentation style and linguistic expression are duly acknowledge.

All source used for the thesis have been fully and properly cited. It contains material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degrees at Tribhuvan University of any other educational institution, except where the due acknowledge

is made in the thesis.

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Dan Bahadur Rawat

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Tribhuvan University

Faculty of Humanities and Social

Science Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus, Kathmandu

Letter of Approval

This thesis entitled,-“Diaspora Ordeal in Miller’s *A View from the Bridge*” by Dan Bahadur Rawat, submitted to the Department of English, Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus, has been approved by the undersigned members of Research committee:

.....
Supervisor

.....
External Supervisor

.....
Pradip Sharma
Head
Department of English

Date.....

Abstract

Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge*, Italian are living in American as immigrant. Their relative, Marco and Rodolpho come there as illegal immigrant. They have heartily hospitalized in spite of having illegal immigrant identity. Rodolpho fails love to Catherine. Eddie's family is unknown about their love. Eddie is excluding to their love on the name of illegal identity of Rodolpho. He is suffering from diaspora feature himself. So, he never tries to understand other emotion. He violates natural law of love relationships and social impulses. Apparently, diaspora features are ambiguity, hybridists, nostalgia and mimicry. Eddie always remains in-between. He has ambiguity to his own daily life. He never declares his ambiguity. He does not understand natural law of human being or feeling of youth who wants American life style; happiness, freedom and prosperity.

People are suffering from diaspora identity in America. In diaspora, people have different experience. In the very drama, Marco and Rodolpho are excluded from Italian-America and Native American. Anyway, diaspora is not a passive phenomenon. It is a tool amalgam two culture to make somehow new culture where diaspora identities are respected through native people. Diaspora music keeps more importance role to introduce diaspora music and culture. It can only dismantle binary opposite between diaspora people and native people. Everybody has own importance of them.

Acknowledgement

I would like to enlarge my profound gratitude to Mr. Pradip Sharma who provides me an invaluable suggestion to select this text for the thesis paper for his beneficial help for its accomplish.

I am deeply indebted and feel pride to work under the kind guidance of my respected teacher Pradip Sharma who has grace me with encouragement, inspiration, suggestion and invaluable academic supports during the course of my writing. I will never forget.

February 2018

Dan Bahadur Rawat

Table of Contents

	Page
Declaration	ii
Letter of Approval	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Diaspora Ordeal in <i>A View from The Bridge</i>	1
Diaspora experience in Arthur Miller's <i>A View from The Bridge</i>	3
Critical perspective on <i>A View from The Bridge</i>	4
Migration and Further: Reading Diaspora	8
Eddie's predicament	21
Works Cited	

Diaspora Ordeal in *A View from the Bridge*

It is generally known that diaspora means scattering people in the world, who live in particular foreign land. According to *Oxford Learners Dictionary* diaspora means “the movement of people from any nation or group away from their nation” (321). It means a typical situation for those people who are living in foreign country or far from their homeland. Even they have social group of people or alone a person. According to *Encyclopedia Britannica* diaspora means “composite of many journeys to difficult parts of the world”. It means a kind of journey of people one and another country. According to *Cambridge English Dictionary* diaspora means “the spreading of people from one original country to another country” (212). It means people are staying in multiple nations to days. In conclusion people are moving to one and another place not only today’s but also their origin. Human are going to different place for different purposes. In the world they have different experience in different land. Some of them feel happiness whereas others feel quite alienated, sad.

Miller’s play *A View from the Bridge* presents diaspora issue. Alfieri is an Italian-American local lawyer came here when he was twenty-five years who narrates the story of Eddie’s family. In the play Italian people are moving to America for money and prosperity both legally and illegally. They are Italian- American living at Brooklyn in America. Rodolpho and Marco is newly illegal immigrant from Italian. The play starts in an apartment of Eddie’s family. The play incorporates it:

Marco: Ash! Come. They go to door.

Marco knocks. The lights rise in the room. Eddie goes and opens the door. Enter Marco and Rodolpho, removing their caps. Beatrice and Catherina enter from the kitchen. The lights fade in the street. (21)

The story's setting in workers apartment room. It has got clean and homely. Beatrice becomes very happy to see her cousin. Who becomes very glad to see Beatrice's family hospitality? Eddie says "you're welcome, Marco, we got plenty of room. Katie, give them supper, heh? Exist into bedroom with their bags" (21). It is an excitement of Eddie's to see cousin and his home land people who have recently come in America. Rodolpho and Marco reached there to earn a lot of money. Marco wants to send money to his family in Italy. Marco says "I have three children now. Four years, five years, six years" (23). All family members depend upon Marco. He earns money for his wife and children. He wants stay there for five to six years. But, Rodolpho wants to stay there permanently. He gets more opportunities to enhance gracious music. Rodolpho says "Me? Yes, forever! Me, I want to be an American. I want go to bank to Italy when I am rich, and I will buy a motorcycle" (85). He wants to be rich. He thinks America is a dreamland where everything is possible to do. Only America and American land fulfills his elegant music. They have camouflage identity. It is provisional adjustment with contemporary situation. They are culturally American but biologically native. They are like English in terms manner and behavior.

Obviously camouflage identity is disguise identity that do not totally forget their origin but adopt new and pretend to adjust the contemporary situation. They mimic other culture but they have deep faith own culture so they amalgam the two culture. Homi K. Bhabha says "the effect of mimicry is camouflage" (541). It means, mimic man never goes far from his own identity its only tries to adjust the environment. They are completely depending upon Eddie's family. By the help of them they got work there. In the course of time, they earn money. Rodolpho earns not only money but also social reputation. He has gradually and slowly deep attachment to Miss Catherina. Rodolpho says "My heart dies to look at you. Why are you so a

faired of him" (60). It means that how much he loves to her. He is affair to develop relation with Miss Catherina. He asserts "I have no money to get married. I have a nice face, but no money" (25). It informs ambivalence of diaspora people. They are always remaining in-between. In the foreign land he does not have enough money. Even he loves much to her.

Diaspora experience in Arthur Miller's *A View from The Bridge*

Obviously he does not express his love because of Diaspora identity. He says "my heart dies to look at you. Why are you so afraid of him?" (60). He is excluded by Eddie. His love never respects by him. So, he does not express his love easily to Catherine. Diaspora identity is related to cultural identity. Stuart Hall's essay *Cultural Identity And Diaspora* explains about cultural identity to relate diaspora. He says "our cultural identities reflect the common historical experience and shared cultural codes with provides us" (435). It informs people have combination on the basis of cultural ideates. They are individually connected through cultural. They consider difference then other because their practice of culture. It keeps distinguishes different than other. In the very drama "A lawyer means the law, and in Sicily from where their fathers came. The law has not been a friendly idea since the Greeks were beaten "(4). It proves existence of lawyer is differing between Sicily and Brooklyn. Alfieri says "justice is very important here" (4). It shows justice is first priority for lawyer in America. Nobody feels unjust while lawyer handles any case. And nobody does not abscond their crime and activities against law.

Diaspora people are not easily accepted by other people to love. Eddie goes to against Rodolpho and Miss Catherine on the name of Rodolpho's diaspora identity. Even Eddie has diaspora identity. He says "pack it up. Go ahead, Get your stuff and get out here. Catherine instantly instantly turns and walks towards the bedroom and

Eddie's grope her arm. Where are you going?" (62). This line proves that conflict among character. For Eddie Rodolpho is a selfish person who gets marry for only American citizenships. This kind of thinking of Eddie shows immigrant person does not have any prestige in American society. Even he has diaspora identity in America. But he discriminates cousin on the name of illegal immigrant.

Eddie does not understand youth attachment. He violates the natural law. He abandons create cloudy environment in there. Alfieri is a local lawyer. He says "Because there is nothing illegal about a girl falling in love with an immigrant" (42). Everywhere, there is no boundary in love and love relationships between boy and girl. It is a natural phenomenon. Especially every person has right to choose way of life. But he thinks they are cheater danger, opportunist, uncivilized and rude. Because he is working class diaspora people who faces many problems in his daily life. The diaspora identity rampant his psychology. He does not understand what does he do? Because he has new identity in Brooklyn. He founds alone, sad different than other culture, language, geography and social activities.

The action of Eddie shoes illegal immigrant is taken as immoral in American society. They can do anything for their only individual purpose those activities harm to American society. In the very drama "First Officer quickly intercedes pushes Eddie from Marco, who stands there accusingly " (76). He treats badly to them neither they are legal or nor illegal. Then Eddie plays role upon their emotion. She informs immigrant agent to capture Rodolpho and Marco.

Critical perspective on *A View from The Bridge*

A View from The Bridge began an one act play. Then it is a play in two acts. It is an important American drama and remarkable play of Miller's who accepts a significant place in American Literature. Miller express to diaspora concept in the

play character Rodolpho faces diaspora in foreign land. In the play, Eddie takes a role of big brother for Rodolpho and his lover Catherine. This situation and Rodolpho identity in Brooklyn shows diaspora people how to face bundle of problems in their life. Rodolpho is an only representative character of diaspora. This play has been read by different reader in a multiple way. Reading it from diaspora point of views writer writes. Mentioning the cause of Eddie's death Ivor Brown hints Eddie's violating the social rule. He says:

Eddie Carbon in 'A View from the Bridge' dies crying out for his name. Eddie is unusual among the Miller heroes in that he accept the rules and prejudices of his country, an Italian neighborhood in Brooklyn and dies because he violate them. By the end of the play, passion so possess Eddie that to rid himself of the presence of Rodolpho he is willing to commit an out that he abhors his as much as his society. (360)

Actually Eddie is a main character. He violates tranquil social integrity, where they are living harmoniously. They have mutual relationships among them in spite of having cousin's illegal identity. They are living in Eddie apartment homely from longtime. They are sharing their sorrow and cheer, delight and sadness. They are zealous to meet them first. Rodolpho and Marco are slowly interacting well in community. They earn money. Especially Rodolpho wins the heart of youth through his musical skill. He has deep attachment to Catherine. While he wins youth heart and money, he wins already Catherine heart. Eddie sees Rodolpho does not only win heart of youth and Catherine but also earns a lot of money and increasing fame of Rodolpho. He has resentment towards Rodolpho. Through his musical enhancement

he gets new identity and to introduce his native culture to American. Then Eddie goes against them. It is not only spoiling the social rule but also dismantle the natural law.

Albert Wertheim hints about the common characteristic of Miller's play where diaspora people are taken as more selfish. Who are badly treated by immigrant agent?

Wertheim explains:

Long horseman who had ratted to the Immigration Bureau on two brother's his own relatives, who were living illegally in his very home, in order to break an engagement between one of them and his niece. The squealer was disgraced and no one known where he had gonna off to and some whispered of that he had been murdered by one of the brothers. (110)

Alfieri is a narrator of the play. His advices Eddie not to go against them and their love relationships but diaspora people are mimicking and imitating other culture, language and manner. In the play Eddie also mimics American culture and manner to showing other diaspora people are not important to him. Even Eddie is also a Italian-immigrant in America. He has diaspora identity. It creates walls of illegal immigrant in front of Rodolpho. Narrator advices "you have no resource in the law" (45). Love is natural phenomenon. Even law cannot go against love.

Mention the ambivalence issue of *A View from the Bridge* Christopher Bigsby hints:

They are definitive action that destroy the very thing he was so anxious to protect; that is to say. his ownership of Catherine and his domination over Rodolpho. Miller intens both kiss to be ambivalence. (355)

Main character Eddie does not know himself. What does he do in his daily life and family relation? 'In-betweens' and 'ambivalence' are diaspora feature. The diaspora people are living in nostalgic feeling. They do not have complete decision. In this above line Eddie does not control himself. He shows unsophisticated behavior towards his family.

Catherine Wallace explains story about four children. They are studying in London. They are coming from different parts of the world. He presents voluntary and forceful diaspora. He explains:

What emerges here in the fact of the boy's voluntary immigrant to the UK. Their parents are not wealthy cosmopolitans who might put their children in private school or at least have access to the known more successful state school, but nor are they, like Jamila's parents escaping from persecution. Three languages are in play for Suresh: He speaks fluent German, some Tamil as the heritage language, mainly to his mother at home, and has strong affiliation to English, indicate by his claim that English is his 'best language'. (18)

The three boy face the problems of language, culture and identity. Jamile is a refugee from Afghanistan. She is a forceful diaspora person. Varsha is a voluntary diaspora. But they search identity in there. They learn English language. They are always in-between of both language native and English. They are escaping from their originality.

American elegant poet Walter Witman and Hert Crane hints about the immigrant feature of Miller's play *A View from the Bridge*. They say:

It stretches from ethnic Brooklyn neighborhoods filled with labors foreign-accented immigrant and the children of those immigrant to the

cosmopolitan and urban. Manhattan area settled by New York's original Dutch colonist now populated by bankers and finance, and serving as the point of origin for American's connection to an international world. It stretches as well from a Brooklyn of social taboos, of family and clean allegiances imported from the world county to Manhattan's city Hall and courts, for a social contract in the New world regulated by codified laws and government institution. (107)

America is like melting pot. All character is running together. They are living in cosmopolitan cities. Native white American considers them superior than other. They are excluding others. That subjection brings diaspora pains. They face diaspora taboos.

Migration and Further: Reading Diaspora

I claim that drama is read from different angles by different critic and review. These review and critic do not adequately address my title diaspora ordeal in *A View from the Bridge*. Therefore my argument is that Italian- American people are suffering from diaspora like ambivalence, in-betweens, nostalgic feeling. Eddie does not control himself. Because he is always suffering from diaspora features like ambivalence and in-betweens. Marco has nostalgic feeling. He remembers his family. Rodolpho wants stay permanently in America. But he is also remembering his paradise homeland. Two female characters are confused. One side is their family and other is Catherine's love. It is a good example of ambivalence. The diaspora creates pendulum among the characters.

I like to raise the following issues why and how are Catherine, Rodolpho, Eddie, Marco and Beatrice suffering with upcoming problems in the alien world. Why do they go to America? What are they doing to achieve their dream in America? And

what happens to them while living in dream land? Apparently they are going to there to earn a lot of money to solve their family problems. And they went to make their dream concrete in dream land America. In the play Rodolpho wants to become American. He says "Me? Yes, forever me, I want to be an American. And then I want to go back to Italy when I am rich, and I will buy a motorcycle. He smiles. Marco shakes him affectionately" (25). Rodolpho thinks about America where are allots of money and opportunities where everything is possible for energetic young people. Then he wants become a richer than other Italian. So, he comes there for earn a lot of money and gets more enjoy in his life. Marco worries about his family. He says "What can I do? The older one is sick in his chest. My wife-she feeds them from her own mouth. I tell you the truth, if I stay there will never grow up. They eat the sunshine" (24). His family faces hand to mouth problem. Some of family member is suffering from diseases. He is a responsible father and husband to family. He solves his family whole problems own self. He always thinks about his family problems and tries to remove this problem. Marco says "with your permission, we will stay may be a –" (24). He wants stay here as possible as because he does not have money to pay rent of any room.

They are working in America as cheap labor. Rodolpho starts his music. He introduces Italian music to youth there. He earns more and more money from his musical career. He says his musical confidence. He expresses:

RUDOLPH: Oh yes. One night last year Anderolagot sick Beritone.

And I took his place in the Garden of the hotel.

Three arias I sang without a mistake! Thousand-line notes

they threw from the tables money was falling like a stone in the

treasury. It was magnificent. We lived sex month on that night, eh
 Marco. (26)

This line shows musical skill of his. He has confident to make money through his musical skill and talent. He thinks to live there as possible as long. He creates cheerful environment and leaps his music heart of youth. He has well social reputation and support. Especially he wins heart of Catherine. She says “Oh, sure, I am crazy for “Paper Doll”? Go ahead sing it” (27). It proves that how much he influences to his music. To become a good musician he wants permanent settlement in America. Only American in America gets tremendous opportunities. It shows he is a dreamy boy who seeks multiple opportunities to make from his dream reality.

Eddie violates the tranquil environment of Beatrice’s apartment. He stands against towards Catherine and Rodolpho. Then there emerge quarrel among them. He says “I do not know, you are running. I do not think you listen any more to me” (36). It shows Eddie complain to her. He does not like to keep relation to Rodolpho. There is starting conflict between Rodolpho and Eddie. Rodolpho says “I do not want to hit you, Eddie” (55). It informs tussle between them. Eddie talks absurd subject matter. He shows awkward behavior towards his family. He says rigidly out his apartment. He hints:

EDDIE: I'm tellin' you I know – he ain't right. Some, body that don't
 want it can bread it. Even a mouse, if you catch a teeny mouse and you
 hold it in your hand, that mouse can give you the right kind of fight.
 He didn' give me the right kind of fight, In know it, (65)

This extract informs poisonous environment of Eddie’s family. And his wife is also not happy to see vicious nature of Eddie. He humiliates to other member. He disorders his husband-wife relation. Beatrice mentions:

BEATRICE: I think I cannot stay here no more. She frees her arm, steps back toward the bedroom. I am sorry, Eddie. She sees the tears in his eyes. Well, do not cry. I will be around the neighborhood. I will see you. I just cannot stay here no more. You know I cannot. Her sobs of pity and love for him break her composure. Do not you know I cannot ? You know that, do not you ? She goes to him. Wish me luck. She clasps her hand prayerfully. Oh, Eddie, do not be like that. (62)

Eddie's arrogant nature disturbs the entire family member. Beatrice is more affected by his behavior. He is disordering his elegant husband-wife relation. She is weeping to seeing his brutal behavior. So, she wants to lift him to get tranquil in her individual life. She embeds huge ordeal in her heart. He detaches himself far from love and respect of his wife. Nobody likes his chaotic behavior.

Catherine tries to convince about Eddie's goodness to Rodolpho. She said that he is not more foul character. I know about him. He is a benevolent man. She mentions Eddie's benevolent behavior. She wants remain calm in her love to his. So she convinces he is no worse to looks as now. She says:

CATHERINE: He was good to me, Rodolpho. You do not know him; he was always the sweetest guy to me, Good. He razzes me all the time but he do not mean it. I know. I would just feel ashamed if I made him sad. 'Cause I always dreamt that when I got married he would be happy at the wedding, and laughing. (60)

She informs only Catherine knows goodness of Eddie's. He is really a kind hearted man. But she does not understand how does he do now? She has illusion towards him.

But she believes to him. She has a dream. He might be very happy in her wedding ceremony.

Eddie behavior upsets the entire member. He scolds to them. He goes here and there. He drinks more and cunning every time about his lovely niece who is going to marry Rodolpho. He says “I want my respect, Beatrice and you know what I am thinking about” (68). He is cunning regularly to Beatrice. He breaks her tolerance. Everybody is harrowing to see chaotic manner of Eddie. He emphasis animalistic nature. We prove his animalistic nature for the line “He reaches out suddenly, draws her to him, and as she strives to free herself he kisses her on the mouth” (63). And “Eddie pins his arms, laughing, and suddenly kisses him” (63). These two statements are proved that Eddie’s unnatural behavior towards them. Their mind is full of chaotic whereas they are going to marry soon. Eddie makes big walls in front of them.

Marco also upsets from his behavior. He worries about his family member. They are living in Italy. He says “Marco, as he is taken off, pointing back at Eddie! That one! He killed my children! That one stole the food my children” (77). It informs Marco’s family totally depends on Marco. He solves their hand to mouth problems. It shows ambivalence of diaspora. He does not think what happens in his life. They have situation of in-between . Rodolpho knows how Marco brutal behavior towards Eddie. Because Marco losses all things in his life. So, Rodolpho says “No! Please, Mister. Marco – promise the man. Please, I want you to watch the wedding. How can I be married and you are in here? Please you are not going to do anything; you know you are not” (78). Rodolpho knows possible absurd manner of Marco. He advices not to get revenge to Eddie. He requests not to do anything to Eddie. I wish you see my wedding ceremony. But he does not feel Rodolpho emotion. He says “the law! All the

law is not in a book” (79). He shows his whim and threatens Eddie. They fight with each other. And then Eddie dies Beatrice’s arms by own knife. Marco explains:

MARCO: Anima-a-a-l!

Eddie lunges with the knife, Marco grabs his arm turning the blade inward and pressing it home as the women and Louis and Mike rush in a separate them, and Eddie, the knife still in his hand, falls to his knees before Marco. Two women support him for a moment, calling his name again and again. (85)

It proves that Eddie dies through his own knife. His hand has still knife. It falls down in front of his before he takes hast breath of lung. It shows diaspora people always in ambivalence and in-between.

The word diaspora out comes from an ancient Greek word. It means ‘to scatter’. It describes the Jews dispersion in Babylonian times they were beyond Israel. It characterizes many racial, ethnical, and national groups who are scattering all over the world. It addresses their agony, pains. But people are moving different place since ancient time to collect food, hunting and war between more than two groups of people. Diaspora distinguishes such terms immigrant, immigration and migrant. The term diaspora describe diversity, difference and multiple rather than diaspora subjects.

Modern diaspora is flushing rapidly during last 15th century onwards. At first Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492 A.D. Columbus wrote latter to Spanish emperor to describe virginity, charismatic nature, myriads of American land. Like Columbus, Vasco de Gama discovered India in 1498 A.D. Both introduced two different lands to European. They informed pristine natural resources possibility to support increasing European economic. There were full of natural resources and to tempt European its beauty. Then European are started travel the whole world and

knowing about it. They colonized the world as possible as their physical and strategies tools. They had taken African forcefully in America for enslavement. We discuss about African, Asian, Irish and Indian diaspora and rarely talk about English diaspora. African diaspora brings problems in diaspora term. Because of its vast different language, culture, impulse, ethnical group than others. The racial dominance, civilization and emperor are built. The enslavement supports tropical plantation, industries and enhancement of European capitalism. But other had diaspora problems as similar as African.

Diaspora conceptualizes the concept of national identity. It creates difference among people. The crossing the border many kinds of national groups disturbs the process of nationalism. It affects diaspora people. Stuart Hall discusses cultural identity in his essay *Culture Identity and Diaspora*. He says everybody has own identity in relation to their cultural identity. It determines difference of people than other. It distinguishes difference language, impulse, social manner, ethnical group and social geography. He says “our cultural identity reflects the common historical experience and shared cultural codes which provides us” (435). People are exercising their culture since their historical period. A ethnical community have own historical experience than other. But all have common history to exist and practice cultural activities. They have motto of we to connect through culture. In the very drama Italian culture little bit separate than American. Eddie is more serious about Catherine. Eddie expresses “Oh, if your mother was alive to see you know! She would not believe it” (6). He is a good care taker to her. But American keeps distinct about their children than Italian.

Diaspora established academic field as a disciple in late 20th century to study disperse population all over the world. Recent scholar have distinguished between

different kinds of diaspora, based on its causes of imperialism, trade, labor, migration or by different kind of social coherence. It constructs the identity of people. Diaspora community faces strong political ties. They have lack of full integration into the host country.

Stuart Hall's *Thinking the Diaspora* is a speech given by him at University of West Indies on the occasion of anniversary. He interprets the concept of diaspora. Diaspora is dispersing all over the world. It is also scattering their culture, language and identity and language. Hall's emphasized two kinds of diaspora voluntary and forceful diaspora. Diaspora has hybrids, mutual, multi- cultureless. It is celebrating nowadays. He says:

It is modeled on the modern history of Jew's (From whom the term 'diaspora' was first derived), whose fate in the holocaust- one of the few world – historical events comparable in barbarity to that of modern slavery is well known. They find the analogy, critical to our history of the chosen people, taken away by violence into slavery in Egypt; their suffering at the hands of Babylon. (545)

The term diaspora existed since Babylon times. Jews were scattering all over the world forcefully. It is an example of forceful diaspora. In colonial period existed harsh diaspora. Many African and Asian be enslaved in European land. And Babylon civilization had diaspora. At that time people are taken forcefully to Egypt for slavery. It is an example of forceful slavery. Stuart questions history as cruel power politics that calculate suffering of Caribbean diaspora.

People are living in cosmopolitan city to consume modern facilities nowadays. It is an example of voluntary diaspora. We can see, people are scattering all over the world to achieve their goal. In the diaspora situation identity became multiple. They

have hybrid identity. They are far away from own native culture and identity.

Caribbean culture itself is a diaspora culture where different continents people are living together. Most of the Caribbean is migrated from Africa, Asia and other parts of the world. They are suffering from European created binary opposition between European white and non- European, black-white and many others.

Nowadays, people are becoming voluntary diaspora. They are again domed diaspora identity in different place. Hall considers diaspora is subversive tool to dismantle universal European culture and ethnocentrism. The presence of diaspora is challenging European culture. European is influenced from Caribbean culture. Black are historically excluded and migrated but present African is living in Europe due to presence of African music and culture. He explains:

Thus den cell music and subculture in Britain was, of course inspire by and takes much of its style and attitude from the dancehall music and subculture of Jamaica. The recent 'dance hall' film *Baby mother* is authentically located in the missed-race inner-city zone of Harlesden, in the streets and clubs, the recording studios and live venues, street life, and danger – zone of north London. The three raga girls, its heroines, shop for their exotic cut fits in another suburb of London, south hall which is familiarly known a little Indian. (551)

Diaspora is functioning as a tool to generate Tran's cultural consciousness in Europe. It is celebrating, hybridists, multicultural, pluralism, dynamism and cosmopolitan city and society all over the world. Caribbean music became famous all over the world. It functions as top music of the world to combine all music practice in the world.

Homi K. Bhabha's essay *Off Mimicry and Man* raises the issues of mimicry. Mimicry is a strategy of European to colonize others. It is also called a colonial

period. Home K Bhabha asserts that mimicry is the policy of European to create biologically native but culturally European. He says “the means of mimicry is it’s double vision” (543). The third world people are living in first world. They are suffering from language, culture and social impulse. The European and American create binary opposition between west and east, rational and irrational. But there, European is excluded by another European. In the very drama they are all European. However European is mocking on another emotion. Italian-American themselves create demarcation line between Italian-American and Italian. In the very drama Alfieri says “What does Marco say? Eddie says he just sits there. Marco do not say much” (64). That is a good example of them. How do they think about others? The native people imitate European culture. He forwards the concept of mimicry is defensive tool against American and European. Bhabha says:

What they all share is discursive process by which the excess or slippage product by the ambivalence of mimicry (almost the same but not quit.) does not merely “rupture” the discourse, but becomes transformed into an uncertainly which fixes the colonial subject as a ‘partial’ presence. By ‘partial’ I mean both “incomplete” and ‘virtual’ It is as if the very emergence of the ‘colonial’ is dependent for it’s Representation upon some strategic limitation or prohibition within the authoritative discourse itself. (542)

The imitation of culture, language and manner are amalgam to generate new and manifested culture. Everybody gets enjoy. This place is known space of ‘contact zone’ by Walcott. The two culture are running together to create somehow new. It is also space of ambivalence and in-between. He hints:

Mimicry is thus the sign of a double articulation a complex

strategy of reform, regulation and discipline the other as it visualized power, which coheres the dominant strategy function of colonial power, intensifiers surveillance and poses an immanent threat to both 'normalized' knowledge disciplinary powers. (541)

The in-between is a space for both tension and fertility for two cultures. In the play *A View from the Bridge* Rodolpho confuses about his marriage to Catherine. But he gets finally marry. Rodolpho says "I am furious! Goes to her. Do you think I am so desperate? My brother is desperate, not me. I would carry on my back the rest of my life" (60). Diaspora people are pending their decisions. Because of confusion what to do? And how to do in there? There are always communication gap between native and immigrant people. In the very drama, First Officer says "Step aside, lady come on now" (77). It proves that they do not have mutual understand among native white and immigrant. So, he uses clumsy dialogue to address immigrant people.

Bhabha brings the references of unconscious developed by Sigmund Freud and argues native culture remains like unconscious level of the mind. He says "almost the same but not quite" (540). Diaspora people adopts others culture language, and efforts to reject native culture. Even they do not escape far from native culture, language. The native culture is accruing surface level regular in difference forms. It is mockery of European culture. In the very drama, Brooklyn people do not accept easily immigrant people but they celebrate their music too much. Eddie has imitation of American. But he does not go against his original Italic-culture.

It is a form to be adjusted in the environment. A person adopts other popular culture and language to adjust the situation whereas their daily life existence. It is a strategy to survive. Although they mimic their culture, they never forget their own root culture and identity. They never prefect harmonized with the culture. In the very

play, Marco never harmonizes with American culture. His mind always thinks about his Italian culture and his family and paradise homeland. He says “Oh, no, she saves. I send everything. My wife is very lonesome. He smiles shyly” (50). It proves his always remember his home despite having good respect and hospitality in Eddie apartment. Bhabha says:

The menace of mimicry is its double vision which in discoloring the ambivalence of colonial discourse also disrupts its authority.

And it is a double- vision that is a result of what I have described as the partial representational recognition of colonial object. (543)

For him mimicry is not only the one side phenomenon. Diaspora people adopt their culture for harmonization. But native people are adopting diaspora’s culture. In the very drama conversation of Marco and Rodolpho show American also get more enjoy his music. It means they want mimic his music for entertainment. Rodolpho “Then why did they throw so much money?” (27). Marco “They paid for your courage. The English like courage. But one is enough” (27). This two lines are presenting diaspora culture has power to encourage people. It has elegant nation to tempt native people. It is also an example of double vision.

Derik Walcott is Caribbean born critic, poet. He has himself hybridist due to his Afro- European origin. In his essay *Culture or Mimicry?* he presents diaspora culture, language and identity. He focuses Caribbean culture. That culture is good example of diaspora people. Because, almost Caribbean people are coming from different parts of the world. They have different culture, language, religion, faith. Those are introducing each other that is called ‘contact zone.’ The two culture practice together. In the drama Rodolpho "takes his stance after getting a not permission from Morco, and with a high tenor voice begins singing" (27). In America,

Rodolpho sings Italian song with mixing the American music generate somehow new melodious tune. Due to his hybridist identity he is also suffering issue of ambivalence.

He mentions:

Which they produce and they will find in those patterns contract strains which often were not meant to adapt, far more survive. There were those who did not survive, not by weakness but by a process of imperialistic defoliation which blasted refinance and this process, genocide, is what destroyed the original destroyed the Aztez, and let us say what these had was not a culture, not a civilization, but a way of life, then a way with their gods language and domestic or marital custom. (262)

Walcott celebrates American democracy, freedom, economical system, human rights and freedom of American. However, he criticizes America for its cunning politics. American consider other do not have civilization, manner and culture. In there is history of the original Indian, Caribbean and Aztec. American mistreats third world people. They inspire from European notion of self. He says “What is called mimicry is the painful, new laborious, uttering, that comes out of belief, not out of doubt” (263). Walcott talks about diaspora music, Caribbean music, arts. However, they are celebrating. The Carrabin music is the most popular among western society. He says “attempt to copy melody from the Xylophone and drum, the calypso supersedes its ancient ritual form in group chanting” (261). In the very play *A View from the Bridge* Rodolpho’s music is celebrated by American youth.

According to Walcott mimicry is not completely destroy native culture. It is not blocks for new-creativity. Rather mimicry is dynamic force that helps to promote something new. He says:

The truth in all this is of course, the amnesia of the American, particularly of the African, most of our definition of American culture are fragmentary based on the gleam of racial memory which pierces this amnesia. Whether it is represented by light of Asia and Africa, is the rhythm by which we remember. (259)

Diaspora culture is a new form that developed after its contact with American and European culture. We know, Caribbean culture is an example of diaspora. Every culture is outcome of the imitation of something. It is a positive force that brings something new. Especially, music amalgam more than two it generates new kind of music. It is really melodious.

At last but not list, diaspora people are excluded by native European and American. They are influencing to their culture, language and identity. They are engaging in their musical programmer so that they get a lot of pleasure. The diaspora music and musical instrument have famous in European country. It shows, it's a subversive tool to European stereotypes.

Eddie's predicament

It is difficult task to arrive at a conclusion in any literary work in general. These have already been multiple reading of it since publication. The critic never failed to encourage the critics for multiple reading. The present study has drawn a distinct conclusion through an application of diaspora criticism.

Miller's, *A View from the Bridge* deals with the difficulties of migrated people in foreign land. Although all character are coming from Italy. They have diaspora identity. They have conflict among them. They are suffering from suffocation, agony and pain. They have lack of mutual understand. Even they have been remaining same problem. they do not understand with each other. They are always in illusive

environment. Their daily life becomes difficult due to new language, culture and social activities. They have nostalgic feeling. Salman Rushdie asserts every diaspora people have memory of homeland. They could write about their homeland with split memory. He says “my memory feeding on such images as this, had begun to see my childhood in the same way: monochromatically” (428). It means memory as a tool to remember their childhood. It is an only one tool to know about their homeland where they are far from their homeland. It embeds doom in their mind. In the very drama Marco represents nostalgic feeling. He always remembers his homeland.

Everybody joins their homeland with their cultural identity. They are practicing peculiar cultural existence. It distinguishes different language, culture, religion, impulse, social activities and human behavior. It is also related to geographical boundaries. We know difference between African, Asia, Europe and other it's a cultural identity. Stuart Hall explains about cultural identity in his essay *Cultural Identity And Diaspora*. He asserts cultural identity reflects the common historical experiences. It means every cultural group has its own history distinguish different than other. He says “A very powerful and creative force in emergent forms of representation amongst hitherto marginalized people---” (435). It means cultural identity is a subversive tool to dismantle diaspora suffocation. It has own root to make distinguish difference than others.

Diaspora concerns with diaspora features: hybridity, in-between, mimicry, nostalgia, trauma, ambiguity, ambivalence, camouflage identity. It address the features to relate diaspora people. It excavates the reality of diaspora people. In the very drama Rodolpho is excluded by Eddie. Eddie blames he is a cheater quack lover of Catherine. He says “Kaite, he is only bowing to his passport” (37). For Eddie, Rodolpho becomes more flexible to achieve permanent settlement. He does

everything to get passport to support his legal immigration. Eddie always lives in ambivalence. He disturbs family environment. He dismantles the tolerance of all family members. He says “I want my respect. Beatrice, and you know what I’m talking about. Beatrice: What?” (68). It informs incomplete information. It shows, they have split behavior because of diaspora agony and pains. Bhabha asserts mimicry is strategy as well as necessary result to adjust the diaspora society. He says “the effect of mimicry is camouflage---”(541). It informs, diaspora people adopt the culture, language, manner and social activities to adjust existence society. But they never forget their root culture and impulse. Those distinguish different than other. According to those cultural identities they create their own identity and own their geographical history. It is a camouflage to amalgam two culture and generate somehow new but not leave own native motion. Salman Rushdie says “I was actually doing was a novel of memory and about memory, so that my India was just that” (429). He explains his memory never goes beyond India. Although he lives in London. In the very drama also presents split sketch of Italy. Marco says “his near tears: Eduardo--- He goes to Eddie, offering his hand” (25). He is a representative character who always remembers his family and homeland. It is an example of diaspora people who have always nostalgic feeling of their homeland and family.

It is a tragic ended drama. Eddie kills himself through knife. It snatches the heart of Beatrice. But they get marry. It opens permanent settlement in America to Rodolpho. Every diaspora person has different problems and dream to reach new land.

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