

ANALYZING THE CONCEPT OF TELEPATHY IN STEPHENIE MEYER'S NOVEL *TWILIGHT*: A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to probe the essence of the human soul and to dive in its details to know the potentials inherent in it which becomes highly significant and crucial. Among the unique abilities that God has placed in some humans is what is called telepathy. This study examines the concept of telepathy in the novel Twilight by Stephenie Meyer. To achieve this objective, the study draws upon analytical descriptive approach. Analysis of the characters is based on different scenarios to get an in-depth understanding of how the author portrays the theme in her work. Results indicate that telepathy is depicted to be used for good things and emotional reasons, rather than evil or bad ones.

Keywords: Telepathy, abilities, Twilight, Psychological analysis

INTRODUCTION

This study attempts to probe the essence of the human soul and to dive in its details to know the potentials inherent in it becomes highly significant and crucial. Among the unique abilities that God has placed in some humans is what is called telepathy or spiritual contact. The world of telepathy or spiritual contact is truly strange and it is not easy to decipher. It is believed that the matter is related to spiritual serenity and the belief in the existence of these capacities. In this regard, defining the concept of telepathy becomes crucial. Telepathy is a term formulated by Frederick Myers who was keen on psychical research and was one of the establishing individuals from the Society for Psychical Research in 1883. In 1903, after he died, *Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death* was gathered and distributed. It was two huge books at 1,360 pages long, which introduced an outline of Myers' examination into the unconscious mind. For him, it is the movement of ideas between people without the need for an intermediary. It is a kind of mental communication in humans in a way that is intangible between two people, and that each one receives the other's mental message at the same time as the other, no matter how far away they are. According to Meyers (1903), this matter is possible, and the mind can communicate with another mind without physical mediation. It can also go beyond the vast distances and can also connect to other creatures and feel them without a physical intermediary, "all cases of impressions received at a distance without the operation of the recognized sense organs." (p. 147).

Thus, it is concluded that Telepathy can be defined as the capacity to know what is in the mind of someone else, or to communicate with someone intellectually, without the need of using words or other tangible signals. In 2000 BC, there were signs that telepathy existed as part of Early Egyptian cultures. The expression telepathy is partitioned into two parts as tele which means distant and pathos which gives the meaning of feeling, recognition, passion, affiliation, experience or being under influence and combined together; the word means the effect from a distance. Telepathy is a manifestation of the sixth sense or perception, and the sixth sense has other features such as foresight and prior knowledge. It is the alleged indirect transmission of information from one person to another without the use of any known human tangible channels or actual interaction.

There are many types of telepathy, i.e. Zener Cards, Dream telepathy, Twin telepathy and Ganzfeld experiment. Telepathy can be regarded as a manifestation of the sixth sense. This human skill has been approached by a number of scholars who endeavored to probe its essence and to manifest its significance. Literature has been among the disciplines that tackled this issue by providing literary representations of it a number of authors showed interest in depicting telepathy in their works.

With the objective of examining how telepathy is represented in literature, one novel has been analyzed: *Twilight* by Stephenie Meyer. The rationale for choosing this novel is that it is contemporary and related to our life and that it shows how the characters deploy telepathy in their life. The fascination with telepathy seems to have grown during the twentieth and the twenty-first centuries as more books were published on telepathy in addition to television programs that include telepathy. It is interesting to mention that the television series *The Matrix* and *Babylon 5*, which reached out to a younger audience renewed the telepathy genre.

Statement of the Problem:

Most studies on the concept of telepathy were considered to belong to the discipline of psychology. Nevertheless, scholars who are interested in how telepathy is applied in literature were few. Thus, this study is concerned with analyzing the concept of telepathy and how it is deployed in modern novels. The researcher will deal with Meyer's novel *Twilight*.

Objective and Question of the Study

The study aims to explore how telepathy is used in *Twilight*. Thus it raises the following question: How is telepathy used in *Twilight*?

Significance of the Study

Academic studies conducted on the concept of telepathy by Arab researchers are relatively scanty. Thereby, the present study contributes towards enriching existing research on the novels that employ the concept of telepathy. *Twilight* by Stephenie Meyer is an example of such novels. Moreover, studies tackled how telepathy is applied in literature were few and have not received much scholarly examination. The novel intended for discussion has not been discussed thoroughly and thereby it is still in need for further academic examination. Thus, in this study, the researcher analyzes the concept of telepathy and how the author used it in her novel.

Limitation of the Study

The current study is limited to Stephenie Meyer's *Twilight*. The findings of this study are limited to the above-mentioned novel which cannot be generalized to other works.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Studies Related to the Concept of Telepathy

Freud (1921) is fairly open to associating psychoanalysis with the topic of telepathy, yet in doing as such, he generally centered on the psychoanalytic and not the spiritualistic importance of the phenomena. Freud assumed a specific point of view that telepathy could have a physical basis, and worked in a similar way to the functioning of the telephone or the message. He disconnected the idea of telepathy from the supernatural and the spiritual and regarded it as some other psychological or physical issue. There might be significant differences between Freud's thoughts regarding "thought-transference" and telepathy. For him, the impact started firmly related to his prime idea of transference in psychoanalysis and a happening of the Oedipus complex. He thought that telepathy may include an unconscious

wish that was some way or another being drafted into the open mind of another. As is notable, before all else, he generally tried to locate the missing oblivious psychoanalytic pieces in riddles of the mind, which typically spun around sexuality. For Freud, thought transference is unquestionably not a psychoanalytic phenomenon, however its content can be examined through psychoanalytic techniques. For instances, dreams and fantasies, transferred ideas need psychoanalytic interpretation to be appropriately comprehended. Freud has the ability to interpret the data that the thought transferring crystal-gazer gets because he has the ability to read (psychoanalytically), while the seer is essentially an unskilled medium .

In *Dreams and the Occult*, Freud probably acknowledges the chance of telepathy's presence in the presence of thought transference, by which analyst and patient seem to react to the happenings in the other's life by an oblivious, mimetic recovery of names, words, and numbers – coincidental access and control of the other's emblematic lexicon, empowered by desire and "conditioned by the relation of transference between patient and analyst" (P.7, 8). Here he strikingly proposes that what lies between the two mental acts might just be a physical procedure into which the psychological process changes itself toward one side, and which is changed into the equivalent mental procedure at the other.

According to Lacan (1978), telepathic transference comes from indistinguishable sources from psychoanalytic transference. In any case, he expands his concept of the unconsciousness and telepathy. For Lacan, there is nothing normal between the state of unconsciousness and the occult. Freud may have blundered, or more regrettable, he committed an error when believing that the scientific discourse must deal with "all facts." In exchange for appearances, Lacan could argue that the occult is not a collection of hidden facts, which would create a lacuna in psychoanalytic theory. Lacan said that it was not hidden, it was "elsewhere". Lacan was inspired by Freud's arguments about the transfer of thought. He reformulated these thoughts without including any new ideas. According to Freud, telepathy is essentially a "non-analytical thing" that, after improvement, may become an unconscious treatment substance. That is why it should be considered by psychological analysis and psychoanalytic.

Derrida (1988) in his essay "Telepathy" underscores the emotional and suggestive nature of telepathy's historical background. He defines telepathy as the irony of shared distance; deontology of the artistic and psychoanalytic scenes of temptation. Derrida reacts to Freud's theories and draws on the occult while directing the scene of reading as a vague and open transfer of thought, the text works surprisingly, telepathic touch. The surprising, destination and sensory touch of the subject matter underscores the non-compelling and physical nature of the telepathic phenomena as experienced by the suspicious doctor in his essay and the same as Derrida himself investigated it as a metaphor for perusing and textual production. In his essay, Derrida relies on the form of epistolary to call the sexy spell of the adoration letter, with the reader sharing an emotional level. Derrida talks about telepathy as a "foreign body". This would imply that no personal entity should enter without being chased by the other. Derrida says "Difficult to imagine a theory of what they still call the unconscious without a theory of telepathy" (p. 14).

Josephson & Pallikari-Viras (1991) believe that medium ship and telepathy might have the option to coordinate arbitrary energy at sub-atomic standards for their motivations. Until now, theories of telepathy and the process through which it functions is still to some extent vague and hard to comprehend. Josephson & Pallikari-Viras mention that there is currently solid proof for the presence of parapsychological phenomena, indicating that many experiments aimed at investigating the telepathy have yielded positive outcomes. For Josephson & Pallikari-Viras, the receiver accurately recognizes the picture around a third of the time not quarter time as might be in normal cases

Luckhurst (2002) states that telepathy can cross borders and boundaries. Luckhurst investigates the roots of the term in the late nineteenth century. In his views, telepathy blended physical and mental sciences, modern technologies and old notions, and it fascinated many well-known people in the late Victorian time, like Sigmund Freud, Thomas Huxley, Henry James, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Oscar Wilde. For him, telepathy cannot be probed through or confined to a social or historical study. Luckhurst argues that a literary work has the ability to manifest what is meant by telepathy through the use of fictional characters. He maintains that telepathy is not one object; rather it consists of variable elements and belongs to different scientific fields. Thus, for him, it is not an easy concept to define.

Miller (2008) stresses the notion that telepathy corresponds to the digital technologies of the computerized age, for example, email and cellphones. He mentions that we have telepathy as a normal part of our lives. Thus, the real spirit does not matter to us all. Miller proposes that the quick new sharing of data and ideas over vast distances is a type of telepathy.

Empirical Studies

Sturgeon (1953) illustrates in his novel *More than Human* which is written over fifty years ago a group of damaged yet powerful people who gradually find each other. The novel features a young man with telepathic powers, a telekinetic girl, two mute twins with the ability to teleport, and a baby, a toddler who is super-genius. As these characters share the ability to predict people's thoughts and emotions, they succeed in establishing a family and leading a happy life. Their telepathic abilities bring them together; instead of using this ability in harming their community, they use it to serve it.

Maclean's (1975) *Missing Man* depicts the story of a small number of slightly telepathic people who can detect the emotions of others. The telepathic skills possessed by some help save the whole city in which they live from inevitable war. The narrator, a telepath manages to assist the police in allocating missing persons for the police. Thus, telepathy is shown in the novel as a skill that can be used for positive and constructive objectives rather than harmful and destructive ones. Telepathists are introduced to the reader as people who are keen in protecting and saving their community.

Butler's (1977) *Mind of My Mind* is the second book in the Patternists series and was thrilling. The story is about Mary, a latent telepath who is part of a breeding program orchestrated by a 4,000-year-old immortal, Doro. Mary becomes the most powerful telepath in the world by linking with first six, then over a thousand other telepaths in what she calls a Pattern. Despite being extremely powerful after uniting with her group, Mary does not want to rule the world; she wants to protect her family and her community of Patternists. When Doro, feeling threatened, attacks Mary, the group kills him.

Rushdie's (1981) *Midnight's Children* traces the life of Salim Sinai, born at midnight on August 15, 1947 during India's independence. The children's health and welfare are connected with the destiny and well-being of their nation. Their lives are inseparable and sometimes inseparable from the history of their country. Perhaps the most notable are the telepathic powers that connect him to the other 1,000 "midnight babies" of India, all of whom were born in the first hour and were endowed with magical gifts. Decades after the story was published, it continues to appeal to audiences. We are passionate about translating this basic work of fiction, reflecting the birth of modern India for a modern audience. The global reach of Netflix, combined with the rich experience and skill of Indian creators, has the potential to rediscover this story for millions more around the world. It sheds light on Salman Rushdie's use of telepathy for political and economic objectives.

Simmons (1992) describes how Jeremy Bremen in the main character, *The Hollow Man*, has a secret. Throughout his life he has been cursed for his ability to read minds. They know the secret thoughts, fears and desires of others as their own. For years, his wife, Gail, has served as a shield between Jeremy and the burden of this terrible knowledge. But Gail is dying, his mind slowly leads him to insanity. Now Jeremy has fled from his mind, from his past, hoping to find peace in himself and in isolation. Instead, he witnesses a brutal act that will lead him on a treacherous journey across America that is grim and dangerous. From the fantasy theme park to the killer's lair to the sterile St. Louis hospital room, a voice follows that calls out to see the astonishing mystery at the heart of death.

Harris (2002) traces in his novel *Living Dead in Dallas* the adventures of the telepathic waitress, Sookie Stackhouse of Bon Temps, Louisiana, as she is employed by Dallas vampires to help them find their lost companions by making use of her telepathic abilities. Sookie accepts this task under one condition: any human that turns out to be involved must be subject to human law enforcement rather than that of vampires. turned over to human law enforcement rather than subjected to vampire justice. In Dallas, Sookie Stackhouse encounters an anti-vampire organization "The Fellowship of the Sun", which makes her adventure mor thrilling and more challenging.

D'Agostino (2016) mentions that Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* (1847), provides a presentation of the concept of telepathy that allows readers to comprehend Bronte's difficult, mystical depiction of human interaction. Jane's telepathic connection to Rochester stems from Jane's increasing psychological and financial independence. Telepathy that arises from autonomy allows Jane to realize an intense desire for Rochester without falling into absolute, self-annihilating identification with him. Meanwhile, Angela Hague has more recently argued that Jane's telepathy is a refined form of receptive passivity that capitalizes on her spiritual similarity with Rochester, allowing for a psychical interpenetration between the two characters that troubles the distinction between self and other. Telepathic intimacy issues from a consolidation of the self through the preservation of individual difference. However, the telepathic rapport between Jane and Rochester is read as a restructuring of the relation between self and other, one that engages dynamics of identification and desire, and negotiates autonomy and dependence. According to these terms, Rochester and Jane's marriage is an intersubjective marriage of minds.

METHODOLOGY

This study involves an examination of the concept of telepathy in *Twilight*. The approach will be an analytical, descriptive one. To achieve its objective, the study provides in-depth-analysis of the characters which possess telepathic qualities.

Sample and Procedures of the study

The sample of the study consists of the selected novel, *Twilight* by Stephenie Meyer. To achieve the requirements of this study, the researcher follows the following procedures:

- Conducting close reading of the *Twilight* novel with concentration on the required topic in "the concept of telepathy".
- Collecting references related to the study.
- Analyzing the characters in the novel.
- Discussing the findings.
- Providing a conclusion.
- Documenting the references according to APA style.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In writing her novel *Twilight*, Meyer was inspired by a dream in which she saw two persons having a telepathic conversation in the woods; these two people were a female vampire and a male vampire. Six months later, the novel was published. In 2005, *Twilight* had been both written and published. *Twilight* was written from the point of view of a first-person, and recounts the story of Isabella "Bella" Swan, who moves to the small American city of Forks, to live with her father, Charlie. At the school, she is introduced to the Cullens, a family of five adoptive children: Alice, Edward, Emmet, Jasper, and Rosalie, and their adoptive parents Esme and Carlisle. After Edward Cullen rescued Bella from a car, she starts to doubt that there is something wrong with this person. He has inhuman power, a beautiful Greek-like God, and ice-cold skin. When the truth is revealed, Bella joins Edward's private vampire family.

Analysis of *Twilight*

Stephenie Meyer portrays Edward Cullen, the main character of *Twilight*, as a vampire character in addition to having some features of vampires. Yet, Edward has certain characteristics which make him different from traditional vampire characters. For instance, he looks like a handsome teenager who is seventeen years old. Like any other human teenager does, he goes to high school. Nevertheless, he feeds on animal blood instead of human blood to satisfy his need for blood. This eventually means that Edward tries to avoid killing humans.

This novel is considered a young adult book and teen romance. At a glance, it appears to be awesome, particularly given the novel's immense popularity among young readers, especially young ladies. In *Twilight*, Edward plays the role of the defender of Bella. He manages to save and protect her in many occasions in the novel.

As the reader is informed, Edward Cullen's hometown was Chicago where he was born in 1901. But there is no other information about his life as a man before he became a vampire. Nonetheless, in the late spring of 1918, he was dying of the flu epidemic, which killed his family when he was seventeen years old. A vampire called Carlisle Cullen was working as a doctor in the hospital where Edward was being treated. Carlisle then transformed him into a vampire by biting him to save his life. This change has enabled Edward to live on as a vampire; otherwise, he would have died. This information delivered to the reader through Edward's speech.

Then Carlisle took Edward to be a member of his family. Five other vampires lived with them later and their names were Esme, Rosalie, Emmett, Alice, and Jasper. The main reason for biting them by Carlisle is that there is no other choice of living otherwise that is exactly what happened to Edward. Every one of them lived as a family. Edward himself considered them as his true family; Carlisle and Esme are his parents, Emmett, Alice, Jasper, and Rosalie are his brothers. This information was given through Edward's speech shown below:

"Carlisle and Esme have been my parents for a long time now." "And you love them." It wasn't a question. It was obvious in the way he spoke of them. "Yes." He smiled. "I couldn't imagine two better people." (Meyer, 179).

At an early stage of the novel, Edward is rather gloomy, sad and depressed, so his family notices that. They know that something is missing in his life, although he doesn't. When Bella Swan, who later becomes his beloved, moves to the town, he feels frustrated because he is unable to read her thoughts and because of that he has to listen to everybody else's thoughts about Bella to discover what he can and realizes that all other young men are truly her big

fans. A lot of protection for her is his feeling and desperately tries to rationalize his emotions and feelings toward the lust at the very attractive smell.

At the point when she has to sit close to him in Biology class and he smells her blood, he madly wants to suck her blood and kill her and thinks of killing the entire class also. Quickly after leaving school he leaves for Denali, where he lives in a fellow vegetarian coven, to try not to make a frustration for his parents, especially Carlisle Cullen. In Biology class, Edward introduces himself to Bella and is admired by her blood and by the way that he is unable to read her mind, and because of that, he does not rush to reject her as if he will have done anyone else. Edward asks Bella some questions and she unexpectedly answers them than he thinks she may, because he is mostly unable to read her ideas. He saves her from Tyler's truck and then refuses to talk to her for a long time. Because he does not speak to her for a long time, the other boys, especially Mike Newton, believes that nothing goes between the two and decides to move on her.

When Edward sees them, he feels jealous and believes that he starts to fall in love with her, but he decides not to give the matter any importance and to reject the idea. Anyway, after he sneaks into her room a few times at night to see her sleep, she says his name, recognizing that he falls in love with her. This is illustrated below:

"And so the lion fell in love with the lamb "

"What a stupid lamb "

"What a sick masochistic lion ". (Meyer, 274) .

“so the lion fell in love with the lamb” is a phrase that refers to the fact that Edward likes human although he is a predator that feeds on humans. The lion and lamb are metaphors for Bella and Edward. Throughout the following few weeks, he begins to pursue her, and one night later, they are in Port Angeles, he finds out that she realizes he is a vampire and that she is also in love with him. At that point, a profound emotional relationship is formed by the two. Sooner or later, Edward welcomes Bella over to his home to see his family, who, except for Rosalie, immediately likes her.

Edward Cullen's Telepathy

Edward Cullen is a vampire who has uncommon abilities, for example, exceptional power and speed, the ability to make others obey him, and the most important ability which is reading others' minds.

"How does it work-the mind-reading thing? Can you read any body's mind, anywhere?
How do you do it?". (Meyer, 179).

The most important feature of Edward's character is the telepathic ability and his aptitude to reading others' ideas and their minds. This ability is mentioned by Freud (1921) where he regards telepathy or thought transference as a part of his psychoanalytic hypotheses of the unconscious and transference in Psychoanalysis and Telepathy. Freud accepted the assorted types of telepathy as psychoanalytic as opposed to occult phenomena.

Edward's gift permits him to hear the ideas of other people nearby and see the pictures in their minds. Like hearing and vision, this gift and blessing carry on practically like a sense, and Edward cannot apply a lot of cognizant control over it. At the point when not focusing on anybody's ideas, the 'voices' restrain until they sound like murmurs in a room. At the point when he centers around a specific person, that individual's mind will clear up to him while the rest get blocked out.

"And I can't hear anyone, anywhere. I have to be fairly close. The more familiar someone's... 'voice' is, the farther away I can hear them. But still, no more than a few

miles." He paused thoughtfully. "It's a little like being in a huge hall filled with people, everyone talking at once. It's just a hum — a buzzing of voices in the background. Until I focus on one voice, and then what they're thinking is clear." (Meyer, 180).

The telepathic ability of Edward is restricted only to hearing or seeing other people's thoughts and ideas near him, aside from Bella swan and anybody she fortifies because Edward cannot see or hear them. This means that the telepathic ability is limited to certain people and it is gradually reduced by the distance between them. To read other's minds well, Edward must be somewhat physically near to them. This ability will become more powerful and obvious if Edward knows them or if there is a relationship that brings them together. For Freud, cases of telepathy are considered logically and social uncovering significant information about the idea of emotional human connections. Edward's strength is also timid, which makes it inconceivable for him to quit hearing the thoughts of everyone around him, even though he says he can overwhelm additional voices by focusing on environmental details or a particular mind. Edward thinks that most of the children in Forks High School are dull, and, at times, corny. He likewise had the unhappy feeling of guessing what is in Jacob's mind, because of "little fantasies" about Bella.

In the novel, when Edward falls in love with Bella, he feels he has to protect her from all around, especially the boys in their school. Because he can read the ideas of others, he takes advantage of this gift in order to keep her safe from any harm or any source of disappointment or disturbance. In the first instance, when Edward realizes that he can provide assistance and help to his beloved drawing upon his telepathic abilities, he exerts all his efforts to protect her. This is clearly manifested when the boys, Mike, Tyler and Eric go to Bella to ask her for a dance. Edward hears what they are planning to do. Nevertheless, he feels uncertain if she will accept their proposal or not. Thus, he remains unsure who the winner will be in this particular incident.

Edward has the ability to know what is going inside other's minds when he was a human and he continues to have this ability when he transforms into a vampire. After he becomes a vampire, Edward quickly recognizes that he has the skill of telepathy which is the ability and strength to read people's minds.

Between 1926 and 1931, Edward commences his life as a vampire. This stage of Edward's life is considered as a rebellious one as he makes the decision of leaving his adoptive parents, Carlisle and Esme who live on their own and feed on human blood. When Edward is transformed into a vampire, he becomes the blood-sucking vampire whose function is to suck the blood of bad people in his surrounding society. Edward believes that feeding on human blood is not a sin; for him this action can bring justice to his society. For instance, Edward's first victim is Esme's ex-husband, Charles Evenson who is offensive and abusive. Edward decides to suck his blood as he is a destructive person who treats his wife violently. That's why in 1931, he laments his choice and gets back to Carlisle's family.

"I can read every mind in this room, apart from yours."(Meyer, 17).

"why do you think you can't hear me?" (Meyer, 180).

During his first meeting with Bella in the cafeteria, Edward realizes that he cannot read her mind and he does not have any idea why he is not able to do so. Edward has the telepathic ability to read the minds of people who are physically close to him with the exception of Bella. This gives him an incentive to continue to meet her and try to read her ideas and thoughts. As he is trying to read her thoughts and ideas, he discovers that he no longer has the power to leave her. Edward eventually falls in love with her due to these ambiguous circumstances. Hence, telepathy plays a significant role in provoking love feelings between Edward and Bella. Accordingly, Edward and Bella get into an impossible relationship; a

relationship between a vampire and a human-being. At a later stage of the novel, Edward begins to employ his telepathy in the protection of Bella. This is illustrated in an incident that takes place in Port Angeles where Edward accidentally meets with a group of bad drunk guys who try to harass Bella. Making use of his telepathic abilities, Edward is able to spot their location and to save Bella before they are able to approach her.

In *Midnight Sun*, Edward involvement with his telepathy is much more portrayed which explains his connection to the surroundings, his experience with the visions of Alice Collin and his disappointment of his failure to read Bella's thoughts and mind. He can hear people's ideas and see their pictures while using his telepathic ability. These ideas are also used to monitor Bella indirectly.

After leaving Bella in Forks, Edward spends some time hunting a vampire named Victoria by using his mind-reading to track her down. Edward spends a little time hunting Victoria, who is a vampire, and that is by the assistance of his ability of mental-reading to track her. But her ability to evade others gives her a preterm warning and permits her to run away. A strong connection between Edward and others permits him to guess their thoughts from a more noteworthy distance when he focuses on them, however, it just works within a few miles. The same case as Alice and some vampires who are gifted, Edward's telepathic ability which is the power to hear and read others' minds appears to work in a better way with other vampires. If a shape-shifter is in a human form, Edward can get his/her mind in an easier way than if he/she in animal form, although it is as yet conceivable. He frequently uses telepathy to figure out if other people are currently fighting or not. Thus, Edward always has the advantage of winning battles as he is able to predict his opponent's movements and actions. This is clearly manifested during his fighting exercise with Jasper. Unexpectedly, he is on an equal footing with Jasper, who is famous for being the best fighter. He also has the ability to use it to see Alice visions when she is near him.

"Let's say, hypothetically, of course, that... someone... could know what people are thinking, read minds, you know - with a few exceptions... How does it work? What are the limitations? How would... that someone... find someone else at exactly the right time? How would he know she was in trouble?" (Meyer, 176).

This quotation shows Bella's theory on the telepathic power which Edward possesses. Edward has the ability to read the minds of people around him. His gift is unique concerning Aro's, which is restricted by his need to contact the target and can get to each idea an individual has ever had. Aro is interested in Edward's gift since he can read individuals' minds from a distance and what is there in their minds and their planning. He has an urgent need to make Edward a member of the Volturi guard. Nonetheless, Edward has no interest in having a place with any alliances. As indicated in the novel:

"It's a little like being in a huge hall filled with people, everyone talking at once. It's just a hum — a buzzing of voices in the background. Until I focus on one voice, and then what they're thinking is clear." (Meyer, 180).

Edward has the ability to hear all "voices" of people who are near him and gradually earned the skill to shut out anyone he does not care by concentrate on a particular voice or something privately. Edward says that his ability resembles being in a room where everybody speaks all in one. He can adjust sounds so that there is only a low tone in the background. Edward's telepathy depends on two factors that are close to the person's distance and the kind of relationship they have; the closer person leads to increase the power of telepathy. However, only within a few miles, he is able to keep track of people. This is said by Edward to Bella when he tells her about his telepathic ability.

"Maybe your mind doesn't work the same way the rest of theirs do. Like your thoughts are on the AM frequency and I'm only getting FM" (Meyer, 180).

In "Theory", which is the chapter nine of *Twilight*, Edward states this phenomenon and his telepathic gift is discussed. As mentioned before that Edward cannot read Bella's mind for reasons he does not know. Later, he discovers that Bella's psyche works uniquely in contrast to others' and she does not convey similar brainwaves or whatever it is that Edward generally catches. Her gift helps her to get out others of her mind and also others can have her protection. Bella can shield her mind from other vampires who have different kinds of telepathy, ability to read other's minds, brain control and so on.

CONCLUSION

The main character of *Twilight* is Edward who has that kind of telepathy which is reading minds. Bella Swan is the first exclusion to the gift that Edward has because she is protected from psychological forces, which makes her unique and different from others when he meets her for the first time. Edward's telepathic ability allowing him to hear and discover people's ideas does not matter if they are vampires or humans, except for Bella and less significantly Charlie. Telepathic power looks a more sensational thing, and, the same as the other senses, is not under conscious control, although he knows how to use it. Edward hears many people each time, although he explains that he knows how extra sounds are drowned by concentrating on one specific individual. The state of being familiar or close to Edward whether a human, vampire or wolf's psyche leads to clearance and better hearing or seeing. A more grounded bond additionally permits him to hear them from a more prominent distance, though only a few miles away. Edward and Alice have the same characteristic whose telepathy works even better with other vampires. Also, he is able to track people telepathically within a couple of miles.

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