

الادب الوبائي: التأثير النفسي لفايروس كورونا على البطل في مسرحية ديفيد هير (هزيمة الشيطان)

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الملخص

يتناول هذا البحث أدب الأوبئة بشكل عام، وإحدى المسرحيات التي يمكن اعتبارها جزءاً منه، وهي مسرحية "تغلب على الشيطان" (2021) لديفيد هير بشكل خاص. ويركز البحث بشكل أساسي على عدة جوانب، بما في ذلك الجانب النفسي للشخصية التي ألقت مونولوجاً منفرداً أمام الجميع، بهدف شرح الوضع الذي وصلت إليه نتيجة لتقصير الدولة في الوفاء بواجباتها على أكمل وجه، والتي فتحت أبواب البلاد للجميع وسمحت بدخول الزوار دون فحص أجسادهم، مما أدى إلى انتشار الوباء بسرعة كبيرة. من ناحية أخرى، فإن الخوف الذي يسيطر على الشخصية جعلها تمرض أكثر فأكثر، لأن معظم علماء النفس يقولون إن الخوف الشديد من شيء لم يحدث قد يؤدي إلى حدوثه بنسبة كبيرة. لذلك، أصيب بالوباء واستمر في معاناته، وعانى معاناة قد يشعر بها أي شخص بسبب تناوله لجائحة يُمكن اعتبارها جائحة فتاكة ألحقت الضرر بالبشرية، لاقت هذه المسرحية صدى عالمياً واسعاً. ورغم بعض الانتقادات التي وُجّهت لمؤلفها، لا يُمكن لأحد أن يُنكر نجاحها السريع في جميع أنحاء العالم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الادب الوبائي، التأثير النفسي، فايروس كورونا، (كوفيد 19)، ديفيد هير، المونولوج الدرامي.

Pandemic Literature: The psychological effect of Corona Virus on the protagonist in David Hare's Beat the Devil

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Abstract

This research deals with pandemic literature in general and one of the plays that can be as a part of it which is David Hare's Beat the Devil (2021) in particular Focusing mainly on several aspects, including the psychological aspect of the character, who performed a monologue alone in front of everyone, in order to communicate the situation. He reached as a result of the state's failure to fully fulfill its duties, which opened the doors of the country to everyone and the entry of visitors without examining their bodies, which led to the spread of the pandemic in a manner fast. On the other hand, the fear that controls the character made him sick more and more, because most psychologists say that intense fear of something that did not happen may lead to its occurrence in a large proportion. Therefore, he contracted the pandemic and continued with his body, and he suffered suffering that everyone may feel about it. Because of its treatment of a pandemic that may be considered a deadly one that has harmed humanity, this play has received a wide global resonance. Despite some criticism that has been directed at the author of this play, but no one can deny that it has succeeded quickly around the world.

Keywords: Pandemic Literature, Psychological Effect, Corona Virus (Covid-19), David Hare, Dramatic Monologue.

1.1 Introduction

History repeats itself in various mysterious and unfathomable forms, like civilization. Pandemic also repeats itself in its disguised forms- sometimes in the form of Black Death, sometimes in the form of the Plague and now; it is showing its killing tooth and claw in the form of the Covid-19. It hit the entire Europe in the form of the Black Death from 1347 to 1353. It was the most devastating pandemic recorded in human history resulting in the death of around two hundred million people. Then England faced the Great Plague of London sending around one million people to their last destination. Nowadays the horrible threat of the deadly Corona virus looms large on the bruised bosom of the humankind across the world.

The infection has embraced more than two hundred nations, infected more than one hundred million people and sent more than four million people to their dim dwelling place across (Brooks, 2020).

According to many infectious disease experts around the world. It is likely that the Corona virus or any virus can develop in the future and spread to all continents, and there will be unprecedented restrictions in travel and quarantine in all countries to limit the spread of the virus (Osler, 2019).

The fact to note here is that diseases like tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases have devoured the lower classes of all societies of the world, which is not the case with Corona virus which affected the rich people more than others (working class), and this is what made the international media focus on it (Collins, 2019).

1.2 Background of the study

Medicine has a history full of incurable diseases that have had great efforts to reduce them. The list of some diseases selected here has been selected in terms of the number of infections and deaths in the human being's population. Such as, Measles is a highly contagious, serious disease caused by a virus. Which is airborne by droplet spread or on the face-to-face contact with the nasal and throat secretions of infected persons that he or she has it or maybe by object (Such as, toys or dolls) that has been in close contact with an infected person (Mayo, 2022).

Smallpox is a highly contagious disease with a death rate of 30%. This disease is transmitted by inhaling some droplets of the respiratory tract or touching clothes or some covers that contain the disease. Symptoms appear two or three days after infection, as it begins to spread little by little throughout the body. it also has psychological consequences for the individual himself and his family, as he remains isolated in a private place so as not to transmit the infection to others. None of his friends can visit him or communicate with him except the private doctor (Tesini, 2020).

Plague is considered one of the deadliest diseases in humanity after another disease, which is the smallpox. This disease is found in rodents and associated fleas. Plague is known for its rapid spread among humans. Nowadays, the plague appears intermittently in some countries of the world, including China and America. A disease that has many psychological and social effects, including people isolating themselves from the world represented by their friends. Some of them fled in

search of a safe place for them, and even funeral rites were not practiced as before for fear of spreading the disease (Kool, 2005).

The connection among pandemics and writing is all around as old as mankind itself. Illustrating the connection among people and infections, Cummings expresses, "From the earliest long stretches of written history, microscopic organisms and infections have followed people. Sneaking in messy corners and sewage-filled roads, hiding away on boats and planes, they hung tight for their opportunity to assault". The pandemics, since days of yore, have had a nearby fondness with people and striking similitudes in their exceptionally different structures. Authors have fastidiously reported that individuals practiced absolute attention to detail by submitting to somewhere safe measures like keeping distance while meeting, staying away from visits to houses and meeting on streets, enquiring for subtleties and accounts of their region, knowing the bigger image of the pandemic. Similar practices are apparently universally followed by individuals in current Coronavirus pandemics. Constantly, pandemics likewise turned into a favorable place for the spread of falsehood, bias, strict polarization deteriorating the philanthropic emergency to stunning magnitude; this looks similar to the Coronavirus circumstance. Such gap, friction, and disdain among individuals of different races, societies and ethnic foundations are exacerbated by state power, and a significant part of the writing of plague and infectious illnesses present the heedlessness, ineptitude and self-centeredness of people with great influence as the sole provocateur of the wrath of the majority (More, 2021).

There are many literary works that dealt with the epidemic in its main themes. Such as, the first literary work that is written by Albert Camus which is the plague (1947). The events of this novel take place in the French city of Oran in Algeria, where one of the main characters in the novel, Dr. Bernard Rio, has noticed a group of dead rats on the road leading to his house. He informed the government, but it was late in responding, which led to the spread of the disease in abundance, as the government was forced to close all entrances to the city. The inhabitants of this city were cut off from the outside world and communication with each other was cut off. Huge numbers were met and all funeral ceremonies were cancelled. The novel ends with the elimination of the disease and the return to normal life (Camus, 1947).

The second, The Scarlet Plague by Jack London published in 1912. Where the story is set in a devastated and wild America, and the emergence of the Red Death, an epidemic that could not be controlled, led to the evacuation of the world from its inhabitants and almost eliminated it in the year 1013. Despite being published more than a century ago, the Crimson Plague feels contemporary because it allows contemporary readers to reflect on the global fear of pandemics that is still very much alive. London's novel reveals the human fear of infectious disease, there were no drugs and the only way to escape from it was to avoid contact with infected people and contaminated objects (London, 2020).

The third, in this novel Year of wonder (2001) by Geraldine Brooks. The events take place in a village in England in the seventeenth century. This city is a victim of an epidemic of plague, which spread through a shipment of clothes carrying the epidemic that came from London, which led to the death of a large number of the village's residents, and the government and the people

themselves locked themselves in homes in order to preserve their lives and not to spread the epidemic more quickly (Brooks, 2001).

1.3 Problem of the study

This study is to analyze critically David Hare's *Beat the devil* (2021) as a literary work in pandemic literature. The topic is chosen because there is no analytical study that deals with psychological impacts on patients as well as the social side or the interaction among those who have been infected by Covid-19.

1.4 Aims and objectives

This study deals with the following things:

- To show the power of the pandemic on the character in David Hare's *Beat the devil*.
- To investigate the way that the patient deals with the community.
- To stand on multiple procedures the patient can do to enhance his attitudes against any pandemic in future.

1.5 Questions of the study

- How far does a pandemic attitude influence the character in David Hare's *Beat the devil*?
- Which kind of conduct does the patient demonstrate in dealing with others?
- What are the views towards the patient's behaviors throughout future life in a society?

1.6 Limitation or Scope

The study is limited to the writer David Hare and his play *Beat the devil* (2021). The research studies many themes like psychological effects, Isolation and the fear of death.

1.7 Significance

This study is conducted in order to pave the way for readers and scholars as well as those who are interested in pandemic literature to study other aspects in David Hare's *Beat the devil* (2021).

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

It is very clear that literary works reflect what the writer lives. Some works reflect a bright picture about life, but others reflect the ugly or dark side. It may be beautifully faked and appears acceptable to the writer. After the epidemic appeared in China, people were forced to stay at their homes, spend more time with the family, and think positively to confront the epidemic. Since the epidemic began in China, it was accused of knowingly disseminating it for vile and egotistical purposes with the intention of destroying all nations' economies by allowing it, and this reflected poorly on them as well. The epidemic has become global and difficult to control in all aspects. In addition, the same writer, who is still alive at this moment, wrote this play because he contracted by Covid-19 and felt the suffering of the patient. He watched the weak efforts made by the government to avoid the epidemic and the wrong decisions that were made by them. This play gained wide popularity because it touched on important issues, and the writer won many prizes for this literary work. Not only this play but also for his old literary works because he has special style of writing that distinguishes him from others (Singh 2020).

2.2 Pandemic literature with special reference with Corona Virus.

In fact, even prior to the media frenzy surrounding H1N1 (pig influenza) flu, pandemics were becoming increasingly recognized in mainstream society as a constant threat and a symbol of general madness. However, this was not always the case. In 1666, the English physician Gideon Harvey used the term "Pandemick" instead of "Epidemick" to describe a dangerous illness. Strangely, despite the fact that Harvey wrote the book just a year after the Incomparable Plague, the reference came up a lot in discussions about usage. The plague was simply an "epidemic" for Harvey and Samuel Pepys, Harvey's contemporary. The word "pandemic" is derived from the Greek words "all" and "individuals and it typically refers to a widespread epidemic of infectious disease affecting all or at least one mainland at the same time. Researchers also anticipate that pandemic strains undergo important genomic changes known as antigenic shift as a result of the flu. The World Health Organization considers a level six pandemic ready when supported transmission occurs simultaneously in at least two districts. The current Ur-pandemic was the "Spanish" flu in 1918-19, which is estimated to have killed approximately 50 million people worldwide. However, from the point of view of current usage, the 1889–1993 Russian flu is more intriguing. The "Russian" flu was documented by the media in the late Victorian era, coincident with the development of the transmitted organism. As a result, Paris, London, and New York experienced a virtual "fear" of its ravages well ahead of the actual illness. This is what happened. While The Times had only used the term "pandemic" twice before 1890, it became associated with the speed of global correspondence and other expressions of innovation after that time. A pandemic was now more than just a disease that affected "everyone of" us; it was also a global media event (Rutherford, 2017).

Reports of unexplained etiology pneumonia flared up as 2019 neared, with cases concentrated in Wuhan, China's Huanan Fish Discount Market, which sold live fish, poultry, and birds. As of December 8, the cases were observed, and the group was first identified on December 31. The market would close on January 1, 2020, and on January 7, Chinese experts officially identified a different kind of Covid.

Dynamic case finding and review assessment was used to check each of the suspect cases that were found. Four of Wuhan's 300 cases were determined to have been infected with this new disease. Covids are a large family of infections that typically target the respiratory system. Because of the spiky periphery that surrounds these infections, the name comes from the Latin word for crown, which means importance crown. Numerous species, including birds, bats, and felines, contract illness. Coronavirus, SARS, and MERS are among the seven that have been linked to human contamination. It is generally agreed that SARS spread to humans, bats, and civet felines in China; MERS has reached people in the Middle East from bats to camels. The origin of the Coronavirus is unknown to anyone.

Domesticated animals in Wuhan, China, a town of 11 million people, are believed to have made the transition before the end of last year, at least until further notice. In any case, researchers actually try to understand where they came from. In terms of symptoms, two of the seven Covids that infect people—SARS and MERS—can cause severe pneumonia or even death in 10 to 30% of cases. However, the effects of the others are less severe than those of a typical virus. It goes without saying that the Coronavirus will kill, but the frequency or relationship between the casualty rate and SARS and MERS is not satisfactory. According to the Habitats for Infectious Prevention and Countermeasures, the majority of patients currently present with a fever, hack, and windedness upon admission. A prior study that was published in *The Lancet* provided significantly more significant subtlety. It has looked at a subset of the first 41 Wuhan patients with confirmed Coronavirus. The most common side effects included fatigue, fever, muscle pain, and hacking; More rarely occurred were retching, illness, and hacking up bodily fluid, or blood. Pneumonia and anomalies in the lungs were all found in their CT scans (Osler, 2019).

It would be terrible if the infection could be spread by others without any adverse effects or mild adverse effects due to respiratory illness, such as migraines or spinal pain. When people don't know they are disabled, they are physically active, going to work, the gym, or strict administrations, and breathing on or contacting others. The majority of the time, the spread occurs within close proximity (around 6 feet) between individuals. Similar to how the flu and other respiratory microorganisms spread, thought spreads primarily through respiratory drops produced when a contaminated person coughs or wheezes. These drops may enter

the lungs or land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby. It is currently unclear whether a person can contract the Coronavirus by touching a surface or object that has the infection and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly eyes. When people are generally suggestive (the most incapacitated), it is generally believed that they are generally contaminated with most respiratory infections. (Meyer, 2020).

2.3 David Hare: Life and Works

David Hare (born June 5, 1947, St. Leonards, Sussex, England) is a British playwright, screenwriter, and director noted for his deftly crafted satires examining British society in the post-World War II era. Hare graduated from Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1968 and founded an experimental touring theatre group that same year. He directed some of its productions and soon began writing plays for the group, including *Slag* (1970). With *The Great Exhibition* (1972) and *Knuckle*, (1974) Hare established himself as a talented playwright and a vigorous critic of the dubious mores of British public life. *Teeth 'n' Smiles* (1975) examined the milieu of rock musicians, while the widely praised play *Plenty* (1978) was a searching study of the erosion of a woman's personality, metaphorically evoking Britain's contemporaneous postwar decline. Hare continued to direct productions at various London theatres during the 1970s and '80s. *Pravda: A Fleet Street Comedy* (1985), a play about newspaper tycoons coauthored with Howard Brenton, was the first of a series of plays castigating British institutions. It was followed by *Racing Demon* (1990), about the Church of England; *Murmuring Judges* (1991), about the legal profession; and *The Absence of War* (1993), about politicians. *The Blue Room* (1998) was an adaptation of *Merry-Go-Round* by the Austrian playwright Arthur Schnitzler. It follows the partnering of 10 pairs of lovers, each vignette featuring one character who appeared in the last (Tikkanen, 2020).

Hare's place in British theater has changed significantly over close to forty years. After co-founding *Portable Theatre* in 1968 and the then-innovative *Joint Stock Theatre Company* in 1975, Hare rose quickly to become one of the leaders of the emerging and politically committed alternative theatre movement (see Ritchie, 1987). His early work included both collaborative and workshop-based playmaking, which were both typical of *Joint Stock*, as well as directing. Like many of his white, male, middle-class contemporaries in the 1970s, Hare quickly integrated into the mainstream subsidized theatre sector, particularly the *National Theatre (NT)*. As early as 1974, his comedy-thriller *Knuckle* was given a successful West End production. Hare directed a lot of his own work, but he also learned from well-known directors about how to expand this industry's work and repertoire; When *Richard Eyre* was artistic director of the *NT* in the 1990s, he gave Hare the kind of exposure that a lot of his peers at the time were getting less and less of. The first was by *Max Stafford-Clark* at *Joint Stock*, who later became creative overseer of the *Imperial Court*. Hare created the second one. Importantly, the press referred to Hare as "the national playwright" at the same time that *Eyre* and Hare got married. "Was the play whose effect I would most like to have provoked," Hare said of *John Osborne's* 1956 play "Look Back in Anger." Hare supported this phenomenon of media construction all along (Hare 1997c: 14). "The new writers who had emerged at the *Royal Court* in the middle of the nineties had failed to offer that kind of rallying point that every generation needs to provide a focus for its own wishes and dreams," Hare argued. 14). In addition to reading as sheepishly self-canonizing, this demonstrates Hare's concern for establishing and maintaining an absolutist position within the order of professional writers (Brown, 2015).

Hare's *Beat the devil* as a literary work of pandemic literature

3.1 Introduction

Hare's *Beat the Devil*, released in 2021, marks the return of live indoor theater in the starriest of ways. David Hare-penned "Covid monologue" that Ralph Fiennes performed. We do not require any visual distractions from the glory of a live performance after almost six months, despite the auditorium's drastically reduced capacity (from 900 to 250) and Covid-secure thermal imaging and social- distancing guidelines. A welcome relief is the fact that the stage is almost empty. Since theaters went dark, the Covid monologue has become a staple of online productions that get a lot of attention. This fifty-minute play also transforms recently lived reality into drama by utilizing Hare's own harrowing illness experience as its narrative framework. The playwright contracted the coronavirus at the start of lockdown, and this is a discussion of the illness' debilitating effects and the politics surrounding it. This play managed, as made sense of over, the pandemic (Akbar, 2020).

As a result, I will discuss the play's impact on the pandemic in this section. I will refer to the character's response to the epidemic in the play. How the personality and the way he dealt with the disease, as well as his interactions with society, reflected the disease's strength. Also, the character's mental state before and after the pandemic. What will his mental state be like when another epidemic strikes? Will he have the same or less fear because of the bad experience that happened to him?

3.2 Analysis

The poorly defined concepts of unconsciousness and the system for us are largely replaced by the "id" in the mature structural theory. The instinctual drive energies and everything else that is part of our phylogenetic inheritance are incorporated into the id, which develops into a psychical province. The id acts unconsciously, in accordance with the primary process, and compels the organism to engage in pleasure-seeking, stress-relieving, and need-satisfying activities (Stey, 2011).

A few mental systems recommend that in times of emergency, individuals shift focus over to their administration and political initiative for direction and this, briefly, increments political trust. The primary system connects with a human requirement for control in a questionable and steadily impacting world. To address this central need, people foster emotional impressions of control that don't be guaranteed to relate to an objective reality (Langer, 1975) however can be mentally adequate to reestablish a feeling of control — no matter what their genuine level of control on the circumstance (Dubois, 1987). Critically, emotional control incorporates view of both one's own control and that of close others. In this regard, particularly during a worldwide emergency when individual method for activity is definitely decreased, feeling mentally near an authority figure — saw as applying more noteworthy command over the circumstance (Kay., 2008) — can help by implication reestablishing individuals' emotional feeling of control (Rothbaum, 1982).

Subsequently, individuals' requirement for control is met vicariously by the specialists, and this supports individuals' confidence in those specialists' abilities and capability to deal with the circumstance (Albertson and Gadarian, 2015)..

At that time, the United Kingdom began acting in accordance with its instinct, which is to maintain its good standing with other nations by not displaying a state of alert in the country and closing all ports that led there. Instead, it started with a statement about how many people were visiting the country, and the play made it clear that "The country remains mysteriously open to visitors from viral centers like Italy and Spain who pour in at airports unchecked and unquarantined" (Hare, 2021). As a result, it didn't take any precautions to avoid the mistakes it made, but rather it took pride in continuing its barbaric behavior, which shows that it did not take the situation seriously. Where the nation "The government cannot admit that they are dispatching front-line staff into work with Covid-infected patients without suitable protective clothing or equipment"(Hare, 2021). It sent doctors to patients without adequate safety measures for them.

The ego is "that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world." (Freud, 1923, p. 25). The conscious personality consists only of the ego. It is what the individual tries to project onto others and what they are aware of when they think about themselves. The development of the ego serves as a mediator between the external real world and the unrealistic id. It is the personality trait of making decisions. The ideal ego is rational, while the id is chaotic and unreasonable. In accordance with the reality principle, the ego devises realistic strategies for satisfying the id, frequently compromising or delaying satisfaction in order to avoid socially undesirable outcomes. When deciding how to act, the ego takes into account social realities and norms, etiquette, and rules (McLeod, 2023).

The concealment or falsification of hospital death tolls has appositive returns — everyone is aware that if people knew the real number, the panic would end in an unimaginable way. One aspect of this situation that could be beneficial to this state. As a result, the state manipulated or decreased the number in order to instill a positive mental state among citizens, which in turn contributes significantly to the country's overall psychological state. In a number of interviews, the Prime Minister maintained that his nation is in control of the situation and many times tried to put the soul of being brave and get rid of all the negative issues "I do accept that what we are doing is extra ordinary and I can understand how people feel about it"

(Hare, 2021)

The superego is the part of a person's personality that demands morality, directs their spiritual impulses, and strives for perfection, according to Freudian psychology. It is 33% of the mystic device proposed by Sigmund Freud, which additionally contains the id, which controls fundamental drives and motivations, and the inner self, which is the center of the sane character that should adjust the requirements of the id and superego (Colman, 2006).

When you want to be perfect, all you usually have to do is say or do strange things, but in the end, you might die or be lucky enough to live, so I can.

Take Donald Trump the previous Leader of the US as sample who misjudged the enemy and said in his book *The art of the deal* "The best way to do a deal is by denigrating your opponent" (Trump, 1987) We can think of the adversary as the disease itself, and Trump has frequently appeared to repeat the same that I mentioned above but what happened then? He got the illness and was moved to the best Hospitals and the best administrations to treat him from the infection. This can be applied to Britain itself because it underestimated the disease and tried to maintain complete control of the situation. As a result, the number of deaths has reached an incredible level due to the state's neglect and insistence that it is putting forth efforts that other nations do not.

3.3 Pandemic in the play

The Covid-19 pandemic led to a prolonged exposure to stress. Consequently, researchers showed an increased interest in measuring social and community uneasiness in order to psychologically support the population. This increased attention might help in managing the current situation and other possible epidemics and pandemics. The security measures adopted in managing the pandemic had different consequences on individuals, according to the social role invested. Some segments of the population seem to be more exposed to the risk of anxious, depressive, and post-traumatic symptoms because they are more sensitive to stress. Social distancing and important lockdown restrictions have been carried out first in China and later in most European countries where Italy and Spain experienced a tragic growth of the number of positive cases.⁹ Although government regulations are necessary to maintain social balance and guarantee the safety of all individuals, a direct strategy aimed to manage the psychosocial issues related to COVID-19 crisis and its consequences in the community is currently lacking (Amerio and Sher, 2020).

Premiered at the Bridge Theatre in London on 27 August 2020, *Beat the Devil* can be described as a Covid-play; it appears to be one of the earliest theatrical responses to the coronavirus pandemic. The play starts off with the words: "I'm waking and I'm trying to wash the taste of sewage out of my mouth" (Hare, 2021). As most people who have suffered the symptoms of the Covid-19 virus which has recently taken over our lives, would recognize right away, in these lines Hare is talking about his sense of taste going wrong after contracting the disease in March, which is quite early on in the development of the global pandemic. Through these opening words, an immediate personal link is established with the audience, the members of which have

either experienced the disease themselves or have widely been exposed to this information through media on the one hand and friends and family on the other. The person keeps on portraying the occasions and the experiencing that came about it, and the primary variable that produces it is dread, and studies demonstrate that apprehension about something in an overstated manner can prompt its event. Dread and frenzy about Coronavirus can prompt mental medical problems, for example, the avoidance of emphatically tried patients, survivors, their families and others related with the illness from society, and change issue and sadness (Harper, 2020). It is notable and clear that each sickness has its own side effects, particularly corona disease, for example, high temperature, expanded pulse, circulatory strain, absence of oxygen in the body, and so on. The character toward the start didn't go through these side effects, yet rather began with side effects that are a higher priority than others, which is areas of strength for an of sickness before it happens, and this can prompt pessimistic outcomes "I don't have that symptom, I have a different symptom"

(Hare, 2021) Definitely, the side effects that the person experiences is dread of the pandemic, since all the time he starts to think and the mental component starts to proceed in the decay. Particularly after every one of the organizations worked in the illness didn't have the foggiest idea what the unavoidable side effects were and the fundamental measures to contain the site, and this was all adversely pondered the character "When I ask questions of medical professionals, I'm getting used to the answer we don't know" (Hare,2021). In this trial or troublesome time, it is the job of family, companions and family members in managing those contaminated with the scourge. Where they cooperate in the studio, where there is no distance between them. It is better when you become ill is to seclude yourself without telling your companions all together not to uncover dread to them, and this didn't occur here, as his companion called him and told him "On Tuesday, Michael rings to tell me that the previous night without warning when he got home, he collapsed and this morning he can't move and he can't breathe" (Hare, 2021).

Dread spreads inside him from here on out, and he sets aside some margin to ponder what could befall him after his companion became sick while they were cooperating. Moreover, his wife, who has little information on this illness and did not likewise realize that there, ought to be a distance between the patient and others. At the point when he started to feel the temperature decrease, his wife played the close role to him "Don't worry, I will get you worm" (Hare, 2021) she wound up disabled and nearly met her impending demise. Dread spread in the house, where everybody was harmed, and dealing with them turned out to be more confounded than previously, in light of the fact that the harmed now are two, not one and the two of them can't eat an adequate number of meals, however the main job that everybody should consider is adherence the instructions to wipe out and overcome the pandemic authoritatively, and this occurred toward the finish of the play when he awakened on the fourteenth day "When I stop being ill, I wake up and say to Nicole that I quite fancy a croissant" (Hare,2021). Thus, the two characters killed the devil, which is Corona Virus.

3.4 Psychological effects

The psychological term because of a paranoid fear of the obscure is "xenophobia." In present day use, the word has advanced to mean the apprehension about outsiders or outsiders — however its unique significance is a lot more extensive. It incorporates any person or thing that is new or obscure. Specialists characterize dread of the obscure as the inclination to fear something you have no data about on any level. For certain individuals, dreading the obscure can go above and beyond. In the event that you feel seriously furious and restless when you experience what is going on, you might have fostered a perspective called bigotry of vulnerability. This implies dubious conditions feel deplorable to you. Feeling that you need more data to create exact expectations can make your nervousness rise. One method for neutralizing the absence of consistency is to get more data. Feeling that you have no control over your conditions makes certain to cause your uneasiness level to rise (Stanborough, 2020).

At the point when the information on what's going on abroad diminished, in light of the fact that every individual gives things unique in relation to the next, which prompted disarray of data from the media from one viewpoint, and from individuals themselves then again, and the disconnection of individuals from one another. This prompted an expansion in the circumstance breaking down

to the most awful, so the person started to endure by contemplating what could happen later, which is the obscure, and the fixation started inside him until he was certain that he should disconnect himself from the rest of the world. As a result of the lack of information, the character became certain that this disease could be a warning to humanity "I know I had to self-isolate" "Ok, so it may be humbling for the media, but for me and people like me a better word is alarming" (Hare, 2021).

Nosophobia, or illness anxiety disorder, is an uncontrollable and persistent fear of having a serious medical condition. This disorder was also once known as hypochondriasis but has since been changed. If you have this condition, you are easily worried about any changes in your body. You might feel something new to your body, and see it as a sign of illness. Often, if you have an illness anxiety disorder, you may think the illness you have is serious. Having an illness anxiety disorder causes you to hyperfocus on an uncomfortable or unusual feeling in your body (Brennan, 2021).

In this manner, he did not clutch the seriousness of the trepidation, which became more grounded than previously, and subsequently, the adverse consequences started to show up on his body, however his breathing started to diminish, and the illness grasped him with his whole body "I'm not breathing so well" (Hare, 2021)..

Conclusion

4.1 Conclusion Points

Pandemic Literature is one of the main types of Literature due to qualities and characteristics that may not be found in any other type of Literature, which prompted its improvement throughout the long term and gotten a wide reaction and reputation because the lessons that can be taken from it. Which give the interests inside scholars and readers in such a kind of Literature.

Pandemics are something genuine and self-evident, they should occur throughout the long term, however pandemics should get a speedy response by the state experts to keep away from them straightaway and emerge with the less human losses, and this was not accomplished because of the pessimistic job that the state took by distorting the fresh insight about the entry of the pandemic and concealing the numbers of those who have been affected by Covid-19 and opening the entryways of the country to get appearances without inspecting their bodies. Absence of data about infections is a significant issue that has confronted the whole world, as individuals discuss things, they have hardly any insight into the pestilence and it is going with side effects, which prompts critical outcomes. As well as creating some distance from the right sources that broadcast the fact of the matter is a serious mistake.

Social distancing is an important factor in eliminating and reducing the spread of the epidemic, as the Corona virus spreads easily through small droplet droplets resulting from coughing and sneezing. It can also spread through everyday contact, such as shaking hands, sharing things, or touching shared surfaces. Some people may not have symptoms, but they can still transmit the virus to others. Even when they feel better, they may continue to spread the virus for some time this happened recently after the disease was transmitted from him to his wife when she touched him many times.

People who think they have a serious or life-threatening illness, even though they have no or only mild symptoms. This obsessive-compulsive disorder constitutes very real fears for them. Even if the doctor assures them that they are free from any diseases, they remain unsure, and this obsessive-compulsive disorder continues. Obsessive-compulsive disorder can also raise fears in people with physical ailments that they are sicker than they really are. This disorder is not related to the presence or absence of the disease, but expresses a psychological reaction. The same thing happened here with the character, where he began to fear the disease very much until it actually hit him. With all the pessimistic that used by the government, its positive side can't be denied, which is the absence of terrorizing among individuals by not declaring that the sickness has arrived at the country, as well as not declaring the right dead people because of the pandemic. This likewise plays a part in lessening alarm among individuals during the pandemic.

Covid-19 issue is sure to become the main issue of newspaper and media headlines, as it is a widespread and rapidly expanding global event in a way that humanity has never preceded, especially in the past few years. Where I found the media and realized that their role has become difficult, as all the media here did not exercise their role as the fourth authority, but rather performed their work as the first authority. It has turned into bases of war in order to support the White Army and transfer their efforts and sacrifices without falsification.

4.2 Recommendations

The play *Beat the Devil* (2021) by David Hare touched on many psychological, social and political aspects, where we, as readers and researchers in Pandemic literature in general, and in this play in particular, is the role of obsessive fear of contracting the disease and what is its negativity, as well as the role of social distancing in reducing the spread of the disease, as well as the state of alert which the state must do. But I understood the film from my own point of view, and this view may be different from one reader to another, as it was possible for me to see another second character in the play which is his wife in order for the role of the sexes to be seen in public, and not only the role of men in the play. On the other hand, I wanted that the playwright had made his character discuss a few pandemics to recover data about pandemics that might be missing from individuals for the connecting of facts to be quicker. These things can't reduce this abstract magnum opus, which I exhort all perusers and scholars in pandemic literature to take constantly to partake in this artistic endlessly work on tracking down another angles, aspects and realities to concentrate on them and advantage from them.

4.3 Suggestions for further studies

There are many literary works that dealt with pandemic that were and still are the cause of the death of many people, but after I saw the play *Beat the Devil* (2021) by David Hare, I found there is a hidden psychological side that I could not find except obsessiveness and fear of diseases that have a great impact on inflection.

The Psychological aspect in Jack London's *The Scarlet Plague* (1912).

The relationship between people in Stephen King's *The Stand* (1978).

The aspect of isolation in Mary Shelley's *The Last Man* (1926).

The negative role of the Camus's *The Plague* (government in Albert 1947)

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