

## THE ANALYSIS OF ZOYA PIRZAD'S NOVELS BASED ON THE READER-RESPONSE THEORY

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**Abstract.** The literary theory refers to reader-response theory or reader-oriented criticism to a set of critical theories and activities that were popular in North America in the late 1960s and 1970s. This critique was initially a response to critics of the new critique of literary texts, such as objective, that interpreted the text apart from the reader's experience and believed that the meaning of a text was only in the text itself, but in the new critique of the modified proposition, and the author is put aside. The critic and the reader will study the text in accordance with the patterns of the sign and contribute to the extraction of meaning. The initial form of this kind of critique emphasizes the reader, not the text. Zoya Pirzad, a contemporary writer and storyteller, was born in Abadan in, 1952; Before finding her interest in the field of fiction writing, she first translated some books, then wrote a collection of stories "Like All Ages," and two novels "I Turn Off the Lights" and "Let's Get It Used". for the present article, a descriptive-analytical method that seeks to examine these effects from the perspective of criticism of the reader-response theory was used, and some of its findings can be cited as: Zoya Pirzad's stories and novels often have themes and subjects in femininity, and in the critique of the interactive reader-response theory, it seems that women can better communicate with the text as the reader. The spoken language of works is often conversational and colloquial; This feature is an ideal tool for more readers to interact with text. Zoya Pirzad is a realistic writer who tries to express the social, cultural, economic and emotional issues of society - especially the women's society - in a realistic way.

**Keywords:** Novel, Zoya Pirzad, Psychology, Interactive, Critique, Reader response.

**Introduction.** Criticism of literary works has been presented at all ages, but the attracted attention was small because of its oral nature. In the course of the evolution of literary works, its critique has also grown considerably as one of the branches of literary techniques and sciences. In Iran, by conducting reviews that have been criticized in different periods, it can be concluded that, at times, oral criticism has not been recorded. The lack of written criticism left them forgotten, and this was a factor in denying some scholars about the history of critique in Iran. Now, with more precise investigations and research, it is possible to prove the existence of criticism and even to show its verbiage . Understanding text is the main purpose of critique and analysis of literary works. One of the methods and theories of literary criticism for the analysis of texts is the literary theory of the reader's reaction. Because the reader and his perception of the text have an essential role in understanding the text, and the various readings created in the relationship between the reader and the text in different situations, it is very important that the reader-response theory can be one the best method of critique is to help deep understanding of the text. Zoya Pirzad has two novels: His first novel, "I Turn Off the Lights", was first published in 2001 and the next novel " Let's Get It Used " was published in 2004.

### **Research Questions**

1. Does the evidence in the text (or the text itself as a whole) take the reader to the correct interpretation while reading?

2. What are role of the reading experience of these texts in the reader's reading of the text?

3. According to Rosenblatt's point of view, how does the text and the reader affect the literary work (the creation of the meaning by the reader) and which one have the main role?

4. What are the reactions of the reader to the interaction of certain and uncertain meanings (sayings and unsaid) in the text?

5. According to Izer's view on the transcription of meaning into the text by the reader, how does the text itself direct the reader in this direction?

6. According to Norman Holland's view (singer-centered psychoanalytic critique), how does text mean in the interaction between the reader and the text? In other words, how can the unconscious world of the text be led by the interaction of the unconscious hidden meaning of the text by the unconscious of the reader?

7. Given attention to the Femininity of the writer, are women's characters better addressed, in other words, are genders affect characterization?

**Objectives of the Study.** The purpose of this research is to examine the interaction and relationship between the text and the reader, how it creates meaning and interpretation:

The responses that the reader shows during his reading, whether consciously or unknowingly, for example, to recall past experiences, literary works previously read the text or activate defense mechanisms and abandon the text. Discussing the evidence that knowingly or unknowingly presents the text to the reader like a map marked to the reader. It also examines the behavior and function of fictional characters in terms of the words and phrases of the text and reaches a relatively general pattern for the interpretation of characters in other literary texts.

**Methodology.** This research is conducted using descriptive compilation and content analysis.

The data used in this study include: "I turn off the lights" and "Let's get used to it" novels, as well as a collection of short stories "Like all ages". Content Analysis, the research method is to obtain valid and repeatable results from extracted data from the text. Content analysis is any technique that identifies the specific features of the messages systematically and objectively. Wallaz and Winer defined content analysis as a systematic procedure for capturing the content of the information. Cripendorff defines it as a research engine to relate data to its content in a credible and repeatable manner. Therefore, content analysis is a technique by which specific message specifics are methodologically and precisely determined to be scientifically inferred. The accuracy and objectivity of the case implies that the analysis is based on specific rules in order to allow scholars to achieve the same results from different researches .

**The Novel "I Turn Off the Lights".** The things that the reader reads in the text of the book of the books and the stories that have already been read, is where Clarice says: (Arminia's woolen bear, which nobody knew why she was named Ishi, and did not hang around at night, lost her in the middle of the night, I found her under the piano's holster, put her in my arms, the long and lean hands of the blond Rapunzel

which was also the hero of the story of a golden hair princess,( I passed it to Arsine) (Pirzad, 1380: 17).

"Louise Rosenblatt believes that the occurrence of this interaction, which is actually the creation of literary work, must be based on an aesthetic approach rather than informational." Another group of critics of the reaction of the reader, who follow Wolfgang Izer, believes in definite and indeterminate meanings in the text. Indefinite meanings are the empty text spaces that the reader interprets itself. Interacting these meanings together (spoken and unspoken texts) causes the reader to respond differently during the reading; for example, rethinking, predicting, revising, reviewing the characters of the story and their behaviors. In general, different interpretations must be made in accordance with the authority of the text.

One of the comments that Izer describes about the engagement of the reader with the text is to predict what is going on in the text. In this clause, the reader can quickly predict that Emily's grandmother will be in front of the door after the ringing of the house, and will be very curious to read the continuation of the text and see if its prediction is correct or no? But when the narrator of the statement says: "I did not see anyone at the altitude I was waiting to see someone". The reader says his prediction is wrong.

**Interaction with Text by Reviewing Story Characters (Izer).** The indeterminate meanings that make the novels review to novel's character, is where first it describes Emily's grandmother who was very worried; Perhaps the reader thinks that the grandmother is compassionate. But after the statement that "grandmother got up and the granddaughter got firmly corded" as well as other items that are found elsewhere in the novel, they find out who is angry and mischievous, which is usually with other people. According to Louise Rosenblatt, who believes that the reader's interaction with the text should be based on emotions and so on, be aesthetic, not just informative, one can express some of the examples that the aesthetic reader communicates with the text: At the beginning of the novel, the author describes the whole scene in a beautiful manner from the view point of Clarice. Other interactions that may be aesthetic between text and the reader are the beautiful illustrations of the author of the view point of Clarice. In many parts of the novel, the writer depicted the scenes in which the unconscious reader absorbs the whole subject and feels himself on the stage. Like the lines in which Clarice describes the environment in its own way accurately, along with all the tidbits that a man can feel there by closing his eyes. Which is an inner and aesthetic connection. The effect of certain and indeterminate meanings, or of the unscripted and written texts, creates different experiences for the reader during the reading, and the reader must use his personal experiences to create meaning through the novels or texts. Even if the text has a meaning independent of the meaning of the reader, in most cases it has no ability to confront the meaning readers. From the psychological point of view, Pirzad's effect is on the internal structure. The writer takes the reader into the hands of the characters. They even reveal their inner conversation.

In this novel, Zoya Pirzad, in a psychological view of women, has emphasized the need for a woman to marry, often in the character of Alice (sister of Clarice). It's like when Alice makes a dinner with Jupp, a Dutch man, and then happily dwell on the explanation of the dinner.

Holland says: "Sometimes people can react to literary works that they do in the face of the events of everyday life.

Man can feel himself in situations where his body's defense mechanisms appear against the words of the text. From which they can refer to selective perception, denial, and avoidance.

When Emily looked at the next door little girl to the Clarice's kitchen, suddenly, Clarice thought that it would be somewhere dirty from the house. But when he comes to his own point of view, she expresses the answer he loves and receives a perception he desires. When one thinks that confronting an individual or other people or being in a different environment or situation may make him anxious, unconsciously to be safe from the anxiety and confusion of feelings, avoids individuals and specific situations.

Sometimes Clarice liked to get rid of the concerns of everyday life and the stress of housework, and locked home in the day to be sure of being alone.

When a reality is worse than a person can go with it, then a person may deny it. Sometimes the denial of reality may be better than going through it; when caught up in a critical situation, human beings, through their denial, will provide an opportunity to gradually go through painful facts.

Clarice, who liked Emile Simonyan, initially denied that there was such an emotion in her and tried to avoid him. In psychoanalytic theory, it is believed that "the defense mechanism does not work during sleep, as in the time of awakening. During sleep, the unconscious is free to express itself and it does this in our dreams "(Tyson, 2013: 47). The primitive style of characterization in this novel is a direct presentation of characters, with the help of direct description and explanation by the first personality of the story, "Clarice". Pirzad, by describing the behavior, actions and thoughts of characters, she introduces her novels to the reader. If we see a conversation between the story, it is a conversation that Pirzad said of the characters in the quotation of Clarice. The story, if recounted by the third person narratives, was met with the same details as the novel, but the first person narrator, lens on every corner he zoomed, not only the image of that corner, but also she burdens of judging the first narrator simultaneously. Clarice speaks to people around him as if he had already recorded his words and now they are playing. After many years of death of her husband's, Clarice's mother still mourned her and wearing black dresses for a few years and did not color her hair. Clarice (main character) In this novel, is a decent, clean, housewife with an English language proficiency certificate from the oil company. She is always involved with his thoughts, some of which may be due to a lesser sense of humor. As narrator narrates, she is constantly talking with herself and is constantly involved with herself. She portrays herself as a stupid and poor person, and in her mind there is no thought other than this. The symbol of the frog in this novel can be codified for resurrection and revive, which gives news of a kind of transformation. The Armenians of this novel are also Christians. The first sound of the frog is heard by the coming of Elmira Simonyan to the Clarice's house; Ms. Simonyan is different with other women around her, and Clarice wakes up from the waking world through the familiarity of her ignorance.

**The Novel, let's Get Used to It.** One of the things that, according to Izer, is the interaction between the reader and the text, is to predict the events of the story. When she wishes Mr. Zarjou to take a house, he reads the material that Mr. Zarjou is in trouble getting home, and also that she asked for an apartment, the reader predicts that she is not pleased to see this old house and will not buy it. The review of characters in the story is another one that, according to Izer, the reader can interact with the text with this action. At the beginning of the story, the reader realizes that Monirjan (the mother of Arezoo) is a happy woman who is constantly spending money. But later, by reading these lines, he realized that besides these features, she is also a liar who also lied to them for their good showing to others.

**Interacting with the Text by Rethinking the Story (Izer).** The story follows the engagement of the reader by thinking again about the events of the story. When Arezoo hears that Tahmine's brother goes back to addiction. According to Rosenblatt's view that the reader's interaction with the text should be aesthetically pleasing, some of these points may be noted: The writer describes a sculpture somewhere in the novel, which describes this particular beauty and is full of details. In this way, the reader can see this sculpture in front of his eyes.

**The Projection of reader (The Personality of Shirin).** Shirin has a complex personality in this novel, and even his life is very complicated. As the author said earlier in the summary of the novel, he was married to Esfandiar. Since this couple was very much together and did not have their mothers, one day two mothers traveled to the north and died in an accident. Esfandiar also left his fiancée and immigrated to abroad because of the torment of conscience stemming from his mother's death. Sometimes bloodthirsty by reading part of the story, it reminds of the events that have fallen to itself. One of the things that could be this part of the novel. Where Arezoo to build part of their courtyard, but they began to change their minds and wanted to build a different model for them, but they did not go down and called the ladies poorly.

#### **The analysis of the Characters from Freud's Point of View**

The characters in this story are:

1. Arezoo:

Arezoo is a woman who suffers from both her own expense and her costly daughter, supplying funding for her mother's house, and debt settlement of her father.

2. Mahmonir

Mahmonir, the mother of Arezoo, urged her from childhood to call her "Monir-jan", is a beautiful, cuddly and selfish woman who considers herself as belonging to the Qajar family, like a Qajar princess and has a luxurious life. But for Ayeh, she is a kind grandmother, and she does as much as she can for Ayeh.

3. Ayeh

Ayeh is the daughter of Arzoo. She is an example modern and wealthy Iranian families. She loves tcomputer, internet and blog, lonely, lively and happy. She does not have a good relationship with Arezoo. She is a healthy girl, but she loves unconditional freedom.

4. Shirin

Shirin is the only friend of Arezoo who married to Esfandiar when she was young. Shirin and Esfandiar have grown up from childhood and their mothers have been very intimated with each other.

**Mourning and Melancholia**

Shirin was among the characters who felt sorry for this story who had lost his father and had no memory of his father and only recalled two of his memories from his father.

**Conclusion**

1. In the critique of the reader-response theory, the reader plays a very important role, and the meaning of the reader's opposition to the text arises. The reader may have different interpretations of the text and distort his desires and ideas on the text, but this is the text that is meant as a fact, a guide to the implementation of meaning.
2. Zoya Pirzad's stories and novels often have themes and subjects in femininity. In the critique of the interactive reader's response, it seems that women can better communicate with the text, through emotions and associations, Interact with it. In order to be able to communicate with the women of her society, Pirzad has chosen to inform them about their rights, even the narrator of his stories and novels has chosen the female character.
3. Zoya Pirzad is a realistic writer who tries to express the social, cultural, economic and emotional issues of society - especially the women's society - in a realistic way.
4. In the projection of a character by the reader, it is attempted to consider that person as a text and to examine others as readers.
5. Not only the narrators and writer's characters often are female, even many of the used words among them are also in line with the thoughts of women. Therefore, her works could be a suitable basis for reviewing the critique of the interactive and psychological reader response.
6. In all works of Zoya Pirzad, there is no innovation and modernity in the presence of characters; if something special is seen, there is very little that does not change. For example, Clarice, the main character of the novel "I turn off the lights," as a man enters her life, changes his mind and wakes up, and tries to save himself from the prisoner's fence. But with his departure, calmly he returns to the life of Clarice and continues his normal life.
7. Speeches of the author of all household items and words related to housekeeping and women in the text, it can be tedious for men and cannot interact well with it. From a psychological reader's point of view, it may lead to male hatred of the text and leave it; even some women who have been plagued with homework may have the same reaction.

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