

Social Science Journal

The event in the novel Valium 10

Bv

Noor Jawad Kadhom Karkushi

Department of Arabic, College of Education, Al-Zahraa University for Women, Karbala, Iraq Email: noor.jawad@alzahraa.edu.iq

Abstract

The narrative text is a narration of a group of events and facts carried out by the characters in a place and specific times, through the novelist's vision of the world and the extent to which he was affected by the environment in which he grew u And just as the novelist presents reality, he also uses imagination, which increases the creativity of the text By approaching the events in the novel "Valium 10", we find it sweet, warm, and artistic It is aesthetic, but at the same time painful, and also scandalous for events that have been kept silent for a long time Thus, we found the writer "Khidir Falih Al-Zaidi" in his novel, which involves all the components of the narrative in The formation of the narrative event, as it moves away from the ready-made content presentation, It bets on the recipient's approach to the cognitive contents behind the linguistic structure, which is the same thing we find among those interested in the world of the novel when they draw attention to the process of narrative construction, and awareness of the reality of this novelist gender.

First: the narrative event

A- The concept of the event

Language: It came in Lisan al-Arab: "Something has happened by occurrence and modernity, and the most recent is it He created it and the occurrence is that the thing did not happen, and God brought it into being, so it happened (Ibn Manzur, pg. 796) and something happened, that is, it happened, and the hadith is the opposite of the old (Yaqtin, p. 168)

Idiomatically: The events are considered the core of the narrative body, as they represent the backbone of the totality of the elements Artistic, such as time, place, characters, language, and the narrative event is not quite the same as the real event. What takes place in our daily life, although it derives its ideas from reality (Youssef, 1997, p. 2)

And the event is a series of related facts characterized by unity and significance and successive from Through a beginning, middle and end, which is a system of actions (Abdelnour, 1979, p. 1)

Every transformation, no matter how small, constitutes an event (Yoktin, 2012, p. 6).

It is also everything that leads to a change in an order or the creation of a movement or the production of something, and the event can be updated in the novel as a confrontational or allied game, which includes parts that in turn constitute allied or confrontational situations between the characters (Zitouni, 2002, p. 84),

No story is devoid of events, as it is the radiating focus that moves the story from its beginning to its end, and this focus is characterized by diversity and difference (Zitouni, 2002, p. And moving the characters, and since the narrator derives his events from the life surrounding him, so that his problems become reality, he must choose these events, coordinate them, and present their parts in a way that depicts the specific goal of them, so that they begin at one time

Social Science Journal

and end in another specific time (Mridin:, p. 2)

The event also has a set of characteristics that would increase it strength and cohesion by expressing the souls of the characters, good signature, and regularity in a highly connected plot and to acquire the character of causation and succession, and until the event reaches the degree of completeness, it must have meaning or remain incomplete (Sharibet: , 1998, pp. 21-22)

The novel is characterized by its depiction of a human act, and the action is an event, and the event is the action that you do Personality Just as the event expresses the personality traits and traits, and this proves the correlation between The event and the personality, the artistic nature of the events and their sequence mean to distinguish the events (verbs Humanity) with movement, tension, irony, ambiguity and excitement to attract the reader's interest and suspense on the Follow-up, and the novelist chooses specific events in which he believes that they serve the purpose for which he aspires. Therefore, the quality of the event, the nature of its structure and its relations may contribute to knowing his vision of human action and structural existence in general (the past. p. 22),

The event is formed in most of the stories within a grand structure that does not settle on one position, so it changes with the change of the narrative path, so that the event does not become the writer's main occupation, as much as the artistic structure mixes with the course of the event to form in the end the general structure of the text. (Ben Salem 2009, pg. 2)

The events in the story have a great impact on its success, especially if the writer can keep At each stage of its presentation, with an element of suspense, which is one of the most important means of managing eventsIt is the one who arouses the reader's interest, and draws him from the beginning of the story to the end of it, The author made his style lively, in harmony with the subject of the story (Mariden, p. 32)

And the meaning in the short story is of great importance, as it is an essential element, but some consider it

Students are the basis of the story, and an inseparable part of the event, and therefore the action and the actor, or Accidents and characters must serve the meaning from the beginning of the story to its end, The art is complete in the good sense. (Sharibet, 1947-1985, p. 34)

B- The importance of the narrative event

Narration is one of the basic pillars of the story fabric, as it contributes to linking the parts of the story, The story and its succession, a solid artistic succession, which is a cornerstone in the novel so as to achieve through it the linking and sequencing of events (ibid.: p. 41)

The event is the most important element in the short story, in which situations grow and characters move, and it is the topic around which the story revolves, so that the event takes care of depicting the character during its work, and its unity is not achieved unless it fulfills an explanation of how it occurred in the place and time.

The reason for which it was established, and also requires the writer to pay great attention to the actor and the action, because the event is the summary of these two elements, and the most important of these elements that must be provided in the narrative event is the element of suspense,

Social Science Journal

The benefit of this element lies in arousing and intense the interest of the recipient from the beginning of the fictional work to its end, and through it a vibrant spirit and passion flows in the story. Then the time when I read it (ibid.: pp. 21-22)

The event represents the main part in linking the elements of the novel, and it cannot be studied in isolation from it, He is the one who broadcasts movement, life and growth in the personality, and as a result, it is evaluated and revealed

its level, and its relations are determined by what is happening around it, and thus the event adds a new understanding of consciousness Personality in reality (Zo'rob, p. 134)

The basis of the novel is narration, and narration means storytelling or movement, and it is the happening of everything

In the novel, through the narration, the novel emerges and its structure is united, and the narrative methods are multiple and varied, sometimes expressed in criticism books with narrative techniques, and the narrative forms have a general and comprehensive function represented in achieving balance for the narrative construction. (The Past, p. 11)

C- Methods of forming the event

There are several ways events are formed, including the following:

1- The traditional method

The traditional construction of the novel events is embodied through the beginning. The middle, the end, which are intertwined and interrelated rings, the beginning leads necessarily and naturally And logical to the middle, just as the middle leads necessarily, naturally and logically to the end But the beginning is a challenge for the writer, so where does he start? There is no doubt that he chooses a specific point from which to start It is important, but the beginning must be interesting and attractive, otherwise the reader will feel Bored of the first pages, and the end poses another challenge to the novelist, so where does he stand? It stops (ibid.: pg. 27)

Also, this traditional method, which is the oldest method, has the advantage of following causal evolution Logical, where the narrator progresses his story from the introduction to the node to the end (Sharibet:, p. 22)

In this method, the narrator begins his story from its first events, then develops with his events and characters a basic development, following the chronological method. (Zorob, p. 135)

And the novel that we have "Valium" 10 in which Khudair Falih al-Zaidi chose a method to formulate the events of his novel, which is the method of self-translation, and this method in which the narrator resorts to recounting the events of his novel in the language of one of the characters, using the first person's pronoun to achieve the harmony required by this narrator's style, where A double role between the reader and the characters in the novel, such as the character of "Salam Al-Wafi", and the narration becomes a self-narration because it speaks for itself and then moves from the boundaries of the main narrator to the parallel story to return again to the main story,

As if it is a circular motion, sometimes it escapes from the grip of the speaker's conscience towards the third person and then returns to it, and exits from the internal self-narration circle to the external narration, from the biography of "Aunt Hazeema" to "Salima

Social Science Journal

Handal" to "Asil" to "Sally" And so with all the characters of the novel, where the narrator singled out a chapter for each character in which he translates in detail the past and present of each character.

The dominant feature of (Valium 10) was the novelist's use of the narration of events in a linear sequential manner, as the events of the novel begin from a date" (6/10/2014):

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful: Ladies and gentlemen, we will broadcast the President's historic speech shortly, to that we draw attention. (Zarob, p. 135)

This phrase was the opening of the novel from which the events started, as well as specifying the time of the events or the era to which the novel is exposed, and this deepens the sense of the event and the characters of the recipient. Nor because it is a verbal verb that subordinates events

And the narrated facts are of a chronological sequence, but rather because they are in addition to this and that an overlap, and an interaction between them Multiple and different temporal levels, some of which are external, and some are internal, then the narrator returned and repeated the same event in the second chapter by saying, "The announcer" on the morning, repeated the chief's ethereal sentence:

(Oh, great people) and he did not say (Ladies and Gentlemen), but he continued to repeat it: We will broadcast to you shortly the historical speech of the President, to this we draw attention, so the repetition of the event was an affirmation for the reader to focus on it for its importance in the novel, and the novelist means the ninth chapter by saying" 14/8

Two completely long months have passed since my anxious presence in the capital of eternal terror, and he followed the same method in chapter thirteen by saying, "August 25

I crossed the seventy-day barrier of my anxious stay in Baghdad, and he says in chapter fifteen, "August 27, I was carried by an American four-wheel drive (GMC) car, black armored, modern-made, shaded, which transported me quickly to the Green Zone. On the novel where the main protagonist of the novel takes charge of the narrative,

He holds the edge of the story, narrates the events, and even manages the dialogues on the lips of its characters, which indicates that there is one common vision that conducts the narrative work.

It also reveals the internal structure of the narrative text and the logic of interdependence between the events experienced by the characters as the focus around which all the dimensions expressed within the building unfold, in addition to that there are facts and actions that have their own impact and the basis for formulating the narrative formation of the literary work.

Hence, the nature of the event inevitably affects deeply the structure of the novel, and therefore it controls it, so we see it sometimes proceeding according to a logical system of events, while it becomes disturbed and overlapping at other times.

2- The modern method

In it the narrator begins by presenting the event of his narration from the moment of crisis, or as some call it "the knot" and then goes back to the past or back to narrate the beginning of the event of his story, using some techniques and methods such as

Social Science Journal

unconsciousness, soliloquy and memories (Sharibet:, p. 22),

Often the writer begins his novel from where it should end, that is, he starts from the end and then takes the reader back to tell them the development of events and how they occurred and grew to reach them to the end with which he began his novel, and this method imposes what is called determinism in the development and end of events, events grow and trend Definitely towards an end known to the reader (Al-Madhi, p. 22)

This method was used before it moved to literature in other expressive fields such as cinema, and today it is found in the "police" novel more than other literary genres (Sharbat, p. 22)

The new novel began to search for its new artistic form, starting with the new contents that fit this form, that is, it comes within the framework of this context as an expression of interaction and emotion with the new reality, and its tensions. Repeatedly in many novels framed by a unified vision, and in the new novel, the event no longer interacts with the rest of the technical elements that make up the text space, so the formation of the event is no longer viewed with that traditional perspective away from the temporal and spatial structure as well as the characters (Ben Salem, p. 69.(

In the third chapter of (Today 10), we find the narrator saying, "The day before yesterday (Not at all... I'm just a slanderer and a gossiper... I inherited it from my aunt... My aunt is called Hazimah. She was born and lived as an orphan(".

The novelist was interested in revealing the childhood of his characters in the novel by returning to the world of the character's childhood, which in itself is a return to the world of serenity, purity and tranquility.

Also, trying to trace the character's past, especially its childish world, would highlight some ambiguous situations in the character that are formed from repressed psychological desires or stored psychological crises, which in this case serve as clues that help interpret the character's behavior, actions and attitudes.

I met Salima Handal in Canada, a purebred Baghdadi immigrant as an orphan bird lost to a flock of wild birds. In the previous text, the novelist followed the method of returning events in order to give realism to the relationship between the characters and to link the event and the personality, and this is what the novelist followed in clarifying what the protagonist of the novel went through. Salam al-Wafi while he was in a foreign country, he says:

Yesterday: On a cold winter's night in Edmonton, I was alone in the apartment, lent like a crazed rat. The novelist returns to a distant event while talking about his life with his wife to explain to the reader why his brother Ghassan refused his marriage to Nadia. He says: "In one The days knew other secrets about this miserable marriage, as a long message came from my older sister "Rehab" telling me that my brother Ghassan did not agree to my marriage to Nadia at all. As for Ghassan, he indicated that he needed a pack of cigarettes.

Then he will rub his back in front of people in the street. His fingers and lips looked yellow due to a lot of smoking. I now remember important sections of his life, when he was the king of elegance and taste, especially on holidays and going out in the afternoon from the house to the officers' club with friends.



Social Science Journal

In the previous texts, we find that the event represents the backbone in linking the elements of the novel and cannot be studied in isolation from it, which broadcasts movement, life and growth in the personality and as a result it is evaluated and reveals its level and its relations are determined by what is happening around it, and thus the event adds a new understanding of the personality's awareness of reality, and in light of The event is a group of actions and facts arranged in a relatively order that revolves around a general topic, and depicts the character and reveals its dimensions as it works in a meaningful work, as well as reveals its conflicts with the characters, which is the main axis with which the rest of the story elements are closely linked.

References

- 1. Abdel Nour(1979): Literary Dictionary, House of the World for Millions, (1st Edition), Beirut, Lebanon,
- 2. Al-Madhi (2012): The Arts of Modern Arabic Prose, United Arab Company for Marketing and Supplies,
- 3. Al-Zaidi (2021): Novel Valium 10, Dar Adaba for Printing and Publishing and Dar Alwan for Printing, Publishing and Distribution,
- 4. bin Salem (2009): The components of narration in the new Algerian narrative text, Dar Al-Kasbah,
- 5. Boushafra (2011): semiotic features in the content of narrative discourse, Dar Al-Amal, (D), Tizi Ouzou,
- 6. Ibn Manzur: Lisan al-Arab (Hadath article), part 10
- 7. Meridin: The Story and the Novel, Diwan of University Publications, Central Square, Ben Aknoun, Algeria, p. 2
- 8. Sabiha Odeh Zo'rob: Ghassan Kanafani The Aesthetics of Narrative Discourse, Majdalawi House,
- 9. Saeed Yaqtin: Speech Introduction to Arabic Narration, The Arab Cultural Center,
- 10. Sharibet (1998): The Evolution of the Artistic Structure in the Contemporary Algerian Story, Publications of the Arab Writers Union,
- 11. Yaqtin (2012): Narratives and Narrative Analysis, The Arab Cultural Center, (1st floor), Casablanca,
- 12. Youssef (1997): Narrative Techniques between Theory and Application, Dar Al-Hiwar, (I 1), Syria.
- 13. Zitouni (2002): A Dictionary of Terms Criticizing the Novel, Dar Al-Nahar, (1st Edition), Beirut, Lebanon.