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Rereading Women's Experiences of Family and Community in the 1980s: A Sociological Analysis of Three Women's Novels

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Introduction

Sociological criticism of the novel, as an indicator of the sociology of literature, examines the influence of society on the content of the work and the influence of the content of the work on society. Sociology of literature, as an interdisciplinary study, analyzes and examines the relationship between society, literature, and art. In the sociology of literature, the researcher seeks to understand the existing relationships between society and literature, and since literature is considered a social phenomenon, the links formed between literature as a reflection of the realities of society and society as an institution that influences it. was examined. In this model of criticism, the critic tries to analyze and examine the events of society in the author by using words, sentences, and structures and reflect the views that govern him. This article examines three novels by women writers in the eighties of the Islamic calendar with the approach of Lucinda Goldman's formative constructivism and tries to analyze the political and social structures that govern the mental space of the authors of these three works and society. These novels show the painful story of the decline of the ideals, emotions and feelings of a generation that is trapped in a dry and sad patriarchal atmosphere. In these novels, the biggest problem is the patriarchal system that leads to the destruction of women's dreams and aspirations. A sad social atmosphere in which the spirit of cheerfulness and joy is unimaginable for women. These works are a corner of the lives of women in this land who are deprived of their primary rights for various reasons and are oppressed in their father's house, society and husband's house.

Methodology:

The present study will attempt to show the social atmosphere that prevailed in the world of the authors of these three works through documentary methods,

text analysis, and criticism, along with evidence, in order to state what the political, social, and cultural structures of Iranian society were in shaping the mental structures of the authors and the emergence of these works, and what the relationship is between the structures of society and the structure of the novels.

Results and Discussion:

The most important feature of these works is the opening of social issues in the form of novels, which in this process address the issue of the identity and position of Iranian women in the stage of social transformation and transformation and show that women are fighting. The characters of these novels are oppressed by men. Oppressed and oppressed women, who are not few in number. By carefully examining the components considered in these three works, it was determined that these novels are a completely social work and a product of the mentality and ideological thinking of their authors, in which, while examining the social and cultural developments of the society of their time, it is a reflection of social realities. And it has shown the ruler of society.

Another sociological analytical feature of the characters of these works is that each character has a purpose for his work. For this reason, the characters seem natural and alive, as if they were derived from the lived experiences of the author. Overall, the authors of these works have chosen most of their fictional characters from the middle class of society to express their concerns well and to portray the real social context that sees women limited and trapped in a dry, prejudiced, and traditional environment.

Conclusion:

By examining and analyzing the sociological status of women in the three novels in question, it can be said that all three authors have chosen the central and main characters of their stories from among women, and consequently, women's issues have been addressed. All works talk about issues such as patriarchy, everyday life, loneliness and helplessness of women, silence and adaptability to imposed conditions, and efforts to prove their social status. All three works consider all the problems and concerns related to women to be the result of the attitude and perspective of the traditional and patriarchal Iranian society towards women, both in the family and in the community. They also strongly criticize the negative and pessimistic attitude towards women, who are introduced only to do household chores. All three authors have been able to portray the problems and issues related to women and the women's world with a completely feminine pen and feelings, and invite women to make changes in themselves; Because they believe that the only way for women to grow and

flourish is in self-confidence and the recovery of their individual and social identity, as well as the discovery of their inherent talents.

The authors of these works have practically presented two solutions to the women in their novels: rebellion and rebellion against concerns, problems, norms, and traditions, which are generally accompanied by failure and a kind of disappointment. The second solution is a kind of silent rebellion and rebellion that is peacefully formed and shows itself in verbal and behavioral relationships.

In general, the authors of these works have chosen most of the characters in their stories from the middle and educated class of society in order to express their concerns well and to portray the real and true social context that sees women as limited and is involved in a dry, prejudiced, and traditional environment that does not allow women any freedom or stepping forward.