The use of narrative techniques and magical realism in the novel "Al-Asfouriya"

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Introduction

The novel "Al-Asfouriyah" (The Asylum) by Saudi critic Ghazi Abdul Rahman Al-Qasaibi is a very famous work written in the form of modern novels and in the style of "magical realism". The novel in question has not been studied from an interdisciplinary perspective so far. Analyzing it from the perspective of magical realism can lead to the discovery of new meanings in its narrative; this research can also provide a model for analyzing other Arabic fiction works with an interdisciplinary approach, and in this way, help develop Arabic narrative studies by opening new horizons in reading fiction works using other humanities and social sciences. The present study intends to reread the novel's narrative dysphorias using a descriptive-analytical method and an interdisciplinary approach, and analyze it from the perspective of magical realism. This study seeks to answer the following questions:

- What narrative technique has the author used to draw his mental picture of the situation?

Methodology

The term dysnarrative refers to the disruption of narrative spaces, usually in which a being or beings from another narrative space or even outside the narrative invade the narrative or story world. Dysarthria, dysarthria, and dysarthria in narrative are the main elements of dysnarrative.The close relationship between these two categories has led to the formation of coherence between structure and content. The advantage of this study over other studies that focus on one area is that merely analyzing the anaphora in this novel does not lead to the discovery of the purposeful meanings that the author expects. If the reader of the novel is familiar with the concepts of magical realism and realizes that the author has consciously used fantasy and reality at the same time, the continuation of the novel will be interesting to him and he will not be bothered by the lack of connection between the theme and the dispersion of events.

Results and Discussion

This term was coined by people like Gerard Genette, Todorov, and Barthes in the world of structuralist narratology. The term narrative dysarthria refers to the disruption of narrative spaces, in which a being or beings from another narrative space or even outside the narrative invade the narrative or story world. Dysarthria, dysarthria, and dysarthria in narrative are the main elements of dysarthria. Dysarthria occurs when actions are not logically connected to each other and do not serve a central action. Al-Asfouriya, which is a relatively voluminous novel (three hundred pages), is a chaotic picture of the author's critical-protesting mentality about the worsening conditions in the Arab world. The main focus of the novel is the scattered conversations of the novel's protagonist, Professor "Bashar al-Ghol". At first, he asks a nurse to inform the psychiatrist "Samir Sabet". When the psychiatrist arrives, the professor's scattered speeches begin.

Conclusion

The choice of a mental hospital and a mental patient there as the main hero of the novel was a conscious and purposeful choice by the author of the novel; by choosing these two components, in the form of magical realism, he has well linked the form and content and with the help of these three narrative techniques, he has well presented the main theme of the novel. By using anaphora, anaphora and anaphora, and by deliberately confusing the narrative style, the author has reproduced his inner perception of the severity of the situation in the contemporary Arab world. In addition to this proportion between form and content, which is considered a positive aspect of the novel, his excess in narrative disorganization and the existence of long conversations, especially the hero's repetitive monologues, the occurrence of similar events, make the text of the novel boring. Although this defect is minor, it has overshadowed the author's purposeful choice in the appropriate selection of the aforementioned components and has reduced the artistic value of the novel.

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