

Interpretation of Postmodern Narrative in Doris Lessing's Golden Notebook

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ABSTRACT. *“Golden Notes” is one of the classic works of Doris Lessing who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2007, and the book is also the only one selected for the classic book of the Western Canon. The key of the play is to fully reflect the spatial narrative of the pre-era era, and to construct the narrative clues of the novel with the spatial narrative theory described in the novel, from the symbolic dream description and the fragmented narrative time, all of which give the novel a narrative and structure. The postmodern features that are available.*

Keywords: *Doris Lessing; Golden Notes; Postmodern Narrative*

1. Introduction

British female writer Doris Lessing has been engaged in literary creation for more than 50 years since she was 88 years old. Because of her epic female experience in the Golden Notebook, she is skeptical, passionate and imaginative. Examined a split civilization and won the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature [1], and was hailed as the greatest female writer after Woolf. The novel has been aroused by academics since its first publication. There is a lot of controversy. Narrative is a more essential issue in the style of the novel than characters and plots. Any novel must have a story, and the story must have its unique escape. The Golden Note is attracted by its unique narrative technique. A large number of readers [2]. This article will interpret the postmodern narrative features of “Golden Notes”.

2. Anti-traditional network narrative structure

“Golden Notes” - a 600-page novel, but including a 60,000-word short novel

“Free Women” and five notebooks of different colors, “Free Women” seems to be coherent, but the author has It is divided into five parts, each of which inserts black, red, yellow, and blue notebooks in turn, and the golden notes that make up the title appear between the last two parts. “Free Women” is a scene where Anna and her girlfriend reunite after a year [3]. It tells the marriage crisis of his girlfriend’s son who sneaked into the heroine’s Anna’s notes and his girlfriend’s ex-husband. The four notebooks that were inserted recorded a part of Anna: the black notebook was divided into two parts from top to bottom by a black line: material and money. The writer's Anna is further divided into two parts. The material tree records some of Anna's experiences in Africa in the 1940s. Anna tried to recall the experiences of her novel “Fringe War”, but rereading the novel found that her original intention and the work were completely ruthless and began to doubt its authenticity. The money column records the economic income of the “marginal war”, the painful experience of boring negotiations with brokers who do not understand the value of the novel, and comments on their works.

The red note writes Anna's political life, recording how she thought about Stalinism's thoughts from disillusionment to disillusionment. The end of the story is very sticky with black notes. The difference is that black notes occur in some African countries, and red. Notes are more widely occurring in Europe, the Soviet Union, the United States, and China.

The yellow note is a love story created by Anna's own emotional life, titled “The Shadow of a Third Person”. Through its analysis of Anna's emotional heart, Anna's last part of the note gives way to more than a dozen articles. Unfinished short story fragments, outlines and synopsis. The blue note is the diary of the protagonist Anna, recording the trajectory of the hero's spiritual crisis. Most of them put the newspaper clippings into the diary of private life, involving the Korean War, violent pressure and blood. Different notebooks represent Anna's different self. The golden notes are a summary of the above notes. Only after reading the golden notes readers can understand that “Free Women” is a work written after Anna experienced the collapse integration.

The author completely abandons the norms of traditional novels. The Golden Notebook has no narrative mode of the beginning, development, conflict, climax and ending of traditional novels, but an anti-traditional network that gives the works a

plotless, continuous and sequential nature. Narrative structure of structure. This quirky layout is exactly what the author deliberately pursued, and this confusion is also carefully crafted by the author. Lessing hopes to express the turbulent and fragmented social reality of the 1950s by depicting Anna's personal pursuits on the verge of division: Soviet-American nuclear competition, McCarthyism, the US-DPRK war, internal cleansing of the Communist Party, Stalin's death, Khrushchev on the stage The 20th Congress of the CPSU, the apartheid of South Africa, the turmoil of the third world, etc. [4], "form a network structure that has both vertical and horizontal connections, and is complex and interlaced to represent the whole society." It's fragmented and intricate." Unlike writers such as Joyce, who used the stream of consciousness, Lessing carefully created and designed a fragmented structure with obvious postmodern features to show the protagonist's schizophrenia and social chaos.

3. Symbolic meaning of a large number of dreams

Lessing believes that writers are "the traditional commentator of dreams and nightmares. Dreaming is as creative as writing. The unconscious artist in our depths is a very frugal individual. Just give some symbols and dreams can be for someone. The definition of life is also able to predict our future." So in almost all of Lessing's works, dreams are an important part of the discussion. From the first novel, "Wild Grass Singing," the dream is her critical record of the past and present of the characters. "Golden Notes" is also full of Anna's various dreams. In order to better express the deep space of Anna's self-consciousness, Lessing has repeatedly described Anna's dreams in her novels. These dreams with strong symbolic meanings are in the novel. The novel plays a very important role, especially for the psychological process of the character. The dream directly explains Anna's current psychological condition, her inner world anxiety and anxiety. The different content of each dream reflects her different feelings about her life course to a certain extent.

She dreamed that a man was blindfolded and stood against the wall. The six men opposite him held a rifle waiting for the command of the seventh man, ready to shoot. At this time, there was a shout of shouting outside. The commander stood there, waiting for the result of the fight outside. A burst of cheers "We have won!" Then the commander walked to the wall, and the man who had been tied up tied the

commander and became the conductor himself. The gun rang and the man twitched and fell. A nightmare wakes up. This dream shows that the world is ridiculous and meaningless, and that Anna recognizes the cruelty of social reality [5]. The recurring dreams enable Anna to objectively examine her emotions and life at a certain distance. For example, when Anna encounters various obstacles in her life, there will always be a vase of ruin or It's a short, ugly old man: "The old man is smirking or snickering, ugly, but dynamic and strong. Moreover, he represents purely malicious, resentful, evil-loving, and the impulse to destroy and destroy. "These dreams can be said to be a portrayal of Anna's mental breakdown from the mental breakdown to the recovery of her complete self. Anna is awakened in one dream after another. When she realizes that cruelty and injustice were originally in her unconscious. When she was reflected in her dreams, she realized and accepted this reality before she realized the integration and unity of her personality. The writing barrier disappeared and the dream no longer made her fear.

4. Fragmentation of narrative time

"Golden Notes"'s frame novel "Free Women" is a traditional realist work in terms of narrative style, but "free women" is divided into five parts by four different colors of notes, and realist works are in her hands. It is fragmented, fragmented narrative structure, and more fragmented narrative time with postmodern features. The time of the whole novel extends in a non-linear way. The author shattered and completely mixed life between Anna 1940 and 1957, bringing readers into Anna's life scenes to learn about Anna. The story evolved in Anna's short life segment. The stories of the four small sections of the four notes are completely inconsistent, have no logic, and are not controlled. In the fragmentation of time, Anna describes her experience in Africa, the crisis of faith, the emotional life, the role of mother, self-deconstruction and self-deconstruction. The novel liberates from the traditional narrative development and replaces space time with psychological time, breaking the time and space. The boundaries of the novel, the frequency of the narrative is repetitive, such as Anna's past in the past – the description of the black notes and the blue notes – all in the dreams of Anna; the emotional life of Anna --Anna and Michael in the blue notes, Anna and Michael in the yellow notes, the story of Ella and his lover is reconstructed to re-deconstruct the inner heart. Through the

fragmented time narrative, the author highlights the most important moments in Anna's life, which makes the reader feel confused.

5. Conclusion

In traditional novels, writers usually focus on the development of the plot and the end of the closed style. Postmodern art is in the eyes of Lyotard “rejecting the graceful form of comfort and the unanimity of the taste-this kind of unanimity will make the public share the memory that can't be obtained. It seeks a new form of performance, the purpose is not to obtain a sense of pleasure, but to produce a more intense sense of impossibility.” “Golden Notes” is a form of fragmentary form, multiplicity of narrative It can't be expressed. It can be called a literary masterpiece that conveys the golden truth to the reader through a seemingly complicated, disorderly, multi-personal form layout. The post-modernist writers are logical, closed, and Coherence and so on are very resentful. As the original uncertainty is based on the uncertainty of the plot, Golden Notes has become one of the outstanding novels of post-modernism in the UK.

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