

Critical method of
examination which
advocates that there



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

CRITICAL READING Puslu K? talar Atlas? fits with regardsto the definition and the features of “ New Historicism” theory. Ihsan OktayAnar created the characters in his misty imagine world by collating dusty pagesof history.

Furthermore, he adjusted some historic characters such asAristotles, Descartes by changing their names. It is important to be clearabout the definition of New Historicism, it is the method of examination whichadvocates that there is no difference between literature and history within thecontext of fictionality of the history and being open to production (Greenblatt1-14). The theory of New Historicism reveals how it embodies Puslu K? talar Atlas? in the context oftechniques and principles.

NewHistoricism is complaince with the fictionality aspect and the relation toliterature. Montrose pointed out with the terms textuality of history and historicityof the text (Montrose, 15-36). In this theory, the basis of culture and dailylives of the society should be taken into consideration. By examining thenovel, some New Historicist factors was put forward by Ye? ilyurt. These arecontext, fragmentation of history, prolog, conflicts, sembolism of the characters’names and intertextuality. At the beginning of Puslu K? talar Atlas?, the reader is torn between reality andfiction (1824). Kubelik who is the clerk of Venice bale, one day he meets ArapIhsan.

He wants Kubelik to translate a Frankish book. Kubelik translates thisbook as Zagon Üzerine Öttürme byRendekar who is a philosoph. Actually, this translated book refers to René Descartes’ Discourseon Methods (1637).

Kendisine gösterilen sat?rlar? defalarca okuyan Kubelik, yeterince karalama yapt?ktan sonra tercümesini bir kâ?? da temize çekip Arap ?hsan'a verdi. Fakat meyhanede okuma yazmas? olanlardan hiç kimse bu kâ?? da ne kadar bakt?ysa da bir ?eyanlamay?ba?aramad?. (Anar 34). With this quotation from the novel shows that no one cannot read and understand what he writes except for Kubelik.

The works are perceived as historical documents and they are shaped according to the culture and accumulation of the historian. However, this book's title translated by Kubelik, consists of slang words. This shows that the perception of historical documents' precise and unrevisability can break with a little change of formatting like Kubelik's translation (Ye?ilyurt 1813-1816). New Historicism Theory becomes a highly critical thought that history is not subjective, it is completely the author's fiction. According to Ilgürel, "in Puslu K?talar Atlas?, fantasies that are inspired from folkloric myths and fairy tales are blended with the historical, linguistic and technical elements of the period." (360). Accordingly, the literary view of the New Historicism can be described that a literary work comes into existence with the interaction of political, social, cultural and historical aspects of the period. In Puslu K?talar Atlas? fits into the genre of postmodernism reinterprets and rewrites the text by dealing with historical context.

However, postmodern historical novels cannot be history, even if they reflect a historicity. They cannot be accepted as historical reality (Bulut 3).

In Ihsan Oktay Anar's misty world, most of the characters arouse the personalities in the history apart from the imaginary ones. As mentioned

above, some philosophers from the past play a part such as Aristotales, <https://assignbuster.com/critical-method-of-examination-which-advocates-that-there/>

Rendekar. There is a reply to Bünyamin from Ebrehe, " busoruya cevap vermek için henüz erken. Aristotalis Fizik adlı eserinde, boşlukun olmadığını, eğer olsaydı boşlukta yolalan cismin sonsuz hızla erimeceğini bunun da imkansız olduğunu söyler."(Anar147).

As it is understood from this conversation, the author referred to the famous philosopher's text named Physics. Although the text is fantasy, the author cannot hold off from dealing with the history. One of the factors of the theory of New Historicism was put forward by Yesilyurt in context. To examine in detail this factor, Puslu Kız talar Atlası is not a historic novel. However, it makes use of the history as a background to reflect the context. In this sense, an essential element to be noted, it is all about the individual behavior of the characters rather than historic events (Yesilyurt 4).

The next factor is fragmentation of the history that there are a large number of cases in Puslu Kız talar Atlası, which are disconnected from each other but are thematic. Instead of painting a whole historical period over a single line, the events that take place in different places but in the same period are described (Yesilyurt 5). The other factor is prolog that is used for increasing the degree of reality.