

# Analysis of fictional characters in Postmodernism stories According to Abraham Maslow's theory of Humanist

Ahmadnoor vahidi<sup>1</sup>, Somayeh rezaei<sup>2</sup>, Mansoor Nikpanah<sup>3</sup>

1 . Assistant professor, Higher Educational Complex Of Saravan, Saravan, Iran

2. PhD in Persian language and literature

3. Assistant professor, Higher Educational Complex Of Saravan, Saravan, Iran

**Abstract:** "Postmodernism" From one perspective is a transformed attitude toward the universe and man, and its reflection can be seen in art and, especially, the story of postmodern, therefore, to determine the status of post-modern man, the stories of this kind can be referred. "Abu Turab Khosravi" is one of the distinguished authors in the field of postmodern fiction that his works contain characteristics of modernist and postmodernist and "Court of Somen (Divan-e-Soomanat)" is known the best fiction work of this author, in the field of stenography. In this speech, fictional characters of Khosravi's Divan-e-Soomanat series, based on the theory of Humanist "Abraham Maslow" has been examined and has been analyzed in order to determine man's place in the hierarchy of his needs pyramid. According to the survey, most people in the community of this story are at the stage of safety requirements and Love. They are constantly in search of a person to experience peace next to him. In fact, most people in the community of this story seek peace with multiple excuses.

**Key word:** Security; Divan-e-Soomanat; love; Maslow

## INTRODUCTION

Postmodernism is considered the most newfound literary doctrine, in the contemporary world. It is an altered vision of the universe and, especially, the man who has manifested in the works of this doctrine. Since, from a point of view, the emergence of any movement is a natural matter and pursuant to prove the failure of previous doctrine in meeting all human expectations, it can be said that the doctrine pursuant to the decline of modernism in the human mind and its inability in satisfying the explorer and variety-seeking human of today, has separated its path to some extent and has announced its presence in the world, although it has nurtured in the lap of modernism and has had its current place of it. "Considering the kinship relationship between modernism and postmodernism suggests that the latter understanding depends on the former. As a child that inherits the genetic characteristics of his parents, modernism is concerned postmodernism and without it, it cannot properly be understood "(Payandeh, 2011: 25), and finally, the relationship between the two can be called " link and break together "(ibid.).

### Postmodernism in literature

Various ideas of theorists in this field suggest that, post-modernism is not limited to one or more particular theory, and it indicates its pluralistic nature. "Barry Louis", one of the theorists of this doctrine has considered "time chaos in the narrative of events; the decline of the concept of time; widespread use of adoption, highlighting words as signs of material analyzer; the association of incoherent thoughts, paranoia, and a vicious circle or lack of differentiation between logically distinguish speech "(Lewis, 2004: 84), the characteristic of postmodern fiction works. "Patricia Waugh" refers the postmodern story, entitled "Metafiction" and writes in the definition of the term: "meta-fiction is a term that refers to writing fiction that consciously and systematically, attracts the attention of reader to the nature of his situation as something artificial, so that he raises questions about the relationship between fiction and reality "(Waugh, 2011: 8-9) and determines the characteristics for the metafiction to distinguish it from a modern story, and before that.

Another theorist, such as "Barain McHale", has defined the postmodern, from the perspective of the "dominant element": "McHale considers postmodernism equal to an institution or the" antithesis "of modernism philosophy. In his view, modern stories had a mainly epistemological strain; however, postmodern fictions had a mainly ontological strain. The domination of ontological in the works of postmodern fiction has led to the matter that, they have placed the nature of existence in their focus, and therefore one of the main themes of postmodern

fiction is exploring in what is the nature of the world, therefore, the dominant element in postmodern fiction is ontology "(Payandeh, 2011: 338-340).

### **Postmodernism in psychotherapy**

Postmodernism is an interdisciplinary concept that appears in various fields of social science, psychology, politics, philosophy, etc. with multiple definitions, but with harmony. "A prospective structure believes that science is just another social structure. Different scientists in different historical periods, that have studied different cultural backgrounds, had different theories about reality. A variety of theories is not a temporary condition that disappears when science progresses. The variety of theories is a permanent condition that reflects the complexity and individuality of each patient and the knowledgeable person "(Prochaska, 2008: 564). One branch of the humanities that had the serious impact of this global movement is the science of psychology, so that sometimes, the psychologist or therapists deal with such an approach to the treatment of their patients. "Postmodern theories of counseling are caused by epistemological principles and phenomenological approaches and the existential (Botlar, 1995), and philosophically, it has roots in the work of Vico (1725-1948), Kant (791-969) and Hegel 1830-1975) "(Kimiai, 2009: 52).

Phenomena in the world are constantly changing and evolving. People also change. The only signs that remain in human could be used to recognize humans. "Behavior, feelings, beliefs and desires of society will be shaped and organized according to the codes and Simulacra patterns, the codes and patterns that blur the distinction between reality and non-reality and thus, change our understanding of the social experiences "(Ward, 2004: 17).

Therefore, counselor or therapists refer to these symptoms to analyze the character references. What the patient says and self-expresses and what the therapist picks up from him. "We cannot fully and directly aware of patients and their problems. Different theories, different languages, different cultures create different interpretations of a patient and his situation "(Prochaska, 2008: 563).

According to what we have understood about the postmodern concept in psychology, it can be concluded that the famous literary works are as people in the real world and literary critic analyzes these works in place of a therapist. A postmodern text is a human being who is born in the world of postmodern and a critic sees it with a postmodernist look and only trusts to what he sees. So the reality is shaped from his point of view.

However, postmodern fiction cannot easy to understand as realistic fiction, and sometimes modernist, But these texts can be interpreted with the excuse that there are senses in the size of all readers, in different circumstances, and watch differently in any interpretation and explore the human psyche of these stories. This study aims to evaluate people in Abutorab Khosravi postmodern fiction based on a theory of psychology, and on the one hand, achieve the author's approach on human beings and on the other hand, the truth of the stories.

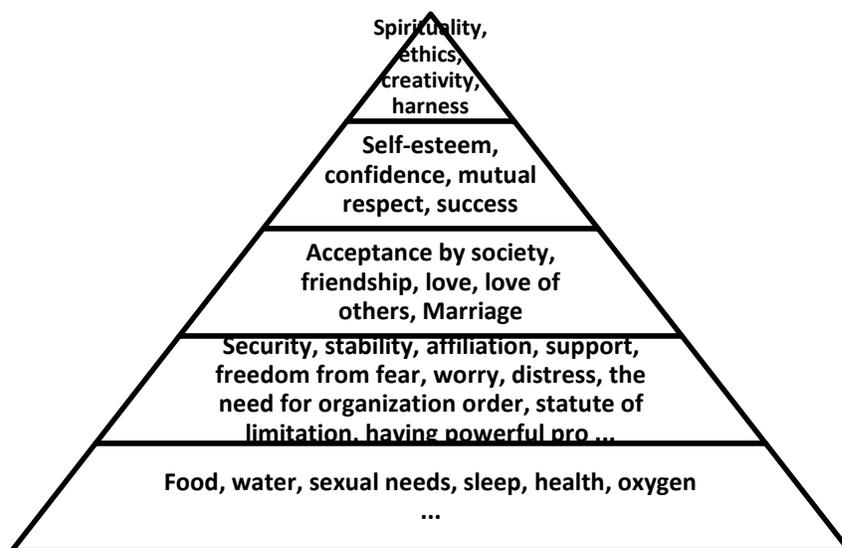
One of comprehensive and liable theories of human cognition is theory Humanist "Abraham Maslow" which is now a summary of the psychological perspective is presented in a few lines:

### **Maslow's hierarchy of needs pyramid**

Human behavior is not fixed and they change when their life circumstances change. Following the disappear of any human needs, another need appears and appearing needs one after another will transform the idea of the human being, so there is no single and fixed truth.

Maslow's theory analyzes the man through his needs. He believes that the dominant human needs at any time shape the character and behavior at the same time. "Several factors determine behaviors that motivation is one of those factors and environmental forces are other factors. Motivation Stud does not negate or deny a study of the determinant factors of the situation, but it completes it "(Maslow, 1988: 63). In addition, environmental forces have a considerable role in directing needs. "In overall, our behavior is determined by personal variables (innate needs that aroused in us) and situational variables (the properties of our world that we understand them)" (Schultz, 1998: 348).

Maslow has divided the basic human needs into five groups and placed them in a pyramid, as the more basic needs for survival will be in the lower levels and less necessity needs will be at higher levels. He has divided the basic human needs into five groups, and respectively domination of one over the other, to the physiological, safety, social, esteem and self-actualization needs.



(Maslow, 1988)

According to Maslow, every man will be in one of the steps of the pyramid according to his dominant needs, for example, a person who lives in material poverty and hunger, all his faculties are used in order to satisfy these needs, and the person is not seeking to respect or confidence; he only thinks about food. When his physiological needs were met, automatically, he moves to the next stage and the process continues until the top of the pyramid. A person that all his needs were met, undoubtedly, is a healthier person and now, higher-level needs will be emerged in him, and of course, the talent of individuals is different in the amount and quality of stimulation at different times.

This article seeks to examine the effects of postmodern fiction and achieves a postmodern human definition based on the mentioned theory. To this end, Divan-e-Soomanat series of Abu Turab Khosravi that is known as the best short story collection of him will be selected and assessed on behalf of the postmodern stories community.

### Postmodernism in Divan-e-Soomanat

With postmodernist's view to Divan-e-Soomanat series, we can say, the appearance of component "uncertainty" can be seen in all stories clearly. According to the theory of Louis, the components "vicious circle<sup>1</sup>", "paranoid<sup>2</sup>" and "chaos of time" are the features of stories in this collection of stories. Some of the stories in this collection, such as "squaring body" and "elegant and easy move" illustrates the duality of the universe and human life and the story "and I was a woman named Layla who was beautiful," embody the change and lack of stability in the human character and human life.

In most stories, the author tries to reveal the story of an event and for this purpose, he has used the technique "combination of reality and fantasy" and "assertiveness in the story" in different ways; for example, in stories "The stairs "and" Requiem for Jaleh and her murderer, "the active presence of the author can be seen in the story.

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<sup>1</sup> Vicious circle occurs in Postmodernist fiction when the text and the world are both impermeable, so that it is impossible to distinguish them from each other. When these two cases occur, the real matter and the metaphorical matter mix in each other "short circuit" (author entrance to the story) and "Dual Link" (the real historical characters in the story) "(Lewis, 2004: 104).

<sup>2</sup> Many players of postmodernist fiction deeply feel that they are paranoid, or in other words, they expose themselves to the risk that, in every respect, they will be surrounded in another intellectual system. These stories, in various forms, reflect paranoid anxieties [modern humans]. Some of this anxiety are: suspicion of stability and durability [human relations] and restricted to any specific location or identity, a belief that society seeks to harm to the individual, and the intensification of individual planning, to confront the conspiracies of others (ibid. , p. 99).

### **Research Background**

In conjunction with Abu Turab Khosravi's works, dissertations and papers were found that can be obtained in informational sites. For example, Karimi in "Abu Turab Khosravi dilapidated book structure" (2011) and Salimi in "Review of Abutorab Khosravi works (structure and content analysis)" (2009), they have analyzed this work based on structuralism method. Heidari in the "post-modernism in later works based on the story The Nocturnal Orchestra of the wood, again from the same streets and Somen Court" (2011) has explored the formal and content features of postmodernist fiction in the works of these authors and others.

There are researches that also explore the fictional characters based on scientific theories in literature. Meanwhile, the works also were developed with the aim of studying the character psychology. As far as the, among the books and compilations, it was seen, psychoanalytic theories have attracted the attention of the critics more and other approaches of psychology such as behaviorism and humanism are considered far less important.

Payandeh has written a valuable article in the field of psychoanalytic criticism as "neurosis of psychoanalytic character in the story" A woman who lost her man "(2003) that it is liable. He has analyzed the Neurosis character of Hedayat's story based on the psychoanalysis findings and psychoanalytic criticism.

### **Man in Court of Somen**

The position of postmodern man is not as easy as stories of pre-modern human because of the attitude of this doctrine to the cosmos in the pyramid of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. In such stories, the truth is as much as their readers' understanding and each reader is considered a unique interpreter of the story. Abu Turab Khosravi stories have no exception due to its nature of the postmodern. "Heresies of postmodernists' novelist will create such an atmosphere of uncertainty and confusion that even such a prominent critic David Lodge also believes that" we can never eliminate the ambiguity in the post-modernist novels because such novels are like an entangled skein. "(Payandeh. , 2003: 13).

The people in the fictional community are seeking to recover their human identity, they pass the story path; people who on the one hand, in their world of ideals, seek peace, security, beauty and immortality and on the other hand, the fear of separation, Lost, alone, death, decay, duality, change, destruction and loss will destine the rise and fall of their life story and in this way they see "dream and nightmare together" (Khosravi, 1998: 3). Eventually, it can be said, after the disappointment of classical optimism and realism of realistic look, now they experience a pessimistic look to the universe, a look that is the gift of modern and postmodern society.

Postmodern fiction characters with traits that have been calling for them will reveal their insight in the most final layers of text, so analyzing such characters is difficult, but since they shape the needs of the story and with understanding human needs, their place in the pyramid of Maslow can be determined, the humans in these stories will be analyzed based on their dominant needs and their position in a hierarchy of Maslow's needs will be discussed:

### **Safety requirements**

The second stage of Maslow's pyramid of needs is dedicated to safety needs. This stage of needs includes the need for freedom from fear, security of life and lack of deprivation of basic needs. In other words, the need for self-protection, now and in the future, is at this stage. "If physiological needs will be satisfied fairly well, then a new set of needs arise that we can classify them to the safety needs (security, stability, dependence, support, freedom from fear, from anxiety and distress, the need for organizing, order, law, limits, have a strong supporter and etc. they can act as almost exclusive organizers of behavior, with enlisting all the organisms talent "(Maslow, 1988: 74).

Manifestation of safety requirements has appeared in most stories of this collection, so that we can say, most of the characters are at this stage of the needs: "One can expect that in the majority of people, fear of chaos and nihilism lead to the backwardness of transcendental needs and attention to safety requirements that have more domination "(ibid., 79).

### **Traces of amber man**

The story of "Traces of amber man", is the tale of a man who has a journey, and his wife, as always, follows him ... in the first reading, it seems that the man betrays his wife and the wife is tired of this affair 'the man who did not come home, his wife guessed there must be another woman "(Khosravi, 1988: 18). But with further investigation of the story, the theme of traveling and death will appear. The man wants to travel another world and the woman continues to follow him. The woman should go to the world that the man in it to reach the man and bring him back. "The man was found, he was lying on the bed, a white cloth was pulled to his chest, his face was as wrinkled before ..." (ibid., 21). The woman is looking for the man with her child. She knows where he has gone.

"The man's body shape was appeared that he was following a woman that was far away. The woman recognized the body shape on the confused lines of hanging branches of willows "(ibid., 19). Eventually she finds him and returns him, "the man rose, his amber nudity revealed in the morning light. She took his hand, all three went out of the room, crossed the hall, the women and her son were on both sides of nude man who took hesitant steps "(ibid., 22). As can be seen, an eerie atmosphere dominated the whole story and the atmosphere undoubtedly expresses the mood of the characters.

### **Presence**

The story of "presence" is the story of a young couple who go home along with their children, but the key does not open the lock. Man fails to open the door, "The woman laughed and said:" Maybe it is not the key; I open the door with my key. "(Ibid., 23) They see an old woman, in their own house that claims the house belongs to her. The neighbors also confirm this. Apparently, the couple must accept that a house that belonged to them is not their own home, because nobody knows them.

The story of one hand expresses the fact that life is ephemeral and inevitably the aging will come and death comes, although this truth is inconvenient. They deny the truth and it is a reason of the fact that they flee and are afraid of the truth, but the truth finally appears, and there is no escape from fate: "The man sat behind the wheel. The woman got in. She sat her child on her knee and shook her knees. Then she bent down and kissed his face and her shoulders trembled. "(Ibid., 31).

A kind of fear of the passage of time and the coming of old and exhaustion, age can be seen in the story, as well, by reading this story, "fear of missing man, in the postmodern world and a sense of loneliness, Lost, alienation from the world around and estrangement from this strange world will attack suddenly to the mind of reader "(Tadayoni, 2008: 81).

### **Formation**

"The formulation" story is the event of an artist who is commissioned by Mr. Fayazi and plans to create a statue of a beautiful woman Aslani. Mr. Fayazi, who is fascinated by the beauty of Mrs. Aslani, plans to immortalize her beauty in mind. He wants to keep Aslani's stone face forever. "Trying to build a stone face and fix it, will be in the event of the idea of dealing with time and in a way, it reflects the subversion time. In other words, they want to build a stone of Mrs. Aslani's face to transfer her beauty from mortal physical to resistance body "(Malmir, 2010: 139).

Fear of loss and death and trying to maintain stability and life prevails in this story.

### **Jacob, Jacob**

The story of "Jacob, Jacob," is the tale of Captain Sistani and Lady Sarah that instead of moving into the future, take the past path. They now live in exile and have a mission to travel to the past. The journey implies a kind of "fear of moving into the future" to the reader consciously or unconsciously. Instead of moving into the future, they have the mission to the past.

"Many of us prefer predictability to the unknown matter; we prefer order to chaos and prefer to stay in a safe job instead of doing a new venture business" (Schultz, 1998: 345).

### **Social needs (love, affection, belonging ...)**

One of the most basic human needs is the need for love and affection that are in the third stage of Maslow's pyramid. Naturally, these needs will be raised in those that in terms of physiological and safety will be at least satisfied. "After people, partly satisfy the needs of their safety, affection and belongingness needs such as the desire for friendship, the desire for a wife and children, the need to belong to a family, group, community, or nation will satisfy them. Affection and belonging involve aspects of sexual desire and human contact and the need to be kind and receive kindness ... now a person; unlike in the past will felt the absence of a friend, lover, spouse or children heavily. He is desperate for romantic relationships and forcefully will seek to achieve this objective. Now he deeply feels the pain of loneliness, isolation, being rejected, having no friends and having no roots in the community "(Maslow, 1988: 80-79).

If these requirements are met, the person automatically goes to the next step and if it is suppressed in him, it will follow the worst consequences, as Maslow says that "the failure to satisfy the need for love is the main cause of emotional incompatibility" (Schultz, 1998 : 345).

According to the survey, some of the characters in these stories are at this stage of needs that these characters are now analyzed:

### **Miniatures**

The characters of the story "miniatures", although at first reading, are shown on the stage of needing to love; but when we consider the words and actions of these characters with accuracy, other incentives appear. This story is the story of a German couple, which they lost each other for a while and the woman takes refuge to a familiar man in a foreign country and born a child from him. She kept waiting for his husband. The man returned and the woman abandoned his children and will return to her country with his husband.

The Madam continues to think about the Captain: "Madame Schneider, who sat scowling at the piano and played the Bavarian melody, thought about Captain Schneider" (Khosravi, 1998: 1). She even sees the narrator on the board of Captain: "I thought, This is not me that with him, this is the Captain Spar Schneider, who lives with her, so I said:" How I am similar to that capped boot ghost "(ibid., 2).

However, as can be seen, in the most final layers of mind of the characters, the fear of losing his identity can be seen. He follows his principles and cannot find it in his place. "He forgot how he arrived in Tehran, he said:" I think I launch from Berlin to here and fall in this house and I have to get used to everything, breathe in this house, sleep and wake up and resume uncertainty, have the children that are not like anyone. "He said:" Perhaps it was a political organization mission that I come from Berlin and bring them into the world. "He said:" they even do not similar to you. Creatures with Mongolian features of miniatures with my green eyes "(ibid., 1).

### **Stairs**

"The stairs" is the tale of a man who sat in a park and a woman passed next to him. As the needs create events and the story does not run its natural course uneventful, the author must write the event: "Everything was started as simple as that. There was no pre-determined plan. Mr. A was an unknown man who was on the bench. It was not known how old he is, what he looks like. These are the things that the accident was determined. He put his elbow on his forehead that the woman has entered. On that day, anything was possible, it was possible that no accident happened that had the story, and he continued to wait on the bench amorphous. In that case, the fetus will be a man who remained waiting forever for an accident. However, her arrival was an event that happened "(Khosravi, 1998: 34).

The man loved her with observing the woman, and followed her. However, the woman did not interest him. She then invited him to her home and with their connection, Dal will be born.

The evidence in the story states that the need to like and to be liked in the characters of the story shape the events. "The woman passed from the front of Mr. A. After passing the woman, the sun shined to the man. Mr.A became a young man who looked to her in the first moments of his birth. The breeze shook her long hair and her blue skirt and Mr. A. rose up. He went after the woman. The woman frowned at her long eyebrows. Mr. A took a long breath and said: "Such a good weather!" She stole her eyes ... "(ibid., 34).

### **Silky legs**

The story of "Silky legs," is about a child who lives in a world of dreams. Mother is in search of his father and misses him. She is knitting a sweater that a fantasy world of a child will be drawn on it. The child lives in that world. In fact, the mother is knitting the child's world of dreams, but an invisible mouse will devour the entire world. As if, the story reflects the tragedy of war in those years. The story is not clear that the man voluntarily went to the front, or he went by force; the only truth that exists is that, the father is not at home and mother and son are searching for him; so, we can say that the two characters of the story are on the stage of belonging. "The mouse has come down from the sky and has chewed my feet. Mother did not pay attention to anything; I looked at the picture frame. She was looking for the father among the trees and the mouse has chewed my knees and spited and began to eat my shoulders. Then the silk of my mouth was chewed ... and the mouse began to chew mom's knees and she was looking for the father into picture frames "(Khosravi, 1998: 50).

### **And I was a woman named Leila, who was beautiful**

The story of "and I was a woman named Leila, who was beautiful," is about a woman whose husband has changed, and has not interested in her the same as before, even he does not know her. "That night, it is possible that a woman like me finds a shadow of the man, but the man was not really Mohammad Sahebi, perhaps a faint outline of a familiar manner in him, but there was not the possibility to relate the behavior of that man with a man who was once in love with Leila"(ibid., 92).

The story highlights the fact that people change and our loved ones are not always with us. "And I was Leila that day, I guessed that I was the mother of a stubborn girl who grows up and height and asked me, what was the name and the face of the man who was in love with Leila. And she does not understand that the man is not present and there is nothing left from Leila except a postmenopausal shadow, That night, it is possible that a

woman like me finds a shadow of the man, but the man was not really Mohammad Sahebi, perhaps a faint outline of a familiar manner in him, but there was not the possibility to relate the behavior of that man with a man who was once in love with Leila"(ibid., 92).

### **Peykar's squaring**

The story of "squaring the body" is the tale of two men who loved a woman with the name "Peykar". Both were jealous of each other and want to have all Peykar for themselves, but half of Peykar is for one and the other half are for another ... "When half of her is with one, her eyes have a half of its shine or rosy vermilion, face and black hair, a divided beauty that is not all of her presence and they do not know that they see half of her, and the other half is in eclipse and on the other side. For this reason, none of them are in the presence of all ... that they did not know that she is not all kindness, she is a half that the other half is in the presence of another, they have unfair treatment against those who rub their heads on her sanctuary "(ibid., 65).

The dominant need of characters is monopolized to have the love and affection of his beloved. Since postmodernist fiction characters emerge simultaneously in different dimensions, the characters in the story can be put at the same time on stage of love and safety requirements. Trying to have beloved and a fear of losing her motivates the characters and the story is shaped such moments.

### **Court of Somen**

"The Court Somen" story is also, in a way of postmodernism, has the same content of love late years. Need a lover that was formerly one of the components of story making, has been raised in this story as postmodern context. A character that, although has not historical fact, he is written on the history, as the reader of the story believes its fact and the same historical character will be overwritten in a story with postmodern style. The main character of the story is a formidable poet, as there is life in his poetry. If a butterfly writes, it lives and flies by his lover. This character creates a lover from the darkness of prisons, and prefers the dungeon of the prison with lover from freedom without her.

As can be seen, in the characters in these stories, in addition to the need for love and affection, a kind of fear and safety needs will be raised, as if each of these characters seeks for peace in life. The goal is one, although the tool to achieve it is different. "Modernists and postmodernists' writers have focused their attention on characters and situations to display anxiety and distress of the people of their day, and obviously bitter and black humor will be the flavor of modernist and postmodernists literature' (Oliai Nia, 2010: 94).

### **Self-actualization needs**

In the upper part of the Maslow's pyramid, there are self-actualization needs or ultra needs. When the lower levels needs were met, these needs are evoked in humans, but may in the beginning, and before fully meeting the needs of the lower levels, the needs express and emerge in an individual and the character is different in various people.

According to Maslow, existence values include: "Truth, goodness, beauty, integrity, vitality, uniqueness, perfection, completeness, justice, simplicity, Totality, comfort, humor and self-determination" (Gregory, 2012: 602).

### **Elegant and easy move**

In the Divan-e-Soomanat series, there is no character that has reached the point of the pyramid, but one of the stories in this series called "elegant and easy move" depicts the excitation of this need in man. "Sirus M" The main character of the story, based on existing evidence, considered the human errors due to Member duality. Since this belief is inconsistent with the beliefs of humanists, to comply with Maslow's theory of Humanist, we can say, the dualism of members is human needs that with destroying them, the top of the pyramid can be achieved.

Every human being at every stage of the pyramid sometimes can be excited with the needs of existence, but ultraharms or other needs prohibit him from following and keep trying to satisfy these needs. Character "Sirus." in the elegant and easy move story is a symbol of people who want to flourish easily and effortlessly move in the right direction. The inner desire is the same self-actualization needs that are at the top of Maslow's pyramid and the people that take all steps, will reach the success of entering to this stage.

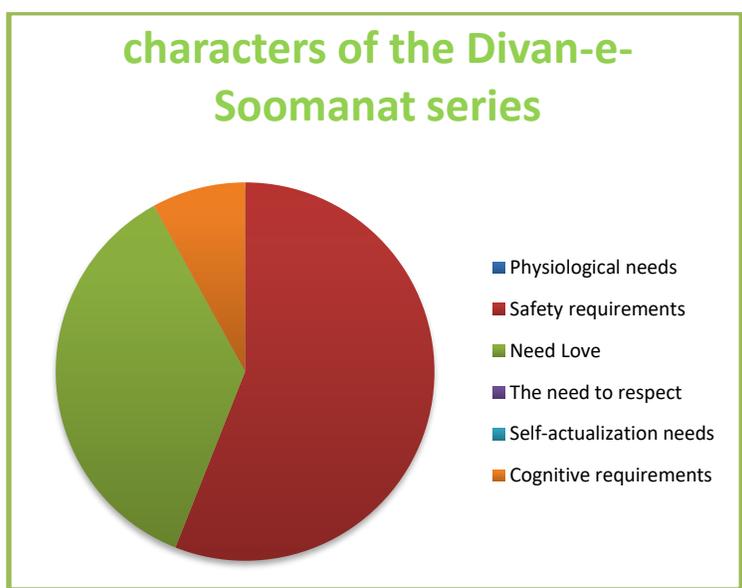
Elegant and easy move story is a tale of a young man who sees a man with one leg. The man with one leg climbs the mountain easily and his move is very pleasant for the character. "He saw a man with one leg, that has bounced the mountains stepped with agility and has gone up, he staggered his agility, and considered this for his accurate theory about the duality of members. He wrote in the diary that one of the legs was extra and the duality of members has hurt the elegant and easy move of the human "(Khosravi, 1998: 103).

One-legged man stole one leg of Sirius and he is satisfied with this. His mother blamed him, but he replied to his mother and in his justification, said: "It is not all that important and since childhood, he had problems with this nefarious member and in fact, this was the cause of his deviations and in years, he thought to find a way out, to escape from it, and now, in its absence, he relaxes, and his kind mother should not be angry for one incapable thing "(ibid, 101).

Thus, it would definitely be said, the main character of the story is looking for a way to not violate easily and does not consider his errors in his discretion. Apparently, other needs put obstacles on the way of the characters. Perhaps, he has been drawn to crime to satisfy his other needs, and now, he does not make a mistake by stealing one of his legs simply; therefore, he prefers to live with one leg, so that he could experience an elegant and easy move in life. He says, the duality causes trouble in life and with one leg, life will be easier. Different sounds make the man hesitate. He wants to see the fact with one eye and hear a sound with an ear.

Of course, you can put the character on stage of safety requirements, because, he wants to escape the duality of the Member, and experiences peace.

The following chart shows the fictional characters of Divan-e-Soomanat in the Maslow's hierarchy of needs pyramid:



### CONCLUSION

In a definition of postmodern fiction, it is recreating a world where uncertainty and stability, anxiety, confusion, Lost, fear, anxiety and distress are the highlighted features of humans; it is a world where, according to Baudrillard, information will be provided without concerning to search for truth and meaning, by available discourses to present the simulation world to its people. Abu Turab Khosravi's postmodern fiction world is also not excluded from this category.

According to the study of Khosravi's stories in Divan-e-Soomanat, it can be said, Personality and Mental formation of people in this fictional society is a society that is called postmodernism. People, who are materially secure, but the truth and meaning have been lost in their lives. In "miniatures", the narrator is in search of truth and the Madam afraid of missing. She considered the real love in what that is now missing. "Footprint of amber man", is the tale of a man and woman that are constantly on the run and pass. "Presence" refers to the neglect of people from the facts that are bitter and unpleasant. "Stairs" depicts a kind of absurdity in human life. "Silky legs," depicts an atmosphere full of insecurity and "Jacob Jacob" is the narrator of the retrogressive approach of human life. "Squaring the body" recreated the duality of human life in the familiar context and the story of "and I was a woman named Leila, who was beautiful," gives objectivity to the change and instability of the postmodernism in the world of a story, as well as in other stories, we face with an atmosphere of fear, Lost, confusion and absurdity of life.

Based on the theory of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, it can be said, most people in this fictional community struggle in the second phase of needs which means the phase of the safety requirements and often look for

someone to experience peace at his side. In fact, most people in this fictional community to seek peace with multiple excuses.

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