The conflict between tradition and modernity in Elif Shafak's novel "The three daughters of eve"

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Summary:

The goal of the current study is to examine how most characters in Elif Shafak's "Three Daughters of Eve" view the struggle between tradition and modernity. This brilliant work moves between Oxford and Istanbul، to explore in an amazing way the relationship between faith and friendship، between poverty and wealth، and the shocking clash between modernity and tradition. The study put out the hypothesis that the narrator's language decisions and the voices of various characters in the book convey their ideologies، beliefs، and denials of their religious acceptance as well as denial of particular traditions. Additionally، it seeks to show how the novel as a whole evolves as a result of modern perspectives. Collins claims that the conventional family archetype consists of a couple who have biological children through reproduction (a man who is regarded as the family provider and a lady who stays at home) (Collins، 2015). This family model accepts the conventional division of work and family life، which limits women's roles to the private sphere of their house while men operate in a public work setting. Political identities are influenced by the conventional family structure، and experiences are similarly shaped. It was deliberate to select and analyzed passages that expressed religious notions of traditions and attitudes of modernity in order to separate the voices of the novel's numerous protagonists. Due to the novel's connections to other works، the

selected texts underwent text analysis، interpretation، and quantitative analysis.

Introduction;

The study offers a critical examination of ideas، reservations، and ambiguities regarding cultural conceptions، traditions، and representations as they are discursively portrayed in Elif Shafak's "Three Daughters of Eve." The study is concerned with how traditions affect characters' perceptions of those traditions at various points in modern Turkish culture. A seductive and daring work of fiction، Three Daughters of Eve dramatizes aspects of conflicts in identity، tradition، and modernity. Turkish geography، politics، its Islamist and modern religion، and its arduous but rich modern history are all used to great effect in bringing out the modern and traditional thoughts in Shafak's passionate novel. In embracing Eastern or Western ideals، being a Muslim or a secularist، and dealing with the upheavals of everyday life by choosing to be traditional or modern، Peri depicts the confusion of blending her identity. Peri، a highly intelligent، speculative، and introverted young girl who grew up in Istanbul in the 1980s، is referred to as the "confused" because she lacks the capacity to distinguish between being traditional and modern. She also comes from a traumatic family with intense religious and ideological conflicts. She is also surrounded by her atheist and heavy drinker father، Mensur. On the other side، Selma، her mother، is a fervent Muslim. The Turkish government has targeted Peri's older brother Umut، a Marxist، and her younger brother Hakan، a journalist who is too religious and nationalistic. It serves as a metaphor for the way in which Turkey، like Peir، is divided between being traditional and being modern. Together with Peri، Shirin and Mona make form the Three Daughters of Eve، three contemporary Muslim women who have diametrically opposed ideologies based on their cultural upbringing. All

these characters along with the professor Azur help to bring out the understanding of traditions in Turkey that have influenced the modern generation.

Elif Shafak's Treatment of traditions

In the narrative، Shafak is effective in foretelling religious beliefs and strategies for creating the image of God. In Shafak's Three Daughters of Eve، she poses engaging and exciting concerns about whether one should follow a conventional path or alter it to be modern. The several characters' voices in the chosen work illustrate the conventional religious ideals of the sinner، the believer، and the perplexed، as well as how modernization has an effect on their mental processes. In this outstanding book، Elif Shafak addresses delicate issues including customs، religion، and God as well as politics، feminism، and socio-cultural identity. Shafak's Three Daughters of Eve also highlights the traditions with the developing conflict between the traditional and the secular، the widening gap between the rich and the poor، the rising conflict between the faithful and the secular، sexual harassment، and Islamist terrorism (Guinness، 2017). The current study identifies issues with traditional religious beliefs، doubts about religious practices، and a decline in confidence and the reality of God in the contemporary environment. The dynamic but divisive Professor Azur، who teaches divinity in unconventional methods، serves as the focal point for the discussions regarding modern Islam and traditional feminism. Peri is compelled to remember the scandal that tore them all apart as the terrorist strikes draw nearer، forcing her to rethink her traditional values on the one hand and leaving her uncertain of whether to give up her traditions and join the contemporary world. Peri regularly heard her parents argue when she was a young child. Even though Selma practiced religion، she lacked affection and thought her husband despised age-old customs. Peri was

forming her own opinions about life، love، religion، and identity under the influence of her parents and brothers، and because the viewpoints in her family were extreme، she struggled with whether to be in the traditional path or to accept the modern world ideology. Early in the novel، Peri had a "thought" while home with her family that is more along the lines of the way she initially thought when she arrived at Oxford University. When a child loves both of the parents and believe that both of their points of view are genuine، it may be extremely frightening for a child to see their arguments. Her thoughts and beliefs have gotten worse as a result of her complicated background.

Poor Peri is always troubled، perplexed، and silent because she is the one who only knows God through the eyes of those around her. Her parents، friends and professor Azur's opinions are always extreme and blatantly at odds with one another، so the more people who hold her، the more she is dispersed. As a result، Peri makes an effort to know and understand God for herself، rather than through the words and deeds of others. The entire book serves as a striking illustration of the conflicts that the Islamic world faces with itself and the outside world، as well as the relationship between the sons of this society and the religion that gives them their identity. In a nutshell، all of this has led her to question her traditional values due to her upbringing and her exposure to the modern world has also led her to reconsider her current convictions. Selma، Peri's mother، believes that Mensur's actions and speech display arrogance، brutality، and finality. Because they view themselves as separate from and superior to society and are infused with disdain acquired from long-standing traditions، secular modernists are conceited (Shafak، 2016، p. 70). As a result of their exploration، they adopt new social identities، including a religious identity. Over the course of their teenage years، they may become more religious as they become more conscious of the value and significance

of different religious traditions (Lopez et al.، 2011). Peri، who had been deeply moved، "had a seething wrath inside... at the ancient tradition that defined a human being's worth was between her legs" (Shafak، 2016، p. 231). Peri، for the first time، values her mother's role and recognizes the challenges Selma has overcome to thrive as a wife and mother، despite the fact that Selma was also participating that evening. Peri is now showing her support for the other women who are also fighting to fulfill their societal roles as women in an andocentric culture. They are all victims of tradition and must fight constantly to do so. The author depicts the Turkish society that contrasts its many classes between those who support modernism and freedom and others who demand devotion to the traditions and customs of their ancestors in order to highlight the stark division between Peri's devout mother and her secular father. Shafak even discusses issues from her childhood، including political detention، traditional marriage، and the sanctification of women's virginity in religious societies، which cause the women to question their traditions and، at the same time، to be reluctant to embrace modern ideas because both have unhappy results for the novel's characters. The contrast between tradition and modernity allows Shafak to express her worries about the identity issue in contemporary Turkey on one level and contemporary Muslim nation on another level. The novel's three main characters serve as a metaphorical representation of this predicament.

"Three Daughters of Eve" by Elif Shafak is a novel that explores the theme of cultural identity and the role of traditions in shaping an individual's sense of self. The protagonist، Peri، is a Turkish woman who was raised in Istanbul and later moves to England. Throughout the novel، Peri grapples with her own cultural heritage and the traditions she was raised with، as well as the new cultural norms she encounters in England.

One of the central themes in the novel is the role of religion in shaping Peri's identity. As a child، Peri was raised in a secular household، but as an adult، she discovers a deep interest in Islam and begins to question her own beliefs and values. This journey of self-discovery leads her to reconcile her cultural heritage with her personal beliefs and to find a new sense of purpose in life.

Another important tradition in the novel is the concept of Turkish hospitality، which is a central part of Turkish culture and is highly valued by Peri's family. Throughout the novel، Peri's family demonstrates their strong commitment to this tradition by welcoming guests into their home and treating them with kindness and generosity.

In addition to religion and hospitality، the novel also explores the role of gender in shaping Peri's identity. Peri is a successful businesswoman، but she also feels the pressure to conform to traditional gender roles and expectations، both in Turkey and in England. This conflict between her professional aspirations and her cultural traditions adds a layer of complexity to her personal journey.

Overall، "Three Daughters of Eve" is a rich and thought-provoking exploration of the role of traditions in shaping an individual's identity and the challenges faced by people who navigate between different cultural norms and values.

"Three Daughters of Eve" by Elif Shafak is a novel that also incorporates elements of modernism in its narrative style and themes. Modernism، as a literary and cultural movement، is characterized by a break from traditional forms and a focus on individual experience and perception.

One of the key elements of modernism in the novel is its fragmented narrative structure. The story is told from the perspective of the protagonist، Peri، as she reflects on her past and present experiences. This fragmented and non-linear narrative style reflects the fragmented nature of Peri's own life and experiences، and is a hallmark of modernist literature.

Another modernist theme in the novel is the exploration of the individual's subjective experience. Peri's journey of self-discovery is central to the novel and her experiences are depicted in a highly personal and subjective manner. This focus on the individual's interior life and subjective experiences is a hallmark of modernism، and is used to convey the complex nature of Peri's identity.

In addition to its narrative style and focus on the individual's subjective experience، "Three Daughters of Eve" also explores themes of alienation that is central to modernist literature. Peri، as a woman living between two cultures، feels a sense of disconnection from both Turkish and English societies، and this experience of alienation is depicted in a manner that is typical of modernist literature.

Overall، "Three Daughters of Eve" is a rich and thought-provoking exploration of the role of traditions in shaping an individual's identity and the challenges faced by people who navigate between different cultural norms and values. It is a novel that incorporates many of the key themes and stylistic elements of modernism، including a fragmented narrative style، a focus on the individual's subjective experience، and themes of alienation and fragmentation. These elements add depth and complexity to the novel، and help to convey the protagonist's complex and fragmented journey of self-discovery.

Objectives of the study

The goal of the study is to examine how linguistic choices in the chosen novel characterise the idea of tradition in opposition to contemporary ideologies of religion. It also looks into the young Turks' differing theological perspectives on tradition، the impact of modernity، and the nature of God.

Research Questions

1. How do some characters in the book "Three Daughters of Eve" view various facets of life and religion from a traditional perspective versus from a modern one?

2. What language strategies did Shafak use to depict religion and God in both conventional and contemporary ways?

3. How are the Turkish community's old religious customs and contemporary attitudes different in the novel?

Research Methodology

The current study is a qualitative and analytical examination of Shafak's book "Three Daughters of Eve." Extracted dialogue from the major characters' discussions is used as the primary text data and is qualitatively examined. The chosen passages are examined at the textual level with a focus on the linguistic choices used by the author to depict the characters' old ideals and how they clash with current ideas. The context and societal layers of analysis are used to better interpret and explain the chosen text.

Literature Review

The current study's topic is distinctive in that it seeks to resolve the tension between traditional travel and the issues and viewpoints of contemporary life that are presented in the widely read fiction genre. Novels are a good place to start when looking for instances of discursive

speech. In his seminal work "Conversation in the Novel،" Bakhtin (1935)، distinguished the novel as a dialogic discourse with a variety of voices. He refers to these voices as heteroglossia، which incorporates the characters' perspectives and ideologies. By reading and analysing this heteroglossia in novels، we can determine the meanings of a work of literature. Shafak has discursively embedded her traditional ideas of Turkish people in the context of contemporary Turkey in her novel "Three Daughters of Eve." Significant study has previously been conducted under the auspices of critical discourse analysis to elucidate ideologies in various political and social discourses of Islamic ideology، but Shafak interacts in various contexts with themes of gender identity، race، religion، and ethnicity. Peri، the novel's heroine، struggles with religious and social difficulties. In a similar vein، Dar (2013) claims that Lenny in "Ice Candy Man" is depicted throughout the entire book as struggling with his religious identity، much like Peri in "Three Daughters of Eve." According to Bayat and Herrera (2010)، contemporary international politics significantly influences how Muslim adolescents create their Islamic identities. After 9/11، the younger generation of Muslims has been exposed to an excessive quantity of politics and Western preconceptions about Islam and Muslims، "whether as radical or moderate، principled or pragmatic." Shafak highlights the harmful effects of forgetfulness and amnesia in the natural advancement of a nation by illustrating the conflict between tradition and modernity through confronting past and present. This illustrates the need for a compromising solution that is responsive to and respectful toward the competing ideas. The history of the Ottoman Empire is rife with examples of a welcoming tradition toward change and diversity. As a result، the Turkish identity's history would have responded favorably to modernity without denying or rejecting the traditional components of its identity. Any departure from this natural pattern and the erasure of the past under the guise of modernity

and progress would disrupt the natural development of the next generations. Unfortunately، this occurred in Turkey، where younger generations have and are still escaping a supposed dark، barbaric، totalitarian past thanks to Nationalist propaganda.

Critics have praised "Three Daughters of Eve" by Elif Shafak for its exploration of the themes of tradition and modernism.

Critics have noted the novel's insightful commentary on the complex relationships between different cultural norms and values، and the ways in which these relationships shape an individual's sense of identity. Many have praised the novel's depiction of Peri's journey of self-discovery، and have noted the nuanced and complex manner in which the themes of tradition and modernism are woven into the narrative.

Some critics have also noted that the novel raises important questions about the role of religion in shaping our sense of self، and about the challenges faced by individuals who are caught between different cultural norms and values. Additionally، the novel has been celebrated for its rich and evocative descriptions of Turkish culture، and for its depiction of the experiences of women living in a rapidly changing world.

Overall، critics have praised "Three Daughters of Eve" for its insightful commentary on the themes of tradition and modernism، and for its engaging and thought-provoking portrayal of the complex relationships between different cultures and values.

However، it is worth noting that all authors، including Elif Shafak، are subject to criticism and have their own individual perspectives and interpretations of themes and subjects.

I am not aware of any widespread criticism of Elif Shafak's portrayal of tradition in "Three Daughters of Eve". However، some readers or critics

may have felt that the depiction of tradition in the novel was too simplified or stereotypical. It is also possible that some may have felt that the portrayal of tradition was too closely tied to specific cultural or religious beliefs، and did not accurately reflect the complexity of cultural traditions more broadly.

It is important to note that all portrayals of cultural traditions، including those in "Three Daughters of Eve"، are necessarily subjective and shaped by the author's own experiences and perspectives.

"Three Daughters of Eve" by Elif Shafak has received a mixture of praise and criticism from literary critics and reviewers. Here are some common themes in the praise and criticism of the novel:

Praise:

Complex Characters: Critics have praised the complexity of the characters in "Three Daughters of Eve،" particularly the protagonist، Peri، and her struggle to reconcile her traditional and modern values.

Cultural Insight: The novel has been praised for offering a rich and nuanced view of Turkish culture and the experiences of people living in Istanbul.

Engaging Story: Reviewers have praised the novel for its fast-paced and engaging narrative، which draws the reader in and keeps them invested in the story until the end.

Criticism:

Historical Accuracy: Some critics have criticized "Three Daughters of Eve" for its depiction of historical events and characters، arguing that the novel takes too many liberties with the truth.

Heavy-Handed Themes: Some reviewers have criticized the novel for being too heavy-handed in its exploration of themes such as tradition، modernity، and identity.

Lack of Emotional Connection: Some critics have criticized the novel for failing to fully connect with the reader emotionally، despite the richness of its characters and themes.

Overall، "Three Daughters of Eve" by Elif Shafak has received a range of reactions from critics، with many praising its complex characters and cultural insight، while others have criticized its historical accuracy and emotional detachment.

Results and Explanation

The Shafak's philosophies، beliefs، and disbeliefs about traditions in contrast to modernism are represented by her words and the imbedded voices of many characters in the story. Selma holds a very strong belief in both God and the afterlife in terms of religion. She meant to demonstrate to the listeners her deeply ingrained idea that there is hell and paradise when she said، "What you reveal today will scorch tomorrow." It is apparent that she has been given down such traditions from generation to generation and that such ideas that have been carried down to Peri make it difficult for her to select which direction to follow because she is portrayed as a devout Muslim with a deep believe in Allah and the afterlife. Although she was raised in a religious household، she now questions her religious convictions as a result of studying abroad.

Here are a few quotes from "Three Daughters of Eve" by Elif Shafak that portray tradition:

"She was a child of Istanbul، raised in the shadow of a mosque، the daughter of an eastern city that was rooted in the east but had branches stretching out to the west."

"Her mother came from a conservative family of imams، but as soon as she was old enough، she had rebelled against the strict codes of her upbringing."

"Peri had been brought up in a secular household، where there was no mention of God or the afterlife."

"Peri was a typical Istanbul woman of her generation، brought up in the fast-paced urban environment، with all the contradictions it entailed. She was at once cosmopolitan and religious، headstrong and superstitious، torn between modernity and tradition."

"Her grandmother، who lived in the countryside، was a traditional woman who had never travelled beyond her village. She was proud of her long and unbroken ancestry، and of the old-fashioned values she had inherited from her forefathers."

These quotes demonstrate the centrality of tradition in the lives of the characters in "Three Daughters of Eve"، and the ways in which tradition shapes their beliefs، values، and experiences. Whether they are embracing or rejecting their cultural heritage، the characters are all deeply connected to their cultural traditions، and these traditions play a major role in shaping their lives and their sense of identity.

The narration highlights the two contrasting lifestyles of the two parents in terms of traditional faith and the abandonment of ancient faith in order to live guilt-free in the modern world. Overall، the discourse creates characters for Peri's parents that reflect the philosophical debate within contemporary Turkish culture over whether to uphold tradition or embrace

modernity. In the book، Mensur is portrayed as one of the sceptics، and Selma is portrayed as a preacher who uses force and persuasion to lead her husband down the "holy" path. The author is attempting to demonstrate how the children's complicated lives are a result of their conflicting ideas in this way.

"Pericim، He is lonely، like me... like you،" Mensur retorted. Peri and her dad Mensur are the two talking in the conversation above. These passages help to develop secularism as a concept. He turned secular even though he was living with his atheist and devotee parents. He was unable to decide whether to adhere to long-standing customs or outright reject them، so I believe he took a different course. Instead of using the words "believer" or "worshipper،" he opts for the phrase "loving of God." This fictitious discussion focuses on the conflict between tradition and modernity and highlights Mensur as a sceptic. He is challenging God's standing and authority. He is neither conventional nor contemporary. The protagonist makes it plain that he has no sympathy for religion. This suggests that he only associates religion with feelings and emotions and not with reason or logic.

"It was around those days Peri began to reframe her relationship with Allah". "She stopped praying before going to sleep". The aforementioned excerpts represent a variety of Peri's opinions. On the one hand، she aspires to be a believer like her mother، but on the other، in contrast to her father's viewpoint، she is apathetic to the Almighty. Her decision as to whether the contemporary idea of her father or the traditional idea of her mother is true practically tears her apart. These passages explicitly allude to the pivotal period in Peri's life when she started to doubt God. Her questions are not intended to shed light on religion، but rather to find a means of adaptation. She tries to keep her voice and pain

quiet in public. The aforementioned passages represent an important discursive practise in the novel's protagonist's voice. Peri، as was previously mentioned، is torn between accepting conventional ideas and embracing modern ideology.

"Religion is a fairy tale for those who are afraid of the dark" In a class on religion، Professor Azur expressed himself poetically in the current work of literature. Professor Azur، a well-known Oxford philosophy instructor، offers a rather unique course on God. Later، Peri develops a deep affection for him، which entirely overtakes her. His subsequent expulsion from the university as a result of her subsequent activities، Azur begins by introducing several religions; to do this، he reads poetry by the famous Persian poet Hafez. Azur acknowledges in the very first sentence that not only "I" but all of us must "learn" whatever "God" has decided is best for everyone. Here، he ignores rather than contests the nonbelievers' claims and makes mention to God. This is a fairly blatant way of saying that this individual was raised in a conventional setting and is unwilling to accept any viewpoint other than his own. The professor، who lives on Oxford University's campus، doesn't even try to grasp how the modern world affects the other characters. Azur reflects the idea of tradition and the place and prestige of God in various religions to convey an underlying message to a global audience that deeply ingrained customs cannot be changed and must instead be embraced without inquiry.

Here are a few quotes from "Three Daughters of Eve" by Elif Shafak that portray modernism:

"Peri had been brought up in a secular household، where there was no mention of God or the afterlife."

"Peri was a typical Istanbul woman of her generation، brought up in the fast-paced urban environment، with all the contradictions it entailed.

She was at once cosmopolitan and religious، headstrong and superstitious، torn between modernity and tradition."

"Oxford was the first place she had ever felt truly free. It was the place where she discovered her own voice، and where she learned to question everything she had been taught."

"Peri's worldview had been shaped by the feminist and secular ideas of the 1980s."

"In Istanbul، she lived in a constant state of inner conflict، torn between her desire to embrace the new and her loyalty to the old."

These quotes demonstrate the ways in which modernism is a central part of the lives of the characters in "Three Daughters of Eve". Whether they are embracing or rejecting the modern world، they are all deeply connected to the forces of change and progress، and these forces play a major role in shaping their lives and their sense of identity. The quotes highlight the contradictions and complexities of the modern world، and the ways in which these complexities shape the experiences of the characters.

In "Three Daughters of Eve" by Elif Shafak، the protagonist، Peri، faces a conflict between tradition and modernism that shapes her journey of self-discovery.

On one hand، Peri was raised in a secular household in Istanbul، where she was exposed to Western values and ideals of individualism and freedom. On the other hand، she is deeply connected to her Turkish heritage and the traditions that have been passed down to her through her family. This conflict between tradition and modernism is reflected in Peri's struggle to reconcile her cultural heritage with her personal beliefs and values.

For example، Peri feels the pull of traditional gender roles and expectations، but at the same time، she is a successful businesswoman who wants to pursue her own ambitions and desires. This conflict is further complicated by her move to England، where she encounters a new set of cultural norms and values that challenge her sense of identity.

Peri's journey of self-discovery is marked by her exploration of her relationship with Islam، which she comes to understand as a way to connect with her cultural heritage and find a sense of purpose in life. However، this journey is also marked by her experiences of alienation and frustration، as she feels that she does not fully fit in with either Turkish or English cultures.

Ultimately، the conflict between tradition and modernism in "Three Daughters of Eve" is a central aspect of Peri's personal journey and a reflection of the larger cultural conflicts that shape our world. Through her struggles، Peri learns to reconcile these conflicting forces and to find a sense of identity and purpose that is true to her own experiences and beliefs.

Conclusion

In order to expose conventional ideals and the reality of modernist existence hidden behind the voices of the various characters in the text، the chosen literary work is explored as a critical discourse from the standpoint of qualitative analysis. The study concentrated on examining how traditional ideology was constructed in the tale. The construction of specific modern and traditional characteristics sometimes involves fictional narratives. In "Three Daughters of Eve،" many characters expressed their traditional ideas. The whole analysis looked at many voices in various circumstances. Through fiction، Shafak creates and reveals traditional themes and their effects on contemporary Istanbul. The analysis has shown how several traditional influences have shaped contemporary Turkish

society. The three daughters، an Egyptian American named Mona، a feminist from Iran Shirin، and، a Turk، Peri were grouped together in Azur's God course، but the influence is felt in many different ways because each character comes from a different tradition، and they struggle to accept the Modern approach over traditional elements. Peri is the result of this division، which she has experienced throughout her life in the shape of her mother، an advocate of old religious Turkey، and her father، who symbolises the secular Turkey. She is a symbol of the division in Turkish culture between liberals who have little interest in tradition and others who are both modern and religious. Peri is perplexed by the conflict between traditional and modern ideas in contemporary Turkey.

The protagonist، Peri، is described as being torn between modernity and tradition، as in this quote: "Peri was a typical Istanbul woman of her generation، brought up in the fast-paced urban environment، with all the contradictions it entailed. She was at once cosmopolitan and religious، headstrong and superstitious، torn between modernity and tradition."

The novel explores the contrast between secular، Westernized values and traditional، religious values، as demonstrated in the following quote: "Her mother came from a conservative family of imams، but as soon as she was old enough، she had rebelled against the strict codes of her upbringing."

The experiences of the characters are shaped by their relationship to cultural traditions and the forces of modernity، as demonstrated in the following quote: "In Istanbul، she lived in a constant state of inner conflict، torn between her desire to embrace the new and her loyalty to the old."

The themes of the novel are rooted in the contradictions and complexities of the modern world، as demonstrated in this quote: "Peri's

worldview had been shaped by the feminist and secular ideas of the 1980s."

These references demonstrate that "Three Daughters of Eve" is a novel that explores the tensions and conflicts between tradition and modernity. The characters are all deeply connected to both the old and the new، and the novel explores the ways in which these forces shape their lives and their sense of identity. Through its portrayal of the conflicts between tradition and modernity، the novel offers a nuanced and complex view of the world، and provides a window into the experiences of people living in rapidly changing societies.

Despite the fact that Peri and Mona stand for two opposite extremes، neither of them is torn apart by religious views; instead، they vary in terms of tradition. Three Daughters of Eve، as a whole، is a wonderful lesson in multiculturalist anxiety—the conflict between modernity and tradition. The novel "Three Daughters of Eve" reflects the ideological gap between fundamentalists and liberals in Turkey. By discussing how various self-identities arise and function in society، although sharing some comparable qualities، this research discusses how to confront the present assumptions of Western society's notions about women and Islam. The book supports a style of feminism that values women's variety and inclusiveness. Shafak's work strengthens the voices of all women by exposing the various disguises that prejudice takes to show how women are able to assert their individual voices and fight against oppression. Peri is aware of all points of view regarding her relatives، friends، and professor that reflect the historical religious and contemporary secular divisions in Turkey، but she is unwilling to accept anyone's viewpoint. She is split between the secularist Mensour، Umut، and Shirin and the religious Selma، Hakan، and Mona. The author claims that growing

up in a family without traditional male laws had a significant influence on her writing.

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الصراع بين الحداثة والتقاليد في رواية "بنات حواء الثلاث" لايليف شفق

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الملخص:

أن الهدف من الدراسة الحالية هو لتقييم كيف تنظر معظم الشخصيات في رواية ايليف شفق"بنات حواء الثلاث" الى الصراع بين التقليد والحداثة. هذا العمل المذهل يتنقل بين اكسفورد و اسطنبول ليكشف بطرية رائعة العلاقة بين الايمان و الاخلاص، بين الثراء و الفقر والصراع المروع بين الحداثة والتقاليد.

وضعت الدراسة فرضية ان قرارات لغة الراوي و اصوات الشخصيات المختلفة في الكتاب تنقل مذاهبهم، معتقداتهم و انكارهم لقبولهم الديني الى جانب انكارهم تقاليد معينة. بالاضافة الى ذلك تسعى الدراسة الى اظهار كيفية تطور الرواية بشكل عام كنتيجة لوجهات النظر الحديثة.

يدعي كولنز ان النموذج الاصلي للعائلة يتكون من زوجين لديهما اطفال بيولوجيون من خلال الانجاب (الرجل المعيل للأسرة و المراة الماكثة في المنزل). يقبل هذا النموذج القتسيم التقليدي للعمل والحياة الاسرية، مما يحد دور المراة بمحيط بيتها بينما يعمل الرجل في بيئة عمل عامه.

ان بنيان الأسرة التقليدية له تأثير أيضا على هويتها السياسية وكذلك مجال خبراتها. ان اختيار و تحليل المقاطع التي تعبر عن مفاهيم الدينية للتقاليد و الحداثة كان مقصودا من اجل فصل الاصوات المتعددة لابطال الرواية .

نظرا لارتباط الرواية بأعمال اخرى، خضعت النصوص المختارة لتحليل النص وتفسيره والتحليل الكمي.