

## Repeated Narrative Aesthetics in *Private Life*

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**Abstract.** Repetition is an artistic creation technique with aesthetic characteristics. In the text, it is embodied in the pursuit of time, image and other aspects. J. Hillis Miller, a famous American scholar, said: "any novel is a complex organization composed of repetition and repetition in repetition, or repetition connected with other repetition in the way of link.". A close reading of Ran Chen's novel *Private Life* shows that the repetition of details, the reproduction of image setting and the repetition of plot arrangement all highlight the characteristics of repetition and difference, which makes the text have a unique narrative aesthetic meaning.

### 1. The repetition of details

Ran Chen's works are very good at depicting the details. Through the side description and detail depiction of the characters, they show the complicated and changeable thought state of the characters, making the characters full and plump. In addition, Ran Chen also writes from details, connecting the chain of story development, or obscure or clear details repeatedly appear, with delicate and vivid strokes, making the works linked.

#### 1.1 Incomplete

*Private Life* pays great attention to the description of "I" feeling, and "I" is just like the name of "I", stubborn, sensitive and silent. "I" is indifferent, I don't care about adults' affairs, and even supports parents' divorce; "I" needs love, so the emergence of he and Yin Nan makes me feel happiness that I have never felt before; "I" is loyal to my heart and dares to say "no", even if there is no alliance with me in this world; "I" is unwilling to admit the reality, after he and his mother leave forever, "I"Stubborn that they did not leave, but quietly fell asleep. "I" is very lonely, realizing that the problem of "I" is "a disabled person in the age of disability", and also names all parts of the body. Ni Niuniu lives in a broken family. Before his parents divorced, Ni Niuniu may have hated and annoyed her father and all the sources of her misfortune when she was a child. But as Ni Niuniu grew up, her heart became more and more closed. She chose indifference and forgetting. In the days when she didn't divorce her mother, Ni Niuniu didn't feel the warmth of her father's love. After her divorce with her mother, she didn't feel the warmth of her father's love. Her sense of her father's skin cutting has disappeared, and it has been completely decided with his ideological context that Ni Niuniu's mother rejected the passage of time with her death. "The last shrill, terrifying, horrifying howl she uttered at the end of her life, like a steel needle with a barb, was completely pierced into my ear. It was buried deep in my eardrum and could not be pulled out any more." Mother's death has become the eternal pain of she.

The incompleteness of the family is different from the indifference and stubborn character of the same age. Ni Niuniu's unconventional awkward nature makes her an isolated object of the class. The more important reason is that Mr. T, Mr. T's martyrdom has always caused Ni Niuniu to fall into a kind of bail-out. Because of this kind of bail-out, Ni Niuniu will always be more cluttered and more clumsy. Her father often complained to her mother, "He will only sleep late, and he will not even talk. In the future, he will only find a dumb job." Dumb, Ni Niuniu's young heart, dumb, and disability touched Ni Niuniu's young heart. This makes her feel that there is always a deep gap between her peers who are happy and happy with other families. This kind of incompleteness caused by the original family, and then projected to Ni Niuniu's own, in a low-key tone in the work, describes the self-centered loneliness of the character, because of the incompleteness, the pursuit of perfection,

and this perfection in the family If you can't find it with your own personality, you will be pinned on the thirst for love and desire.

## **1.2 Sex**

Expressive details, on the one hand, must be adapted to real life, and strive to reproduce, on the other hand, these details should be properly interspersed in the narrative structure of the work, showing relevance and value. As a representative writer of feminism, Ran Chen writes women's erotic desires from the perspective of women, and also counters the sexual dominance under the male discourse right, challenging the tradition of patriarchal society. This is more in the works of the entanglement with T teacher. The work portrays a vicious, sinister, wretched male teacher who has indelibly inflicted on Ni Niuniu's childhood. From the "human private portrait" incident, Teacher T entered Ni Niuniu as an adult male. In her cognition, she gave her a sexual enlightenment experience of shame and disgust. This is undoubtedly a subversion and rebellion of a male-dominated sexual discourse.

In contrast, Ran Chen fully affirmed the sexual instinct of women. "I" because of a certain desire to be evoked, because "a feeling of being close to the sex secret" is closely intertwined with a man who likes this pleasure rather than him. "With the hidden love and the beautiful sex that happened with it, everything is pure, the tears of the crystal clear, the jade pillow of the emerald green, the "two peaches of white peach and transparent breasts", all everything symbolizes our pure love, can cross age, cross-sex love. Different from the writing style of male writers, Ran Chen is fully affirming the desire of women here.

Correspondingly, Ran Chen has carried out a delicate and unique depiction and analysis of women's bold initiative in sexual desire and female sexual psychology. When Yin Nan, the prince of the "My", was about to leave, "I" firmly said "I want your body... Remember me", in "I leaned down and gently untied his clothes. After the belt and his belt, his body was completely exposed to "I". "The ribs curved gracefully, and the skin shimmered like a white light in the fainting." The feeling of "I" was completely revealed to the reader. In front of us, there is no evasiveness. This is the real feeling. It is also a humanized description of women as human beings.

## **2. The reproduction of imagery**

### **2.1 Mirror**

Mirror is an important image in female literature. Some scholars once pointed out that "the heroine admires the mirror and is nostalgic for it. It has become a very trivial, repetitive and space occupying scene in the female whispers. Compared with the bedroom, bed and bathtub, the mirror has become the most frequently used prop. The function of the props is not like to certify that they are female bodies, and they do not care that women themselves have been ignored in history and reality. "

The Widow He is a house made of mirrors in Ni Niuniu's heart. I can see myself from any angle. "The opposite side of the bathtub is a large mirror. From the mirror I saw a young woman lying on a small white boat... I stared at me in the mirror, like another woman." In the mirror In the middle, Ni Niuniu discovered his own desire as a human being. As a recurring image, the mirror confirms the hidden self in the protagonist. Through the mirror, he truly knows himself, understands himself and treats himself. The mirror reflects the self-identification and self-salvation of a female subject. Mirrors appear repeatedly in the works. In the mirror, they become the most stretchable women. In reality and history, women can't find their own gender meaning. The mirror becomes a channel, leading to gender, true self, and memory. "Me in the mirror" directly confronts the "outside the mirror". The split self has the possibility of instant coordination between the true and the illusory. The woman first appreciates the true self outside the reality, naked body, loneliness. The soul, the complicated memories. As a bystander, the mirror witnessed the growth of women and satisfied women's primary understanding of themselves and their own imagination.

## 2.2 Room

The room appears the most frequently in *Private Life*, and the related images it brings are also full of the whole work. The quiet and claustrophobic room is not only the carrier of narration, but also the starting point of in-depth analysis of the protagonist's psychology. The personal writing in *Private Life* is embodied in the isolated and independent "claustrophobia", which means more the spiritual closure than the spatial meaning.

Most of Ni Niuniu's imagination and psychological activities are carried out in his own room, symbolizing the closure of his inner heart. She likes to live in the room for a long time, lying on the bed, covering the quilt and talking intimately with her arms (not Miss) and legs (Miss). After the adulthood, Ni Niuniu often examines his physical changes in the quilt, stroking himself in the room over and over again. The room became a shelter for Ni Niuniu, blocking the quarrelsome parents, blocking the outside world's scrutiny and blocking the reality. The claustrophobic room is more like Ni Niuniu's heart, blocking the confinement and isolating all injuries.

This kind of closure is especially reflected in the fact that friends and relatives around Ni Niuniu are away from her. Ni Niuniu suffers from severe claustrophobia. After returning from the hospital to the room, "I walked into my room with ease. My heart said quietly: I am back! I am very sad, I left you when all the people left you. However, I was forced to be sent away." This is more like a heart A piece of monologue, a comfort to a part of the self.

The description of the room is also reflected in the room of the Widow He, like a dressing room, "The four walls are inlaid with invisible mirrors... This is just a woman's room, a woman or two women are wearing clothes and undressing endlessly here. "It is also in this room, Ni Niuniu and the Widow He has a physical intimate touch, this is a woman's room, there is no male peeping and judging here, only women themselves.

## 3. The repetition of the plot

The description of Ni Niuniu's grandmother in the article focuses on the scene when her grandmother leaves home. As a woman under the oppression of traditional male rights, her grandmother chose to resist. She fled, but unfortunately still failed to escape the tragic fate. It is implied that women live under the patriarchal dictatorship. As a male representative in the family, the father has absolute right to speak. He did not elaborate on the reasons why his grandmother left home. Instead, he cited the story of Ni Niuniu's recollection of the puppy Sophia Loren. This kind of similarity is infiltrated into the text, forming a unique narrative tension, which causes the reader to dig deep into the hidden meaning behind the story.

In addition, there are some repetitive techniques in the setting of character background. They all have unhappy love or marriage. Ni Niuniu, into love of the he died in the fire, and Yi Nan away from other places, never heard from. Ni Niuniu's parents, mother, grandmother and the "I" of his childhood gave his father the supreme authority. His father, who was violent and overbearing, finally divorced his mother and cut off the relationship with Ni Niuniu's. Widow He, her love may have been sweet, but the sweetness had disappeared in her husband's cheating, smoking smoke, and finally her husband died of fever. Widow Ge, the disharmony of her family even promoted her death. After strangling her, her husband appeared as a "stranger" many years later, and died in a tragic way in front of her children. Including Yi Qiu's parents, Ni Niuniu's grandmother with only one eye, all have unhappy marriage and love. Similar character background setting and plot repetition play an important role here. The conflict between women and the existing world is inevitable, the relationship between the two sexes is difficult to coordinate, women can only be in a repressed situation, male power oppresses women's nerves in a dominant position, which makes women survive in their shadow difficultly, and finally leads to the tragedy of marriage and love, as well as the tragedy of women themselves.

#### 4. Conclusion

*Private Life* describes the living conditions of women represented by Ni Niuniu and others with its delicate brushstrokes and vivid details. The works make the works more integrated and full of satisfaction through the repetition of details, images and plots. The readers are asked to find differences and commonalities in the contradiction, deeply understand the loneliness of women under the oppression of male power, and show the pain of women who are unspeakable in women's survival.

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