

Chaos theory and Identity Crisis in Pinter's Plays

"Life emerges out of chaos while habit out of discipline". Adams, American Historian

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Abstract

The application of theories of different origins to the works of literature has recently attracted view of researchers. The detection and justification of the themes of dramatic literature has proved more promising with this regard. This paper examines the common theme of identity crisis in the Birthday Party and The Caretaker as the great works of Harold Pinter the great 20th century absurd dramatist via the chaos theory. The principles of this theory can be manifested and envisaged in different elements of the selected works of Pinter. It shows that this common theme can best be explained through this theory and proves that it may a harbinger of salvation of man regarding his identity tumult and his upside down view of man's self as one of his great existential problems towards a stabilized and self-established identity in the future.

Keywords: identity crisis; Chaos theory; Harold Pinter; Drama

Introduction

The history of the emergence of the scientific theories and their application to other fields of science and art has always been alluring. The introduction of the origin of chaos theory and its application to literature proves to be totally necessary. After renaissance in which humanity liberated himself from the imposed detentions and chains of the time, science growth flourished. The chains and detentions unlocked the chains and detentions of the mind; hence, humanity conquered the highest apexes of science and dominated the nature. For the first time, systems were noticed that though in the realm of classic mechanic, their dynamic and non-linear behavior made the prediction of their long term behavior impossible. Later on, it was proved that there were obstacles on the way of both theoretical and practical predictability of their behavior.

Research on chaos theory indeed commenced with the meteorological studies. Some of the meteorological experts were working on the climatic conditions and the impacts of many diverse factors on the region and world climate. For two years, they surveyed the roughly moderate climate of a certain region and recorded all the

alterations. A bar chart recorder was on from six in the morning and recorded the climate alterations. In the fall of he second year, the graphs drastically changed. At 6 pm, a violated graph revealed the symptoms of drastic climatic alterations, but what no sign of alterations could be seen. The scientist began to investigate the case but their efforts bore no practical fruits. After the fall, everything was normal again. This motivated them to prolong their studies for one more year. The next fall, they detected every observation. This year they came up with the results of their observations. Nearby, there was a lake to which a group of migratory birds came. They were the cause of the graph alterations. The mass flight of the birds caused their wing movements arouse a pressure in the atmosphere and this pressure was transferred to side air molecules and in the end get the bar graph set sensors. One of the curious soldiers there decide to see what if the birds were not there. Using a computer program, he simulated the region and performed the program once with and once without the birds. Without the birds a tornado would form that would destroy 12 hectares of the region. In fact, the bird's flight prevented the formation of the tornado. After more serious and deeper studies and the simulation of the world atmosphere arrived a conclusion which was named the most famous motto of the theory of chaos. A butterfly' wing movement in Africa gives rise to a tornado in South America. The pressure of the butterfly's wings to the atmosphere though marginal through intensification process causes this slight pressure to gradually and after a long journey turn into a gigantic tornado. Later on other studies revealed other principles of chaos theory.

This theory then found its way in all scientific scoops and experimental, mathematical, behavioral, executive, and social debates provided the basis of fundamental changes in science especially meteorology, astrology, mechanics, physics, mathematics, biology, economics, and management.

Discussion

In the last decades or so a revolution has occurred in the realm of natural sciences. This revolution deals with the understanding procedures and illustration of the phenomena by intellectuals who in the past presented