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### **Novel and City: The Representation of Everyday Life in Tehran through Selected Novels during Rezakhan Govern**

In this article we seek to analyze selected novels written between 1922-1942 using the framework found in Henri Lefebvre's "The Production of Space." These works include *Tehran Makhof*, *Yadegare Yek Shab*, *Tafrehate Shab*, and *Ziba*. The purpose is to illustrate the every day life and the contradictions that ordinary people encounter and to understand if people reproduce the urban spaces according to their necessities and own desires.

Modernism has specialized everything, producing many separate realms such as work, leisure, and residency. As a result it has eradicated the old coherence of every day life. Lefebvre constructed three concepts: "the representation of space," "space of representation" and "spatial act" to analyze the space of every day life, the space of cities and the people's spatial act. He believes that ascendant ideology (the far order) and people's spatial act through every day life (the near order) to produce and reproduce the spaces according to their purposes.

Using a combination of urban rhythm analysis and content analysis as the methodology, by studying these novels and conceptualizing the urbanized and residential spaces which have been mentioned within them, we conclude that people reproduce the spaces according to their traditional and religious morals, although the new modern structures such as government offices, modern schools and ministries seek to make people act in a "modern" fashion. Moreover there were only some groups of people like royalty, the educated and rich, and politicians who try to reproduce spaces according to ascendant ideology. Beside that there were no contradictions in people life and their behavior.