



# Attitude in field of fictional literature in contemporary Dari literature in Afghanistan

Mohamad Omer Qanoni

Assistant Professor in Balkh University in Dari department, Mazri-shrif city of Afghanistan.

Email - m.omarqanooni@gmail.com

**Abstract:** Contemporary fictional literature has begun by time of Aman ulau Khan and his activities in the field of modernization caused that writers like Mahmud Tarzi and sayyed Jamaludin Afghani, under the influence of western literature like Jules Verne, start translating stories and novel and write these stories in a new format. According to Latif Nazimi speech, one of the first writers is Mohamad Hossain Panjabi who started contemporary fiction writing in Afghanistan by writing the book "Jihad Akber" and after that, books such as "the image of Ebrat", "BiBi Khori" and "the call of education Student" were written.

In these works, an attempt was made to criticize the British colonial attacks of the story, and to deal with moral and education issues. And this flow continued for many years in the country and many works were written in the field of contemporary fiction literature because "Najib ullah Torwayana" popularized the first short story in the country. In recent years, we have witnessed great people such as Khled Hossaini, Rahnaverd Zaryab.

**Key word:** fictional literary, contemporary literature, Great Jihad, Roman in Afghanistan, Mahmood Tarsi, Rahnavard Zaryab.

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

Story writing in Afghanistan has travelled many winding roads, and during his life in this land, he had stories of sadness and happiness. And the language of literature has made us more and more rich. It still has a long way to go to find its place in the literature of this land.

Story writing is generally not developed in Afghanistan, this lack of development has several reason that can be mentioned. The lack of audience, the sadness of bead and the cost of living, the lack of a shelter for publishers.

With all the personal efforts of story writer and novelists, it is impressive, which we had a special place at the region and the world by creating good stories. The contemporary stories of Afghanistan the constitutionalist activities of Sayed Jamaludin Afghan and Mahmud Tarzi quickly reached the society and were printed part by part in the footer of newspapers and over time, writers write special works in this literary genre, and we see good treatment in Afghan literature.

But what is important is the field of story writing in the contemporary literature of our country, what were the cause of creating contemporary story writing literature and who played an important role in the literature of story writing.

## 2. Contemporary fictional literature in Afghanistan:

Fictional literature in Afghanistan has a long and distant history and many fiction books have been written in this land both before Islam and after Islam, some of which exist today and some of which only their name are recorded in the history of literature on this land.

If we tie the history of Afghanistan's contemporary story writing of Seyed Jamaludin Afghani, Afghanistan's story writing will have a longer history, in the today's sense has an age- old history that we do not recognize these stories and novel today.

The novel in the French term is used too various works, their common from fictional and long term fiction, define that have given the novel, each of which can be used as a novel including the definition that William Hazlet (1834- 1913) critic the English has given the century.

"A fictional novel written based a close –to – realty imitation of a person and human habits and situations reflect the image of society in a way ( real imaginary) (Mir Sadiqi2014,p,79)



The first fictional Afghanistan works include five works that were very different from the old stories and became a new context in the history of our prose literature. In the first five stories of Afghanistan, you can find characteristics of novel writing and story writing, contemporary is observed in it ( Qaderi, 1394, p, 39)

Some person that our writing contemporary fiction start with Sayed Jamludin Afghani fiction, but since sayed Jamaludin did not have any comment on those writing, it is not considered as contemporary fiction writing. ( Bizhand, 1367, p,32)

But again, in the form of contemporary Afghan stories, with the characteristics of the novel in three works, it has been written in a small time, and created the contemporary novel in our country, which includes the Jihad of Akber from Mohamad Hossin, the image of the tribe or the Bibi khorai from Abdul Qader Afandi is an independent Mortaza Ahmad Zia( English)

### 3. Field of contemporary fiction writing in Afghanistan:

Story writing was one of the topics that had entered the new world all over the world, including Afghanistan, and had separated from its old styles, because by giving originality to “ wisdom” man had caused a change in the intellectual and aesthetic taste of contemporary man, and these matters at same time, religion had changed the behavior people and literature ( Qasim Zada, 1394, p,194)

Various factors caused the creation of novel in literature. The novel, along with other literary aspects, can create a new life in a new world in the reader’s mind. In the introduction of the book “ key novel of the world” Domino Genes considers the birth of the novel to be related to the publication of “ Don Quixote” by sir and Entes ( Hadad, 2016, p,59) Afghan writers have also shown throughout history that they are always seeking to improve their literary level, and this happened in Afghanistan’s Amman writing as well. Considering the general situation of the country, it was tried to write novel with the general needs of the society. If we look at the fiction works of Afghanistan, we will understand that Afghan fiction on has tried to reflect the inner and outer world of Afghan people. So that in the first works, we get to know the world of the people of Afghanistan at that time.( Qasim Zada, 1394,p,195)c

Regarding the beginning of story writing in Afghanistan, it can be said that it began with the period of Aman ula Khan and it is mentioned in the book “ Today tale of Afghanistan” as follow:

The seed of the story is closed in period of Aman ula Khan 1300AH, the fruit of which is the story of “ Jihad Akber” and it was published Maarif magazine, the story of its author is unknown. In this way, story writing reveal its emergence and until 1330AH stories appear in the form signal sparks in the press.( khawafi,1376, p, 3)

Because in our country after the social change during the period of Amir Habib Ula in the establishment of the Habibia school in 1903 and the beginning of the modernist movement and the publication of Siraj ul Akhbar in 1911 under the management of Mahmud Tarzi and the publication of his articles on the literature of the East and his poems from the stories of Jules vern, a tree of western literature and Iranian works was created in a literary scene of the country, a background of literary change ( Fakhri, 1379, p,7)

In this regard, we are witnessing many stories and stories scattered in the newspaper Siraj Ul Akhbar which tried to change the atmosphere of the story of Afghanistan by imitating the West. It was published in this magazine in a short and wide – ranging way and it made people interested in the story writer.

### 4. Jihad Akber the first long story of Afghanistan:

The first new story of Persian in Afghanistan is the “ Jihad Akber” from Mohamad Hossain khan, Harrya, Adib Afghani a quasi-continental descent, which ended the book in 1298ah. ( Anousheh, 2002,p297)

According ti Afghanistan’s social status and social situation and wars, the blood in the course of Afghanistan has been ruled by the land of Afghanistan and British has also led the opptosition to the British presence of physical and culture struggles.

He says about his writings: “ this novel is the first people of the nation of Afghanistan, which is written in the new legend of this time for the time of Tiry Venice ( Bigand, 1367, p,33)

The above book is one of the most important books of the mother of the contemporary storytelling literature, which has provided good prothpefic works to society in the context of the books along with good poets in the past century. This book is more than the Egyptian self-esteem championship in the base of religion and religion, which has strengthened the spirit of jihad and the preservation of value in our population.

The story of Jihad Akber, as short stories, was published in several published numbers in the magazine of the “ intellectual Replacement” in fact, this story expresses the jihad and the struggle of the Afghan nation against the British occupiers led by the Minister Mohamad Akber Khan, the character of this story of Mohamad Akber Khan.( Fakhri, 1379, p, 8)



The author of this novel was one of the intellectuals of Afghanistan who was born in Panjab, India and moved from India to Kabul in 1286ah. He was in charge of public education and suddenly fled the country. He was skilled in English, Arabic and Urdu, as well as in Persian, and in Pashto, and this has led to a new story and, along with seventy five articles, was the only Jihad Akber. Who had a story ( Anousheh ,2002, pp, 297-298)

The feature of Akber Jihad, which are formed in two paths, one use of slang and truth, speaking the speaking of the people of the evening instead of official words and what is very important is to consider local accents that the characters are talking about, if they are accented. Dari's boar is carefully profitable, and the language of the story in some parts is a tangible that this language is more commonly used in equal parts.( Nazimi, 1361, p, 12)

##### **5. The image of Ebrat, a social critical story:**

The second contemporary story of Afghanistan is the book image of Ebrat ( image of jealousy) or Babe Khari Jan, which was written by Abdul Qader Effendi.( Bijand, 1367, p,36

Abdul Qader Effendi is the son of Sardar Mohamad Ayob Khan and Navada of Amir Shir Ali Khan and like other stories writer of Afghanistan, was abroad. After the arrival of Abdul Rahman Khan with his family, he slaughtered ti India.( Amousheh, 2002,p259)

The story of the image begins with beauty of a cut and place, and we will survive after a few lines with Bibi Khori which is very proud and more than God ....)that the facts our events are accompanied by this woman. There is an existence.( Bizhand, 1367, p37)

The fact that a narrative of the life of a family is dependent on the sovereignty, which is critical, can be a good document for better understanding of the community. This paper is based on the analysis of its content to frame work of cultural barriers in Afghanistan.

The obstacles can be counted in a set of social gaps and individual characteristics at that time. The gaps of the community can be seen as a sexual split, the gaps of the tradition of modernity, the gaps of the government and the people, the ethnic gap and the class gap. The theorists about the link between society and the belief that “ the literature of our lives reflects a lot of social realty.(Volke and Warren, 1373, p, 99)

The story of Bibi Khori jan has actually expressed itself with this characteristic. Theb author has tried to express the realities of his society by focusing on a woman, which is also unique and special act its own way.

Bibi Khori jan is one of the aristocratic woman and the wife of one of the generals, and the author, under the pretext of following this character, has studied the life of the aristocrats and barbarian of Afghanistan in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries from a social point of view their thoughts, word, and manners and hypocrisy started.( anosha, 1381, p, 259)

Although this work is one of the first fiction experiences in Afghanistan, the maturity of its prose and structure is superior to many works written even in later periods. The image of Ebrat is the first work close to fiction in contemporary Dari literature.( Mosavi, javid ,1395, p84)

##### **7. Call of Technology Education:**

Technology, writing by Mohamad Anis, is the first storyline that was published in the form of a book more educational, moral, and the story that is sometimes narrated from the third language. Beautifully writing it is simple. Muhyiddin Anis was born in a family living in Egypt. In 1300 he returned to Afghanistan and settled in Herat, where while teaching Arabic language and literature, he also improved his Persian language. ( Aohadi Esfahani, 1371, p, 132) While living abroad Muhyiddin Anis had deep studies on the state of literature and story writing, and by writing the article “ Fan Qasseh” for the first time, the discussion of the story of the novel is seriously discussed, in this article can be the first basic statement of modern story writing in know the country.( Fakhri, 1379, p, 11)

The right of the nation or the call of Technology had more educational and ethical aspect, and a mixture of plays and the story that is sometimes narrated from the third language of the person is beautifully written by its simplified.( Wahid Esfahani, 1371, p, 132)

##### **8. Contemporary storytelling in Afghanistan:**

The first novelist and stories written in our count ry, although they did not have all the specialty of contemporary novel, but were new efforts through other and experience. In 1317 the naming writes the novel “ dark dinner and bright morning “ and they do not seek to write an novel and the movement continues until thirty years.

In 1318 the stories “Firoze “ by Gulmohamad, Zhouaday, “ Bigum” by Salman Ali Jaghuri “ Khanjar by Jalal Uddin Khoshnava, “ In search of chemistry “ by Amir Amandine Ansari, were first published in the footnotes of newspapers and then independently.



In the following years, we read the story “ Woman’s loyalty” by Hussein Ghamin and “ Jawan Makati “ by Abdul Latif Arin. In these years, at least a few from other cities of the country, for example: Mohamad Ibrahim Rajaei in Herat published “ Del Bhakta Ferrari” in 1322.( Farhang, 1387, p, 125)

The technique and technical elements of the story, such as space, character, casualty, design and time dimensions, are more pronounced. It can be said that in this time, the storytelling is a quiet calm from the legendary tradition, but still to write a modern story should take a long way.( Farhang, 1387,p, 125)

In the 20s decade Afghanistan’s story writing underwent a fundamental change and many writers begun to write literature, and the story along with other literary works went towards modernization, and in this period, the first short stories were written based on historical folk tale.

( Anosheh, 1381,p, 384)

Those stories were mostly published in articles, magazines and newspapers of the era and people had better access to them, and Najib Ula Torwayana with the stories “ Ushas” , “ Death of Mahmud”, “ Royager,s Son” started writing short stories in Afghanistan popularized and after him. People like Abdul Rahman Pazhwak , Ali Ahmad Naimi, Mahmud Tarzi , etc. started creating short stories .(Anosheh. 1381,p, 385)

Here,the fields of story writing in Afghanistan were prepared for many people to start working in these fields, and today, due to the influence of this period, we see good novels in our country.

Along with short stories the novel also began in Afghanistan, and in the years 1330, publications have played a prominent role in the continuation of the presence of such literary novel and written by the works of this year to social novel “ pay Nastran” Fathi ( Kabul,1330), “ Since he went), “ Said AC Seyyed Mohamad Soliman ( Kabul 1331 ), and more.( Anoshe, 1381,p, 385)

In the forty decade and fifty solar part, most of our novels, stories of news, centimeters and romance, were accompanied by poor structure and weak payments, “ The Adventure of the plane”, “ Voice of Conscience” and “ orphan Boy” or the happy source of the delicate psychiatric, such as “ the wishes that scored” (1354) three streaming streams form the forty decade to the Thor coup ( May, 1375) each took their way.

Again many efforts in the development of novel in Afghanistan were carried out in Afghanistan, and various generation in the romantic broadcast, and writers entered professionally after 1342, the late Rahnverd Zaryab born ( 1329 solar) Mohamad Akram Othman ( born, in 13b16 solar) Asad Ulah Habib ( born in 1320), Zaryab Spozhmay ( born in 1329), including this generation. (Anoshe, 1381, p, 385).

That our modern novel owes their activities and is still as good as possible in the wider arena in Afghanistan. There are two general approaches and attitude In Afghanistan’s novel writing: on is the traditional and indigenous approach, which is often current among the resident and sometime immigrant writers in our neighboring countries such Iran and Pakis tan, and it in the field of stability and resistance literature, and again. The situation of Afghanistan in the blind spot of the invasion of various western countries and the strengthening of the national identity tents.

Other emerging streams, which are seen in the western and acquaintance of its manifestation in other countries’ among the literary groups of immigrant and living in Western countries. Therefore, despite the fact that the fundamental element or the mainstream of Afghanistan’s novelty, whether it is effected, the crisis of the Afghan man’s crisis in the struggle of modernity has hardy struggle to find a runaway path for their live.( Qasim Zada, 1394, p, 201)

## 9. CONCLUSION:

A novel is an experience in the mental life and a series of events that engages the reader’s mind and sub- stories. A novel is usually a long story that consists of several interrelated lives and events that are connected by a large story. The novelist is among the forms of contemporary storytelling, which has been created in recent years, and alone g with the brief side of other types of stories today, today has attracted the most audience, the first contemporary stories or novels of Afghanistan by the legs, and the pace of was written to find a lot of fans. Throughout its history, Afghanistan has always had people who have carried the burden of all kinds of literary issue, and this issue can be seen in t he good poems and prose works recorded in the history of our literature. Also, in the novel section we have great writers, among the first novels of contemporary stories in our country, we can mention the “ book Jihad Akber” which was written by Mohamad Hossain Panjabi, and this book is based on the current situation in Afghanistan at time British attacks and colonialism were written and he tried to resist this aggression by strengthening the spirit i patriotism. The other contemporary stories of the book, the image of the illustration or the named image called BiBi Khori, is also called most of the social status of woman, and the author has tried to address issue in the form of artistic form. The third book that has played a big role in our contemporary fiction is the book “ The call of education” written by Abdul Qader Efendi, and in this book, it deals more with moral issue and sometimes uses satirical language.



**REFERENCES:**

1. Auhadi Esfahani, Ali. (1371). A word bout Dari literature in Afghanistan. Journal of Iran ology, fourth year.
2. Anosha, Hassna and the others. (1381). Encyclopedia of Persian literature. Third edition, Tehran: Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidane.
3. Bizhan, Farid.(1393). The evolution of the story in Afghanistan. Kabul: Said.
4. Hadad, Hossain.( 1396). The narrow and loud voice of the story.1, Tehran: Scientific and cultural Pulications.
5. Khawafi Mahmud. (1376). Today's stories of Afghanistan. Mashhad: the song.
6. Fakhri, Hossain.( 1379). Views and stories. Peshawar. Jihani.
7. Far hang, Mohamad Sadiq.( 1387). Afghanistan in fifth last century. Tehran: Erfan publisher.
8. Qaderi, Homaira. ( 1394). War and poverty in the fiction literature of Afghanistan. Kabul: Tak
9. Qasim Zada, Said Ali. ( 1394). Examining new trends in novel writing by Afghanistan.
10. Mosavi Javid, Fatema. ( 1395). In the pursuit of the world. Quarterly. Forth issue, Khazan.1395.
11. Mir Sadiqi, Jamal. ( 2) ( 1394). Fiction literary. Tehran: Sokhan Publisher.
12. Nazimi, Latif. ( 1361). Introduction to the contemporary fiction writing of the country. Art Magazine.
13. Volk, Rena and Austin warn.( 1373) Theory of literature, Translated by: Zia Mohed. Tehran: Scientific and Cultural.