The Study and Analysis of the characters of the Story of “The Man Written by Sun”

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Abstract

This article is engaged with “the analysis of the characters of the novel of “The Man Written by Sun” by Khawla AlQazwini”, with the change of economic, social and educational condition of women in Islamic countries, an essential change has happened in the art of writing story and as a result, story is represented as a tool and mean for proving literal identity of a woman. The story of women has always tried to declare the realities and depict the existing deficiencies and shortcomings in the context of society which has practically an essential in the increase of oppression to woman. The following discussion, mentioning examples of the story of “The Man Written by Sun” by the great Kuwaiti author “Khawla AlQazwini”, is engaged with the study and analysis of the characters of this novel using the text of their conversations to finally achieve the main and subsidiary purposes of the author.

For this purpose, some works about Kuwait literature and other works of Khawla AlQazwini, the methods of writing stories, the religious-social-psychological analysis of characters and characterizing were studied by the library-documental method and then the characters of the story of “The Man Written by Sun” were extracted from the text of the story and this article, through mentioning some examples of the text engaged with the analysis of the characters of this novel using the text of their conversations by the analytical-descriptive methods and also a little by the structural method. The achieved results showed that the most important purpose of the author is the advertisement of the pure Islam, from the perspective of Infallible Imams peace be upon them as real patterns of humans and also, introducing original resources of familiarity with the pure Islam, like: documented verses and speeches and prayers and valid books and righteous scientists and committed authors.

Keywords: Story, Khawla AlQazwini, Analysis of the Character, the Man Written by Sun.
The Analysis of the Characters of the Story of “The Man Written by Sun”

In this article we aim to analyze the characters of the novel “The Man Written by Sun” to see how the author has nurtured the characters in her mind and how she introduces them to the readers, each of the characters of the novel can be representative of a thought that the author directs the story to his own purposes by using them, in this article, we try to investigate the theme of the story and the authors’ purposes by studying each of the characters.

Analysis of the Character Soraya

In this story “Soraya” is a traditional character whose essential role is to support her children, “Soraya” seeks to solve the conflicts of her life from the beginning to the end of the story, and finally with so much effort, she can send her daughter “Alia” to the marital life and emancipate “Emad” from prison after the embezzlement. Soraya is a character who is committed to her beliefs. This character has failed in marriage, her only concern is raising the children and their name and custom; she strongly opposes to the actions that hurt her children’s reputation. Now using the evidences of story in four parts, we try to analyze the behaviour of Soraya:

A) Soraya’s hospitality
B) Soraya’s effort for raising righteous children.
C) Soraya’s social perspective and her difference with her children.
D) Soraya’s religious perspective.

A) Soraya’s Hospitality

Regarding this, the mother relies on this sentence: Good Youth; we realize from this speech of Soraya that for her good behavior has a special position, and as we mentioned before she is a follower of tradition and emphasizes the tradition over the good relations. “Emad” is unhappy with the simple condition of life, he is concerned with how Foad, who is raised in France, will behave when entering their house?

“In the Muslims’ beliefs, respecting the guest has a high position and respecting the guest among Arabs is regarded as the tribal and racial honors. (Fakhouri, 1986: 85); in the science of sociology, special attention is drawn upon these relations that how human should behave in interaction with the guest.

B) Soraya’s Social Effort for Raising Righteous Children.

When “Soraya” sees that her child is suffering from his life condition and is afraid of welcoming the guests and feels humiliation, she reminds him of her own past that how she could manage her life hardly after her husband left her so to raise her three children and one who has lived with chastity, should not be afraid of anything, in fact “Emad” has inferiority complex which prevents him of interacting with others. The galaxy of family forms the first social environment and each children tries to be the point and center of attention and find a position for himself in this galaxy by competition. (Sperling, 1989: 52); In Adler’s belief, the inferiority complex is the main factor of forming human personality in adolescence to midlife. (Same: 71)

In this story Soraya, whose outstanding role gives dynamic to the story, recognizes Hashem (Foad’s father) in the first meeting and remembers the past memories because in the past there was emotional relationship between the two; Hashem suggest that Soraya would contact him;
Soraya remembers her daughter “Alia”, and prevents from doing so. The author describes this scene well and writes:

C) Soraya’s social perspective and her difference with her children
In the rest of the story, when “Foad” hires “Emad” and “Alia” in his father’s (Hashem’s) big private company; after some time, “Alia” who sought her own big purposes becomes attached to “Hashem” and this matter creates the contrast between mother and daughter in the story; This perspective of Alia with her mother describes both their insight. A mother that is socially from the middle class of the society and believes that approach to the rich class is an impossible matter; from this text we can figure out the social hierarchy of Kuwait, of course if we assume that the Kuwait the supposed place of the story; “Soraya” believes that human should communicate in proportion to his social position, while her daughter believes that human can rescue himself from poverty and reach economic welfare in communication with the rich classes of society and using them. Alia is a girl who due to her love of Hashem’s wealth has to stand against the tradition and has to approach Hashem for protecting her own feelings and in this path, the closest obstacle is the mother and Alia encounters a dichotomy against the separation command by her mother; in this situation Alia should decide;
In this paragraph, the author introduces several social matters for the reader, including the way of traditional suit and the clothing of women and relation with neighbors and the thought about the future of marriageable girls.

D) Soraya’s religious perspective.
In this story, Khawla AlQazwini not only publishes a story of the realities of life, but also has tried to reform the matters of the youth, their awakening and awareness, because when the father of Soraya prevents her from marrying someone that she herself has chosen, she engages in doing so in spite of father’s objection; Now is the time of regret, but no benefit, even now her daughter like her own past, is acting emotionally in this matter.
The author has addressed the youth in here and has engaged in discussion with them in the way of Islamic training; because the author forbids the marriage without parents’ satisfaction. In the Islamic societies, the permission of the daughter’s marriage is conditioned to the satisfaction of the father and in traditional societies, the parents play the main role in choosing a spouse for their children, Khawla AlQazwini, about “Alia”, declares the mistakes of “Soraya” in order to show that dissatisfaction of parents will not have any path other than deadlock in front of the youth and reminds the youth to use the experiences of the past people and not to go the same path again especially the paths that end in deadlock.

The Character of Foad
We can assume Foad as the most complex character of the story; he, who is a westernized character and seeks frivolity in life, marries a girl named “Jamile” and have a baby of her named “Yousef”, He, after seeing the mother in the bed of death, goes to “Ezzedine”, the French Islamist character, to reach guidance, Foad after this event, fixes all the matters of his life and get divorced from “Majedeh” who has married him by force, Foad after the death of his father “Hashem” and his son “Yousef”, leaves his place and goes to France with his mother to become an Islamic preacher, after the death of “Fada”, he comes back to his hometown and reviews his memories.
We can analyze his character like this:
A: Foad after return from France.
B: Foad after marrying Majede
C: Foad after the death of father.

**A: After Return from France.**
The personality of Foad has several spiritual, psychological and social dimensions; Foad who has married a Christian girl in France and this girl has converted to Islam after familiarity with Foad’s religion, has now returned to her own land to witness her family’s problems. Foad who is a westernized character, does not break the traditions in this matter and brings some gifts for his relatives and friends; including blue and white kitchen dishes for “Soraya”. Regarding his taste in choosing colors and with the knowledge of psychology of colors, the character of Foad and Soraya can be analyzed.

Being westernized and pro-Western fluctuates in the character of Foad. “Being westernized is a kind of tendency based on feeling and apart from philosophy such as which is ignorance and folly in method, form the view point of sociology, being pro-Western is counted as one of the kinds of cultural change. Some of the sociologists have named this process as the social change. But it seems that the reform of social change is more inclusive and more comprehensive.” (Naghavi, 1982: 15) “Foad”, after return, brags about this matter to friends and acquaintances, in his conversation with “Soraya”, he speaks of branded clothes and tools and humiliates his hometown’s productions.

**B: Foad after marrying Majede**
After birth giving of Jamile; Foad decides to return to hometown together, ignorant from the fact that Majede has been informed by Hashem and is waiting for them to tense up the situation, after verbal discussion between Majede and Foad, Majede faints and Hashem transfers her to hospital, in hospital, her health condition was announced as dangerous and they were forced to do Caesarean section but the fetus was wasted in mother’s womb. When Foad is informed of this matter, he leaves the hospital with disappointment and sadness; Khawla AlQazwini states the effect of faith in the condition of Foad as:

**C: Foad after the death of Hashem**
Foad thinks of remarrying after the death of his father and proposes to Fada and gets rejected by her. Apart from the fact that here, Foad had intentions of convincing Fada, the author who tries to introduce the pure Islam and the right religion of Shia, she also skillfully names the known authors of Shia in the story, she speaks of the valuable teacher of Islamic revolution, Martyr Morteza Motahari (pbuh) with the tongue of Foad and she discusses on of the controversial issues of Islam, which is the same issue of polygamy in the form of a short sentence and describes it no more and guides the reader to the book of a real Islamist for finding a logical and appropriate answer, in order to give wise answers to the questions occurring in the mind of reader with a pure and logical source. Foad is one of the dynamic characters of this story, he is psychologically hurt after unpleasant events and death of three relatives and he chooses to seclude and spiritually changes and remembers death and life after death and repentance and faith toward God and he tries to compensate his past with a firm faith.
The Character of Emad

Emad is a simple character who is hired in the big company of his father “Hashem” with the middling of Foad, but after a while, with the plot of two of his friends he follows the path of embezzlement and puts the company on the verge of bankrupt which results in Emad going to prison, Soraya emancipated him with middling and in the end of the story, he is an unemployed and weak person and has no income and suffers from lack of acceptance in society. In this part, we analyzed the character of Emad in this way:

A: Before getting hired in the company
B: After getting hired in the company
C: After the embezzlement

A: Emad before Getting Hired in the Company

Emad is frightened of socially communicating with people who have class gap regarding them. “Emad” who has lived a very hard life and has always been the witness of his parents’ arguments and conflicts and knew that the pain of poverty has befallen his family; with the invitation of “Foad” to their private villa; after watching all this luxury, apparently his appetite is decreased, the author has wanted to familiarize the reader with the world of the rich of Kuwait in this paragraph, in each one of the descriptions there are signs of luxury, in order to show the weak character of “Emad”.

B: Emad after Getting Hired in the Company

Emad, after getting hired in the company of Hashem changed in comparison to the past and changed his way of clothing. In this story we read that when Emad went to Turkey for the Istanbul conference, he bought the most expensive dresses and dressed like the rich Europeans.

C: Emad after the Embezzlement

The author mentions the effect of faith and religion on the lives of the characters of the story throughout the story; When Emad was emancipated from prison; he was unemployed and without money and his corrupt spirit prevented him from exiting the house, but again he found the motivation of life by his mother’s flips; the author narrates the situation like this: In this story, Emad has an unstable personality and suffers from lack of self-confidence and make mistakes in many different situations and puts himself in danger, even though he come back to life many times with the help of his mother, he doesn’t have a stable personality and can’t change fundamentally and chose and continue the correct path of life.

The Character of “Jennet” or “Jamile”

“Jennet” or “Jamile” is a positive character who converts to Islam through acquaintance with “Foad” and changes her name form “Jennet” to “Jamile”; She, by studying a lot, becomes one of the French pundits in religious matters, She who has a son from Foad named “Yousef” travels to “Foad”‘s hometown forcefully, along with her faith to Islam, she is rejected by her own society in such a way that her brother says: I threaten anyone who has any contact with “Jennet” to death. Jennet, who through many researches has found a special thought and form, receives cooperation suggestions from multiple places and in frequently invited to various religious programs, she has truthfully understood that Islam is the right religion and these intrigues will one day be over and there will be a unity between the Muslims. She always follows the news of her own family because according to the Islamic trainings, she should be kind to relatives; Jamile
in France, which was a country of various habits and nationalities, in spite of many obstacles that existed for recognizing the reality; could receive the Al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya from the Islamic center of Paris when writing his university thesis and get familiarized with the rich source of educations of Infallible Imams peace be upon them.

The Character of Alia

“Alia”, Soraya’s daughter who is raised in a poor family and is derived from the support of father, seeks position, status and post and marriage to “Hashem” after acquaintance with Foad and being hired in his father’s company. But her mother, forcefully engages her to a doctor named “Mokhles”, she leaves the company of Hashem after marrying to become a teacher, Alia who is not satisfied with her marriage, thinks of divorce, but her husband “Mokhles” who is a skilled doctor, gains fame with performing a rare operation of kidney transplant and Alia becomes satisfied with this situation and forgets the nightmare of separation and divorce. We will analyze Alia’s character before marriage to “Mokhles” and after it in this part using the evidences of the context.

A: Alia before Marriage to Mokhles

Alia who is raised in a poor family, always seeks to compensate the shortages that she has tolerated in life and when her brother invites his old friend Foad to their house, she counts this opportunity as a rich opportunity to end her troubles and tries her best to attract the attention of their guest and find a place in his heart.

“Psychologists believe that human is constructed of two opposing internal forces and have multi-dimensional characters, these ideas are proposed form the different perspectives of mythology, philosophy and religion; However in any way the human spirit has always been defined as an internal conflict and opposition: the opposition between goodness and badness, between the low nature and the high nature, between the inside human and outside human.” (A. Harris, 1982: 7)

In this story, the character of Alia is engaged with internal oppositions, in the first place she seeks wealth and when she enters the big company of “Hashem” she seeks post and status and then thinks of marrying “Hashem” himself.

B: Alia after Marriage to Mokhles

Alia, the girl who seeks big purposes, after mother’s force, marries “Mokhles” to forget Hashem. Now she has returned home after a few days and blames mother with teary eyes, Soraya also doesn’t have an appropriate condition, because Shahin, her ex-husband has been emancipated from prison and has suggested remarriage to her and Hashem who was Soraya’s suitor in the past, is now again after communication with her. Soraya listens to Alia’s words with much sadness; finally Alia, after finding out about the past relation of Hashem with her mother and also when her husband reaches fame in the career of medicine, expels the thought of separation from her head and continues life with Mokhles.

The Character of Fada

“Fada” has a scientific character and becomes famous with reliance on her eloquent pen. After Foad’s insistence, she marries him, but Foad doesn’t have an appropriate mental condition after the death of “Yousef” and “Hashem” and not long after that, Fada leaves him forever and returns to France. Fada, who is also attacked after writing a series of articles about terrorism, her car gets capsized in an unknown way and she dies.
The author introduces Fada a committed character who writes against the misinterpretations of Islam and tries her best to dispel the dust of ignorance and deviation and inject hope into her society and be a role model for all authors and perhaps we can say that in fact Khawla AIQazwini has included her own character in the form of Fada. Overall, Fada plays one of the positive roles of this story and has a religious and beneficial and responsible character who tries for the fate of her country and finally, she dies like a martyr and remains like a role model in the mind of the reader.

**The Character of Hend, Foad’s Mother**

When Hend, Foad’s mother who lacks love and always suffers from neglect of her husband, suspected that Hashem is in contact with a young girl, tried to attract his attention to herself, for this purpose he travels to France for a heavy cosmetic surgery, she goes to Foad’s house in that country and observes that Jamile is upset over Foad’s remarriage. “Hend” who sought the attention of a husband, could finally attract Hashem to herself but in their trip to Poland, Hashem dies from heart attack. After this event, Hend goes into a maniac condition and this condition is promoted with the death of Yousef so that it becomes totally maniac and abnormal. In this story, Hend is a mean and materialistic character who seeks luxury and jewelry and like the other negative characters of the story, does not have a good ending.

**The Character of Ezzedine**

Khawla AIQazwini is powerful in creating story characters. She never exaggerates about her story characters. Many characters are presented throughout the story but they are rapidly eliminated and disappeared, like Abdolrahman who is informer of Hashem in the company, or Majede’s mother who appears in the discussion of inheritance, or Om Habib who is seen as a pilgrimage of Imam Reza (pbuh); but there are characters who almost play no role but exist in the last procedures of the story and remain in the unconsciousness of the reader, one of which is Ezzedine.

The author introduces Ezzedine as an enlightened old and wise man who has a true familiarity with Islam and everyone refuge to him in hardships, as the holy prophet stated: (The old man among his folk is like a prophet among his nation) (Kulayni, 2011: 137), “this refers to that axial role, joy bringing, direction and guidance and assembly and intimacy which is hidden in their existence.” (Mohadesi, 2005: 297)

Ezzedine in this story is a wise old man and a scientist that acts on Islamic morality and whose important success is solving people’s dilemmas and this is of the holiest services which is accepted by God and religion of Mohammad (s). “With the title of “elimination of the needs of the Faithful”, a mass of narrations are quoted which declare the importance and virtue and sanctity of solving problems and satisfying the needs of people and those who purely and sincerely solve the dilemmas of people, are God’s especial servants and divine particular agents. (Mohadesi, 2005: 151)

**Conclusion and Results**

Reading the story of “The Man Written by the Sun” and analyzing its characters, we gain some conclusions that we refer to some of them here:

1- From the overall resultant of the story and analysis of the conversation of novel characters, we get to this conclusion that the most important purpose of the author is advertising the pure Islam, from the perspective of Infallible Imams (pbuh) as the true models of humanity and also,
introducing the original sources of familiarity with pure Islam, like: documental verses and narrations and prayers and valid books and true scientists and committed authors.

2- From the structural analysis of the text, we conclude that one of the main innovations of the author is inputting religious themes and whole texts of religious prayers in the text of the novel in a way that doesn’t disturb the novel’s structure.

3- From the analysis of the negative characters of the story, like “Hashem”, “Shahin”, “Hend”, “Emad”, “Alia”, “Jamile’s mother” and to some extent “Foad”, we learnt that the main reason of misfortune, conflict and adversity of modern man is promiscuity and lack of attention to the presence of God; and that faith and communication with God and the divine prophets can solve many of the inner complexes and outer problems of humans and in any procedure of the fall, human can still choose the path of return, but in most cases, some vices like greed, opportunism and jobbery and tendency to power and wealth, prevents the repentance and return of humans.

4- From the analysis of the character of “Soraya” we learn the true position and value of “faithful mother” and that they will prefer the children to themselves even in the hardest psychological conditions and personal problems and they try their best effort and sacrifice for the children’s development and excellence and prosperity and we also learn that if the prayer and pilgrimage and recourse is performed based on the conventions and is from the heart, they will be complied very soon.

5- From the analysis of the character of “Jamile” we learnt that women in western societies are converted to Islam sooner and also people who accept Islam with research and convert to Islam from other religions are more stable in their faith and are more effective in advertising Islam and advancing Islamic purposes; we also reach this conclusion that the Muslim women’s Hijab is very attractive for western women particularly in France and the best method of advertising is the active presence of Hijab-wearing women in the society and face to face conversation with the followers of other religions.

6- From the analysis of female characters in this story, we realize that women whether in western societies or Islamic countries influenced by the western culture are materialistically exploited by men and are deprived from many of their rights.

7- From the character of “Fada”, we can realize that choosing appropriate pattern must be done form the childhood by the parents especially the mother.

And finally we can say that: the story of “The man Written by the Sun” by “Khawla AlQazwini” was consisted of different and sometimes opposing story elements and characters whose different parts, overall, give a unitary corpus to the story, the corpus which perhaps is that same “man” who is driven to any directions in the conflicts of the current age and the plan of his development and evolution is written in the presence of light and the warmth of the tutelage’s sun.
References