

THE PLACE OF MUHAMMAD ALI JAMALZODA IN MODERN PERSIAN LITERATURE

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Abstract: This article analyzes the role and influence of Muhammad Ali Jamalzoda in modern Persian literature. Jamalzoda is one of the founders of 20th-century Persian literature, and his works are based on the principles of realism, social criticism, and modernization. The author discusses Jamalzoda's work, his artistic style, and the innovations he brought to Persian literature. His contributions to the prose genre and literary heritage are also highlighted.

Keywords: Muhammad Ali Jamalzoda, modern Persian literature, realism, modernism, social criticism, prose, literary heritage.

Introduction: Persian literature has a centuries-old history, in which classical poetry and traditional prose occupy an important place. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, Persian literature underwent a process of renewal and modernization. During this period, new literary trends began to take shape under the influence of secular ideas, Western literary influence, and socio-political changes. In this process, Muhammad Ali Jamalzoda emerged as one of the founders of modern Persian literature.

Jamalzoda is known as a writer who introduced a new style - realistic prose - in a period when traditional poetry dominated Persian literature. His work paved the way for the development of new methods of artistic expression in Persian literature. He wrote stories based on realism and social criticism, highlighting the current problems of society. His works are distinguished by being close to the vernacular, understandable, and vital, unlike the traditional Persian literary language.

This article analyzes the place of Muhammad Ali Jamalzoda in Persian literature, his creative heritage, the characteristics of his works, and his contribution to the development of Persian literature.

Main part: Muhammad Ali Jamalzoda was born in 1892 in Isfahan, Iran. He was interested in science and literature from a young age and went to Germany to study. Jamalzoda studied Iranian and Western literature thoroughly and began to introduce a modernist style in his early works. He criticized social inequality, corruption, and outdated customs in Iranian society.

Jamalzoda began a new era in Persian literature with the collection of stories "Yaki bud va yaki nabud" (The One and the Fanatic) written in 1921. This collection was innovative not only in terms of literary style, but also in terms of content, reflecting simple and folk language, clear images, and life problems. In his works, Jamalzoda condemned the difficult life of the people, moral problems, and injustices in state administration.

Jamalzoda's greatest contribution to Persian literature is his role as the founder of modern literary prose. His work is characterized by the following aspects:

Realism and social criticism: He used a realistic approach in his works and directly criticized the vices in society. His stories depicted the problems inherent in the lower classes of Persian society, as well as the corruption and injustices in the state system. This was in sharp contrast to the idealism characteristic of traditional literature.

Simple vernacular language and style: While most of the literature of that period was written in complex and lofty poetic language, Jamalzoda broke with tradition and created prose close to the vernacular. This was important for it to be understandable to a wide readership.

Influence of Western literature: He introduced the genres of short stories and novels from Western literature into Persian literature. Jamalzoda was influenced by French and German realism, and Russian literature (Tolstoy and Dostoevsky). He introduced techniques such as illuminating events with deep psychological analysis, creating characters, and depicting events in life in prose.

Jamalzoda's stories and novels had a strong influence on the formation of modern Persian literature. Following his path, later writers such as Sodiq Hidayat and Jalal Al-Ahmad developed modern prose. The main innovations that Jamalzoda introduced into literature were:

Transition from traditional poetic literature to prose - while the genres of short stories and novels were weak in Persian literature before, Jamalzoda developed prose.

Reflection of real life - he did not romanticize events, but covered them with an objective and realistic approach.

Creating literature that was in line with changes in society - he challenged old concepts and put forward new ideas.

His work was not limited to Iran, but had a great impact on the entire Persian-speaking world. He put forward the ideas of calling for social change, critical thinking, and accurately depicting the life of the people through literature.

Analysis and results: Muhammad Ali Jamalzoda left an indelible mark on history as a writer who radically changed Persian literature. He created a new style, different from traditional poetic literature, using the realistic prose genre and simple folk language. The innovations he brought to literature had a strong impact not only on his time, but also on the next generation of writers.

Jamalzoda's stories based on social criticism formed the basis of modern Persian prose. He openly criticized corruption, injustice, backwardness, and heresy in society, which made his works understandable and interesting to the general public. The writer's ideas in terms of style and content influenced Persian literature in the following areas:

Jamalzoda played an important role in the transition of Persian literature from poetry to prose.

His realistic stories gave a strong impetus to the development of Persian prose. Later, following his path, writers such as Sodiq Hidayat, Jalal Al-Ahmad, and Sodiq Chubak also focused on realistic prose.

He wrote works in a simple and vernacular language instead of complex, old Arabic and Persian expressions.

This style, understandable to ordinary people, later became the main principle of modern Persian literature.

Jamalzoda is considered the first Persian writer to write in a realistic style. His critical stories revealed social and political problems in Iranian society. Despite living abroad for many years, the topics Jamalzoda wrote were related to the internal problems of Iranian society.

He was inspired by European literature and introduced elements of Western realism into Persian literature. He used the realistic depiction method of writers such as Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Flaubert, and Maupassant. His stories were written in a balance between Western and Eastern literature.

One of Jamalzoda's most famous works is the collection of stories "Yakka va mutaassiblar" (Yaki bud va yaki nabud). The following main aspects are observed in this complex of works:

Criticism of society - The backwardness of society and conservative views are sharply criticized.

Freedom of the individual - Freedom of thought and action of a person is put forward as an important theme.

Funny and bitter truths - He revealed the problems of society using satirical elements.

Jamalzoda's style also had a great influence on later writers such as Sodiq Hidayat and Farooq Farrukhzad. The place of Muhammad Ali Jamalzoda in modern Persian literature can be determined by the following main conclusions:

The founder of modern Persian prose - He took Persian literature out of the dominance of poetry and developed modernist realistic storytelling.

A writing style based on the vernacular - He wrote in a language that ordinary people could understand, bringing literature closer to the people.

Critical approach to social problems - His works are based on social and political criticism, which had a strong influence on the writers of the new era. A bridge between Western literature and the East - Jamalzoda, inspired by Western prose, brought the spirit of modernism to Persian literature.

Jamalzoda is recognized as an important figure not only in Persian literature, but also in the literature of the entire Central Asian and Islamic world. He has maintained his place as a writer who modernized Persian prose, and his works are still relevant today.

Conclusion: Muhammad Ali Jamalzoda has a place in history as a writer who initiated revolutionary changes in modern Persian literature. He breathed new life into the classical poetic traditions of Persian literature and laid the foundation for realistic prose. His work brought about great changes in literature not only in form, but also in content.

Jamalzoda's most important achievement is being the founder of modern Persian prose. He ensured that prose took its place in Persian literature, where poetry dominated. His stories were simple, understandable and close to the vernacular, which served to elevate Persian literature to a new level.

His creative legacy is distinguished by several main aspects:

1. Realistic and critical approach - He sharply criticized injustice, backwardness, corruption and bigotry in society.

2. Simple and popular language - He abandoned the unbalanced and complex style and wrote in a way that ordinary people could understand.

3. Influence of Western literature - He introduced the realism style of writers such as Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, and Maupassant into Persian literature.

4. Criticism through humor and laughter - His stories clearly show the style of exposing the shortcomings of society with the help of humor and satire.

Jamalzoda's influence is clearly felt in the work of later Persian writers - Sodiq Hidayat, Jalal Al-Ahmad, Sodiq Chubak. The process of literary modernization he initiated had a great impact on the development of Persian literature.

Today, Jamalzoda's works are still relevant, and their analysis is important not only from the point of view of Persian literature, but also from the point of view of world modern literature in general. He created a powerful example of reforming society and forming a culture of critical thinking through literature.

Thus, Muhammad Ali Jamalzoda remained one of the most important figures in the modernization process in Persian literature, and his literary legacy still remains an interesting topic for researchers.

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