Characterization in authorities of Hamidi

Dr.Sohad Jaderi¹, Faras Dehdari²

^{1.} Assistant Professor, Abadan Branch, Islamic Azad university, Abadan, Iran ^{2.} Department of Arabic Language and literature, Payam-e-Noor University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract: Element of the character in the story is an axis which causality revolves on its orbit, All other elements, have earned meaning, identity, maturity, even its own existence from the elements of the character. Because the notion of transformation of events, conflict, suspense, dialogue, setting, characters will not be possible without action of character. "Tovudyrgoodman" says that the story is a society which is tested in isolation." The story of the authorities is the community in which different people with different behaviors live. In the community, coordination issues order. However, in this area, humans are like human beings, actions are like act events are like disasters. But the reader in such a way sinks in the events of the story as if he lives in the real social. ; If Hariri didn't use form of the story for the purpose of his writing and he didn't use the effective character for the mentioned events and the other principle of fiction, in this case the reader hasn't any feeling to study history work. The key point in the story of Hariri, studies features of the characteristics of his stories, he more than any other writer needs to know about the characteristics of people. For this reason, the materials of His character are the people who live in them, and writes about them to depict the events of their lives. Characters that can be chosen for their stories are among the people with their own personal and social features. His knowledge about these people is such that when he depicts events certainly he knows each of the characters should have what the behavior and dialogue. The power of the combination and Hariri s creative mind characters is as if they themselves come forward to writing fiction and adjust their own attributes and special features with the circumstances of the story That only the authors work is transferring them from one place to another and teaches them his literary speech.

[Sohad Jaderi, Faras Dehdari. Characterization in authorities of Hamidi. Academ Arena 2015;7(3):6-8]. (ISSN 1553-992X). <u>http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 2</u>

Keywords: Element; axis; community; people; human; literary; speech

The character in authorities of Hamidi:

Although Hamidi by modeling the character of authorities of Hariri has his fictional characters, But Hariri's character in authorities in comparison with Hariri has been so vague, and this has been caused that feelings of reader motivates to fictional characters of Hariri rather than Hamidi. Fictional characters of Hamidi has no attraction for him and he has no willingness to follow their fate. The character of Hamidi s stories are the actual characters that the author has chosen them from his own time, these characters despite their actual dimensions don't show his personality. And instead of their saying show their internal features it states the cases of lectures and papers. The writer for this speech offers this site and the parliament and the characters after their saving without belonging to it or respond to it will leave the site. However, in some articles like the article "Skbajyh" the writer was very successful in paying to the characters; Characters seem so real that the reader not only communicates with them but also reacts to his behavior. The other character in the story is so verbosity so that the reader knows involuntarily him similar to those who in his life is facing with them. And he admires the main character's reaction against him. Although the number of such characters in stories Hamidi is limited, but it can tell about the

writer's ability in explaining character and reflects the fact that if Hamidi paid much attention to word and style The character of his story was more successful. Time was passing so that Hariri in his own authorities considered the main character and narrator than the other characters Although Hamidi in his stories gave more credibility to the main character, However, because of the weak of explaining character, the protagonist's identity remains unknown, it is impossible that reader communicates with him, and the reader prefers to play the role of the listener who presents at the lecture Without showing the reaction to the speaker. After leaving the meeting only the words of the speaker and lecturer affects him. And it doesn't remain any emotional or even a picture of him in his mind. While The reader of authorities of Hariri is attracted to personality of Srvjy- Abu Zaid that it means the major character, his speech also takes a step towards greater recognition of her character. Hamidi in paying to the character of the narrator was not very successful. The character with the exception of a few authoritieshas not much different with minor characters. The only characteristic that may be the key to unlock his inside is her love to travel with a friend and to take advantage of the passion and love of the young, But the author does not give to the reader other picture. Characters in Hamidi s authorities as well as

Hariri's authorities are not absolute; while the main characters are scientist but they always have a kind of pride and seek to humiliate the opponent with their words. Phrases like "the young novice", "the foolish young ", "the old life and the vain universe ", "the voung lier" Or for example in the authorities of "Skbajyh", however the opposed character is very hospitable, but with his verbosity is going to show his wealthto his guest. Such behaviors bring out characters of authorities of Hamidi from the state of being absolute. Therefore, the characterization of authorities of Hamidi because of the various characters, has been torn apart from each other, on the other hand the narrator represents his vague information about these characters to the reader.. Action of the narrator in introducing the characters is as who sits at the back of the chamber and observes the obscured image of characters and events, then he ask to know them others. Although some analysts of authorities of Hamidi stated that the plurality of characters and their suitability with the subject of story have been assumed as a step towards the realization of the truth like his stories. But undoubtedly to prove this assumption requires an accurate picture of characters, while anonymity of individuals with ambiguous characterization causes Hamidi has to be difficulties. Since most of the stories of authorities are based on characterization, the weakness of characterization, the weakness of some of the elements, subsequently, lead to a lack of telling story.

Methods of characterization:

The writer for familiarizing the reader with the personality of his own story uses different methods. Application of these methods and how to use them according to the axon and other elements of the story is different. The application of these methods is difficult and complex and requires a careful and capable writer.

For characterization of the story, the three methods are used:

First, "theclear present of the characters with the help of direct description":

In the way, the writer describes and analyzes thoughts, features and behavior of his characters or, the characters of the story introduces characteristics and properties of characters to the reader. In other words, in the manner, the characters of the stories described and interpreted by clearly and directly. Such an approach, if used alone, it is very boring because the existence of story indicates itself, however, the most important advantage of this approach is the brevity and clarity of characters. The second, the presentation of the characters through dialogue: in this way, the story's characters is introduces through speech and speech to introduce the reader. In this way, the author's characters is introduced through speech to the reader in the way, The characters do things in the same way that ordinary people do in their own lives. Such as this method is stated like this verse, "when the man is silent, his defect and art is latent".

The third, the presentation of the characters by their actions of Vaksyvn of story.

In this way, the author makes the characters so that with his behavior and action familiarizes the reader with his own characteristics..we see similar to the action at the theater. In other words, in this method, the behavior of the characters define the characteristics of his personality because "Summary of action and interaction shows external appearance, internal thinking ". Therefore, if the character has moral character his behavior shall indicate such a feature. In the method, the writer follows the usual formula of art: "don't tell, but show. Characterization of Hariri is more successful than characterization of Hamidi. Because his characters have specific characteristics which unlike Hamidi s personality separates him stereotypes. double Look of Hariri at his characters in a way describes the trauma and his personal character t On the one hand, he pays to evolution and transformation of his personal character in their community On the other hand, social and cultural dimensions illustrates the Abbasid era, to firm the behavior of characters and to provide a steadfast reason for its change, the absolute lack of characters and their reality, to face with events such dramatic and vivid characterization, acceptance of his characterization and to remove his stories from ancient mythology and to describe the events by the narrator and his knowledge and nearly made his stories near to the today short story. It should be said that the most important and most practical way to introduce the characters is that the author mixes three ways together, especially when the considerable stories are the short story and face with limitation of space and time.

Conclusion

Element of the character in the story is an axis which causality revolves on its orbit, All other elements, have earned meaning, identity, maturity, even its own existence from the elements of the character.. Selection of the actual characters based on their roles in the story is effective in the form of the intimate, front, opposed and main characters, and it represents the combined power and creative mind of the author's characterization. Hariri and Hamidi In order to process and introduce the characters used the three elements description, behavior and speech. And each of them completes each other. But despite this, they haven't stayed away from the influence of the old story and they used a descriptive manner rather than the other two methods.

Reference

- 1. Quran, by Hamed Alamdy, translated by Ghomshei, Foundation of Quran publication, Tehran, 1367 Sh.
- 2. Nahj Ballagheh, Subhi al-Saleh, Daralktab Masri, Beirut, Egiptian Daralktab Allbnany, third edition, 1411 AH / 1991 CE.
- Abraham, Ennis and others: Almjm Alvsyt, Alsqafh Alaslamyh, Fourth Edition, unwarranted, 1412 AH / 1372 AD.
- 4. Abraham Hariri Fars: the influence of Persian and Arabic literature, publication of Tehran University, Tehran, 1346 Sh.
- 5. Alabshyhy, Shahabuddin Ahmed Mohammed bin Abi Al-Fatah: Almsttrf on the fan Mstzrf, Samir Abd research Bita.
- 6. Ibn Bord, Bashar, Court of Fath Allah and Mohamed Shawky and suspension Rifaat Amin, Ljnh Altalyf and translation, publication, Qahreh, 1369 AD.
- 7. Tatir son Brady, Abual mahasn Yusuf: the presence of Stars in Egypt and Cairo, Cairo 0.1956 m.
- 8. Ibn Khalekan, Abual abbas Shamsuddin Ahmed bin Mohammed bin Abi Bakr: mortality Senate and the sons of the time, Ehsan Abbas, Daralthagafah, Beirut, 1968.
- 9. Ibn fars Abvalhasann Ahmad: Mu'jam Mqabys Allghh, research Abd Salam Mohammad Haroon, maktab ellamand Islam 1404 AD.

3/14/2015

- 10. Ibn Tghtghi, Mohammed bin Ali bin Tabataba: Alfajz in Arts and Islamic countries, Al-Sharif al-Radi publications, Iran 0.1414 H.q.
- 11. Ibn Abd Rabbo, Ahmed bin Mohammed: Alakdalfr. Arabic darllketab, Beirut 0.1420 H.q / 1983.
- 12. Ibn Aqil, Bahauddin Abdullah: explanation of Ibn Aqil the Millennium, explained by Mohammed Mohiuddin Abdul Hamid, tenth print, Nasserkhosro publication 0.1385 H.h.
- 13. Ibn Koutaiba, Abdullah ibn Muslim: Eyes of news, the foundation of the Egyptian General institute 0.1383 H.h.
- 14. Ibn Koutaiba, Abdullah ibn Muslim: poetry and poets, Daralthagafah, Lebanon, Beirut, my TA.
- Ibn Modaber, Ibrahim bin Mohammed: Virgin message, by Zaki Mbar, Egyptian Dare alketab, 0.1931 m.
- Ibn manzor, Mohammed bin Mokarm: Arabic language, Revival Arabic Heritage 0.1408 H.q / 1988.
- 17. Ibn al-Nadim, Abualfarag Mohammed Abu Ya'qub ibn Ishaq: Catalog, correct comment Yusuf Ali term, scientific DaralketabBeirut 0.1416 H.q / 1996.
- Abo Nawas, Hassan bin Hani: Court (Alkhmrcat), correction and suspended, Dr. Fawzi Atoui, difficult dar, Beirut, my TA.
- 19. Akhut, Ahmed: Nchanh Shenasi Motalebeh, the deployment of personnel, Isfahan 0.1371 H.h.
- Isfahani, Abualfarag: Allghani, the second edition Egyptian darllaketab, Cairo 0.1371 H.q / 1952.