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## Iranian pioneers of Realism

Qumars Rahmani

Faculty of Persian Literature, Payam-e- Noor University, Tehran, Iran

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### ABSTRACT

Literature of Iran until before constitution has not any transplantation with social reality. Iranian relations with the West and the development of information technology brought a new awareness of the role of public administration, and the structure of public life and it made the urban middle-class of traditional society. It disturbed the equations of morphotectonics and it faced values of the old and new in the realm of ethics, the power and artistry of literary forms and language together. This evolution was result of fact and literature .the journalism Accelerated development of realistic writing and Iranian journalist led acute social realities to the social novels in newspaper format, footnotes, and by this way the realistic novel—that counted epic of the community as a bourgeois – contemporary with the formation of new public class bourgeois, it established body of literature. This article shows the development of novel realistic from the constitutional grounds is based on view of Persian history and Persian literature. It has shown a positive trend towards realism and realistic story of the birth of journalism text follows. The main topics discussed were: political writing of constitutional, social reality, journalism and realism, the transition from historical novel to social novel, language and social reality, pioneers of critical realism, outlook of the dominant works, realist novel primary defect. At the end of this article came some of the Persian Realist novels until the year 1320.

**Keywords:** Persian Realism, Journalist, Novelist Realistic.

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### Introduction

The writing realistic began by Constitutional Revolution in Iranian. The Persian literature before working hard to mystical theology and mystical experiences and poetry minds before it for during ten centuries. It was not shown much joy fact. Except tenth century that experiences of land loving and feeling of personal experiences have entered in the school of poetry. Continuous of best mind and fantasy world, on current literature, was dominant. Following the relationship

between Iran and the West and sending students to Europe, the establishment of new schools, the arrival of the printing press in Iran and the translation of literary works and popular journalism. The view of Iranians about reality of life changed .that constitution revolution (1284 S. / 1905) born of this realistic look to man and the world. Years 1275 to 1300 AD (CE). Replacement era urban individualist capitalist formed instead of patriarchy. With the development of the bourgeois

class and the growing urban class, gradually concepts as sovereignty, freedom, criticism and criticism of the government and the rise of superstition and traditional values emerged. It made to emerging of reading groups in urban middle-class and fundamental changes in the political structure and social structure of Iranians. This look created writing and literature that approach to it inevitably. The task literature changed and new literary forms such as historical novels, plays and short stories superseded social and moral teaching writing literature. This paper documents considers the development of social realism (realistic social writing) in Persian language and development of realistic literature and it discusses about useful agents of spread of social language in writing. It briefly discusses the pioneers of realistic Persian novels and main of it in relation to social change. These issues have been discussed in the literature of contemporary literature more or less discrete but look at this issue from the perspective of the principles of social realism was considered less by the critics and literary historians. Subsequently expatriate intellectuals (Malcolm MirzaKhan, Talbuf, Akhundzadeh, and Jamal Asadabadi), migrant traders (Zienol abedin Maraghei), and political exiles (Ruhi Kermani, Mirza Aqha Khan Kermani, Mirza Habib Isfahani) The first critical realist writers in Persian literature. who their writing bring the new awareness about the world and man's role and knowledge's role in the organization to sociality and form of public life for Iranians.

### **The transition from historical novel to social novel**

Although the flames abated with the burst the parliament ( 23 Jumada I 1326/1908

m. ) by Mohammad Ali Shah Qajar's commend , and constitutionalists were routed off and the press , but in light of new knowledge within the community was also released . At the time, Writing about the social reality was not simply possible. Nonetheless feelings of patriotism and desire for independence of the country increased by historical novel writing. Constitutionalists as part of aristocrats and princes of the Qajar dynasty was trying to confirming the positioning system of government based on the rule of nobles in the struggles .the historical novel was used to revive and reinvent the glory of ancient Iran. The historical novel was actually derived from a nostalgic that feeling anxious stratified afraid that the new social changes, gave relief. Iranian nationalism was based index from a historical novel of Iran. Mirza Bather Khosrav cast design, Iranian nationalism with the realistic theme of love, in novel of Shams and Toghra (1292 S. / 1,909 m.)<sup>1</sup> which is inherent in the novel. The novel of Love and romance or conquest reign of great Cyrus (1297 W / 1919.) Of Sheikh Musa Kaboudarahang in three volumes, with nationalistic theme, narrates the story of korosh. The story of ancient or korosh's adventure. (1299 S. / 1921) of Mirza Hassan Khan badi and novel seiner or revenge seeking Mazdak (1299 to 1304 sh.) Written Abdulhossien Sanati Zadeh ye Kermani that narrates invaded by Arab Muslims in Iran and the decline of Sassanid dynasty<sup>2</sup>, they are the story as of early historical novels with a national theme . Although these stories were historical context of their time, but were also somewhat related to the realities of nearing the day and evening constitutional tokens in their relations society; therefore they welcome the masses of people faced. Lazyka of Haider Ali Kamali (1309 n. ) it is War of the Roman and Sasanian issues

raised during the two World Wars ,that he wrote especially the issue of national independence and public spirit. Roknzadeh Adamiyat wrote Tangestan that it is about valor of southern people of Iran (13 12 n.) the against the attacks of England in the First World War, he wrote this narration, documentary and was closer to the time and place of the author 's life and observations. Historical novels close to historical time and facts of period of writer gradually. It replaced the social novels by year 1300 AD. Persian story writing moved to social movement with the realities of social change. That it attempted to explain the details of life and social relations.

1-Khosraviinfluenced by the works of Alexandre Dumas-Count de Monte Cristo and The Three Musketeers, which were translated into Persian in the late 19th century-is located. (Top 353)

2-According relation of Sanati Zadeh with Mirza AghaKhanand Sheikh Ahmad Ruhiin Istanbul, probably the real authorseiner(Dam Gostaran), is Mirza Aqa Khan Kermani. Sanati Zadeh was 15 when the book was published, and the novel long before this date, so that the incentivesare quite different from nationalism to be written. Select this historical subject insult Iranian national. Pride and part lyideological conditions of the years1300 to1310 -is the culmination of nationalism-is in contrast, can look amazing. (High, Ibid, p381)

Indeed, a better understanding the life to change it is goal of the realism of Iran and the capital of the country where most of the severe impact of Western modernism was ready for this change.

### **Transformations in language and social reality**

In fact, the reality formed in language, and logic of language is the true measure of the word. Certainly an author writes about

social reality with bookish. He shows reality as "Report" , but the author writes with language of social class "shows" reality "show". Made with colloquial usage, the actual text of the story takes a realistic and polyphonic technique in which every person who speaks the language of its class is the nature of reality. a novel that All persons talks with uniform and bookish of author , it has formal and unidirectional with reality .we can see Thin and faint forms of language in social species Syahtnamh Ibrahim Bey and translation of Hajji Baba Isfahani. Shortly after, the move was began to writing and literary criticism Qajari written language in a literary work. These works were invited authors to use the original Persian and people s language. Dekhoda in writing as story translation of arabic letters (sore esraphil, 16 ) and Hassan Moghadam in play of "Jaffar Khan returned from abroad" and Jamal Zadeh in short story :the Persian is thankful. (1300), say bitter reality with plan the distance between the language of religious scholars and intellectuals have gone to Europe with body language people. Prepared background to Regard to the actual language as a system that would allow for the fact that formed gradually. Easy writing and near of writing to the language of people was an unforgivable sin for the tradition literary. Fascination of language and classical literature humiliated the simple writing and realistic writing and they counted it as harmful to Farsi.and they know this writing such a worthless folk literature. But today we know this simple writing and freestanding writing as opening of big rise in realism of Persian prose. Social novel that it is the sequence and complementary the historical novels, it was dedicated to Iranian Society of Pathology. But the historical novel would ask the glory of

sociality from the depths of history and the supernatural situation.

### Journalism and Realism

Prose is form of realism but poetry has more capacity to write dream and aspirations and paranormal and spiritual. Before journalism in Iran, language of social classes and dialects differed with the official language of the book. Written language was the official language of the country that the governors and administrators and bureaucrats wrote it. Journalism was established was established Coincided with the emergence of new social knowledgewas established. Two years after that Mozafar Din shah declared constitutional (1284 S . / 1905) the more84 papers were published in the politics space (Robino). All the newspaper went ahead with each tender with Social and political realities. Need for speed the transmission of news and ideas that would require people to use a colloquial mass of the people, instead of the formal literary language and the approach to be Persian prose and social realities of the "real language" people can be close (Tabatabai, 1366: 206-214). Publishing the newspaper by Dash Mashti -language for Brothers of Felt Hat. Ali Akbar Dehkhoda accelerated Persian prose moves towards social language in his critical essays with his sign "Dekho" in the newspaper of Sore Esraphil (1325 BC). He used Tehran and some areas of language with all the skills.Until that day, few persons entered the market and street language in the official language. Dehkhodaby using body of conversational speaking made it friendly for readers. Dehkhoda) is very close to the short story in two articles in turpentine (seraph numbers 27-28) and the translation of the Arabic letter (ibid., No. 16). First is criticism of the inner layers of religious community and the latter is paste, Persian

is sugar Story (1300 n. ) by Jamalzadeh. Most of the early writers of Persian society journalist and journalism have a manual that is the role of journalism in the tradition of realism. Journalism, in fact, in the context of social realities. So the origin of realism early should be sought Persian Iranian journalism. Mohammed Hijazi , Ali Dashti, Saeid Nafisi, Moshafegh Kazemi, Mohammad Masood, Syed Jafar Pishevar, Abbas Khalili Rabi Ansari, novelist of first period, all are famous journalists <sup>3</sup>. Social novels were published first as a footnote in the papers. Iranian star and shafaghe sorkh(red lights) newspapers and period (1300-1310) with printed reader novels filled with such notorious Tehran , jail time (1 to 15) Evening entertainment (1311 n.) launched Move toward realism of story in Persian language . Look into the society of newspaper prose style and in many social novels of the early works of journalistic sources is actually born. Ali Dashti, editor of the newspaper for about three months, "Star of" The newspaper was shut down in 1300afterSscoresnewspaper "Red Lights" received. Red Lights managing director from 1300to1310by management of Mayel Toysekani and League of Ali Dashti and would like. The newspaper in 1310 after the "Revolution" was renamed. Jafar Pishevarin the newspaper "Hurriyet" by Azeri language (1298-1299) was an Azeri cooperation. Later (about 1304) in the Journal (Communist) Gillan was taking apen. newspaper, "Alarm" was released in1322. Abbas Khalili, the first, in the newspaper "named" by Sayyid Zia Tabatabai worked, after falling him. (1300) newspaper "acting" he released. Rabi Ansari was taking a pen Keyvan in newspaper.

### Iranian pioneers of realism Travel Writing

On the verge of revolution novels:” stars deceived (1253 n.)” And analogy” (plays) of Akhund -Zadeh<sup>4</sup> (1191 to 1257 no.), The Turkish language plays Mirza Aqa Tabrizi<sup>5</sup> (1253 S. / 1,872 m.), Released yet and was implicit. But you must search travel first era social realist literature political veins Qajar. Publishing the first volume Syahtnamh Ibrahim Bey<sup>6</sup> (1275 W / 1,896 m.) Written by Sajjad Maraghei during (1217-1287 s) shattered the established order, the government prohibited its distribution, and many people were arrested for allegedly writing it, but it Scripture readers were the penalties handed down in secret and would have been read. In the book, Ahmad. (1284 W), which has the constitutional authority of scientific and ideological movement<sup>7</sup>, Talbuf Tabrizi (1213-1289 n.) Questioning a man named Ahmad makes a deal with the physical world in search of knowledge about the fate of the world and human world offered. He wants to build a humane and revolutionary cosmopolitanism from Ahmad. The story:Msalk Almohsenin (1284 W ) to mimic the last day of wisdom written by Sir Humphrey Davy say about youth group scientific purposes travel for to travel Mount Damavand. This is the pretext and excuses the author's journey of discovery through a variety of social and ethical issues and proposes training. This novel is the translation of the novel: The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Isfahan (1905-1286 Sat.) Of James jousting Maurier, secretary of the British embassy in the Iranian mentality<sup>8</sup> plays an important role in restoring the social reality of the supernatural, which gradually led to the formation of the Persian realistic paper. Novels Hajji Baba of Isfahan (1824 AD the English. Persian translation of Calcutta in 1905) As well as private life and social customs of the Persians had written with

such precision that the Iranians had attractive reality.

.4-The first was the Iranian Azerbaijani realist novel written deceived Stars (1253 n.) Turkish language reform in parliament and formed new concepts like story with a historical background to the Safavid.

5- He wrote five plays to mimic from Talbuf. In this first edition of the play in Berlin .Mirza Malcolm had appointed (See the introduction to c. Sadiq Mirza Aqa Tabrizi on plays, PS One and Two).

6- The book is called disaster with prejudice in three separate volumes of written as novel with the - itinerary-biography. The adventures of the hero and the story are fictional, but the events where paying less exaggerated, events and stories in it are unlikely to be true. And this is close to the realist novel. Not mentioning the date of publication of the first volume, but the historical evidence in 1314 AH / 1896 CE. To be published. Twelve years after the publication of the first volume, the author was unknown to anyone, even to the point of irony, and to have written it. The second volume in the year 1323 AH / 1905 CE. In Calcutta, and Volume III in 1327 AH / 1909 CE. In Constantinople (Istanbul) was published.

7-High, it is leading to the Persian novel (p. 309).

8- Du Maurier in the years 1223 - 1230 BC, six years was secretary of the British Embassy in Iran (supra. Jafar Modarres Sadeghi, Hajji Baba of Isfahan). This book is intended to be critical of the Iranian I customs and ugly ways to stretch the field is written (supra. Aryan Pour, vol.1 / Page 296). Mirza Habib Esfahani, translator of the book, speaking about the reality of the streets and bazaars of Isfahan and other Iranian cities were used. The real people of Fath Ali Shah and Saba Kashani court poet and Mirza Abul Hassan Khan and others close to their reality been described. Not

allow publishing of two books on Istanbul, Tehran and its implications on issues directly related to sociality 9. Some Marxist critics and those who called realist literature Jamalzadeh founder of the Persian realism began with *Once Upon a Jamalzadeh* (Chaykyn, 1928). Maybe they want to find like the pattern called for Iranian fiction story "cloak" of the Gogol was a Russian realist. Jamalzadeh wrote 6 story short in period of seven years (1293 to 1300) in 1300 AD published in *once upon*. Author sensitivity towards social issues and writing the language of the common people from different classes and writing events of the day, intensified realism in his works. Languages of conversational style of inclusion of slang and street markets made that writing Jamalzadeh to be closer to social reality. It is fresh and lively and fascinating language that has tale of entering of the realities to Persian prose that some literati of that the time did not agree with it and they impel him to be silence until the year 1320. The truth is that before Jamalzadeh social realism in the realm of language use and the social and political issues of the day, leaving behind a successful experience. Zeynol Abedin Maraghein itinerary of Ibrahim beyg and Dehkhoda in the jive and jump experienced style of simply writing and realism in prose and content of *Once Upon* means superstition, traditional moral and political system and confusion of Persian and ... in the Akhund -Zadeh, Talbuf, Dehkhoda, Maraghei and Myrzaaqakhan Kermani and ... With a revolutionary language and harsh tone and more aggressive than Jamalzadeh criticized. Mirza Khan Tabrizi plays in the epilogue of his book (1250 S. / 1,871 m.), 49 years before the publication of the stories of Jamalzadeh in response to a friend who asks Jamalzadeh predecessors have written much better, why do you

bother dragged displaced ? He writes: " Within all these words I have made, this time the party is a common carrier and movable both present and to vote the eyes occur , and where there is not doubt and interpretation " (Tabriz, 1354: 219). In this response to the explicit cue interpretation time and place of permanence of paper that shows the state of his mind is the essence of realism. As the founder of realism not Jamalzadeh Iran. 9-SheikhAhmed Rohi has called Edvard Browne in a letter and wants him to prepare background to publish Mirza Habibs translation. The Ottoman government in Istanbul because it is not allowed to publish it. (Introduction of Hajji Baba of Isfahan, and Kamshad, Modern Persian Prose, 75-76).

### **The first realistic novels in Farsi**

A year after *Once Upon a*, long novel - *dreaded Tehran*<sup>11</sup> (1301 n.) Writings Seyed Morteza Moshafagh Kazemi (1280-1357 S) is considered the first novel in Persian society. Moshafagh Kazemi wrote when he was young and sometimes he was manager of agriculture magazine and trade journal .he was members Iranian students in German and with name of population of Iranian hope and he was founders of modern journal *Farangestan* letter AHS in 1303. And he is author of the editorial. He then returned to Iran and continued journalist with the young Iran magazine continued to draw pay painful situation Tehran in 1300. Moshafagh continued Volume II of notorious Tehran by named of *Compassionate of one Night* (1304/1925 AD.). Two other his novels, *withered flower* (1308) and *envy invaluable* (1309) though it have Social support, but also the size of the notorious Tehran did not succeed. Some critics this first Persian social novel, because of journalistic flavor it has been regarded as

the initiator of the genre footnote. But Tehran 's notorious because of attraction and alignment with the direction of motion as soon as socially acceptable that other Tehrani authors wrote the novels with the style it. Abbas Khalili Wrote novels: contemporary Black (1303/1925 solar) Revenge (1304/1925 Solar.) And Mysterious Night (1305/1926 solar.) Jahja Dowlat Abadi story of" shahr naz" (1304/1925 m.) And Ahmed Ali Khoda Dadgar Teymori novels: black day of laborer (1305/1926s) and the black day of serf (1306/1927 solar) published. Rabi Ansari in human atrocities or traitor of the twentieth century (1308/1929s) And Ali Asghar Sharif Razi with the novels of love and patience or blood money of Iran (1305/1926s) (School of Love) they expedited with this style of the Persian Realist. In among those dealing with the problem of sympathetic woman Kazemi followed, the work of Ahmed Ali Khdadadgr had worth more. He has worked on his observations of life in rural and urban women during the Qajar to the Pahlavi state transitions provide a real picture. 10-Thefirst volume of this novel published in 1301 and then in 1302 as the star newspaper footnote in book form in Berlin, Germany (Kaviani publication) and Volume II was published as souvenir of the evening representative in Moscow of agency, published in 1304. Tehran's notorious translated to Russian in Moscow in 1924 and was published in 12,000 copies.

### **Concept of first realistic stories**

Realist novel is epic of bourgeois class. In the years 1290-1300 class of settlement (bourgeois) is emerging and gradually new classes of employees and payroll administration, with view of life are emerging .Most of the novels of this period, the social life is detailed. The story

took close to reality of time and it took place in metropolitan cities and it's a major problem and these stories confrontation between tradition and modernity. Social stories that first appeared in the year 1300 solar to describe prostitution, political corruption and administrative and social unsafe in years after the Constitution, reflect the general despair from Constitutional unsuccessful. All these things were caused by the collision of two new state of life (traditional and modern) in major cities, especially in the ran was developed and built in traditional society had changed. Employees and sordid women in the novel are most characteristic of social types.

### **New class of employees**

In these years, however, system of office had formed in country with imitation of the West but staff didn't organize as distinct social class, and yet conservatives and alienation, boredom and indifference rigor of staff were not found after the courses. They are one of the few educated youth of big cities that had a steady income and because of leisure and knowledge new world, passion and joy with the issues facing their community. They published newspapers and political parties and groups they formed and wrote novels and plays. Writers were such as the teachers, lecturers, civil servants and political men, of course, they had exact knowledge about the social structures and cultural issues in the administrative system and the could draw clear picture of that time. Mohammad Masoud (M., Rural 1280-1326s) Tried to reflect objective and realistic in his writings, two class problems, the staff and the sordid women that they were principal characters in the novels of this period. In his works staff and bureaucracies in the formation of a new bureaucracy as an important social

spectrum are discussed. They have specific characters and they suffer the special problems and its plot is new for Iranian readers. Critical social novel, a middle-class spectrum of civil servants who would take up the constitutional administration took the pages of contemporary literature.

### **Women in social novel**

The transition from the reign of Qajar to Shah in fact, a fundamental transformation in the social structure of Iran was formed. royal families and the feudal class and local Zemindars deteriorate and according of change of political system , education, police and municipal and administrative bureaucracy Western style , the new social classes among of educated students turn heads on that they earn the social and political base in structure of community . With the advent of the modern metropolis of Tehran, and social relation and need of new life emerges that with traditional community values and ethics are incompatible. In such circumstances, the second sex, social status and role, and consequently becomes more prominent social novels appear alongside government employees. The dominant social themes of the early novels are women problem. Women's stories in an era of social chaos, sacrifice such as forced marriages, polygamy, superstitions, false marital and family relationships, being temporary, and are often trapped in prostitution men lose. The woman was outcast in traditional sociality that it made the most important subject in realistic novels of Persian. Persian social novel such newspaper such media big movement of they show the women as material victim of superstition and underdeveloped. Iranian novelist have burden task to revive right of women they know treat of the retardation of Iranian society in the field of social activity and the freedom of citizens and they show the

confrontation between tradition and modernity on the basis of social relationships , especially axis social status of women to portray . Subject famous novels like those notorious Tehran (1301) and Homa and Prichehr and Fine (1311) are the fate of woman and morals of society. Moshafagh Kazemi in Tehran's notorious intends to ladies' position and present day. The swank for cost of life has become a job for women in each stratified. Seyed Mohammad Hejazi (1279 - 1352 writer, novelist and journalist) analyzes the urban bourgeois class women's emotions. Homa is represents of modern girls that their behaviors are at odds with traditional morality. Ali Dashti in novels: magic and intrigue is the same way. Dashti and Hejazi tried by the influence of French Romantic writers until human worth of Women (even famous women) them back into the aristocratic world. Subject novels: I 've Cried (1311 s. ) By Jahangir Jalili and "Nadere" (1311s) Written by Syed Jafar Pishevari are the same craftsmen. Mohammed Masood, Abbas Khalili, Rabi Ansari and others wrote novel in those years, followed the same theme more or less. Although Tehran's notorious model for all of them, but none of primary pattern had not aspirational and freshness.

### **Women and the Modern City**

In the Persian fiction writing does not see woman before in the era. The city is thing more than village, both of them are complementary of each other. With the advent of modernism, urban and rural areas are separated into two poles of good and evil, clean and dirty, they are divided in woman and village are purity and innocence, until first social novels was written in 1300, the year 1320 day to day, the city polluted with civilization and the woman goes to the extreme degree of contamination. Women and city become

one and women involved in the contamination and pollution of the city expands. Mohammad Hejazi and Mohammed Massoud and Galilee stories illuminate the fact that both the city and women both are at the peak of infection. Abbas Khalili, also in this period that his novel reflects the social corruption; he is member of these authors. His attention to women's issues has made him a feminist writer. His dark period *Story* (1303 s) and a year later novel, "Secrets of the Night" (1304) has confirmed this subject. Muhammad Masood in *fun night* (1311) and *trying Salary* (1312 s) and *creatures* (1313s), and *flowers that grows in hell* "are displayed misery, corruption, sordid, anonymous for fear of future mental instability of women and men in the casino, brothels, and bar shopping. Writers of sociality, fear of imprisonment and death, and the influence of romantic Europe literature, in the impact of their educational, social stigma chart on the reform of the humanitarian and moral sentiments of the readers and pasted know that advice. Jahangir Jalili in "I've Cried" (1311) and "The Diary" (1314) used the same way. Another subject that new educated class are sensitive about it is the poverty and backwardness, corruption and waste of public administration though in this dark market woman is there. The sensitivity of this group to the social evils so that even the authors of philosophical despair corrosion as Masoud is result of failure in reforming of community. They say "poverty is mother of all corruption and misery of human is child of environment. manners and social rite is good and useful for men and they are harmful for women. to loose these problems they opposite with superstition and -criticism from education system and market and commerce and poverty, corruption, administrative systems, but

because of they fail they are captured the labor philosophical skepticism, the meaninglessness of life and algebra. they become pessimist about the world, new civilizations and social systems, as women are the root of all evil and corruption and they see as inherently man has created evil and villainous. So to escape from hardship of life they find way of escape in wine and women and they know the best way to forget the pain and problems counting, caring and jovial. This frustration has peaked in Sadegh Hedayat works.

### **Prison Literature**

The theme of imprisonment in Persian poets like Masood Sad Soleyman and KHAGHANI odes and fragments can be seen. The literary types as "Habsiyeh" has long been recognized. The theme of imprisonment in the past mainly in literary and poetic speech was full of hyperbole poetic expression. But with the development of prose fiction and rise of political conflicts in community prison literature, found a particular place among diverse of literature. Ali Dashti was the first who wrote about prison after the constitutional, he was imprisoned between 1299 and memories of the days of the jail sentence as published in the newspaper *Aurora Red* 1 to 15 number. He published independent book with the same title in 1300. In twenty decades, after the collapse of Reza Khan the exposure injustices and torture are common in prisons of king grew. One of the hot topics in newspapers and popular stories, revelations of atrocities in prisons Reza Khan, who was tortured and flogged on his life and wore a hot -start version of memories of the prison, they wrote. The most serious literary writings about the prison belongs Alavi. It is great. His imprisonment in the literature as the most capable writer. "Fifty-three persons

“Alavi’s book (1320) and paper fragments into prison “allocated to life in prison and prison inmates to all the vivid depiction of life in prison for political prisoners. Creativity, conduct of the role of prison guards Reza Shah and his concerns and falls. The collection, paper fragment prison, memoirs of prison formed better and some of them form becomes stronger as the story of "Dance of Death" is the story stronger, paper fragments in prison, the author applied more accurate in characterization and showing the coherent structure. Other person that wrote about prison is Jafar Pishevari. (born 1272) is (1309-1320), he was in prison for eleven years. Articles in newspapers, alarm in years (1320-1323) of the memoirs he wrote. All types are described in the notes to the various prisoners. Writings of Pishevari looks the current problems within the prison and outside of prison<sup>12</sup>. In works of Writers of stories in the mass party appears some works about prisons with prisoners. Al-e Ahmad is among these authors that in “the collection of Azrnjy that we are bring it” has two short story named "tight environment" and "confession" that his character play a role in prison. The prisoner of these two story are workers that they are pro-socialist ideas. Ale Ahmed not experienced imprison personally, so the image that he offered is product of his hears no his looks. Ebrahim Golestan in stories "in yank of rebellion" and "Between Yesterday and Tomorrow" he shows plot of the prison as place for showing his ideas. Golestan in this two stories more the imaging space and prison is torture, was interest in demonstrate showing failed in mood and behavior of political prisoners. None of literary writers of prison, to a large extent have been successful in this genre

Alavi's no doubt he is one of the most prominent writers in this genre 11. Another works that reflection of the memoirs Reza Khan are two book "Political Diary" by Khalil Maleki (published 1980) and fifty person and - three person by Anwar Khameii (1363). Many political prisoners at that time published his memoirs in newspapers of that period.

### **Metropolises in the social novel**

Realistic story of the city's early Persian and is adapted to urban life. A story about the events where most of the novels and stories of realistic large cities such as Tehran and Kermanshah, and Rasht. Jive and jumping events, the notorious Tehran, jail time, evening entertainment, Jafar Khan returned from abroad, some of the stories in Once Upon a Time, black time, revenge, Shahrnaz, black days of worker, black days of serf, crimes humanity, the mysterious night, Homa, Paricher, fine, I 've cried, Nadere, Narges occur in all major cities. The novel of Tehran is notorious, Tehran, on the verge of a famous coup Z. Tabatabaei in Persian date Esfand 1299, is a city that's notorious ignorance, debauchery and illicit influences, the doors closed on the righteous and the gates opened on unrighteous. The Young prefer revelry and debauchery, and complete freedom of celibacy and licentious pleasure with women on family. Democrats and patriots are in prison. Farrukh- the protagonist - is representative of intelligentsia and he is an individual protested against Khan is of during the pre-coup protest, protest of intellectuals of that time. Name of the novel is a metaphor of evil city (Yavari, 1383: 61) that due to the continuous changes of modernity, is frightening and horrific effects. Love, lies and greed and

prostitution in the city in the year 1300 AD (1922 m.) is depicted. People of story in Tehran's notorious are grappling with difficulties of urban life on the verge of entering the modern age. Human crime novel (traitor of twentieth 1308) is one of those novels that were written in imitation of a notorious Tehran. Badriye, is the innocent daughter and a merchant is old woman that by guile brought her from Gulian to Kermanshah and pulled her into the trap swinger men. The story is a representation of moral degradation. Slander and libel, exaggerated picture of young relationships, and libertine of society if they are all in the hands of the people to examine modest of people that it is issues of Ansari's stories. Picture Book of the dull but reliable travel paths and how, through licensing and police substations, living in the rural corruption, prostitutes and social ties to the customer at the beginning of the era of Reza Khan. concepted Ansari s story is poverty and low income families , the family of husband with woman, the moral corruption of the young, weak civil laws , but the author believes that the only way out of the suffering is death. Another story of Rabi- Ansari, thirteen Feast (1309), the poverty and misery of the rural people in Kermanshah. Because of the poverty, women are corrupted there. Mohammad Hejazi s writing style was influenced by French literature, especially Romanticism. The adventures of his first story Homa. (1307) occurs in the late Qajar of Iran. Homa novel ideas to promote the modernization Reza Khani. Captain bajuf Russian is speaker of Hejazi s ideas , Russians pride in being European , Persian and fault lines , Novelty Seeking chants in the language of the common in character story. (Hejazi, 139-141). Homa and Pricher (1308)

both of them are reports on women's lives and concerns of women are well-kept home. But "Beautiful" (1309) is a realistic report on the course of events and the social psychology of the capital S in 1290 (1911) that the population was suffering from despair . The novel describes the great social and moral corruption in Tehran. The author tries to establish a relationship just with time and reality and the character based on their environmental imprint advance. His main concept your time in the face of tradition and modernity with the woman in question is (Mesbahi poor, 1978). The novel "beautiful" is filled with chaotic space, disease democratic governance, corruption and fall of the ethnic leaders. Once the password secret and private relationship progresses, people are wolfish, beautiful is pest of life and also is a source of achievement. The book shows clearly that the Constitution continues to be the authoritative style of management and legal tolerance in a society full of superstition, prejudice and deception, how has facilitated corruption. Beautiful belongs the Eastern reserve and cunning women that they exert influence behind the scenes, even in the cabinet. He is somewhat similar to the prosperous prostitute Nana Emile Zola's book hero is the smarter one. The author of beautiful tries to show realistic picture of the traditional bureaucracy and society after CONDITIONAL. Capital Chaos view when Qajar princes fall in and in the decade of the twenty was most important disease the rule. Hossien Rural Youth in turbulent Tehran and rapidly accepted the new bourgeois life of the city. He represents the middle class that to earn personality successful to do anything. "Beautiful" accelerated a process of transformation in society depicts Tehran. Bourgeois society as an

intermediary in the transaction goes into the social relation. Finally, capitalism replaced by the aristocracy. Corruption is a major pest in the state capital. The author of the urban bourgeoisie shows the moral corruption of bureaucrats and civil society in the form of Conspiracy of love. Government critics at the time, introduced it as featured a social novel disclosing corruption. Muhammad Masud (1280 - 1326)<sup>13</sup> in *View of details at "Youth life of Tehran in Night Recreation"* (1311) from the beginning, praised by Writers and researchers was time<sup>14</sup>. Professor Tabatabaai praised and believed that this novel is a novel in the spirit of realism " to describe the scenery of today life ; from blackboard of school until throne of bar , corner house, the guest room , so dexterity and a stunt were used that cannot be applied to the reader at once one other thing to note is the meaning of ".12-Son of man was Mirzaabdallah Pischevar and freedom and pro-Constitutional Movement, and his grandfather was from the religious city of Qom, his ancestor was Mullo Abdullo. He was the religious clergy and his grandfather- Mulla Mohammad Qumi went Ashtiyan from Qom and he died there. For earning degree in journalism in Europe, Masoud went to Brussels, after four years in journalism in 1317 received a master's degree. While in the Brussels newspaper called the "Gazette" was training according of the high schoolrules<sup>16</sup> due to publish an article about communism in the journal Europe; they didn't permit him to continue the work. Most representative of the social novel in this period, were three novels form Mohammad Masoud their names are: "entertainment at night "(1311) "in attempt Salary" (1312) and "The best creations" (1313). The three novels are in fact complementary and they depict

collectively outline from the features of human life and economic ties in Tehran, with reckless language. The three environments are ALLEY, taverns, brothels, markets, offices and schools. Stories people suffer mental and physical diseases: sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis , and fear of loneliness, fear of the future and the desire to be free, and suicide . This person is called by nicknames that reflect their personality. Masoud s works are document about language, mentality and lifestyle education class in Tehran in those years. Some critics at the time said: "When we want to accomplish Spoken language today of youth that they has little education in capital: completely, it will show our needs. "Sayed Jafar as Pischevar<sup>16</sup> is Known as artisans and journalist in Iran. Few knew him as a novelist to date. With trying of a Seeking publisher, Pischevar's writing of story was discovered and published after seventy years 2005. He wrote novel of "Nadere" in central prison in 1311and He wrote another novel called "Lady Mahin" (two volumes) was published in 1385, this novel was written in 1314 and a collection of short stories from Pischevari remain that Is set to be released soon<sup>18</sup> . Published novels and "Lady Mahin" and "Nadere" (1384s) for the first time after almost 73 years of writing, we will face Pischevari. Nadere is novel coplanar novels of the period, full of emotion and devoid of literary values and writing techniques. Nadere is a novel critical social - that corruption in the society of Iran in that time (prostitution, bribery, oppression, and capital and traditional market) is criticized from many directions. Pischevari should not even be compared Mohammad Hejazi, who was prominent writers of his time. The book is important because it reflects look of

Extremist politicians communist to society of that day. He is representative of sort that before Constitutional Revolution and since the Social Democrats formed in Tabriz until 1320, were abundant in Iran, but many works are not written about them. Pischevari tries in Nadere novel to Empty society from traditional views and the world today would link. He has war with Speculative and inequity and injustice and sell .and advocates educated stratum of society, women's rights. He does not impose his political looks on stories and heroes.

13- Mayel Tosegani newspaper managers of Red Lights (Red Lights, on January 6, 1311) , one of the contemporary writers Ruhollah Mahideh ( the red lights January 18, 1311) , and Muhammad Ali Jamalzadeh ( in attempts newspaper 15 March 1311 titled " Resurrection evangel Literature» ).

14-Tabatabai, Mohit, newspaper Red Lights 17 December 1311 (quoted in the introduction to the evening entertainment fourth edition)

15- Sayed Jafar Pischevar sect leader and President of Azerbaijan Democratic Party of Azerbaijan is known as a symbol of separatists. In 1309 he was arrested and remained in prison until 1318. Since the fall of the Shah he stars publishing newspaper in it he wrote Harsh articles against Mossadegh that he was opposition oil concession in northern to the Soviet Union .

16- "Nadere" (1311s Persian novels) Writings of Sayyid Jafar Pischevar (1272-1327), by trying Mahmoud Rahmani Safdar Taghizadeh, speaker publications, Tehran 1384 printing. Lady Mahin writing of Pischevar (1272-1327), an attempt illustrated Mahmoud Rahmani Safdar Taghizadeh, speaker publications, Tehran 1385 printing.

### Defects early realist novels

Iranian realism in the face of social reality cannot be started directly. Stories of Muhammad Hijazi and Ali Dashti is written in a plain style aristocratic romance mixed feelings. Moshafegh Kazemi and Rabi Ansari and Abbas Khalili have trends half raw and selective about reality. Most of them see community of Iran in Tehran traditional and modern, are subject to their side. Their Tehran is "horrible, faded, and full of crime and sales people, and black people world over". Direct involvement in the narrative of the author's personal opinions, feelings and beliefs imposed on the personal stories of major defects Persian stories to SB 1310s. Journalistic style and addressed within the context of the narrative, the reader suddenly was brought from reality to writer speech Tribune feet. Kazemi in Tehran's notorious wrote sympathetic and understandable style, clear and vivid images of the neighborhood, coffee, bars, places of corruption, traveling by coach and wagon carts and urban, costumes, and ideas. But excessive interference and official commentary of the narrator in third person omniscient narrative in story make that reader become exhausted. There is also a story of social and political analysis.

Rabi Ansari's novel:" human atrocities" has plot is pre-designed package. The usual practice, author s time Show up in the story and the Created romantic writing reports and making felt. Dirge and author s curse and people s story and Spoilage is evident in this story. "Thirteen holiday" has ancient texts tradition somewhat. the fables that believe them is hard for reader in realism novel and making parts of the story titles like " money is useful for problems " and " the universe is the tree that its

fruit is crime " actually made the story plot is weak and primitive . In terms of plot structure and narrative stories, Mas'ud , the plate is like a newspaper . The lack of plot and narrative causality, expectations and lack of characterization are the major defects of his stories. Author harsh judgments about various issues, slogans and writing stories high and interfere in the affairs of the narrative it reduces rhetorical matters. In this story, a personal narrative, non-fading, and the author speaks as a writer, journalist of revolutionary speaks critically. Opinion of the writer or narrator speaking directly involved are the writer's own words. The original social stories, newspaper styles, descriptive and addressed mixed together. Impact journalism in the early stories, Mas'ud and Moshafegh s stories can be understood. The other features of prose, in Moghafegh and Masoud s stories are accurately describe the scene (bars, brothels, schools, offices) have a coarse appearance. Naming the characters (Packer, skeleton, philosopher, tomato) on "the night entertainment" writer associated with the mass of the people. The purpose of the stories in each episode of Masoud is a design issue and combined with a weak story plot. For example, the story of "trying to earn" just to show abdominal, episode depicts an old man s party. Narrative technique of the novel Nadere Seyed Jafar Pishevar loose and lacks unity issue. So many stories in the book is shaping up to mix together. In Median of work. The author's narrative where the narrator loses power it will change. Andlaterreturnsback into place. Many critics fussed the language is very loose social folk early novels, some of them are still considered works of fiction relies unnecessarily due to a lack of footnotes,

to be popular. In the first ten decade, period of Reza khan. Hasan Moghaddam with novel:" Watermelon" (1295s) And "Narges, girl of twentieth century", "princess crowns "and" wife of Haji Agha", Nima jushig with story " shrine of Lord" (1305 ) and Saied Nafsi With novel of "Farangis"(1310 S. / 1931 CE. ) they paved the way to a genuine realist fiction.

### **Value of The sociological novel realistic**

During the beginning of the reign of Reza Shah (1300 - 1310) Farsi social novel inspired by the works of Western literature was written in French and the authors of these works were familiar with Western-style tales and some of them were translated. Worked in the inner circles of the social crisis in Tehran, his works reflect. Interpersonal relationships and moral society and recreating it on the harpoon vessels could sleep Community and to pay pathology. Research on political, social, intellectual and moral crises in Iran can easily take two decades of governance Khan to follow through the novels. About twenty social novels published during this in period that in fact, the history of ethics and social habits and considerable sociological information about the population of modern Tehran. The novel is also a prominent social linguistics, because of language and words and expressions of Tehran paste to food, clothing, music, theater, art and artists and writers known outside the Persian era in Tehran to There is a wealth of knowledge and social change, and watering the new show. Realism era, the era of social criticism. Critical writings of the constitutional period, major political issues and issues of governance and journalism, as well as rotational

movement paying history, the era of social problems such as poverty once REZAKHANI writers, religious superstition, bribery, flattery orientation, occlusion, prostituted women and corruption codes and bon ... Show close attention. Newfangled and reformers of the time trying to explain the reasons for the lack of development and areas for growth and progress of modernization Reza Khani provide the framework.

### Conclusions

During this time two novelists to go in parallel: a novel of social realism in the context of social issues and other stories romantic style that is influenced by European literature. Iranian realism with romanticism in the direction of the occasionally eat together, not unlike the British and American Realism<sup>19</sup>. Social novels writers, intellectuals arose from the aristocracy and were educated abroad, mostly in the "Society of Youth" were members of the Society was founded in 1301 by Tehran university graduates in Europe and 4 months after 50 people were addicted to its members, most of whom the teachers and government employees. Review and extension of their social life and traditional superstitions tomatoes were appointed by the changing social values, and in this regard special attention to the situation of women in Iran<sup>20</sup>. However precursor civilization that they had disclosed it had lost one hand, values, social relations and the changing role of human values in Tehran were undeniable

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