

CHAPTER 4

ARABIC

Doctoral Theses

01. ABDULLAH
Abdul-Salam al-Ajeeli-o-musahimat fi al-adab al-tassni al-arbi (Abdul al-Salam al-Ujaili and his contribution to Arabic fiction: an analytical study)
Supervisor: Dr. Mohammad Akram
Th 26996

Abstract

Syria has a very important place in Arabic literature. It has produced a good number of writers, poets and scholars who enriched Arabic literature with their writings and compositions. In modern period also we find a galaxy of prominent writers and poets who played a vital role in the development of modern Arabic literature. They include Omar Abu Risha (1910-1990), Nizar Qubbani (1923-1998), the famous love poet Ghada al-Samman (1942) and Abdul al-Salam al-Ujaili (1918-2006). Abdul al-Salam al-Ujaili has a multi-dimensional personality. He is a poetic genius, a prolific writer. He wrote Novel, Short-story and Drama. He is regarded as the writer who laid the foundation of Novel writing in Syria. In his writings sometimes we find pessimism and sometime optimism also further he highlights social merits and demerits in his writings. He was born in "Raqqa" a famous city of Syria in 1918. He was physician by profession but he chose politics and he became minister in Syria. He was bestowed with several honors and awards for his poetry and writing. He died in 2006 at the age of 88. Some of his famous Short-stories include "Bint al-Sahira", "Sa'at al-Mulazim", "Qanadil al-Ishbilyah" and "Al Khayin" etc. As we earlier said that he regarded as the founder of Syrian Arabic Novel writing, he wrote about 10 Novels which include, "Basima Baina al-Dumu", "Qulubun Ala al-Aslak", "Alwanul Hub al-Thalatha", and "Al Maghmurun" etc. The fiction of any language has deep impact on society and culture. Over research work is aimed to explore the knowledge about literary works of Abdul al-Salam al-Ujaili, and we hope that it will be beneficial for the reader. The research method which we follow in my Ph.D. work is an analytical method. Through this method we will try to gather all information and facts, and to highlight the issues discussed by the writer in his fiction.

Contents

1. Al-muqaddma. 2. Al-biyat al-roya fi al-qaran al-ashreen. 3. Tator al-adab al-qaseesi fi soorya. 4. Al-Ajaeli: hayat-o-khidmata al-ilmia-o-al-jatmaeiya. 5. Dirasat tehliiah lil amalaha al-finiyah. Al-khatma, Al-musadir-o-al-meraja, al-mahtuyat.

02. ABDUR REHMAN
Al-mirat and al-adibah sanaie al-shaalan fi zoya munjazha al-qaseesi (Women as depicted in the stories of Sana Shalaan)
Supervisor: Dr. Mohammad Akram
Th 26997

Abstract

Jordan has been playing a significant role in the propagation and development of Arabic language and literature. It has produced a large number of Arabic scholars, novelists, dramatists, short story writers, critics, analysts, intellectuals, thinkers, and philosophers. In modern Arabic literary writing several women writers came into light, as poetess, columnist, fiction writer, critic and historian, among these female litterateurs Sanaa Shalaan is a prominent name who belongs to Jordan and Jordan belongs to her literary contribution. Sanaa Shalan is a Jordanian contemporary writer, from the Arab novelty generation. She writes novels, short stories, theatre, scenario and children's literature. She holds a doctorate degree in modern literature. Shalan works as an instructor at the University of Jordan. Sanaa Shalan is of Palestinian origins, she was born in the "Sweileh" district of Amman. She is the first of 12 brothers and sisters. She received her bachelor's degree in Arabic language and literature from Al Yarmouk University in 1998, her master's degree in Modern Literature from Jordan University in 2003 and her PhD in Arabic Language from the same university in 2006. her family came from Bayt Nattif village of the Hebron district (alKhalil). She is one of the most successful sixty Arab women for the year 2008, according to a poll conducted by Sayidaty. She obtained the peace star for the year 2014 from the Peace and Friendship International Organization. She is a critic and journalist for Arabic magazines, an activist in the issues of human rights, women, childhood and social justice. She is a member in many literary forums. She obtained many local, Arab and international awards in the fields of novels, short stories, theater, children's literature and scientific research. She has written many plays that were published, performed and that won prizes. She earned the shield of distinguished university teacher from University of Jordan in of 2007 and 2008. She earned the shield of distinguished academic and creative student in 2005. She has many contributions in local, Arab and International conferences related to literature, criticism, heritage, human rights and environment. She is a member of its scientific arbitration and information committees. She is a representative of institutions, cultural and legal organizations and a partner in Arab cultural projects. The research will discuss the condition of women and their recent contributions in modern Arab society with special reference to Sana Shalaan, and her work till 2016 only. Sana Shalaan is one of the famous and prolific writers of Jordan who has earned fame and recognition in the field of Arabic Language & literature. Her writings give the idea of cooperative relationship of women and men and stays away from the discussion about men v/s women. The author has discussed the dynamic role of Arab women in different walks of life and asserts that women and men are interdependent as two wheels of a bicycle. The research will discuss and analyze the dynamic and changing roles played by women in the Arab world in general and evaluate literary contributions of Sana Shalaan in particular. There are numerous contemporary Arab Women writers who are enlightening the mental faculties of Arab youth and empower them to shape newly evolving and energetic Arab society. Sana Shalaan is one of the torch bearers of change whose writings are path breaking for the generations. She is a prolific writer of her era; who has charismatic existence on literary portrait of Jordan. She is a player of multiple roles in one; possess a valuable bunch of Story writings along with script writings for theaters, novels and TV talks. Apart from this she works as faculty member in various Arab and Turk universities and contributes in different newspapers as a columnist. Sana Shalaan and her own academia is not limited to Arabic language merely, she is well versed with Persian, Turkish, Spanish and Hebrew what do expand her academic horizon in term of accessibility. She was appointed as a faculty member of the University of Jordan. She has worked as a visiting professor and guest lecturer at universities including, Mustapha Stambouli University in Algeria, Istanbul University in Turkey, Prince Hussein bin Abdullah the second Academy for civil protection in Jordan, Middle Eastern

University in Jordan, Jawaharlal Nehru University in India, Jamia Millia Islamia University in India, Kalkuta University in India, Joulalonkorn University in Thailand, California University in the US, Trist University in Italy, Al-alBait University in Jordan, and the International Council.

Contents

1. Muqaddma al-behas 2. Sanai al-Shalan hayatha-o-aamalha al-adbiya. 3. Mafhoom al-ansuiya-o-soorah al-mirat fi al-adab al-arbi. 4. Soorah al-mirat fi aamal sanai al-Shaalan. Al-musadir-o-al-meraja

03. MERAJ HASAN

Asham-e-Nabeel Farooq fi al-adab al-boneesi bal-lughat al-arbiah: dirasaht intaqaniayah (Contribution of Nabil Farooq to the Detective Literature in Arabic: an elective study.)

Supervisor: Prof. Naimul Hasan

Th 26994

Abstract

Egypt has been playing a vital role in development of Arabic language and literature. It has produced a large number of Arabic scholars, novelists, dramatists, short story writers, critics, analysts, intellectuals, thinkers, and philosophers. Nabil Farouk Ramadan (9 February 1956 – 9 December 2020) is one of the prominent and prolific writers of Egypt who achieved fame and a great recognition in the field of Arabic literature. Nabil Farouk Ramadan was an Egyptian novelist. Best known for the popular Egyptian spy novel series **Egyptian Pocket Novel Series**. His first novel was published in the early 1980s, during the moment of intense social crisis. The series of adventure targeted at youth in Egypt that address directly the political and social concerns of the time. The genre of adventure literature was conveyed to Egypt through the channels of economic imperialism from the West. As such, the development itself of a native genre represents a conscious effort to subvert the imbalanced relationship between Egypt and the former colonial powers. Farouk was a doctor and he practiced for some time in medicine, but later he changed his career as an author and writer on science fiction and literature. Other than his series, he wrote articles for two newspapers and three magazines, and started working on scripts for television series after finishing two films scripts, with a third one in progress. A new novel of (The Man of the Impossible) (Rajul Al Mostaheel) will be released titled *الرجل الثالث*, which in Arabic symbolizes the third best hero in the general intelligence, through which *الرجل الثالث* will reveal, with his unique skills and exceptional abilities, the answers to many questions related to the previous issues. Being devoted full-time to his writing, Nabil started writing novel by following an advertisement in the *World of Books* magazine, saying that the Modern Arab Association was seeking science fiction novelists. He submitted his novel **Ashiaa Al Maut** (*Ray of Death*), and it was published a year later as the first book in **Malaf Al Mostakbal** (*The Future File*) series. Soon afterwards, he started on his other main series of novels, **Rajul Al Mostaheel** (*The Man of the Impossible*), which is said to be based on the actual exploits of an Egyptian Central Intelligence agent called A.S. (alias: Adham Sabri). Nabil Farouk was born in the Egyptian city of Tanta on 9th February 1956 and died on 9th December 2020. He showed an interest in reading at a very young age. With the encouragement of his parents, he made his first attempts at writing at the age of about thirteen, and in high school joined journalism, photography, and theatre workgroups. He received his Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery from the University of Tanta in 1980. Just a year before his graduation, he received an award from the Cultural Centre of Tanta for his novel *The Prophecy*, which was later published as the first book of his *Cocktail 2000* series. In creating the series of adventure literature, Nabil Farouk has spearheaded the process of

developing literature genre that is imbued with vales (anti-imperial, modern and powerful nation) that he deems fit for Egyptian youth. Such a portrayal arises out of the converging factors of nationalism and crisis. Nabil Farouk sought to create an Egyptian hero in a time in which Egypt needed such a hero. Farouk consciously defies the expectations for the role of “the Arab” in modern spy fiction, brushing aside orientalist stereotypes and creating a world in which an Egyptian man reigns supreme over a world full of inferior spies, rebels and terrorist.

Contents

1. Al-Muqaddma 2. Auzaa Misr qabl Nabeel Farooq-o-hayat. 3. Al-adab al-bolisi: nishatah-o-tatoorah. 4. Intajaat Nabeel Farooq. 4. Tehleel aamalah: dirasat inteqaniah. 5. Adbah-o-mukania bain al-muasireen. Al-kitab al-muasiroon, Khatma al-behas, Al-musadir wa al-meraja.

04. MOHAMMAD ZAHID

Mustafa Mehmood: isahamata fi al-adab al-arbi wa al-dirasat al-ilsamiah. (Mustafa Mehmood: his contribution to the Arabic literature & Islamic studies.)

Supervisor: Prof. Naimul Hasan

Th 26995

Abstract

Egypt has been playing a vital role in development of Arabic language and literature. It has produced a large number of Arabic scholars, novelists, dramatists, short story writers, critics, analysts, intellectuals, thinkers, and philosophers. Mustafa Mahmud is one of the prominent and prolific writers of Egypt who achieved fame and a great recognition in the field of Arabic literature & Islamic studies. He was an Egyptian chest specialist doctor and he also practiced for a long time in brain & neuron surgery, but later he changed his career as a journalist, author and writer on science, literature and religion. He was known as a great scientist, psychologist, philosopher, thinker and writer. He wrote more than 90 books in science, philosophy, religion, politics, and society as well as plays, Tales, and travelogues. He was born on 27th December 1921 in Shibeen Al-Koom, Monofiyya Province, Egypt. He belonged to a middle class family. He was very active at school and had a small lab in his house where he did many experiments on gases and animals. He spent most of his time thinking and day-dreaming especially when he joined the College of Medicine in Cairo. He used to spend a long time looking at dead bodies and asking himself questions about the causes of death and life after death. Another character who had a profound effect on him was his father, whose long-time illness, patience, faith, and pure innate nature remained in his mind throughout his life. As he grew older and encountered life's affairs in his thirties, a woman played a great role in and had an effectual control on his life, as a friend, a dialogist, and a lover. His faults were always due to losing control of himself when he looked at beautiful things. Above all, he believed that no man is a perfect one unless he has found a woman to love, marry, have children with, and to feel parenthood, and establish a family. So his medical life while working in various dispensaries had also an influence on his scientific and anatomical access to the public adversities, to the human soul, and to the characters, he dealt with in all his writings In the year 1960, he left his medical career, devoting himself totally to writing. He wrote five books criticizing Marxist thoughts. He was persuaded that Marxism was one of the pickaxes which destroyed the current civilization; at worst, it was an instrument that caused the creation of a spiteful, negative, and rejecting character. He has published many books on different topics, six of them were adapted for stage: (Earthquake; Man, and Shade; The Great Alexander; The Social Gang (Shilla-t

'Uns); Blood Odor; The Devil Lives in our House), one of them (The Impossible) was presented as a film. He wrote five novels, eight collections of short stories, seven plays, four travelogues, and more than fifty books which deal with Islamic subjects, and the rest consists of other studies. Mustafa Mahmud describes his frequent travels, starting with his journeys to the Tropics in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, and the south of Sudan, where he stayed for two months with the tribe of Niam Niam. Thereafter, he traveled to the Sahara Desert, to the oasis of Ghadamis, where he stayed for a month with the tribe of El Tawariq. Furthermore, he traveled to many capitals of European and American countries, such as Italy, Germany, Greece, France, Canada, and the United States; and to the Arab countries, beginning with Morocco and Algeria in the west; and ending with Lebanon, Syria and Saudi Arabia in the east.

Contents

1. Al-Muqaddma 2. Mustafa Mehmood: hayat-o-nishatath. 3. Ashamath fi ilm al-tib wa wasail al-aalam. 4. Musahmath fi al-dirasat al-islamiah. 4. Musahimath fi al-adab al-arbi. Khatma al-behas, Al-musadir wa al-meraja.