



Analysis Of The Components Of Socialist Realism In The Neighbors Novel

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Abstract

Socialist realism is one of the subbranches of the school of realism in which it emphasizes the objectivity and reality of society with a view to oppression and rises in direct opposition to power-oriented thinking and the accumulation of power and wealth among certain classes. In fact, socialist realism is the cry of the proletariat for the oppression of the capitalist system, and "it emerged in a situation in which centuries of authoritarian rule over the people led to the accumulation of an infinite revolutionary force in them." In fact, "this branch of realism, based on the importance of labor and labor and its value in building a socialist society (handing over power to the people), became very popular and influential in the Soviet society of those days. In Iran, after the constitutional movement, socialist realism attracted the attention of Iranian writers such as Bozorg Alavi, Ali Ashraf Darvishian, Simin Daneshvar, and Jalal Al-Ahmad. Another Iranian writer who created works within this school is Ahmad Mahmoud, who is a writer and has paid much attention to the problems and social anomalies of his society, especially in the southern climate. Neighbors novel is one of the valuable works in which the author depicts different people from different strata of society. What makes the novel Neighbors a thought-provoking work are the different characteristics of individuals in different classes of society. Accordingly, this novel can be considered as a big step towards showing the components of socialist realism in Iranian society in the era of the author. The main issue of this research is to find the components of socialist realism in this novel. This descriptive-analytical research seeks to answer the question: What are the components of socialist realism in the novel Neighbors? And in what way did the author portray the events of the society of his time in the novel Neighbors? In this research, the components of socialist realism in the novel Neighbors are analyzed and explained in order to reveal and explain the society portrayed by the author according to the reflection of the ideas of socialist realism in it. The research findings indicate the existence of prominent

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components of socialist realism in the novel *Neighbors*, which are: populism (attention to the personality and class of peasants and workers), typology (attention to realism). In depicting war and struggle), professionalism and partisanship (expression of ideology). With the help of these components, the author has tried to show the Iranian society at the same time realism, under the influence of oppression and accumulation of power and wealth of the ruling system on acute economic conditions and the emergence of poverty and suffering in the working class and class conflict.

Keywords: Socialist Realism, *The Neighbors*, Ahmad Mahmoud, Fiction.

1. Introduction:

Statement of problem:

Socialist realism, as an offshoot of the realism school, emerged in response to Russian class society under the influence of Marx's philosophical, political and sociological principles.

This school, when it entered the countries of the former Soviet Union and defended an easy and accessible art, was about the daily lives of the masses and "emerged when centuries of authoritarian rule over the people brought about the accumulation of the infinite revolutionary force in them" (Asghari, 29:1385). And in Iran, after the Constitutional Movement, socialist realism attracted the attention of Iranian writers such as The Bozorg Alavi, Ali Asharf Darvishian, Simin Daneshvar and Jalal Al-Ahmad, and Iranian fiction became the main center of direct influence on Iranian literature since the October Revolution of Russia and the School of Socialist Realism.

The other Iranian writer who created works within the framework of this school is Ahmad Mahmoud. Ahmad Mahmoud was born in Ahvaz in 1931. His entry into the field of writing was marked by the publication of the *Mole* story collection, which was published at his own expense. Ahmad Mahmoud is a writer who has paid much attention to the social problems and anomalies of his community, particularly the southern climate. The novel *Neighbours* is one of the most valuable works in which the author portrays different people from different segments of society. What has made the novel "*Neighbors*" a reflective work is the different characteristics of individuals in different classes of society. Accordingly, this novel can be considered as a step towards demonstrating the components of socialist realism in Iranian society in the writer's era. The main problem of this research is to find the components of socialist realism in this novel.

2. Research Questions:

In this research, we try to answer the following questions with a descriptive-analytical approach:

1. What are the components of socialist realism in the novel Neighbours?
2. From what angle has the author displayed the society of his era in the novel Neighbors?

3. Research Background:

So far, no independent research has been written on the novel of neighbors with the attitude of socialist realism. However, the works that reflect socialist realism in literary works are as follows:

Rohollah Hadi and Tahmineh Atai (2009), an article titled "Aesthetic Foundations of Socialist Realism", have also introduced socialist realism to the concepts and theoretical themes surrounding this school. In an article titled "Socialist Realism", Eric Hartley and Kaveh Dehgan (1953) have also provided a brief definition of this school, while describing a detailed history of socialist realism. Nayereh Khalili (2011) Master's thesis titled "Manifestation of Socialist Realism in Mosin Besso's Poetry .

Saedeh Khani (2014)

Master's thesis titled "Socialist Realism in The Fictional Works of Gibran Khalil Gibran". Zahra Bashiri (2016) Master's thesis titled "The Study of Socialist Realism in Dan Aram's Novels by Mikhail Shulokhov and Kleider by Mahmoud Dowlatabadi". Ebrahim Qaderi (2018) Master's thesis titled "Socialist Realism in Jalal Al-Ahmad's Curse of the Earth and a novel by Al-Zalzal Tahir Vatar.

4. Research Limits:

About this research is the novel of the neighbors by Ahmad Mahmoud.

5. Research Methodology:

In this research, after extracting the components of the school of socialist realism, the novel of the neighbors is analyzed by descriptive-analytical method and based on the thoughts of this school, by mentioning different examples.

6. Theoretical Framework of Research:

Socialist Realism:

Socialist realism in the realm of art and literature, in the Soviet Union and all countries that are Soviet satellites, is considered an official school and doctrine .This aesthetic and literary style was introduced by Stalin in the early 1930s as the only suitable style for communist societies and imposed on the union of Soviet societies (Habib, 2007:290 and 291). It was formed from the merging of two schools of realism and socialism. Because he believed that language does not need to be used to express the realities of society, and that language must be simple and transferable in order to show the correct image of

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society (Dad, 1996:155). Therefore, the novel is heightened by a realistic story based on natural and social laws. For the spiritual reactions and phenomena of their personalities, it targets an external factor called society.

This means that he studies his social and historical studies of society as a living being and, in a word, realism before describing human life (Parham, 1974:55). On the other hand, socialism is a school that stood in direct opposition to power-based thinking and the accumulation of power and wealth among a particular class. It is not easy to determine the exact date and the first time socialism was formed. But looking at the cradle and fountain of socialism, we reach Russia. The October Revolution of 1917 led to the Bolsheviks taking power and abolishing private property throughout Russia. All matters were handed over to rural councils. A year later, the Bolsheviks were renamed the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Noroozi, 2017:80). Socialism, in its simple sense, is a political, economic and social system that strives to create a social order based on universal cohesion and seeks to make all segments of society an equal share in the public interest.

In the socialist system, the state seeks to produce what society needs (Weber, 74:1393). In general, the school of realism in Russia has three courses: Early realism; Critical Realism And Socialist realism is divided. The era of realism should be the first period of the greatness of Russian literature, because at no time has the country's literature had great writers (Seyed Hosseini, 2008-2003). The first realism in this geography began with Nikolai Gogol's short cape story (Sachkov, 1983:88). This cape work explores the social conditions of Tsarist Russia in a humorous style.

The beginning of critical realism is also with great novels such as Fomskov and Maxim Gorky's *Mother* (Seyed Hosseini, 2008: 301 and 302).

In other words, the evolution of critical realism opened the way for a qualitative change in the realist way, leading to the emergence of socialist realism, and from this perspective, socialist realism is indecisive to critical realism (Sachkov, 212:1362). Socialist realism quickly became a common way of novelization in the Soviet Union. In these novels, the oppression of bourgeois capitalists, the virtue of the proletariat class, and their happiness under soviet socialist rule are spoken of.

The basis is "work", and art must show the creative workforce of the work. Work and art together regulate social relations (Shamisa, 2012:84).

In this school, the emphasis is on the class of workers, for the same reason that is discussed in the Communist Party's manifesto of the addition of poor peasants and peasants to the working class, to gain a national majority, because it is with the help of the majority that the creation of a socialist revolution and the taking over of the government is necessary or possible (Maleki, 1978:34).

That is why Lenin believes that "elements of democratic and socialist culture, although primitively, are seen in every national culture, because the suffering and exploited masses whose living conditions eventually lead to the emergence of socialist ideology exist among every nation. (Lenin, 1943). Despite the numerous definitions of socialist realism,

we come to three titles that share, in all definitions, common, and include a group of similar concepts. In other words, the cause of socialist realism can be summed up in populism ,sankhism ,professionalism and partisanship (Williams, 2007:87 and 88).

Populism:

In populism, a few elements seem essential: people, their lives and their culture. In stories with components of socialist realism, the author sees no need to choose an eccentric and strange person who is different from ordinary people. This person, meanwhile, represents his fellow human beings and is dependent on the community in which he lives. People-oriented with sub-categories such as attention to personalities and individuals in the course of the story and the importance of the peasants and workers is one of the most prominent principles of the school of socialist realism (Truss, 1040:1384).

Sankhism:

Socialist realism is based on realism and the truth of life. "The question of sankhism changes realism in order to directly recreate evident realities" (Williams, 2007:19) . The realist age is a critical age. With the weapon of enlightened awareness, writers confront the force of imagination and "art for art" and always like direct descriptions of facts without the involvement of imagination and illusion. Socialist realism calls on the artist to embody reality honestly and historically in its revolutionary development" (Seyed Hosseini, 2008:303).

Professionalism and Partisanship:

The party is, in fact, an enduring gathering of a group of people under the auspicion of political factions and factions who share common beliefs and fight to prove their common beliefs.

One can see ideology and the struggle for power as the party's recognition factors" (Razmjer, 1999:30).

Ideology is defined as one of Marx's most prominent terms and as an opening that governs one's mentality with the social group (McConylan, 2005:149) .

One of the paths of stabilization and dissemination of this system is the approval, publication and distribution of texts. Naturally, writers have a necessary role in this matter by publishing literary texts.

Essentially, in marxists' view, "literature is created by writers who consider themselves members of the proletariat class and serve to inform that class (Asgari, 2008:38).

In a simple definition, we should consider ideology as a system of clear and generally organized ideas and judgments that justify, interpret and explain the position of a group with society.

"Professionalism and partisanship govern the ideological content of socialist realism and the unquestionable promotion of Communist Party policies" (Williams, 2007:90).

Ideology is presented and disseminated by the authorities and those who try to influence the historical flow of their society, thus bringing about changes in society.

7. Components of Socialist Realism in The Neighbors Novel:

According to the theoretical framework of this research, the components of socialist realism in the novel *Neighbors* are as follows:

Populism:

As mentioned above, paying attention to ordinary people and lower strata is a central feature of socialist realism .

According to Marx's views, the struggles of the proletariat class took a serious form in the early decades of the 19th century and eventually led to the formation of a revolutionary movement known as socialism;

The pillars of this movement were the masses of the people, suffering, exhausted and disillusioned people who received the lowest wages for the most work, but gradually, through familiarity with intellectuals, the masses, and especially the workers, they are seeking to achieve their rights at work. These masses are caught in the straits of the capitalist system and seek to get out of these bottlenecks. Like Khalid's character, who, after poverty and misery, steps out of the house, achieves intellectual maturity and becomes familiar with his rights. What the author shows in the processing of Khalid's personality is "a young man who first witnessed the miserable life and deprivation of his neighbors, and who is immersed in the physical and sexual pleasures of puberty, gradually transforms his personality and, by stepping out of the house, participating in the political issues of the country, getting to know the friends of political parties and intellectual maturity, becomes familiar with his rights" (Ibrahim Tabar and others, 2016-2016).

And we see his personality transformation in his social evolution, which is one of the most obvious features of socialist realism in the novel. Along the way to the story, Khalid goes through the upward trajectory of his character. He is no longer an ordinary, neutral and useless person, but a person who objects to political affairs and is aware of what he is doing in society. Khalid, along with other disadvantaged people, especially the workers' guilds , and in the shadow of Aurora, Thought, Awake, Doctor, etc. Gets involved in politics and fighting. *Neighbors* tell the story of miserable working people living at very low levels of society. The suffering and toiling class dominated by the prevailing capital system in society. The neighbors draw and reflect the repression of the oppressed, who are not even deprived of the least basic facilities, and some of whom have no facilities at all, for example, one of the female characters of the story Sanam, who is forced to take her family one day by baking and selling bread to the neighbors: (Mahmoud, 1973: 158). Another example of popularism and attention to Mahmoud's fictional characters in this novel are references to the unfavorable status of women in society. What is generally said about women and their status in this novel suggests that they have difficult conditions in terms

of lack of access to social rights; The beatings of The Mrs Beloor from Mr Aman and Haj Sheikh Ali's talk about women's rights are some of the inappropriate conditions of women in that period due to cultural poverty in the society drawn by Mahmoud.

In the early lines of the story, it is described as beating the Beloor of the woman by her husband, Mr Aman (p. 11).

Each of the female characters mentioned in the story, including Mrs Beloor, represents a group of wounded comprehensives in patriarchal society for whom no social status or rights have been considered because of the prevailing cultural poverty of society. At the beginning of the story, the author deals with the misery and misery of women in a patriarchal society. Mr Aman constantly beats his wife, the narrator's mother is constantly patching, Rahim Kharakchi's wife is ill and Rahim is not doing anything for him.

It is clear that in an authoritarian society where intellectual and cultural poverty exists, this attitude about women will make them disillusioned and passive beings.

Basically, women in the lower class have accepted misery, without knowing why, whenever I've been somewhere with my father and my mother, my mother has always walked behind us.

He never even walked with us.

-Mother, why are you so left behind ?

-You can always walk behind a man, son .

Why .?

Is it sinful. ...!

Sin?

My mother is a little bored.

.Not sin, but, well, that's our traditions" (p. 98 and 99)

Sankhism:

Discovering and capturing the events of the world without interfering with the element of daydreaming is the basis of the work of the writers of realism. The basis of the work of sankhism is reflection of objective events. Ahmad Mahmoud, "From the very beginning of the road to the end, is a realistic writer" (Qasemzadeh, 2004:239). He sees realism as the most useful and best way to present his thoughts. Ahmad Mahmoud narrates the lives of the people of the South, the emergence of war, strikes, and struggles, and the necessity of

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reflecting the events caused by them, is not covered by anyone in the field of novels. The presence of scientific and imalogic groups of society in the scenes of revolution, war and struggle in the story of neighbors is the real manifestation and interpreter of the people involved in the world of struggle and revolution.

By depicting the struggles of ordinary people, he has tried to speak of tangible realities and not step into the trans-reality world to increase the believability and realism of the story. In realistic works, writers directly join reality and plunge deeper into it to find out the truth. The point to note in this story is that, along with describing the characters and locations of the story, the author's own real experiences in the field of struggle, and especially the description of the method of torture and life in prison, have influenced the truth-likeness and greater realism of the story .

"Ahmad Mahmoud has had objective experience from prison since he was around the age of 22 and has been involved in struggles since he was a teenager. Through choosing an incompetent teenager as the narrator and hero of the story and placing him alongside numerous individual characters, each representing one of the ravages of society, the author has been able to create a work with complete realism.

In Khalid's words, he objectively portrays the quality of solitary confinement, and I am suffocating from the heat.

Solitary confinement is three steps long and two steps wide .

The ceiling is too high. It's dark, too. "Only from the round hole in the iron hole is a circle of light lying on the carpet..." (p. 297).

And the objective reflection of being tortured by flogging and suffering from the treatment of this device with khalid's body (p. 315 and 316). In this novel, Ahmad Mahmoud has been able to express real concerns of consolation by demonstrating the stages of the growth and development of a teenager the days of nationalization of the oil industry and periodically party activities, which is quite palpable .

The real and believable representation of the political events of the nationalization of the oil industry is one of the most important indicators of socialist realism in this work.

In the novel Neighbors, Khalid is in fact a symbol of a nation that was once plagued by alien colonialism and did not recognize its rights, but eventually reaches that stage of recognition. The 1920s were called the Fatrat period of contemporary Iranian history, because during this decade Reza Khan was exiled, his son Mohammad Reza was trying to stabilize his status, the British had taken over the affairs of the country, and Khuzestan was a suitable colony for the British; For this reason, the people of this line have many events such as oil colonization, the presence of foreigners, immigration and later popular struggles against Britain, efforts to nationalize the oil industry, etc. They witnessed (Ravandi, 1995:619). The novel of the neighbors in a very coherent manner and with penetrating realism narrates all these issues.

Professionalism and Partisanship:

In stories with evident components of socialist realism, the author must express the hardships of objective life by combining a communist perspective of the image and, indeed, his dominant ideology.

Ideology allows people in a society to better define their position at every stage of history, why and by whom they have been exploited, why changes should be made to improve the situation of people and society, and so on...

And the political open space of Mahmoud's time followed the emergence of various parties in the country's political scene.

"The Tudeh Party of Iran began its activities in 1941 with the public support of the Soviet occupation forces, and until the coup d'edary of August 19, 1953, hundreds of large and small parties were gradually established. (Husaynian, 90:1384)

In general, "the ideological principles of socialist realism are as follows :

Putting its activities in the service of the party's temperament, solidarity with the hardworking masses, socialist humanism, etc." (Seyed Hosseini, 2008-2004).

Among the dominant and evident ideological components and principles in Mahmoud's story are:

Putting your activities in the service of the people and soul of the party:

In the novel *Neighbors*, the coffee shop becomes a place for gathering protesters and talking about political debates, as well as following the hot news and events in this area, because of the possibility of gathering different segments of society, and because of the presence of radios in it, the political and social situation of people is interpreted by the author in their own language in the coffee shop. The sound of the radio has fallen. Customers circled around the young man. They are pressed together and do not breathe. The young man is reading the newspaper aloud. I'll stand and listen for a moment. (p. 170).

In fact, reading the conversations of these characters in the coffee shop, the audience discovers some corners of the situation in the 1920s that the author intends to display from other segments of society. Ahmed Mahmoud's ideology in these parts of the story and similar themes and images, in fact, creates a collective phenomenon called "us" in a social environment called coffee shops. So that they gather people and sing in a forum. Here, "we" can be a social class, a political party, a nation, or a social movement or other such phenomenon. By gathering people in a forum, the author expresses the prevailing ideology in that era in order to make the voice of a person, not, but the voice of an "us" and a plural to the audience and to express a general ideology. Furthermore, from the moment Khalid met Shafaq, the author gently familiarizes the audience with Marxist ideas and class struggles while demonstrating the way out of the crisis and even ways out of the crisis (arrest, torture and imprisonment). Even in parts of the narrative, we see that

the author, who has been a member of the Tudeh Party since 1948, speaks clearly of the Marxist worldview" - the language of the mainly educated youth.

... -If, by date, oil should be nationalated in a country, should it only be national in the South ?

I hesitate to hear them. - If you had a Marxist worldview, you'd never say that« .

In this topic of novel by the author, ideology becomes the place where new values emerge, so that these new values, often in a hidden and dormant situation, eventually appear in the form of a justifiable ideology projection.

What we call emerging or new values are, in fact, the same values as the old ones with the values in society that Ahmed Mahmoud ideologically redefines in a new format.

In other words, Ahmad Mahmoud, in the book *Neighbors*, in addition to narrating, tries to instill the ideology that governs his mind to the audience, in other words, the author's purpose in writing this novel is not only to grant artistic eloance to the audience, but to instill a new worldview to the reader. On the other hand, by depicting the behavior of two knowledgeable and unconscious groups, the author introduces ignorance and lack of awareness as the cause of mass misery. Sometimes people in society, since they do not have the opportunity to have an education, generally do not choose reasonable ways for themselves; Because they have no familiarity with these topics. In fact, their superstition comes from the origin of Hamaq and ignorance. (Bavari, 112:1399).

By demonstrating the superstitious and traditional beliefs of fictional characters, the author tries to portray the cultural poverty of society and instill its ideologies in the form of critical images to the audience. The author describes the belief in the metaphysical and superstitious forces of his characters in the early pages of the novel;

Where Khalid's father is reading *The Book of Qasemi's Secrets*.

"Khalid's father truly believes in this book and his orders and thinks: "If one's heart is flat, he can capture the world with the instructions of *The Book of Qasemi's Secrets*" (p. 26) Mohammad Mechanic, on the other hand, is not a worshipper. The book and the actions of Khalid's father are constantly mocked, and in the language of this fictional character, the author's dominant ideology in the field of superstition of the nation is expressed. He says (p. 26 and 27). The struggle between Professor Haddad and Mohammad Mechanic is not only over the fights of *The Book of Qasemi's Secrets*, but Also Mohammad Mechanic is fundamentally opposed to religion and its belongings. Most people with low cultural levels are trapped in cumbersome customs and basic biological needs and do not know a way out of this dark night" (Yavari, 2009:122).

Criticizing these false beliefs, the author of "*Neighbors*" implicitly considers it a service to colonialism and in order to humiliate the people (Ahmadi and Darabi, 318:1398).

On the other hand, while Britain has seized the oil concession on Iranian soil and even shovels and pickaxes enter the country from abroad, Khaled's father, instead of doing

something useful and logical, wants to make a cover for the Red Hardians by following the instructions of the Book of Secrets of Qasemi, which will disappear, or conquer the jinn, whenever he falls on his shoulders. In the following, however, we can see that Khalid and other workers of factories and oil companies, under the influence of Marxist ideas, are thinking about a change in the process of society. Instead of addressing everyday issues of life and giving in to superstitions and physical conditions (such as Khalid's first period of life), they stage mass strikes and protests and want to help change their destiny. Also, the author's pessimistic view of prejudice in religious beliefs can be seen in his descriptions of Haj Sheikh Ali, the city's cleric and friend of Khalid's father. This cleric is against studying (p. 15 and 16): By presenting such a cultural situation from its fictional characters, the author seeks to demonstrate his striking and critical ideology in this story, that ignorance and illiteracy are the most important factors behind the backwardness of people in society and their lack of logical understanding.

Many of these superstitious beliefs relate to those religious phenomena that have been socially damaged" (Yavari, 105:1399). And given that ideology is a system of ideas and judgments, it is related to the personal and collective interests of individuals, sometimes an ideology arises due to insecurity caused by cultural differences; Like Ahmed Mahmoud's ideology in the novel *Neighbors*, it is based on the rejection of superstition. This ideology, which is caused by the expression of feelings and the type of worldview of the author in an aggressive state and creating a sense of insecurity in society, causes the creation of a reformist ideology. Ahmad Mahmoud has repeatedly used this type of ideology in the novel *Neighbours*. The existence of motivation and hope for change among the masses to transform the capitalist system and the formation of a classless society is a point to be pointed out. Socialist realism came to a head by claiming human freedom from the yoke of capitalist slavery (Zhidov, 1996:187). In other words, depicting the aspirational vision and a visionary society with a socialist mechanism. This idealism is seen in the name of the school of socialist realism;

The goal within the characters of the story, each representing a mass fighter in the outside world of the story, comes from thinking about the outcome that will be achieved if the capitalist system wins.

Khalid gradually realizes that poverty, prostitution, misery, lack of sanitation, lack of welfare, etc. The result is the accumulation of wealth between the power system and the result of the nationalization of the oil industry, and this is where socialist realism approaches idealism. The working class no longer sees the product of its efforts and recognizes its community leaders as not only its supporters, but also at odds with itself. Improving living conditions, relative well-being, changing working conditions, become a social demand that will not be accomplished except by mass unity.

Strong correlation with working masses:

The principle of "solidarity with the hardworking masses" is very pronounced in Mahmoud's works, because "his works are a description of the poverty and deprivation

of homeless people and villagers who have been humiliated, injured, or the biographies of roving workers who are shelterless and displaced (MirAbedini, 1998:583). Or he tells a nation that they are in cultural poverty, and this cultural poverty is very evident in the dialogue and action of the personalities. One of the characteristics of socialist realism is the harsh criticism of the cultural ethics of society" (Asghari, 2006:31).

Neighbors characters - both men and women. They often engage in social and livelihood issues" (Shokri, 2007: 494).

Nasser Davani and then Khalid's father are forced to go to Kuwait to work. Khaj Tofiq is unemployed and charmed, his wife (Afaq) is in the smuggling business. Mr. Raheem's wife dies due to lack of medical facilities. Ahmad Mahmoud is the narrator of the lower class of society. In the novel Neighbors, The Situation and Quality of Life

The upper class does not show much, and whatever it is, the tragic display is the shortage of poor people. The people whom Khalid represented in the story are ashamed to give his phone number and address (to the girl he fell in love with) because of the location of his life (p. 183).

The culmination of the class difference in the story is that Khalid sits on a bench next to his favorite daughter, Siah Cheshom, and suddenly the undercover police officer shows up and tells Khalid:

"I didn't think a quiet young man living downtown could mess up a mommy with a girl" (p. 227 and 228). Following this component, the "material rooting of accidents and phenomena" should also be added. Marxists examine social issues and phenomena "based on historical circumstances" (Eagleton, 1979:7) and "material roots of phenomena" (Lukach, 1:1373) .

"This reflection is not merely the presentation of the superficial shell of reality, but a more realistic, complete, more vivid and dynamic reflection" (Celine and Widson, 2005:102). According to Marxists, economics is the foundation of society and essentially determines every other superstructure of its economic infrastructure (Kaler, 2003:172). The fact that Uncle Bandar and others are miserable is due not to fate, but to destroy the economy of society and other reasons expressed in the story.

The pooriness of the novel's characters, which indicates the relationship between the individual and his social class, shows the importance of the material dimension of phenomena in the more pronounced story. On the eve of the nationalization of the oil industry, Iran was economically regressive. The great powers, whose colonial interests were tied to the rights of the people of colonial countries with ignorance and ignorance, were doing their best to keep Iran back from economic growth and, consequently, cultural and political growth. The only productive engine of iran's economy was managed by the British, and the losses the company had inflicted on Iran economically are out of the question. In other words, the United Kingdom plundered the wealth of the Iranian people, and the suffering people who were in fact the original owners of these assets suffered for their basic living needs. In the novel Neighbours, Khalid, the protagonists of his father's story, sells tools. Although Khalid himself is plagued by poverty and economic

problems, he suffers even more when he sees Hosni and his economic problems, and he does not neglect to help Hosni to treat him (p. 151). The economic situation of the people is so dire that Khalid's father gives him the right to justify Ja'far's suicide:

Father, why did Jafar Khashtmal kill himself?

-How much can you endure starvation, unemployment and humiliation?" (p. 102).

The unstable economic situation and the hope of a better life were the reasons that led the people of the South to migrate to neighboring Arab countries (p. 105). Another sign of the height of poverty among the characters in the story is the work of women in laborious jobs. For example, Khalid's mother, who is in financial trouble with her husband's departure to Kuwait, is forced to laundry in people's homes:

-What did you go to?

we went that my mother wash the sheets.(p83).

8. Conclusion:

Neighbors reflect Iran's social environment during the nationalization of the oil industry and the lives of the lower classes of society, and the presence of content elements depends on social realism, which makes this novel one of the works of the school of socialist realism.

Emphasizing on describing and describing the realities in Iran's social environment, Ahmad Mahmoud has tried to portray the situation of his society by emphasizing class antagonism and economic pressure on the working class, economic, social and cultural poverty in the context of realism. This content element in the novel neighbors, with the presence of downside and hardworking people living miserable lives, manifests itself more. By displaying the impact of oppression and accumulation of power and wealth of the ruling system on the country's acute economic conditions, Ahmad Mahmoud points to the occurrence of poverty and suffering and the creation of class antagonism. In the following, with pictures of revolutionary youths such as Khalid and his friends, it shows that although poverty and suffering make this group vulnerable, intellectuals and freedom fighters, by spreading their beliefs and ideology, spread awareness among them and cause many of these people to distance themselves from superstition, ignorance, prostitution, etc. They will fight, and eventually through this class, the Savior will emerge. Among the components of socialist realism highlighted in this novel are:

People-oriented issues such as :

The transformation of Khalid's personality in the process of social development, the importance of work and massism, and the class of peasants, workers and the masses, and the rejection of any rights for women.

Sankhism such as:

Paying attention to realism in drawing war and struggle, the struggles of young people like Khalid and his friends in the way of nationalization of the oil industry and...

Partisanship and professionalism, which are associated with the expression of the author's dominant ideologies, such as showing parties and solidarity with hardworking masses, showing extreme economic poverty in Iranian society, paying attention to the material dimension of phenomena.

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