ABSTRACT

STUDY AIMS

The main aim of the present research work is to evaluate the artistic feature of the novels of Naguib Mahfouz Al-Qahirah al-Jadidah and Khan al-Khalili in modern Arabic literature.

HYPOTHESIS:

The chapters of this topic have been studied in descriptive and analytical method for the proposed work. The researcher examined principally through the descriptive method to find out the artistic and thematic features of Naguib Mahfouz's Novels.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY:

The data for the study of this topic has been collected from both the primary and secondary sources. Collection of Naguib Mahfouz's Novels is used as a primary source. The secondary sources consists of works on Naguib Mahfouz and his novels, books on modern Arabic literature and articles extracted from different news papers, magazines, journals and encyclopedias. These sources have been collected from different libraries, Universities, Research centers, cultural centers of India and abroad and also with the help of internet websites. So far as the methodology adapted in preparing the work is concerned both descriptive and analytical methods.

SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH WORK:

The thesis is formed in six chapters that logically adhere and conduct from one issue to the text.

The 1st chapter presents a brief description of the research work. This chapter concerns itself with introducing the research work. It offers a detailed review on Arabic novel and Naguib Mahfouz and his novels. The study focuses on Naguib Mahfouz's image in his novels and the study aims in the 1st place at scrutinizing and evaluating the image of novels of Mahfouz novels. The novel is not an indigenous form in contemporary Arabic literature, but an imported and borrowed form that arrived with the European colonialism in the 19th and early twentieth century's of the Arabic world, which stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the (Persian) Gulf and from the Northern Mediterranean to the heart of Africa. This is certainly not to say that story telling or narrative in any sense is exclusively European. Yet it is clearly one result of colonization- when societies and cultures intermingle- that the literary forms, like the languages, of the colonizers have been adopted.

Classical Arabic literature is rich in many narrative artistic forms which include oral and written stories. There are works which, like The Book of Songs by Al-Asfahani, narrate stories about famous poets and tales of love, and yet others give accounts of wars and battles. There are also religious narratives such as The Stories of Prophets. All these have certain narrative elements which influence the existing contemporary narrative fiction, but none of them can be called a novel or even slightly resemble it.

Novel played an important role in modern Arabic literature. It paved the way for the emergence of modern Arabic literature which was initially regarded morally suspected especially in the conservative

societies like Egyptian, Syrian and Lebanese societies. But with the course of time novel gained popularity and was considered to be highly serious and respectable art in modern Arabic literature and successful novelist were awarded the highest state prize. The writer of this art like Tawfiq al-Hakeem, Haykal's, Aqqad al-Mazini, Taymur, Ihsan Abdul Quddos and so on tried to address through their writing various social, political, religious, moral issues and problems faced by the people at that time. Therefore, we see the romantic trend most apparent was in their writing. Many Arab novelists contributed to its development but Arabic novel reached to its zenith by the effort of Naguib Mahfouz. Novel as now developed into the most favorite mode of literary expression in the modern Arabic literature. Najib Mahfouz is the first and the only Arabic writer to be honored Noble Prize for literature in the entire Arab World. With him, the Arabic novel has achieved a genuine maturity. Mahfouz's contribution is worth-mentioning not only in the field of novel, but also some other genres of literature. He was the first Arabic novelist to make an analytical study of Arabic Novel. His contribution made a new path to the development of Arabic novel.

The 2nd chapter deals with the origin and development of Arabic novel. Novel is a new form of literature in Arabic language. Basically it was developed only after the interaction with foreign literature, especially English and French. Many Arab novelists contributed to its development but Arabic novel reached to its zenith by the effort of Naguib Mahfouz. Novel as now developed into the most favorite mode of literary expression in the modern Arabic literature.

Arabic Novel has its roots in the Nahda, a period which was marked by the French expedition, perhaps bettered called on invasion to Egypt which took place in 1798 and latest for three years. Prior to the nahda, the prominent Arabic literary form was poetry, and there was no

remarkable narrative prose that might be considered as significant as the novel or the short story, both of which are representative as well as creative. Narrative fiction was seen by Arab intellectuals as a more appropriate medium for depicting and reflecting the new transitional movement being made by society so as to cope with what was called the spirit of the age and the rising of classes in Arabic society.

By the middle of the 19th century the Arabs, influenced by European literature, attempted this new form in their language. It was natural that the first attempts at writing the novel would be an extension of the maqama. Although the link with the traditional maqama is marked in the use of the title, dialogue, style, choice of words and forms of sentences. From the earliest period in the development of Arabic novel, the issue of language has been the focus of much debate. Since independence, there have been fierce debates in the Maghreb over arabization and the writing of literature in Arabic as opposed to French. The use of the colloquial dialects in fictional dialogue has been the matter of debate in Arab world.

In any historical survey of the development of the novel Mohammed Hussayn Haykal's, 'Zaynab' in 1913 clearly occupies an important position. Some critics have gone so far as to doubt it 'the first real Arabic novel', unlike its predecessors, it depicts Arab characters in a contemporary and indigenous setting. Zaynab is the first major original Egyptian novel. Through this novel Haykal tried to express his strong nationalist feelings. So we can say that the book is reflections of author's nostalgia, which he felt while he was abroad.

The Arabic novel made its first appearance in Egypt which was and still is the cultural centre of all Arabs. Beginning with the translation of Western novels, then imitation, experimentation and domestication, the

Arabic novel has now gained worldwide recognition. Currently, there are lots of Arabic works that have been translated into many European and other languages from all over the world. In the Western literary tradition, the Arabic novel is synonymous with Naguib Mahfouz, the Nobel laureate for literature in 1988. The Arabic novel owes much of its development and recognition to Mahfouz, who has become an established literary and artistic institution not only in Egypt, but also in the rest of the Arab World.

The Arabic novel is purely a twentieth-century phenomenon, whose rise was intricately linked to many political, cultural and historical factors that were involved in the movement of Arabic society towards modernity. In pre-modern times cultural and literary products were mainly religious except for poetry. However, due to many factors such as colonialism, exposure to European culture and translation; literature like other aspects of life was affected by such factors. Therefore, new genres appeared as a result. Being the most popular form, the novel was received and adopted by many artists from different parts of the newly established nation states in what is now known as the Arab world.

In the Western literary tradition, the Arabic novel is synonymous with Naguib Mahfouz, the Nobel laureate for literature in 1988. The Arabic novel owes much of its development and recognition to Mahfouz, who has become an established literary and artistic institution not only in Egypt, but also in the rest of the Arab World. He is one of the leading figures of this art who has played an outstanding role in its development. For his great efforts to the development of Arabic novel Mahfouz's ranking is the greater than any other novelist of his generation. He had a difficult job trying to find his way in this un-trodden ground. Finally, it may be said that the most significant shape in the history of Arabic novel appeared in the hand of Naguib Mahfouz to whom we are concerned. So

the phases of Arabic novel formed in modern techniques in the time of Naguib Mahfouz.

The 3rd chapter deals with the life and works of Naguib Mahfouz: A survey. The first Arab writer to make a name for himself in the narrative genres alone, and so far the only one to be awarded in 1988, the Nobel Prize for literature, Naguib Mahfouz occupies an eminent place in the development of Arabic novel as Mahmud Taymur in the case of short story and Tawfiq al-Hakeem in drama.

Naguib Mahfouz was born on the 11th December 1911 in the popular quarter of Gammaliyya in the centre of old Cairo. The family lived in two popular districts of the town, in al-Jamiliyyah, from where they moved in 1924 to al-Abbasiya, then a new Cairo suburb. Both have provided the backdrop for many of the author's writing. He was the youngest of seven children in a middle class merchant family. In his childhood Mahfouz read extensively. His mother often took him to museums and Egyptian history. He became fond of reading detective stories going to the movies, playing soccer and listening to music with his friend. During his high school years he began to read the Arabic classics as well as western ones.

After completing his secondary education, Mahfouz entered the University of Cairo. In 1932 he had completed his graduation and after that he studied Philosophy at Cairo University. But 1936, having spent a year working on an M.A. he decided to become a professional writer. Mahfouz then worked as a journalist at Al-Risala and contributed to al-Hilal and Al-Ahram. He worked in the administration of Cairo University from 1936 – 39. Abandoning his graduate work he joined the Civil Service being employed first in the ministry of Waqfs (religious foundation) and later in the ministry of culture. Abandoning his graduate

work he joined the Civil Service being employed first in the ministry of Waqfs (religious foundation) and later in the ministry of culture.

After his first printed book a translation form an English work on ancient Egypt, he contributed articles to Al-Risala. But his first printed book, 'Ahlam al-Qariya' was not published because of political pressure. He wrote many short stories for Salma Musa's magazine 'The New Journal', but his genius found its best expression in the novel which he published at the stupendous rate of one year.

Mahfouz early writings are considered historical because he dealt with subject inspired by ancient Egyptian history. He published the 1st of his three novels set in ancient Egypt, but the political and social tribulations of his home land during the Second World War provided a powerful incentive for him to turn the novelist eye on the ills of the present day. He has taken as his major theme the novel's primary topic the city. Many of the Mahfouz writing has been adapted to the screen. This enabled him to become widely known and admired throughout the Arab world.

In October 1988 Mahfouz was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature, the first Arab writer to be so honored. The awarding of the Nobel Prize for literature to Naguib Mahfouz in 1988 signify international acknowledgement of the standing of the Egyptian novel and his performance as a creative artist in him own right. Acquaintance with existentialism, especially the concepts of the absurd and alienation and awareness of modern development in the western novel, played an important part in determining novelist's responses to this situation.

Naguib Mahfouz literary output consists of about forty novels and fourteen collections of short stories. He has also written plays. The vast

and varied literary output of Naguib Mahfouz played a vital role in accelerating the development of modern Arabic fiction and justifying its relevance. The major theme of his output is that of the impact of rapid change in social values and the radical alterations of the perspective of reality on the common people. His work oscillates between romantic and realistic narrative and attempts to root the genre in the concern of the newly emerging semi-urban middle class. He developed variable new techniques of his novel. He succeeds partly because he selects a number of his characters from the educated, even intellectual class in a manner which justifies the introduction of intellectual and contemplative elements.

The Trilogy is the most mature work of Nobel Laureate Najib Mahfouz published in 1956-1957. It describes the story of a Cairene Muslim family of the merchant class over three generations during Britain's occupation of Egypt between the two world wars. In fact, this very novel deal with the 20th centuries burning social issues of Egyptian's society like - hypocrisy, patriarchy, polygamy, adultery, drunkenness, poverty, disease, sufferings, hunger, tensions and pretensions, caste politics, inter- racial relations, tradition and modernity, and changing values of the modern civilization. Mahfouz's international fame was spread out because of his The Trilogy. Among his popular novels The Trilogy is considered as masterpiece of Arabic Literature. It is divided into three volumes which are- Bain al- Qasrain (Palace Walk), Qasr al- Shawq (Palace of Desire) and al- Sukariyya (Sugar Street). Most of the interesting elements of The Trilogy are domestic and national transitions.

Naguib Mahfouz momentous source of inspiration came from Russian writers like Gorky, Chekov, Turgenev and Dostoevsky. Their

fellow-feeling for the down trodden is shared by him and frequently expressed in his tasks like this Russian writers Mahfouz graduates from simple events and ordinary characters to men and matters of deep importance. He is influence of Maupassant in writing of his short stories.

Naguib Mahfouz had mastery in language and command in its style. His style combines the elaborateness of classical Arabic with simplicity of modern. In his writing he followed the western writers' style and techniques we easily understand his language and style of his writing if we had read some of his book. He knew western languages and philosophy so he established a good relation between the Arab culture and western culture. Mahfouz felt it was important to build Arabic literature on the firm foundation laid down by the French, English, Greeks and others. He studies the modern western literature and their literary principles and their views of the Islamic and Arabic civilization. He exhibited great skill in writing his Arabic novels, short story and plays in modern Arabic literature.

Mahfouz traveled various countries in his life, where he absorbed the literary trends of Europe besides studying 19th century Russian literature. His services to literature are widely recognized. He received various prizes of his life, the Nobel laureate in literature for 1988; he is widely recognized as the founding father of the Arabic novel.

Naguib Mahfouz has wide knowledge of various culture religions and philosophies. He combined both intellectual and cultural influence from East and West. Mahfouz's literary talent is clearly associated with a significant development in the mode of literary presentation and the code of reference to external reality.

Mahfouz became the most acclaimed man of letter in Arab world. So his works widely filmed in cinema. Many of his writing have been adapted to the screen. He succeeds in putting the Arabic novel on the world literary map and winning it a wider relationship and international recognition. For his great writing skill and ability he got Nobel Prize for literature, so he was the first Arabic writer to be so honored. In fact with Mahfouz the Arabic novel has achieved genuine maturity. His contribution to the genre laid the ground work throughout the Arab world. I find Mahfouz who has given the Egyptian, and the Arabs at large. Mahfouz is a man of habit and discipline. He has demonstrated little desire for experience outside Egypt.

Naguib Mahfouz was an ideal father. He was very affectionate. He spent more time with his daughter Fatima Mahfouz. In his old age he became nearly blind and though he continued to write, he had difficulties in holding a pen or a pencil. Mahfouz remained a bachelor until the age of 43. The reason for his late marriage was that he labored under his convictions that with its numerous restrictions and limitation manage would hamper his literary future. After the death of Egyptian Novelist and Nobel Prize laureate a statue of Mahfouz set in the neighborhood where Mahfouz grew up in a public place is permitted under the copyright law of Egypt to honor for Mahfouz.

Although Naguib Mahfouz is known as a Novelist yet he is also an excellent short story writer. To write short stories Mahfouz was influenced by writers of the older generation such as Taha Hussain, al-Aqqad, Salma Musa and Mahmud Tahir Lashin in particular. He had published his short stories on various subjects.

Naguib Mahfouz had mastery in language and command in its style. His style combines the elaborateness of classical Arabic with simplicity of modern. In his writing he followed the western writers' style

and techniques we easily understand his language and style of his writing if we had read some of his book. Most of Mahfouz's writing deal mainly with politics. He knew western languages and philosophy so he established a good relation between the Arab culture and western culture. Mahfouz felt it was important to build Arabic literature on the firm foundation laid down by the French, English, Greeks and others. He studies the modern western literature and their literary principles and their views of the Islamic and Arabic civilization. He exhibited great skill in writing his Arabic novels, short story and plays in modern Arabic literature.

The 4th chapter is Al-qahira al-Jadidah: An analytical study. After the 1st three Novels, Mahfouz abandoned his original plan to write one historical Novel a year. Perhaps his experience with practical life in govt. service provided him an insight into corruption at different levels and he decided to deal more directly with the problems of his times. Thus Mahfouz turned to writing realistic Novels, starting with Al-Qahira al – Jadida, which was written during 1938-39 but it published in 1945.

Mahfouz graduated in philosophy from King Fuad University in 1934, the same year Lashin's Novel appeared. He use this year as the time of his Novel Al-Qahira al-Jadida (New Cairo) , in which he treated the rise of an Egyptian middle-class intelligentsia and their struggle of find a place in Egyptian society dominated by the upper class. This novel constitutes major step forward to the development of the Arabic novel. Mahfouz wrote Al-Qahira Al-Jadidah in a classical Arabic which is comparable to Shakespearean English and succeed in breaking the norms of the realistic Novel to create a new literary style heralding modernism in the field of Arabic Novel.

Mahfouz developed his novel further through the application of new or more appropriate technique surely mastered which shows especially in his novel Al-Qahira al-Jadida. This novel of Mahfouz is by turns ,ironic ,satirical ,farcical and ultimately cynical as the author creates a morality tale which takes place in a country where life's most basic guiding principles are still uncertain . Al-Qahira al-Jadida ,written in a clear easy flowing style, paints a vivid picture of social, political and religious issues and their impact on Egyptian society. The novel deals with the period during the Second World War the period which is characterized by political and social upheavals in Egypt.

In Al-Qahira al-Jadida Mahfouz critically depicts Egyptian society during the thirties. He exposes political and moral corruption of Egypt in a country submerged in poverty, hypocrisy, and opportunism through the story of a govt. employee who became a pimp in order to advance in the bureaucracy. The particular story happened to coincide with real scandal among the Egyptian Ministers at the time! Because of this 'coincidence' Al Qahira al-Jadida earned Mahfouz an interrogation by the mufti of the Ministry of Waqfs, Sheikh Ahmed Hussein (Taha Hussein's brother). But because Sheikh Ahmed Hussein was under the impression that Mahfouz was one of Taha Hussein students, he wrote a report in the young writer's favor, thus saving him from the accusation.

In 1940s Mahfouz began to confront what could only be called the country's crisis of modernity. From that period came Al-Qahira al-Jadida (Cairo Modern), originally published in 1945. This novel takes place in the 1930s with Egypt at a crossroad. Its traditional mores are being increasingly undermined by European influences. It is a period when cloistered women still peer down from latticed balconies in to Cairo's alley ways, while other stroll the city's wide boulevards dressed in the

latest Parisian couture. For the first time Egyptian Universities are open to women. The country is still under British influence and ruled by the corrupt and gluttonous king Farauk, along with a degenerate bureaucracy of Turks and Circassia while unemployment is rampant and students go hungry.

Mahfouz studied the socio-political ills of his Egyptian society with full analytical power afforded him by the best techniques of realism and naturalism. What emerges for the sum total of the Novel, al-qahira al-jadida is very black picture of a cross section of Egyptian urban society in the twenty or thirty year between the two World Wars. Al-qahira al-Jadida (New Cairo) presents a sketch of Egyptian life in the thirties with an emphasis on its poverty and corruption. It is the Cairo of the middle classes which grew up in the shadow of British corruption and reflects the contradictions in the social and economic order of the city and more so within the individual characters.

Mahfouz provided vivid pictures of characters in his novel Al-Qahira al-Jadidah. Mahjub Abd. Al- Da'im, the central character of this novel, is presented as a devastated protagonist whose frustration has no escape out of it, though Mahjub is a university graduate and then gets shocked with the disintegration of society. He stands carelessly towards the movement and course of society with all its ethos and philosophy but ends up as a pimp. Mahfouz presents the human phenomena or condition with its biological, social and psychological aspect. He selects the characters of his novel Al-Qahira al-Jadidah from different social classes and different natures and ties them together with a strong friendship that sustains the changes of private and public time. This attitude from Mahfouz could symbolize the unity of Egypt as a nation that transcends

the separation caused by the interaction between the time and space. In this novel we see prostitutes as full characters.

In Al- Qahira al-Jadidah Mahfouz writes uninhibitedly about the sexual and emotional lives of his characters, probing their psychological complexities and writes particularly sympathetically of women and describes with relish their physical charms and personalities. It is an elegantly-structured entertaining work that reveals Mahfouz's gifts as a master storyteller. In Al-Qahira al-Jadida Mahfouz critically depicts Egyptian society during the thirties. He exposes political and moral corruption of Egypt in a country submerged in poverty, hypocrisy, and opportunism through the story of a govt. employee who became a pimp in order to advance in the bureaucracy. The particular story happened to coincide with real scandal among the Egyptian Ministers at the time.

Al-Qahira al-Jadidah is very simple, it is so humor. It is considered one of the most successful novels, ostensibly a psychological crime story. The work has social, political overtones and engaged in subtle discussion of the Islamic religion. It can be legitimately considered the first stream of conscious novel in Arabic literature. This novel is unique or is it only an instance of a trend that can be tracked in other works by Naguib Mahfouz or any other Arab writer.

The chapter 5th is Khan al-Khalili : An analytical study. Khan al-Khalili is one of the novels written by Naguib Mahfouz published in Arabic in 1946, bears the name of an old quarter of Cairo with along narrow streets and cross alleys packed on both sides with shops offering a variety of wore. Terming with people in different attire and of different origin, the quarter appears more like a carnival than a business district. There are watch makers shops, tea-sellers shops, rug shops and brass-ware shops, kabob restaurant and a coffeehouse. This Novel was made

into black and white Arabic film in 1966 directed by Atef Salim, and then an English translation was released in 2008 by the prolific translator Roger Allen who has translated a galaxy of Arabic novels by Arab authors. Mahfouz's works specially khan al-khalili is resource on Arab life. This novel is significant for Egyptian people because it deal with various problems of Egyptian people such as socio, political, religious and others of that time.

This novel written in a clear easy flowing style, paints a vivid picture of social political and religious issues and their impact on Egyptian society. It is a great introduction to the work of Mahfouz and the rich and complicated life of modern Egypt and Egyptian. It completion marked a turning point in Mahfouz career and it reflects instead a deep concern with the lives and problems of contemporary Egyptian.

In this novel Mahfouz not only utilizes the characters and their contradictory ideals to demonstrate the opposition between the past and present, but also the two cities and particularly themselves. The novel is set in the early 1940's amid the terrors of the II world war as well as the air-raids that plagued Cairo at the time, because the people of Cairo were is so much danger, many fled to more rural regions which were believed to be safer. In this novel Mahfouz recount the tale of the Akif's family who moved from El-Sakakini to Khan al - Khalili. The family is comprised of the true elderly parents and their two sons. Ahmed, who was in his forties and was unmarried who lives with his parents and works at the post office in a dead - end job, uproots the family to the ancient - quarter of Khan al - Khalili hopeful the Germans will spare the historic neighborhood famous for its bazaar and the Al - Husayan Mosque named in honor of Mohammed's grandson and his younger

brother Rushdi Who was still studying. During the air- raids all the inhabitants escape to the shelters. Their protagonists are depicted interacting and their attributes are unraveled to the reader, new relationship and acquaintances developed. A pretty young girl, the Akif's neighbor, Nawal caught Ahmed interest and he felt attracted to her. Yet when his younger brother visited the family he also appeared to have feelings for her and her for him. They start seeing each other and started to build through their dreams their future life. Ahmed becomes more involved with his new neighborhood's affairs suppressing his passion for Nawal. Rushdi feels pain in his chest and was diagnosed with TB and he had to be admitted for treatment at a distant place. The poignant and tells of the demise of Rushdi the moving of the family to a new neighborhood.

In this novel Mahfouz shows the disadvantage status of Egyptian govt. employees through Ahmed Akif's whose livelihood was subject to the whines of corrupt, selfish, powerful men who occupied key positions in the govt. These minor officials had no laws to protect their jobs and no equitable merit system to ensure their advancement. Many Egyptian sought govt. employments only because of the lack of economic opportunities such as exist today. The lower middle class was squeezed in between the upper middle classes, which controlled wealth and land and the fellahin, who owned no land and simply worked for their landlords. Yet beyond simply portraying Ahmed Akif as a symbol of the lower middle class in Egypt .

Khan al-Khalili shows clearly that Mahfouz is already the master of Novel construction, albeit within a series of modes that from a 20 1st century perspective can be described as traditional. This Novel provides us with an excellent example of master novelist giving his readers a vivid and detailed portrait of his native Egypt and one of its capital city's most ancient and august quarters during a crucial stage of the II World War.

Beyond the importance of that historical context, however, it is also an example of the careful research and planning, not to mention the artistry and craft, which were to remain features of his fiction for the next fifty years or more.

In Khan al-Khalili, however, the impact of the World War II is, if anything, even more direct and vividly described. The tenants of the neighborhood into which the Akifs family moves regularly find themselves being woken up in the middle of the night by the dreadful sound of air-raid sirens. The bomb shelter to which they all descend may be haven from the potential destruction above, but the description of these panic stricken hours spent underground are used by Mahfouz as an effective means of portraying the clashing emotions Egyptian feel as they confront the consequences of other people's wars.

The chapter six is conclusion. This chapter also contains the final determination of my discussion point. In his novels, Naguib Mahfouz has represented the rich Egyptian identity in an unprecedented way. His themes have focalized and depicted the concrete details of the local Cairenes and made consequently, the Egyptian setting unforgettable. The world has now recognized the independent literary identity that many have endeavored to marginalize. It is Mahfouz who has given the Egyptian and the Arabs at large, one of the most essential tools to counter any attempt to flatten them. Mahfouz presents the human phenomena or condition with its biological, social and psychological aspect. Mahfouz selects the characters of his novel from different social classes and different natures and ties them together with a strong friendship that sustains the changes of private and public time. This attitude from Mahfouz could symbolize the unity of Egypt as a nation that transcends the separation caused by the interaction between the time and space. This paper aims at analyzing and demonstrating how Naguib Mahfouz

contributed in his writing, specifically in Al-Qahira al-Jadidah and Khan al-Khalili, to constructing the Egyptians image of themselves through decades of social struggles and subsequently to articulating this image to the world in an attempt to shape an independent Egyptian cultural identity. Conclude the thesis summarizes its findings and provides some recommendations for further research show how our renowned novelist as well as our Nobel Prize winner Nazuib Mahfouz reached to the international scene and how the Arabic novel developed its shapes and conduct.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH WORK:

We feel very fortunate to study the life and literary works of Naguib Mahfouz in the form of this research work. During this comprehensive study on the topic we tried our level best to make the research work as prosperity as possible. However, the major findings of the research are as follows:

1) Naguib Mahfouz had mastery in language and command in its style. His style combines the elaborateness of classical Arabic with simplicity of modern. In his writing he followed the western writers' style and techniques. He knew western languages and philosophy so he established a good relation between the Arab culture and western culture. Mahfouz felt it was important to build Arabic literature on the firm foundation laid down by the French, English, Greeks and others. He studies the modern western literature and their literary principles and their views of the Islamic and Arabic civilization. He exhibited great skill in writing his Arabic novels, short story and plays in modern Arabic literature.

2) A more important source of inspiration came from the Russian writers: Chekov, Gorkey, Turgenev and Dostoievsky. Their sympathy for the downtrodden is shared by Mahfouz and frequently expressed in his works. Like Chekov, Mahfouz graduates from simple events and ordinary characters to men and matters of deep significance. Gorky's stress on creating standards and types rather than distinctive and individual personalities is also adopted by Naguib Mahfouz.

3) Mahfouz like many Egyptian novelists paints an unfavorable portrait of women in his novels Al-Qahirah al-Jadidah and Khan al-Khalili. The position of women is another factor which symbolizes the state of society. Mahfouz is implicitly saying that a society is hopelessly corrupt when its women are regarded as sex objects by those who can afford to pay for their favors and are seen as earning power by their poverty stricken families.

4) Although Naguib Mahfouz is known as a Novelist yet he is also an excellent short story writer. His 1st collection of short stories, Hams al-Junun, was published in 1938, and contains 28 stories, about half of what he had already published in periodicals. I also find in Mahfouz;s short stories descriptions of lower-class characters. In the volume of selected stories Dunya Allah (God's World, 1962) I get a very good view of what he has achieved in the field of short stories. To write short stories Mahfouz was influenced by writers of the older generation such as Taha Hussain, al-Aqqad, Salma Musa and Mahmud Tahir Lashin in particular. He had published his short stories on various subjects.

5) Mahfouz wrote in a classical Arabic, which is comparable to Shakespearean English and doesn't lend itself easily to translation the dialogue. Yet the sometimes stilted, decorous language in Al- Qahira

al-Jadidah, punctuated by its moments of sensuality and vibrant description. The book contains vivid descriptions of the social life of the city's young set, a riverboat party on the Nile, the yacht progressing through the waves as if swimming through the resplendent light. In this Mahfouz gives voice to the political and philosophical currents of the times.

6) Mahfuz in his writings has always adopted a wider human view that was responsible in the first place to make him a universal writer and literary figure important for all those who love to see their common issues reflected in his writings. He represented his culture in a modern garment diffusing the traditional with the modernist and the national with the international, in a way that makes of him the literary man respected by all lovers or enemies.

7) In Khan al-Khalili, Mahfouz uses the disadvantage status of Egyptian government employees through Ahmad Akif's whose livelihood was subject to the whines of corrupt, selfish, powerful men who occupied key positions in the government.

8) Mahfouz's novels deal with the various aspects of life such as love, faith and death and above all the meaning of life. The tussle between man and woman also forms an important aspect of his novels especially Al-Qahira al-Jadfidah and Khan al-Khalili.

9) Al-Qahira al-Jadida ,written in a clear easy flowing style, paints a vivid picture of social, political and religious issues and their impact on Egyptian society. The novel deals with the period during the Second World War the period which is characterized by political and social upheavals in Egypt.

10) Mahfouz provided vivid pictures of characters in his novel Al-Qahira al-Jadida. .Mahjub Abd. Al- Da'im, the central character of this novel, is presented as a devastated protagonist whose frustration has no escape out of it, though Mahjub is a university graduate and then gets shocked with the disintegration of society. He stands carelessly towards the movement and course of society with all its ethos and philosophy but ends up as a pimp. Mahfouz presents the human phenomena or condition with its biological, social and psychological aspect.

11) In the Novel Khan al-Khalili Mahfouz succeeds in breaking the norms of the realistic Novel to create a new literary style heralding modernism in the Arabic Novel. The Novel, Written in a clear easy flowing style, paints a vivid picture of social political and religious issues and their impact on Egyptian society. This Novel constitutes a major step forward in the development of Arabic Novel.

12) The Novel Khan al-Khalili provides us with an excellent example of master novelist giving his readers a vivid and detailed portrait of his native Egypt and one of its capital city's most ancient and august quarters during a crucial stage of the II World War.

13) Mahfouz works oscillates between romantic and realistic narrative and attempts to root the genre in the concern of the newly emerging semi-urban middle class.

14) In his writing Mahfouz excels in portraying the details of background and presenting panoramic views. His characters are vivid and his plots are true of life. A touch of humor pervades in his writing.

15) He used satirical and witty language in his writing. Al-Qahira al-Jadidah is a novel of existentialist satire. In this novel, Mahfouz

attempts to depict the life and customs of a group of University students in Cairo. His satirical and witty language to describe rural official doom of his style

16) Mahfouz uses a mix of realism and social allegory in order to appreciate his own urban Egyptian culture in the early twentieth century, a time period spanning roughly the duration of Mahfouz's childhood.

CONCLUSION

This study aims at analyzing and demonstrating how Naguib Mahfouz contributed in his writing, specifically in al-qahira al-jadidah and khan al-khalili, to constructing the Egyptian's image of themselves through decades of social struggles and subsequently, to articulating this image to the World in an attempt to shape on independent Egyptian cultural identity. This study attempts to locate the Arabic Novel in the main stream of world literature and particular as part of the genre of novel.