

An Investigation and Analysis of the Appearance and Persistence of the "Human Look" in the Fiction Literature of the Imposed War

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۱. Introduction

Considering that no work - especially, falling within fictional literature, written just months after the beginning of the war - containing the human view of war from the first literary reactions (۱۳۰۹) to the first half of the ۹۰'s has been under a careful step-by-step analysis, the significance of this study is undeniable considering the present gap.

۲. Methodology

The present study is based on a descriptive-analytical method, using library resources containing the human view of war and its evolution during the war and the subsequent years in fictional literature.

۳. Discussion

In this section, while offering some examples containing the human view in war stories from ۱۳۰۹ SH. till now, the researchers will investigate and analyze components like pacifism, interest in ending war, considering some human characteristics such as fear, the desire to continue living, considering all men in war equal from humanistic viewpoint, having transnational view, the fact that all men involved in war deserve life, etc., which have been reflected in stories of the Imposed War. The traces of

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this view first emerged in months after the beginning of war in the years ۱۳۵۹ and ۱۳۶۰ A.H., reached a notable bloom in stories of the ۱۳۷۰'s SH, and reached its climax in the ۱۳۸۰'s SH.

۴. Conclusion

Most of the stories and novels created in the ۱۳۶۰'s SH, were often written in propaganda, propagative, and in response to the cultural and political tendencies of the time because of falling within the war context. Because the time requirement urged them to turn to an epic expression to make the ground for a more passionate presence and companionship of people on the difficult path of war. But in the meantime, from the earliest days of the war, and when there was still a surge of defense and persistence, some storytellers have seen the true evil and violent nature of war, with greater clarity and a wider horizon and a more human consciousness. Also, while legitimizing defense, they have expressed their desire for lasting peace throughout the world. Thus, the starting point of the human view toward war can be seen in the year ۱۳۵۹ SH, in the middle of war. This view was taken in *The Scorched Earth* by Ahmad Mahmoud and other writers of the ۶۰'s and such a view was extended more deeply and comprehensively to the works of other writers in the next years. As the war ended and its problems and consequences, such as destruction, displacement, the painful life of the disabled war veterans, etc., were more revealed, the hidden aspects of the war also became the focus of the fiction writers. In the ۱۳۸۰'s SH, the human view toward war approached a naturalism in the works of a number of writers, leading to the expression of some major war taboos, and at times, formed into a sharp critical and anti-war pride. From the late the ۱۳۸۰'s SH and the early the ۱۳۹۰'s SH, there was a return to the defensive and epic view of the ۱۳۶۰'s SH in war fictions. The fiction writers of these works strive to display the earthly atmosphere of war field, alongside all the sacrifices, devotions and inevitable human feelings of nostalgia, fear, and dependency in the warriors, and they depicted the warriors with all the negative and positive human traits, such as anger, fear, love, courage, etc.

Key words: War fictions, The dominant discourse, Unstable situation, Human view.

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