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**THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION IN THE NOVELS OF
JUBAIR SALIH HAMMADY AND WARED BADR AL-SALIM**

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Summary:

This research had tried to reveal the importance of the psychological dimension to the location of the novel, through the works of the two Story writers Warid Badr As-Salim Jubair Salih Hammady, and detect the location technique, and to explore its beauty and the nature of its beauty and the nature of its relationship with the other narrative Components, and it's clear and influential dimensions, and with the description of the location as a main axis the novel revolves around it; because of its aesthetic and artistic peculiarity; to achieve harmony with the other artistic elements, as the location for creative people not by its geographic dimensions nor the engineering, but by its social, political, and psychological dimensions, what makes the location presence in their texts in response to the inheritance of reality in all its dimensions, as they reduce the psychological dimensions to reflects theoretical principle inside fictional work.

Introduction:

No doubt that each location has its features and characteristics that make him single out from the others, as it added to its inhabitants these features and characteristics, and the human influences the surrounding place and to influenced with it. This means that there is a strong relationship between the human and the location each side effects the other.

The location is described as one of the main elements in the novel, for its main role in building the literary text, as well its cultural and social features, so we have to limit its dimension which affects the course of work and building the text, and accompany

those characteristics, and the most important of them is psychological dimension that is considered one of the subject elements that reach deep into the fictional texts.

Studying the Psychological dimension in the fictional text helps us to discover the beauty of these texts and Knowing its tenors, and what it contains of elements, realities and semantic dimension, and through going deep in the literary text.

Standing on what it carries of emotions and imaginations, and these components give the text power and aesthetic.

The location has a Psychological dimension affect the human positively and negatively, according to the feelings and emotions it raises, as the place is associated with a bundle of positive and negative connotations and the place charges the human, especially the psychological and emotional creator, the relationship between them is intimate, but deep-rooted. An amount of emotion, Sympathy and ostentation; seldom grapes the artists' attention, the psychological dimension disappears; and a sense of place begins from the amount he chooses to use it in the narrative artwork.(Salih, Qadhaya Al-Makan Al-Riwai fi Al-Adab Al-Muasir, p. 55)

And Jubair Salih is one of them who made use of location in their literary works and add the different Semantic psychology, so his pictures varied and branched because of the emotions caused by the depth of the deep self on the one hand, and the emotions and influences the place on the other hand.

The narrator had tried to highlight the past with all its hope, memories and pain, facing the present which assassinate the happiness regaining this past, until the interiors of the psychological dimension explodes, and we can observe that through the narrator saying " the rows of the worshipers were organized, so the first row was in the middle, and he performed the prayer, and the imam proceeded to recite surat Al-Fatihah, then he recited the last Surat Al-Kahf, and when he reached the Almighty say {O Muhammed (peace be upon him) to mankind: "If the sea were ink for (writing) the Words of my Lord, surly, the sea would be exhausted before the Words of my Lord would be finished, even if we brought (another sea) like it for its aid."}I remembered Sheikh Abdullah Al-Kurdy, the previous imam of the mosque (may God have a mercy on him).

Who used to read these Holy verses with his melodious voice, so I started to cry, and then we prostrated and I smelt the smelt of the old mat, that get me back with the beautiful memories invited. He invited me after the prayer to his house but I apologized, so he said: stay with me to pray Al-Ishaa prayer together, I miss you! We sat under al-sidr big tree, where (ALMulla Khudhair) was teaching us the origins of recitation we remembered many memories of childhood when we were playing here innocently, then it vanished in the You the youth age until get to the years of lost".(Hams Al- Sawaqi, pp. 117-118)

The narrator has a tendency in this Part to celebrate the past and call it, to employ it through recollection, to transmit artistic motives in the text, and to illuminate the psychological dimensions of the location, as the recollection came to reveal the character's suffering from returning to the past and presenting memories returning with nostalgia, which makes the memory retrieve the place its intimacy, as the location has a psychological dimension, goes deep in the human soul, reflecting what "it grates... of negative and positive actions in the same way"(Al- Dhabaa, p. 107) so it the narrator's character by the shadow of the location, what makes him step over the

physical place elements to the feeling share, because it limits the living place with aura of clarity and glory, and contacts the soul with the past of the location, to turn it into a mystic experience, reduces the world, and get out of the living place frame, to look for another life, embodied in the text the psychological dimension, and it reveals in the same time the psychological Status, affects the receiver as much as the text gets its message and poetic.

The technique of memories and dramatic style in regaining the buried past in mind and heart is much more believable expression about place effect on the psychology of the narrator when he says "When the cities, people and thing wear mourning clothes, each memory becomes soft and a voice from the delightful past another new string in the guitar of sadness, it Stokes the pain and makes the soul more gentle.

On remote islands of isolation, surrounded by devastating hurricanes and ravenous monsters, a chance encounter with faces from the past like the light of the lighthouses whose dullness doesn't prevent the glimmer of hope, three unexpected encounters in one day a great blessing, a heart may not bear by the tiring's of life and sadness of city, three encounters, leads each one of them to a thick shade that protects the body and soul from the horrible suffering".(Al-Barbari wa Khadhra'a Al-Einen, pp. 104-105)

When the place is in grief just like the narrator, then he will unite with it and share his psychological pains, so the place will get deep into the human core, and picture the psychological conflict in the heart and soul, and let the silent feelings speak, and, reveal its accumulated sadness, and when the place moan there should be a player, plays the melodies of his pain, and Jubair's psalms played the memories sadness that are accompanied with the place sadness, but it is the pure sadness not the sadness of defeating, as the place which is connected with the psychological dimension is the place that lies in the memory, and still these places tightened strongly in the isolation, imagination, dreams and feelings, but it is not a dormant flame, but it gets it flame again if it gets any soul signal.

The place has its super macy, that has an effect which gets to the psychology formation".(Hafidh, Al- Hadatha wa Al- Tajseed Al- Makani, p. 72) The sadness had of the place (city) had mixed with the narrator sadness, an emotional image was generated full psychological atmosphere fraught with emotions and feelings, as we touch the tone of sadness and feeling of loss and nostalgia, when the place becomes strange, because there used to be a rejected places and liked places, as the environment reject the human or accept him, the human - according to his needs - refreshes in some places and wither in others".(Lutman & Qasim, Mushkelat Al-Makan Al- Fani, p. 83) The image of the place doesn't show away from the feelings and soul and we can see that in the narrator saying "I entered the hospital of the university on my third of my arrival to the capital (Bonn).

The hospital lies away from the capital about 20 km, and it located on a hill with a lot trees, beautiful nature surrounded by alienation and depression, the hospital administration assigned me a bed in a room on the first floor of fractures department, older than me was (Abu-Jenan) who welcome me with warm feelings, at sunset that day I had a lot of sadness, mixed with nostalgia, So I started to cry with gasps tell alienation sickness".(Al- Barbari wa Khadhra'a Al- Einen, pp. 122-123) The place turns into an atmosphere of narrating, on a sign of absence that wakes up nostalgia to family and lovers, and therefore turns into a sad sick memory, represents the human

alienation and his feeling of sickness loss and nostalgia in a place increases the feeling of this alienation, as the place image material, as a physical experience the narrator lives in had changed into a semantic element, after it acquired emotional features, and confirms that the narrator say: (My feeling of alienation exploded and feeling of nostalgia and five months have passed, and I'm still in the hospital. And in a holiday, silence hangs on the lobby, I felt that I am cycling in a big space, and I was surrounded with a big white fog and I lost my strength, so I lied on the bed, I thought that I was going to die and I repeated the two testimonies".(The same source, p. 139)

The creator had tried the psychological dimension dominate to the place, through the developing the psychological state distressed and troubled, and the last Statement in the text came to complete the meaning, so it created inspiration that deepens the feeling of the listener in the determinism of the end, the place came as a distance to achieve the unite with the emotional data , when the self-announces to give up and weakness in front of the emptiness of the place, and the loss became a sign, like death as a result of alienation progressing.

The psychological dimensions of the place " comes from interactive relationship between the characters and their surrounding place and not always the result of the psychological, effect to the place comes positively, but it might negatively on the character, and this hint can be seen in the character of (Jabbar Hassan) on the Jubair's narrative characters, which highlights on the effect of the place on each character through his say: "The taxi picked him up to their old house, where the funeral had set up, it was 10pm, and the board ended and the lights were turned off.

His brother Subhi received him with a hug, and was weeping, and had no strength to speak, and felt that his vocal cords turned into a stained wires with no ring, Subhi led him to the receptionist and sat on the first sofa and he was exhausted, Subhi was absent for a moment and came with robe and put it near to his brother, and said: Don't you wash up the bath ready? Answered with a low voice just like a wisper: I can't, I'm really tired.

- shall I make you a dinner?

- No, thanks, I need a cigarette box!

He fluctuated a lot on his bed before he slept, there were many shadows with his mother's shadow have a relationship with this place that represents a horrible pain that cuts his chest and bleeds his eyes".(Umniat Muatala, p. 66)

It's the place that pictures the Kleptomania of the self, that affects in the persons souls, and determines their behavior and directions, "furthermore that the traditions of place control the psychology of the characters, that the place embody the feelings of a characters(Shaheen A. , p. 113), and the feeling of (Jabbar Hasan) to the place is in the pain that cuts his chest and beads his eyes, as the narrator said.

The narrator also introduces the internal concerns of the character's secrets and interrogates the muffled feelings and revealed their accumulated tressure from the depths of reality and life, through the character of (Sajer) who say: "The cannon fire woke me up from a nice dream", and collapsed under the fire at alargmat my world abutment dreaming in the imagination. Really it is a world newly phylogenetic some how, but interesting. Missing her pulls me off, and I am in the battlefield in hard pain, I need the time to pass quickly to see her. I didn't know if it was the pain of missing or

the bitterness of loneliness or the horror that bites the people when they face the death in each time?

I'm not shy of you if I say that I wasn't sure about my eagerness to get a vacation. Was it because of missing her? to feel safe away from that holocaust"(Mufakirat Rajul Ummi, p. 134), so the place in the text implies a lack of hope and drowning into desperate, what makes that reflected, on the feeling state that the character lives in, and contributes in the interior changes that happens to it, the place can embody the feeling and psychological state to the characters, and that because " The effect of places psychological side of the characters, leads to comprehensive knowledge to the human self-crypts, because the effect of place in psychology of the characters, almost is deeper than its effect on the body.

I am not ashamed of you when I say that I have avoided - and still am - an investigation into the truth behind my longing for avocation. Whether it was the longing for it, or the feeling of safety away from that horrific human holocaust. "The play in this narrative text suggests a lack of hope and drowning in a state of despair, which made it reflect on the emotional state experienced by the character, and even contribute to the internal transformations that occur to it. He Can embody the emotional and psychological state of the characters because "the effect of places on the psychological side of the characters leads to a more comprehensive and broader knowledge of the secrets the human soul, as the influences of the place on the soul of the characters is often deeper than its effect the body. This is because of the delicate feeling of the human soul". The power of the place came to be stronger than power of love, even if the hero didn't acknowledge that, and attributed it to a mixture of reasons. The writer also describes the power of the place and its dominans over human feelings when he says: " heavy and slow are moments that person passes through on the battle fronts, because a lot of fears and worries lie on the shoulders of those who are afflict with the fires of wars, so they descend to bottoms of despair and misty, despite of all what is said about glory, and honor. The hardest moments and slowest were what was involved in the evening hours, when suffering piled up in mountains, lying on chests and groaning them, and uttering them with free breaths. Attracting fears and worries, the soul moons under its weight and turns it into introversion and refraction, especially under the wings of the evening, so that sadness prevails, and the clouds of suffering accumulate. The feelings of the characters, as " a linguistic export that constitutes a sensory and semantic equivalent of the emotional and mental domain of the character".

In another place, the place is clarifying by its material reality, to become a psychological sigh, and its historical string and privacy are intertwined, to be an influential and effective factor in the soul of the narrator who says: " It is a hospital in a strange country ...

And a severe injury, and a hand threatened with amputation, and a strangely stirred alienation either from the one who remained from the motives to cry? Isn't he unjustly blaming the crying? Since the days of (Tatan) and (Dilman) through (Ain Bekhal) ...

Since the days of (Sumar) and (Kilan Gharb), sunset has been a view of the world of sadness, rather it is the gateway to this world ... it opens its doors and the winds of pain blow with her whips, the skins of the mourned, and the flames of grief fire to melt the souls of watchful. He read about my magic whistle, its melodies attract mice the it follows the playing in a long swarm.

Extended, this is the sunset in his alienation homes... a night player, whose melodies are transformed into episodes of sadness, the souls are covered and shrouded in the eyes... They are renewed with each sunset.(Asrab Al-Qata, p. 175) The narrator showered in this narrative passage the emotions and feelings of sadness, that creative sadness, bridles the squares of pain, brings back memories of grief on the battle fronts, that spiritual suffering, emerging from within, as a result of the influence of place on the narrator's soul, watching his push to dive into the theme of sadness that was be able to dominate narrative text; This made him call to the painful and gritty vocabulary, in order to accommodate his sorrows as the smoke of his soul desires to leak the pain, so the place takes an ascending astrological turn, turns into a growing pace of loss and alienation, then the sunset comes to solidify with the rest of components of the narrative text revealing one theme it's the theme of sorrow that increases with the narrator when he draw a picture of the last scene, in a picture drowned with sorrow, to present for the receiver a portrait dressed in colors of soul and shades of psyche, which the place has charged with cruelty and alienation with a lot of pain.

The influence of the place differs in terms of its effect or its psychological dimension on the narrator. Because just as it charges him with frustration and sadness that is fueled by his feelings, and from excessive loss and estrangement, also it gives him happiness and vitality, it is the philosophy of the place that craves a path for them in the destinies of the character, and the writer deeply personalizes the emotional state that the place adds to the person, when it spreads joy, love and peace thus, the place takes its characteristics of human feeling, and this is evident in the narrator's saying: "this proximity to the sea aroused joy in himself, as he would be able to purify himself easily and perform his rituals of worship with reassurance. The movements of water, birds and adding to them movements that he invented, but without to dive deeply in the water, because he just like anyone of highlanders, doesn't face the sea but with fear, because the sea is a creature that we can't feel safe with it, and trust it. He was wishful that his feel keep on touching the land, to make it easy to go back to the dry land".(Mufakirat Rajal Ummi, p. 146)

The place (the sea) aroused in the hero's soul a deep comfort and a calm feeling, as he lived comfort and tranquility, reflected on his spirit joy and joy, and intensified his feelings of childish purity. The psychological place emerges from the fruit of the interactive relationship between place and personality, as the place "acquires its significance and concept from the person who lives in his space and interacts with him, and his perception is a sensory perception that is reflected in his feelings and perceptions of his inner, material and immaterial worlds a like".(Jabr, 2003-2015, p. 217)

The place with all its psychological dimensions, is closely related to the character, and the psychological interactions that occur to it in its shadow, which makes it rejected or desirable; Because chasing a place and repairing it is a part of building the human personality... The human self is not completed within its own limits, but it is active outside these limits, to paint everything in its own form" (). So the place has a great influence on the feelings of the hero, and this is an evidence as a vocabulary and descriptions through which the place is expressed, which shows what the character suffers from emotional states that reveal themselves by expressing their opinion about the place and the extent of their interactions with him, whether its relationship with him is positive or negative, in its first relationship it seeks to select sweet words to

express the beauty of the place, in its second relationship, it chooses repulsive words to express its hatred of the place and the depth of its psychological impact on its emotional state.

As for the place at Salim, it has formed an anchor for creativity, as it has a symbolic dimension, reflecting the pain and sorrows of its homeland, because the place has not in its geographical or engineering dimensions, but rather in its social, political psychological dimension, which made the presence of the place in its texts, in response to the stimuli of reality in all its dimensions, it reduces the details of the psychological dimensions; To reflect a theoretical concept within the work of fiction. The captures of Salim of the features of the place, as a part of life inside or outside the homeland, is a reworking of a spatial experience, in which he tries to restore the psychological compatibility of the personality, when it is possible to reduce places, to become a shift towards its psychological dimensions, and it is a try to regain the lost in reality, and to show that through the narrator's saying by a young journalist words: "More than once I toured Baghdad carefully, the Asian picture will stay in my wallet for an indefinite time. And the picture of the new ugly doesn't remove the picture of the cities which rain equatorial perfumes. And the memory is just like a pun net, polarizes the next of thoughts, visions and scenes, but it doesn't the past of it".(Ajaib Baghdad, p. 54)

The presence inside the place transfers its effect to the psychological and intellectual state of the personality, places outside the homeland exude beauty, while the ugliness is that which hangs over his homeland, as the place reflected the emotional state aroused by the relationship of attachment or proximity, separation and distance, and the resulting human visions and ideas, so the place is refurbished. With feelings, which provides ("the opportunity for the place to play a starring role on the side of the human being").(Abu-Laban, Ghabat Al-Awan wa Al-Aswat, p. 19)

The obligatory transition in the homeland and between the cities created a state of instability, as it has its effect on controlling the feelings of alienation dominant on the place through the psychological impact which is created by such a situation on the self, and this confirms the narrator's saying through the character of the journalist " I never that I would return to a city I used to hear about, no matter how the situation and conditions changed. I felt that the world was leaping into the sky wherever I looked, building its homes on the clouds and setting up to its streets between the galaxies. But hamad was detecting my distractions and knowing where I stood with my situations. I laughed in a strange way. At the end I shook my hand mockingly, feeling nothing, fading and extinguished. I lost my appetite to sit down, surrendered after fifteen years' journey between the corridors of Asian beauty and its civilized and innovative images... I would be a stupid number in a place I lost my appetite to, And I would be a lost number among millions of frustrated people in a permissible capital, so tempted by the game of wars, that it become part of her personality. I said things as if I knew Baghdad and what is going on it".(Ajaib Baghdad, p. 22) As – Salim presents the place hero according to a vision, controlled by the feeling of alienation and the impact of that feeling on the soul, for the spatial significance moves on the axis of the psychological dimensions and the effect that occurs on the same hero. The result disconnection from the place and everything that connects the self with it, which generated sensual emotions and a sense of alienation that frame the psychological atmosphere of the text.

Among the representations of the place with its psychological dimensions is what was said by the young journalist, when he says: "Baghdad is dying in front of me. Its winter was a top of blood, and my blind guide entices me in repeated dreams. In front the hotel beggars await the alms of correspondents from small dollar surpluses. The war poor usually breed in such places... Every time I hold my breath to the deserted capital, the scatter corpses and the sounds of gunfire that never ceases with time.

My hand was trembling as I photographed the corps of young man, he leant on his face that was drowning in a dry spot of blood.

The tremor of death takes me with him to that slain, lifeless body, its last never be ration" .(Ajaib Baghdad, pp. 29-30)

The journalist describes the crisis situation in Baghdad and its repercussions on those who live in it, making the place psychologically closed, because life is closed and dark, because everything in this place has one inevitable end, which is sudden death.

The young journalist found in Baghdad a focus of killing, displacement, which reflected horrific, psychological feelings and emotions, in which he embodied the reality of spatial crisis in Baghdad, according to the emotional and psychological perceptions that the place reflected, as well as the feeling of alienation he experiences about his homeland and the consequences of this feeling of a sense of lack of familiarity and harmony with the place that represent its true identity and belonging which reflects a feeling of distress and aversion to the place and to illustrates the psychological effects of the crisis by saying: " I didn't say to her I am in my country! Deep between me and him, and later I will explain to her the story of a sailor and a merchant who quarreled with his homeland and lost in the seas for many years.

Until he gave me birth on a strange coast, and he baptized me with its water, and he told me here is your home, so and the similar costs were formed on me, and the homelands became to me with to me with water running in my viens". It became a source of terror for him, in a way that create a reality of psychological crisis, due to the devastation and sudden random death that took place on its land, which was reflected in the feelings of hero and his psychological visions, so the experience of the stranger inside his homeland is more severe than the experience of the stranger outside him, and outside there is a sense of waiting, and that alienation Temporary, the soul smells of hope, while the other experience, alienation at home, is unjustified and difficult to comprehend"(Al-Naqqash, Mahmood Darweesh poet of occupied land, p. 111), And the feeling of alienation continues to accompany the characters of peace, that feeling that indicates the loss of place, so that their influence and on the self-rises to the suffering of the feeling of losing life, and this is evidenced by the narrator's saying, describing uncle Serpest: He stood Imagining the ghost of darkness laden with heavy clouds, so he took cover with his long coat, he is receiving bursts of rain, surrounded by the confusion of the stranger who enters the place for the first time, as if the scheme was dispersed within him and the city was swallowed up by the flood of fire, but with the quick moments of contemplation he began to smell the scent of winter that he knows, when the earth is crowded with water and emits nectar, it is still he threw in his soul, and clusters of roses dangled in his weak heart, and he began to respond gradually to the strange place covered with shades of darkness, as if he came to see it with revealing lights, but perhaps fooled" .(Adhraa Sinjar, p. 29)

The creator pictures the place and its psychologic reflecting the character of Serpest, he takes this feeling as a psychological, alienated dimension reflects his personality as

inner motivator to overcome on this feeling smells the Scent of the land that inhabits the same hero; The mixing of things and their unifications results in an internal unity between the self and the place through restoration.

Reaching the fractured roots, the writer draws the dimensions of place and its vision from the inspiration of the earth and the lights of the city, and transforming it into a mental image to restore the place, so the issue of the internal existence of a place is not different from the concept of transforming the place into an idea with a group of emotions. The place has an external presence and the consequent reconstruction of a sense of belonging and familiarity; to restore it, this is evidenced by the narrator's saying: "His face touched the cold breezes of the sunset of Sinjar, so his shocked heart awoke for a moment, as if he was new born from emerging from the dark womb to the new life, but a feeling that he was a stranger to the place still, opened a wide wound in which he could not bear much forget about its effect, try to remove the feeling that it is strange in this flank, which he preserves for forty years; therefore his feet were steadily touching the city land, mixed with his determination to arrive, stay, search and find in this feeling find in this fleeting alienation that changed the conditions of residency in a blatant and unreasonable manner...

All of them abandoned us. Dogs of politics, religion and authority. Face your destiny alone, Serbest. There is not justice, no religion and no intercessor - no one else, Lord-Curse them in this world and the hereafter - I am the son of the blessed fig tree, but I am also the son of historical humiliation - I am the son Captive Shankal, He smelled strongly the city and inhaled the scent of mud, rain and low houses. It intersects the alleys at the last sunset. He returns again, disguised and with bitter grief in his heart, The trying to be the son of his city again".(Adhraa Sinjar, p. 30) The production of the image of the place from the inside expands its scope to become a spiritual space, as the place is transformed into Spiritual Concepts that open the place to self-reflections, and reconfigure it according to concepts that draw its psychological role affecting the self, as relationship transcends a dimension based on the human relationship in the place, and reflects the hero's holding to his belonging to it as a necessary psychological compensation after being cut off and losing it, the relationship he came as a result of a psychological collision of the place since the self continues to search for its existence through it.

As a result, the influence of the place build a strategy based on considering the place as a basic support, and an important indicator in terms of the sensitive nature that connects the person with the place. As it represents his identity, he lives the suffering of losing it, and this is what he derived from the lost moments caused by his memory in front of a miserable situation of the absurd, as the place transmits suffering and invests reality in transmitting its psychological dimensions and its impact on the persons, and it provides a vision based on the emotional interactions in the human consciousness that responds to emotional experience, Psychological needs in the face of dispersion, loss, or obsession with the fear of the next make places a Psychological version of the self-aware of its dimensions from the inside.

The Image of the place at As. Salim doesn't have a repeating pattern or model. Because it is based on realism in photography, as Wared transfers experience in its internal potentials to the contemplation of the self and the existential state accompanying it. Because place isn't just of a static image on arbitrary designation, but rather an interaction of psychological data, transforming places into a semantic world, affecting human feelings, and thus transforming into a psychological place,

which acquires its characteristic from the encounter of its elements with the human being and a hint from his memories, thus producing a spatial dimension centered around the interaction of the place and the human being, and we notice this in the narrator's saying when describing place to which the retired seventieth professor Al-Jamali returned with his wife fifty years after their meeting: "We met here more than once... I still remember that.

The old man said and he was aware of his red rose of getting sucked:

You were younger about fifty years.

She shook her head, but the old man corrected quickly:

- Me too, I was younger than this age.

The years are brewing in their souls and are now opening up alive in a place that is exciting

They separating from it for long years and returned to it as happy birds in the openness of the morning in the rain; to tell her a wisdom that he improves upon as she knows it, quick-witted, clear and witty over the course of their common life: We will continue to stay as long as there is a memory of a place in the country before they obliterate it". (A woman in one spot, p. 20)

As the place in this text identifies with all the elements, it expresses the dream, and it is the dreaming self to return to the place where familiarity and harmony, but continuity and survival associated with the memory of the place and its psychological impact before the hand of loss or loss reaches it. These are the bonds that we feel in the stimuli that accompanied the image of suffering which is the fear of obliterating the identity of the place, which is based on an emotional awareness of the place and its psychological impact on the person if his identity is obliterated. Salim didn't deal with the place as faint or neutral approach, but presented it as an experience that involves excessive sensitivity to the psychological dimensions that emit emotions in the souls of characters and contribute to the production of human interactions and reactions in his relationship with the place, that is, places are loaded with dimensions of human existence. Because it tends mostly towards the self and depends in its conscience. (A woman in one spot, p. 20)

Conclusion:

The place tightly relates to the human, especially his psychology; so we can see that the clearest place

dimension in arts is the psychological dimension, that the place which doesn't stir the feelings rarely captures the interest of the novelist. The novelists Jabr Salih Hammadi and Wared Badr As-Salim came to the place not only because of their awareness of his place in their artistic works, but as a basic building block in the construction of engineering and artistic novels, in addition to their awareness of the role that place plays. In deepening the issues, they dealt with the place as a great impact on the soul of those in it.

Therefore, he plays a prominent role in revealing the personality's psychological world, carrying its ideas and pattern of behavior as the influences of places from the psychological point of view of the characters leads to a broader knowledge of the

depth of the human soul and thus carves a path in the destinies of the fictional characters.

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