LITERATURE REVIEW

Taha Hussain is a great literary figure modern Arabic literature. He contributed in various literary phases in Arabic novel, poet, critic etc, He had a vast knowledge on Quran, Hadith and Arabic grammar and Islamic Jurisprudence. So for this reason the countryman respected him. About his contribution it can be said that different scholars have expressed their views as follows:

1. International Journal of Humanities and social science studies (IJHSSS)
   The first Arab writers to make a name for themselves in the narrative genres and so far the only one to be awarded in 1988, The Novel prize for literature, Naguib Mafhouz occupies and eminent place in the development of Arabic Novel as Mahmood Taymur in case of short story and Tawifiq al Hakeem in Drama.

   Title –Development of modern Arabic short story and Drama-by- A.Latif Ansary.
The Early Novel writers were not entirely followed the Western models. They selected these Sermons to improve the behavior of the common man. This later on developed into a detective novel. For the first time the didactic novel were written only in outward appearance. The characters were not interconnected. The didactic novel did not prosper till the first year of the 20th century.

4. International Research Journal of Interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary studies

Topic-Drama in Arabic literature a brief study from historical perspectives. By Dr. Mahabur Rahman.


Taha Hussain’s novels deal with the local interest which based and posed by the methodology. He is an eminent literary critic in Arabic literature.

5. The evolution of Arabic writing view to European influence.


Dr. Taha Hussain is a master of French language. He has a vast knowledge of it. He wants to change the idea of the society. He always determine Arabic language to be a divine language, because Qur’an is written in Arabic.


Taha Hussein was born in 1889 in Maghaghah, about 100 miles South of Cairo. Seventh of 13 Children, he was blind at three by poor treatment of an Eye infection. After study local Quaranic schools described with font acerbity in his Autobiography.


Kilpatrick goes on to discuss the development of the novel, noting that while many writers chose to focus on the short story, the autobiographies of important men of letters contributed greatly to the development of a tradition of the novel (1992:226). She notes that Taha Hussain’s autobiography Al-Ayyam (The Days, 1929) was a particularly important example of the autobiographical form.”
8. Journal name Global Research of methodology journal vol no 11, 8th issue, Year -0 2013 , page no -5.

“As such he is remembered as one of the major pioneer figure in modern Arabic literature. In the particular realm theatre, he full-fill and overarching role as the sole founder of an entire literary tradition.”


“Taha Hussein’s style has become by a by word for charm and grace, and it is indeed rash to attempt to render is qualities in English. I have tried to avoided literal translation, which only results in a short of spurious local colour such as hinders genuine compensation


“Unlike Hussayn Hykal and Taha Hussin for instance, who were influence by European critique Arab culture and religion, Bakathir’s work clearly manifest a strong tendency and commitment towards Islam and his people. There for, any controversy he caused was due to this mind set and not out of external European influences.”


“Let us now turn to the aim of preparing the individual for work as Taha Hussain would say enabling him to live. This is still subject of controversy among educationist. The majority view is that primary education coul of

But does not prepare the child work. Then education was extended to the next stage (preparatory intermediate or lower secondary). The child is often better preparation.”


“Finally, Taha Hussein dealt with cultural questions, arguing that society should be converted to a written culture and that the instruments of this culture-libraries. Press- media should be prompted. He also dealt with Egypt’s cultural role in the Arab world.”

“ Al-Ayyam is the autobiography of Taha Husain and is the most renowned book in modern Arabic literature. The book is in two parts.”
“As we noted in chapter two the decade of the 1950 was on during which may Arab states achieved the independence for which they had long struggled, while certain members of the older cultural elite tended to become politically marginalized (for example at the time of the Egyptian Revolution. Taha Husayin himself servicing minister of education).”

Taha Hussain is a great literary figure in modern Arabic literature. He is the master of Arabic poetry, novel and literary criticism. He widely traveled to the European countries and acquired vast knowledge on European literature. His utmost zeal was the information of literary perspective in Arabic. (Translation of a Arabic para)

“The boy’s brother was calling him in a phrase which throughout those year, he never ceased to use: “Now, sir, up with you!.” So up the boy got, still rather dazed and stumbled along at his brother’s side till they reached the Azhar….,

The religious teaching was the only profession upon to him. He was sent to a village school where memorized the Quran and at thirteen he was already in an Azhar in 1902 concentrating on linguistic and religious studies.

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