

## Characterization in Bakhtiar Ali's novel "Jamshid Khani Mammam"

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### Abstract

This research is a new perspective on the concept of characterization and how Bakhtiar Ali deals with this concept in his novel Jamshid Khani Mamm. This study discusses the characters and their types and their use in the novel, an attempt to answer what is meant by characterization. What are the types of characters? How does Bakhtiar Ali create the characters in his novels? Can we see all kinds of characters in this novel? This research is conducted according to the (descriptive-analytical) approach, consists of an introduction and two main sections and finally the results are presented in several points.

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## Introduction

This research is entitled (Characterization in the novel (Jamshid Khani Mamm) by Bakhtiar Ali), which discusses the terms of characterization and its types and how they are used in the novel. The author's intention is explained in this novel and the personality of Kurdish society is reflected in this novel.

### 1. The Concept of Characterization and Personality of Kurdish Society in the Novel (Jamshid Khani Mammam)

#### 1.1 An Overview of the Concept of Characterization:

The novel, which is an important genre of literature, is a long narrative and has many types, each of which represents a kind of story in the novelist's mind through the narrator "storyteller" and another picture of people's lives in different events, places and times. At the same time, the character (has a charged relationship with all other genres of the novel and interact each other) (Ali, 2019: 253).

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(Lexically, it is an abstract word and morphologically, it is a compound word, consisting of "character + saz + /-i/", that is, it consists of semantic noun + verb root sazan + /abstract suffix/" (Zahir, 2022: interview).

The word characterization has a Kurdish cultural background and its use is new in Kurdish. In the past, several other words such as (character structure, personality, personality building and character building) were used by Kurdish writers and researchers to convey the same purpose. The term of characterization has been used by a number of writers and academic researchers. Characterization as a concept in novels or stories, novellas and other narrative genres, means the creation of characters in order to represent human characteristics and reveal the unknown and hidden aspects of human personality by the novelist or writer of other genres of narrative. (Character creation is one of the most sensitive tasks of novelists, storytellers and writers of other narrative genres of literature, because the construction of this genre requires a thorough knowledge and understanding of the concept of human personality. Therefore, the writer needs to treat it carefully, showing people that their behavior is in harmony with their actions and not in conflict. It should also be established that a man whose behavior is not orderly from the beginning must remain disorderly (Ali, 2015: 76). This emphasizes that the behaviors and characteristics that the author attributes to his characters must reflect their hearts and minds. In other words, a child does not need to speak like a thinker or an ordinary person like a philosopher. It is very important for novelists to give appropriate characteristics to the characters with full attention and the novelist should be aware of the characteristics that become the identity of each character in his novel because (characterization is the product of all human characteristics)) (Ali, 2015: 77).

Novelists and storytellers must not only be familiar with these characteristic aspects of the character, but must also be more familiar with the hearts and minds of the characters, because (the novelist must explain to us, what is the duty of this character? Does his speech and behavior match his social and life status? In other words, in a novel, how to create events, characters, places, time, dialogue and space, etc. are important, not the event itself and the character, etc. (Sabah, 2019: Zaman website). Characterization is the re-creation of the human personality in the novel, in other words, what he says and does within the area, is set by the novelist. (The use of descriptions is so preferable that they are for the sake of character education and development. Descriptions should not be accurate enough to stagnate the narrative process and bother the reader) (Aghababa et al., 2023: 5). It is an imitation of human behavior and speech in real life. In other words, a character is an imitation of human beings themselves. (If you become a character in a novel for a while, you will understand that characters in a novel are sometimes more real than people with bodies and beating hearts.) (Jacob, 2021: 9). This has a strong relationship with every thinking person himself and makes him think about who he is and how he understands his existence on this earth. (All novels are about the self. Whenever you create a creature, an imaginary character, you are automatically confronted with the question: What is the self? How does one understand it) (Jacob, 2021: 10). Characterization in a novel always comes from two sources: the author's reality and his unlimited thoughts. The character in reality means that the storyteller resorts to creating a character whose image is available in the reality. In other words, the reader encounters these characters with their surroundings while reading the story, or sometimes even finds himself in the role that the character plays. But the intellectual character is born of the novelist's imagination, difficult to exist in reality, impossible to feel, and impossible to see, as we see in Kafka's Corruption, when Gregor Samsa wakes up and finds himself becoming a demon which the image of such a person is far from reality (Ali, 2015: 78).

Character (is derived from French, which is originally Latin. They meant the mask worn by the artist. In Greek, "Ethos" means "personality or morality" or means the mask that theater actors wore on their faces and eyes in ancient Greece, but over time its meaning has changed, which includes a number of social meanings in all their principles. ( Muhammad, 2013: 125). In Kurdish, character is synonymous with the word personality. Dr. Ahmad Zaki Badawi in his (Glossary of Humanities Concepts and Terms) uses "characteristics" synonymously with character as follows:

In Kurdish, character is used instead of personality. Dr. Ahmad Zaki Badawi in his book (فەرھەنگی (چەمک و زاراوەکانی زانستە مرۆڤایەتیەکان) uses "characteristics" synonymously with character and describes it as follows: (Character is a comprehensive system, consisting of characteristics, or imitative traits, or different behaviors, and includes all of these indiscriminately. The characteristics of the characters become the structure of the human mind. They also give him the opportunity to react appropriately to

the different attitudes of the characters” (Badawi, 2020: 108). In the Dictionary of Concepts and Terms, the word "actor" is used for character. (Zhenyar, Dictionary of Concepts and Terms: 6). It refers to a person who in other ways expresses the events that happen to a person in real life, or embodies the biography of any individual, especially in the fields of (theater or film or novel characters, etc.).

### 1.2. The Personality of Kurdish Society in the Novel (Jamshid Khani Mamm)

Bakhtiar Ali's novel (Jamshid Khani Mammam, which was always carried away by the wind), was published in 2010 in a 151-page booklet. After its publication, it attracted the attention of literary lovers from neighboring countries and the West and was warmly welcomed. For this reason, it has been translated into Persian, Arabic and German. It has also been translated into Kurmanji Kurdish too.

Bakhtiar Ali wanted to tell the history of our people through this fantasy novel, especially because of “Jamshid Khan's Flight”. Due to the loss of his memories, Jamshid Khan's opinions are constantly changing. This is obviously the goal of Bakhtiar Ali, who wants to present several issues and connect them to the personality of the Kurdish people. He should also tell us that this Kurdish-speaking person on earth, nothing is stable in him, at any stage of his life, due to any internal reasons or environmental influences, changes in his opinions, or desires and forget his previous personality. Like after the wind picked up Jamshid from the prisons of the south like paper and kidnapped him to his city and threw him to the ground there. The narrator recalls this scene as follows: “Jamshid was a communist until he was in the sky. But as soon as he lands on that roof, he is no longer a communist. A wind that carries Jamshid from south to north makes him forget what he used to be... Often with each fall some of his memories disappear and others will be fade and fade” (Ali, 2010: 6).

In this novel, Jamshid Khan is a symbol of the lack of identity of the Kurdish people, or to take a bigger picture (a collective lack of identity of the Kurdish people as a nation that has not had its own destiny since it came to mind. The wind of whatever ideology has blown in this region has carried away a willless man who has never had his destiny in his hands. They have always been directed by other forces and ideologies. They have valued him and at the same time deprived him of that value. They have defined his sanctity and told him why he should fight and what he should defend. Not only does Jamshid Khan take it away, but we, the readers of the novel, may now be dancing in the sky with the wind of an ideology at will. The wind has taken all this life and has completely exhausted the Kurdish people. It is true that we are all alive, but we do not live. We are beautiful in appearance but sad and old inside (Kamal, 2020: GoodReads).

Finally, after suffering many hardships, getting involved in wars and becoming a fool of politician after politician, Salar Khan finally saves the country forever from all the suffering and from the hands of corrupt politicians. For the last time, he makes Jamshid Khan fly to a distant place and escape from this troubled region. Thus, just as he lost weight unnaturally under the torture and pain of the country, so by leaving the country and returning to his dignity and respect as a human being, he gained weight again. He writes to Salar Khan: “You can tell everyone... I am no longer someone to be taken away by winds. Now I am slowly gaining weight and becoming an ordinary person” (Ali, 2010: 150).

The erasure of memory is the pain that Jamshid Khan suffers from; But in the end, his constant friend, the narrator, tattoos his life on his body so that he doesn't forget everything again and learns from his mistakes.

Jamshid Khan reaches a remote island where he gains weight again and escapes this flight disaster, which gave him nothing but sorrow. (Finally, after a long journey through the sky, the wind has blown him from city to city, from sad country to sad country, across wars and iron borders. Finally, on earth, which he regards as the last stage of his life, he wrote: "There the sages are on him, everything is going well, and he has gradually gained weight. The women there serve him faithfully and shower him with love and kindness. (Ali, 2010: 149).

In this novel, Bakhtiar Ali criticizes several phenomena and essential shortcomings of this society, especially the intellectuals and leaders of society. In one scene of the novel, Jamshid Khan tells the narrator (Salar Khan): “These oriental languages are not the language of science, but the language of camel driving and ostrich breeding” (Ali, 2010: 20). This is a criticism of the lack of attention to the Kurdish language and its lack of development in a society where the majority of the people are Kurdish speakers.

Another aspect that the novelist criticizes through the narrator is the increase in the number of newspapers and the space that has emerged in the name of Kurdish journalism. He also criticizes the prevalence of writers who identify themselves as writers and think they know everything. As the narrator of the novel, Salar Khan, says in one scene: "What surprised me was the countless thousands of writers who suddenly trained like ants in our country, and could write about everything in the world. From the short pants of actors to the corruption of party leaders and parliamentarians.) (Ali, 2010: 126).

Therefore, the novelist's criticisms of the intellectuals are in the following three aspects: (1) Lack of attention to the Kurdish language and its development, negligence in expanding the language through translation of important scientific concepts. 2. It is this weakness of the Kurdish language that makes the protagonist of the novel one of his main concerns is to learn English. 3. The increase in the number of newspapers and magazines and writers who write about everything, as well as the oppression of the leading class of society, ie intellectuals, as the property of the authorities, while the duty of this class is to say no to the authorities. The country's authorities have been widely criticized by novelists in the novel, which are presented from the beginning of the novel as a cause of war, destruction and killing of innocent people in the country. Since the war, they have been criticized for taking over everything in the nation. Through the protagonist of the novel, Bakhtiar Ali wants to say that the land of this country has become the property of the politicians.

## 2. Division of Characters in the Novel (Jamshid Khani Mamm)

Bakhtiar Ali's novel Jamshid Khani Mammam, which was always carried away by the wind, is another masterpiece of Bakhtiar Ali that carries a number of political and social messages. The novelist's views and ideology are reflected in it, especially in the dialogue between the main characters. For example, most of the dialogues of the protagonist (Jamshid) throughout the different stages of the novel are influenced by Bakhtiar Ali's intellectual ideology.

The narrative style of the novel by Salar Khan is different from the usual narrative and the author's style is evident from the narrative of events to the expression of other scenes and characters. We can say that the author's own messages in this novel are: (Expression of the arrest of civilians by the Ba'ath regime and the miserable life of the Kurdish people under the brutality of the Iraqi government. The lack of identity of the Kurdish individual and the easy abandonment of any ideology; Showing the indifference of the Kurdish individual towards his close and loyal people; Interpretation of the personality of Kurdish society in this novel).

Thus, we can say that Bakhtiar Ali, unlike his other novels, has worked to remove the hidden veils of the individual's personality in Kurdish society. It should be read as a kind of criticism of the stagnation and lack of progress of this group, like most other civilizations in the Middle East. Bakhtiar Ali's novel has been translated into several languages and has been welcomed as a successful work in a lost nation in the world. About the division of characters in the novel, this novel consists of more than (30) different characters.

They are all derived from a realistic character and are ultimately an expression of a human being. Expression for each individual in this society, since the novel is nothing but like a mirror, reality finally shows itself to us. Another aspect of life that is unfamiliar to the reader's feelings is that the novel begins its task here, which is to awaken the reader's feelings, to make him think differently and feel the sense of humanity in its essential sense. Apart from being loaded around, which is the pinnacle of beauty. (Therefore, exploring the hidden side beyond the boundaries of imagination and reality leads us to find beauty. Poets have tried to create a different and more aesthetic world.) (Hama Faraj et al., 2022: 3). Which means: "Poetry and novels create a different world together with the help of imagination.

### 2.1. Character in Terms of Being

First: The real character:

Character, as the main genre of the novel, is built on a number of dimensions to imitate real life and embody another image of real life, but in the sense of copying real life, but become a gateway to change the reader's life. This is done by paying attention and understanding the novelist's hidden messages through the dialogue of his characters, since the character is the novelist's voice in the narrative space of his novel. Therefore, through the dialogue of the characters, especially the main character, we can reach the message that the novelist aims to consolidate in the minds of his readers.

However, it is different from ordinary people who exist in reality because they are God's creation and have a physical existence, unlike the characters in the text, who have a past, present and continuous life. However, characters are a productive element of the novelist's language and thought and they appear in the course of events when they are doing something that attracts the reader's attention (Hussein, 2020: 602).

In other words, the structure of the character compared to the real person is a mixture made by the novelist between real life and an imaginary description of life itself, which is a kind of expression of life and reality itself from a different perspective... different from what we see.

#### 1. Salar Khan:

He is the main character of the novel after Jamshid Khan, the hero of the novel, in that he tells the whole story of the novel. One of the features that makes this novel important is the narrator. In this novel, Salar Khan is a symbol of the personality of the Kurdish individual. Bakhtiar Ali has defined the characteristics of this character in such a way that they reflect the personality of the youth in his society. In this novel, the narrator has two distinct characteristics that symbolize the youth of this country, These features include:

First, he is an isolated person with little or no social interaction. He is also weak in education, so to speak, illiterate, and throughout the novel he has no desire to educate himself and develop his level of education and knowledge. and throughout the stages of his life he has no definite goal towards the development of his life. Jamshid Khan has always been his main excuse: not to think about his life, yet he is separated from Khan for many times and years. He describes the situation:

(The ten years I was away from Jamshid.... I was alone most of the time. Smail worked for a private newspaper at the time. Every few months he would come to me a night and sit for several hours. In general, I had a situation that everyone felt sorry for... I was going out for two hours a day, had tea in the cafe and came back. Most of the time I was looking at the sky and nothing else.. I missed the ropes which I used to lift my uncle. I felt that with Khan's disappearance I was lost, with his drowning in the sea I was drowned in the emptiness of life and the coldness of simple things... In short, Jamshid Khan has always been my biggest excuse not to live and immerse myself in the emptiness of the sky. Without the sky answering and giving me anything. But Jamshid Khan...

Jamshid Khan remembered only one thing, that we had eaten mushrooms together in Baranok, that was all he said and repeated.) (Ali 2010: 117-118).

Second, Salar Khan appears as a ladies-loving and freedom-loving at the beginning of the novel. Before the Khan returned to the city and hid in Baranok, Salar's only desires were two things: freedom, and approaching to women. After Jamshid's return from prison and his hiding from the Ba'athists, Salar Khan, with the help of his cousin Smail, had to become Khan's intelligence officer and constantly monitor Jamshid, which meant that Salar would be away from city life and his desires.

Separating from the city and constantly monitoring Khan was considered difficult because he didn't like it. (it was easy for my cousin Smail, who liked language, sitting and reading books... Unlike me, I wanted to spend my time freely with ladies) ( Ali, 2010: 10). These characteristics of the narrator of the novel stem from the personality of the majority of young people. And through revealing the characteristics of the narrator of the novel, Bakhtiar Ali, expresses the mind of the absolute majority of young people. Instead, put secondary things at the center and take them seriously; This includes trying to get closer to the opposite sex and spend time with them.

#### 2. Safinazi Sadiq Pasha:

She is another major character who influences Jamshid Khan. As soon as he sees her, he falls in love with her. (One of those evenings, Jamshid Khan saw Safinazi Siddiq Pasha and fell in love with her. Jamshid, who was involved in the world of the women of the city, hoped deep down to find a great love. Although Khan's school was full of delicate girls, there were many beautiful girls around us, but the wind took his heart to someone else (Ali, 2010: 64).

In this novel, Safinaz reflects the thinking of the vast majority of Kurdish girls for happiness and the worldview for creating a life together with the opposite gender. In other words, her view of happiness was linked to money and wealth, like most girls in this country, which is stems from culture and a return to the beliefs of the ancestors. This characteristic of Safinaz's personality reflected in the narrator's description after becoming Jamshid's wife.

Salar once recounts: (In fact, Mrs. Safinaz was not one of the women who understood the meaning of her flying lovers. On the contrary, he imagined and saw the world in the style of the golden melody that many city girls listened to. Safinaz's trick was not only to take as many gifts and gold as possible from Jamshid Khan, but Jamshid also registered a second house on her to show his love and loyalty (Ali, 2010: 73-74). Safinaz therefore aimed to acquire Jamshid Khan's wealth, not Jamshid Khan himself. Therefore, after marriage, his behavior changes completely to the worse.

Second: Fictional characters:

These types of characters are imaginary and do not have a physical existence, but their source is the novelist's imagination and we cannot see them in real life. The novelist creates them to depict human personality. Most of the time they express the reality of human life itself. Imagination as the highest genre of any literary work, including the novel as the main genre, is relied upon by novelists and storytellers. (Imagination is an important genre of poetry and plays a major role in creating the image of poetry.) (Abdullah et al., 2019: 54).

That is, in addition to novels, imagination also plays an important role in poetry. (This depends on the experience, ability and creativity of the poet) (Abdullah et al., 2021:3). In narrative genres, including stories, novels and short stories, the author does not express his intention directly, but resorts to imagination because (it is an effective way to achieve that intention, which may not be expressed in normal circumstances and within social constraints. Therefore, through fantasy, it creates a reality that has neither it has a like nor an existence (Salah, 2018: 120). One of the types of characters that exist in the novel is the fictional character, or supernatural being. In the sense that it is able to perform actions that humans are not able to perform, or it takes on different and supernatural forms at the novelist's discretion.

1. Jamshid Khan:

He is the protagonist of the novel and the title of the novel is the narrative of his story. What makes Jamshid's character fictional in this novel is that: Khan loses weight abnormally due to severe torture till he is carried away by the wind. Or in other words, Khan flies away ( Jamshid Khan becomes very weak in prison and loses a whole lot of weight...) (Ali, 2010: 4).

In this novel, Jamshid Khan is arrested by the Ba'athists at a young age for being a communist and tortured so much that he becomes weightless and seems to be carried away by the wind. Interestingly, Khan's becoming a communist was not a public purpose, but to make it easier for him to date. The narrator describes Khan's communism as follows: (What made Jamshid Khani a communist at the time was not his belief in freedom and social justice, but his belief in a society in which it was easier to fall in love and less forbidden and monitored.) (Ali, 2010: 4).

The phenomenon of flying is new to Kurdish novels. Bakhtiar Ali himself to answer those who believe that human flight is unrealistic and to emphasize that Jamshid Khani Mammam is not a novel that claims to have invented the idea of human flight. In an article entitled "About the Literature of Flight", he refers to several world novels and films that use human flight and writes: (Flying has a long history in literature and fantasy. The imagination of flying and soaring from the ground is not new. The story of man and flight is repeated every day. ( Ali, Awene Newspaper: 329). Hence, novel does not tell reality, but must be close to the imagination and describe another kind of life that is not real.

In this novel, Bakhtiar Ali works on a realistic place and time that most of us are familiar with. The place is Kurdistan, Iraq, Iran, parts of Turkey and Greece. The period is from the late 1970s to the present day, but what is unrealistic and fantastic is the character of Jamshid Khan, the protagonist of the novel. Except for his flight, "as we have already mentioned, it is not Bakhtiar's invention. The thinness of Jamshid Khan's body is necessary for two reasons:

(First, the ease of Jamshid Khan's flight, which must have a reason for flying. If he were the weight and size of an ordinary human being, there would be no excuse for his flight In other words, if he had wings to fly, he would not need the two companions Salar Khan and Smail Khan with him, especially Salar Khan, the narrator of the novel.

In the absence of a companion, the story would not be told because Jamshid Khan cannot tell his story and his memories disappear, which is an important part of the novel and it reflects the psychology of the Kurdish personality by always forgetting its history and its joys and sorrows are erased from its memory.) (Zrari, 2012: 29).

What makes Jamshid a fictional character, apart from Khan's physical condition and ability to fly, is some of his fictional views about man and his origin, which are far from expressing the thinking of a real character. Here we can say that the novelist has used this character, which is the source of his imagination, to express the various situations of the Kurdish individual. Especially since we see that Khan had various self-theories in the novel on subjects such as the story of Adam and Eve and the origin of man from apes, which are somehow contradictory to the real story, although none of them come to fruition.

2- "J. Garmyani" :

He is one of the fictional characters that Jamshid Khan created and used to hide his true identity on websites. Since establishing his agency, which was intended to raise money and information, Khan has always appeared in the form of a character and under a different imaginary name. One night he spoke as a religious person, one night as an extremist, and one night as an extreme Kurdish nationalist. Another night as someone who carries a message of violence and once as someone who does not believe in this hypocrisy. He has worked on the distorted situation of Kurdish society and the situation of Kurdish media after the uprising in this country.

(He didn't talk to me about flying at all during this time. He stayed late at night on websites, forums paltalk and Internet chat rooms. He enjoyed writing under different names. Jamshid Khan had many fictional names on websites and a number of fictional names on the net. On some websites, he would go down on a writer under a name and make what he thought was a stealthy accusation against him. He himself defended the author under another name on another website, saying that he was the greatest writer of our time and that he was the previous author (Ali, 2010: 124). For this purpose, Jamshid created several fictional names and wrote articles under them, attacking others by fictional characters or praising the previous writer, who was himself.

## 2.2. Character in terms of role playing in events:

### A. Evolutionary character:

Unlike a stable character, this type of character changes under the influence of events in his life and does not have a stable opinion and ideology. Rather, it changes and is characterized by its ever-evolving nature. In other words: (In the novel, he does not remain in the same situation, but changes and the change is radical. That is, he changes his whole life, or one aspect of his life in the text. And sometimes the completion of the character's role is linked to the completion of the novel, because before the end of the character's life, he may change his attitude towards another character or regret an event.) (Mawloud, 2013: 74).

Here we see that a changeable character evolves in that he changes his behavior because of an event or attitude, he never remains stable and his visible aspect is not revealed to us. These factors make it appear in a new way. From this we understand that an evolving character is always changing in terms of personality and behavior because it is always influenced by events and the environment around it. As mentioned earlier, the evolving character is not the main role and does not remain static. There are several characters in the novel who play evolutionary roles, including:

#### 1. Jamshid Khan

Jamshid Khan's personality has always been changing and each time the wind of thought and ideology has taken him away and played with him. He worked once as a communist, once as a religious, once as a nationalist or as a journalist. This shows that Jamshid Khan's personality has always been changing and evolving and with each fall from the sky his living conditions have changed and he no longer believes in what he used to work for with the utmost enthusiasm and seriousness. Hence, from several stages of the novel, by presenting several stages of Khan's life, we can clearly see Khan's evolution. as he is later betrayed by his wife Safinaz and all his wealth is taken away.

It penetrates the heart of God with great intensity and unprecedented depth: (When they returned to the city, Jamshid gradually kept his long beard, bought a large praymat, and began to pray. Jamshid's return to God was well received in our family, and he later had friday sermon every Friday at the Dugumaz mosque (Ali, 2010: 83).

Obviously, Khan's recourse to God was in order to escape and find a savior in heaven from the difficult situation he had encountered in previous stages of his life.

As Salar Khan recounts: (I assumed Jamshid's words as one of the halusination of my uncle sometimes had in the air. I was sure that because of all the trouble and tragedy he was going through on earth, now that he was flying, he was looking up to the other side of the universe.) (Ali, 2010: 82).

To this end, Khan begins to give sermons and he claims that his weightless body is a miracle for the people, and he has a command from God for Muslims. However, when he failed to preach, he abandoned this ideology. And after being wounded by several people and taken to hospital, he regained consciousness four days later and decided to travel abroad. (We can't think until we are within the borders of this country, the air is not good for our mind, I'm sure we will get more inspiration beyond the border) (Ali 2010: 117).

After his trip to Europe, Jamshid Khan, like any other Easterner, despite of leaving his country with all its shortcomings, returned to his homeland if he had the opportunity. After returning from his trip, he established a media agency. Jamshid Khan prepared, wrote and appeared in various journalistic reports in his room. (Jamal, 2019: Voices Website).

In the novel, Khan reflects writers who talk about everything. As the narrator of the novel (Salar Khan) says in one scene: (What surprised me was the countless thousands of writers in our country who could write about everything in the world... from the shorts of actors to the corruption of presidents and parliamentarians.) (Ali, 2010: 126). In this novel, Jamshid Khan has access to everything and examines every corner of people's lives from the sky. Thus, he takes over society, causing great harm to its members, and in the end, he is again one of the losers.

## 2. Smail Khan

Like Salar, Smail was with Jamshid Khan and was his escort. During his flights, Smail carried a rope in his hand. (I don't mind working to death with this half-man who wants nothing from us but to hold him with a rope. Although I don't feel good and I think we'll have a disaster one day because of him.) (Ali 2020: 19). However, after Jamshid Khan's decision to travel abroad, Smail decides to stay and no longer accompanies Khan. (Smail thought let's let my uncle Khan find other people as companions this time... and he says a voice deep inside him tells him not to follow his passion for this trip because he feels he will be in trouble. Therefore, he decides to stay in the country (Ali 2020: 120).

### B.-stable characters:

This character does not change in the novel. In other words: whatever happens has no effect or change, even if it affects the character. Here we see ( the construction of such characters by the novelist is not without purpose. They are often intended to reveal the hidden aspects of the fixed character when they encounter and mix in terms of artistic construction. Therefore, these types of characters do not change, but they play an important role and have the same characteristics, either very good or very bad.) (Ali, 2015: 87).

If we turn more to the immutable character, it creates a lot of burden on the novelist, because he must keep the character's role unchanged until the end of the novel, without allowing the slightest change in his life and ideology. (It is as if nothing has moved in his life for a certain period of time. In other words, his behavior in the novel is always seen as having the same nature and character. When it appears, it appears fully mature in structure, does not develop, and the characteristics and self-aspects of this personality must be clearly visible and beautifully described.) (Hussein, 2020: 167).

This unchanging role of the character is a reason to understand that the simplicity and underdevelopment of the character is intended by the novelist to show the kind of people who never change their live or ideology. The role of this type of character in the novel is to emphasize this type of human personality and clearly shows us that some individuals in society can be repeating all the moments of their lives, without trying to make today different from yesterday and tomorrow from today. also creating an immutable character also makes it easier for the reader to understand the life experience of such a character. From the beginning of the novel to the last page, these characters are the main components of the novel and several characters that do not change and remain the same throughout the novel, including: (Salar Khan, Shaswar Beg Hijri, Hussam Khan, Sarfraz Khan, Adib Khan, Safinaz....). Lets see and describe some of them:

### 1. Salar Khan:

He is one of the stable characters in the novel, who does not change throughout the novel and at the same time tells the story of Jamshid as he constantly accompanies Khana and spends most of his time with him. Because there is no change in his life and opinions, he constantly appears as Jamshid



Khan's companion at different stages of the novel, who must always be with him and save him without Jamshid feeling that he has devoted his life to him. As he recounts it:

(I didn't live as long as I counted my days. Deep in my soul I had decided to dedicate my life to my uncle. But even though I had given my whole life to him, he saw me only as a ropeman who had to be there and hold the rope and be at his service without words" (Ali, 2010: 92).

This constant and eternal attachment of Salar Khan to his uncle, Jamshid Khan, had changed the attitude of his family towards him. They looked at him as a guard and a cell servant who must always be there. He doesn't hide it when he says: (I felt that those around me had forgotten me as a human being and only saw me as the Khan's guardian. Apart from this role, they can't imagine me in any other job. The day I decided to go abroad with Jamshid Khan, my relatives looked at me as the eternal companion who had to stick Khan to the ground.) (Ali, 2010: 92,94). Even his close relatives and his father, Sarfraz Khan, regarded him as such.

2- Shaswar Bag:

He is one of the most stable figures and has party power. Throughout his role, he revolves around only one thought and nothing changes. When Jamshid enters his property, he treats him like an animal and a slave. For this reason, he demanded that an iron cage be built for Jamshid Khan. This kind of inappropriate and inhuman treatment makes him feel that he is an animal in the cage, not a human being.

(Jamshid Khan felt from the first night that Bagi Hijri regarded him as a unique animal and did not put him far or near the human race. He thought he could use it as a monkey or an object of admiration and amusement" (Ali 2010: 176). This made Khan remind Bagi Hijri that he is a human being, not an animal to capture in a cage: "First, Jamshid Khan told Bagi Hijri several times that he is a human being and not a monkey" (Ali, 2010: 179).

### 2.3. Character in terms of type and function:

A. The main character:

The main character is the hero in the story whom the reader becomes familiar with early on and plays a role in most of the events in the novel. Most of the discussions are about him and telling his life story. The main character is the creator of the events that occur, or a fictional character of the author. (It is the main theme of events and at the same time the engine of those events.) (Shekhani, 2013: 18).

The main character is often the hero of the novel, or a fighter which the author uses it to convey a purpose. (A common character in a story is called a protagonist, It means a competitive personality.) (Mohammed, 2013: 129).

We can also recognize him as the hero in the novel who is different from the other characters and plays many influential and dangerous roles. Either he is the instigator of dangerous activities, or he is a social issue that becomes an example of a successful personality. (Most of the other characters try to serve the main character, but he tries harder than anyone else.) (Ahmad, 2012: 44).

The roles and importance of the characters are also revealed by the events, and gradually this effect on the main character is revealed. The more difficult the situation, the more tasks and fatigue he has, thus increasing the tasks and fatigue of other characters. (These main characters will have structurally complex buildings and the storyteller will be more engaged and tired of them than the secondary characters, because it is with them from the beginning of the story to the end and sheds light on important and influential aspects of their personalities.) (Ahmad, 2012: 44).

There are two main characters in this novel, Jamshid Khan and Salar Khan. Jamshid is the protagonist of the novel and the whole story of the novel is the narrative of his life. Also Salar Khan who records all the actions of Khan.

However, it is Salar Khan who determines the course of events and because of him the reader enters the events in the novel, since he is the narrator of the novel and Khan is not able to tell his own story. Therefore, Salar Khan plays an important role as a bridge between Khan's story and the reader. But ultimately his role serves to reveal the life and character of the hero and we cannot determine his position as the hero of the novel. Because (it can be said that every hero character must be a main character, but not every main character can be a hero in the text of any novel.) (Ibrahim, 2016: 151).

Here Salar is the plotter of the novel, that is, the one who organizes and tells the events. Here, Salar Khan can be considered as the voice of the novelist, since both his dialogues and his narrative style are influenced by the novelist's thought and ideology. In other words, it is like imagining that the

novelist himself tells us the events, but without his presence in the novel and through a character who represents the novelist, which is the narrator.

In the novel, Jamshid Khan is not only the main character and all the narratives are related to his life and opinions, but also the hero of the novel. Therefore, all the topics revolve around Khan. Other characters besides Salar Khan, who dominates the course of events, since he is the narrator and Jamshid is not able to tell his own story, the other characters are secondary. One of Khan's characteristics is: It is capable of flying and it is obviously not normal for a person to be able to fly in the sky without any equipment. He is one of the characters chosen by Bakhtiar Ali to depict the reality of the individual in Kurdish society which is raised by the abnormal weakening and weightlessness of the wind.

Because of his flight, he became a powerful hero in many places, for example when he became a smuggler and smuggled fugitives safely across the Aegean to Europe, doing so with unprecedented loyalty. (We brought the first group from Turkey to Greece with unprecedented success. This made Jamshid famous as a winged smuggler. That year the Khan and I sent thirty-three large groups to Greece, without the Turks or Greeks knowing about it or someone of us gets caught and makes a mistake.

Winged Khan, always guarding us from above, protected all the fugitives with great loyalty. He constantly prepared all kinds of medicines for the journeys. He paid unprecedented attention to women and children. If we had more women with us, we would have been more careful and slower" (Ali 2010: 106-107). Or he was on the front lines like a hero in battle and fought from the sky. However, staying on the battlefields for a long time and seeing thousands of dead from the heights to Khan were a great spiritual pain and mental transition.

#### B. Secondary character:

The author adds more characters in order to tell more about the events and show more of the hero of his story. In other words, it brings new characters into the events and makes the story more diverse and multi-voiced. Such characters are essential. We can say that without a secondary character, the main character cannot play his roles. Because they are very supportive, or temporarily opposed, but this opposition becomes stronger for the main character. (The novelist, as necessary, creates several other characters, who are non-main characters, or central characters. These characters either encourage the main character as he moves events forward, or create obstacles for the main character.) (Jacob, 2021: 13).

Because there are so many events in the novel, such characters become partners of the main character in a few events and their role ends. The novelist creates this type of character to further motivate the main character, whether that motivation can lead to the main character's sympathy or opposition and the events that follow. These characters serve the main character. The novelist uses them in different places to further reveal the hero's character. So that it can continue. These have fixed roles and only appear in a few places and then disappear. The secondary characters are:

##### 1. Smail:

He is one of the secondary characters in the novel with Salar. Since they were regarded as two unemployed youths in their family, they were entrusted with the task of looking after Jamshid Khan and became his constant guardians; They will be with him everywhere; They constantly tie him to themselves with a rope to prevent him from being carried away by the wind and moving without fear. The narrator himself tells us:

(The reputation of Smail and me as two young men without a future and without a job had echoed in the family. My uncle Adib Khan, the eldest son of Hissam Khan, was the first to propose that Smail become a permanent companion of his unfortunate brother. My father, Sarfraz Khan, in order to show his concern and brotherhood, comes to the conversation and says that he will put his son Salar at his service because the job of looking after and protecting Jamshid cannot be done by one person" (Ali, 2010: 8).

Throughout the different stages of the novel, except for the years when Khan is carried away by the wind and taken away from his homeland, or Khan travels with Salar, Smail becomes Khan's permanent companion. Unlike other characters, Smail was very interested in learning, especially English.

As Salar tells us: (During the war years Smail taught himself English, wearing both the Mawrdid and Cambridge dictionaries from cover to cover. Many nights in the heat of the shelling and the fire of

the missiles of both armies, Smail, unaware of all the great dangers that surrounded our lives, bowed his head over these great dictionaries and wore English words" (Ali, 2010: 42).

## 2- Arsalan Shamil

He is another secondary character in the novel whom the novelist has given a minor and marginal role. The narrator mentions him only in a few places, when Salar and Jamshid Khan fled the army at the end of the Iraq-Iran war and hid in the hideouts of Baranok to avoid falling back into the hands of the Iraqi army, which lasted six months. At that moment, Arsalan appears: "At the end of November 1988, there was only one other boy left in Baranok, Arsalan Shamil, except for my uncle Jamshid and me. He could not return to the city because he had many problems with his father" (Ali, 2010: 50).

His time with Salar and Jamshid can influence Jamshid and change some of Khan's beliefs; Especially when Khan crashed in Isfahan and did not dare to fly anymore and was afraid of the wind. On a windless spring day, Salar tries to introduce Jamshid to flying and reduce his fear of the wind. So he unconsciously cuts Khan's rope. This incident frightened Khan so much that he turned white, fainted and screamed. This incident made Jamshid somewhat distrustful of Nephew and his constant companion. Salar Khan tells us about this incident:

(This incident shattered Jamshid's faith in me and for a while he loudly accused me of trying to kill him. He cried and presented himself as a miserable nobody on earth. My uncle's words hurt me deeply, especially since I had spent most of my youth with him and knew that there was no one else to understand and protect him. It is true that in the first year I did everything for my father Sarfraz Khan, but later I loved Jamshid Khan and I was with him for his sake (Ali, 2010: 56).

Second: the character in terms of duty

### 1- The narrator:

We need techniques, expertise and skills to talk about events. These tools in a successful narrative include: (an artistic language, the use of consciousness waves in the form of inner dialogue, flashbacks, imagination, dreams and any other form of emotions, including the sixth.) (Qaradaghi: 76).

This character may be the author himself, or may be similar to other characters created by the novelist and assigned the role to tell the story. This character is often seen as the author's voice in the story, expressing his views and ideology, and becoming an important tool for conveying his own messages indirectly. Or the event may require that it be told, or the characters themselves tell their own stories. In most novels, the character initially looks for an author to tell the story of his life. The narrator is the person who (conveys events and stories to the other person who is the listener or the audience.) (Saeed, 2006: 30).

Every novel must have a narrator to witness and tell the events, and the author creates a good character to tell the events and stories. Or he can tell his biography. The type of character in the novel who is responsible for telling the events and plays an important role alongside the main character in the events that can often be considered the voice of the novelist and treated as the novelist's representative to convey opinions. As much as possible, sometimes in some novels, the novelist is himself and indirectly records his life story, without revealing himself to the reader.

Salar Khan: The main narrator

He is the main narrator of the novel and unlike the narrator of Bakhtiar Ali's other novels, Salar Khan, who records and tells the events, has two characteristics that do not allow him to tell the story, but he successfully fulfills this task in the novel. These characteristics are: (First: A person who hates the protagonist of the novel and most of the time tells the events objectively, without being influenced by emotions. His hatred towards Jamshid Khan does not cause him to rewrite the story in his own interest, while the protagonist constantly looks down on him and hurts him.

Second: Salar Khan

He is an uncultured and unserious person. It tends to be more juvenile. He is also neglectful in his studies. He never read a book in his life, but later he became an intellectual and wrote a serious and complex story. The novelist's work is to tell us that writing, narrative and communication are generally not monopolized only by people with pens and are not the heroes of the field, but that illiterate people can also do this.

It also tells us: We don't have to be able to tell the stories of those we love, we can also tell the stories of those we hate" (Zrari, 2012: 27-28).

Bakhtiar Ali, in this novel, has done something that Salar Khan has to tell the whole story of Khan without his will. In other words, whether he wanted to or not, he is responsible for telling the entire

story of his novel. Although he had no such feelings for Khan at first and had rarely mixed with the paper creature before. This was evidently due to the Khan's austere behavior. As he narrates:

(I had rarely spoken to Jamshid Khan before. When we went to my grandfather's house, he did not come out and often did not welcome us. I must say that I didn't like Jamshid, not because he was speaking little to us, but because he had a very harsh look. He always had an excuse to look at us with disgust (Ali, 2010: 9). Obviously, Jamshid Khan's harsh behavior was due to his adoption of communist beliefs so harshly that he looked down on everyone, including his relatives. However, Bakhtiar Ali's action is due to Jamshid Khan himself and the loss of his memories, as well as to Small's inappropriateness in telling Khan's story.

#### 1- Narrated to or audience:

In a novel, in addition to the narrator, we also need a "narrated to", to tell him the events: (During narrative, whatever the events are and how they happen, there is a need for a narrator.) (Saeed, 2006:33).

The listener is a person who is listening to the narrator, and the events and discussions carried out by the narrator also require a listener, or an opposite party. (Like the narrator, the listener is a creature of pages and words. Often a particular person or an entire society, or a particular problem and idea, plays this role that the narrator speaks of.) (Anwar, 2006: 33).

Listeners are people who receive information, but not as readers or narrators who know the whole story, but what they hear is the information that the narrator has told them. He may have told it to many others, each time in a way that the listeners understand.

This type of character is rare in the novel, because it is less involved and the author pays more attention to the narrated from or because of the novel he is writing he wants to appear less. (The narrator is a more uninvolved character in the narrative process, but he is also important to the success of the narrative process.) (Ibrahim, 2016: 117).

Narrated from is the telling of one character's words to another. The author wants to deepen the discussion or perhaps to create problems and take the stage of conflict between the characters to another stage and move the events towards complication. The author creates a character to tell the other person's words. Narrated to and narrated from are not used in this novel.

#### 2.4. Character in terms of knowledge:

Knowledge is the sum of knowledge that a person has in different fields that the more knowledge he acquires in different fields, the more he crosses the stairs of knowledge to the peak of it. In the novel, the characters also have a variety of knowledge, since the character reflects one's own personality in a prose, especially the novel.

Here the characters are classified into several types according to their knowledge and level of consciousness:

##### A. Intellectual:

An intellectual character carries knowledge that is often beyond the perceptions of the average person. He always has a humane attitude about his society and time. He has complete knowledge of what is around him in the environment in which he lives and is constantly influenced by changes in his social environment. This type of character in the novel has a sense of power over all the problems he faces and is able to solve them logically.

In other words: (An intellectual is a person who does not live only for himself and benefits and consciousness not only for himself but is like a fruitful tree for those around him, which improves their lives and increases their level of knowledge. Therefore, every intellectual must be educated, but not every educated person must be called an intellectual behind the certificate he obtains. Because sometimes his certificate is neither useful to himself nor to those around him. What is emphasized here is the importance of intellectual penetration into different spheres of society (Barzanji et al., 2022: 78).

Although such a character is not in Jamshid Khan's novel, however, what can be seen in Bakhtiar Ali's novels, especially this novel, is the dominance of knowledge and intellectual style. In the way of thinking that is reflected in the dialogues of the characters and their knowledge is influenced by the thought and ideology of the novelist, especially (Jamshid Khan) the protagonist of the novel. Bakhtiar Ali

expressed his views on various issues through Khan's views and Khan's dialogues were mixed with the author's thoughts and ideology.

For example, Bakhtiar once expresses love in a man's life. This is reflected in Jamshid's opinion as follows: (Love can make every man a wing and fly him... The greatest strength men can achieve in this cursed country is not to be afraid of women.) (Ali, 2010: 62,67). Or when Jamshid sees his nephew constantly looking at the sky without finding anything, he looks at Salar in despair and says: "Look... dear brother, look at nothing. Look as far as you can at the emptiness in which your poor uncle is swimming. It is an empty mirror of our lives.) (Ali, 2010: 36).

Or the novelist's thinking is reflected in the narratives of Salar Khan, who is the voice of the novelist. This is when Salar Khan expresses his opinion in his narratives about the events of the novel, a kind of Bakhtiar Ali style can be seen in them. For example, in another scene of the novel, Bakhtiar Ali indirectly criticizes the leaders of Kurdish society and journalism through Salar Khan: (To make him angrier, I said: The chair we sit on, made by an illiterate man, contains more art than all the newspapers we read on the chair. Obviously my imagery wasn't very good, But Jamshid was angry enough to say that I had nothing to do but hurt him and that these words were a sign of my illiteracy (Ali, 2010: 121).

In the novel Jamshid Khani Mammam, who was always carried away by the wind, the division of the characters in terms of knowledge and level of thinking of the characters, as well as our opinion and attention to the personality and level of knowledge of the characters in this novel is as follows:

Social personalities: The condition of being cultured is not always related to having a degree, but also includes the person who learns many things through experience in the school of life and his ability to deal with and solve problems. He is also no less an intellectual in giving benefits to those around him. These personalities can be called social personalities, or social intellectuals, These types of personalities are illiterate, but are considered intellectuals in terms of behavior and solving problems they face. Their experience and skills are mostly reflected in social gatherings and their opinions are important within tribes and families. Because they are seen as saviors in any problems that come before the group. There are three characters in this novel who can be said to be social intellectuals: (1. Hussam Khan, 2. Sarfraz Khan, 3. Adib Khan).

#### 1. Hussam Khan (Great Khan) :

He is one of the socially personalities characters who is given the role of Jamshid Khan's father in the novel. Throughout the novel, he helps and supports his son in Jamshid's difficult situations. At the beginning of the novel, when Jamshid escapes from the Ba'athists and has to hide, Hussam Khan and his other sons, Jamshid's two brothers (Sarfraz Khan and Adib Khan), meet to find a solution to prevent Khan from falling back into the Ba'athist regime.

In order to take better care of his youngest son, the Great Khan assigns his two sons (Salar and Smail) to take care of Jamshid.

Tie them together until his condition improves so that the wind does not take him away. As we can see from Salar's narrative: (Hassam Khan, whom we also called the Great Khan, turned to Smail and me and said: "The Ba'athists have tortured Jamshid so much that he has lost weight. My son will become a disembodied soul. He must gain a little weight and write on the ground again. Connect to yourselves whenever he goes out. Don't leave them in the day of thunder, It's better not to take it out those days. Whenever you go out together, you must walk near your uncle Jamshid. At least one of you should hold this rope tightly. Lest not wind takes my son) ( Ali, 2010: 10-11).

#### 2. Sarfraz Khan

He is another character in the novel who embodies the social intellectual personality and plays the role of the second son of Jamshid Khan and the father of Salar Khan, the main narrator of the novel. He also makes a secondary contribution to the novel. In other words, he appears only in a few places, especially when Khan is in trouble;

He is involved in the events to help and find a solution for Khan. As we can see, when Jamshid is in trouble and has to hide from the regime, due to the lack of any future for his son, he puts Salar at Jamshid's service to take care of Khan and protect him from being kidnapped by the wind. (My father put me in his pickup truck and said, "We are going to Baranok." On the way, he told me, "From now on, you and your uncle Smail will be the guards of your uncle Jamshid Khan, who has escaped from prison. Your uncle Jamshid always needs you wherever he is. They should not neglect him, because he has become a weak man whom the wind always carries him away (Ali, 2010: 8).

### 3. Adib Khan:

Another character who expresses the social cultural personality and embodies this role. In the novel, he is the eldest son of Hussam Khan and the father of Smail Khan, who is one of Jamshid Khan's constant companions.

Adib Khan's personality was such that his behavior towards his close associates was harsh, nervous and devoid of compassion. He also avoided the Ba'ath regime so as not to confront them, because he believed that the Ba'ath regime was permanent and would never be destroyed. The narrator also describes his uncle once and confirms this fact when he says: "Adib Khan was a cruel and oppressive father. He was someone who didn't want his children to cause him trouble. He lived on the belief that Saddam Hussein's rule was eternal and that any attempt to defend himself would fail. Although he hated the dictator like any other Kurd, he believed that it was better for people to go with him and not fight him, so as to give less excuses for his bloodshed and destruction" (Ali, 2010: 58).

#### b. Non-intellectual :

An illiterate or uncultured personality develops in any cultural and tribal society when it produces a kind of hatred and distrust towards culture, science and intellectual thought. which rejects anything connected with the course of cultural evolution, In other words, unculturedness is the rejection of science, literature, and art on the grounds of practical uselessness for humanity.

Uneducated people portray themselves as heroes and leaders of ordinary and national people, considering themselves superior to the personalities of the academic classes, ie, people with degrees, educated and intellectuals as a higher class.

These types of characters are illiterate in terms of the level of general knowledge that literacy is the first basis of human cognitive rise from the nomad of knowledge to the peak of learning. In other words, literacy is the first condition for enlightenment and the gateway to the infinite world of science. Although the uneducated personality is a nomad on the path of knowledge in terms of literacy, he is on par with the intellectual person in other aspects of other personality characteristics.

In this novel, the main narrator of the story of Jamshid's flights (Salar Khan) is revealed according to his personality. Although he does not have the basics of culture and his literacy has not exceeded the primary level, But because he successfully tells the whole story of Khan, he is also able to solve the problems around him, especially since he becomes Khan's savior most of the time. In addition to having the same ability to understand and observe as an intellectual, if he had literacy we could say he is an intellectual. In the novel, Salar Khan calls himself the most stupid in his family because he stopped studying and had no desire to improve his education, as he tells us:

(Smail and I were the most useless in our tribe, no one expected anything good from us and a bright future.) (Ali, 2010: 8). Apparently, because of the view of the narrator as an ignorant and useless person by Jamshid Khan and even his family, Their attitude towards Salar changes and they look down on him. Thus, in terms of reading throughout the novel, Salar Khan has no desire to enlighten himself and develop his level of education and knowledge. Until the wind carries Jamshid away again as usual. After Khan's disappearance, Salar decides to rewrite the story of Jamshid Khan, so he tries to improve his literacy.

#### C- Educated person:

This type of character, also called classical culture, is a person who can read and write, become a teacher, a journalist, a politician or any other profession. An educated person can only write and read without thinking deeply and looking at phenomena from a wide angle without being influenced by the environment. This will be under easy and superficial circumstances, the limits of this personality's skills and expertise are only in one area and weak in other areas. In Jamshid Khan Mammam, Smail Khan and Leila Zafar Khan are considered to be educated characters in terms of knowledge.

#### 1. Smail Khan:

At the beginning of the events, Smail, like Salar, was a weak student who failed exams. (Smail and I were cousins, we were fifteen years old, we hadn't graduated from secondary school for two years.) (Ali, 2010: 8). However, although Smile was weak in school, he enjoyed reading books, especially learning English. His main motivation for entering the world of books was: (Smail and I both hated school, but Smail was interested in home life and the world of books.) (Ali, 2010: 10). Even on the battlefield and in dangerous moments, Smile constantly read English books and developed his linguistics until he learned English completely.

#### 2. Leila Zafarkhan:

It is the second type of character that embodies the educated personality in Kurdish society. Leila plays the role of the narrator's aunt, Salar. She is a beautiful girl who wants to work as a journalist. Among the characters that attract the narrator's attention are: "Leila, the daughter of my uncle Zafar Khan, was a beautiful girl. She was studying at the Institute of Journalism, which had been established in our city for five years. It was one of the ones I had thought about when I got married, but the age difference between us was so great that I thought it was a stupid idea (Ali, 2010: 123).

Because of Jamshid Khan's influence on journalism, he became closer to Smail and Leila. He decided to establish a news agency to obtain information and withdraw money. Smail and Leila became Khan's constant companions and he moved away from his permanent companion and bodyguard Salar Khan day by day.

#### D. illiterate:

This concept refers to people who are illiterate and have no expertise in any field. This type of personality develops more in cultural and tribal societies. Since these kinds of human civilizations throw away science and knowledge. He also makes fun of knowledge, science and thought. Illiterate people are more likely subjected to their ancestral culture. The illiterate characters in the novel are: (Jamshid Khan, Shaswarbeg Hijiri, Ihsan Bayazid, Faisal, Qarabiber, Colonel Rasul, Majid Zhiran, Ghafari Video and Safinaz, Mustafa Qasab, Orhan Borguez). Here are two examples:

#### 1. Jamshid Khan:

He is the protagonist of the novel and the novelist has given him the role of an illiterate character and made him a nomad on the path of literacy and knowledge. The novelist did something that Khan fell into the hands of the Ba'athists before graduating and obtaining a degree. When he was released, he stopped studying science and tried to educate himself. In the novel, Jamshid Khan, one of the illiterate characters, is no exception to this characteristic, as the narrator describes Khan: (What was very interesting to Smail and me was that although the torture had weighed Mama Jamshid in such a legendary way, it had not reduced his pride and arrogance.) (Ali, 2010: 10).

Another characteristic of Jamshid is his instability in his memories of the novel. It means that he forgets his memories and forgets the past. Each time he takes on a new personality, he moves to another ideology and loses faith in his previous ideology. This makes it even more difficult for the illiterate narrator to tell the story of his flights. On the margins and in the absence of knowledge, these types of personalities have contradictory characteristics in their personalities. In the novel, Khan has the following contradictory characteristics because of his illiteracy:

(Courage and fear, passion and extremism), so that Khan is a brave person at this stage of his life, while enduring the torture of the Ba'athists in an unprecedented way. Or at another stage in his life, Jamshid is afraid in a way that is contrary to his courage, as the narrator describes Khan's situation: (His life was full of fear. As much as I tried to dispel his fear of one thing, the fear of something else entered his heart.) (Ali, 2010: 53).

#### 2. Majid Zhiran :

He is another character and symbolizes the illiterate personality. In this novel, Zhiran plays the party leader of one of these parties in this country. He plays a marginal role in the novel and is mentioned only in a few places by the narrator, who describes Majid Zhiran as follows: (Majid Zhiran himself was a strange man, multi-faceted, easily passionate about things and easily changed and regretted.) (Ali, 2010: 141).

In the novel, Zhiran increases his misery by buying Khan as if he were a commodity. After a while, Khan stayed with Majid Zhiran and spent his most difficult times without bread, water and proper shelter. Majid Zhiran then invited the managers of Turkish companies that have many residential units in the country. When the Turks complain that the Kurds have nothing special, Zhiran decides to show Jamshid Khan as evidence to the contrary.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, characters play a pivotal role in novels, serving as the foundation for storytelling and interacting with other genres to shape the novel's structure. While characters are the primary tools for novelists, the narrative process remains incomplete without other genres. The intricate relationship between characters and narrative processes underscores the close connection and mutual complementarity of novel genres.

Characterization stands out as the novelist's paramount task, acting as the linchpin for a novel's success. Through the creation of characters with human characteristics, novelists, like painters, reimagine real life, depicting human desires and thoughts on the novel's pages. Bakhtiar Ali, a notable novelist, exemplifies this in his novel "Jamshid Khani Mammam," using diverse characters to explore and express various phenomena and characteristics of Kurdish society, notably through the protagonist, Jamshid Khan. The novel delves into issues such as the Ba'ath regime's blackmail, the hardships faced by the Kurdish people, identity crises, ideological influences, and the indifference of individuals toward their loyal companions.

What emerges in this novel is the dominance of the novelist's knowledge and thought, evident in the characters' perspectives and dialogues. Jamshid Khan, the central character, becomes a vessel for Bakhtiar Ali's views on a range of issues, intertwining the character's dialogues with the author's distinct thoughts and ideology. Through this intricate interplay, Bakhtiar Ali succeeds in conveying his messages and intellectual perspectives to the reader, highlighting the profound impact of characterization on the novel's overall narrative and thematic depth.

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