



THE ROLE OF KHALID HOSSEINI AND MALALA YOUSAFZAI'S WORKS IN DIASPORA LITERATURE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: January 28 th 2024 Accepted: March 20 th 2024	The article deals with today's modern literature and its particular importance. Literature and its works play an important role in the expansion of human worldviews. Among them, works created in diaspora literature deserve praise. As an example of these, we can point to the artistic works created by Khaled Hosseini and Malala Yusufzai, who are gaining their place in the diaspora literature.
Keywords: education, upbringing, family, women's rights, gender equality.	

INTRODUCTION

The role of artistic works in today's modern world literary studies is of special importance. Artistic works are interesting not only for today's youth, but also artistic works created in the 3rd-4th centuries BC, which were able to win the love of people of that time, and in addition, artistic works that have reached today, that is, to our time, deeply touch the hearts of today's youth. In a word, from an educational point of view, ethics and aesthetics have been serving as a good programmatic action in educating young people.

At the center of any work of art is always artistry. The essence of content and form arises from the need for artistry in art and literature ... the basis of artistic observation is determined by the author's point of view and character of attitude. [1]

Literature is a bridge that strengthens the ties between these people. That is, the fate, traditions, way of life and history of a whole nation are revealed in front of your eyes through one work. In short, literature is a representation of society and people in it, the writer presents social relations, the current political system and personal culture to his readers through artistic lines through real and tangible events. [2]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The term "diaspora" has various definitions in the literature. The dictionary meaning of the term "diaspora" is derived from the Greek words "diaspora" meaning "across" and "speirein" meaning "scattering". That is, diaspora refers to ethnic groups living outside their homeland. Especially, the diaspora has significantly developed in recent times as a result of globalization processes compared to previous times. This, in turn, is one of the main factors in the development of diaspora literature.

Diaspora literature studies the works of writers who moved from their country of birth to another country and created in that area.[5] It is possible to cite the works of many writers on diaspora literature, but within the framework of the research topic, we considered it permissible to dwell on Afghan-American and Pakistani-English literature.

There are different views on the origin of Pakistani-English literature. But its development is related to the emergence of Pakistan. The members of the Pakistani diaspora who write in English have been making a great contribution to the development of Pakistani-English literature by gaining world literary attention with their works. Pakistani-English literature is enriched with artistic, moral and aesthetic values and differs from other literatures. In particular, there are many topics related to personality problems such as religious, social, ethnic.

Afghan-American literature began form the 90s of the 20th century. This is due to the atrocities that are happening in Afghanistan, the fact that the people of Afghanistan, who are on the brink of war, are forced to leave their native land in order to save their lives, and when they live in foreign countries, they create works of art with a feeling of homesickness. This, in turn, caused the creation of Afghan-American diaspora literature.

In the works of Khalid Husayni, "not only the fate of people, their inner world, feelings, but also the traditions of different countries, their commonalities or fundamental differences from each other, people's lifestyle, are reflected in the novels of representatives of the Afghan-American diaspora literature of the two countries". [6]

The emergence of Afghan-American diaspora literature can be cited as an example of serious problems in Afghanistan, such as pre-war, wartime and post-war difficulties, famine, violence, new laws that violate human rights and limit their freedoms more and more.

Khaled Hosseini and Malala Yousafzai are considered to be among the writers who have gained their place in diaspora literature and are gaining popularity. Both writers are among the best creators of our time. Both writers are people with sharp pens, deep thoughts, and rich worldviews. Both creators were born in the same world, in countries where the same views and opinions prevailed. The conditions, system, and laws in which they lived are almost not significantly different from each other. Both of them suffered from the same problem, that is, lack of childhood, although they themselves were children, they dreamed of spending this life in a state where they lived side by side with a great blessing called happiness. Like children in other peaceful countries, they wanted to go to schools without any noise, without hearing the sound of mines and machine guns, without feeling fear in their hearts, and get the education they dreamed of. Although these sweet dreams remained as dreams, so that their dreams do not turn into dreams, they continued their education, being satisfied with everything, and today, they grew up to be the owners and owners of creative works recognized by the whole world and able to speak in front of the whole world. Khalid Husayni's "A Thousand Suns" and Malala Yousafzai's "I Am Malala" are important in diaspora literature as they deal with the role of women in family and society, their problems and aspirations as human beings.

In the works of Khaled Hosseini and Malala Yousafzai, the issues of education and upbringing are considered one of the main themes of the work. The works of both of them talk about what needs to be given importance in raising a child, the importance of the family in raising a child, and the consequences of violating these criteria. We considered it permissible to dwell on the life path of both creators and each of the examples of creativity created by them separately, comparing them.

Khaled Hosseini, the famous writer and novelist of our time, was born on March 4, 1965 in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. Hosseini was a child of an intellectual family, and his parents were considered to be those people who were thirsty for knowledge, fond of books, and in turn, they were able to awaken love for books in the hearts of their children. His father: Nasir Hosseini worked as a diplomat in the Afghan embassy in Iran. His mother taught Persian language and history at Maimuna Husayni girls' school. Later, in 1976, when Hosseini was 11 years old, due to his father's appointment to a diplomatic post in France, the Hosseini family moved to Paris, France, and the future writer continued his education in this city. After four years, they had to return to the country of Afghanistan. Unfortunately, two years later, that is, in 1978, when a coup d'oeil occurred in Afghanistan, the Husayni family lost the opportunity to return to the country, so they asked for political asylum in the United States and continued their further life and education in the United States.

Khaled Hosseini's further education process started in the USA. First, he studied medicine at Santa Clara University, and then continued his research at the University of California. After graduating from the university, the future writer worked in the field of medicine for a while, but later, he missed his motherland, the destruction of historical monuments, towns and villages due to many years of fighting, the sad future of children born in a country where women's rights were violated, encouraged him to pick up a pen and write novels related to the history of Afghanistan.

His first book "Running After the Wind" appeared in the world at a time when his heart was pounding with such thoughts. The work was written in 2003, and in 2005 it won the "Witness of the World" prize for literature, given annually by Radio France.

A feature film of the same name was also created based on the novel in 2007 by director Mark Foster. [10]

Malala Yousafzai, a Pakistani defender of the country, was born on July 12, 1997. His family consists of five people: father - Ziyovuddin Yousafzai, mother - Tor Pekai and brothers - Hushal and Atal, besides the national hero Malala Yousafzai. Despite his young age, he has been making great progress in fulfilling his duties to the country. In particular, not only in her country, but throughout the world, she has been making great efforts to protect women's rights, to provide them with education, and to create all conditions and freedoms for them. To date, Malala, who has been awarded numerous state awards, remains the youngest Nobel laureate.

On July 12, 2015, he opened a girls' school in Lebanon for the daughters of families who fled from Syria and lived in camps.

Especially the fact that her experiences are published in a book and this book is called "I am Malala" is proof once again that women have equal rights with men in society and that they have the right to education.

Khaled Husayni's novel "Running After the Wind" mainly talks about men's lives, their way of life, their thoughts. In his novel "Thousand Suns", he wrote about the sad and disgusting truths of women, their rights were violated in a sad way, they were brutally beaten by their husbands, they accepted their fate when they lived in such harsh conditions, and they lived their lives in unquestioning obedience to their husband's orders.

While reading the work, it is no wonder that the author of the work, Khalid Hosseini, as a male creator, has the thought of how he took care of women's pain. The reason is that he was born in a country where men are glorified and women are oppressed. She spent her childhood in a country where it was forbidden for women and girls to go outside without a mahram, let alone go to school. How was he able to understand the pain of women, how was he able to see their pains, sorrows, and worries in their hearts.

And in addition to this, women should find their own way, get education, and bring up their children in a healthy environment, in conditions that are conducive to love, so that they do not allow these sufferings, discrimination, and unlimited humiliation again at every step. It is commendable that he created a work that tells the story of the necessity.

The work is very interesting and colorful. In addition, the bitter fate of the main characters of the work will make every reader cry while reading.

As for Malala Yousafzai's novel "I am Malala", the fact that the work contains real life events, mainly reflecting the life paths of Malala, the author of the book, doubles the interest in this book.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we should emphasize that fictional literature and its heroes not only attract today's youth, but even a few centuries ago, fictional literature was superior to other literatures in terms of status, and this interest is increasing even today. As we all know, fiction does not discriminate against nationality, religion or race. If it has deep artistic roots and is able to attract the reader's attention, it will be widely spread and praised among nations and peoples, regardless of their religion and values. It is not said that an artistic work with a deep and profound meaning is a strong bond that binds nations and people together.

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