

The Novel and its Reflection on Society and the Effects it Leaves on the Reader

The Giver as Model

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Abstracts:

Good literature tries to pass between people with the aim of human victory, love, and peace, and it raises creative issues with aesthetics and imagination; To glow with nostalgia in the mind of the recipient at the fresh imaginary springs with the aim of quenching, saving him from the dangers of erasure and forgetting, passing through the questions posed by this creativity and its deep and fresh language, so that its answer looms on the horizon of new meanings, especially since during the twentieth century the number of literary writers in the world increased, as well as readers of literature But what happened in the same century was the emergence of many conflicts that led to major wars and the death of many, for some to believe that literature is useless and that it is a dead narrative that moves nothing but death and extinct moments.

Keywords: (the Giver, Jonas, literature, Society).

الرواية وانعكاسها على المجتمع وتأثيراتها على القارئ

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ملخص:

يحاول الأدب الجيد أن يتنقل بين الناس بهدف النصر والحب والسلام للإنسان ، ويثير قضايا إبداعية بجماليات وخيال ؛ أن يتوهج بالحنين في ذهن المتلقي إلى ينابيع خيالية جديدة بهدف إخماده وإنقاذه من مخاطر المحو والنسيان ، مروراً بأسئلة يطرحها هذا الإبداع ولغته العميقة والحديثة ، حتى يكون إجابته. تلوح في الأفق معاني جديدة ، خاصة أنه خلال القرن العشرين ازداد عدد الكتاب الأدبيين في العالم ، وكذلك قراء الأدب ، لكن ما حدث في نفس القرن كان ظهور العديد من الصراعات التي أدت إلى حروب كبرى واندلاع الحروب. موت الكثيرين ، ليعتقد البعض أن الأدب عديم الفائدة وأنه رواية ميتة لا تحرك شيئاً سوى لحظات الموت والانقراض.

الكلمات المفتاحية: (المعطي ، جونس ، الأدب ، المجتمع)

Human experiences

The deep reader reads good literature, and good literature is nothing but those major human experiences, with their different and written types, so that the reader, after repeating his slow, contemplative reading experiences, becomes a different person in his depth, especially after going through many reading experiences, because he has imagined all those many, distant and different cultures scenes. And he analyzed all the phenomena written in literature from politics, economy, society and history. And he was able to weigh the intended and unintended words, and link all the ideas presented between the pages.

And many, many more in his journey to the world of deep spiritual literary reading, making this reader of himself a civilized value, undoubtedly influencing those around him little by little. He became protected from the evils of life, after improving his level of humanity, and coordinating his behavior and happiness, especially since he had gone through that journey. The delightful language is accurate, and he went on in a state of joy and spiritual joy, as psychology describes this state as “the happy reading state.”¹

Undoubtedly, the reader of literature interacts with humans in a distinctive way, different from others who do not read; After the great novels he read, the sentimental poems he digested, the poignant stories and the great epics, he begins to read himself and those around him and the lives of people and what happened to them in the past, and where this present takes them, and sees how the experience of interesting reading of serious and enlightening literature can elevate them if you browse it ,It makes them

¹ David Hume, reader of literature

advanced and peaceful if they read well, and keeps them away from racial and class differences and greed if they contemplate it, and overwhelms them with dispensation, sufficiency, tolerance, a healthy heart, asceticism, love of work and actual high production if they become addicted to it.

But for years, people have been discussing the feasibility of reading literature as long as there are universities and colleges that grant highly qualified certificates to the labor market and production. What does literature change in a person as long as he is directed to his life with order and discipline, and how good literature can improve morals as long as there is a law above all

On the other hand, today we are discussing this bold issue, and how is the question asked in this way? It is as if he came from those who suffered in their schools the weight of their curricula and their routine jobs, and although all of this had led him to feel guilty for leaving him to study literature, and specifically on good literature and free reading that he himself chose from free and sweet fairy tales with good language and insight. But what happened was that he did not feel this guilt, rather he saw that reading literature is useless and that it does not change the souls that made wars continue, and morals for the worse.

Social media

Perhaps these people are fed up with social media in displaying the illustrious and false names from the world of literature, and thus express their false manners, and we do not want to excuse them, even if their pictures and the covers of their superficial books are filled with a number of newspapers, magazines and television, and those great writers who left us with deep literature

and immortal texts are absent. They are read all the time, keeping them away from dozens of books crowded in the literature market.

Is it conceivable that whoever reads Marcel Proust's major novel, "In Search of Lost Time" with seven volumes, does not discover deception, jealousy and suffering in those around him?! Despite the imagination, it contains many realistic details, and it makes him discover how conspiracies are hatched, how many viewpoints are made, and how experiences are formed in good and bad from their beginnings, and how he learns to realize the truth wherever it is and at any time, place and circumstance, and how you feel that what is happening to society will continue or It expires soon, and how do you see the final signs of what is going on around you, how does one not change who reads Marcel Proust, who is considered one of the most important writers of the twentieth century, and wrote this great novel that contains 2000 characters, and wrote more than one life.

Great literature, with its deep texts, cannot do anything for its reader, as some claim. Let us go to the United States, which is proud of its great writer, Herman Melville, author of the novel "Moby Dick" that has been taught in universities for decades, because of its lofty meanings, and it warns Whoever reads it indirectly about the evils of creation and the meaning of pursuit, and everyone who reads it becomes a decision maker and makes difficult decisions, resisting the failures of life, revealing masks from its beginnings, and fighting racism and slavery in the midst of darkness and darkness. , savage selfishness and destructive chaos, so that literature remains a human industry

Readers are prone to picking up information and quick pictures, which they consider the most important thing that happens in their

diaries as a value, so we, in turn, ask: does it lead them to naive behavior and superficial ethics? Let us examine the thought of the philosopher David Hume, who spoke about paying attention to personal identity, and how we should receive our existence as human beings through time, in our intellectual impressions and attach them to the self, and thus sensory perception.

The behavior between calm and emotion, between fluctuation and change, is all a product of what a person receives from the surrounding circumstances, and this is what leads us back to the title of our talk today and the evidence for the influence of good literature; Man is by his nature, as we see: either he leaves himself for what comes to him, or he determines what he must receive, and here is the role of the mind, or what we call the rational will that makes ethics a social value.

The studies adopted by universities were not enough about the influence of literature on the psychological and moral behavior of man; Because they are studies that did not rely on serious literature, but rather put their questions on general stories and experimental novels, while we are talking about that independent literature and its distinct impact on the ethics of society.

The Giver:

Imagine a world without color, familial ties, or memories; a world ruled by rigid laws that discourage experimentation and critical thinking. Newbery Prize-winning novel *The Giver* by Lewis Lowry is a compelling and controversial book about tyranny in a utopian society and a young boy's understanding that he has a choice in how he responds to his circumstances.

Summary:

The novel, published in 1993, did not primarily address the three taboos, as usual for forbidden and controversial books, but rather talked about a future society similar to a utopia, which was able to eliminate pain and struggle after adopting the principle of “symmetry”, but in return it eliminated the emotional depth in the lives of its members, which Show the opposite side of perfection.

Through the story, the community decides to choose Jonas for the position of "memory recipient", the person who stores the community's collective memory before applying the principle of sameness, as there is sometimes a need to rely on past wisdom to assist the Council of Elders in the decision-making process.

Jonas struggles with perceptions of new emotions and the many things he is getting to know for the first time.

The community of the novel lacks colors and memory that does not have any climatic or natural diversity, all to maintain order and one structure in an attempt to equalize everyone away from the tendencies and whims of personal individualism.

Essential Questions for the Giver

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of matching?
2. What is true freedom, and do we have it?
3. What makes a society ideal, and is it realistic?
4. Why should we embrace diversity and individuality?

Overview

In anticipation of the "Twilight" party and his new task, Jonas, a 12-year-old boy, eagerly awaits. He'll miss his pals and his toys, but he's been ordered to give up his childish pursuits since he's now 12. By performing a formal thank you to the Chief Elder for their childhood as they go on to the next level of community activity, Jonas and the other "Twelves" members feel both exhilaration and apprehension.

Every element of daily life in a utopian society is regulated by strict laws, from the use of a certain language to the sharing of hopes and sentiments in family gatherings. People are assigned jobs based on their abilities in an ideal society where the weather and births are regulated. Applications for children are examined and assessed, and matches are made between the applicants and their matched partners. Elderly persons are respected and apologized to, and apologies are accepted, obligatory, as a matter of course.

Additionally, anyone who refuses to follow the rules or displays weaknesses is "released" (a nice expression to kill).

Awareness in the novel

In the case of twins, the one that weighs less is freed, while the other is placed in a feeding facility. The residents of this society are given daily medications to inhibit their "movements" and "desires" at the age of twelve. No one has a choice, no interruptions, and no personal relationships in this situation.

Up until he's sent to train under the receiver and take his place as the next in command, this is the world Jonas is familiar with.

In order for Jonas to be freed from this enormous load, the receiver must bear all the memories of the community. Jonas starts to see new colors and feel new emotions as the old receiver begins to give him memories. To describe his emotions, he learns that they may be categorized as joy, sadness or love. The boy's bond with an older man is strengthened by the older man's sharing of memories, and Jonas feels a tremendous desire to share his new awareness with others.

Receiver: It would be hard and terrible for Jonas to leave these memories behind in society at once. Jonas: That's what I'm saying. As a result of his newfound insight, Jonas confides in his mentor about his sentiments of dissatisfaction and surprise. In private, Jonas and Receiver debate forbidden subjects such as freedom of choice, justice, and uniqueness. Jonas starts to regard the elderly receiver as the giver early on in their connection because of the memories and information he imparts to him.

Jonas rapidly discovers that the world around him is changing. When he discovers the actual meaning of "release" and learns a terrible reality about the gift, he starts to make plans for change in the town he's lived in his whole life.

In the meanwhile, Jonas and Jackter swiftly rethink their plans when they learn that a little kid in love with them is being prepped for release. They then arrange an elaborate escape that would put everyone in risk, including themselves.

Controversy, Challenges, and Censorship: The Giver:

Although Giver has received several honors, the American Library Association has listed it as one of the most challenged and banned books from 1990-1999 and 2000-2009. At the heart of the

book's controversy are its discussions on assisted suicide and euthanasia. Because they can no longer take their own lives, lesser characters want to be "released" or slain.

Those opposed to Laurie's book claim that she neglected to emphasize "that suicide is not a solution to life's challenges," as reported in USA Today. In addition to the issue of suicide, the book's detractors point out that Lowry treats euthanasia in an uncharitable manner.

Controversial book advocates argue that children are exposed to societal topics that lead them to think critically about governments, personal decisions and relationships.

Banning Lowry: "I think that banning books is a very dangerous thing," said Lowry when asked about it. It requires a lot of freedom. You should resist any effort to prohibit a book as vigorously as possible. This book isn't for my kid, and I don't want him or her to read it. But it's not right for anybody to attempt to make that decision for other people, the world shown in *The Giver* is a world where a choice has been removed, it's a dangerous world, let's fight hard to avoid it from truly occurring.

Author Lois Lowry¹

Lois Lowry authored her debut novel, *A Summer to Death*, in 1977 at the age of 40. As a result of her work, she has authored more than 30 novels for children and teenagers, typically focusing on difficult issues including crippling illnesses, the Holocaust, and totalitarian regimes. Newbery Medalist and other award-winning author Lowry continues to create the types of books that she thinks best reflect her thoughts on humanity.

"My works have varied in topic and style," admits Lowry. As a result, they all tend to focus on the value of human relationships." Her father, a dentist in the Army, took her all around the globe when she was a youngster.

In Honolulu, Hawaii, Lois Lowry was born to Robert Hummersberg and Catherine Gordon Landis on March 20, 1937. Norweigan and English-German-Scots-Irish are her parents' nationalities, respectively. Her parents called her "Sina" in honor of her Norwegian grandmother, but when they heard this, they

¹ Lois Lowry (born Louis Ann Hammersberg on March 20, 1937) is an American writer. Laurie is known for writing about challenging topics and including them in work geared towards children. I researched complex issues such as racism, deadly diseases, murder and the Holocaust, among other challenging topics. She also explored controversial issues of questioning authority as in *The Giver Quartet*. Her writing on such topics has brought her both praise and criticism, especially the novel *Al-Maati* (the first novel in the quartet), which has met with a variety of responses from schools in America since its publication in 1993. Some schools have adopted the novel as part of the compulsory curriculum while it has been prohibited to include it in the curriculum in other schools.

Lois Lowry won two Newbery Medals: for *Number the Stars* in 1990 and *The Giver* in 1994, and her book *Johnny Bird Green* won the Broad Island Children's Book Award in 2002. An adaptation of *The Giver* was released in 2014.

advised Laurie's parents that the kid needed an American name. Because her father's sisters had the names Lois Lowry and Anne, her parents decided to give her those names.

Lois Lowry has a younger brother named John and their relationship is still close.

Lois Lowry's father served in the military as a dentist, and as a result, her family was forced to relocate throughout the country and visit other countries. Laurie and her family relocated from Hawaii to Brooklyn, New York when she was three years old in 1940. In 1942, when her father was being sent to the Pacific, she was taken to her mother's birthplace of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where she attended kindergarten. World War II. During World War II, Laurie's father served on the USS Hope, a medical ship, and on Tinian Island.

When Lois Lowry's father was stationed in Tokyo, Japan from 1948 to 1950, the family relocated to the Washington Heights military housing complex. When Laurie was in middle school, she attended Tokyo American School in Meguro, a private school for children of military families and expats. After that, she went to the United States to attend high school there. When Lois Lowry and her family moved to Fort Gay on Governors Island, New York in 1950, they briefly lived in Carlisle before heading to Staten Island to attend Curtis High School. After moving to Brooklyn Heights, New York, in 1952, Lois Lowry enrolled at Baker Collegiate Institute.

Quotes that inspired me:

1. "A person's age ceases to be relevant after they reach the tender age of twelve. Even though the Open Hall of

- Records has the information on how old we are, most of us have lost track of our actual age over time."¹
2. "Nothing was spoken about it; it was deemed vulgar to draw attention to things that other people found repulsive or odd."²
 3. "To him, the woman's attitude of confidence as she lay in the open, unguarded, and free water made him feel at ease in this warm and peaceful chamber. ."³
 4. How can someone not fit in? The neighborhood has been properly laid out, with only the best alternatives available for residents."⁴
 5. He wished to vanish, to fade away, to cease to exist at all.. He was afraid to look around and see whether his folks were there. In the sight of their embarrassment, he couldn't stand to look at their expressions. Jonas took a deep breath and racked his brain. What went wrong with him? "⁵
 6. "You are about to be subjected to a level of suffering that none of us here have ever had to deal with. That's all the receiver could say about it, other than that you'll have to have a lot of bravery when you do. ."⁶
 7. "There was a moment when things were not quite the same, they were not the same as they had always been through a long friendship."⁷

¹ Lois Lowry, Giver, ch. 1

² Lois Lowry, Giver, ch. 3

³ Lois Lowry, Giver, ch. 4

⁴ - Louis Lowry, The Giver, ch. 6

⁵ Lois Lowry, Giver, ch. 7

⁶ Lois Lowry, Giver, ch. 8

⁷ Lois Lowry, Giver, ch. 9

With an elder and younger sister, Lois Lowry describes herself as a "solitary youngster who lived in the realm of books and my own imagination," even if her family was large. She was born on the 20th of March, 1937, in Honolulu, Hawaii. There were several moves for Laurie's family since Laurie's father was in the military.¹

Laurie got married after just two years of college at Brown University. He, too, was in the military and traveled about quite a bit before settling down in Cambridge, Massachusetts to attend law school. Like her father before him, They had two boys and two daughters, totaling four children (tragically, one of their sons, an Air Force pilot, died in a plane crash in 1995) .²

Because they were growing up in Maine, the family could afford to do so. Having completed her undergraduate studies at Southern Maine University, Laurie then pursued a master's degree and began her career as a freelance writer.

After her divorce in 1977, she returned to Cambridge, Massachusetts where she still lives. She also spends time at her home in Maine³

¹ "Candidates for the Hans Christian Andersen Awards 1956–2002" Archived January 14, 2013, at Archive.today. The Hans Christian Andersen Awards, 1956–2002. IBBY. Gyldendal. 2002. Pages 110–18. Hosted by Austrian Literature.

² Evans, Hillary; Gerd, Arield; Heigmanns, Jeron; Malone, Bill. "Louis Lowry". On Sports-Reference.com (in English). Sports Reference. Accessed July 14, 2018.

³ 1936: Louis Lowry (USA) 1948: George Hunter (RSA) 1952: Norville Lee (USA) 1956: Richard McTaggart (GBR) 1960: Nino Benvenuti (ITA) 1964: Valery Bobinchenko (URS) 1968: Philip Warwing (KEN).

Oversight and The Giver

The Giver ranked #23 on the American Library Association's list of the 100 Best Signed/Identified Books: 2000-2009. To learn more, see *In Their Own Words: The Authors Talk About Censorship*, where Lowry discusses reactions to donor and states,

“To be censored is to enter the world of forgiveness: the world in which there are neither bad words nor bad deeds. But it is also the world in which choice has been made and the truth is distorted. And this is the most dangerous world of all.”¹

Awards

Lois Lowry has been a multiple winner of the Hans Christian Andersen International Prize for her contribution to writing for children, being a finalist in 2000 and again in 2016 and an American nominee for the prize in 2004. The Hans Christian Andersen Prize is held every two years and is the highest recognition available. For writers of children's literature. She also received the Margaret Edwards Award from the American Library Association in 2007 for her contributions to writing for young people.

Lois Lowry gave the annual May Hill Arbuthnot Lecture in 2011 where her lecture was titled “Live: Gold’s Survival” and she was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Arts from Brown University in 2014.

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1. Pina, Alisha (25 May 2014). "Brown graduates told to question authority,

Lois Lowry was born on March 20, 1937, in Honolulu, Hawaii, to Robert Hummersberg and Catherine Gordon Landis. Her father was of Norwegian descent and her mother was of English, German, and Scots-Irish ancestry. Lois Lowry 's parents named her "Sina" at first after her Norwegian grandmother, but upon hearing this, the grandmother informed Laurie's parents that the girl should have an American name. Her parents chose the names Louis and Anne as the names of the father's sisters.

Lois Lowry has a younger brother named John and their relationship is still close.

Lois Lowry 's father worked as a military officer – a dentist in the army – and because of this profession, Laurie's family moved around the United States and traveled to many parts of the world. Laurie and her family moved from Hawaii to Brooklyn, New York when she was three years old in 1940. She attended kindergarten at Berkeley and then moved to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, her mother's hometown, in 1942, at the same time as her father was sent to the Pacific during the war. Second World. Laurie's father served on a hospital ship called the USS Hope and also on Tinian Island during the war.¹

Conclusion:

From what we know about the writer's life and the simple review of her novel, the Giver.

We conclude that some have arguments that literature is one of the arbitrary categories that acts as a symbol to be among those elites, and that it is the only worthy of beauty, or let us say that it is the

¹ Lois Lowry, award-winning children's author best known for "The Giver"

only one who possesses aesthetic qualities, and this is a kind of social vanity that does not rise to the desired social morality. But we will not be hostile to those who are called the elite, who enjoy the pleasures of literature which they have obtained and who hardly reaped the aesthetic fruits of their distinguished readings with persistence and effort that made them the most patient and enlightened.

Undoubtedly, the impact of reading the biographies of great writers is great on the soul; Because it explains the writer's many experiences of failure, cruelty, despair and achievements that did not stop, the biography reveals this sense of confusion and the search for self-discovery and the ability to read others, and thus reveal the other in the eyes of the other, in order to become fully aware of it.

Biography is a strength and prestige, it introduces us to the meaning of love for the distant other that we do not know, and it implants in our sense of enthusiasm, and gives us an opportunity to escape. general and good intentions,

Some fear that literature is false and misleading, and that there are dark or negative aspects such as pessimism and nihilistic thought that some do not like; What some writers write of thought was not reflected in their lives, and what they immortalized for man in literature resulted in a miserable life, and an example of this is the melancholy of the writer himself.

The American Library Association ranked Lewis Lowry's novel "The Giver" as the 11th most blockbuster book in the 1990s due to its unrealistic content and its treatment of suicide.

While the education departments in Australia, Canada and America were keen to prevent them from their libraries.

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5. Lois Lowry, award-winning children's author best known for "The Giver"
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