

Distinctive Scenario Of Gabriel García's Novel "One Hundred Years Of Solitary"

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Abstract

Gabriel Garcia Marquez is a famous Latin American novelist, fiction writer, journalist and screenplay writer who is considered one of the most important writers of the Spanish language. His novel "One Hundred Years of Solitary" has become famous all over the world. This novel was published in 1967, which sold several thousand volumes. The author received the Nobel Prize for Literature. He was inspired by the writings of Kafka, James Joyce, William Fawkes and Verna Woolf. Marquez started his literary life as a student, later left his education incomplete and took up the profession of journalism and made formal literature his cover. His first story was The Third Resignation. While the important works include Leaf Storm, No One Writes to The Colonel, In Evil Hours, Sardar Kazwal, The Autumn of Patriarch. His famous novel, Cien Anos De Soledad, written in Spanish in 1967, was translated into English as "One Hundred Years of Solitary" and translated into Urdu by Dr. Naeem Clasera.

Key Words: Distinctive scenario, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, famous Latin American novelist, "One Hundred Years of Solitary", published in 1967, Nobel Prize, Evil Hours, Sardar Kazwal, The Autumn of Patriarch, Cien Anos De Soledad, written in Spanish in 1967, Dr. Naeem Clasera, writings of Kafka, James Joyce, William Fawkes and Verna Woolf, Thousand Day War, killing of Gupton by Hoer, talismanic and supernatural elements, Amjad Islam Amjad..

Introduction

Literature Review

The popularity of this novel earned Márquez the Nobel Prize. After which his other novels also gained international fame, among them Chronicle of a Death Foretold and Love in The Time of Cholera. They have a certain kind of critical consciousness in their creations. They dislike the static and limited vision of reality. They made the political and social reality of their writings In this regard, Amjad Islam Amjad writes:

” دور حاضر کا سب سے بڑا، محبوب اور عالمی سطح پر پڑھا جانے والا
فکشن نگار گیبریل گارشیا مارکیز ۸۷ برس پر مشتمل ایک شاندار اور قابل

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رشک زندگی گزار کر اب اس منطق میں داخل ہو گیا ہے جہاں اس دنیائے
فانی کی ہر چیز کے معنی بدل جاتے ہیں۔“ (۱)

In the early years from 1928 to 1936, Marquez spent his childhood in the spacious house of his grandmother and grandfather. He used to tell them new stories. These stories included the social and war struggles of life. His paternal grandfather, Nicholas, participated in the war on behalf of the Liberal Party, which took place between 1899 and 1902 and was called the Thousand Day War. It was a time when chaos was at its height in Lumbia. The novel echoes the memories of Marquez's grandmother along with the war atmosphere. She used to narrate to her grandchildren stories full of talismanic and supernatural elements, which also contained incidents of ordinary life. Márquez himself admits that his narrative style is influenced by his grandmother:

”لکھنے کے ہنر کی طویل تربیت کے دوران جو ہستی سب سے بڑھ کر اور
میری اولین مددگار ہوئی وہ میری نانی تھیں۔ وہ مجھے انتہائی بولناک قصے
پلک جھپکائے بغیر یوں سناتی تھی۔“ (۲)

In 1936, he had to go back to his parents due to the death of his maternal grandfather. Marquez's mother was prominent in his life. But he got his love for literature from his father who was a poet. He was a telegraph operator and also played the piano. But he was closer to his mother than to his father:

”کوئی بات ایسی نہیں جو ہم ایک دوسرے کو نہ بتا سکیں اور کوئی ایسا
موضوع نہیں جس پر ہم گفتگو نہ کر سکیں۔۔۔ جب میں تینتیس برس کا ہوا تو
اچانک مجھے احساس ہوا کہ میرے والد کی عمر اتنی ہی رہی ہو گی جب میں
نے انہیں پہلی بار نانا نانی کے گھر میں آتے ہوئے دیکھا تھا۔۔۔ کچھ عرصہ
پہلے انہوں نے ایک دوست کو بتایا کہ میں غالباً خود کو ایک ایسا چوزہ مجھتا
ہوں جو مرے کی مدد کے بغیر پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ یہ بات انہوں نے خوش دلی
سے کہی تھی اور اس میں حس مزاح کی جھلک بھی تھی لیکن یہ دراصل
مجھے ایک نرم تنبیہ کرنے کے لیے تھا کہ میں ہمیشہ اپنی ماں سے تو تعلقات
کے بارے میں باتیں کرتا رہتا ہوں۔“ (۳)

The city of Aracata was associated with the Caribbean region on the northern coast of Libya. In the beginning of the 20th century, the United Fruit Company of America was established in this area, due to which Arakata's fame increased in 1912. But when the company left, the economy of the area collapsed. In 1928, a fruit company worker strike near the northern Colombian town of Santa Marta resulted in a large number of massacres. Marquez had seen it reduced to ruins.

García Márquez went to Guatemala to study law. Violence broke out in Lumbia and thousands of people died. The reason for this violence was the killing of Gupton by Hoer, the leader of the Liberal Party. During these riots, Márquez left his studies and took up the profession of journalism and as a journalist wrote a fourteen-episode story that gained considerable fame. The story highlighted the responsibility and hypocritical roles of the Colombian navy which also caused controversy among the public. After some time, dictator Robas Pinella stopped publication of the newspaper. But despite the power of the coalition governments, the chaos in Colombia could not end. Marquez spent days of unemployment and unemployment. He founded the Cuban News Agency in Bogota and worked in Havana, writing several film scripts. The political conditions of Colombia played an important role in the formation of his literary personality. In 1948, the political situation that emerged in the country after the assassination of the leader of the Liberal Party and presidential hopeful "Elier Gaitian" had a profound impact on a sensitive person like Marquez. He was an intelligent writer and social person aware of the world situation. Colombian politics, his family, and his isolation all inspired Márquez's works.

Nana's struggles and Nani's story-telling full of supernatural elements led to literary masterpieces like "One Hundred Years of Solitary". Many of the characters in the novel are related to Marquez's own family.

Human life is a reflection of its environment and culture. Especially the works of a writer reflect the political and social trends of his era. Writers are sensitive natures, so their works reflect all the attitudes that influence the writer at one level or another. It is a natural fact that politics determines our economic and social conditions. Márquez's works reflect the political, socio-economic attitudes and conditions of Latin America. The main theme of the novel "One Hundred Years of Solitary" is peace. It features the ravages of war, the weakening of human relationships and the trampling of humanity. It revolves around Makundo, a backward and desolate town that has been ravaged by war. The author has tried to explain how war creates stories of destruction and gives rise to loneliness and isolation in man through the well-known Latin style literature magical fiction. Man not only goes beyond the limits of prevailing ethics, but the horror, brutality and brutality within him comes back. There is also a sexual aspect in the novel. It depicts the hundred years of isolation and nightmares of the four generations of Bo Kand family. Almost all of the characters in the family seem interesting and familiar to the reader. This is the story of the Bu kanda family who lived in a village called Maungdaw. It was founded by José Arcady Boinda and his wife Arslane. Ursula and José Arcady Bo kand were related and their marriage was already predicted. But there was a history of intermarriage in their family. These were children with tails behind them. However, the fear of the birth of children could not hinder the love of Ursula and José Arcade and Biondi and they get married. After the wedding, a murder is committed by Joe Zay, the deceased Joe dominates Zay and Ursula's senses so much that they both decide to relocate and leave for a new destination in search of a better future are One night J.R. Kido dreamed of a town made of mirrors that reflected the world. He plans to settle this settlement, but after wandering for several days, he realizes that such a settlement can only exist in dreams. So, the couple Arkady and Bo Kand founded a new settlement, where their fingerlings began to grow. The family has been plagued by strange circumstances from the beginning, and family bad luck has followed them here as well.

The theme of the novel is loneliness. This isolation is not of a single person but of the entire society, it is historical as well as cultural. In it, the molds of time and space are broken. Time seems to move in circles rather than a straight line. The story of four generations is told in the novel in such a way, where there is neither a fixed time nor a visible sign. The word "hundred years" makes the reader misunderstand that the novel spans over a hundred years, but it is not the case at all. However, isolation certainly surrounds many species of couple orchids and boa India.

In this novel, many themes are seen side by side. Along with death, love, hate, war, peace, youth, old age, the dreamy atmosphere of the novel creates a state of burning inside the reader. He is surprised at every step. This surprise arises from the strangeness of the language and expression along with the circumstances and events. The novel is a serious piece of writing with lofty goals set on a large canvas. In Latin America, a war between the Liberal Party and the Conservative Party takes place, and when Orléano Bokunda falls into power, he gains power. Then he also executes his dear friends Colonel Granild and Marquez due to differences.

”کر نل آرلیانو بو کندانے مسکراتے ہوئے کہا۔ ”ہم جس چیز کی خاطر لڑ رہے ہیں وہ محض طاقت کا حصول ہے۔“ یہ تو محض ڈرامہ ہے۔ لیکن اصل بات کی بنیاد کو اور پھیلانا ہے۔ مضبوط کرنا ہے۔“۔۔۔ سیاسی مشیر۔۔۔ یہ تضادی بیان ہے۔ اگر آپ یہ باتیں تسلیم کرتے ہیں تو اس کا مطلب ہے کہ کنزرویٹو سرکار ٹھیک کام کر رہی ہے اگر ہم جنگ پاپولر بنیادوں پر پھیلاتے

ہیں تو یہ بات بھی تسلیم کرنا پڑے گی کہ موجودہ حکومت پاپولر بنیادوں پر قائم ہے اور پھر یہ بھی مانیں کہ ہم بیس سال سے قوم کے جذبات سے کھیلتے رہے ہیں۔۔۔ کرنل بو کندانے ہاتھ کے اشارے سے اسے روک دیا۔۔۔ اصل اور اہم بات یہ ہے کہ ہم صرف اقتدار اور طاقت کے حصول کی خاطر لڑیں گے۔۔۔ کرنل معاف کرنا کرنل گر نیلڈ و مارکیز نے نرم لہجے میں کہا۔ "یہ تو غداری ہے۔۔۔ دو دن بعد کرنل گر نیلڈ و مارکیز کو موت کی سزا سنائی گئی۔" (۴)

Colonel Granild Vmarquez's character is against dictatorship and he is not in favor of a capitalist system where developed countries exploit. Marquez wants peace not only in Latin America but for the whole world, he wants to unite the nations and raise the slogan against dictatorship. He wants political change that can be brought about without violence. In One Hundred Years of Solitude, we also see the ravages of time and the oppression of fate. This novel has become a global classic today, whose style is simple and lively. This novel has been translated into many major languages of the world. The positive awareness and awareness of history, culture and society in Marquez's style emerges from his extensive study of sleep literature. In his creative activity, there is a beautiful combination of the values and traditions of classical and modern literature. Marquez's approach to self-purification became his hallmark. His style is an affirmation of insight into his personality. In terms of themes, it has stories of chauvinism, opposition to colonialism, rural culture and society and the sexual obsession of prostitutes, with a focus on reality and naturalism. Dr. Amjad Tufail says:

’مارکیز کے اسلوب کا ایک امتیاز یہ ہے کہ وہ فرد کے خارج و باطن سماجی سیاسی اور شخصی سطحوں کو ایک دوسرے میں یوں گوندھتا ہے کہ ایک پیچیدہ متن تشکیل پا جاتا ہے۔ مارکیز کی فنی پختگی بیان پر اس کی گرفت کو مضبوط رکھتی ہے، جس سے مختلف فکری سطحیں ایک دوسرے میں یوں مدغم ہوتی ہیں کہ وہ اپنے اپنے امتیازات کو قائم بھی رکھتی ہیں اور ایک بڑے دائرے میں ایک دوسرے میں تحلیل بھی ہو جاتی ہیں۔‘ (۵)

Among the main characters of the novel are several members of the Boyanda family. This is the reason why the reader faces difficulty in understanding and remembering the names of the characters. In this novel, the same names are repeated in four generations of Boyanda family. The name seems difficult to remember, but the reader is also somewhat confused by this repetition. According to Marquez:

’یہ لاطینی امریکہ کا ایک نہایت مخصوص رواج ہے کہ ہمارے نام دادا کے نام پر رکھے جاتے ہیں اور میرے خاندان میں تو یہ رواج لغویت کی اس سطح کو پہنچ چکا ہے کہ خود میرے بھائی کا نام بھی وہی ہے جو میرا ہے۔‘ (۶)

The strongest character in the novel is Ursula, the wife of Zay Arcid and Boinda. She takes care of her home and family psychologically, socially, culturally and economically and fights against the challenges of the times. Apart from them, there is a nomad named Malkia Des who, after traveling around the world, settles in the house of his friend Jose Arcade and Bua Inda and stays there for life. Pila Nataraju, who tells fortunes through cards, lives for more than one and a half hundred years, gives birth to two sons of the Buyanda family, and the end is also presented with great skill by Marquez. According to Imran Az Far:

’فلش بیک تکنیک سے جہاں ایک طرف ناول کو دل چسپ بنایا گیا ہے وہیں دوسری طرف کرداروں کے ہاں ایک خاص طرح کی ناسٹلجیا کی کیفیت قاری کو بھلی محسوس ہوتی ہے۔ جادو کی حقیقت نگاری کے ذریعے سے واقعات اور کرداروں کے باہمی تال میل سے کہانی کے معنی کو وسعت دی گئی ہے۔ سامراجیت کے حوالے سے کو لمبین عوام کا بدلنا ہوا شعور لبرل پارٹی کے توسط سے ناول کو سماجی حقیقت نگاری کا تخلیقی پر تو بناتا ہے۔‘ (۷)

Márquez draws both the theme and the style of his writings from his family background. He refers to real people in his novels. His characters and situations and events appear to be the real characters and events of his life. The novel is a reflection of the civilization of his time, culture, personal experiences, imagination and creative thought. They make the fascinating experiences they get from their surroundings a part of their creative consciousness. He does not live in the past by retrieving memories, but knows the art of harmonizing them with the present. His works are an expression of the critical consciousness of the author. He creatively dislikes static vision of reality. He wants to know the real relationship of man with society. The traditions, beliefs, myths, omens, illusions and speculations that have become embedded in the nature of the Colombian people are described as authentic facts. Sayeda Atiya writes:

”وہ کولمبیا کی سیاسی استبداد، اور ملک کی سیاسی و سماجی حقیقت کو موضوع بنانے کی بجائے پوری موجودہ اور آئندہ دنیا کی حقیقت کو منعکس کرنا چاہتا ہے۔“ (۸)

Talismanic realists usually draw material from traditional Dev Malay tales and stories to create an evocative atmosphere and mood in their stories. The creator twists the story from the morning that the reader is forced to keep in touch with the past in the narration of events. Márquez uses a mystical style and realism with a number of numerical facts and through authentic references he presents a living reality away from fantasy. Magical realism has been defined by Professor Anwar Jamal in these words:

”جادوئی حقیقت پسندی (انگریزی Magic Realism): ایک ادبی اصطلاح ہے جس سے مطابق ادبی تخلیق یا متن کے حقیقت پسند حصوں میں جان بوجھ کر ایسے واقعات کو داخل کیا جاتا ہے جو ناممکن اور ناقابل تشریح ہوتے ہیں۔“ (۹)

The author has beautifully combined the supernatural elements with reality. This novel is still considered one of the key works of magical realism. Riddle butterflies hovering over the characters, beautiful Remedios flying into the skies, characters dreaming of each other, etc. Watch a scene from the novel:

”شیٹ اس کے ہاتھ سے کھینچی جا رہی تھی۔ اس نے شیٹ پکڑنے کی کوشش کی کہ کہیں زمیں پر گر نہ جائے۔ جس کو تھامے شہزادی ریمیڈیس فضا میں بلند ہو رہی تھی۔ ارسلا اس وقت تک اندھی ہو چکی تھی لیکن وہ اس پر اسرار جھونکے کو محسوس کر کے شانت ہو گئی اس نے شیٹیں ہوا اور روشنی کے رحم و کرم پر چھوڑ دیں۔ شہزادی ریمیڈیس درختوں سے اوپر پھڑ پھڑاتی شیٹوں کے درمیان ہاتھ ہلاتی فضا میں اٹھتی جا رہی تھی۔“ (۱۰)

Marquez has penned down several such interesting incidents related to mystical realism. This novel has mixed the reality of different periods with imagination. Ash Lal writes:

”پوسٹ کالونیل دور کی مقامی لٹریچر روایتوں میں لاطینی امریکہ کی لٹریچر روایت ایک طاقت ور روایت کے طور پر ابھرتی ہے جسے مائیکل ووڈ ادبی فراوانی کا دور کہتا ہے۔۔۔ اس میں بور خسس اور گار شیامارکیز کے نام قاری کے لیے نئے نہیں ہیں۔ ڈان کہوٹے کے بعد خاص کر گار شیا کے لیے اپنے قاری کی یہ فتح اس کے ناول نٹہانی کے سو سال کا نتیجہ ہے۔۔۔ جسے پڑھ کر یوں محسوس ہوتا ہے، جیسے یہ آپ کی بستی کی کہانی ہو۔“ (۱۱)

This is the story of a town that has escaped from modern society and the world. They are a small community of houses and a few hundred people, they have their own world, their own way of living, their own traditions and beliefs. The people of the town are shocked when nomads bring new inventions to this backward town. Sometimes they surprise people by

bringing a magnet, sometimes an ice cube, sometimes a strange convex lens. José Arce y Boinda, who considers himself a scientist, also has a laboratory of his own. He believes that one day he will be able to extract gold from the earth and someday burn the enemy of the country to dust through a convex lens. There is no purpose. His wife Ursula was afraid of his moodiness. She manages the household alone. He has three children, but his lineage continues through his sons' illegitimate children. Each member of this family appears to be more physically and sexually powerful and dynamic than the average human. José also makes Ursula's savings a sight of his experiences, and Ursula has no choice but to mourn.

”انہوں نے گلی میں کاه کا ڈھیر لگایا اور محدب عدسہ کی مدد سے شعاعوں کو مرتکز کر کے آگ لگا دی۔ مقناطیس کی ناکامی کے بعد جوڑے آرکید و بو نندا مایوس تھا۔ اس کے ذہن میں اس ایجاد کو جنگی ہتھیار کے طور پر استعمال کرنے کا خیال آیا۔ ملکباد یں نے اسے منع کیا لیکن دو مقناطیسی ڈبوں اور نو آبادیاتی دور کے تین سکوں کے بدلے جوڑے آرکیدو نے محدب عدسہ لے لیا۔ ارسلا کھ سے روپڑی۔ اس نے یہ سکے سونے کے سکوں سے بھرے صندوق سے نکالے تھے جو اس کے باپ نے غربت سے بھری پوری عمر میں اکٹھے کیے تھے۔“ (۱۲)

In the beginning of the story, a disease of insomnia suddenly affects one member of the family in the village, then it spreads to the whole family and children and gradually it surrounds the whole village. At first people think that because of this we will be able to perform our work better but then they realize that this disease will slowly destroy their memory. They started writing down the names of all objects and places, bells were tied around the necks of their animals to keep them apart, and people from other settlements were not allowed to pass through here, lest the disease spread from this settlement. Can't affect anyone outside. All night the entire village would sit around the bonfire and tell stories to pass the time because they all knew that a time would come when they would forget their past and present.

The middle part of the novel is full of elements like war strategy, rebellion, friendship, rivalry and bravery of Karnal Orleano Bokunda. The colonel sacrifices his youth, many best friends and seventeen sons for his ideals. The final part of the novel presents a scene of romance, Dwiti settlement and the deserted house of Bo Kanda family. During Ursula's life, the settlement is shown to be safe and prosperous, but after Ursula's death, not only the Bokunda family, but the entire settlement is deserted. Ursula's character emerges as a central and strong character in the novel. Another main character of the novel is Kar Nal Ar Liya No Boinda. He has the ability to remember the events of his life. The story of the novel is not about a single character but the story of generations, a lonely, alone, and time. The story of the abandoned society which has been suffering from isolation for almost a hundred years takes the form of a cancer embedded in its residents Take a look at Yadar Rakha and Basti Ka Pakhi Wala's introduction to the new invention:

” برسوں بعد ، فائرنگ سکوآڈ کے سامنے کھڑے کر تل آرلیا نو بو کندا کے ذہن میں بھولی بسری وہ سہ پہر تھی۔ جب زندگی میں پہلی مرتبہ اس کا باپ اسے برف دکھانے لے گیا۔ اس زمانے دریا کے کنارے میں گھروں کی بستی ماکوند و آباد تھی۔ شفاف پانی چمکدار پنہروں کے پاٹ میں بہتا رہتا۔ بے شمار سفید پتھر قدیم دور کے انڈوں کی طرح لگتے تھے۔۔۔ ہر سال مارچ کے مہینے ایک بھو کا نگا پکھی واس قبیلہ بستی کے قریب اپنا ڈیرہ جماتا۔ نڈ اور مگر مان پہ نئی ایجادات کا مظاہرہ کرتا۔ پہلی مرتبہ وہ مقناطیس لائے۔ جانگلی داڑھی، چڑیوں کے پنجوں کے ہاتھوں والے ایک بھاری بھر کم پکھی واس نے لوگوں میں اس کا بہترین مظاہرہ کیا۔ اس نے خود ہی اسے مقنونہ کے کیمیا گروں کا اٹھواں عجوبہ قرار دیا۔ اس کا نام ملکباد دیس تھا۔ وہ دھات کے ٹکڑوں کو گھسیٹتا گھر گھر گیا اور اپنی اپنی جگہ سے دیگچھیاں ، کڑھائیاں ، چھٹے ، بکل اور انیکٹھیاں لڑھکتی دیکھ کر لوگ حیران رہ گئے۔ برسوں سے گم ہونے والی چیزیں جو تلاش کے باوجود نہ مل سکیں تھیں تمام ملکباد دیس کے طلسمی ڈبوں کے پیچھے لڑھکتی گھسیٹتی آرہی تھیں۔“ (۱۳)

Remembering a friend who passed away:

”پچھلے چند سالوں کی یادیں اسے جنگ کو محسوس کیے بغیر جنگ کے زمانے میں لے گئیں۔ اسے یاد آیا کہ کرنل گر نیلٹو نے اس سے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ وہ اسے ایک ایسا گھوڑا خرید کر دے گا جس کے ماتھے پر سفید ستارہ ہو گا لیکن بعد میں اس نے دوبارہ کبھی اس کا ذکر نہیں کیا۔ وہ یادوں کے جزیرے میں ٹامک ٹوئیاں مارتا رہا۔“ (۱۴)

The novel deals with the political conflict between the Liberal and Conservative parties, election rigging, vote counting, greedy evil-tempered fourteen-year-old granddaughter forced into prostitution for a young doctor, priestess of wealth, Ursula's honesty and so on. The interlinking of countless events is representative of the breadth and diversity of the novel's plot.

The story of the novel is not about a single character but about generations. A lonely banana is the story of a depopulated society that lives in isolation for almost a hundred years and this loneliness takes the form of a canker sore embedded in its inhabitants. It is not only a tragic account of the Buenda family's isolation spanning several generations, but also creates a landscape of indigenous cultures in Colombia and repeats the narrative of the rise and fall of civilizations in a beautiful style that captures the rarefied landscape of the modern and ancient worlds. Introduces to the world through García's grasp of the events of the story is certainly strong, but the political and social conditions of the neo-colonial society have a great influence in expanding them, which included the post-colonial conditions in Latin America in the stream of history. Colombia's slums suffer from all the same problems as post-colonial settlements. Elements like war, civil war, drug mafia and cultural violence were created by the United Fruit Company. These elements make the society useless and weak.

”بنانا کمپنی کی آمد کے ساتھ ہی مقامی انتظامیہ کی جگہ تشدد پسند غیر ملکیوں نے ماکوند و کا انتظام سنبھال لیا۔ مسٹر براؤن نے انہیں بجلی کی رو کے تاروں کے اندر رکھا ہوا تھا تا کہ وہ اس بڑے اعزاز سے لطف اندوز ہوں اور انہیں انکے سٹیٹس کے مطابق یہ اعزاز ملتا کہ وہ مچھر، گرمی اور دوسرے بے انتہا مسائل کا شکار نہ ہوں۔ بوڑھے سپاہیوں کی جگہ بڑی بڑی مونچھوں والے کرائے کے قاتلوں نے لے لی۔۔۔ ان دنوں ایک بھولے بسرے کرنل میگفیسکو وزبل کا بھائی اپنے سات سالہ پوتے کو چوک میں جوس پلانے لایا۔ بد قسمتی سے بچہ ایک سپاہی سے ٹکرایا اور بچے کے ہاتھ سے جوس ایک سپاہی کی یونیفارم پر گر گیا۔ اس جانگلی نے بچے کے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کر دئے دادا نے اسے روکنے کی کوشش کی تو اس کا سر ایک بی جھٹکے میں تن سے جدا کر دیا۔ پوری بستی نے وہ گٹا ہو سر دیکھا۔ قریب سے گزرتے ہوئے لوگ اسے گھر چھوڑ آئے اور ایک عورت سر کے بالوں سے پکڑ کر تھسیٹتی ہوئی جارہی تھی۔ بچے کے ٹکڑے ایک تھیلے میں بند تھے۔“ (۱۵)

In this novel, it is mentioned that along with the growing cruelty, the residents of Makund and Basti suffered diseases like memory loss and insomnia. With civilizations, these outbreaks begin where things pass through complexity, seemingly straightforward, but gradually begin to affect human affairs and memory in the form of an abundance of things and an abundance of information. The inner loneliness of man takes away even his memory.

”ویستاکان نے بتایا کہ اس بیماری کا محض المیہ یہ نہیں ہے کہ نیند نہیں آتی بلکہ جسمانی تھکن کا احساس بھی نہیں ہوتا۔ اگر اس کا علاج نہ ہو تو آہستہ آہستہ یادداشت ختم ہو جاتی ہے۔ شاید وہ یہ کہنا چاہتی تھی کہ بیمار آدمی پہلے بے خوابی میں مبتلا ہوتا ہے پھر بچپن کی یادداشت اس کے ذہن سے محو ہو جاتی ہے پھر اشیاء کے نام اور ان کی تصویریں ذہن سے مٹنے لگتی ہیں پھر لوگوں کی شناخت ختم ہوتی ہے۔ بالآخر اسکی اپنی ذات کی آگہی نہیں رہتی۔ وہ ایک ایسا انسان رہ جاتا ہے۔ ایسی کیفیت میں ڈوب جاتا ہے جس کا کوئی ماضی نہیں ہوتا۔“ (۱۶)

"Malkiya Des" was suffering from the loneliness of his knowledge. In his written papers, the record of the practical life of a generation was preserved. Which is first read by Pietro Cropsi i.e. the lover of Rabica and Immortal Anta and later by the last member of this generation who is locked in a room aware of his fate and awaits death. Loneliness is a factor that affects many generations, including the loneliness of knowledge, hunger, greed and power. García Márquez certainly succeeded in portraying modern-day social decay through the storytelling tradition of the indigenous people.

” دستاویز کا آخری صفحہ پڑھتے ہوئے یوں لگا جیسے وہ کسی بولتے اُنیے کے سامنے ہو۔ پھر وہ اپنی موت کے حالات اور وقت کی پیش گوئی کے صفحات کی طرف بڑھ گیا۔ آخری سطر تک پہنچنے سے قبل وہ سمجھ چکا تھا کہ وہ آخری سانس تک اس کمرے سے باہر نہیں نکلے گا۔ یہ بھی پیشین گوئی تھی کہ اُنیوں کے شہر کو تیز ہو نیں اپنی لپیٹ میں لے لیں گی ایک وقت ایسا آئے گا کہ یہ بستی لوگوں کے ذہن سے نکل جائے گی۔۔۔ اسے یقین ہو گیا کہ یہ واقعات دوبارہ وقوع پذیر نہیں ہو سکتے کیونکہ جو نسلیں ایک سو سال کی تنہائی کا شکار ہو جائیں۔ انہیں اس دھرتی پر زندہ ہونے کا دوبارہ موقع نہیں ملتا۔“ (۱۷)

The atmosphere of the novel is burdened with elements like old decay, detachment and decadent loneliness. From the streets, neighborhoods, books and newspapers of Colombia, Márquez describes the violent culture, the events of daily life and the stories full of bloodshed. Unusually, these stories become real and part of real life. A living society appears in a ruined city. Dialogues in this novel are few, while the sequence and flow of events strongly evokes the loneliness that spreads around Makunda Basti. The landscape of this novel is full of riots, violence, looting and isolation of war events. Despite struggling with all kinds of change, the individual is filled with a sense of inner isolation. In order to fill the void of emptiness, meaninglessness and loneliness in people's lives, the characters of the novel have no other way than sex. A family that is lonely and crosses the boundaries between their own blood relations to develop sexual relationships and eventually fall apart. First in the Boinda family, Orchid has an illicit relationship with her mouthy sister Arabika, then her sister Amar Anta has sex with her nephew R. Lia Njoze. Throughout her life, she does not marry despite many lovers. Arlia no Sigand and her aunt Amaranth Arsila have an illicit relationship and they have a pig-tailed child. He was losing sight of reality and finally his fourth generation had to face him and with the generation of Bu Kanda, Marquez's story also comes to an end.

” ناڑ کاتنے کے بعد دائی نے بچے کے بدن پر لٹھڑے نیلے رنگ کے مادے کو صاف کرنا شروع کیا۔ آر لیا نو لپ لیے ساتھ کھڑا تھا۔ جب انہوں نے بچے کو الٹا کیا تو عام انسانوں کی نسبت بچے کا ایک عضو زیادہ تھا۔ بچے کے پیچھے سور کی سی دم تھی۔“ (۱۸)

The township of Makund and Naam has changed from a township to a small town, then to a big village and finally to a city in a period of one hundred years. Bokand's family suffers from loneliness as they move from train to ship and eventually die. The inheritance of three or four generations, which begins with the pig's tail, ends with it being dragged into the burrow by termite-like insects.

The characters of the novel are representative of the passing periods of history. They do not live in any one era but history traces them in different eras. These characters created by Marquez are the epitome of delusion and ignorance that the Dev Malay world believes in. He weaves the atmosphere of the novel with the various elements of patience, humor and skepticism that characterize the indigenous people of Colombia. The reader cannot stop thinking about these things and things. Read an excerpt:

”بارش چار سال، گیارہ مہینے اور دو دن جاری رہی اس دوران وقفہ ہوتا تو پھوہار برستی رہتی۔ ہر ایک اپنا مکمل لباس پہنتا اور بادل بننے کی جس کو

بھی خوشی نظر سے دیکھتا۔ اس وقفے کے بعد پھر زیادہ بارش شروع ہو جاتی۔ آسمان سے آنے والے تباہ کن طوفانوں کے اپنے انداز تھے۔ اتر سے طوفان باد و باران آتا۔ چھتیاں اڑ جاتیں۔ گھروں کی دیوار میں بیٹھ جاتیں۔ کیلوں کے کھیت سے پودے جڑ سے اکھڑ جاتے۔“ (۱۹)

Márquez uses symbols in his novel and with his unique style of writing he openly attacks the society's stereotypes and weak beliefs. With elements like magic and realism, he creates a certain kind of attraction and impression in the story. Ashulal writes:

”اور نٹیل ابہام اور مردہ خاموشی جیسی اصطلاحوں اور پروپیگنڈے کے تواتر سے مغرب جس حقیقت نگاری کا ڈھنڈورا پیٹتا ہے۔۔۔ اصل میں وہ بہت سی حقیقتوں سے گریز ہے۔۔۔ جو اس محاورے میں جگہ نہیں پاتی جو مشرقی معاشروں میں روز کا یقین ہے۔۔۔ محیر العقول واقعات، چھ ٹانگوں والی گائیں، سور کی دم والے بچے ان سب سے وابستہ شگون اور نشانیوں کی معنویت انٹین Cultural Unconscious کا صدیوں سے حصہ ہے۔۔۔ اپنی دعاؤں، وباؤں، معجزوں سمیت چیچک کا ”ماتا“ کے طور پر احترام واقعی حیران کن ہے۔۔۔ مقامی ثقافتیں واقعات کی جس تنہائی کا شکار ہوئی ہیں، لاطینی امریکی ادیبوں نے اس تک رسائی پالی ہے۔“ (۲۰)

In his novel, Marquez has presented various miracles of daily life with different aspects of history, based on instructive stories and psychological realism. He presents the sexual relations of this family in the form of a myth through creative skill. They have made the world town a reality by expanding the trivial and small aspects of ordinary life and the behaviors connected with it to an extraordinary extent. Where he makes the novel interesting with the flashback technique, the reader feels the nostalgia of the characters. Ghulam Shabir Rana writes:

”گیبریل گارشیا مارکیز ناول اور افسانے کی طلسمی حقیقت نگاری کی اقلیم کا بے تاج بادشاہ تھا۔ اس اقلیم میں اس کی عظمت فکر کا ڈنکا بجتا رہے گا اور اس کے اسلوب کا سکھ چلتا رہے گا۔ قارئین ادب اس کی کتابوں کا مطالعہ کر کے اس کی فکر و خیال کی جولانیوں، اشہب قلم کی روانیوں اور بصیرت و وجدان کی بے کرانیوں میں کھو جائیں گے۔ اس کے مداح خوابوں میں بھی اس کے ابد آشنا تصورات، روح پرور خیالات اور یادوں کے طلسمات سے دلوں کو آباد رکھیں گے۔“ (۲۱)

Gabriel Garcia Marquez is a prominent writer in the field of novel writing who has presented the socio-political life of his society and human psychology and conditions through the fabric of events with his creativity. The novel "The Year of Solitude" not only presents many aspects of the daily life of the indigenous people of Colombia, including mythological traditions, beliefs, omens and speculations, but also the color of fantasy in the narration of the story through supernatural elements. is also included. His works opened many doors of awareness in world thought and literature. He made the reader realize the amazing facts. His literary writings are an important milestone. All critics who have written on this novel in particular and on Marquez's art in general have all spoken of magical realism in him. This magical realism is a strategy or technique. As the fiction of Latin America came into existence under the demands of political and social conditions

Many other works have used this technique, such as Italo Cluino's novel, which has been translated into Urdu as "The Tree Dweller". Since this novel is not only a masterpiece of the world of the novel but also of Latin literature, this technique is seen in it with its peak. is also achieved and the way this technique played the role of the artistic layer is also understood. The greatness of this novel is not only hidden in its magical realism technique but also its language, its narration and its Dr. Khalid Javed, while talking about the individuality and greatness of this novel is hidden in the presentation around it:

”در اصل تنہائی کے سو سال ایک بہت ہی سنجیدہ اور اعلیٰ مقاصد رکھنے والا ناول بھی ہے۔ ایک طرف تو ناول میں لاطینی امریکہ کی تاریخ کو گویا

دوبارہ سے لکھا گیا ہے مگر دوسری طرف آخر میں قاری کو یہ تنبیہ بھی ملتی ہے کہ ناول بہر حال ایک تخلیقی اسٹریکچر ہی کا نام ہے وہ کوئی آئینہ نہیں جو کہ حقیقت کو باریکی سے اور معروضی خورد بینی کے ساتھ سامنے لا سکے۔ یہی وہ رمز ہے جو اس ناول کو انوکھا پن اور عظمت کا عصر فراہم کرتا ہے۔ یہی رمز تنہائی کے سوسال کی سات نسلوں پر محیط اس بولناک کہانی کا ہر کردار اپنے اندر پیوست رکھتا ہے۔ حوزے آرکا دیو بوئینڈ یا، ارسلا اگواران، ریبیکا، امارانتا، پیلاز تیزا، اور لیانو حوزے، حوزے آ کار دیو سیکند اور دیمادیوس وغیرہ سارے کردار جس ابہام میں گھرے ہوئے محسوس ہوتے ہیں وہ محض طلسمی حقیقت نگاری کرنے کے لیے مصنف کے تو یہ مشق نہیں ہیں۔ اس دھند کے عقب میں جو بھی ہے وہ حقیقت ہی ہے۔“ (۲۲)

Thus, overall, we see that this novel is not only in terms of its style of description and the rarity of the subject, but also in terms of the diversity of its presentation of political and social situations, and an important one in the history of Urdu novels in the world of literature. And it is a reliable novel.

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