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### Investigating the elements of regional literature in the stories of Mahmoud Daulatabadi and Ali Abbas Hosseini

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#### Extended ABSTRACT

The reflection of the mood and social situation surrounding an artist is evident in his personal life and his artworks. One of the external factors that affects the artist's mood and thoughts is the natural geography where he was born or lives. The Regional literature contains descriptions of the characteristics of nature and people in specific areas. Its emphasis is on the characteristics of natural and human geography, folk beliefs, local languages and dialects, and specific regional customs. According to some people, climate literature can be given a geographical identity and from this point of view, it can be divided into two physical branches, including climate, plants, soil, and highlands, and human, which includes cultural and social issues. All regions of the world have a great deal of literature of this type, including Persian and Urdu. Several works in regional literature have been produced by Ali Abbas Hosseini on the subcontinent of India and Pakistan, as well as Mahmoud Dolatabadi in Iran. These two writers express the beliefs, customs, and geography of the regions where they were raised. The beginning of the climatic story in Iran can be considered the novel "The Black Day of the Worker" (Kermanshah, 1926/1305) by "Ahmad Khodadadeh Kord Dinuri". In this novel, he describes the life and sufferings of the villagers in the west of Iran under the shadow of the lord and serf system. Currently, the five branches of fiction writing in North, South, Khorasan, West (Kermanshah), and Azerbaijan are considered the main and active branches of Iran's climate fiction. Mahmoud Dolatabadi's works are in the field of Khorasan climatic fiction. Eighty percent of India lives in the village, perhaps for this reason it is said that the village is the heart of India. Primchand is the first story writer of the Indian subcontinent whose works are dedicated to the topic of the village. In the collection of short stories *Soze Watan* (Kanpur, 1908/1287), he describes the social and political events and also deals with the village and its problems. Continuing the path of climate literature in India, Ali-Abbas Hosseini revealed the bitter truths of life and based his stories on the basic issues of workers and farmers. While accepting Primchand's method, he adopted a different method with the help of his technique. First, the existing definitions of Regional literature and the history of Regional literature in Persian and Urdu literature will be briefly explained. Then, in an analytical and inferential manner, the elements and characteristics of Regional literature in the stories of Ali Abbas Hosseini and Mahmoud Dolat Abadi will be explored.

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