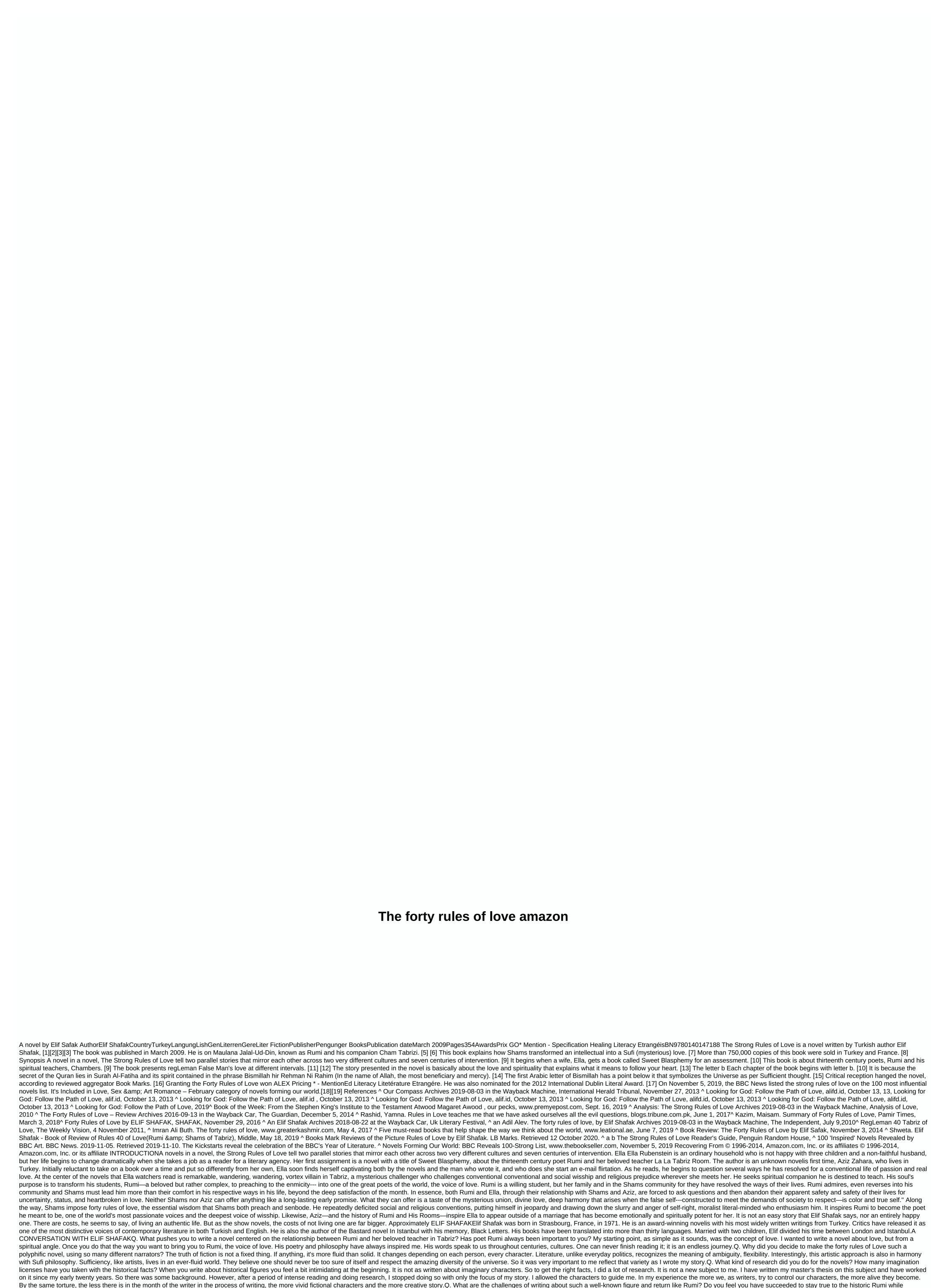
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bringing it completely to the shaving of the imagination of your novels? It was a big challenge, I have to say. On one hand I have great respect for both Rumi and Shams of Tabriz. So it was important for me to hear their voices, to understand their legacy as well as I could. But on the other hand, I'm a writeter. I don't believe in heroes. In literature, no hero is perfect. Each one is a microscopy with many sides and aspects of conflict. So it was essential for me to see them as human beings, without setting them up on a pederal.Q. Did your perception of Rumi and the Chamber change in the course of writing about them? Writing this novel has changed me perhaps in more ways than I can understand or explain. Each book changes us to a certain measure. Some books are more so than others. They transform readers, and they also transformed the scriptures. This was one of those books for me. When I finished it I was not the same person I was at the beginning.Q. Many of the novels anxiety the position of women both in the Islamic Medieval world and in Western contemporary society. What is your sense about women getting away from the Middle East today compared to women in Western cultures? We tend to think that as human beings we have made amazing

progress throughout the centuries. And we like to think that the women in the East are hoprited all the time. I like these customers questions deeply embedded with generalization. It's true that we make progress but other ways we are no different from those than when we like to think. Also there is much in common between the women in the East and the women in the west. Patriarchy is universal. It's not just the problem of some women in some parts of the world. Basically, as I wrote this novel I wanted to connect people, places, stories—to show their connections, some obvious, some more subtle.Q. How would you explain the extraordinary popularity of Rumi in the West now? What about His poetry—and spirituality—that readers are engaged so committed? I don't think it's a coincidence that Rumi's voice speaks to more people around the world today. It is the kind of spirituality that does not exclude anyone, regardless of what their class, skin, religion, and so on. It's a very inclusive voice, embracing, universal voice that puts love at its center. In Rumi's perspective we are all connected. Nobody is excluded from this circle of love. In a hefty age with cultural bias, dogma, fundamentalism of all kinds, and clashes, Rumi's voice tells us something different, something more essential and peaceful.Q. What aspects of Sufficient do you get the most controlled and meaningful appeal of contemporary life? Do you have a sense that the strange mysterious Islam—represented by the Tabriz Chamber of novels—are beginning to swing out the fundamentalist views---income by Zelaot--- in contemporary Islamic culture? Mysticism and poets have always been important elements of Islamic culture. This was the case throughout the centuries. The Muslim world is not composed of a single color. And it's not static at all. It is a rug of multiple colors and patterns. Sufficiency is not an ancient, forgiving legacy. It's a living, breathless philosophy of life. It is applicable to the modern day. He teaches us to look inside and transform ourselves, to diminish our selfish ways. There are more people who are more, especially women, artists, musicians, and so on, who are deeply interested in this .Q culture. Can you talk about your own spiritual practices and his relationship to your creative work? My interest in spirituality began when I was a bit odd for me to feel like an attraction. I did not grow in a spiritual environment. Upbring I was just the opposite, it was strictly secular. And I was a leftist, anacho-passive, a little nilist, and feminist, and so on, and so forth were most of my friends, and there was no apparent reason for me to be interested in Sufism or anything like that. But I started reading about it. Not only islamist mysterious but mysterious of all kinds, because they are all reflections of the same universal demand for meaning and love. More of me read the more I unlearned. Unlearning is an essential part of learning, your dogma, and ourselves. This kind of introspective thought, to me, is healthier than criticizing others all the time.Q. How did they get forty rules of love in Turkey and throughout the Middle East? Did this reception differ a lot from how American readers, especially from women's readers, of all ages, of all opinions. Often the same book was read by more than one person, by the mother, their daughter, the great-aunts, a distant cousin. The story reaches different audiences. When the novels came from Bulgaria, France, America, and Italy, I had similar reactions, and I always got touching e-mails from readers around the world. When readers write to me they not only analyze the novel, they also say what it means for them. In other words they share their personal stories with me. And I find that very inspiring, very inspiring, very inspiring. QUESTIONS QUESTIONS hafak wrote a novel in a novel—Sweet Blasphemy, established in the thirteenth century Turkey and Iraq, in the fortunes of love, fixed in the twenty and seventh century Massachusetts. How do the two stories relate to and ingest with each other? What are the pleasures of such narrative layers across time and space? How did Ella's relationship with Mirror Aziz Rumi's relationship with Shams? How does love shake their world and push them out of their comfort zones? What does the novel suggest about the problems women faced—particularly in terms of relationships and spiritual aspirations—in Islamic medeval societies? How has Ella changed over the course of the novels? How has Rumi changed? Both Ella's Asian friends and friends argue that it makes no sense for Ella to leave her husband when he can't have the future with Asia. Will Ella take good decisions in choosing love and moments present on security and the future? What would Shams think of his choice? How sweet blasphemy and the strong rules of Love both on the need to break out of convention and the fear of the opinion of others, the desire for safety, respect, and safety? Which case of conventions challenged to stand out from the novels? What is the price to be paid for going against domain input? What's most unusual about Shafak's portrait of Rumi in the strong rules of the love? How much of Rumi's life and religious practice were familiar to you before you read the novels? In a sense, the rule of forty rules of love is about the transformative power of reading, as is a novel—Sweet Blasphemy—starting to change Ella's life. What does Shafak say about the personal potential and imagination of fiction? Have you had the same transformative experience in reading novels? What does the novels as whole say about love? Is it dishonest a consistent philosophy of the nature, purpose, and worth of love? Who are the forty rules that speak to you directly? Learn more about the Forty Terms of Love

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