The forty rules of love essay

Literature, Novel



The part three of the novel fictionalizes a real narration about Rumi a Muslim teacher who passes through a reflective transformation when the roving dervish shams of Tabriz, who has defected from wacky and scary powers arrives in town. Shams and Rumi becomes very close, and when Sham shares the invigorating "the rules of love," Rumi transforms to a rebel mystic. He becomes an inventor of the whirling dervishes "ecstatic dance" and a fervent as well as a cherished poet. Ella also breaks of convention under the influence of Aziz and opens herself to celestial forces. Inculcated with Rumi's incomparable lyrics and Sufi mysticism, and sweetly human in its embrace of human failings and flaws, Shafak's shrewd, seductive and affecting novel excellently revives the revelation of Rumi and Shams. The novel daringly illuminates the disparities between spirituality and religion, compassion and censure, love and fear of life in this violent world. Rumi has established his identification with verses about love. Notably, his friendship with Suji is Mystic since this friendship is developed through correspondence with the narrator.

The personal stories of Kimya, Kerra, and Desert Rose the Harlot are central to the sweet blasphemy in this part. In this section, love transcends the definitions. It is in its utmost form and can be attained only through hurt. Desert Rose is the most intriguing of the three characters. Her beauty is fascinating and her courage and her bravery and conversion are remarkable. People look down upon her since she is a prostitute. The best aspect from Desert Rose remains her persistence to change and leave the brothel and find God even when the society seems to belittle her. She discloses the defects of the society and the beauty behind a wrecked person. She receives

love from Shams who gives her power to find love and God, and to leave her past behind.

Work cited

Shafak, Elif. The forty rules of love. London: Viking, 2010. Print.