

Abstract

Our research deals with one of the most controversial literary currents in world literature, namely existential philosophy, and its relationship to literature. Through this, we show that close relationship that governs this current with literature and its entry into modern Hebrew literature by one of the most influential Israeli writers who have taken this philosophy as a banner. To him (Pinchas Sadia), and how that philosophy was reflected in the novel "Life as an example", And how it entered into modern Hebrew literature; Sadia's novel came as a validation of his outlook and a translator. Existential philosophy is based on several foundations, the most prominent of which is that a person has a free will that leads him to choose his actions, and that existence precedes what is. Death, anxiety, desire, and absurdity.

The writer Pinchas Sadia's vision is characterized by absurdity and excessive pessimism, as well as his disgust with the past, and this is evident in many of his novels, and this is undoubtedly due to the failures and ups and downs that dominated Israeli society in the 1950s and 1960s. The foundations of existentialism were embodied in the novel through many questions and arguments about man and his inevitable fate, as well as the facts inherent in life in the midst of social struggles and eternal contradictions.

The research concluded a set of results, including: There is a close relationship between existentialism and literature, as well as the manifestations of existentialism in the narration of life as an example such as freedom, tampering, and the relationship between life, death and others. He put it to the feeling of anxiety inherent in the existing individual, since without this anxiety a person cannot comprehend the reality of his existence. As well as some cases of alienation, which is mostly due to the social alienation suffered by Israeli society.