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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ДАВЛАТ САНЪАТ ВА МАДАНИЯТ ИНСТИТУТИ  
“ТИЛЛАР ВА АДАБИЁТ” КАФЕДРАСИ**

**ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ВА МАДАНИЯТ МАСАЛАЛАРИ  
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## THE EFFECT OF "ONE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS" TO THE WORLD LITERATURE

### "BİN BİR GECE" ESERİNİN DÜNYA EDEBİYATINA ETKİSİ

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**Özet.** Makalede "Bin Bir Gece" eserinin dünya edebiyatına etkisi kaleme alınmıştır. Tahlilde Batı yazarlarından Giovanni Boccaccio'nun Dekameron adlı eseri karşılaştırmalı olarak tahlil edilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** "Bin Bir Gece", Batı edebiyatı, Giovanni Boccaccio, "Dekameron".

**Аннотация.** Данная статья представляет собой научный анализ влияния «Тысячи и одной ночи» на мировую литературу. В частности, в книге «Декамерон» Дж. Бокаччо.

**Ключевые слова:** тысяча и одна ночь, западная литература, Ж. Бокаччо, Декамерон, французский, испанский и итальянские языки, рассказ.

**Annotation.** In this article is analyzed the effect of "One thousand and one nights" to the world literature. While analyzing it is given an idea about effective influence of work to creative works of West writers. As well as in J. Boccaccio's "Decameron" it is written about the influence of this work.

**Key words.** "One thousand and one nights", West literature, J. Boccaccio, "Decameron", French, Spanish, Italian, story.

It is not secret that, in XII-XIV centuries a number of magic tales and legends, the novels which contain wonderful adventures, various oriental amorous –romantic novels were translated into European languages. It is known that among the works which were translated into European languages "One thousand and one nights" has attracted all world readers with its magic stories from ancient times. Although "One thousand and one nights" was not translated completely into Latin in XII-XIV centuries some parts and separated plots of this work absorb among the Roman people. Among the plots which entered to European literature of Middle ages from "One thousand and one nights", especially "The story of Sindbad" and "Forty Vizier" are very popular. The stories from "One thousand and one nights" which were initially appeared in India, then was translated into Persian and Arabian languages had a strong influence on creative works of European writers, such as Pedro Alfonse, Juan Manuel. Till XVIII century these stories were published repeatedly into French, Spanish and Italian languages.

Translators also made very valuable contribution to the overall success of this work. Completely translation of this work was done Antoine Galland (1646 -1715). Then from this translation was created English, Russian and German one. The translation was done from original Arabian copy. In the middle of the XIX century the tales of "One thousand and one nights" were famous among mass publication of Europe. Only in English it has been published 25 times with a great edition till the present time. Among the devotees there were writers such as Montesquieu, Vinland, Voltaire, Hauff, Tennyson, Dickens, Byron, and Maurois. They noted that they read those magic tales with envy and it effected on forming their creative imagination. Pushkin also liked the tales of the Shahrizade. Great poet wrote about it on his notes. Being acquainted with the work translated by O.Senkovski, he so interested that he found Golland's

translation and read it completely (Sallie, 1929: 2). Having the greatest for folklore N.G.Chernishevski read this book over –over. The magic strength of the tales engaged the thoughts of great writer. He wrote: "In my childhood the tales of "One thousand and one nights" fascinated me. When I became older I continued reading this book again and again and it attracted me anew. I know many beautiful examples of prose, but I don't know more beautiful than that one" (Chernishevskiy, 1863, <https://www.culture.ru>, 8).

Significantly, felt profitable effect just on his work. From this side writer's novel "Stories in the stories" attracts great attention. As writer noted himself this literary –bellestristic and scientific – critical work written in Petropavlovsk prison in 1863 was appeared by influence of "One thousand and one nights" - wrote N.Komilov. He wrote that his novel "The stories in the stories" was appeared in consequence of his love for "One thousand and one nights" (Komilov, 1999: 225).

There can be no doubt that Boccaccio's well –known work "Decameron" (Boccaccio, 1978: 60) was also written by the influence of the oriental people's unique work "One thousand and one nights". Because for writing this work Boccaccio used the methods of "One thousand and one night" as well as the method of molding. "One thousand and one nights" consists of more than 300 tales and stories This is done by the method of molding. In "Decameron" Boccaccio also set hundred stories in the same model- plot, and according the themes adapted to ten day and divided them into ten chapters, but from point of view of content and concept there are many close and similar stories in the work. There is no connection between molding stories and initial stories. "One thousand and one nights" is amorous-romantic, rich in adventures and the theme which brings dramatic character is connected with the women's activity as well as majority of women are the main hero of the novel. "Decameron" by Boccaccio also belongs to these types of works. Because in this work also women are in the centre of attention. The idea of going to a village in order to forget terrible view of the town is owned by them. The stories vary in length too. In this book we can read and short stories which consist of one or two pages and long stories. This peculiarity is the main sign of "Decameron" too. One can see profitable influence of "One thousand and one nights" in many chapters of Boccaccio's work. The plot of the stories of " One thousand and one nights" sometimes are given in changing form, but sometimes they are just copied. As well as in a story marquis left his family for taking part in war. Having heard about beauty of marquis's wife the king Philip felt in love with the woman. In order to see and to make marry himself he went to Montferrat palace. The woman met him with kindness, but she put on the table various meals but made only from hen. Noticed it the king asked woman: "Lady, you have only hens, haven't you cocks?" "Why? Oh, king, we have cocks, that's why our hens needn't cocks" –she answered ingeniously and the king was checkmated (Boccaccio, 1978: 85).

The comic story formed on the basis of ingenious is as following in the chapter of "Prince and seven viziers" of "One thousand and one nights". The king was walking around his palace and saw a woman on the roof and felt in love. The king inquired and defined that the house was belong to one of his viziers. The king sent his vizier to another region and he visited to his house. The vizier's wife welcomed him courteous. While she was busy with cooking she recommended the king to read admonition book. The woman put 90 kinds of meals in front of the king. In spite of meals were different the taste was the same. The king asked women the reason of that. She answered: "There are 90 bondwomen in the palace. Although they are different in view they are all the same. I do it to teach you". The king was embarrassed and went out (One thousand nights, 1966: 87).

Though the usage of details, names, situation is different, but the meaning and conclusion are the same. But the logic is strong in "One thousand and one nights". One of the stories of this chapter of "One thousand and one nights" is given without changing in "The Decameron". In this story in order to confirm women's cunning vizier told to the king: "The guard of the king was in love with a woman. One day guard sent his slave to that woman. But the slave also began merriment with that woman. At that time the guard also visited to her and knocked the door. The

woman hid the slave in the niche of the wall. The Guard entered the room and sat closely to woman and began amorous. At that time her husband came and knocked the door. When the guard was worried the woman said: "Take your sword out and insult me. When my husband enter the room you go out" –and opened the gate. When her husband looked her admirably, she began to explain him: "Oh, dear you come in time. A man escaped and entered our house and begged me to hide him. I hid him in the niche. Behind him entered this man looking for that one. If you are late he will kill me". Husband believed his wife and helped the slave to get down from the niche and watched him over" (One thousand nights, 1962: 380).

In Boccaccio's work it is as following: A rich woman named Donna Isabella fell in love with a fellow named Leonetto and she met with him confidentially. Another man named Lambertuchcho also fell in love with Isabella. Although lady didn't like messier, he sent his matchmakers several times and at least she agreed to meet with him. One day her husband went away and she got an advantage from it. She was amusing with Leonetto when Messer came. The woman hid her beloved behind the curtain and received Leonetto as guest. When their amusement was in the highest point suddenly her husband came and knocked the door. Lady looked at messier and said: "If you want to rescue me, obey my order, take out your knife and shout at me and went out". Then he obeyed her order and disappeared. Isabella looked at admiring husband and answered his questions: "Unexpectedly a fellow entered our house and begged me to hide him. I hid him behind the curtain. Then messier Lambertuchcho run behind him with knife on hand. I stood on the threshold and didn't let him to enter and at this time you came in" (Boccaccio, 1978: 85).

It is seen that, there is nearly not difference between two plots. From artistic side "One thousand and one nights" are worked perfectly and it is very attractive. The events full the reader's soul with sweet dreams. That's why these tales are considered one of the most favorite books of all worlds' readers.

According to the literary researcher B.Rifin's information European writers Juan Ruiz de Alarcon (XVII cent), Fransua Blanshe (XVIII cent), Juan Valera, X.Anderson (XIX cent) and others effectively used in their work from wide-spread stories, plots, novels, dramas, comedies of Indian and Arabian literature of Middle ages. They created wonderful characters on the base of oriental motives.

So, in oriental literature the continued method – telling story in the story, aimed at making order of works which are close in meaning first of all began in Spain and then in Italy, France and England and did great contribution to create prose works. Writers of Renaissance and then European writers efficiently used plots of the works as "One thousand and one nights". The works created in the west on the base of these plots have turned into classical monuments.

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