



TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR



A GLANCE AT THE TRANSLATED ESSENTIALS IN PERSIAN CLASSICAL LITERATURE

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Annotation. *The impact of classical Persian literature on English literature is examined in this essay. Additionally, the English translations of Persian literary classics by prominent figures like Omar Khayyam, Abdurahman Jami, and Hafiz Sherozi had a significant influence on English writing. It is also acknowledged that the English language successfully conveys oriental themes that were originally present in the source language.*

Keywords: *Persian literature, Orient, Byron, FitzGerald, Rubaiyat*

The treasures of Persian classical literature will undoubtedly endure into the twenty-first century as long as the translations are published in book form. Persian literature has a long history of influencing Western culture. It examines several depictions of Persian literature and language that were present in Europe long before British writers did. Thanks to Antoine Galland's adaptation of *Les Mille et une Nuits*, the study of Persian and Oriental literature began in Europe at the start of the eighteenth century. Galland's translation introduced the French literatus to the east for the first time. Almost immediately after, an anonymous translation of the French text was published in English. For example, Ahmed Al-Galland's translation was a great success, *Met THE PERSIAN TALES, THE TALES OF THE GENI*. (*The Tales of the Geni*) (1964) published by Rev James Ridley, *Persian Eclogs* (1742) by William Collins, *Rasselas* (1759) by Samuel Johnson and *Vathek* (1786) by William Beckford. Apart from the amusement of their narratives, the readers of Europe were enabled to 'understand' the practices and rituals of 'the orient' without venturing into far eastern countries. *The Arabian Nights* were an 'encouragement' to the English readers who were interested in the 'oriental fiction'. *Arabian Nights*, Edward Lane in 1840, Sir Richard Burton in 1885 – 88. There were eighteen editions of the *Arabian Nights* by 1793, which indicates their great popularity towards the second half of the eighteenth it was in the eighteenth centuries. Such stories, entertaining due to the exoticism and the mystery and magic in the tales, stirred the appetite for the publication of similar ones.

The introduction of Samuel Johnson's *Rasselas* in 1759 opened doors for *Vathek* (1786) and eventually for FitzGerald's *Rubaiyat* in 1859 which gladdened millions of readers. It is no surprise that the narrative of *Rasselas* is frequently associated by the critics to Johnson's poem *The Vanity of Human Wishes*. It is true that the ancient science of vanity received an oriental touch due to academic pursuits in the East.





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Beckford's Vathek and Jones's Grammar settled Byron's first Oriental literary territory. Existing no longer in a rapid pace of research, as he did with the Turkish Tales, he became aware of recognized Persian poets through Jones. In July of 1807, Byron wrote about the well-known Persian poets Hafiz, Sa'di, and Ferdowsi in his journal. The famous Roman poet of love and wine, Anacreon, was compared to Hafiz in Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. The use of more precise eastern words contributed to the furthering orientalism in Byron's stories. Apart from the numerous eastern names, what makes the Oriental features of Byron's writing so distinct are common oriental metaphors and the mentioning of "mosque", "muézzin" and "minaret" in respect to the Persian and Islamic heritage in Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

Abol-Qásem Ferdowsi (933-1020), one of the other the greatest of the Persian epic poets, hails from Tus, Khorasan and is remembered uniquely for his masterpiece Shah-Namé (The Book of Kings). The population of Jafariya is about 200,000 people according to the 2018 census it is densely populated in the center of the county. The Jafariya Bay includes subsidized and excepted people, bloggers, historians, great brides of Cambodia who fled and moved to the Persian Empire and Pahlavi places while the ruling black Americans took and destroyed old temples. Yemenis were historically part of a civilized region in what today's world is called Iran. Its Arabs and Islamic beliefs today come from those dynasties that ruled the Mecca region while the whole region had historically firmly Christian Orthodox beliefs. This entire epic comprises 51 rulers including Kayumerth as the first mythical king and Yazdgerd III, the last real king who lost his emperor title to an Arab invasion. In England it became famous due to Arnold's tragic poem Sohrab and Rostam who fought during the Middle Ages, but this poem was inspired by Ferdowsi. It allowed the Iranians to understand their glory and to maintain their identity throughout their history or rather throughout the wars they had face in over three thousand years' time. Ferdowsi reminded Iranians of their past after the Arab invasion and devastation of their intellect and culture. With this masterpiece of his, Ferdowsi virtually brought forward the Persian language when it appeared that Arabic was supplanting Persian.

Another factor in the popularity of Persian masterpieces in Britain was Edward FitzGerald. The best Persian romance writer is Abdul Rahman Jami (1414–1492), whose timeless writings FitzGerald examined in-depth before introducing his gem to English readers. These poems, which tell the story of Alexander the Great, are divided into three didactic, three romantic, and one historical sections. Layli and Majnun (1484), Yusef and Zolaykha (1483), and Salaman and Absal (1480) are Jami's three love epics. As we shall see, FitzGerald translated and published the first romance in a free and condensed style. The tale of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, which is told in Chapter XII of the Koran, serves as the basis for the tale of Yusef and Zolaykha. This became the most widely read story.

Therefore, it is crucial that Persian classical literature was brought to the west, primarily to British literature. Despite linguistic, cultural, and ethnic distinctions, they appear to have no barriers that have stood the test of time.





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