

The hero cycles of Arabic belong to the literary tradition of *The Arabian Nights* and can be seen as the popular epics of their civilisation. *The Arabian epic* covers ten of the main representatives of this genre. Each of these has been developed through the processes of accretive oral story-telling through an accumulation of narrative and folklore motifs, many of which belong to what can be seen as a universal tradition. The work is published in three volumes. The first volume introduces the background and the dimensions in which the cycles are set, while the second volume analyses their contents and the literary formulae used in their construction, as well as listing analogues found in other literatures. The epitomes surveyed in the final volume provide non-Arabists with a more immediate insight into contents of the cycles, drawing attention to their narrative colouring and texture.



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THE ARABIAN EPIC



The Arabian epic

Heroic and oral story-telling Volume 1: Introduction

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PREFACE

Heroes serve both as milestones and as way-marks for their societies. They can chart ambitions, trace emotions, indicate stages of progress, and embody or identify beliefs and attitudes. Further, as the functions of heroism are not confined to a single social grouping, heroes can indicate points of contact that, in turn, relate to the universalities of human life. As a contribution to the study of this field the present work offers not only to Arabists, but to all who are interested in the heroic field, or in oral literature in general, an investigation of the main hero cycles of Arabic literature.

The parameters of the study must first be made clear. Textual scholars and those who work on the transmission of literary motifs, as well as social historians, will realise the nature of the problems involved. A text cannot properly be established before every version of it that exists has been investigated. Before a literary parallel can be confirmed as a source, a borrowing, or a coincidence, an exhaustive search is needed of all contexts in which it is found. Similarly, the history of the social background of literary phenomena can only be accepted in a framework that supplies time, place, and corroborative evidence. It is to be hoped that such studies may enhance the academic value of the Arabic cycles, but they lie far beyond the scope of the present work.

Here the investigation is based on, and, except in the second section, does not go beyond a series of printed texts whose imperfections are clear but to which improvements, at the moment, must fall short of the ideal. At least in all the texts as they stand the coefficient of academic loss is approximately the same.

The first part of the study deals with the internal background of the narrative and with the patterns that it shows. To this it adds no information that is not provided in the texts themselves, and the relevance of what is found to different Islamic countries at different periods of their development must be studied elsewhere.

The main concern of the second part is the investigation of external literary connotations. To prepare the way for this, the narrative ingredients of the cycles are listed in a Narrative Index, constructed with the help of brief epitomes of the cycles themselves. Parallels found in a sample of works taken from a range of other literatures have then been collected in a Comparative Index. Here, too, the object has been to provide a background for further studies rather than to advance theories that would require the support of detailed investigation.

For readers who are unacquainted with the Arabic originals no form of analysis can supply an impression of their texture or colour. Much must obviously be lost in translation, let alone in a précis, but, in spite of the duplication involved, a third section



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is added in which the epitomes are expanded in an attempt to give a more immediate insight into a narrative form that has lacked the European popularity of the Arabian Nights but which, within its own context, can arguably shed more light on the civilisation that produced it.

During the years that have been taken up in the preparation of this work I have incurred innumerable debts of gratitude. The first of these is to the Publications Committee of the Oriental Faculty of Cambridge, under the Chairmanship of Dr Gordon Johnson, for their acceptance of a work whose length clearly violates the principles of modern publishing. My friends and colleagues both in the Oriental Faculty and in Pembroke College have been endlessly generous with their erudition. In particular I would like to thank Dr L. P. Johnson of Pembroke, Mr John Smith of the Oriental Faculty, and my colleague Dr Charles Melville. My sister, Miss M. E. Lyons, helped with the laborious task of indexing, and throughout the preparation of the work the contribution made by my wife, both in the field of Arabic and of European languages, has been invaluable. Finally, I acknowledge a special debt to Dr Simon Maddrell, F.R.S., Fellow of Caius College – unus qui nobis computando restituit rem – whose expertise and enthusiasm rescued these pages from the computer disks in which they appeared likely to remain entombed. When the weariness of the flesh, noted by the author of Ecclesiastes, is forgotten, it is the tradition of academic friendliness that remains in the mind.