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SPECIFICS OF ROMANTICISM OF W. IRVING’S PROSE OF «SPANISH PERIOD»

Washington Irving (1783-1859) – American Classic, who occupies a special place in American literature. He became the first American writer who has received worldwide recognition and generate interest in the young literature of the New World from highly experienced and demanding European reader. W. Irving stands at the origins of American national literature as a novelist, the creator of satirical chronicle, essayist, author of travel notes, gorgeous landscape painter. The writer traveled a lot: he visited England and under the name Jeffrey Kreyon and he published «Book of sketches», which came out in seven editions during the 1819 – 1820’s, and which brought him literary recognition both in Europe and in America. Following the «sketch book» two more works were written, which is related, as it was noted by the researcher, to the same genre and compositional type – «Bracebridge Hall» and «Stories of a traveler» [1, 31].

In 1826 Irving became a world celebrity, entered a new period of his life, which can rightly be called «Spanish». Going to Spain to collect material for a book about Columbus, he stayed there for several years, which became for him the most fruitful in the creative relation. In addition to «Life and travels of Columbus» he had written a book – «The conquest of Granada», «Satellites Columbus» and, finally, the «Alhambra». At first «Spanish» theme and especially the person of Columbus are attracted Irving by a direct connection with the opening and destiny of America. However, learning the history of Spain closer and appreciate its people, Irving has felt the taste of Spanish art, especially in detail trying to peer the times, which related to the last of the Moorish kings dominion. Spain struck W. Irving, and he became interested in serious study of the Arab-Spanish history.

An unforgettable experience left a trip to Granada and staying in an ancient fortress – palace Mauritiania XIII-XIV centuries, the legendary Alhambra. «Alhambra» appears (The Alhambra or the New Sketch Book, 1832), and it consisted of thirty-one short stories. It was this work, according to Bobrova M.N., which marked the beginning of the American novellas [1, 46]. The strongest impression was made by the pages of the book, where he developed emotionally vivid historical episodes, especially the little-known, where you can dream up. So, «The Conquest of Granada», in the words of
In this novel there is also a traditional fairy tale story — a magical item that contributes to the success of the hero. The girl miraculously plays on his instrument, because it inspires love. Thus, the miracle combines the concept of love and art; it brings them closer, and as a result the tale ends with a romantic motif of eternity of art. That girl-musician is the ghost of a Moorish princess, the heroine of the «Legends of the three princesses», which combines the two fairy tales on the principle of mirroring: the main character of «Rose of the Alhambra» is perceived as the embodiment of the heroes of the fairy tale «The Legend of the three princesses» (not accidentally mentioned that the beloved Soraydy was the ancestor of the Rose of the Alhambra). We can say that «The Rose of the Alhambra» repeats the fairy tale story of princesses: woman traditionally marries and becomes happy [6, 103].

Obviously, the «Legend of the three princesses» performs in relation to the «Rose of the Alhambra», the role of the insertion of the myth, that is, action of the first novel takes place in the distant past, but has a direct sequels. And the tragic accident in the end finds their happy resolution. In the lyrical and philosophical, witty tale «The Legend of Prince Ahmed Al Kameel» Irving creates a high ethical ideal of a loving person. Ahmed Prince calls himself a «helper of love» and performs feats of chivalry, winning in the end the perfect lover, but the young man grew up in complete isolation from real life. This idea is taken from the works of a writer, «Life is a Dream», in which the prince's father, wanting to protect him from the female charms, disappoints love, explained to his son what is love: «So, love — this is the reason half disasters unhappy humanity… care and sorrow, dreary days and sleepless nights — it's companion» [7, 405]. Later in love dove gives another explanation of love: «This is a torment for one, happiness for two, for three of enmity.» Having come to know love, Ahmed convinced of the rightness of both statements.

In building a love story of Prince Ahmed, Irving introduces in parallel story of two grotesque characters — an owl and the parrot. Lover Prince, he decided to build the palace, convinces owl philosopher to be his companion and helper. Owl refuses, saying it has everything you need — to feed mice and puddle for thought. But when Prince talks about his plans for the future, where there is a place of honor owl she agrees [7, 411]. Thus, in fact, if you check the wisdom of the philosopher-owls, Prince gives her the post of minister in the new state. Another character a parrot is an unusually clever, talkative, skillfully quotes other people's poems, jokes, let brazen jokes. This character is represented by the author even more ironic [1, 48]. Painted a picture of the future, promising a parrot important position when it becomes the ruler, Prince also entices a parrot to his side.

English literary Prescott called Irving's «Alhambra» like «Spanish sketches book» [8, 11], as the basis story for novels served Spanish-Moorish motifs of folklore, a connoisseur was an American writer, who has lived many years in Spain. However, the «Alhambra» is a prime example of the American romantic fiction model. We can distinguish the following basic features of romanticism of Irving: use of folk motifs of European countries, elaborately processed with different national traditions, idealization of European antiques and culture, which reigns love, art, courage, harmony; a fantastic combination with a realistic transition from the everyday to the magic. At the same time mysterious, extraordinary the writer appears as something natural. It should be mentioned also in the interest of writer in the genre of travel-adventure prevalent in romantic literature. Turning to European history, its folklore, Irving has developed a national theme, appearing harbinger of subsequent critical-realistic trends in American literature.

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