

NOUVEL HAY MAGAZINE

SANS FRONTIÈRES

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Le premier roman turc écrit avec des caractères arméniens "L'Histoire d'Akabi" par Hovsep Vartanian.(1851)

La traduction française en présence du traducteur

6 cité du Wauxhall 75010 Paris métro République

C'est donc un Arménien qui a écrit le 1er roman turc!

Hovsep Vartanian ([Armenian](#): Յոսէփ Վարդանեան), was born in 1813 to [Catholic Armenian](#) parents. At the age of 13, he set out for [Vienna](#), where he was enrolled in the school of [Mechitarists](#). Upon returning to the [Ottoman Empire](#), he worked as a teacher for a couple of years, after which he took up a post in 1837 in the [Dragoman](#)'s office of the Ottoman Empire. Rising through the ranks of the state bureaucracy, he was promoted to the rank of "Pasha" at the same time as his assignment as a founding member to the Ottoman Academy ([Encümen-i Daniş](#)), established along lines similar to those of the [Académie](#)

[française](#) and which also acted as a consultative council for the [Sultan](#). He wrote the novel "Akabi's Story" in 1851, while he was a member of the Academy, and a long story, also in Turkish, treating the deep divide and the strife between [Gregorian](#) and [Catholic Armenians](#), a secondary theme in Akabi's novel, followed the next year. After his retirement, he started and managed the magazine "Mecmua-i Havadis", bilingual in Turkish and [Armenian](#). He also wrote a biography of [Napoleon I of France](#).^[2] Vartan Pasha died in 1879.

Akabi's Story

The novel relates an impossible love story between two young people issued from different communities which cultivate hostility between each other, either latent or evident, in the true fashion of [Romeo and Juliet](#) and many other stories produced by different cultures throughout the ages. Akabi is a daughter of [Gregorian](#) Armenians, and Hagop, her reciprocated lover, is a [Catholic](#). Despite being an early novel and having been written by a male writer, Akabi character is the more prominent of the two principal heroes. Furthermore, although a Catholic himself, Vartan Pasha is totally impartial in his observations on the behavior of the characters from the two communities, advantaging neither one nor the other, and not shying away from criticizing both. The novel is rich in its number of secondary characters and in short but astute depictions of these. Nevertheless, although social issues are briefly or indirectly touched upon, the definite central theme of the novel is love. And love has a number of rules independent of the social environment from which it rose. The loved one dominates the relationship and the lover has to suffer a lot and make many efforts to reach his beloved, and this well after the brief initial period of happiness till the tragic end.

source : wikipedia