

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
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**НАУКОВА ІНІЦІАТИВА ІНОЗЕМНИХ
СТУДЕНТІВ ТА АСПРАНТІВ**

**Матеріали
ІХ Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції
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MOROCCAN LITERATURE

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Over the years, Moroccan literature has grown and flourished. The books and poems that are part of the Moroccan literature have amazed, shocked and filled residents. They also illuminate with talents that are not yet available or have not yet been opened. Some Moroccan literature is written in Arabic, French, Berber and even English. The diversity of Moroccan texts is truly astonishing, as are the writers who wrote these masterpieces.

Moroccan literature has been the subject of stereotypes and stereotypes for centuries. Al Karaouine University, for example, was founded in 859. The university can still be visited in the city of Fez today and has played an important role in the development of literature in Morocco for centuries. It has a proud history of nurtured talents such as Ibn Harazim, Ibn Khaldoun and Ibn Wazzan. But the concept of a lot of and highly respected literature and the Moroccan portrait Ibn Battuta. He published his story entitled «Rihla», meaning «Foreigners», in 1356 after traveling from Mali to India and visiting China.

Poems and books also entered the royal family, where Ahmed al-Mansour was widely known as the «King of Poets». This remarkable Saadian ruler ruled from 1578 to 1603 and was one of the largest contributors to the Taroudant library. Another important library in Morocco is the Moroccan National Library, founded in 1920. It was built in Rabat and still serves as a leading library. The University Library in the city of Fez and the Casablanca Library are also among the most important literary institutions in Morocco.

Morocco became a literary center during the 1950's and 1960's. Well-known writers such as William S. Burroughs, Paul Bowles and Tennessee Williams flocked to Morocco to find inspiration and enjoy the country's freedom of writing. Many

Moroccans have also flourished during this time, including Driss El Khori, Mohamed Choukri and Driss Chraïbi. Authors such as Mohamed Zefzaf and Abdellah Laroui are known for their Arabic writing. Driss Chraïbi made a significant contribution to Moroccan society through his French novel «Le Passé Simple», or «The Past Tense», published in 1954. He went on to write «Naissance à l'aube» in 1986, which was later translated into English in 1990.

Moroccan literature is a quilt woven into complex novels, poems, essays, texts, biographies, history, science and natural sciences. It covers a wide variety of topics, shocking revelations and successful writers and novelists.

Moroccan texts have undergone many changes during the 12 centuries of Moroccan history as a nation. From the 11th century polymaths like Qadi Ayyad and Ibn Bâjja to modern writers like Laila Alami, the writing culture has changed dramatically over a long period of time. From the time when books were a special field for men and went through a thousand years of political social turmoil that finally culminated in the literary scene we see today.

One of the remarkable Moroccan great writers is Ahmed Sefrioui (1915-2004) who was a novelist and pioneer of Moroccan literature in French. He was born in Fes in 1915 to Berber's parents. Sefrioui was the founder of the Al Batha Museum in Fes, a city that exists in almost all of his writings. After the Qur'an school and the schools of Fes Sefrioui made French his own. As a young journalist for the «Action du Peuple» and as a historian and curator of the «Addoha» museum he was fluent in the language. After 1938 he worked in the government departments of culture, education and tourism in Rabat. He died in 2004. Some of his remarkable works *Le chapelet d'ambre* (1949): His first novel focusing on Fez (in this novel he finds «Le grand prix littéraire du Maroc»), *La Boîte à merveilles* (1954): the city of Fez, as seen by the eyes of young Mohammed. This novel about urban culture and life was a milestone in Moroccan literature. «*La maison de servitude*» (1973) «*Le jardin des sortilèges ou le parfum des lènges*» (1989). Sefrioui's writings were noted for their integration of myths and traditional themes into superstition and other cultures that were rare in the Fez community.

One of Sefrioui's novels, one of my favorites, the book that all Moroccans know and adore is the «La boîte à merveilles» which means «The Box Wonders» part of the works programmed for the first year of the baccalaureate and which are the subject of the regional examination at the end of the year this book is an autobiographical novel by, published in 1954, belongs to the Moroccan literature of French expression.

The narrator is Sidi Mohammed (6 years old), a boy with some amazing insights and a current language register. The novel consists of 12 chapters and acts as a family theme and loneliness.

Summary of the wonderful box chapter by chapter :

Ahmed Sefrioui, or Sidi Mohammed, traces his childhood to the ancient Medina of Fes, recounting his days in Msid, a memory. of Moor Bath, Achoura's refinement, and his adherence to his amazing box

The story of the novel is a true testament to the experience of the entourage of Sidi Mohammed, a shy and dreamy 6-year-old kid, his family, neighbors, their habits and their problems. a father who left home to work after losing all of his capital.

In the novel, Ahmed Sefrioui describes his suffering and loneliness after the incident and the sad days he spent with his mother visiting the mausoleums until the return of his father. The box of wonders, in all of these cases, gave the child comfort and represented a way of forgetting problems and being deceived by his words.

Characters the box wonders: The narrator: Sidi Mohammed, main character of the novel, characterized by his solitude and his imagination. The box wonders, his only companion, contains heterogeneous objects that he considers his true friends, and Lalla Zoubida is his mother.

The story of the novel «box of wonders» was told by a 22-year-old woman who once behaved like an old woman, claiming to be part of the prophet's seed and strongly believes in superstition. Abdeslem : Sidi Mohammed's father is in his 40's. This mountaineer, whom his son loves so much, is a weaver. Chouafa : Aunt Kenza, lives on the ground floor and appears in the novel «the box wonders» known locally for her clairvoyant work. Driss El Aouad's family: Driss is a plow manufacturer, Rahma's husband and 7-year-old Zineb's father and is hated by Sidi Mohammed. Fatma

Bziouya's family: Fatma Bziouya and her husband Allal, a gardener, live on the 2nd floor with the family of the narrator.

«The Box of Wonders» revolves around the memories of the narrator. He remembers his lonely childhood and his relationships with his family and his neighbors. The novel shows the kind of passion, love and drama of life at that time in Morocco, the details of the traditions, ceremonies (feast of Achoura for example), also the «M'sid» and that how they called the school back then, the secrets of the families in his entourage...

Literature in Morocco is a product of a centuries-old tradition. Socio-political factors have played the biggest part in shaping the Moroccan literary tradition throughout the history of Morocco. Spanning from the Almoravid dynasty in the 11th century to the newest literary works of the 21st is a long and rich history.

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