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Aladdin and other stories from the arabian nights richmond

This article is about the original folk tale. For other purposes, see Aladdin (disambiguation) and Aladdin (name). The magic lamp redirects here. For other purposes, see The Magic Lantern (disambiguation). Aladdin and the Wonderful Lampladine find a wonderful lamp inside the cave. Folk TaleNaimAladdin and The Remarkable LampDataAarne-Thompson GroupatATU 561 (Aladdin)RegionArabiaPublished in Thousand and One Nights, in the translation of Antoine Galland of the Middle East folk tale Aladdin (ʾal-ʿadīn th-LAD-in; Arabic: علاء الدين, Ali ud-Dīn/Alī al-Dīn, IPA: ˈʕalaː ʔad dīn, ATU 561, Aladdin) is a folk tale, most likely of Middle Eastern origin. Although it is not part of the original Arabic text of The Arabian Nights, it is one of the most famous fairy tales associated with this collection. It was actually added by Frenchman Antoine Galland, who acquired the tale from Maronite narrator Hannah Diyab. Known with Ali Baba as one of the orphan fairy tales, the story was not part of the original Nights collection and did not have a genuine Arabic text source, but was included in les mille et une nuits by her French translator Antoine Galland. John Payne quotes excerpts from Galland's unpublished diary: a recording of Galland's encounter with a maronite from Aleppo by Hannah Diyab. According to Galland's diary, on March 25, 1709, he met Hannah, who was traveling from Aleppo to Paris with the famous French traveler Paul Lucas. Galland's diary also reports that his transcription of Aladdin for publication took place in the winter of 1709-10. It was included in his volumes ix and x of the Nights, published in 1710, without any mention or published confirmation of Hannah's contribution. Paulo Lemos Horta, in the introduction to his translation of Aladdin, suggests that Diyab may even be the original author of at least some of the orphan tales, including Aladdin. To return to Payne, he also records the opening of two Arabic manuscripts containing Aladdin (with two more interpolated fairy tales) at the National Library in Paris. One of them was written by a Syrian Christian priest living in Paris, named Dionysius Shavis, a.m. Another is believed to be a copy of Michael Sabbagh from a manuscript written in Baghdad in 1703. It was acquired by The National Library in the late nineteenth century. As part of his work on the first critical edition of *The Night*, Iraqi Muhsin Mahdi revealed that both manuscripts were back-translations of Galland's text into Arabic. The plot is a summary of the Sorcerer traps Aladdin in a magical cave. History is often retold with variations. Below is the precision of Burton's 1885 translation. Aladdin is a poor young neer-do-well who lives in cities in China. He is recruited by a sorcerer from the Maghreb, who pretends to be the brother of Aladdin Mustafa's late father, Port Mustafa, convincing Aladdin and his mother of his goodwill, pretending that he created a guy a rich merchant. The real motive of the sorcerer is to convince the young Aladdin to get a wonderful oil lamp from a mined magic cave. After the sorcerer tries to cross it twice, Aladdin is trapped in a cave. Aladdin still wears the magic ring that the sorcerer lent him. When he rubs his hands in despair, he inadvertently rubs the ring and appears genie (or genie) and releases it from the cave, allowing him to return to his mother while in possession of the lamp. When his mother tries to clean the lamp so they can sell it to buy food for dinner, the second much more powerful gin appears who is obliged to do the bidding of the man holding the lamp. With the help of a wife lamp, Aladdin becomes rich and powerful and marries Princess Badruldabur, the daughter of the Sultan (after magically derailing her marriage to the vizier's son). Jinn builds Aladdina and his bride a beautiful palace, much more magnificent than that of the Sultan. The sorcerer hears about Aladdin's happiness, and returns; he gets his hands on a lamp, deceiving Aladdin's wife (who does not know about the importance of the lamp), offering to exchange new lamps for old ones. He orders the lamp genie to take the palace along with all its contents to his home in the Maghreb. Aladdin still has a magic ring and is able to summon a smaller genie. The ring's genie cannot directly undo the work of the lamp's genie, but he is able to transport Aladdito to the Maghreb, where with the help of the princess's female tricks he restores the lamp and kills the sorcerer, returning the palace to its place. The more powerful and evil brother of the sorcerer plots to destroy Aladdin for the murder of his brother, closing himself as an old woman known for his healing abilities. Badruldabur falls in love with his disguise and orders the woman to stay in her palace in case of any diseases. Aladdina warns of this danger of the genie lamp and kills the impostor. Aladdin eventually succeeds on the throne of his father-in-law. Installing introductory history offerings, both in the Galland and Burton versions, set it in one of China's cities. On the other hand, there is virtually nothing incompatible with the Middle East situation in the rest of history. For example, the ruler is called sultan and not called emperor as in some centuries, and people in this history are Muslims, and their conversation with devout Muslim platitudes. A Jewish merchant buys Aladdin's goods (and, by the way, deceives him), but there is no mention of Buddhists or (or other distinctly Chinese people). It is noteworthy that ethnic groups in Chinese history have long included Muslim groups, including a large Uighur population, and the Hui people whose origins return to Silk Road travelers. Islamic communities are known to have existed in the region since the Tang Dynasty. Some have speculated that the proposed installation could be Turkestan (covering Central Asia and the modern Chinese province of Xinjiang in western China). Despite all this, speculation about the real Chinese environment depends on China's knowledge that the fringe of the folk tale (as opposed to a geographical expert) may well not possess. It is known that in early Arabc China was used in the abstract sense to refer to an exotic, distant land. The motives and variants of Aladdin's Story are classified in the Aarne-Thompson-Uther index as the fabulous type of ATU 561, Aladdin, after the character. In the Index, Aladdin's story is located next to two similar types of fairy tales: ATU 560, Magic Ring and ATU 562, Spirit in Blue Light. All stories touch down on his-luck and a poor boy or soldier who finds a magic item (ring, lamp, tinderbox) that grants its wishes. The magic object is stolen, but eventually restored thanks to the use of another magical object. A South Asian version, entitled The Magic Lamp and collected among the santal people, was overshadowed. Western versions of Aladdin's tale replace the lamp with a ring. Adaptations See also: Aladdin (franchise) Adaptations vary in their fidelity to the original story. In particular, difficulties with the Chinese situation are sometimes resolved, giving the plot a more typical background of Arab nights. Book One of the many literary retellings of the tale appears in the Book of Wizards (1966) and The Choice of Magic (1971), by Ruth Manning-Sanders. Jonathan Clements's The Nobility of Faith in the anthology Doctor Who Short Trips: The Ghosts of Christmas (2007) is a retelling of Aladdin's story in the style of Arab Nights, but with the doctor in the role of a genie. Pantomimes 1886 theater poster advertising the production of pantomime Aladdin. In the United Kingdom, Aladdin's story was dramatized in 1788 by John O'Keefe for the Royal Theatre of Covent Garden. It has been a popular subject of pantomime for over 200 years. Aladdin's traditional pantomime is the source of the famous pantomime of Twanka's widow (Aladdin's mother). In pantomime versions, changes in setting and storytelling are often made to fit it better into China (although China is located in the east end of London rather than medieval Baghdad), and elements of other Arab nights tales (in particular Ali Baba) are often entered into the plot. One version of Aladdin's pantomime is Sandy Wulfsberg's 1979 musical Aladdin. From the beginning Aladdin pantomime is usually influenced by Disney animation. For example, a 2007/8 production at Birmingham Racecourse starring John Barrowman featured songs from the Disney films Aladdin and Mulan. Another musical theatre is New Crowns for Old, a 19th-century British cartoon based on the story of Aladdin (Disraeli as Abanazer from Aladdin's pantomime version, offering the imperial crown to Victoria (India) in exchange for a royal) New Aladdin was a successful Edwardian musical comedy in 1906. Adam Lienschlager wrote his poem drama Aladdin in 1805. Carl Nielsen wrote random music for this piece in 1918-19. Ferruccio Busoni staged a few verses from Aladdin Olenstlager's last scene in the last movement of his piano concerto, Op. 39. In 1958, the musical comedy version of Aladdin was written specifically for American television with the book S.J. Perelman and music and lyrics by Cole Porter. In 1959, a London production followed, in which 30-year-old Bob Monkhouse played the role of Aladdin at the Coliseum Theatre. Broadway Jr. released aladdin Jr., a children's musical based on music and Disney animation scripts. Disney Aladdin: Musical Spectacular Music Stage Show ran at Disney California Adventure from January 2003 to January 10, 2016. Stardid Productions released the musical Twisted on YouTube in 2013, a spin-off of Aladdin, as the Royal Vicer points out. Disney's Aladdin's theatrical production opened in 2011 in Seattle, Toronto in 2013 and on Broadway at the New Amsterdam Theatre on March 20, 2014. Aladdin: Prince Street Players Version; Jim Euler's book, Music by Jim Euler and Gene Bergl; Jim Euler's words, Films Play Media Aladdin and Wonderful Lamp (1917) The animated 1925 animated film The Adventures of Prince Ahmed (the earliest surviving animated feature film) combined Aladdin's story with prince's story. In this version, Princess Aladdin pursues Ahmed's sister, and the sorcerer is his rival for her hand. The sorcerer steals the castle and princess through his own magic, and then sets up a monster to attack Aladdin, from which Ahmed rescues him. Ahmed then informs Aladdin that he needs a lamp to save his own wife, Princess Paris Bana, from the demons of Wak Wak Island. They convince the Fire Mountain Witch to defeat the sorcerer, and then all three heroes join forces to fight the demons. The 1938 animated film Does You Have Any Locks?, Aladdin makes a brief appearance asking for help but gets hit by one of the three musketeers. Aladdin and His Beautiful Lamp is a 1938 cartoon Popey Sailor. The 1959 animated film 1001 Arab Nights starring Mr. Magu as Aladdin's uncle and produced by UPA. Animated film Aladdin et la lampe merveilleuse by Film Jean Image was 1970 in France. The story contains many original elements of the story compared to the Disney version. Aladdin and the Magic Lamp is a Japanese-language production by Yoshikatsu Kasai, produced in Japan by Toei Animation and released in the United States by The Samuel Goldwyn Company in 1982. Aladdin, walt Disney's 1992 animated film Feature Animation (perhaps now the most famous story). In this version, several characters are renamed or merged. For example, the sorcerer and the vicar of the sultan become one character named Jafar. They have new motives for their actions. The genie lamp only gives three desires and desires freedom from his role. A sensible magic carpet replaces the genie ring, while Jafar uses a royal magic ring to find Aladdin. The names Jafar and Abu, the sultan's enjoyment of toys and their appearance are borrowed from the 1940 film The Thief of Baghdad. The setting moves from China to the fictional Arab city of Agrabah and the plot structure is simplified. Jafar's Return (1994) is a sequel to the 1992 Walt Disney Film. Aladdin and the King of Thieves, direct on the video the second and final sequel to the 1992 Walt Disney film. Aladdin by Golden Films was released directly on video in 1992. Live Action Aladdin and Wonderful Lamp (1917), directed by Chester M. Franklin and Sidney A. Franklin and released by Fox Film Corporation, told the story using child actors. The 1940 British film The Thief of Baghdad borrows elements of Aladdin's story, although it also strays quite freely from the original story; for example, gin gives only three wishes, and the second character of the Emperor's vizier is renamed Jaffar and becomes the main villain, replacing the sorcerer from the original plot. A Thousand and One Nights (1945) is a tongue-in-cheek Technicolor fantasy film set in Baghdad for a thousand and one nights, starring Cornel Wilde as Aladdin, Evelyn Kees as Jean Magic Lamp, Phil Silvers as stealing pal Aladdin, and Adele Jergens as Princess Aladdin loves. In 1957, Aladdin's story was produced as a film in Telugu called Allaudineum Arput Vilakum and Hindi Alladdin Ka Chirag. They were directed by T. R. Raghunath and produced by T. S. Balaji. In the 1960s Bollywood released Aladdin and Sinbad, very loosely based on the original, in which the two named characters get to meet and share each other's adventures. In this version, the genie lamp (genie) is feminine and Aladdin marries her, not the princess (she becomes a mortal woman for his sake). Miracles of Aladdin is a 1961 film directed by Mario Bava and Henry Levine with Donald O'Connor as Aladdin. Soviet film Aladdin's Lamp (Aladdin's Magic Lamp) was released in 1966. The 1967 television film was based on the musical Prince Street Players. A Mexican production, *Pepto y la Lampara Maravillosa* was made en 1972, where comedian Chabelo plays the role of Genie who bests desires to a young guy named Pepto in the 1970s Mexico City. The Adventures of Aladdin (1978) is a Bollywood film. Alalalalam film Alaudin Albhut Vilakum was shot in 1979. This film was remade in Tamil as Allaudinaum Arputha Vilakum in the same year. Gary Wong and Rob Robson produced Aladdin the Rock Panto in 1985. In 1986, a Well-American copycat (led by the Golan Globe) of modern-day Aladdin was filmed in Miami, starring actor Bud Spencer as the genie and his daughter Diamante as the daughter of a police sergeant. The 1990 television film was based on the musical Prince Street Players. The 1998 film The Kid in the Palace of Aladdin directed by Robert L. Levy. 2009 saw the release of Hindi Bollywood retelling in the film Aladin. New Adventures of Aladdin, France is a modern retelling of the tale of Aladdin. Aschchorjyo Prodeep, a 2013 Bengali film based on the same story of a middle-class man (played by Saswata Chatterjee), who accidentally finds a magic lamp containing Jinn (played by Rajatava Dutta). This film Anik Dutta is based on the novel of the same name by Shirsheddu Mukhopadhyay and focuses on consumerism. On September 15, 2012, Syfy released a horror adaptation called Aladdin and the Death Lamp. The characters of Aladdin, Jasmine, Jaffar and Sultan, along with Agrabah as a furnishings and genie (lamp) genres were adapted in the sixth season of Once Upon a Time and in Once Upon a Time in Wonderland, both were produced by ABC Television Studios and based on the Disney version of the story. Aladin Saha Puduma Pahana was released in 2018 in Sri Lanka in the sinhalese language. Alad2, the second sequel to the French film Aladdin's New Adventures (2018). The Adventures of Aladdin (2019), a mock-up of the production of Asylum. Aladdin is a remake of the 1992 cartoon, released in 2019. Starring Mena Massoud as the main character, Naomi Scott as Jasmine, Marwan Kenzari as Jafar and Will Smith as Jinnah. Aladdin's Television and The Magic Lamp, an episode of Rabbit Ears Productions' We Are All Tales series, televised on PBS in 1991, featuring John Hurt as the narrator, with illustrations by Greg Couch and music by Mickey Hart. This version is set in Isfahan, Persia, and closely follows the original plot, including the origin of the sorcerer. The audiobook version was nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Spoken Word for Children album in 1994. Aladdin - Naam Toh Suna Gogh, live-action Indian television show on SAB TV starring Siddhant Nigam as Aladdin and Avnet Kaur. appeared in episode 297 of Sesame Street, played by Frank Oz. This version was made of great lavender in the live hand All Muppet. A snippet of Marty Feldman's episode of The Muppet Show retells Aladdin's story with the Great Gonzo as Aladdin and Marty Feldman, who play JinnAh. The 1986 Program faerie Tale Theatre is based on an episode called Aladdin and his beautiful lamp, directed by Tim Burton and starring Robert Carradine as Aladdin and James Earl Jones as Ring Genie and Lamp Genie. In Kyu Sentay Suranger, the sixteenth part of the long-running super Sentai meta-series. Jinn (voiced by Eisuke Yoda), who appears in the elevenh episode (My Teacher! Transcript: Gosugin-samal (Japanese: 高木 三才)) shows that he was a genie from Aladdin's fairy tale and a magic lamp that took place. Aladdin, an animated series produced by Walt Disney based on their film adaptation, which ran from 1994-1995. Aladdin starred in Happily Forever After: Tales for Every Child. The story was set in Ancient China, but otherwise had a weak connection to the original plot. Aladdin is one of five short stories in the Hallmark Entertainment Arabian Nights miniseries in 2000 with Jason Scott Lee as Aladdin and John Leguizamo as both Genies. Disney's Aladdin appeared in the sixth season of ABC's Once Upon a Time, with Aladdin played by Denise Akdeniz, Jasmine as Karen David, and Jafar played by Oded Fehr. Jafar also starred in the spin-off Once Upon a Time in Wonderland as Navin Andrews. Aladdin's story was featured in the TV series Alf Lyle directed by Romanand Sagar in 1994 and was televised on DD National. Comics In 1962, the Italian branch of Walt Disney Productions published the story Paperino e la grotta di Aladino (The Cave of Donald and Aladdin), written by Osvaldo Pavese and drawn by Piero Lorenzo De Vita. As with many pantomime, the plot is combined with elements of Ali Baba's story. The comic is combined with elements of Ali Baba's story. The comic is combined with elements of Ali Baba's story. Scrooge leads Donald Duck and their nephews on an expedition to find Aladdin's treasures, and they encounter Beagle Boys' Middle Eastern counterparts. Scrooge describes Aladdin as a robber who used the legend of the lamp to cover the origins of his unguarded conquests. They find a cave holding treasures blocked by a huge rock, requiring that the magic password (in open sesame) be discovered. The original version of the Green Lantern comic book character was partly inspired by the Aladdin myth; The main character discovers a power source in the form of a lantern and a ring of power that gives him the ability to create and control matter. Manga and anime Japanese manga Magi: The Labyrinth of Magic is not a direct adaptation, but in the main stories and includes many characters from other thousand and one-night stories. The comic was adapted to the anime series in October 2012. Video game series video games were based on the Disney movie: Genesis version (also on Amiga, MS-DOS, NES, Game Boy, and Game Boy Color) by Virgin Games. Capcom's SNES version (also on Game Boy Advance). THE Master System version (also on Game Gear) from SIMS. The video game Sonic and the Secret Rings is largely based on the story of Aladdin, and both genies appear in the game as Erazor Djinn, while the ring genie, known in the game as Shakra, appears as Sonic's assistant and game guide. In addition, the ring of the genie is noticeably smaller than the genie lamp in history. The Disney version of Aladdin appears throughout the Disney/Square Enix crossover series Kingdom Hearts, with Agrabah being visited by the world. In 2010, Anuman Interactive launched Aladin and the Enchanted Lamp, a game with hidden objects on PC and Mac. Pachinko Sega Sammy has produced a line of pachinko machines based on Aladdin since 1989. Sega Sammy has sold more than 570,000 Aladdin pachinko vehicles in Japan by 2017, with an average price of about \$5,000, equivalent to approximately \$2.85 billion in pachinko sales revenue. The Aladdin Gallery trades silver plates for a Jew for a piece of gold! Sorcerer tricks maid and offers new lamps for old lamps. Aladdin in the Disney stage show. See also 54521 Aladdin, the asteroid of Arabic mythology Genie in the popular culture of the Bronze Ring Jack and his Golden Snuff-Box Tinder Box Blue Light Three Desires Jokes Links - b Razzaque (2017) - Allen (2005) pp.280-y Horta (2018) p. 8-10 - Payne (1901) p. 13-15 - Irwin (1994) p. 57-58 - Mahdi (1994) p. 51-71 - Dobie (2008) p.36 - Burton (2009) p. p. 1 f - Plotz (2001) p. 148-149 - Moon (2005) p. 23 - Honor (1973) - Title I Imaginary Continent - Arafat A. Razzak, who was the real Aladdin? From Chinese to Arabic in 300 years. Ajam Media Collective. Olivia B. Waxman (2019-05-23). Was Aladdin based on a real person? That's why scientists start thinking that. It's time. Received 2020-07-07. Thompson, Sit. Folkal. University of California Press. 1977. p. 70-73. ISBN 0-520-03537-2 - Campbell, A., Mission Santal. Santal folk tales. Pohuria, India : Santal Mission Press. 1891. p. 1-5. Brown, W. Norman. Pascintra in modern Indian folklore. 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