Story #336 (Tape 1, 1972)

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The Beautiful Girl Whose Wish Was Not Fulfilled

Once there lived a woman in a hut on the mountain.) She was pregnant and went to the public bath to deliver her child. She said to the woman working at the bath, "Since I have no place else to go, would you let me have my baby here?"

"Why not?" answered the bath attendant

So the poor woman delivered her child in the bath. It was a girl. Right after the baby was born, the walls of the bath moved apart and there appeared three dervishes.

The first one said, "I am putting a talisman on the girl's arm. He Take care never to lose it, for if she loses it, she will die."

The second dervis said, "I name the girl Luradina Nail Olamayan Dilber (The beautiful girl whose wish was not fulfilled)."

And the third said, "therever this girl walks, grass will grow there Whenever she laughs, roses will fall from her mouth, and wheneve she cries (pearls and gold will drop from her eyes) You will be a ric Woman."

Then the dervishes disappeared. The poor woman took her baby girl ome. whenever the baby cried, pearls and gold dropped from ar eyes. In a short time the woma became rich. She built a mansion lac

The narrator actually says that she built an apartment puse. The modern peasant views to urban apartment houses as the acme grandour and confort, just as the older peasants considered the royal palace he ultimate in living accommodations.

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of her old hut. Then the girl started walking, grass grew wherever feet touched. When she grew up her mother sent her to a teacher of the Arabic script. The teacher also had a daughter who was older than furadina Nail Olamayan Dilber. By then the young girl's fame had become so wide spread that even the padishah had heard about her and wanted her to marry his son. Her mother accepted the proposal. However, there as the matter of sending her to the padishah's palace. She asked the teacher, "Would you accompany my daughter to the padishah's palace?"

The teacher complied and took he own daughter along too. The three women started in the way to the palace on horse back. On the road Muradina Nail Olamayan Dilber became thirsty. Since her teacher had two bottles of water, she asked for some water. The teacher answered, "I'll give you for some water if you give me one of our eyes." Then the girl became extremath thirst some time later, she agreed to trade one of her eyes for some later. This time the teacher asked for her other eye in return for some water. After she got the girl's other eye, she left the road under a tree do to rown daughter to the palacetter instead of her student.

Left all alone, the poor irl started cr. n cried, pearls and gold fell from her eyes. An old man happened to be passing by. When he saw the girl sitting all alone, in the midst of pearls and gold, became curious. He asked, "What are ou doing here I alone, y child?" The girl told her sad stor. She said that she was left under the track by her teacher, who had given or water in return for eyes.

Affluent families often had their children taught Arabic script so that they would be able to ad the Koran. In many rural villages hodges still teach children Arabic for this purpose in special classes during the summer. Almost all ys it would be the teacher; the narrative demands is to refur that the teacher be a womant.

man pitied the girl and said, "Come with me. I shall adopt you." He filled his bag with the pearls and the gold the girl had cried, shortl: afterwards he became affluent enough to have a mansion built

nuradina Mail Olamayan Dilber lived in the old man's house for some time. One day she laughed, and roses clossomed on her cheeks. She gave the transes to the old man and said, "Put these roses in a basket and go to the city where the madishabilities. As you pass by the palace, shout, pellow I have roses for sale. If they keyou how much you ask for a rose, ell the 'I trade a rose for a eye. The they will understand. If they ask you what you and in return for two roses, tell them 'I will give you two roses for two eyes.

The old man put the roses in a basket and went to the padishah!

city and started peddlin the roses. The Koran teacher and her teres and the old man's cry. The daughter aid, "Mother, let's buy the roses. I am sure these are the ones that blossomed on Muradina lamayan Dilber's cheeks. We will tell the padishah's son the oss on my cheeks when I laughed."

then they asked the old man ho much he wanted for the roses, he said, "I'll give ou one for one eye, and two for two eyes." e traded roses for the magic eyes. At mad mista when they asked his nere he avea, gave to address.

He returned home an gave the eyes to the irl. She wore her ey and a as t le. Koran teacher a Life Jaken r d plans to stea e vital charm a Muradina Olamayan Dilber's ari dressed ur woman and sen her t t th . where unfortunate Wa us di s son,

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showed him the roses. When he smelled the roses, she conceived a child 3 By this time the woman whose mission was to steal the charm on the unfortunate girl's arm had reached the old man's house. She knocked on the door and said she was a traveler and that she wanted to spend the night with them She was welcomed. That night when the gir! as sleeping, the woman removed the charm from her arm, and the girl died that instant.

The old man had a magnificient (ausoleum) built for the girl. threshold was of silver, and its door was of gold. It wa the rirl's wish to have mausoleum of this type, for she had told the old m day, "Uncle, whe I die bury me in a mausoleum with a silver threshold and a golden door. I as sur you can afford one because I cried for you had the girl's name, Muradin plent: old an pearls Dilber, inscribed of the portal of the mausoleum.

The woman who killed thr girl by stealing the charm took it to the palace to the Koran teacher and her daughter. They put in drawer

st. One day the adishah's son went huntin, in the mount ins He heard a voice calling the name Muradina Mail Olamayan Dilber. He went in the direction from which the voice came. The voice stopped when he reached he mausoleum. When he raised lid of the coffir n t burth tomb, saw a little bo sucking the finger of is mother, wrading Nail Olamayan Dilber. The padishah's son iked the oy so well that e decide to take his to his value. He told wife and his mother-in-law to tal

A bad telling of this tale + the ambiguity of the pronoun she almost the narrative pattern here. It is not the padishan's wife who conce child in a magical manner (as the tale at this point seems to suggest but the unfortunate protagonist. Subsequently it is the "dead" girl has the infant, not the daughter of the teacher of frabic.

very good care of the boy. "If anything happens to him," he said,
"I will throw not of you out.

Son time later when the padishah's wife opened the chest, the little boy happened to be present, and he took the charm from the chest draw. He led so hard when she ried to the inaway from it that the padishand son came there to see what the mat was. His wifusaid, "I cound stop the boy from crying constantly. Take him act to where you found him."

The padishah's sor took the little boy back to the leum.

As soon a the little bo placed the charm his mother's mist, The padishah's sor buradina Nail Olamayan Dilber came pack to life. The padishah's sor asked, "Are you furadina il plamayan Dilber?"

"Yes," so swe: told r story

the bride of the padishah's son. My mother sent me to the palace

with my Koran teacher and her daug ter. On the way they forced me

eyes to them. I sent in two roses shoomed on my cheeks when I smiled wit the old man. My little boy must found a way or retrieving the charm on which my lift depends. Koran teacher proved to se my enemy. She sad her daughter change places

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swords or forty mu	les?"				Execution
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They answered, "We do not want forty swords. We prefer the forty mules." Thu they were sent back with the forty mules.

After they had gone, the padishah's son married Muradina Nail Olamayan Dilber Their weddin laster for fort days and forty nights, and they lived happily after that.

The narrator seems to suggest that they were given the mules as a gift and that they departed with them. This misses the point of this convention. In hundreds and hundreds of Turkish folktales this question is a Hobson's choice, both responses being equally fatal. "Forty swords" represents death by beheading. "Forty mules" refers to being dragged to death or torn into forty parts as forty ropes are tied to forty mules and the mules are then whipped into a gallop.