

The Poetry of the Margin in Hayreddin Barbaros ' Memories

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Abstract:

The margin is a fundamental unit in the construction of narrative text and an important theme in contemporary literary and critical studies. Poetry has trended in the manifestations of their interaction and opens up new prospects for understanding and analyzing literary texts in their different cultural and historical contexts.

The scientific paper entitled " **The Poetry of the Margin in Hayreddin Barbaros ' Memories** " examined the value of these margins and their relationship to building and understanding the narrative of the texts of the memories "

This study drew on the analytical curriculum and reached the following findings:

- The importance of margins in Hayreddin Barbaro's **Memories** is reflected in its role as a vital tool that promotes understanding of the text and provides additional context for the reader.
- Margins are used to explain cultural and historical terms that may be ambiguous, helping to clarify the exact meanings associated with the text's temporal and spatial context.
- Margins provide additional information on the events and personalities mentioned, which helps to understand the cultural and political interactions that took place during that period.
- Margins help guide the reader to other sources and references to explore topics more deeply
- Margins contribute to maintaining the scientific integrity of translated work in general

Keywords: poetic. Narrative. margin. Memories. Hayreddin Barbaros

Introduction:

Studying the relationship between narrative and margin opens new avenues for understanding and analyzing ancient literary texts, and offers insights into how meaning is built and shaped into them. It also contributes to the development of critical analysis tools and deepens our understanding of narrative texts in their different cultural and historical contexts.

The scientific paper entitled " **The Poetry of the Margin in Hayreddin Barbaros ' Memories** " examined the value of these margins and their relationship to building and understanding the narrative of the texts of the memoirs by asking two basic questions:

- **What is the scientific and academic value of studying the memories of Hayreddin Barbaros?**
- **How does the effectiveness of the footnote manifest in these memories, and what's its importance?**

1-Poetry, Narrative, and Margin ; Research in Concept and Connotation:

In the analysis of discourse, the **narrative** refers to "a facet of a communication between the narrator and

the narrator and their author and reader"..¹ It includes essential elements of the story such as characters, time, place, events, dialogue... The narrative generally goes beyond transmitting information and describing events to being a powerful tool for transmitting human experiences. Through it, we can better understand ourselves and others, building bridges of communication between different cultures and generations.

And in the literary context **Margin**", is defined as "the space surrounding the main text, which is used to provide additional information, comments, or explanations. The concept of margin can also encompass secondary ideas and themes. According to Gérard Genette; the margin is a textual state related to typographical, referential, and contextual aspects, linked to a word, phrase, paragraph, or excerpt in a specific or non-specific way².

But for reference; in the Middle Ages" margins and footnotes were written in the book/text sidelines for the middle of the page, but after the industrial revolution they took different places:

- Below Text/Book Page
- Latest Research and Articles
- Latest Books
- May be collected in one book independent of the original text
- May be arranged on the page opposite the text³"

Besides, we must remember that" margins "can appear at any time in the life of the text, they appear in⁴:

1. **Original margins**: which we find in the first edition of the work/book
2. **Subsequent margins**: which are in subsequent editions.
3. **Late margins**: which come in late editions of the original edition

These margins are usually numbered with "satire numbers or letters to adjust the reference to which they are referred in the text⁵". The basic function and original margins are the interpretative and identifying function of the term in the text, and subsequent margins have a commentary function to understand the text. Finally, late margins depend on the highest news function, which provides bibliographic and naturalized information to the text.⁶

In recent studies; **Poetry** has been concerned with the margins attached to the creative narrative text. "The thresholds of the text with iconic and iconic structures advance on the tunnel and track them to produce descriptive speeches known as their contents, shapes, and genders⁷." Henry Mitterrand (1986), Charles Griffel (1978), and Gérard Genette's thresholds (1987) contributed to raising awareness of the value and semantic importance of parallel speeches.⁸

2-Read in Hayreddin Barbaros ' memories:⁹

¹ Mohammed al-Qadi -A group of author : Dictionary of Narratives Mohammed Ali Publishing House, Tunisie, 1, 2010, p. 244

² G. GENETTE : SEUILS, Collection Poétique, SEUIL, PARIS, 1987, p : 293

³ Abdelhak Belabed : The thresholds of Gerard Genette From text to context .Presentation: Said Yaktine, Edition El-Ikhtilef, Algeria, 1, 2008,p127

⁴ Ibid,p129

⁵ Ibid,128

⁶ Ibid,131

⁷ Youssef Al-idrisi : Text Thresholds in the Arab Heritage and Contemporary Critical Discourse, Arab Scientific Publishers. Beirut. Lebanon. 1. 2015 (Introduction)

⁸ Youssef Al-Idrisi : Text Thresholds in the Arab Heritage and Contemporary Critical Discourse,p:22

⁹ Mohammed Darraj : Hayreddin Barbaros ' Memories, Authenticity for Publishing, Algeria, 1, 2010

- **Hayreddin Barbarossa** (Arabic) خير الدين بربروس (Romanized),: *Khayr al-Din Barbarus*, original name: **Khiḍr** (Turkish): *Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa*), also known as **Hayreddin Pasha**, **Hızır Hayrettin Pasha**, and simply **Hızır Reis** (c. 1466/1483 – 4 July 1546). ¹⁰was an " Ottoman corsair, and later admiral of the Ottoman Navy. "¹¹ His maritime victories achieved the Ottoman Empire's dominance of the Mediterranean Sea during the mid-16th century.
- **Hayreddin Barbaros ' memoirs** are important historical documents that highlight the life of one of the greatest maritime leaders in Islamic history.
- **Dr. Mohammed Daraj's translation of the memories** comes in a book of (214 pages) of medium volume, translated in 10 years, indicating that "The output of this book has consumed 10 years... having joined forces with many Algerian friends, colleagues, Arabs and Turks alike "
- **The origin of book** is a text dictated by " **Hayreddin Barbaros** " on his colleague and associate in the maritime jihad, the literary poet "Syed Ali al-Maradi", at the request of the Sultan "Suleiman al-Shari"; to document the career and life of the Barbaros brothers from their departure from Medelli until they were able to rule Algeria and expel Spaniards from it.
- **The translation** of is "a faithful transfer of the Turkish) to the Arab reader to persons, and kingdoms that same perspective as **Barbaros** and from his time to era"
- **In his translation**, Mohamed "we certainly do not know the and the whereabouts of the **Hayreddin Barbaros** but the copies in various Istanbul Vatican, Berlin, Cairo, London, and the Vatican is the the memories."
- **The book was published** modern Turkish by the and journalist Yilmaz Oztona a magazine entitled Historical separate book in 1989. Also Turkish writer Artogrul



Muhammad Daraj original text (in look at the events, prevailed in the **Hayreddin** the events of that

Daraj asserts that date of its writing, original dictated by book has many libraries, the Madrid, Paris, oldest version of

several times in Turkish historian for the first time in Life, and then in a published by Duzdakh in 1975.

3- The Poetry of the Margin in Hayreddin Barbaros ' Memories;

¹⁰ en.wikipedia.org. *Hayreddin Barbarossa* Retrieved: 12/09/2024,

¹¹Kiel, Machiel (1 December 2018). "[The Medrese and Imaret of Hayreddin Barbarossa on the Island of Lesbos/Midilli: A Little-known Aspect of the Cultural History of Sappho's Island Under the Ottomans \(1462–1912\)](#)". *Shedet*. 5 (5): (2018) Fayoum University, Egypt, p(162–176). [corsair](#) = The **Barbary pirates**, **Barbary corsairs**

The margin in **Hayreddin Barbaros' memories** is a fertile space for thought, analysis, and criticism. It is not just a space below the page, it is a vital area that allows both the reader and the critic to interact with the core text and enrich it with new ideas and observations. By providing space for detailed and contextual information, the margin contributes to creating multidimensional text that meets the diverse needs of the reader.

After reading the notes, we can identify the types of margins and their function and arrange them in the following table:

Type of Margin	Definition	Example	Page
Providing Detailed Information	Provides additional explanations for complex terms or concepts.	Farman = Sultan's order	23
		Aqja: A silver coin used in the Ottoman Empire, equivalent to the dirham in that era.	23
		Duca: An Italian gold coin.	121
		Velvet: A type of fabric woven from wool.	42
		Qintar: A unit of weight measurement, an Ottoman qintar equals 56.452 kg.	62
Name Explanations	Clarifies the meaning of mentioned names.	Arouj = His name appears in all Turkish sources and references as Oruç with the letter T merged in the letter H, pronounced Oruç.	20
Explanatory Footnotes	Clarifications from the translator about the texts.	"The publisher of the memoirs in Turkish after refining them and removing long introductions and expressions that are no longer used today."	5
Interpretive Footnotes	Explanations or clarifications of phrases.	"I refrained from using the term piracy because it means sea robbery without any religious or political consideration..."	10
Providing Historical or Cultural Context	Providing information about the history or culture of the text.	It was translated into Hungarian by Joseph Tori and published in Budapest in 1996 in two volumes.	
		It was translated into modern Italian by Professor Aldo Galotta, a Turkish language professor and writer at the University of Naples.	
		Translated into modern Spanish by López Gomara.	

Statement of the Memoirs' Value	Clarifying the importance of the memoirs to researchers.	"The interest of Western researchers in the memoirs is evident in their translations..."	7
Reference Citation	Referring to the sources used in the footnotes.		
Historical Highlights	Historical information about events.	In 1543, Hayreddin Barbarossa led a campaign against France based on the appeal of its king, Francis I, to the Ottomans to liberate his country from Spanish occupation.	12
Error Correction	Correcting errors found in references.	"The Sipahi: In Arabic references, they are called the 'Sabaiyya,' which is incorrect..."	21
		"Loving one's country is part of faith" is a correct Arabic proverb; the translator corrected it saying, "This is not an Arabic proverb, but a commonly repeated saying among people."	56
Introduction to Historical Figures	Introducing the figures mentioned in the text.	Prince Qarqod: The third son of Sultan Bayezid II and the elder brother of Sultan Selim I.	29
		The Zayyanid dynasty founded by Yaghmurassen lasted about 300 years before being ended by the beylerbey Saleh Reis in 1555.	85
		Kapudan Pasha: The commander of the Ottoman naval forces.	
		Kapudan Darya: The commander of the Ottoman fleet.	75
		Reis: Refers to the military sailors of the Turks in general, whether in service of the state or conducting independent sea raids.	75
Introduction to Naval Matters	Defining ships and ranks of naval leaders.	Qilion: A sailing ship with sails propelled by rowers who were war captives.	32
		Qalita: One of the warships used before the invention of steamships, containing 20-25 seats.	37
		Qadrigha: One of the sailing warships used before the invention of	50

		steamships, featuring 25 seats and notable for its length and lightness.	
		The Imperial Fleet: A term that signifies the Ottoman or Sultan's fleet.	75
Describing Places and Introducing Them	Describing historical or geographical places.	Aghriboz: A Greek island located southeast of Greece on the Aegean Sea coast.	39
		Mount Keshish: A famous mountain in Turkey, overlooking the city of Bursa, known today as Mount Uludağ, is often cited as an example of height.	47
		The Strait of Ceuta: Refers to the Strait of Gibraltar, which separates the coasts of Morocco and Andalusia (Spain).	67
		The Land of the Jujube: Refers to Annaba, was known as the Land of the Jujube and Bône.	177

Some studies suggest that "footnotes and margins in the literary text are few, except as explained or told (about a person, time or place mentioned in the novel to be achieved or verified) This is the opposite of what translations often celebrate these footnotes and margins, as they host other languages and other readers. They are therefore required to develop footnotes and margins to explain and clarify ". So after reading these notes, we find the following observations:

- This table shows us the multiple margin types in the notes and the diversity of their uses; **Providing Detailed Information, Name Explanations, Describing and Introducing Places, Providing Historical or Cultural Context...**
- Margins are defined as highlighting aspects of narrative text, opening up additional prospects for understanding and analyzing them, providing a clearer perspective on events, characters, and places.
- Literary text of various kinds needs a recipient to decipher and understand its meaning, and Jacobson determines that each communication process consists of six elements: 1) transmitter- the sender – 2) Recipient-3) Message- 4)Channel-

5)Reference-6) Code.

And **Hayreddin memories** is one of requires a recipient culture (linguistic, cognitive...), in which come to facilitate the reading and evoking different connotations that jump and language. Using language functions that in¹²:

1. **Active function**: the it by expressing his feelings, especially in conscience and emotion.
2. **Impact Function**: It is influencing the addressee until he has already done, left, or usually responded to speeches, tips, and instructions.
3. **Poetry function**: special to the message itself, (linguistic/style), and has a great relationship with poetry texts.
4. **Attention function**: Appears in special words used -by the sender- to get the addressee's attention, and abounds in audio communications.
5. **Reference function**: transmits the message language to outer space of the text, especially in historical and news texts.
6. **Metha-linguistic function**: It concerns the language shared by the parties involved in communication (receiver and sender) and clarifies its terminology, which is often used frequently in crucial texts.



Barbaros's these texts that with a special historical, the margins process of understanding by meanings and the gap of time the different can be defined sender achieves emotions and texts that express

based on

Conclusion:

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- Margins contribute to maintaining the scientific integrity of translated work in general.

¹² Ibrahim Dahman: **Poetry from Arab and Western perspectives study in the term and origins.** Internet journal for cultural studies (ISSN 1560-182X)

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