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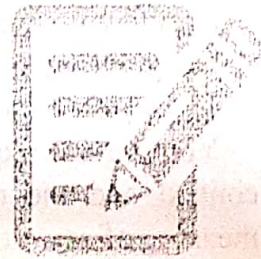
2021-2022

First Year

First Term



1+2



+3

READING

COMPREHENSION

21/28.05.2022

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Reading 1.1+2+3

AYDI 2022/T1

## LECTURE NO. 1

21.05.2022

### HELLO EVERYONE!

Our course is entitled *Reading Comprehension*. Comprehension means the ability of understanding any piece of writing in any other language (even in Arabic).

الاستيعاب يعني القدرة على فهم أي قطعة مكتوبة في أي لغة (حتى في اللغة العربية).

It means reading aloud has nothing to do with comprehension or understanding the text, so if you want to understand, read the text silent reading.

القراءة الجهرية لا تفيد في فهم واستيعاب النص، لذلك عليك بالقراءة الصامتة إن أردت أن تفهم النص.

In this course, we focus on the idea of everything should be or must be understood, so what about having a lot of **new vocabs**?

Here I just want to focus on what is called 'contextual meaning' of vocabs.

- Contextual meaning: معنى سياقي

Should you, as first year students, look up every word in the dictionary?

No, you shouldn't.

هل عليكم كطلاب سنة أولى أن تبحثوا عن معنى كل كلمة في القاموس؟ ليس عليكم ذلك.

You are not required to check every word. You should depend on the context and the contextual meaning. You can get an idea about the meaning of new vocabs out of your reading the whole text.

- Context: سياق

أنتم لستم مطلبيين بالبحث عن معنى كل كلمة، ينبغي عليكم الاعتماد على السياق وعلى المعنى السياقي، ويمكنكم أخذ فكرة عن معاني المفردات الجديدة من خلال قراءتكم لكامل النص.

Sometimes you check the meaning of a word in a dictionary and you find that it has different definitions or different meanings. You may spend long time to choose which meaning suits the context, so it's not an easy job.

- Suit: يناسب

في بعض الأحيان تبحثون عن معنى كلمة ما وتجدون لهذه الكلمة عدة تعاريف أو معاني مختلفة، وقد تستهلكون كثيرًا من الوقت لمعرفة أي من هذه المعاني يناسب السياق، لذلك عملية البحث عن معنى الكلمة ليست بالأمر السهل.

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Today, we will start with a lovely poem. The title of this poem is *Why?*

The answer of the question (why?) starts with (because so and so).

The idea of the poem is very simple. Someone is making a soliloquy or

conversation with God complaining poverty in society. Poverty is a big phantom/ghost.

- Soliloquy: مناجاة

- Phantom: شبح

فكرة القصيدة سهلة جدًا، فهناك شخص يقوم بمناجاة الله أو يتحدث معه متذمرًا من الفقر في المجتمع.

In cold weather, there was a little poor girl walking in the street. She was asking for help. She was selling biscuits and chewing gum.

- Chewing gum: علكة

- Gum: لثة/راحة

ونقصد بكلمة (راحة) هنا الراحة التي نأكلها مع البسكويت. كان هناك فتاة صغيرة فقيرة تتجول في الشارع في الجو البارد، وكانت تبحث عن المساعدة، كانت تبيع العلكة والبسكويت.

She was begging. We have like this nowadays because poverty had become very popular in our society. You see some children wash windows of cars or sell matches, biscuits, or chewing gum.

- Begging: التسول

- Beg: ask for help (يتسول)

- Matches: كبريت/أعواد الثقاب

كانت الفتاة تتسول، ونحن لدينا مثل هذه الظاهرة في هذه الأيام فقد أصبح الفقر منتشرًا في مجتمعنا، فأنت ترى بعض الأطفال يغسلون زجاج السيارات وبييعون أعواد الثقاب أو البسكويت أو العلكة.

If you saw this girl, did you help her or ignore her?

- Ignore: يتجاهل

لو أنك رأيت هذه الفتاة هل كنت ستساعدتها أم أنك ستتجاهلها؟

If you helped her, you would encourage her to continue her life like this. إذا ساعدتها فإنك ستشجعها على متابعة حياتها على هذا النحو.

Sometimes you will be confused when you see such children who are suffering and wearing thin clothes. You may say I'll help this girl because I pity her.

- Pity: يشفق

في بعض الأحيان تشعر بالتشويش/الارتباك عند رؤية مثل هؤلاء الأطفال الذين يعانون ويرتدون ثيابًا رقيقة، قد تقول في نفسك سأساعد هذه الفتاة لأنني أشفق عليها.

It's a kind of contradiction because it's bad to help her and if you don't help her you may regret. Even if you give her one thousand Syrian pounds, you won't satisfy her because this money won't help her to buy anything to eat.

- Contradiction: تناقض

- Regret: يندم

- Satisfy: يرضي/يقنع  
يوجد نوع من التناقض هنا، فإذا ساعدتها فهذا أمرٌ سيء وإن لم تساعدنا قد تتدمر على ذلك.  
وحتى لو أعطيتها ألف ليرة سورية فإنك لن ترضيها لأن هذه النقود لن تساعدنا على شراء أي شيء يمكنها تناوله.

The writer in this poem wants to say that God creates the rich to help the poor.

يود كاتب القصيدة أن يقول إن الله خلق الأغنياء كي يساعدوا الفقراء.

I want to talk about a grammatical rule you should know. We can't make adjectives plural. There is only one way can change them to plural; this way is when we put (the) before the adjective.

- Rule: قاعدة

For example,

The rich: الأغنياء

The poor: الفقراء

The disabled: ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة

The strong: الأقوياء

The weak: الضعفاء

The deaf: الصم (فاقد حاسة السمع)

The dumb: البكم (العاجزين عن الكلام)

**When any adjective is preceded by (the), it refers to (plural).**

When I say (Syrian poor), I mean only (the poor in Syria). When I say (the beautiful), I mean all beautiful ladies.

When I say my task/mission is helping the poor, it means (all poor all over the world).

The question of the poem is why does God create people into two or three groups?

السؤال في القصيدة هو لماذا خلق الله الناس ضمن مجموعتين أو ثلاث مجموعات؟

According the Holy Koran and the Bible, the poor are created to be helped by the rich.

- Bible: الإنجيل

If I am a rich man, my task/mission/job/target is helping the poor.

- Task/mission: مهمة

- Target: هدف/غاية

God himself created people into two groups or classes, the rich and the poor, the job/duty of the rich is to help the poor.

- Duty: واجب

In this poem there was a young man asking God why have you created such poor girl? Why have you created the rich in another area? It's a kind of soliloquy between a man and God.

He asked God that why did you create this poor girl to suffer? The answer by God was (I created you to help the poor).

- Suffer: يعاني

I'll read the poem. It's very easy and it's designed for young learners not for university learners.

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Go to p.18 to read the poem:

### Why?

"On the street I saw a small girl  
cold and shivering in a thin dress,  
with little hope of a decent meal.

I became angry and said to God:  
'Why did you permit this?  
Why don't you do something about it?'

For a while God said nothing.

That night He replied,  
quite suddenly:  
'I certainly did something about it.  
I made you.'

Author Unknown

- Shivering: trembling (ترتجف)
- Thin dress: ثوب رقيق / رفيع
- Decent: of a good enough standard or quality
- Decent meal: something good to eat (وجبة لائقة / مقبولة)
- Decent life: حياة كريمة
- Decent living: عيش كريم
- Permit: allow (يسمح)
- For a while: لبرهة من الزمن / لوهلة
- Certainly: من المؤكد / بالتأكيد

The idea of the poem is that it is the responsibility of the rich (الأغنياء) to help the poor (الفقراء).

- I made you: I created you
- Author: كاتب
- Unknown: مجهول / غير معروف

In this poem, we have **soliloquy** (why God created poor people).

What does (soliloquy) mean?

- Soliloquy: a speech which is done with oneself to another one protesting or telling something about an event, for example, why did you permit this? You are God. Why don't you do something? etc.

- Soliloquy: مناجاة / حديث النفس

In the poem, the man is blaming God for letting that little girl hungry and shivering in the street.

- Blame: يلوم/يلقي اللوم  
في هذه القصيدة يلوم الرجل الله لأنه ترك هذه الطفلة الصغيرة جائعة وترتجف في الشارع.  
The man asked God (why don't you do something for her?); God did not say anything for a while, and then he spoke out and told the man that he did something:

God created us. God created us to help each other; the rich should help the poor.

It's our duty to help each other, but nowadays humanity is uprooted and sympathy is vanished even in our country.

- Uprooted: استأصلت
- Vanished: disappeared (تلاشت/اختفت)

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Sometimes you are given the number of the paragraph to find the meaning or the definition of a word.

Go to the exercise of vocabs on p.19:

**B- Find the words or expressions in the passage that are equivalent to the following:**

1. In paragraph 1: shaking because of feeling cold or frightened. (shivering)
2. In paragraph 1: good, proper and above average. (decent)
3. In paragraph 2: allow something to happen. (permit)

For next time, prepare the next text which is entitled **THE TWO WHEAT-EARS.**

ترجمة قصيدة (Why?):

لماذا  
"رأيت طفلة صغير في الشارع  
بردانة ترتجف في ثياب رقيقة  
وأملها ضعيف في الحصول على وجبة تسد رمقها.  
شعرت بالغضب وقلت مخاطباً الله:  
لماذا سمحت بهذا؟  
لماذا لا تفعل شيئاً حيال هذا؟"  
مر بعض الوقت ولم يقل الله شيئاً  
لكنه في تلك الليلة أجاب  
بشكل مفاجئ  
"بالتأكيد لقد فعلت شيئاً حيال ذلك  
لقد خلقتك"

Let us go to the second text which is entitled "THE TWO WHEAT-EARS".

- Wheat ears: سنابل القمح

In our text, we have two types of wheat ears. One of them is going up and the other one is going down or bending down because the ears are heavy with seeds, so they are humble and the peasant/farmer really admired the fruitful ones not the straight up ones. The bent plants are full of seeds and the straight up ones are empty.

- Seeds: بذور/حبوب

- Straight up: منتصب

في النص لدينا نوعان من سنابل القمح، أحدهما يشمخ والآخر ينخفض أو ينحني لأن مثقل بالبذور لذا فهم متواضعون، وترى الفلاحين/المزارعين معجبين حقًا بالثمار المثمرة وليس بتلك المنتصب، النباتات المنحنية مليئة بالبذور والنباتات المستقيمة فارغة.

We have negative and positive. We have black and white. We have merits and demerits. We have advantages and disadvantages. We have sin and virtue. All these things are found in the human society and we can notice that in our daily life everywhere.

- Merits: ميزات/محاسن

- Demerits: نقائص/مساوي

- Advantages: ميزات

- Disadvantages: عيوب/مساوي

- Sin: خطيئة/ذنب

- Sin and virtue: الرذيلة والفضيلة

The idea here the writer wanted to tell us that only the fruitful, productive, and good ones can live a long life and good life and they can be helpful to all people.

What is the difference between (tale) and (story)?

A tale is longer than a story. 'A Tale of Two Cities' by Charles Dickens is an example of the tale.

A novel is longer than a tale and a story. It has got different hundred characters. It also has a big issue is going to be discussed.

- Characters: شخصيات

What about a story?

It is a short one. It may give you a moral lesson, for example, in "Laila and the Wolf" she didn't listen to her mother's advice, so she was misled and she was eaten by the wolf.

- Moral lesson: درس أخلاقي

At the end each tale, story, play, or novel we have to get a moral lesson, otherwise, we didn't be interested in reading any piece of writing.

- Play: مسرحية  
 In this tale, there was wind blowing among wheat ears . They were  
 a conversation between the arrogant plant and the humble/meek one.

- Arrogant: متعجرف/مغرور
- Humble/meek: متواضع

As you will see, the fruitful plant was bent and the empty one was upright.

- Bent: منحني
- Upright: ملتصب

We see the same thing in our daily life. Good, positive, and fruitful people are humble and meek, whereas negative and bad people are arrogant even though they don't introduce anything to others.

Now, let us read the tale. Go to p.22:

### THE TWO WHEAT-EARS

(A Belgian Proverb-Tale)

1. Wind went through a wheat-field ripe for cutting. Two ears side by side swayed on their stems, but one swayed with a bowed head while the other kept his head high over the rustling field that soon would be sheaves. It was he, therefore, whom the wind noticed first.

- Ripe: ناضج
- Ripe for cutting: وقت الحصاد
- To sway: to swing /to limp/to move slowly from one side to another (يتمايل)

- Stem: ساق
- Bowed (adj.): منحني
- Bowed head: رأس منحني
- Rustling: Making a soft sound as it moves through the wind.
- Rustle: حفيف (صوت الشجر)
- Sheaf (v): يحزم
- Sheaves (plural noun): حزم
- Sheaf (singular noun): حزمة

When we want to change a name ends with the sound /f/ (not the letter 'f') from a singular to plural, we drop/omit (f) and put (ves).

For example:

- Life → lives
- Knife → knives
- Wife → wives
- Wolf → wolves

Shelf → shelves  
 Self → selves.

Who was the arrogant one?

The empty wheat ear was the arrogant one.

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Let us see the conversation which goes on between the wind and the second type of the wheat ear i.e. the upright wheat ear.

**2. 'You seem well satisfied with this year's harvest,' said the wind, 'for you hold yourself proudly.'**

- Satisfied with: راضي بـ/مقتنع بـ
- Harvest (v + n): حصاد/يحصد/موسم الحصاد

The time when crops are gathered from the fields.

- Proudly: بفخر

The wind told the wheat ear with the high head that it looked so confident of itself!

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**3. 'Yes, yes,' chattered the upright ear of wheat, 'I have reason to be proud of myself this year. I flatter myself. I've earned the country's thanks. I fancy the miller will welcome me with honour. And I think I may say I stand well in the eyes of God.'**

- Chattered: exchanged talks/gossiped (ثرثرت)
- Chatty (adjective): ثرثار

He is more than talkative. A talkative person might be classified as outgoing i.e. (منفتح اجتماعيًا), but a chatty person talks and talks all the time for nothing.

- Flatter: praise (يمدح)
- To flatter someone:

To praise someone to please him: يمدح شخص ما ليرضيه/ليسعه

For example, you may say to a girl (you are my beautiful lady, you are my angle etc.).

- Flattery (n): إطراء/مدح

In the past, poets (شعراء) used to flatter kings, caliphs (خلفاء), and princes just to get money like (أبو فراس الحمداني والمتنبي)

- Fancy (v): imagine (يتخيل)/think (يظن/يعتقد)
- Miller: طحان

He is someone who owns or works in a mill which makes flour (طحين).

- Mill: طاحونة
- Honour: احترام

The wheat ear with the high head immediately replied that it deserves to feel proud of itself because it is full of grains, so all the people will love it.

- Deserve: يستحق

In fact, it was empty and didn't have any seeds, so it didn't deserve any king of honour. Here we have a kind of showing off.

- Showing off: تباهي/تفاخر

Notice what this ear says at the end of the previous passage (مقطع):  
.... And I think I may say I stand well in the eyes of God.  
It feels that it has done its duty (واجب) even towards God! In fact, this is  
how arrogant people talk and think.  
As you see, this empty wheat ear still flatters itself. It is very arrogant.

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Let us see what said the other wheat ear i.e. the fruitful one:

4. 'And you,' asked the wind of the ear that bowed his head, 'what are you saying down there?'

5. The ear answered softly, 'I am saying my grace.'

- Softly: برقة/بلين/بهوء

- Grace: نعمة

- I am saying my grace: I thank God/I am praying

This wheat ear was bending down because it was heavy and full of its seeds or grains.

- Grains = seeds: حبوب/بذور

So, obviously, the second ear is very humble.

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6. The wind passed on, observing, 'The empty ear of corn holds its head the highest.'

This tale gives us a clear comparison between two kinds of people; the arrogant (المتكبرين/المتعجرفين) and the humble (المتواضعين).

- Comparison: مقارنة

This tale reminds us with an Arabic line which says:

والفارغات رؤوسهن شوامخُ

ملأى السنابل تنحني بتواضع

- Remind: يذكر

- Line: بيت شعر

In our daily life, you find the poor very humble and innocent. They are generous sometimes more than the mean ones who are the arrogant.

- Innocent: بريء

- Generous: كريم

- Mean: بخيل/وضيع/خبيث

The humble and the meek are the poor and the polite ones.

The moral lesson of this poem is:

Don't ever try to be arrogant. Try to sympathize with others. Try to be as meek as possible, as humble as possible because you are going to be positive in your society. You will give a lot to your society to help the whole people around you.

I think it is an interesting tale and it is easy at the same time.

Reading 1.1+2+3

بالنسبة للأسئلة المتعلقة بالنص سؤال الـ (True/False) اعتبره لك (babies) لذلك أنا أقوم بحذفه.

It's a kind of evaluation. I talked about the evaluation of reading comprehension. I want to remind you once again about evaluation of reading comprehension.

What are the evaluation remarks for reading comprehension?

I said before when we have a text, there are many questions related to the text to evaluate your comprehension. These questions are:

**1. True/false sentences**

**2. Wh-questions** or sometimes **(yes/no) questions** if we have young learners primary cycle (الحلقة الأولى/الابتدائية) or preparatory cycle (الحلقة الإعدادية). For example, (was Jane a great character? Yes, she was), but when I raise (wh-questions), I need full answers.

**3. Multiple choices:**

Here you have also something related to the text itself.

**4. Matching:**

Here you have two columns (A) and (B) or two parts of sentences. You may have an extra words or extra sentence. You may have (5) in column (A) and (6) in column (B).

**5. Filling the gaps:**

This question can show me the ability of the students learning the vocabs and knowing right well how to move smoothly through filling the gaps with the suitable words from the list. You may have five gaps and six words. It means also you will have an extra word within the list.

**6. Match with the definition of the vocabs:**

You also will have a very important question which is **(match with the definition of the vocabs)**. You will have certain words/vocabs (maybe 8 words) and (9 equivalents/synonyms/antonyms) to match together.

These are the way we are evaluating comprehension, otherwise, I want be in touch with my students to know if they had already grasped and got everything right well.

I repeat these ideas and information as you see in order not to ask me what about the questions of the final test. If you have any question about the questions of the final test, ask me now.

ترجمة نص (Two Wheat-Ears):

**سنبلتا القمح**

مرت الريح على حقل من القمح حان وقت حصاده. كانت هناك سنبلتا قمح تتمايلان على سيقانهما، لكن واحدة كانت تتمايل برأس منحني بينما أبقّت الأخرى رأسها مرفوعاً عالياً فوق

العقل المتماوج والذي سرعان ما سيصبح حزمًا من القمح. ولهذا السبب فقد كانت هذه السنبلّة الشامخة أول من لاحظتها الريح.  
 (تدين في أتم الرضا عن حصاد هذا العام) قالت الريح (إنك تنتصبين بافتخار).  
 (نعم، نعم) تشدقت سنبلّة القمح المنتصبّة (لدي سبب لأكون فخورة بنفسي هذا العام، إنني أحسد نفسي، لقد استحققت شكر هذه القرية، أعتقد أن الطحان سوف يرحب بي ويعاملني باحترام. كما أعتقد أنني أستطيع القول إن الله يحيطني برعايته).  
 (وأنتِ؟) قالت الريح مخاطبةً السنبلّة المنحنية (لماذا أنتِ باقية هناك في الأسفل؟).  
 أجابت السنبلّة بلطفٍ: (إنني أتلو صلواتي).  
 تابعت الريح طريقها قائلةً: (سنبلّة القمح الفارغة هي التي شمخت بنفسها عاليًا).

Thank You

## LECTURE NO.2

28.05.2022

### HELLO EVERYONE!

Our text is entitled "The Sad Tale of Hsi and Ho." It is also a folktale i.e. (حكاية شعبية).

Hsi and Ho are two simple characters. Their job is just only to foresee and to tell about the dragon which used to attack that empire and to tell the emperor about the attack. It is an old myth in the Chinese literature.

- Foresee: يتوقع/يتنبأ بـ
- Dragon: تنين
- Empire: إمبراطورية
- Myth: أسطورة/شيء خرافي

Hsi and Ho were shocked when they found the dragon attacking that empire and started as they thought swallowing or biting the orbit of the Earth. For that reason the emperor became very angry and he ordered to kill the two astronomers.

- Swallow: يبتلع
- Bite: يعض/يقضم
- Orbit: قرص
- Ordered: أصدر أمرًا/أمر
- Astronomers: علماء فلك

Let us read the text on page 26:

The Sad Tale of Hsi and Ho  
 (A Chinese Folktale)

Reading 1.1+2+3

**1. One day, in the year 2136 BC, a hungry dragon tried to eat the sun. The Emperor of China and his people were terrified.**

- BC: 'Before Christ' قبل الميلاد
- Dragon: a mythical creature (التنين) المخلوق الأسطوري المسمى
- Eclipse: when the sun or the moon seems to disappear, we call this (eclipse) i.e. (الخسوف أو الكسوف).
- Emperor: إمبراطور
- Empire: إمبراطورية
- Terrified: مذعور/خائف

As you see, the emperor and his people were on alert when the dragon tried to bite the sun.

- On alert: مستنفرين

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**2. At first a tiny bite was taken out of one side of the orb. Then a quarter, a half, and suddenly the whole sun had gone, and there was nothing but a strange circle of white light around the black space where the blazing disc had been.**

- Tiny: very small.
- Bite (n + v): عضة / يعض
- Orb: قرص الشمس
- Quarter: ربع
- Half: نصف
- Blazing: flaming (متوهج)
- Disc: قرص

This paragraph describes the gradual eclipse that happens to the sun.

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**3. The frightened, but resourceful, Chinese knew what to do. They ran around in the strange twilight, shouting and screaming defiance at the dragon, beating drums, banging gongs and whacking hollow wooden ducks until the startled dragon moved reluctantly away from its un-swallowed meal.**

This paragraph is full of new words.

- Frightened: scared (مذعور)
- Resourceful: to know how to deal with a problem or finding ways or means.

- Twilight: الغسق/الشفق

Twilight is the time between day and night.

- Defiance (n): challenge (تحدي/تمرد)

Defiance: when you refuse to obey someone in authority

- Drum: طبل

- Beating drums: قرع الطبول
- Gong: نوع من الأجراس

Notice that for the drum you say "beating", while for the gong\* you say "banging".

- Whack: to beat something in order to produce a sound.
- Hollow: empty (مفرغة)
- Duck: بطة
- Startled: horrified, frightened (مذعور)
- Reluctantly: unwillingly (مُجْبَر / بتردد)

\*\*\*

4. The sun was saved, but the emperor, now more angry than scared ordered that the Imperial Astronomers, Hsi and Ho, be beheaded for failing to warn him in time of the dragon's approach.

- Angry: غاضب
- Scared: خائف
- Ordered: أمر/أصدر أمر
- Imperial: إمبراطوري
- The Imperial Astronomers: علماء الفلك الإمبراطوريين
- Behead: cut off رأس
- Warn: يحذر
- Approach: اقترب

So, the emperor was very angry with the two astronomers who failed to predict the exact date of the so-called (dragon's approach).

You can notice in this story, the dragon wants to eat the sun and people in China and their emperor become frightened.

\*\*\*

Astronomers have long been amused by the anonymous rhyme which has come down to us as their epitaph:

- Anonymous: unknown (مجهول)
- Rhyme: قافية
- Epitaph: شهادة القبر

A long stone placed over someone's grave.

ريكتب عليها اسم المتوفى وتاريخ الوفاة وأية من القرآن أو شيء من الـ (Bible) أي (الإنجيل).

- Grave: قبر

\*\*\*

Let's read the epitaph:

"Here lie the bodies of Hsi and Ho

\* Gong, a round piece of metal that hangs in a frame and which you hit with a stick to give a deep ringing sound.

Reading 1.1+2+3

Whose fate, though sad, was visible  
Being killed because they did not spy  
The eclipse which was invisible."

- Fate: destiny (القدر)
- Visible: clear
- Spy: يتجسس/يراقب
- Invisible: unclear, cannot be seen

\*\*\*

A total eclipse of the sun was seen at that time in China, but Hsi and Ho, as experienced astronomers, should have predicted it since it occurs every 18 to 19 years.

- Total eclipse: كسوف كلي للشمس
- Experienced astronomers: علماء فلك ذوي خبرة
- Predict: foresee (يتنبأ)
- Occur: take place/happen (يحدث)

\*\*\*\*\*

ترجمة نص (*The Sad Story of His and Ho*):

### الحكاية الحزينة لسيد هسي وهو

(حكاية شعبية من الصين)

١. في أحد الأيام من العام ٢١٣٦ قبل الميلاد، حاول تنين جانغ التهام الشمس وقد شعر إمبراطور الصين وشعبه بالهلع الشديد.
٢. في البداية اقتطعت قزمة صغيرة من أحد جوانب الدائرة. ثم اقتطع ربع، ثم نصف، وفجأة اختفت الشمس كلها، ولم يعد هناك سوى دائرة غريبة من الضوء الأبيض حول الفضاء الأسود حيث كانت الدائرة المضيئة سابقاً.
٣. رغم خوفهم، عرف الصينيون الأذكى ماذا عليهم أن يفعلوا. لقد ركضوا عند ذلك الشفق الغريب وهم يصرخون متحدين التنين، يقرعون الطبول والأجراس حتى اضطر التنين المرتعد للابتعاد عن وليمته التي لم يبتلعها بعد.
٤. لقد أنقذت الشمس، ولكن الإمبراطور، غاضباً أكثر مما كان خائفاً، أمر يقطع رأسي المنجمين الإمبراطوريين هسي وهو بسبب فشلها في تحذيره في الوقت الملائم قبل اقتراب التنين.
٥. إن المنجمين يستمتعون منذ وقت طويل بهذه القصيدة المجهولة التي وصلتنا على أنها تكريم للمنجمين اللذين قتلا وهي تقول:  
هنا يرقد جسدا هسي وهو  
الذين كان قدرهما، رغم تعاسته، متوقفاً

فقد قتلا لأنهما لم يخبرا  
 عن الكسوف الذي كان مخفياً عن الأنظار  
 لقد حصل كسوف كامل للشمس في ذلك الوقت في الصين، لكن هسي وهو، كمنجمين  
 خبيرين، كان عليهما التنبؤ به بما أنه يحدث كل ١٨ إلى ١٩ سنة مرة واحدة.  
 \*\*\*\*\*

(How the Milky Way Came to Be).

- Milky way: درب التبانة  
 Do you know the galaxies?

- Galaxies: مجرات  
 Galaxy is also a familiar title for company that is making ice cream or  
 chocolate in England.

In astronomy, galaxies are certain planets and stars are brightening at  
 midnight. They were used as a guide in the ancient time for people who  
 used to move through deserts on camels from one area to another. The  
 Milky Way can help them to reach their destination.

- Astronomy: علم الفلك
- Brighten: يلمع/يسطع
- Ancient: قديم
- Deserts: صحاري
- Camels: جمال
- Destination: وجهة/مقصد/غاية/مكان مقصود

المجرات هي كواكب ونجوم معينة تلمع عند منتصف الليل وذلك بحسب علم الفلك، وكان  
 الناس الذين يتجولون في الصحاري على الجمال يستخدمونها كدليل في قديم الزمان، فمجرة درب  
 التبانة كانت تساعدهم في الوصول إلى وجهتهم.

Let us read on p.30:

### How the Milky Way Came to Be

("How the Milky Way Came to be" is a South African folktale explaining the  
 creation of the group of stars known as the Milky Way)

1. Up there, in the sky, there are billions of stars. No one knows how many,  
 because no one can count them. And to think that among them is a bright  
 road which is made of wood ashes—nothing else!

- Came to be: took place, appeared, happened, created, found
- Billions: a large number
- Bright: مُشع
- Ashes: رماد

The idea here is very easy. It is already know for you that the Milky  
 Way was made by the ashes of the wood. Is it logical? Of course not. It's  
 not logical.



اريد ان تتعلموا الفعلين التاليين:

- Set fire to (النار) (يشعل / يضرم النار) ≠ Put out fire (النار) (يطفى/يخمد النار)
  - Set fire = make fire
- وهناك قصيدة شهيرة لنزار قباني غنتها نجاة الصغيرة جاء فيها (من يشعل النيران يطفئها) اي:  
The one who sets fire to is responsible for putting out it.

\*\*\*

2. Long ago, the sky was pitch black at night, but people learned in time to make fires to light up the darkness.

- Pitch black: completely dark (السواد الحالك/الظلام الدامس)
- So, there were no stars at the sky, maybe there was no moon also, so in order to see, people used to set fire.

\*\*\*

Continue please:

3. One night, a young girl, who sat warming herself by a wood fire, played with the ashes. She took the ashes in her hands and threw them up to see how pretty they were when they floated in the air. And as they floated away, she put more wood on the fire and stirred it with a stick. Bright sparks flew everywhere and wafted high, high into the night. They hung in the air and made a bright road across the sky, looking like silver and diamonds.

- Warming: trying to make herself warm (تدفئ نفسها)
- Float: يطفو
- Float ≠ sink (يغرق)
- Stir: move (يحرك)
- Stick: عصا
- Sparks: شرارات
- Wafted: moved gently through the air up and spread up.
- Silver: فضة
- Diamonds: very expensive shining stones (الماس)

So, the girl, who was warming herself by the fire, took some ashes in her hand and threw them up. The sparks went higher and higher and stayed in the air. These sparks formed *the Milky Way*.

الفتاة التي كانت تدفئ نفسها بالنار أخذت بعض الرماد ونثرته عاليًا فأخذ هذا الرماد يعلو شيئًا فشيئًا واستقر في الهواء وشكل ما يسمى بدرب التبانة.

Of course, this is a folktale, the writer means that when the girl threw the ashes up into the air, they lifted up to the sky and they were fixed there forming the stars.

\*\*\*

4. And there the road is to this day. Some people call it the Milky Way, some call it the Stars' Road, but no matter what you call it, it is the path made

by a young girl many, many years ago, who threw the bright sparks of her fire high up into the sky to make a road in the darkness.

- Stars' Road: طريق النجوم
- No matter: لا يهم
- Sparks: شرر

Stars' Road = Milky Way.  
Path: way

People call it (Milky Way) because of its color. It was like silver and diamonds.

ترجمة نص (How the Milky Way Came to be):

كيف نشأت مجرة درب التبانة؟

(حكاية من جنوب إفريقيا)

المعروفة باسم درب التبانة. (كيف نشأت مجرة درب التبانة؟) هي حكاية من جنوب إفريقيا تشرح كيفية نشوء مجموعة النجوم

1. هناك عالياً في السماء توجد بلايين النجوم. لا أحد يعرف كم عددها لأنه لا أحد يستطيع إحصاءها. إن الطريق المضيء بين هذه النجوم مصنوع من رماد الحطب ولا شيء آخر.  
2. منذ زمن بعيد كانت السماء خائكة السواد في الليل ولكن الناس تعلموا إشعال النار للتخفيف من الظلمة.

3. وفي إحدى الليالي كانت هناك فتاة صغيرة جالسة تدخن نسيها بحبات النار وكانت تلمص بالرماد. تناولت حفنة من الرماد بيديها وتربتها لترى كم كانت جميلة وهي تلمص في الهواء. وبينما كان الرماد يموح في الهواء وضعت الفتاة مزيداً من الحطب في النار وحركتها بأحد العيدين. فانبعثت جمرات براقة وسارت عالياً في الليل. بنيت الجمرات معالمة في السماء وشكلت طريقاً متبراً كالفضة أو الألماس.

4. وما زال هذا الطريق هناك إلى يومنا هذا. بعض الناس يدعونه درب التبانة والبعض الآخر يسمونه طريق النجوم. ولكن بغض النظر عن أي اسم نطلق عليه. فإنه الطريق الذي صنعته فتاة منذ سنوات طويلة جداً. لقد رمت الجمرات المضيئة عالياً في السماء لتصبح طريقاً في الظلام.

\*\*\*\*\*

Thank You

LECTURE NO.3

04.06.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

Now, let us move to SECTION II. This section deals deeply with love affairs and with your sensations and feelings.

SECTION II

Two love stories at the two ends of love's journey provide an interesting follow up and are good articles for the students to get their teeth into. The

Reading 1.1+2+3

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first is a true story of a young woman who is at the threshold of marriage full of hope and anticipation, where life looks very rosy and full of promises.  
The second is a one page poignant story of love that does not seem to have survived some finical troubles.

- Follow up: يتابع
- To get someone teeth into: to tear, taste, and then swallow
- Threshold: عتبة
- At the threshold of marriage: at the beginning of the marriage/the first days of marriage
- Anticipation: when you are expecting something to happen (حدس/توقع)
- Rosy: وردية
- Promises: وعود
- Poignant: making you feel sad or full of pity (مؤثر/حزين)
- Finical troubles: مشاكل مالية

\*\*\*\*\*

We are going to start with a text entitled *A Love Story*. Now, we will answer the questions on page 34:

### Preparing to read:

#### 1. Do you believe in love at first sight? Why?

It depends. Someone may say 'yes' and someone may say 'no'.

At the beginning of youth, love is not spiritual. You need physical love.

في بداية الشباب الحب لا يكون روحانيًا فانت بحاجة إلى الحب الجسدي؟

This is a need that was created with you as a human being. You look for a partner to share your hopes, your dreams, and your aspirations. It is a mature love. It is a physical love.

هذه حاجة خلقت معك كإنسان، أنت تبحث عن شريك حياة ليشاركك آمالك وأحلامك وتطلعاتك.

إنه حب ناضج وحب جسدي.

- Spiritual: روحي      Partner: شريك      Physical: جسدي

\*\*\*

#### 2. Is a person at 14 able to fall in love?

Yes. He would be in love. He would believe the second partner and he would open his heart wide to receive because he would like to have that experience. His heart begins beating. He would feel shy to utter a word to the second partner. He would be frightened to be caught or noticed by someone even within his family. His parents may ask him (why don't you eat well? What's wrong with you? Why are you always pale? etc.)

- Open his heart wide: يفتح قلبه على مصراعيه
- Feel shy: يشعر بالخجل

- Utter: ينطق/يلفظ
- Frightened: خائف

Love is a something legal but we feel afraid of our society, so boys and girls try not to be noticed when they fall in love and when they rush to answer the phone and their faces become red.

- Rush: يسرع/بهرع

Some boys throw a paper they wrote on it (I love you). This is a childish behavior to show himself and to make the partner notices him. This is a pure love. It is not related to sexuality at all. It is a kind of feelings.

- Childish: طفولي

\*\*\*

### 3. Would this be true love? How do you know?

I think for the one who is having such experience is classified as true love. It depends. Some boys and girls classify their love as an important beginning in their life although they don't have the reason of judging that type of love whether it is true or not.

- Judging: الحكم

\*\*\*

### 4. Should people marry at an early age? How early? Why?

It depends. Some people at an early age are immature and they don't have experience in life. People at early age can't bear the responsibility ( لا يتحملون المسؤولية).

- Immature: غير ناضج

Rich family can afford the costs of marriage their sons, so these sons may marry at an early age. Actually, marriage at early age is immature marriage.

- Afford the costs: يتحمل تكاليف

When people grow up and can distinguish between right and wrong, they can choose better.

One or two of my relatives were got married at early age and they started thinking about divorcing and looking for new mistresses (not wives) because both of my relatives were immature in thinking.

- Mistress: عشيقه/خاليلة

\*\*\*

### 5. Do you think that parents should interfere?

- Interfere: يتدخل

For me, yes. They would have to start discussing that problem in a logical way through convincing their son or their daughter right well. They can say you are still young. You need to think about marriage logically. It

depends on the education of the family itself, but sometimes when the family has got ten girls and one boy, in this case no discussion.

- Logical way: طريقة منطقية
- Convincing: إقناع

في هذه الحالة الكثير من العائلات تزوج بناتها من دون تفكير وللأسف بعد فترة قد تعود الفتاة إلى بيت أهلها مطلقاً ومعها أولاد.

\*\*\*

#### 6. Is it true that a person loves only once? Why?

It depends. We can't make a public judgment for all people all around the world. Sometimes when your heart starts beating, it will be the first and the last love. It happened, but it differs from one society to another.

\*\*\*

#### 7. How does one know that they have met their true love?

It depends. When both of them are reasonable enough and participate in facing difficulties hinder their marriage, it is the true love and maybe when you find that this person fulfills your dreams and your ambitions then he/she will be your true love.

- Reasonable: منطقي
- Hinder: يمنع/يعيق
- Fulfill: يحقق/يلبي

\*\*\*

#### 8. Must love end in marriage? What if it does not or cannot?

It depends. Sometimes if you fall in love with someone and you spend a lot of time with him and he don't ask your hand for marriage, you would go back to the traditional way of thinking and you say to yourself he was just wasting time with you, so marriage could be a true solution and salvation to long stories of love. Marriage can crown that relationship with a legal relationship.

- Solution: حل
- Salvation: خلاص/إنقاذ/نجاة

Some people don't have any problem because they only want to waste time and have an experience. It depends on the way of thinking of people.

In some cases, it's not necessary that love ends in marriage because of the difference in social classes (الطبقات الاجتماعية) and sometimes because of financial problems (مشاكل مالية), especially nowadays.

In some cases, a man and woman get married in a traditional way, but after many years they love each other and in our society grandmothers say (الحب يبجي بعد الزواج). In other cases, a man and woman get married after a

long love story, but everything may switch over.

- Switch over: to change from stage/state to another (يتغير من حال لحال)

\*\*\*

**Think about the following:**

**1. How does falling in love for the first time feel?**

Falling in love for the first time is very interesting. The moment your heart starts beating it is a lovely beginning of life for you as human being either you are a girl or a boy/a man or a woman.

\*\*\*

**2. Is there a relation between love and age?**

Yes, 100%. The earlier love is stronger emotionally. The second one will be more logical than emotional. Sometimes you can make balance between logic and emotions when the both partners are wise.

- Wise: حكيم

\*\*\*

**3. Does chance play a role in the lovers' meeting and subsequently in their lives?**

Yes, sometimes you feel that only destiny enabled you to have the chance of meeting someone you don't ever imagine that you are going to meet sooner or later.

- Destiny: القدر
- Sooner or later: عاجلاً أم آجلاً

\*\*\*

**4. Should meeting one's life partner be dependent on chance?**

No, not necessarily.

**Can anything be done to improve one's chance? Should anything be done about that?**

Sometimes if you are going to be frank with your partner even for the early steps of love and try to tell your mother frankly that you fall in love with someone, she would advise you to stop at this stage because he is still very young and he still has a long way before getting married, in this case this mother would help her daughter to make a right decision, but if a girl doesn't tell her mother about her feelings or if this mother doesn't give a right piece of advice to her daughter, I think this daughter would be in a big problem in the future. A young girl needs a piece of advice and a good judgment done by her mother or her elder sister.

- Frank: صريح
- Frankly: بصراحة
- Decision: قرار

- Judgment: حكم
- Elder: اكبر سناً

\*\*\*

**5. Are the difficulties that lovers face in our society different from those in other societies? Why?**

Yes, of course. Our society and its moral traditions can control and keep the frame and this is completely different from any other society even from any other Arab country; here is different from Lebanon. In Lebanon, people are open-minded. In Syria, we don't have like this. Actually, we start have like this. It depends on the education of the society and its traditions.

- Moral traditions: تقاليد أخلاقية
- Frame: إطار
- Open-minded: منفتح

\*\*\*

**6. Do men and women think differently about their wedding day?**

Yes, of course. They think differently about their wedding day 1000 % not 100%. Men are more reasonable because they want to save money at least and this is a good reason. It's not necessary to pay ten millions to show off among relatives and neighbors.

- Show off: يتباهى

There is an exception. If the bridegroom is rich and have a lot of money, the bride can demand what she wants. They can hold the party or the wedding in the Sheraton or in the Four Seasons, so it depends.

- Exception: استثناء
- Bridegroom: عريس
- Bride: عروس
- Demand: تطلب

\*\*\*\*\*

What are the types of love?

We have many types of love:

1. One-sided love: حب من طرف واحد
2. Physical love: حب جسدي
3. Spiritual love: حب روحي
4. Mutual Love: حب متبادل
5. First sight love: حب من النظرة الأولى

In one-sided love a lover suffers a lot because the lover falls in love with one know nothing about the feelings of this lover. This lover is not courageous enough to tell the one who loves her about his feelings, so the

lover suffers a lot. It is the love of writers and poets like (روميو وجولييت), (قيس وليلى), and (أنطونيو وكليوباترا).

- Courageous: شجاع

What about **physical love**?

A lot of philosophers, scientists, and physicians (doctors) say that as a human being you need physical love. You have this instinct as a human being and this instinct was born with you, so you can't ignore it as a man or a woman. Religions and traditions make a beautiful frame to help you to fulfill this instinct with marriage.

- Instinct: غريزة

- Ignore: يتجاهل

- Fulfill: يلبى

هذه الغريزة موجودة لتتكاثر البشرية.

Philosophers, scientists, and physicians say that love starts with physical love. I'll give you an example I as a man if I saw a group of women, something would draw my attention to a woman; maybe her beauty, maybe her appearance, maybe her way in talking etc.

- Draw attention: يلفت النظر/الانتباه

- Appearance: مظهر

Is there a relation between '**physical love**' and '**spiritual love**'?

**Student:** yes, there is, especially for women because a woman can't make a sexual relation without feeling.

**Instructor:** very good.

Spiritual love is very important. Sometimes physical love ends with spiritual love and later on it may change to mutual love, so physical love, spiritual love, and mutual love are inseparable i.e. we can't separate one from another. They deal with feelings, emotions, and with the spirit itself. Sometimes you suffer and shed tears. Sometimes you write poems and stories. Sometimes you listen to love songs all the time and everywhere; in your car, in your kitchen etc.

- Inseparable: غير منفصل/متلازم

- Shed tears: يذرف الدموع

- Poems: قصائد

الـ (one-sided love) هو حب قاتل لذلك (don't try it).

What about (**first sight love**)?

In this case, your heart starts beating fast when you see this person for the first time. You may admire him/her, but when time is over, everyone goes to his/her way. You may think about him/her and ask yourself when I meet him/her again. It is just admiration. It's like when you see a flower in



a garden or in a vase; you say to yourself I love it. You may say I was coward; I should get her phone number at least. This kind of love is also dangerous because it deals with imagination. You create and build dreams that one day you are going to meet that person once again and you are going to tell him/her about your feelings.

- Admire: يعجب
- Admiration: إعجاب

\*\*\*

Let us read the text on page 37:

### A Love Story

1. I saw him for the first time when I was fourteen years old—too young, perhaps, to even think of love. I went into a Video Rentals shop, and he was there, a tall and handsome guy. He looked long at me. It was embarrassing, but I didn't pay attention to him. I pretended not to notice him or his look, but I remember distinctly feeling a strange fluttering in my heart, then.

This is the first meeting. It was by chance. She was going to rent a videotape when she met him. Destiny played a role in this story to meet each other.

- Destiny: قدر

In this paragraph, she started to describe him physically; he was tall and handsome (وسيم).

The idea here is there are certain characteristics about the description of physical appearance for females.

The story started with physical admiration. As you see, she admired him but she couldn't show that.

- Video Rentals shop: محل تأجير أشرطة فيديو
- Embarrassing: making you feel shy (مخرج)
- Pretended: يتظاهر
- Distinctly: بشكل واضح
- Flutter: to move gently in the air (يرفرف).

\*\*\*

Go to the second paragraph:

2. It was in the Easter festival, in the church yard, when I saw him again, quite by lovely chance. He did not just look this time. He approached me gingerly, and talked to me. Something inside me moved, and a tremor ran through my whole body. Was it because he told me he was a student in the Electrical Engineering Faculty? I had a good look at him this time. He was tall, dark and handsome. He had light brown eyes that pierced my heart. They were loving and full of tenderness. I think I fell for him then.

She met him for the second time in the church by lovely chance as she said. At that time, he was courageous and approached her and talked to her. She was happy when he told her that he was a student in the Electrical Engineering. As you see in this paragraph, her love story started.

- Easter: عيد الفصح
- Church yard: باحة الكنيسة
- Gingerly: very slowly, carefully and gently.
- Tremor:  
Slight shaking movement that you can't control (هزة/رعشة)
- Electrical Engineering: هندسة كهربائية
- Faculty: كلية
- Dark: أسمر
- Light brown eyes: عيون عسلية
- Pierced: came inside, or to go through something (اخترقت)
- Tenderness: gentleness, kindness (حنان/رقة)
- Fell for him: loved him

\*\*\*

Go to the third paragraph:

**3. We met many times after that quite by chance, as if it was destiny that was pushing us towards each other. Every time I saw him, our relationship seemed to deepen, once we went on a trip together. Nature was lovely lush green, tall trees, a pond of clear water. It was as if we were in heaven. We walked and talked, climbed rocks nearby, and were so happy together. He told me that he had fallen in love with me that very first day in the Video rentals shop. I was over the moon with joy. I think our love was truly sealed then. I shall never forget that day: February the fourteenth, of all days. Our love grew and blossomed. We were so obviously in love that our friends nick-named us "Romeo and Juliet".**

Everything was green around them and there was a pond (بركة) of clear and transparent (شفاف) water.

When you love, you see everything around you very lovely and you love everything and everyone around you. You become kind and gentle with others.

He spoke to her about his love. He did so because chance may come once. He told her about his feeling on 14<sup>th</sup> February i.e. in Valentine's Day.

- Destiny: fate (القدر)
- Lush green: bright green/very green
- Pond: بركة

- Over the moon: very happy, delighted.
- Sealed: compete
- Grew: نما
- Blossomed: ازهر
- Nick-named us: called us (لقبونا).

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4. We still had a long way to go before realizing our dream of being together for ever. After he graduated, he had the military service to do. We pined for each other all the time. After finishing his military service, we got engaged. It was a long awaited day. I was so excited and so happy that day that I couldn't sleep the whole night. Engaged at last! My dream became reality and our total happiness was so much nearer now. We spent so many sweet times together. These were blissful times.

Here she talks about the first obstacle which is military service. Guys consider this military service an obstacle when they want to get married. The second obstacle is to find a suitable job (عمل مناسب).

Sometimes, guys think of travelling abroad to find a better job and a better salary (راتب) or income (دخل) to improve their financial situation (الوضع المالي).

As you see in this paragraph, she got engaged to him and that was the awaited day. She was very happy and she couldn't sleep because her dream became reality and they spent lovely time together with full happiness.

- Realizing: making something come true (تحقيق)
- Military service: الخدمة العسكرية
- Pine: yearn / long for (يشتاق)
- Engaged to: مخطوب/مخطوبة لـ
- Married to: متزوج/متزوجة من
- Awaited day: اليوم المنتظر
- Blissful: happy/glad/joyful.

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Go to the fifth paragraph:

5. With the passage of time, however, he came to the realization that it would take a lifetime of hard work to be able to establish himself and save enough money to start building our home. He decided to travel abroad to seek his fortune. Being away from him was far too horrible for me to contemplate. I burst into tears when he told me. But he was adamant. He wanted to provide a good and comfortable life for me and for our children in the future. It was so painful, but had to be done. When he left, I felt my soul was wrenched out of my breast. Life lost its joyfulness. Even the sun seemed to

have become pale and lacking in warmth; the moon became cold and lifeless. His departure left an immense vacuum in my life. Indeed, after his leaving, I felt like a living dead, a zombie.

In this passage, he realized that he should work twenty-four hours a day to save enough money to get married for that reason he decided to travel abroad to find better job with better salary to save money and time.

She was shocked when he told her that he decided to travel and she shed tears (ذرفت الدموع) to make him change his mind, but he was adamant (عنيد). He wanted to improve his financial situation to provide her and their children a comfortable life.

When he traveled, she felt sad and she saw everything around her bad, ugly and lifeless. She felt that she was only a body without soul.

She was really deeply in love with him. Even the nature around her sympathized (تعاطفت) with her, for example, the moon became cold and lifeless.

- The passage of time: مرور الوقت
- Realization: إدراك/وعي
- Establish himself: يؤسس نفسه
- Seek: research (يبحث)
- Fortune: luck/chance (ثروة/فرصة/حظ)
- Contemplate: bear (يتحمل)
- Burst into tears: shed tears (انفجرت بالبكاء).
- Adamant: to don't change your mind, stubborn, obstinate (عنيد)
- Comfortable life: حياة مريحة / حياة رغيدة
- Painful: مؤلم
- Soul: روح
- Wrenched out: pulled out (نزع/انثبيلت/اقتلعت)
- Pale: شاحب
- Lacking in warmth: تفتقر إلى الدفء
- Lifeless: ميت/هامد/كئيب
- Departure: مغادرة
- Immense: very huge.
- Immense vacuum: فراغ كبير

It is a situation in which someone is missing someone or something or lacking someone or something.

وهنا (immense vacuum) معناها عاطفي وليس مادي.

- Vacuum = emptiness
- Zombie: someone who moves very slowly and does not seem to be thinking about anything. It is a character in horror movies.

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In the sixth and seventh paragraphs, we are going to see some positive reasons which may help her to stand the absence of her fiancé.

- Stand: bear (تتحمل)
- Absence: غياب
- Fiancé: خطيب

سنرى في المقطعين السادس والسابع بعض الأسباب الإيجابية التي ربما جعلتها تتحمل غياب خطيبها.

Go to the sixth paragraph:

**6. Little by little, however, I started seeing some silver lining in this immensely dark cloud. I reasoned that our suffering was for our noble aim of blessed matrimony. That helped me a lot. I busied myself with my studies and graduated with honours. Not wanting to have a lot of painful free time on my hands, I decided to occupy myself with useful pursues. I did language and computer courses. Time did not weigh so heavily on me then.**

At first, she suffered and suffered then she decided to engage herself in something important, so she studied hard and graduated with honours and did many courses; because of that she didn't feel bored and she didn't feel the heavy time.

So, she kept herself busy in order to forget about his absence. She found alternatives and could compromise with herself, so she was realistic (واقعية).

- Alternatives: بدائل
- Compromise: تسوية/مصالحة/حل وسط
- Lining: أي أنها وجدت بدائل لتشغل نفسها وبذلك تصالحت مع نفسها في غيابه.
- Lining: a piece of material covering the inside surface of something (بطانة)
- Silver lining: here means (hope).
- Reasoned: realized, understand (أدركت)
- Suffering: معاناة
- Noble: نبيل
- Aim: هدف
- Matrimony: a state of being married/marital life
- Blessed matrimony: الزواج المبارك
- Busied myself: engaged myself (شغلت نفسي)
- Graduated with honours: تخرجت بمرتبة الشرف
- Useful pursues: important things not silly ones.
- Thing you spend time doing it and enjoy it.
- Time did not weigh so heavily on me then:

لم يكن الوقت يتقل كاهلي حينها/الوقت لم يكن ثقيلاً عليّ.

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Move to the seventh paragraph:

7. He calls me often and I feel very happy when he does. His voice helps me tolerate his absence and bear my yearning for him. Soon, I shall be busy with my wedding arrangements. We are getting married in February.

As you see, he was calling her from time to time and this helped her to bear his absence and heavy time. They will get married in February.

- Tolerate: accept something that you don't like (يتحمل)
- Absence: غياب
- Bear: يتحمل
- Yearning: longing/missing someone (شوق)
- Wedding arrangements: ترتيبات الزواج

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Go to the last paragraph:

8. Every woman dreams of her wedding day, her white dress, her lover standing beside her, but not every girl achieves her dream. I am grateful to God that He granted us this blessed love, and is allowing us to get married soon. To fall in love is great; to be loved is superb; but to love and be loved is surely a heavenly blessing. I am looking forward so much to our wedding day. I cannot wait for us to be joined together in holy matrimony.

Here, she talks about the end of her love affair which will be crowned with marriage (تتوج بالزواج). As you see, she was planning and preparing for this day. They will be a bride (عروس) and bridegroom (عريس). This is a kind of mutual love as you see and it is blessed by God himself.

- Achieve:
- Grateful to God: ممتن لله
- Grant: يمنح/يعطي بكثرة دون مقابل
- Blessed love: حب مبارك
- He granted us this blessed love: منحنا من علينا بهذا الحب المبارك
- Superb: romantic/extremely good/excellent/wonderful/amazing/very great.

- Heavenly blessing: نعمة سماوية

So, God blessed this love

- Holy matrimony: زواج مقدس

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ترجمة نص (A Love Story):

قصة حب

1. رأيت للمرة الأولى حين كان عمري أربعة عشر عاماً. ربما كنت صغيرة جداً حتى لمجرد التفكير

بالحب.

ذهبت يوماً إلى محل لتأجير أفلام الفيديو، وكان هو هناك، شاب طويل القامة ووسيم. نظر إلى مطولاً، شعرت بالارتباك ولكني لم أعره انتباهاً، تظاهرت أنني لم ألاحظه أو ألاحظ نظراته، لكنني أتذكر بوضوح أنني شعرت بخفتان غريب في قلبي في ذلك الحين.

٢. لقد كنا في عيد الفصح، في باحة الكنيسة، حين رأيت للمرة الثانية في صدفة جميلة حقاً. في هذه المرة لم يكتف بالنظر إلي فحسب، بل اقترب مني، بحذر شديد، وكلمني. شعرت بشيء يتحرك بداخلي، وبرعشة تسري في جسدي بكامله. هل السبب في ذلك قوله لي أنه طالب في كلية الهندسة الكهربائية؟ تمعنت جيداً بالنظر إليه هذه المرة. كان طويل القامة، أسمر البشرة وجذاباً. كان له عينان بيتان فاتحتان اخترقتا قلبي. كانتا مليتان بالحب والحنان. أعتقد أنني وقعت في حبه يوماً.

٣. بعد ذلك، التقينا عدة مرات عن طريق الصدفة المحضة، وكأنما كان القدر يدفعنا دفعاً باتجاه بعضنا البعض. في كل مرة كنت أراه فيها كانت علاقتنا تزداد عمقاً. في إحدى المرات ذهبنا في نزهة معاً، كانت الطبيعة خضراء مورقة، أشجار عالية وبحيرة من الماء الصافي. لقد كنا كما لو أننا في الجنة. ذهبنا نتمشى ونتحدث، تسلقنا بعض الصخور القريبة، وكنا في غاية السعادة سوية. أخبرني أنه وقع في حبي في ذلك اليوم الأول في محل تأجير أفلام الفيديو. شعرت أنني أمشي على القمر من فرط السعادة.

أعتقد أن حبنا قد ابتدأ بحق في ذلك اليوم الذي لن أنساه أبداً من بين كل الأيام: الرابع عشر من شباط. لقد نما حبنا وازدهر، كان واضحاً لدرجة أن أصدقاءنا أطلقوا علينا اسم (روميو وجوليت).

٤. كان الطريق لا يزال طويلاً أمامنا قبل بلوغ حلمنا بالعيش سوية إلى الأبد. بعد تخرجه من الجامعة كان عليه أداء الخدمة العسكرية. كنا في أشد الشوق إلى بعضنا طوال تلك الفترة. بعد أن أنهى خدمته العسكرية تقدم لخطبتي. لقد كان يوماً طال انتظاره. كنت شديدة الانفعال والسعادة يوماً حتى أنني لم أستطع النوم طوال تلك الليلة. لقد أصبحنا خطيبين أخيراً! تحول حلمي إلى حقيقة وباتت سعادتنا الكاملة أقرب بكثير من أي وقت مضى. أمضينا الكثير من الأوقات معاً. لقد كانت من أسعد الأوقات.

٥. مع مرور الوقت بدأ هو يشعر أن الأمر سوف يستغرق حياة كاملة من العمل الشاق حتى يتمكن من تأسيس نفسه ويدخر بعض المال حتى نبدأ ببناء منزلنا. عندها قرر أن يسافر بعيداً ليحرب حظه، ولكن أن أكون بعيدة عنه كان أمراً فظيماً حتى لمجرد التفكير فيه. انفجرت باكياً حين أخبرني بالفكرة. لكنه كان مصراً بشدة. لقد أراد أن يوفر حياة جيدة ومريحة لي ولأولادنا في المستقبل. كان أمراً مؤلماً ولكنه واجب. حين غادر، شعرت أن روحي قد انتزعت من صدري، فقدت الحياة سعادتها بالنسبة لي. حتى الشمس بدت وكأنها أصبحت شاحبة وأقل دفئاً، والقمر أصبح بارداً وبلا حياة. لقد ترك رحيله فراغاً هائلاً في حياتي. حقاً، بعد رحيله شعرت بأني جثة عادت للحياة.

٦. شيئاً فشيئاً، على أي حال، بدأت أرى بعض الأمل في هذه السحابة الداكنة. لقد وصلت إلى نتيجة مفادها أن عناءنا كان في سبيل هدفنا النبيل في زواج سعيد. لقد ساعدتني هذه الفكرة كثيراً فشغلت نفسي بالدراسة حتى تخرجت بدرجة الشرف. وعند رغبتني في أن يكون لدي الكثير من أوقات الفراغ

المؤلة، قررت أن أشغف نفسي باهتمامات مفيدة، فدرست مناهج لغة وكمبيوتر، ولم يكن الوقت ثقيلاً الوطأة علي حينها.

٧. إنه يتصل بي كثيراً، وأشعر بسعادة غامرة حين يفعل ذلك. إن صوته يساعدني على الصبر على غيابه وتحمل شوقي إليه. قريباً سوف أكون مشغولة بالتحضير للزفاف، سوف نتزوج في شهر شباط.

٨. إن كل امرأة تحلم بيوم زفافها، بغستانها الأبيض، وبحبيبها واقفاً إلى جانبها، لكن ليست كل فتاة قادرة على تحقيق حلمها. إنني أشكر الله على منحه لنا هذا الحب المبارك وتمكينه لنا من الزواج قريباً. إن الوقوع في الحب شيء عظيم، أن تكون محبوباً شيء رائع، ولكن أن تحب وتكون محبوباً فهذه بالتأكيد نعمة إلهية. إنني أتطلع بشدة إلى يوم زفافنا. لا أستطيع الانتظار حتى نجتمع سوية برباط الزواج المقدس.

## Thank You

...

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