## Al Y YDili



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Founirth Yearr


Secomid Teernon


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د. عابد اسهاعيل

## HELLO EVERYONE!

## INTRODUCHION

In this semester, we will rely on the handouts I give to you.
Our subject is entitled "Literary Translation". I will tell you, first what do we mean by Literary in general, and explain the concept of translation to you, to help you understand what I mean.

In our case, we will begin with four types of text:

1. Poetic texts: poems, both Arabic and English.
2. Narrative: novels, short stories.
3. Dramatic/ Drama: dialogues from plays.
4. Critical: essays on literature.

In the final Exam, we are going to include one poetic or narrative text and narration and the other many dramatic or critical.

Literary translation is different from all types of translation. By literary we mean not just translation of meaning but also the style.

When I translate a text, it is not enough to make the text right to say but to attempt the version of how the text expresses itself.

So, most students actually fail in this course because they forget that we are dealing with literary translation, and that is why it is important to talk about style.

Style, in literary translation, is basically: images, similes, symbols, and metaphors.

Literary translation is not just an attempt to render the meaning correctly, it is also concerning about style to figure out how images, similes, symbols, and metaphors can be translate.

I will give you an example about (somebody who died), in Arabic, as well as in English.

We ask about the meaning by (what) Death, while for the style, we ask by (how).

There are so many ways of expressing what (death) means, or (somebody die). The style can make a difference: He died - passed away bought the farm - kicked the bucket.

In Arabic, we say (مات - توفي - قضى نحبه - فارق الحياة - رحل), and we have more. Departed (رحل) - the departed on ones (الراحلون), for example: the late Nizar Qabbani (الر احل نزار قباني)

تستخدم (the late) للمتوفى منذ أنثهر قليلة.
If you do not know the person, you say he died (مـات), and we say he
passed away (قضى نحبه - فارق الحياة) to add more respect.
We should distinguish between two types of meaning:
1- Literal (المغنى الحرفي): word-by-word translation, for example: she bought the farm, we translate it as (انترت المزر عة).

Literal is correct, precise, and loyal to the original.

## 2- Figurative/ Idiomatic (المعنى الاصطلاحي):

Examples: He/ she knows what the truth is (و عند جهينـة الخبر اليقين) - It is raining dogs and cats (It is raining heavily = السماء تمطر بغزارة).
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Now let us translate some sentences.

- مـا زال المطر يتساقط كأغنية متوحشة

The rain is still falling like a wild song,

## - I wandered lonely as a cloud.

هــت/ تهت وحيداً كغيمـة

NB: Wondered (تعجّبٌ - تساءلْ) - wandered (همت/ تهت)
Wandered = Walking aimless (تسكع/ سار بلا هدف أو وجهة)

- Walk around (تجوّل)
- Roamed (طاف)
- يٌْ المروج الخضراء البعيدة تولد الأفكار

In the far away green meadows thoughts are born.

- Far away, distant, remote (بعيد)
- Meadows (مروج)
- The waves beside me danced.
الأمو اج قربي رقصت


## - Flash beautifully upon my inward.

تتلألاً جميلةُ أمام مخيلتي

Inward eye (المخبلة) - insight (البصبرة) - eyesight (البصر)
*****
The following sentence is from a previous Exam text.
لم تكن تلك هي المرة الأولى التي يقرأ فيها رواية شيقة بين الواقـع والخيـال وترســم صـورة قائمة من البؤس الذي يعيشه الناس ٌِِ تلك المدينة النائية.
Student: This was not the first time that he read an interesting novel between reality and fiction that paints a picture of the misery experienced by people in that remote city.

Student: This was not the first time he had read an interesting novel
between reality and imagine and painted a picture of the existing misery of people in that remote city.

Professor: we can say,
It was not the first time he read an interesting/ exiting/ beautiful novel, which combined reality with imagination and depicted a dark picture on misery the remote/ far city is suffered from.

If I started with (It was), all the verbs after it should be in the past tense; while if I wrote (It is) they should be in the present tense.

إلا إذا كانت و اقعة تاريخية، فمن الأفضل استخدام زمن الحاضر البسيط.
It is easier for you to use the present tense in most cases.
Another text.
يحدق پٌِ وجوه المارّة ويلمح تجاعيد الألم حول العيون، ومن المآقل يتلألأ حزنٌ بعيد الأنوار.
(المآقل) (حدقة العين); so we can simply translate it as (eyes).
You have to practice translating all the time; translation is like running, playing tennis, or swimming, you cannot do it directly.

I advise you to practice on papers, not on computer.
Student: He stares at the faces of passers-by and glimpses the wrinkles of pain around the eyes, and from the dungeons, sadness shines through the lights.

Student: He stares at the faces of passers - by and glimpses the wrinkles of pain around the eyes.

Professor: (المارة) are not (passengers).
Student: Walkers.
Professor: They are (pedestrians).
(يحدّق) is not (over looks), it means (يتغاضى عن).
(يحدّق) is (gaze, stares), and also it can be (looks scrutiny).
The translation is

## He stares at the pedestrians' faces and sees painful wrinkles around their eyes. From their eyes deep sited sores twinkling.

* 

If you really want to improve your skills, you should attend and work on text I give you. You have to know your mistakes and check your spelling. It is not shameful to make mistakes.

Keep in your mind that I do not repeat the texts in the exam.
Before I begin, I want to talk more about translation. Many of you do not take translation seriously, they just want to graduate and get the
certificate. But unfortunately, a lot of those get shocked when they discover in the actual real life that translation is not an easy profession. This is why at least you should have good knowledge in both English and Arabic; you need to know the rules of them.

The problem of most of you is that you think in Arabic when you translate into English, and that is why it is wrong to use Arabic expressions when you translate into different language. We talked last lecture about the Literal (المحنى الحرفي): word-by-word, and Figurative/ Idiomatic (المحنى (الاصطلاحي) translation.

Let us begin with our first poem. [Poetic text]
Crisply the bright snow whispered,
Crunching beneath our feet:
Behind us as we walked along the parkway,
Our shadows danced,
Fantastic shapes in vivid blue.
Across the lake the skaters
Flew to and fro,
With sharp turns weaving
A frail invisible net.
In ecstasy the earth
Drank the silver sunlight;
In ecstasy the skaters
Drank the wine of speed;
In ecstasy we laughed
Drinking the wine of love.
Had not the music of our joy
Sounded its highest note?
But no.

For suddenly, with lifted eyes you said, "Oh look!"
There, on the black bough of a snow flecked maple.
Fearless and gay as our love.
A bluejay cocked his crest!
Oh who can tell the range of joy
Or set the bounds of beauty?

- (Crisply) is an adjective, and it means the way snow is whispering.
- (Crunching) is when we put our feet on the snowed ground; we hear the sound "crunch".
- (Parkway) means a landscaped way with trees. Here we can translate it as (الدرب).
- (Blue jay) is a bird.
- (Cocked his crest) means (singed), (صاح بأعلى صونه، غرد فرحاً).

Let me hear your translations.

## Student:

ههس الثلـج اللامع، يتكسر تحت أقدامنا:
خلفنا ونحن نسير على طول الطريق،
 عبر البحبرة المتزلجين قفزوا جيئةً وذهاباً مع نسج اللنعطفات الحادة كشبكة غير مرئية ضتيفة. في نشوة الأرض شربوا ضوء الثمس الفضي. في نشوة المتزلجين شربوا نبيذ السر عة. ضحكنا في النشوة وشربنا نبيذ الحب. لم تكن موسيقى فرحتنا، بدا أعلى نغـة؟ لكن لا.
وفجأة قلت بعيون مرفوعة، "انظري"! هناك، على غصن القققب الأسود المرقط بالثلج. خائف وستيد مثل حبنا. العصفور غرد! يا من يستطيع أن يقول مدى الفرح أو وضع حدود الجمال؟
Professor: thank you.
We can say,

خلفنا ونحن نمشي على الدرب
ظلالنا رقصت أطيافاً خرافيةً تحت الزرقة البهيّة البيّة عبر البحيرة المتزلجون تطايروا ذهاباً وإياباً
مع منعطفاتٍ حادة ترسم/ تحيك شبكةً هشّةً لا مرئية نشوانةً احتست الأرض نور الشهس الفضي

سعداء المتزلجون احتسوا نبيذ السرعة فرحين/ منتشين ضحكنا واحتسينا خمرة الحب

ألم تصدح موسيقا غبطتنا بأسمى الألحان؟ لكن لا
على حين غرّة/ بهتةً وبعينين مشدوهتين قلت "انظري" هناك فوق غصنٍ فاحمٍ من شجرة القيقب المزدانة بالثلج

| جَسوراً وسعيداً كحبنا <br> عصفور غنى/ غرّد بأحلى الأنغام فرِحاً آه من يستطيع أن يفسّر رحابة البهجة أو يرسم/ يفصح عن/ يترجم حدوداً للجمال |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

In poetry, we have rhyme and meter (الوزن والقافيـة), which should not be translated, and could not be because the lyrical music changes.

We do not translate poetry metrically but we translate images.
Brevity (الاختصـار) is the main thing in poetry translation; the translator should be brief when translating poetry without sacrificing the meaning.

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Let us begin with the Arabic poem:

> يندف التلج على شبا بيكي ٌِِ لندن يندف على كتبي.. وأوراقي.. وفتاجين قهوتي

وأنا مبهور بهذا الكلام الحضاري
الذي لم أسمعهd منذ تسعة أنشهر
مبهور بهذا الانقلاب الأبيض
الذي يعلنه الشتاء على رجعية الصيف ورتابة اللون الأخضر

ولا يزعجني حصار الصقيع فأنا أقاومه.. حيناً بالشعر وحيناً بالحب
فليس عندي وسيلة أخرى للتدفئة سوى أن أحبك
أو اكتب لك قصيدة حب
بهاتين الطريقتين السحريتين
يمكتني أن أحلّ مشاكلي الجسدية
ومشاكلي العاطفية.. والشعرية
فلا تثغلي بالك بالطقس الخارجي.

## Student:

Snow dries on London's youth
He shrugs on my books, my papers, and my coffee cups.
And I am fascinated by this civilizational talk.

I have not heard in nine months.
Dazzled by this white coup
The Winter Announces on Summer Retrograde
Green Patchwork
And I am not bothered by the siege of frost.
I am resisting him. We live with hair.
Our Love of Love
I have no other way of heating.
Except that I love you.
Or I write you a love poem.
In these two magical ways.
I can solve my physical problems.
And my emotional problems... and poetic.
Do not worry about the outside weather.
Professor: try not to make grammatical and spelling mistakes. Pay attention to the subject-verb agreement and the use of correct derivations.

We can say,

## In London, Snow is falling upon my windows

It is falling on my books, papers, and coffee cups
I am amazed/ dazzled/ enchanted by this civilized speech
Which I did not hear for nine months
Enchanted by such white coup
Announced by winter against the back ward Summer
And the monotony of green color
I am not bothered by the siege of frost
I do resist it sometimes by poetry
Sometimes by Love
For I have no other way to keep warm
Other than to fall in love with you
Or write a love poem for you
With these two magical methods
I can solve my physical, emotional, and poetic problems
So do not worry about the weather outside.
*****
Let us move to a new text:
Snowfall is a pretty sight, the world is still: no movement, even the air stays still. When you look up at the cloudy gray sky and see the snowflakes fall they float down in a graceful path that would make
ballerinas look clumsy. It's a euphoric moment almost, the kid inside you wakes up and without thinking everyone impulsive habit is to scream "It's snowing!" and raise their hands to the sky asking for more. In this case, I wanted less snow. Leo and I have been driving along highway 25 for only two hours, once we left Colorado Springs we noticed the first of the snowflakes fall about 30 minutes out. Pulling over for that silent moment in a target parking lot looking back it was a pleasant short memory Leo exclaimed
"Camilla! Pull off its snowing!"
"What? I can't see them."
"It's happening pull off"
I turned off and got into the parking... I turned up the heat to 74 degrees and flopped on one of the beds. Wrapping the blanket around me I updated social media and then laid there stretching, I was so tired from driving way more tired than I thought I was. After laying there for what seemed to be 30 minutes Leo crawled in his bed and I went to go shower and get ready for bed. When I got back in bed, I took a look outside the window and saw that snow was still falling. As the snowflakes fell, I fell asleep.

The next morning I woke up to a quiet and dark room. I rolled over to grab my phone and check what's up. To my surprise, it was 11:18 am and Leo and I were in bed still. We were supposed to get on the road and meet up with Elise by noon and it would be impossible to be punctual by now.
*
Let us start with the first part.
Snowfall is a pretty sight, the world is still: no movement, even the air stays still. When you look up at the cloudy gray sky and see the snowflakes fall they float down in a graceful path that would make ballerinas look clumsy. It's a euphoric moment almost, the kid inside you wakes up and without thinking everyone impulsive habit is to scream "It's snowing!" and raise their hands to the sky asking for more. In this case, I wanted less snow.

- (Ballerinas) means (راقصات الباليه).

Give me your translations.
Student:

[^0]أن يجعل ر اقصـات الباليه تبدو خرقاء. إنها لحظـة مبهجـة تقريباً، يستيقظ الطفل بداخلك ودون أن يفكر في أن كل شخص عادة متهورٍ هي الصر اخ "إنه يتساقط!" ورفعوا أيديهم إلى السماء طـلبين المزيد. في هذه الحالة، أردت ثلجاً أفلّ.
Professor: We can say,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { سقوط التلج مشهدٌ بهيّ، فالعالم ساكنٌ لا حركة، حتى الهـواء يظـل سـاكناً. وحــين تنظـر إلى }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { يستيقن، ويطلق الجميع دون تفكير بــدافع العـادة صرخـةً "إنهـا تـتلج.. الســماء تـثلـج.." رافـــين } \\
& \text { أياديهم نحو السماء متوسلين المزيد، ولكن ٌِِ حالةٍ كهذه كنتٌ أتمنى ثلجاً أقل. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Let us continue:

Leo and I have been driving along highway 25 for only two hours, once we left Colorado Springs we noticed the first of the snowflakes fall about 30 minutes out. Pulling over for that silent moment in a target parking lot looking back it was a pleasant short memory Leo exclaimed
"Camilla! Pull off its snowing!"
"What? I can't see them."
"It's happening pull off"
I turned off and got into the parking... I turned up the heat to 74 degrees and flopped on one of the beds. Wrapping the blanket around me I updated social media and then laid there stretching, I was so tired from driving way more tired than I thought I was. After laying there for what seemed to be 30 minutes Leo crawled in his bed and I went to go shower and get ready for bed. When I got back in bed, I took a look outside the window and saw that snow was still falling. As the snowflakes fell, I fell asleep.

The next morning I woke up to a quiet and dark room. I rolled over to grab my phone and check what's up. To my surprise, it was 11:18 am and Leo and I were in bed still. We were supposed to get on the road and meet up with Elise by noon and it would be impossible to be punctual by now.

## Student:

كنت أنا وليو نقود السيارة على طول الطريق السريع 0 Y لمدة سـاعتين فقط، بمجرد مغادرتتـا
 عن تلك اللحظة الصـامتة في موقف سبار ات مستهوف بـاللظر إلى الور اء، ذكرى قصيرة ممتعـة.
"هذا يحدث"

تو قفت ودخلت سـاحة الانتــار ... رفعـت درجـة الحـرارة إلـى گV درجـة وخبطت علـى أحـ الأسرة. قمت بلف البطانية حولي وقمت بتحديث وسائل النو اصل الاجنماعي ثم تمددها هناك، كنـ
 مـا يبدو، زحف ليو في سريره وذهبت للاستحمام والاستعداد للنوم. عندما عدت إلى السـرير، ألقيت نظرة خارج النافذة ور أيت أن الثلج لا يز ال يتساقط. عندما سقطت رقاقات الثلكج، غفوت. في صباح اليوم التاللي استيقظت على غرفة ها هادئة ومظلمة. تدحرجت لألتقط هاتفي وأتحقت مـن
 ننطلث إلى الطريق ونلتقي بإيليز بحلول الظهيرة وسيكون من المستحبل أن نكون دقيقين في الوقت

Professor: Thank you.
(Colorado Springs) is a name of an area.
(Punctual) means (بصل على المو عد).
We can say,
أنا وليو كتا نقود السيارة على الطريق الدولي رقم YO بمدة ساعتـين فقـط، وبهـجـرد مغادرتــا

 خاطفة وممتعة.
قال ليو متعجباً "كاميـلا تمهلي إن الثلج يهطل/ يسقط!" "ماذا تقول إني لا أرى شيئاً!" "بلى إنها تتلج تمهلي"
عندئذ استدرتٌ ودخلتٌ إلى مرآب السيارات، ورفعت الحرارة إلى الدرجــة Vع واسـتلقيتٌ عـلى
 استلقيتٌ على السرير، كنتٌ متعبةً من قيادة السيارة أكثر بكثير مها ظتنت. يعد الاستلقاء هناك لـ
 نظرتٌ إلى خارج النافذة ورأيتٌ أن الثلج مـا زال يهطـل، وإذ كـان الـثلج يهطـل خلـدتٌ إلى نـومٍ عميق.

 نزال يِّ الفراش. كان من المفترض أن نستأنف الرحلة ونلتقـي إيلـيس عنـد الظهـيرة، لكـن مـن الم الما المستحيل أن نصل وِ الموعد المحدد الآن.
*****
Let us have a new text:
بعد مرور عدة دقائق ازداد عدد الأطفال وتجمعوا كالعادة بالقرب من دكان العم جميل، فكمـا

يبدو أن أصواتهم وضـحكاتهم التي تتعـالى تشــد انتبـاه وحمـاسـة المزيــد مـن الأطفـال وتــدفعهم | لمـه للنزول من منازلهه.
من الواضـح أن أكثر الأطفال لا يعرفون الكثير عن ألعاب الثلج، فهـم لم يحظـو ســابقاً بمثـل هذه الكمية من الثلج، وقد اقتصرت الهطولات السـابقة على كميـات قليلـة مـن الـثلج، وغالبـاً لم
 رهي كرات الثلج على بعضهم البعض، حتى أنتي سمعتهم يسمون اللعبة حرباً. بعد مرور حوالي النصف ساعة أصبح لعب الأطفال مرعباً بعض الشيء، فبدأت المشاكل تظهر فهاهم الأطفال الكبار صـاروا يضايقون الأطفال الصغار بتصرفاتهم الصبيانية، فـرميهم للكـرات
 الآخرين خلسةً، يا له من شعور صعب.
شيئاً فشيئاً ازداد الضحيج والصياح ممـا جعل الأهـالي يتذمرون من لعب الأطفال.


ֵِِ السنوات القادمة، لذلك كان الجميع يصبر على تصرفات الأطفال وأصواتهم المرتفعة.


الدكان، لكته بالوقت نفساه هو أكثر أهـالي الحي حباً للأطفال واستيعاباً لتصرفاتهم. الأطفال يعلمون تماماً أنهم مهددون دائماً بمغادرة مكان اللعب عنــدما ينـزعـج أحـا أحـد الأهـالي فيغضب ويطردهـم من المكان، لأجل ذلك يتعمّدون اللعب بالقرب من دكان العم جميـل المعـروف الانـو بباله الطويل جداً والـذي بالتأكيـد سـيتحمل لعـبهم مهـمـا كــان، فهـو بالأسـاس لا لا يـراه إزعاجـا مقصوداً بل ينظر له بأنه حق مشروع لكل طفل، ومن الطبيعي أن يكون لحركات الأطفال ولعبهم آثاراً على المكان قد يكون بعضها غير جيد.

## The first sentence.

بعد مرور عدة دقائق ازداد عدد الأطفال وتجمعوا كالعادة بالقرب من دكان العم جميل،
Student: After a few minutes passed, the number of children increased and gathered as usual near Uncle Jamil's shop,

Professor: we can say,

## A few minutes later, more children gathered as usual near uncle Jamil's shop.

The second sentence.
فكما يبدو أن أصواتهم وضحكاتهم التـي تتعـالى تشــد انتبـاه وحماســة المزيــد مـن الأطفـال وتدفعهم للنزول من منازلهم.
Student: as it seemed that their voices and their loud laughter attracted the attention and enthusiasm of more children and pushed them to get out
of their homes.
Professor: we can say,
It seems that their rising voices and laughter, which were getting higher and higher, captured the attention and enthusiasm of other children and prompted them to go out/ leave their houses.

The second paragraph.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { من الواضح أن أكثر الأطفال لا يعرفون الكثير عن ألعاب الثلج، فهـم لم يحظـو سـابقاً بمثـل } \\
& \text { هذه الكمية من الثلج، }
\end{aligned}
$$

Let me hear your translations.
Student 1: It is clear that most children do not know much about snow toys, as they have never had such an amount of snow.

Professor: The translation is.
Clearly/ Obviously, most children do not know much about how to play on snow, because they did not get to see heavy snow before,

The next sentence.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { فقد اقتصرت الهطولات السابقة على كميات قليلة من الثلج، وغالباً لم يكـن يلتصـق بـالأرض } \\
& \text { ويذوب مباشرةً عند لمسه لسطحها. لذلك كانت اللعبة السائدة بينهمه هي رمــي كــرات ات الـثلـج عـلى } \\
& \text { بعضهم البعض، حتى أنتي سمعتهم يسمون اللعبة حرباً. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Student 1: Previous precipitation was limited to small amounts of snow, and it often did not stick to the ground and melted directly when touching its surface. So the dominant game between them was to throw snowballs at each other, and I even heard them call the game war.

Professor: Thank you.
We can say,
because the previous snow falls have not been as heavy, and mostly would not stick to the ground bunt rather immediately/ directly melt upon touching the surface. That is why the most popular game among them was throwing snowballs upon one another; I even heard them call it a war.
*
When I translate a text, I must first read it very carefully several times by using the dictionary.

We have two meaning for words, the first is Lexical that is the one given by the dictionary; and we have the contextual, which depends on the general context in which word is used.

So, I read the text, and try to figure out the difference between lexical and contextual meaning.

It is very important to write the first draft, you correct it, and then you make the final draft.

Both meaning and style make you understand the text, and your translation good. Meaning is to be precise and convey the meaning correctly, while Style means your both English and Arabic to be smooth, easy, and simple.

The literal meaning $\neq$ the figurative one.
The only way to guarantee a high mark, is to avoid fatal errors, especially grammatical and spelling; not more than $/ 5 /$ mistakes.

Give $/ 5 /$ minutes to read the text, and make sure you understand the meaning of every single word.

You should be in touch with language every day; you should practice all the time. Learning a foreign language is like a sport, you should practice it every day.
*****

Let us continue:
بعد مرور حوالي النصف ساعة أصبح لعب الأطفال مرعباً بعض الشيء، فبدأت المشاكل تظهر فهاهم الأطفال الكبار صاروا يضايقون الأطفال الصغار بتصرفاتهم الصبيانية،
Student: About half an hour later, children's toys became a bit terrifying, and the problems began to emerge; they were the big kids, who were harassing the little kids with their boyish behavior,

Professor: For (الأطفـل الكبـار والصـغار), we cannot use (big and little), we use (older and younger) because (big) means (fat).

After (to) the verb must be in zero form (the infinitive), it is wrong to say (to annoying).

The translation is.
Nearly/About half an hour later (half an hour later or so), children at play became somehow annoying, problems began to emerge when older children started annoying/ harassing the younger ones with their childish/ irrational behavior.

The second sentence.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { فرميهم للكرات الثلجية قوي ومؤذي حقاً بالنسبة للصغار، ومنهم من يضع كمشــة مـن الـثلـج } \\
& \text { ٌِِ ثياب الأطفال الآخرين خلسةً، يا له من شعور صعب. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Student: Throwing snowballs is really strong and harmful for the youngsters, and some of them put a pinch of snow in the clothes of other children stealthily, what a difficult feeling.

Professor: (حمشة) means (حفنة), which is (handful).
(مزعج) does not only mean (annoying), there are other synonyms (irritating, bothering).
(ياله من شعور صعب) can be translated as (try/ just imagine how bad it was) or (just imagine how bad it must had be).

The translation is.
The way they were throwing snowballs was strong and hurtful to the younger children, silently/ in secret/ secretly some of them would insert a handful of snow into the children's clothes (what a bad feeling!).

NB: You should know that adverbs are flexible; we can put them at the beginning of the sentence, in the middle, or at the end.

The second paragraph.
شيئاً فشيئاً ازداد الضجيج والصياح ممـا جعل الأهالي يتذمرون من لعب الأطفال.

Student: Little by little the noise and shouting increased, which made the parents complain about the children playing.

Professor: The translation is.
Little by Little/ Gradually, noise and shouting/ screams/ yelling were getting higher and higher, prompting neighbors to complain about children's behavior.

The next sentence.



Student: However, people know that today is an opportunity that will probably not be repeated again this year or even in the years to come, so everyone has been patient with children's behavior and high voices.

Professor: To say (parents) for (الاههالي) is wrong because the children were not playing with their father and mother, and then their parents get annoyed from their children. Here, we are talking about other parents for other children.

The translation is.
However/ Nevertheless, neighbors/ residents knew that this day was a rare opportunity, which may not be repeated again during this year, or in the upcoming years, so everyone had to tolerate the children's behavior and their shrill noise/ screams.

The next sentence.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أكثر هؤلاء الأهالي قرباً المصدر الضجيج ومتابعـةُ لمشـاكل الأطفـال هـو الــم جميـل صـاحب } \\
& \text { الدكان، لكنه بالوقت نسه هو أكثر أهالي الحي حباً للأطفال واستياباً لتصرفاتهمه. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Student 1: Uncle Jamil, the owner of the shop, is the closest to the
source of the noise and following up on the children's problems, but at the same time he is the neighborhood's most loving children and accommodating of their behavior.

Student 2: Most close to the source of the noise and the follow up of the children's problems is Uncle Jamil, the owner of the shop, but at the same time he is the neighborhood's most loving and understanding of their actions.

Professor: It is not correct to say (the most close), we say (the closest).
NB: How to Make Comparisons in English?

- If the adjective (describing word) is one syllable, you can add -er. For example, small - smaller; big - bigger; nice - nicer.
- If the adjective has two syllables, but ends in -y , you can change the end to -ier. For example, lucky - luckier; happy - happier.
- With other English adjectives of two syllables and more, you cannot change their endings. Instead, you should use more + adjective. For example, handsome - more handsome; beautiful - more beautiful and so on.

The translation is.
The closest/ nearest to the source of noise and the one who would solve children's problems was uncle Jamil the owner of the shop (The closest to noise was uncle Jamil, the owner of the shop, and who would solve children's problems) because he was the most loving resident to children and the one who absorbed their behavior.

The next sentence.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الأطفال يعلمون تماماً أنهم مهددون دائماً بمغادرة مكان اللعب عنـدما ينـزعـج أحـــد الأهـالي }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بباله الطويل جداً }
\end{aligned}
$$

Student: Children know very well that they are always threatened to leave the playground when a parent gets upset and gets angry and kicks them out of the place, so they deliberately play near uncle Jamil's shop, which is known for its very long mind,

Professor: The translation is.
Children know very well that they are always at risk to leave their playground when one of the residents will be annoyed and get angry so he will expel them/ kick them out. Therefore, they prefer to play next to/ near uncle Jamil's shop, the man was known for being very patient/ tolerant;

The last sentence.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { والذي بالتأكيد سيتحمل لعبهم مهها كان، فهو بالأساس لا يراه إزعاجاً مقصوداً بل ينظـر لــه } \\
& \text { بأنه حق مشروع لكل طفل، ومن الطبيعي أن يكون لحركات الأطفال ولعبهـم آثاراً على المكان قــد } \\
& \text { يكون بعضها غير جيد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Student: and which will certainly endure their play whatever it is, it is not seen as an intentional nuisance, it is seen as every child's legitimate right, and it is normal to have children's movements.

Professor: The translation is.
and he defiantly can endure their behavior no matter what because he does not consider it to be deliberate, on the contrary, he sees/ views it as a natural right for children and it is quite normal for children to leave an impact on the place that may not be always pleasant .
****************
Let us start with a new text.
A novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that tells a story about specific human experiences over a considerable length. Prose style and length, as well as fictional or semi-fictional subject matter, are the most clearly defining characteristics of a novel. Unlike works of epic poetry, it tells its story using prose rather than verse, unlike short stories, it tells a lengthy narrative rather than a brief selection. There are, however, other characteristic elements that set the novel apart as a particular literary form. For the most part, novels are dedicated to narrating individual experiences of characters, creating a closer, more complex portrait of these characters and the world they live in. Inner feelings and thoughts, as well as complex, even conflicting ideas or values are typically explored in novels, more so than in preceding forms of literature. It's not just the stories themselves that are more personal, but the experience of reading them as well. Where epic poetry and similar forms of storytelling were designed to be publicly read or consumed as an audience, novels are geared more towards an individual reader.

As you see, the text is about the definition of a novel; what makes and how the novel is different from other literary forms.

The first sentence.
A novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that tells a story about specific human experiences over a considerable length.

- (Fiction) means (imagination).

Student:
الرو ايـة هي عمل سردي من الخيال النثري الذي يحكي قصــة عن تجـارب إنسـانية محددة على

## Student:

الرو اية هي عمل روائـي من الخيـل النثر الذي يروي قصـة عن تجـارب إنسـانية محددة علىى
مدى فترة طويلة.
Professor: The translation is.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الرواية عمل سردي قوامها النتر، وتحكي قصة عن تجارب إنسانية محـددة محكومـة بطـولٍ/ } \\
& \text { بحجهٍ مناسب (بعدد مناسب من الصفحات). }
\end{aligned}
$$

The second sentence.
Prose style and length, as well as fictional or semi-fictional subject matter, are the most clearly defining characteristics of a novel.
(length) محسوس لأن ما يميز الرواية هو الطول.

## Student:

يعد أسلوب النثر وطولـه، بالإضـافة إلـى الموضوع الخيـالي أو شبه الخيـلي، أكثر الخصـائص المميزة للرواية وضوحاً.
Professor: (subject matter) means (الموضوع).
The translation is.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { إن الأسلوب النثري وطوله مضافاً إليه الموضوع المُتْيَّلُ أو شبه المُتخيَّل، هـو مـن الخصـائص } \\
& \text { الأكثر جلاءً ووضوحاً للرواية. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The third sentence.
Unlike works of epic poetry, it tells its story using prose rather than verse, unlike short stories, it tells a lengthy narrative rather than a brief selection.

## Student 1:

على عكس أعمـل الثـعر الملحمي، فإنـه يـروي قصتـه باستخدام النثر بدلاً مـن الثــر ، علـى عكس القصص القصيرة، فإنه يروي قصـة طويلة بدلًاً من اختيار مقتضب.

## Student 2:

و على النقيض من الأعمال الثمرية الملحمية، فإنها تحكي قصتها باستخدام النثر بدلاً من النثر، على النقيض من القصص القصيرة، فإنها تحكي سرداً طويلاً بدلاً من انتقاء مختصر.
Professor: (selection) here means (عينة).
For Singular and Plural in translation, we can translate the Singular into Plural, and vice versa, if the translated context needs to. We can stick to the form of the word. It depends on our translation's context.

The translation is.
على نقيض الشعر الملحمي، تبني/ تسرد الرواية حكايتهـا بلفـة النـثر ولـيس الثـعر، كـمـا أنهـا تختلف عن القصة القصيرة پٌ كونها تُعنى بسردية طويلة وليس مقتطفاً موجزاً/ مقتضباً.
The next sentence.

There are, however, other characteristic elements that set the novel apart as a particular literary form. For the most part, novels are dedicated to narrating individual experiences of characters, creating a closer, more complex portrait of these characters and the world they live in.

- (Particular) means (unique).

It is better to say (ترسم صورة) for (Portrait) than (ترسم لوحة).
Student:
غير أن هناك عناصر مميزة أخرى تفصل بين الرو ايـة كثشكل أدبي معين. في معظم الأحيـان،
 الشخصيات و العالم الالي يعيشون فيه.
Professor: The translation is.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ثمة عناصر أساسية أخرى على أية حال تجعـل الروايـة مختلفـة كتــكل/ كـنمطٍ أدبي متفـرد }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تعقيداً وأكثر صدقاً لهذه الشخصيات والعالم الذي تعيش فيه. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Next.

Inner feelings and thoughts, as well as complex, even conflicting ideas or values are typically explored in novels, more so than in preceding forms of literature.

## Student:

عـادة مــا يتم استكشــاف المشـاعر والأفكـار الاذاخلـة، فضـالاً عن الأفكـار أو القيم المعقدة حتى اللتضـاربة في الروايات، أكثر من ذلك في الأشكال السابقة من الأدب.
Professor: What is the difference between Ideas and Thoughts?
A (Thought) is related to inner thinking, an (Idea) is something comes out of thinking and studying.

The translation is.

```
تستكثف الروايات الأفكار والمشاعر الداخلية، فضـالً عن قيمٍ وأفكارٍ متصـارعة، وذلـك عـلى الانى
    نطاقٍ أوسع مما كان عليه الحال پٌِ الأثكال / الأنماط الأدبية السابقة.
```

The last sentence.
It's not just the stories themselves that are more personal, but the experience of reading them as well. Where epic poetry and similar forms of storytelling were designed to be publicly read or consumed as an audience, novels are geared more towards an individual reader.

## Student:

إنها ليست فقط القصص نفسها هي أكثر شخصية، ولكن تجربة قر اءتها أيضـاً. حيث تم تصميم الشعر الملحمي والأشكال الممانلة من سرد القصص ليتم قراءتهـا علنـا أو استهولاكها كجمهور، يتم توجيه الروايات أكثر نحو فارئ فردي.

Professor: The translation is.
ليست التصص وحدها ذات طابعٍ شخصي فحسب، بل تجربة قراءتها أيضاً. وإذا كان الشــر
 استهلاكها أمام جههورٍ محدد، فإن الروايات تتوجه أكثر نحو قارئٍ فردٍ بعينه.
*****

## Homework:

أضحت فكرة الفن للفن من إرث الماضي السـحيق، بخاصــة بعـد التطـور المـذهل وٌ طْ طرائق










 بلاغية وفكرية مختلفة، كما تُظهر دواوينه الأخيرة، بدأ بعض النقاد يتحــــونون عـن ابتعـاده عـن الـن


## Thank You




[^0]:    تساقط اللنلوج مشهـ جميل، العالم ما يز ال بلا حركة، حتى الهو اء يبقى سـاكناً. عندما تنظر إلـى
    السماء الرمادية الملبدة بالغيوم وترى رقاقات الثلج تتساقط، فإنهـا تطفو في مسـار رشيق من شـأنه

