

Open Learning
Translation Department

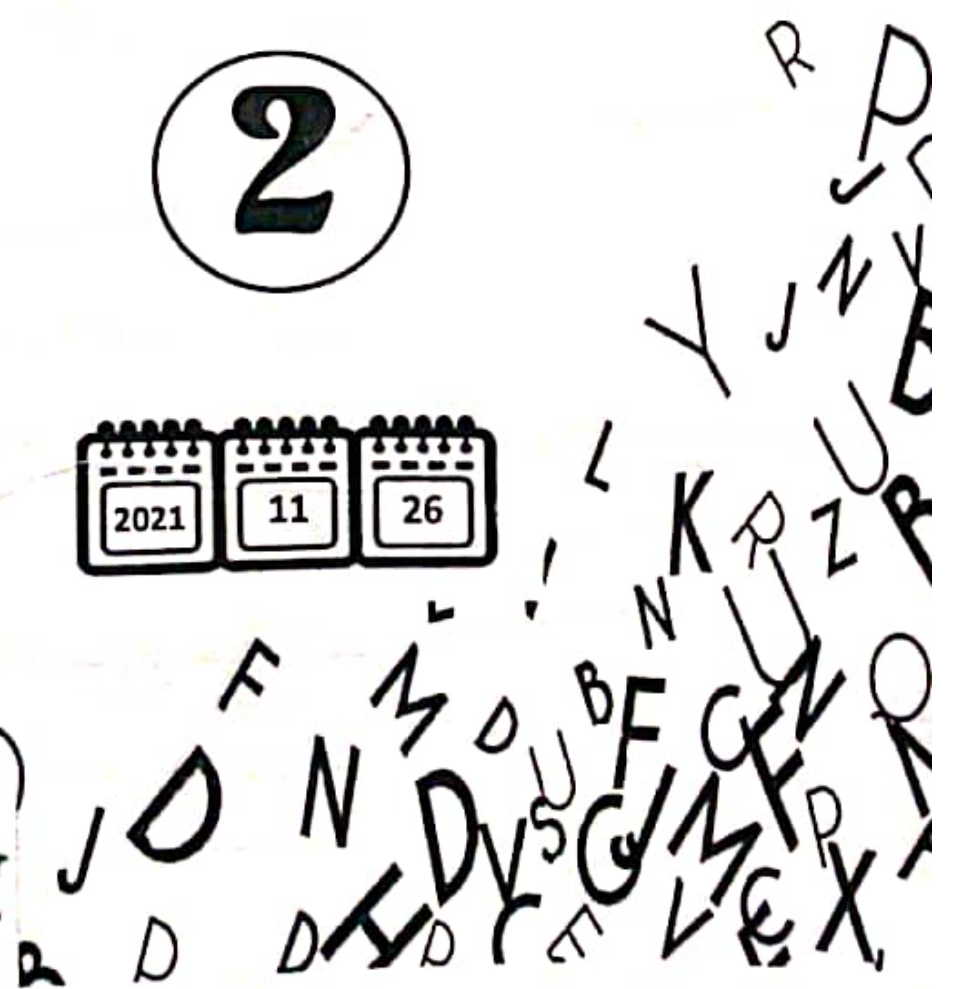
Second Year
First Term

Translation

Y

Mr. Nour Imam

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The next sentence is:

"ويستدل منها كيف جرت الحكمة على لسانه، ولا سيما قصائده الأخيرة التي بدأ فيها وكأنه يودع الدنيا"

The translation

It is inferred from it how wisdom passed through his tongue, especially his last poems in which he seemed like he says goodbye.

Teacher: let me tell you some note before we leave:

Whenever I say translate, you all start writing.

I only saw four people reading again before writing, and this is what you have to do.

When somebody gives you a text to translate, you can't start translating; that's a huge technical error.

When somebody gives you a text to translate, you should read it again to understand it at first; then, start translating.

This is what I need you to do.

The poem: I'll not give you as homework; I'll give it to you to try.

That is all for today

See you next week



Like in English, when we say about something "piece of cake," we mean it's easy. But if we translate it in Arabic, it will be "قطعة حلوى".

So, Al-Mutanabi didn't write idioms; he made some proverbs.

The translation

He was creative, productive and great poet. He was considered as a source of pride for Arabic literature, indeed. So, he was known for his widely used examples, proverbs and new sculpture meaning.

Teacher: now start from

ترك تراثاً عظيماً من الشعر القوي الواضح، تمثلت بـ 326 قصيدة تمثل عنواناً لسيرة حياته، التي صور فيها الحياة في القرن الرابع الهجري أحسن تصوير

Let's have a deal about "الارث": in Arabic, we have one word for many meanings:

When somebody leaves something for someone, we usually use the word "legacy". ميراث

So, let's use the legacy word.

We can't use 'inheritance' because it means "ميراث".

It's what your parents leave.

The translation

He left a great legacy of powerful poems, which consist of 362 poems, which represented his biography and presented life of the fourth century in the best way.

The translation:

Almutanabi was a proud, brave, ambitious and adventurous man, and his poetry reflect his pride of being Arab, His best poetry are in wisdom, Philosophy of life and description of battle

Teacher: and now start with this sentence:

وكان شاعراً مبدعاً عملاقاً غزير الإنتاج، يعد بحق مفخرة للأدب العربي، فهو
أحب الأمثال السائرة والحكم البالغة والمعاني المبتكرة.

Student:

He was creative, productive and great poet. He was considered as a source of pride for Arabic literature indeed. Therefore, he was known for his widely used examples, deep wisdoms and new meaning.

Teacher: I'll agree with everything you said except for one part and it's "wisdom"; it's like an idiom.

Here, it is not idiom.

There's a huge difference between what an idiom is and what a proverb is, even in Arabic.

For Example: when we said "الطير على أشكالها تنع"، this is a proverb, but "طب الجرة على تمحا بتطلع البنت لأمها" is an idiom.

A proverb has a meaning and they carry a goal.

(a wisdom)

We can't translate an idiom word by word to have the same meaning. It does not have the same meaning of the phrase.

Teacher: The point of the text is not actually understanding in Arabic.

Last time, we didn't have a problem with had a problem with understanding also.

I'll break the text a little; so, start from

صاحب كبرياء، وشجاعة وطموح ومحِب للمغامرات، وكان في شعره
فخر لشعاره في الحكمة وفلسفة الحياة ووصف المعارك

Don't use your phone to translate

Teacher:

The problem is when we translate word by word "صاحب كبرياء" some people translated it as "pride."

It's wrong; the right translation is "he was full of pride."

عجبا للمغامرات: adventurous

أول ما يعرّو به:

"His poetry reflect his pride of being Arab
Nationality is wrong because nationality
"جنسية"

والعروبة قومية وليست جنسية

We can also say Arab original or

فخر لشعاره في الحكمة وفلسفة الحياة ووصف المعارك

His best poems are in wisdom, Philosophy
description of battle

Good morning!

Teacher: write please

كان المتنبي صاحب كبرياء وشجاعة وطموح ومحِب للمغامرات، وكان في شعره يعتز بعروبته، وأفضل اشعاره في الحكمة وفلسفة الحياة ووصف المعارك، وكان شاعراً مبدعاً عملاقاً غزير الإنتاج، يعد بحق مغفرة للأدب العربي، فهو صاحب الأمثال السائرة والحكم البالغة والمعاني المبتكرة، ترك تراثاً عظيماً من الشعر القوي الواضح، تمثلت بـ 326 قصيدة تمثل عنواناً لسيرة حياته، التي صور فيها الحياة في القرن الرابع الهجري أحسن تصوير، ويستدل منها كيف جرت الحكمة على لسانه، ولا سيما قصائده الأخيرة التي بدا فيها وكأنه يودع الدنيا عندما قال : أبلى العوى بدني

﴿ ولعل أشهر أبيات المتنبي :

أجابَ دَمْعِي وَمَا الداعي سبوى طَلَل	دَعَا قَلْبَاهُ قَبْلَ الرَكْبِ والإِبِل
ظَلَلْتُ بَيْنَ أصحابي أَكْفَكِفُهُ	وظَلُّ يَسْفَحُ بَيْنَ العُذْر والعَذل
أشكو النوى ولهم من عَبْرَتِي عَجَبُ	كَذالك كُنْتُ وَمَا أشكو سبوى الكَلل
و ما صَبَابَةٌ مُشْتاقٍ على أَمَل	من اللقاء كمشتاقٍ بلا أَمَل
عنى تزر قوم من تهوى زيارتها	لا يُتَجَفوكُ بغير البيض والأنسل
والحجر أقتل لي مما اراقبه	أنا الغريقُ فما خَوْفي من البَلل
