

LITERARY TEXT

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Good morning!

I want to talk to you about the book for this semester; literary text, part two. This book talks about four subjects.

First, we have "The novel," and we have seven chapters on the novel.

Secondly, there is "Short story," there is an example in your book which is a short story called "First Confession" which means (الاعتراف الأول). The short story and the novel have a lot in common, like characters (الشخصيات), plot (الحبكة), theme, and dialogue. Then, "Criticism" which is a very easy chapter; it is just about function, types, and history of literary criticism.

Finally, we have "Drama." The most important part is "The novel." We will talk about the history of the novel. What I will do is explaining the book for you, trying to simplify it for you.

عنا فكرة "History of the Novel"، وهي عن كيف تشكلت الرواية تاريخياً

The first novel was written in 1721 in England; we are talking about the English novel which called "Moll Flanders" by Daniel Defoe who is an English writer.

أول رواية صدرت باللغة الإنكليزية عام ١٧٢١ يعني بالقرن الثامن عشر، لا تنسوا التاريخ. اسم الرواية "Moll Flanders" مأخوذ من اسم الشخصية الرئيسية.

Today, I will talk about what is the novel and I will give you an idea about the history of it. If you open your book on page 11, you will see "Part one/The novel," and under this title, we will study "Introductory Definition" (تعريفات تمهيدية) WHAT IS A NOVEL?

According to the Oxford English dictionary, a novel is 'a fictitious prose narrative or tale of considerable length in which characters and actions representative of the real life of past or present times are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.'

Fictitious prose narrative (سرد نثري خيالي) which means a narrative written in prose not in verse, in which we have characters operate within a plot which can be either complex or simple.

هيك عطيتكن التعريف بكلمات أبسط وأسهل، كل عناصر الرواية بهاذ التعريف رح نحكي عنهم واحد بواحد.

Notice that in this definition, we have the word “*narrative*”; the first element in your book page 23 is about “*narrative technique*.” We are talking about “*Who is narrating the novel?*”

Student: is the definition of the novel suitable for the short story?

Professor: yes, they are almost the same. When we study the novel, we will talk about the story and see that they have a lot of similarities, but the characters in the short story are less than in the novel, the plot is simpler, and time and place are more limited. We will talk about all of that later. We have a whole chapter called “The Short Story and The Novella” the difference between the short story and the novella is the length.

Novella" هي نوع أدبي بين القصة القصيرة والرواية، تأخذ عناصر من هون وهون. عم اعطيكن تصور عن الكتاب و شو لازم تتوقعوا، الأساس يلي منعتمد عليه خلال الفصل هو "Part one/ The Study of the Novel"

We started with part one with the definition of the novel; we said that it is a narrative written in prose not in verse.

الرواية تكتب نثراً وليس شعراً، ويباد السرد عنا شخصيات.

We will see that we have main characters “شخصيات رئيسية” and secondary characters “شخصيات ثانوية”، and we said that characters operate within a plot which can be either complex or simple.

We will also see the difference between the novel and the drama, which is that “*drama shows more, tells less, while the novel tells more shows less*”

يعني المسرح يعتمد على العرض “performance” وقت تحضر مسرحية “a show” عنا بحث كامل عن المسرح. ولكن هي أمور تمهيدية، لازم نفرق بين “novel” و “drama”

Drama relies on series of dialogues “حوارات” among characters, while the novel relies more on description “وصف”. Notice that the novel “*tells more*” لأنها تعتمد على فن الروي أو السرد

“*tell*” is from “*teller*” which means “الراوي” and we can call him “*the narrator*.”

And it “*shows less*” لأن القارئ وهو عم يقرأ الرواية لازم يتخيل

The first thing to know about the novel is that it is different from drama because it tells more and shows less, while drama shows more and tells less.

Then, we have three differences between poetry “الشعر” and novel.

1. Generally speaking, the **length** of the novel is between 250 and 300 pages. If it is less than 250, then it is called novella; and if it is less than 100, then it is a short story. While the poem could be 10 lines to one thousand.

بالقصيدة "the poem" غير محكومة بالحجم أو الطول "length" ممكن تكون آل بيت وممكن تكون عشر أبيات فقط.

2. In the poem, we do not have to have **characters**. You may want to have characters, but it is not obligatory "إجباري" it is optional "اختياري", whereas you cannot have a novel without characters. So, unlike poetry, the novel cannot function without characters.
3. Also unlike the poem, the novel needs to have a **plot**. The novel relies exclusively on plot.

بالقصيدة ما في حبكة، ما في مشكلة أبدا إنك تأخذ أيا بيت من أيا قصيدة لحاله.

The plot is a logical organization of the narrative work, which means we have beginning, middle, and end.

بالقصيدة كمان ما في هيكل شي، ممكن نقرأ القصيدة من الآخر للبدائية أو بالطريقة يلي بدك إياها. في بعض القصائد لها حبكة وبسوها "narrative poetry" يعني شعر سردي وهو قليل كثير.

The History of the Novel

ما هو تاريخ الرواية الإنكليزية؟

There is a running debate between those who see prose fiction as 'a universal and ancient form with a continuous history', and those who prefer to emphasize the distinctiveness of that which emerged in the early eighteenth century, and who speak of the novel as a new form which had its birth then.

Early eighteenth century is, as we said, 1721 which is the date when the novel was born.

مثل ما حكيت قبل شوي رواية "Moll Flanders" هي أقدم رواية من بين كم رواية من بعد هالتاريخ بثلاثينات لأربعينات القرن الثامن عشر، كان عنا ٣ رواد "pioneers" للرواية الأدبية الإنكليزية.

The first is Daniel Defoe; the second is Henry Fielding who wrote a novel called "Tom Jones", and the third is Samuel Richardson who wrote a novel called "Clarissa".

احفظوا هالأسماء على اعتبار أنو معهم ابتدأت الرواية الإنكليزية. لاحظوا أن أسماء الروايات هن أسماء شخصيات. هالرواد استفادوا من تراث الرواية الإنسانية قبلهم وبالأخص الرواية المعروفة "Don Quixote by Miguel de Cervantes"

It goes back to 1605 and 1615, almost one hundred year before the English novel.

إذا بتعرفوا القصة الشهيرة طواحين الهواء "Windmills"، الشخصية الأساسية هي "Don Quixote" وكان عنده تابع اسمه "Sancho" كان رأسه مليء بالقصص الخيالية وأوهام. يعن إذا شاف قطيع من الأغنام من بعيد، بقول أنه هاد جيش. الفكرة أن الرواية الإنكليزية تدين لهذا العمل العظيم للكاتب الإسباني "Cervantes". وقتها ما كان ظاهر طبعاً فن الرواية، كانوا يقولوا "a narrative work" الكاتب كان عم يكتب ما يسمى بـ "romance" يلي هو سابق لفن الرواية. Don Quixote " تتأرجح بين كونها "romance" يعني فيها شخصيات غريبة عجيبة وبين إنها أول رواية بالأدب إنساني. " Don " تعني السيد و "Quixote" كان مفكر حاله سيد وهو ليس كذلك.

The novel is an art that can absorb many styles, voices, themes, and philosophies. If you open your book page 15:

We should rather picture a family tree in which certain lines of descent involve various written forms, certain involve a succession of oral narrative forms, but others involve a wide range of very different elements: introspective self-analyses, both in diary and in unspoken form; joke-telling; sermons; travel accounts; letters.

الرواية فيها كل العناصر الشفوية والمكتوبة (oral and written) مثل الفلكلور أو ملاحظات يومية.

What distinguishes the novel is, among other things, the heterogeneity of its ancestry, heterogeneity that Bakhtin has argued is mirrored in the variety of different 'voices' to be found in any single novel.

ناقد روسي: "Bakhtin"

"heterogeneity" is the noun which means "pluralism;" "heterogeneous" is the adjective which means (متعدد), and the

opposite of is "homogeneity" which means "singularity" and "homogeneous" which means (متجانس).
الرواية بطبيعتها عمل متعدد الطبقات أو متعدد الإيحاءات، يعني لما بقرا رواية ممكن شوف دين وفلسفة وعلم اجتماع وتاريخ الخ. دائما بسأل الطلاب عن "heterogeneity" بالفحص.

They say that the novel did not come from nowhere, but from these different sources.

In literature, we have poetry, drama, epic, romance, and novel. بهاد التسلسل التاريخي

Romance dates back to twelfth century which is called Medieval Ages "العصور الوسطى" particularly in France.

الـ "romance" هي انحراف للـ "epic"، والـ "epic" هي انحراف للـ "romance".
In romance, we have "شخصيات خيالية" like dragons, nymphs, monsters, or spirits. This is called fantasia. In the epics and the romance, we have this use of the supernatural.

بالـ "romance" عنا شخصيات هي نصف بشر ونصف آلهة.
بينما استخدام الـ "supernatural" بالرواية هو مثل ما يسمى بتقنية الحلم إني بلحظة
بنقل الشخصية من مكان لمكان.
ما يميز فن الرواية أنه ولأول مرة عنا أدب يصور الواقع وليس الخيال والوهم.

The chivalric romance developed in twelfth-century France and depicted not epic heroes but a highly stylized and idealized courtly life founded upon rigid but sophisticated conventions of behavior.

In the book, they say "The chivalric romance" يعني فن الرومانس الفروسي
البطل الرئيسي هو "فارس knight" هي الشخصيات "idealized and stylized"
وتعني "artificial" يعني أجبرت على أن تكون مثالية. في فرق بين "ideal" والتي تعني
مثالي وبين "idealized".
يعني مثلا الأمير لازم يكون عنده شهامة وما يسرق، يكون وسيم وأنيق وإلا بنت الملك ما
بتقبل فيه.

"romance" ليس لها ترجمة بالعربي، احفظوها هيك مثل ما هي.

Next time, we will begin with "The Emergence of the Novel" at page 17.

يعني العوامل التي أدت لظهور الرواية.

We have two kinds of novel; the first is novel of 'pattern'

”وهي شي ذهني الو علاقة بالتقافة من قراءة كتب الفلسفة أو الكتب الدينية الخ“ and novel of ‘life’ ”يعني شي عفوي“. There is an English critic called Arnold Kettle

هاد كاتب رواني و ناقد، وهو يلي طلع بهي الفكرة.

In his excellent introductory book on the novel the critic Arnold Kettle suggests that most novelists show a bias towards either life' or 'pattern'

مثلا نجيب محفوظ بيعشق "pattern" لأنه كان يدمج بعض الفلسفات برواياته، لكن حنا مينا كان ميل أكثر لـ "life" يعني تنقل تفاصيل الحياة كما هي بشكل عفوي. الرواية الناجحة بالعموم هي يلي بتدمج بين النوعين.

journalism and pamphleteering of such as Thomas Nashe and Daniel Defoe (who, we should remember, was a political journalist before he was a novelist).

يعني أيا صحفي ميل أكثر للحياة، الصحافة هي تسجيل لما يحدث في الحياة يوميا. بينما الـ "ceremonies" تنتمي للـ "pattern"

*That is all for today
See you next week*

