



# Good morning!

What I usually do is giving a very useful summary of the chapters. Last time, we talked about the emergence of the novel and why the novel became so popular in the world.

We said that the novel is a new literary genre, while poetry, drama, and epic are old. The first novel written in English literature was in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century that called "Moll Flanders" by Daniel Defoe. When we say the emergence, we mean the birth of the novel or how the novel came into existence (ولادة أو ظهور الرواية لأول مرة في الأدب الإنكليزي).

We are going to talk about four important reasons of why the novel became so popular.

## 1. The rise of literacy:

Literacy means the ability to read and write. During this period of time, most people did not know how to read; they used to sit in public squares and listen to someone reading; who is the author mostly.

اعتادوا على الجلوس في الساحات العامة والاستماع لمن يقرأ لهم.

This reason is important because the novel is a written form; people had to know how to read. The relationship between the author and the reader changed. Before, people knew how to read and write. The relationship was direct because they used to listen to the author reading for them.

كانت العلاقة بين الكاتب والناس قبل معرفة القراءة والكتابة مباشرة لأنهم كانوا يستمعون له بينما يقرأ.

This situation changed from public to private after the rise of the literacy. This means that the experience of reading the novels changed; it is no longer a social experience, but a private one. You take the novel and read it at home, alone. You may not even know the author, and of course, the number of people who read grew more.

## 2. Printing press (الطباعة):

There were scientific discoveries of building machines that help producing millions of copies. Also, this helped authors to become popular in the whole world. Before this invention, the novels were hand-written.



اختراع الطباعة ساعد بطباعة ملايين النسخ، وهذا ما ساعد أيضاً على شهرة الكتاب على مستوى العالم.

Also, the relationship between the author and the reader changed from personal to impersonal or we can say intimate to less intimate.

Each one of these elements brought a new atmosphere. Sometimes, it is positive and sometimes not.

### 3. Market economy or Capitalism (الرأسمالية):

The novel is flourishing in capitalistic system. Before capitalism, the writer of the novel depended upon two financial sources: subscription (الاشتراكات) and patronage (sponsor).

كاتب الرواية كان يعتمد مالياً على مصدرين، إما التبرعات المالية من الناس العادية أو الأشخاص الراعيين مثل لما منقول هالبرنامج برعاية كذا وكذا.

After this, capitalism brought up with her something called publishers or publishing houses (دار النشر). Of course, printing press is the reason we have publishing houses because we will not have publishers if we do not have printing.

دار النشر صارت هي الوسيط بدل الاشتراكات والرعاية.

It is something new for the author to sign a contract with the publisher, and this means that you have copyrights that protect the author from the regulation.

الكاتب بوقع عقد مع دار النشر وهاد شي جديد بيعني انو صار له حقوق.

Writing the novel can take two years: we call this time-consuming experience. That is why the writer always felt helpless and not free.

بما انو الكتابة بتأخذ وقت طويل كثير، الكاتب كان يشعر أنه عاجز ومقيد طبعاً هالشي قبل ما يصير في دار النشر.

The author in market economy system became freer and freedom is guaranteed by law. That is why the author became more isolated.

Market economy replaced feudalism (الإقطاعية) which means no rights to individuals in society. The author during the feudalistic system was considered to be part of the property of the land owner.

وقت كان النظام الإقطاعي ما كان في حقوق للأفراد بالمجتمع. كلشي كان يعتبر ملكية لملاك الأراضي حتى الكاتب كان يعتبر ملكية. لكن مع النظام الرأسمالي الكاتب أصبح حر وحقوقه مضمونه من قبل القانون.

With the advance of printing, technology and market economy, you are no longer a property to anyone. You have rights that should be protected and you are the master of your destiny. All of these factors helped the author to become more independent.

#### 4. The rise of secularism (مجتمع مدني) and individualism:

These two cannot be separated from market economy because it is the reason for individuality. In feudalism, you are part of a social group and you do not have an identity. Individualism means that you have self-respect or what we call inner-world which means the world of your own. Secularism is like individualism; it means society of duties and responsibilities.

(Secularism) مجتمع مدني قائم على فكرة الحقوق والواجبات.  
(individualism) احفظوها بمعنى الحدائة طورت فكرة الفردانية يعني أنت كفرد جزء مهم أو أهم جزء بالمجتمع ولكن الك شخصيتك وكيانك المستقل.

You may disagree with your parents or even your religion. Again, the idea of being free, freedom of expression. This is unlike socialism because in socialism, you are not supposed to be a free individual.

Of course, there were many bad things associated with capitalism like the big number of unemployed people unlike in the socialistic system. In capitalism, you are always expected to produce something new every single day. It is a difficult society that requires skills for survival.

In your book, you have two novels; one about public life which called "Tom Jones" in 1849, and the second is about personal life (نوع من الروايات التي تغوص إلى أعماق النفس البشرية) and it is called "Clarissa" in 1848( they are about female characters most of the time). These two novels with "Moll Flanders" were written in the same period of time.

That is all for today  
See you next week

