

Open Learning
Translation Department

Third Year
First Term

Literary texts

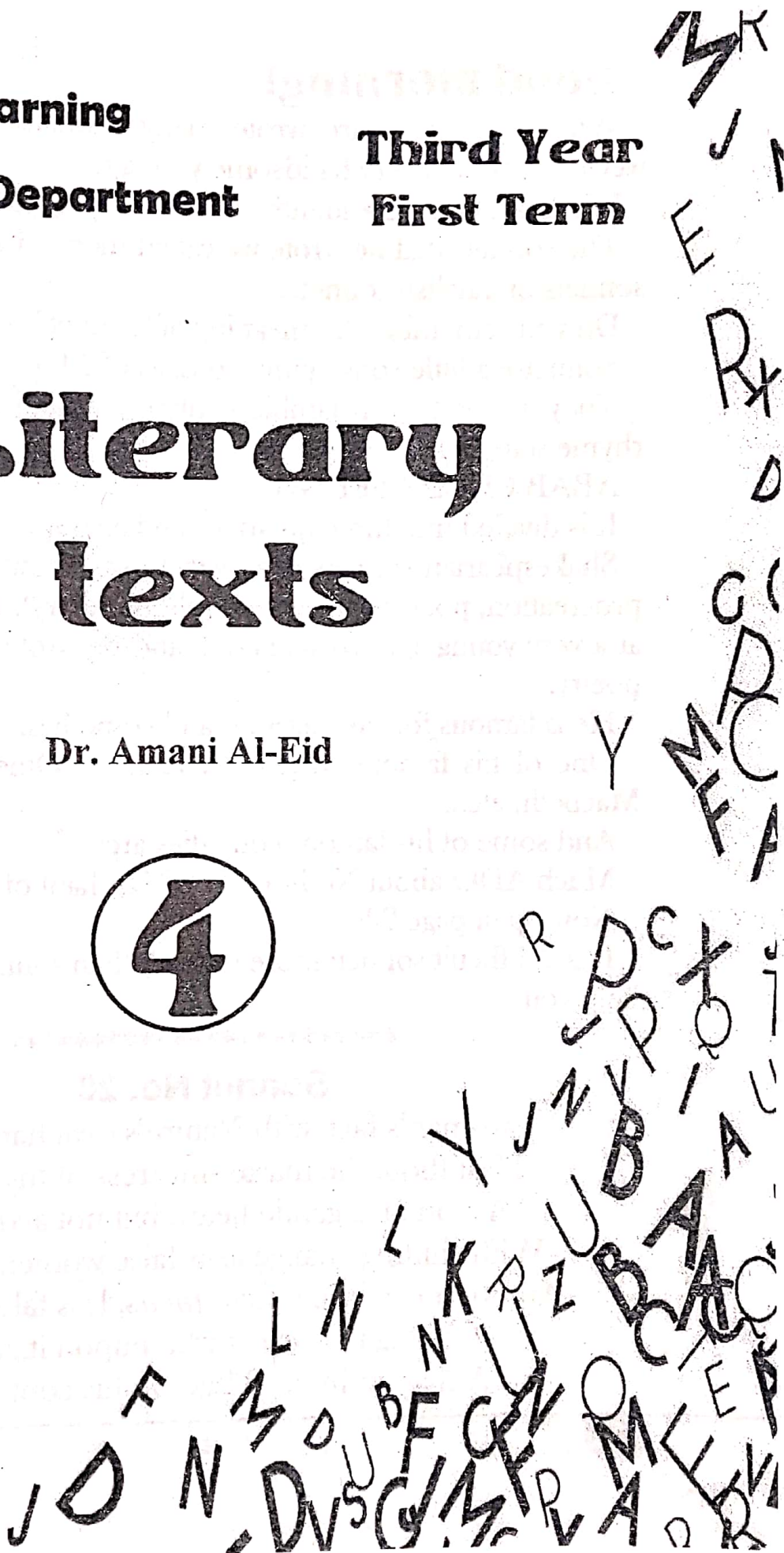
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مؤسسة النوار التعليمية

Let's study!
English



Good morning!

William Shakespeare wrote many sonnets. Some of them were written to a very handsome young man.

We don't know the identity of this handsome lord.

The sonnets that he wrote we called them The Shakespearian sonnets or English sonnets.

Do you remember the meaning of "sonnet"?

Sonneto: a little song, and it consists of 14 lines.

They are written in iambic pentameter, and it has a specific rhyme scheme:

ABAB CDCD EFEF GG

It is divided into three quatrains and a couplet.

Shakespearian sonnets deal with topics about mortality, love, procreation, poetry (write poetry about poetry). He was married at a very young age, 18 years old, and he wrote plays as well as poetry.

He is famous for his tragedies and comedies.

One of his famous tragedy is: Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth, etc...

And some of his famous comedies are:

Much ADO about Nothing, The Merchant of Venice,...

Now open page 23.

It is a difficult sonnet; more difficult than sonnet 18, but I will help you.

Sonnet No. 20

A woman's face with Nature's own hand painted
Hast thou, the master-mistress of my passion;
A woman's gentle heart, but not acquainted
With shifting change as is false women's fashion;
An eye more bright than *theirs*, less false in rolling,
Gilding the object whereupon it gazeth;
A man in hue, all hues in his controlling,

Which steals men's eyes and women's souls amazeth.
And for a woman wert thou first created,
Till nature as she wrought thee fell a-doting,
And by addition me of thee defeated
By adding one thing to my purpose nothing.
But since she pricked thee out for women's pleasure,
Mine be thy love and thy love's use their treasure.

This poem is going to be a little bit surprising for you because it is out of the box, and by out of the box I mean it is unconventional.

Let's have a look on sonnet 20.

- A woman's face with Nature's own hand painted.

This sonnet is written to the fair lord, and he describes this young man as having a woman's face. He is very handsome that he almost has a woman's face, or he has feminine features, or to put it differently he is beautiful as a woman.

How is this young man painted?

He is painted by the very hand of nature.

What figures of speech do we have in line number 1?

Personification, so nature here is personified.

The n is capitalized in nature, and nature has a hand, so this is a personification.

➤ So, this young man is as beautiful as a woman, and his face has been painted by the very hand of nature. He is almost perfect.

- Hast thou, the master-mistress of my passion;

Thou means you.

What is the meaning of "passion"?

Strong love and feelings.

Why does he describe the man using these two words "master, mistress"? Do you know what they mean?

Mistress could be a secret lover, but it could also be a lady.

So, why is he using "master" and "mistress"? They both have the same meaning! Why is he emphasizing this idea that he is both the master and the mistress?

Maybe because he is looks like a woman.

He has a feminine features; that is why he is again emphasizing the feminine features and the beauty of this young man by adding the word mistress.

So, he is both the master and the mistress of Shakespeare's desire and feelings.

- A woman's gentle heart, but not acquainted

So, this young man does not only has the beautiful face of a young woman. He also has a woman gentle, soft heart, a heart full of kindness, and a heart full of compassion.

Not acquainted means unfamiliar.

- With shifting change as is false women's fashion;

What is the meaning of "fashion" in this context?

Habit, or it is possible to say pattern.

So, this young man or this fair lord has a gentle heart like a woman's heart, but unlike a women's heart this young man is not false.

False in this context means fake.

He is not fake, and he is not changeable.

So, William Shakespeare maybe describes in this context as a **misogynist**.

Have you heard the word "misogynist" before?

Students: no.

Instructor: misogyny is the noun (the act)

Misogynist refers to the person.

In Arabic, it is translated as **الميسوجينية**

I don't know if you have heard of this term before.

Students: no.

Instructor: الميسوجينية means hatred of women.

إذا كره النساء أو ازدرائهم.

They are not generalizing. We are talking about William Shakespeare in this particular context.

So, why am I saying that? Shakespeare maybe describes as misogynist in this context because he describes the man as having a gentle heart like a woman, but unlike women's heart, he is not false.

So, William Shakespeare believes that woman is fake; women's heart is fake because he believes that a woman is not faithful to one person. This is what he is saying!

So, women are not faithful to one person; they are fake and changeable. They change from one subject to another.

That is why he is misogynist; he is showing hatred.

Even in Hamlet, if you have read Hamlet by William Shakespeare, you can find examples of misogyny in the play.

This is gender discrimination or we call it gender stereotyping.

Can you translate it into Arabic?

Gender discrimination التمييز / التحيز الجندي

Gender stereotyping التتميط الجندي

Stereotype الصورة النمطية

So, misogynist is a person who actually show hatred of women.

Misogyny is the act or the behavior of showing hatred of women.

So, William Shakespeare has already a fixed image in his head about what women are like.

- An eye more bright than theirs, less false in rolling,

Again, he is still comparing this young man with women, and he is saying his eyes are brighter than women's eyes.

“less false in rolling”, he is emphasizing his misogyny again, and he says his eyes, if you look at how they move, they are less false in rolling/ in moving.

So, he is describing the movement of women’s eyes as deceptive maybe manipulative unlike this young man.

- Gilding the object whereupon it gazeth;

Gaze means to look at something very closely.

Gilding: make the object seems golden.

➤ So, his eyes are so bright that whatever they look at, it becomes brighter like gold.

- A man in hue, all hues in his controlling,

Hue: color.

In this context, he is not talking really about color; actually, he is talking about his appearance.

➤ So, although he has a feminine features, this young lord is commanding. He is a master. He is commanding like a very strong man.

- Which steals men’s eyes and women’s souls amazeth.

What does he do? What does he add about the young man?

He steals the hearts of both men and women.

➤ He is so handsome and attractive that he steals the hearts of women, and even men gaze at him. He steals men eyes, and he amazes souls of women.

- And for a woman wert thou first created,

And for a women you were first created, so when nature made this young man when he was first created, he was made to be loved by women. This is the nature of things.

- Till nature as she wrought thee fell a-doting,

Wrought thee: made you/ created you.

Until nature as she made you fell a-doting.

We have a footnote at the bottom of the page; fell a-doting means crazy or infatuated.

What does William Shakespeare say about nature?
طالبة: أي أن الطبيعة كانت فاقدة لعقلها عند خلقه بحيث أنه يحوز إعجاب الجنسين.

Instructor: good.

So, he is saying: as in the nature of things, you were made for a women, but even nature, as she created you, fell in love with you. After nature created you, nature went kind of crazy in love with you!

- And by addition me of thee defeated

Me of you defeated!

I was defeated by the fact that you were a man.

Addition here has actually some sexual significance.

By adding certain things to your body, by changing you into who you are as a man, I am disappointed because I cannot love you.

He lived in 16th century as you know; there were no sexual freedom at that time, and homosexuality was viewed as a crime and a sexual perversion.

Sexual perversion: شذوذ جنسي

It was viewed as a disease and as a crime, and it was punished by the law.

That is why he is expressing his frustration at the fact that he can't have any physical relationship with this man because it is against the norms of his society.

Till nature as she created you fell crazy in love with you and by addition me of thee defeated.

- By adding one thing to my purpose nothing.

“By adding one thing” it has a sexual significance, by making him a man.

The one thing refers to the fact that he is a man.

So, basically he has these strong feelings for this young man, but it is for nothing. He can't have a physical relationship with him.

- But since she pricked thee out for women's pleasure,
Prick means marked.

We have a pun here.

Do you remember this figure of speech "pun"?

Pun means to use one word has more than one meaning,
play on words. تورية

So, what is the other meanings of "pricked"?

Prick means stab. وخز

When you have a needle and Prick someone to stab him/
her.

It has a sexual significance. It refers to male sex organ.

So, prick here is a pun because he is playing on many
layers of meaning.

Prick on one hand means to mark, and the other meaning
refers to sexual penetration.

So, by making him a man, you were made to please
women not men.

- Mine be thy love and thy love's use their treasure.

So, Shakespeare has the love of this young man.

Their refers to women.

It is interesting that he is saying "love's use", so he is trying
to say that women are using this young man.

They are using his beauty and his body as their treasure,
but only Shakespeare has his love.

Let me introduce you to another term; since I introduced
you to sexual perversion, I have to introduce you to sexual
orientation.

Do you know what that means?

It is the sexual identity or behavior of someone whether you are attracted to a homosexual, bi-sexual, etc.

We call this community of people today **LGBTQ**

Which translated into مجتمع الميم

Which refers to المثليين و المثليات

How did William Shakespeare dare to flirt with this young man? How did he dare to write such sonnet about this young man?

It is a very daring poem for his time.

He is talking about platonic love away from physical relationship.

Platonic love: الحب العذري

The love that he was expressing for this young man is kind of platonic, innocent, and pure love away from any sexual desire.

Let's look at the figures of speech.

In the first line we have a personification.

- Till nature as she wrought thee fell a-doting,

We have Personification.

- But since she pricked thee

Again, we have a personification.

- Hast thou,

When they reverse the order, what do we call it?

Anastrophe

In line 2, we have another figure of speech; can you find it?

- the master-mistress

Alliteration

In line 8:

- Which steals men's eyes and women's souls amazeth.

The repetition of s: alliteration

Line no. 9:

- And for a woman wert thou first created,
The reversal of words: Anastrophe.

Line no. 13

- But since she pricked thee out for women's pleasure,

Pun

Let's look at the meter.

- But since she pricked thee out for women's pleasure,

But since/ she pricked/ thee for/ woman's/ pleasure.

5 beats.

- Mine be thy love and thy love's use their treasure.

Mine be/ thy love/ and thy/ love's use/ their treasure.

So, it is a **pentameter**.

- And by addition me of thee defeated

And by/ addition/ me of/ thee de/ feated.

Again 5 beats.

- Gilding the object whereupon it gazeth;

Gilding/ the ob/ ject where/ upon it/ gazeth.

Let's move to Ben Jonson

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So, who was Ben Jonson? Let's take a look.

Ben Jonson (1572-1637)

Ben(jamin) Jonson was born in London after the death of his father, a clergyman. He was Educated at Westminster School. Jonson volunteered for military service, and after returning to England began a career in the theater, first as an actor, then as a playwright.

Clergyman: a priest.

So, Ben Jonson was actor, playwright and poet.

In 1598 he killed a fellow actor in a duel but escaped hanging by claiming "benefit of clergy," that is, by demonstrating his ability to read a verse from the Bible. His

conversion to Catholicism in that same year no doubt contributed to the charges of "popery" and treason leveled against him after he published his neoclassical tragedy *Sejanus* (1606), which dramatized conspiracy and assassination. Jonson soon gained the king's favor, however, with the series of court masques he began to create in 1605.

Do you know the meaning of a "duel"?

Competition using swords between two people [مبارزة]

هرب من الإعدام بقراءة آية من الكتاب المقدس!

Popery comes from the word pope البابا

Popery refers to doctrines practices at ceremonies associated with the pope and the Roman catholic church.
البابوية

Treason: خيانة

A masque is a form of dramatic entertainment popular among the nobility in the 16th and 17th century in England which consisted of dancing and acting performed by masked players. That's why it is known as masques because the players were masques while they perform.

So, he gained the King's favor due to his masques.

In 1616, after he had published his *Works* and had returned (in 1610) to the Church of England he received a substantial pension from the king and effectively occupied the position of poet laureate. Learned in the classics and skilled in a variety of poetic and dramatic forms, Jonson acquired fame as the author of "comedies of humors" satirizing the eccentricities and "ruling passions" of his characters.

So, first he became a Catholic and then he rejected Catholicism and returned to the church of England.

Poet laureate: أمير الشعراء

What is the meaning of "classics"? What do you understand by it?

Classic plays, classic literature

Actually, it also refers to the ancient literature of Rome and Greece.

Eccentricity actually means strange and unconventional behavior.

In addition to his many successful plays- *Volpone* (1605), *The Alchemist* (1610), for instance Jonson wrote poetry in a variety of forms, including epigrams, epitaphs, songs (both free standing and designed for plays and masques), and occasional poems celebrating events a people. In contrast to his contemporary Shakespeare, whose plays were collected only posthumously, Jonson was concerned with constructing an imposing authorial persona. Modeling himself in part on such classical writes as Martial and Horace, he was the first English poet to inspire a "school": the "sons" and "tribes" of Ben that included such poets are Robert Herrick and Thomas Carew.

Epigrams: it is a short poem especially satirical, one having a witty ending.

By witty, I mean clever and humorous.

Epitaphs: short poem that is written about a dead person. It is written in memory of diseased person. رثاء

What is the meaning of "posthumously"?

After his death

The plays of William Shakespeare were only collected after Shakespeare's death "posthumously".

He is the first English poet that inspires a school of art and literature; it is known as "the sons and tribes of Ben".

So, it is like a movement of art for poets.

I think this is as far as Ben Jonson is concerned.

Today's poem by Ben Jonson is very short poem. It is called **Song: To Celia**.

Song: To Celia

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss but in the cup,
And I'll not look for wine.
The thirst that from the soul doth rise
Doth ask a drink divine;
But might I of Jove's¹ nectar sup,
I would not change for thine.
I sent thee late a rosy wreath,
Not so much honouring thee
As giving it a hope, that there
It could not withered be.
But thou thereon didst only breathe,
And sent'st it back to me;
Since when it grows, and smells, I swear,
Not of itself, but thee.

This song is written to Ben Jonson's cousin. She was wearing a very nice dress, and this is what he says while they were gathering in a party. I don't remember exactly, but they were not close. There were distance between them. For some reason, they couldn't talk to each other.

This is what he says:

- Drink to me only with thine eyes,
- And I will pledge with mine;

What is the meaning of "pledge"?

Promise

So, he is talking to this lady from a distance, and he can't approach her for some reason.

¹A reference to Jupiter the god of gods in the Roman pantheon.

They are both holding a glass of wine, and they are looking at each other from a distance. They can't talk to each other, and he says:

➤ Drink to me only with your eyes, and I will promise you the same. If you look at me I will look back at you.

So, he seems to admire this woman.

- Or leave a kiss but in the cup,

- And I'll not look for wine.

So, he is basically describing the act of drinking. When you drink, you are kissing the cup.

➤ So, he is basically saying: leave a kiss but in the cup as for drinking, and I will not look for wine; I am not interested in it. I am interested in you.

Remember in that context, it was not really allowed for men to approach women in public or talk to them easily. You need a relative to introduce you to a female before you go and talk to her.

So, it was a challenge for men to make interact.

- The thirst that from the soul doth rise

- Doth ask a drink divine;

He is basically talking about his thirst. His thirst comes from the soul. He is not thirsty for wine. He is thirsty for a divine drink, and that divine drink is love.

➤ So, he is not thirsty for an earthly drink like wine. He is interested in the divinity of love.

- But might I of Jove's¹ nectar sup,

- I would not change for thine.

Jove is Jupiter, and Jupiter in Roman methodology is the god of gods. In Greek methodology he is known as Zeus.

¹A reference to Jupiter the god of gods in the Roman pantheon.

Sup: drink.

Nectar: the liquid that you find in flowers. رحيق

He is promising that his love is not going to change for the woman, even if he had the opportunity to drink from the very cup that belongs to Jupiter the god of gods. Even if he had that opportunity, he will not change the fact that he loves this woman, and he is waiting for a gesture, for a gaze from that woman. He is just waiting in patience for that woman to look at him and promise him the same feelings.

- I sent thee late a rosy wreath,

I sent you lately a rosy wreath, what is a wreath?

It is a circulate of flowers that women wear on their heads. إكليل

I sent you lately a pocket of flowers to put it in a modern term, or a circulate of flowers.

- Not so much honouring thee

So, He sent the flowers not to honour her, not to give her respect.

- As giving it a hope, that there

- It could not withered be.

What is the meaning of "withered"?

To die/ to fade away.

So, what does he say about the flowers? Why did he send them in the first place?

So, basically he is saying: I sent you a circulate of flowers not to honor you and not to get respect or anything, but to give the flowers hope that they will continue to grow forever because of her.

So, as giving it (it refers to the wreath) a hope that there it could not withered be.

He knows for fact that when she receives the wreath of flowers, these flowers will not die at all.

- But thou thereon didst only breathe,

- And sent'st it back to me;

Thou means you.

What did she do with the flowers?

So, basically she smiled at the flowers and sent them back to him which is not a nice gesture.

It could be seen as a refusal and a rejection of his love.

- Since when it grows, and smells, I swear,

- Not of itself, but thee.

What does he say about the flowers?

She gave the flowers their fragrance.

Fragrance: الشذا

So, when it grows and smells not that the flowers still grow, they do not die or anything; they still grow. So, basically he has given the flowers the gift of immortality.

She is, for him, like a goddess.

She has given the flowers the ability to live on and on, and they will still grow although they are cut off.

And smells, I swear, not of itself! They don't smell like flowers anymore, but they smell like you.

This is a song to Celia.

The poem maybe seen as an expression unrequited love because she returned the flowers.

Do you know the meaning of unrequited love?

It is one-sided love. When you love someone and they don't love you back.

Let's look at the figures of speech.

The first line:

- Drink me with eyes

This could be seen as a metaphor because it is not possible to drink with your eyes.

So, basically he is asking her to look at him and give him a promise and a gesture.

Gesture: a sign of love.

So, this is the kind of language that lovers use with each other; body language.

So, the first few lines may be seen as a metaphor.

- Doth ask a drink divine;

What figures of speech do we have here?

Anastrophe. It should be "divine drink".

Drink divine: this is alliteration.

- But might I of Jove's nectar sup,

Classical allusion because it refers to Roman methodology.

- Or leave a kiss but in the cup,

Alliteration.

- I sent thee late a rosy wreath,

Can you identify the meter?

I sent/ thee late/ a ro/sy wreath

4 feet. What do we have?

Tetrameter.

- Not so much honouring thee.

Who would like to identify the meter?

Not so/ much ho/ nouring/ thee.

Also 4, so it is **Tetrameter.**

- As giving it a hope, that there

As giv/ ing it/ a hope/ that there

Also Tetrameter.

- It could not withered be.

It could/ not with/ thered be.

Trimeter.

- But thou thereon didst only breathe,

Who would like to help me?

Student: but thou/ thereon/ didst on/ ly breathe.

Instructor: very good. Tetrameter.

- And sent'st it back to me;
And sent'st/ it back/ to me.

Trimeter.

أعطني الناي و غني فالغناء سر الخلود
و أنين الناي يبقى بعد أن يفنى الوجود
هل اتخذت الغاب مثلي منزلاً دون القصور
فتتبع السواقي و تسلفت الصخور
هل تحممت بعطر و تنشفت بنور
و شربت الفجر خمراً في كؤوس من أثير

I want you to translate this famous song into English.

This is originally by Jobran Khalil Jobran.

The original poem is very difficult, so I chose the easier version for you.

What is the meaning of ناي?

Flute or nay; Both are correct.

What did you translate أنين?

Students: whine.

Instructor: you can also translate it as lamenting.

Because the nay laments. "اسم صوت الناي"

Lament is a verb.

What is the meaning of خلود?

Students: immortality.

Instructor: What is the meaning of mortality?

الفناء

How did you translate السواقي?

Streams

How did you translate كؤوس من أثير?

Divine cups/ goblets of ether.

Goblet: كأس خاص للشرب

Who would like to help me to translate the first line?

Student: give me the nay and sing, since singing is the secret of immortality.

Instructor: very good.

Student: can I use "as" not "since"?

Instructor: yes, you can, or you can remove as and since.

So, basically you can say:

➤ *Give me the flute/ nay and sing; immortality lies in a song.*

Do you have a different translation?

Student: play me the flute to sing; immortal are those who sing.

Instructor: very good. Our friend here stays away from the literal meaning. This is also another way of saying it.

Or you can say:

➤ *Give me the nay and sing, for singing is the secret of existence.*

All of them are accepted.

Now the second line.

- وأنين الناي يبقى بعد أن يفنى الوجود.

Who want to share his translation?

Student: and the nay lament remains after the life ends.

Instructor: very good. Very simple.

Student: the lamenting of the nay will remain keep enough to the existence fade away.

Instructor: very good.

You could say:

➤ *And even after we have perished; the flute continues to lament.*

Perished: يفنى

A simpler translation could be:

➤ *And the sound of the flute remains after the end of existence.*

- هل اتخذت الغاب مثلي منزلاً دون القصور؟

Student: have you prefer the woods to palaces like me?

Instructor: as simple as that. Have you prefer the woods to palaces like me? Or:

➤ *Have you taken refuge in the woods away from palaces like me?*

Taken refuge means **يأجئ**

- فتتبع السواقي و تسلقت الصخور.

Student: Have you followed streams and climbed the highs?

Instructor: not highs, it is rocks.

Student: followed the streams and climbed mountains?

Instructor: yes, climbed mountain is better.

Student: traces streams.

Instructor: yes, it is possible.

➤ Followed streams on the courses and climbed up the rocks.

Or:

➤ Have you followed the streams and climbed the rocks.

- هل تحممت بعطر وتنشفت بنور؟

Student: have you showered with perfume and dried with lights?

Instructor: good, but we say bathed in.

➤ Have you ever bathed in a perfume and dried yourself with a light?

- وشربت الفجر خمراً في كؤوس من أثير.

Student: have you drunk the dawn as it wine in divine cups.

Instructor:

➤ Have you ever bathed in a perfume and dried yourself with a light, drunk the dawn as wine in divine cups?

➤ Have you tried drinking the dawn as your wine out of divine cups?



That's all is all for today
See you next time.