# 11 LAST 28/2/2025

Student: What should we study in the poets' life? Student: What should we study

Student: What should we study

Professor: I might bring a title of a poem and ask you about its

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Professor: I might bring a poem and a poem a poem and a poem a po Professor: I might bring a the I'll also ask about the poets crack? I always incorporate such the get affected by the movement? I always incorporate such things get affected by the movement? I always incorporate such things get affected by the movement? I always incorporate such the poets of the such that the su get affected by the movement what's being said. Let's look always make sure to contextualize what's being said. Let's look at always make sure to contextualize what's being said.

questions. I will bring something similar to this.

Student: Will you bring rhyme scheme? Student: Will you bring to meter, foot, and rhyme scheme are Professor: We said that meter, foot, and rhyme scheme included.

#### Exam:

1. Read and choose the correct answer

2. Identify the poet in each of the following

3. Choose the best word for the following verses (it'll be a famous line

and you'd definitely identify)

4. Analysis: Read and choose the correct answer (we have her thematic concerns, key's ideas of Shakespeare for example, a specific line from a poem...)

5. Identify the figures of speech (I'll bring a quotation from the poem and say I have a metaphor or a personification here for example)

6. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined words

7. Read the following verses and answer the questions (Here, there is a close analysis. I would specify that we focus on a specific section.)

## Robert Browning

Robert Browning was born in a suburb of London. He attended London University, but received most of his education by reading voraciously in his father eclectic library. So, those who live in the suburb would definitely get a private tutor or they would be selfeducated. They wouldn't have the means to go to schools or to be taught at universities even later.

In 1846, he eloped with poet Elizabeth Barrett and lived with her in Italy until her death in 1861. Now, because he lived in Italy, he is familiar with Ferreira, or the poem that takes place in Italy. This is is some sort of book. So, this

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He wrote both the drama and the poetry. Initially, his drama was received poorly by the public.

He gained respect from notable literary figures because here, we are He gamed the Victorian era. So, it's something after the Romanticism. He gained respect from notable literary figures like John Romante Thomas Carlyle – Thomas Carlyle is a French historian whose work was depended upon by Charles Dickens - Alfred Tennyson is a very well-known Victorian poet as well as John Forster.

Here, we started with the Victorian. Robert Browning lived during the Victorian era. It's in the 19th century.

With publication of Dramatis Persona in 1861, he achieved prominence. What is Dramatis Persona? It is the Latin word for drama characters. If you ever get your hands on a play or something, you would notice within the first few pages that they would enlist Dramatis Persona. They would enlist the names of the characters. So, Dramatis Persona means the names of the characters. He gained fame because of his book.

His experience in drama contributed to his mastering of the dramatic monologue. Now, what is a dramatic monologue?

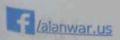
Student: When you are talking to someone, but he doesn't respond.

Professor: This is the monologue. What about the dramatic monologue?

Dramatic Monologue is a device in poetry very similar to soliloquy in drama. The speaker caught at a moment of great emotional intensity usually expresses her/his innermost feelings regarding an event or occurrence. Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess" is probably the most famous example of a dramatic monologue in English Literature.

Why do we say dramatic monologue? Because usually, such monologues are used in drama. However, he was so interested that he mixed both poetry and drama. It is some sort of a combination or a mixture of both. This is what is so good about Browning. He is very skillful. His background at writing drama or at writing plays helped him in doing so. What is a dramatic monologue? It is a device in poetry very similar to soliloquy. What is a soliloquy?

Student: The inner conversation.





Professor: Mostly, a soliloguy is done by someone who the audience. He should be alone on the stage professor: Mostly, a soliton be alone on the stage, is addressing the audience, or he might addressing the audience. The addressing the audience, or he might be character should be alone addressing the audience but addressing himself be character should be alone addressing the audience but addressing himself, having sitting without addressing the means as we said in Arabic without addressing the means as we said in Arabic without addressing the monologue. some sort of monologue. It is some sort of monologue. It is some sort of monologue. The stage should be empty apart from the character who is speaking. The stage should be empty apart from the character is isolated in his stage should be empty apart stage should be empty apart that the character is isolated in his own soliloguy gives the impression that the character is isolated in his own soliloquy gives the impression wants to get into the ideas and world and mind. The playwright wants to get into the ideas and world and mind. The playwright wants to get into the ideas and feelings of the character who is speaking. So this is it.

Monologue is quite the opposite of a dialogue. In soliloquy, we have Monologue is quite the opposition of the some conditions. I can have a monologue in my mind, but you can be some conditions. I'm having a monologue, but other of some conditions. I can having a monologue, but other characters on the stage with me. I'm having a monologue, but other characters on the stage with life. The stage with life is a stage with life is a stage with life. The stage with life is a st of the characters talking to himself. That's what's so interesting about of the characters that of the monologue usually is done between you and yourself, and it's not addressed to someone. You do the selfaddressing.

However, let's agree that a soliloquy is done alone on the stage addressing an audience or not. There are no characters on the stage. A monologue is when you talk to yourself. This is what's so interesting about My Last Duchess.

At their best, Robert's monologues hide their careful construction under the guise of conversational language. Conversational language is when I have an interactive conversation with someone.

At their best, Robert's monologues hide their careful construction under the guise of conversational language. It seems that the character who is speaking here is having some sort of conversation with the addressee. Yet, the monologue is carefully hidden. It's a monologue because we never hear the voice of the other characters.

At their best, Robert's monologues hide their careful construction under the guise of conversational language, a poetic commonplace now, but a startling innovation in an age that prized poetic diction. Poetic diction is when you adhere to the traditions of the way you'd write poetry in the Victorian era. Dramatic monologue isn't an innovation at that era. It's a third-person narrator.

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This is a feature that the modern era also has. If you notice, it's more This is a feature that the modern era also has. If you notice, it's more individualistic in the sense that it focuses on the feelings of the person.

Lin the day, if you've ever read Charles Dickens' novele. Charles Dickens' novele. individualistic in the sense that it recuses on the teerings of the person.

Back in the day, if you've ever read Charles Dickens' novels, Charles

The used the third-person narrator. It's someone who is not the third-person narrator. Back in the day, if you've ever read Charles Dickens novels, Charles Dickens used the third-person narrator, It's someone who is narrating Dickens used the third-person narrator, and then According to you. It started in the Victorian era, and then According to you. Dickens used the third-person narrator, it is someone who is narrating the novel for you. It started in the Victorian era, and then developed the novel for you. It started in the victorian era, and then developed the first person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the first person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the main characteristic property of the person narrator means that one of the person narrator means the person narrator the novel for you. It started means that one of the main characters in later: the first person narrator means that one of the main characters in later: the first person narrate the story. So, I would hear the Duke narrating the novel would narrate the story. But if we go back to the novel would harrance the story. Here, it's first person. But if we go back to a previous era, the story. Person, parrator was used. I would be a previous era, the story. Here, it is the difference Lead to a previous era, the story to me. This is the difference Lead. the third person. It wasn't innovation. Ha discontinuous the third person. It wasn't innovation. narrating the story was the third person. It wasn't innovation. He diverted from the poetic was the third policy diction is the tradition of the ways that you would usually write your poetry during that age.

He frequently selected subject matter from obscure historical scenes in which he found parallels to his own age. So, he went back in history. It's not from his own contemporary age. My Last Duchess was

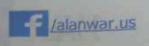
Student: So, he's talking about a historical event. in the 16th century.

He frequently selected subject matter from obscure historical scenes in which he found parallels to his own age, and through them discussed such issues as the nature of good and evil, the right use of power, the purpose of art, and the role of faith in modern art because, as you know, the Victorian era is the edge of the modern. So, this is very important. Now, this is an example of things that you would focus on when it comes to the biography of the poet. The Victorian era is an era in this form, but it laid the ground for the modern era. So, this is

Through them discussed such issues as the nature of good and evil, very important. the right use of power, the purpose of art, and the role of faith in modern art, but without making overt moral pronouncements about

Student: What do you mean by the right use of power?

Professor: It means not to manipulate power. The writer is saying do not exploit the power you have.





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Student: But he exploited the power in the poem.

Professor: This is what's so interesting, and this is what's important. We are talking about systematic concerns here. We did yet specify. He is bringing something from the past to address his one age.

Student: Giving us moral issues about his own age.

Student: Giving us moral by the end of the poem? No. How that manifested in the poem?

that manifested in the poem?

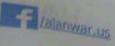
student: He controls his wife, and she is not allowed to smile anyone but him; he has control over her.

Professor: Yes, he's not giving the moral lesson by the end of it not to give a didactic lesson. It's that you should not exploit you power, and so on. It is manifested through, first of all, the monologue itself because he is giving a monologue and no one else to give the moral lesson. And second, by showing us, the audience, that such cases are there, and the exploitation of power is there. You can delege by yourself that you should not do the same.

# My Last Duchess

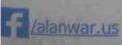
#### Ferrara

That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,
Looking as if she were alive. I call
That piece a wonder, now; Fra Pandolf's hands
Worked busily a day, and there she stands.
Will't please you sit and look at her? I said
"Fra Pandolf" by design, for never read
Strangers like you that pictured countenance,
The depth and passion of its earnest glance,
But to myself they turned (since none puts by
The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)
And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst,
Are you to turn and ask thus. Sir, 'twas not
Her husband's presence only, called that spot





Of joy into the Duchess' cheek; perhaps Fra Pandolf chanced to say, "Her mantle laps over my lady's wrist too much," or "Paint Must never hope to reproduce the faint Half-flush that dies along her throat." Such stuff Was courtesy, she thought, and cause enough For calling up that spot of joy. She had A heart-how shall I say? - too soon made glad, Too easily impressed; she liked whate'er She looked on, and her looks went everywhere. Sir, 'twas all one! My favour at her breast, The dropping of the daylight in the West, The bough of cherries some officious fool Broke in the orchard for her, the white mule She rode with round the terrace—all and each Would draw from her alike the approving speech, Or blush, at least. She thanked men – good! but thanked Somehow-I know not how—as if she ranked My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name With anybody's gift. Who'd stoop to blame This sort of trifling? Even had you skill In speech—which I have not—to make your will Quite clear to such an one, and say, "Just this Or that in you disgusts me; here you miss, Or there exceed the mark"—and if she let Herself be lessoned so, nor plainly set Her wits to yours, forsooth, and made excuse -E'en then would be some stooping; and I choose Never to stoop. Oh, sir, she smiled, no doubt, Whene'er I passed her; but who passed without Much the same smile? This grew; I gave commands; Then all smiles stopped together. There she stands





As if alive. Will't please you rise? We'll meet The company below, then. I repeat, The Count your master's known munificence Is ample warrant that no just pretense Of mine for dowry will be disallowed; Though his fair daughter's self, as I avowed At starting, is my object. Nay, we'll go Together down, sir. Notice Neptune, though, Taming a sea-horse, though a rarity, Which Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for me!

O Robert Browning's My Last Duchess is a dramatic monologue o Set in the renaissance etiquette. Renaissance is in the 16th century

o Narrated by the Duke of Ferrara, as he speaks to a silent emissary

arranging his next marriage.

The poem was inspired by Alfonso II, Duke of Ferrara. This is an actual event.

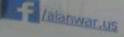
Student: In the 16th century?

Professor: Yes, in the 16th century. So, Robert Browning went back to the 16th century and brought something from history.

The Duke of Ferrara married Lucrezia, an Italian name, in 1558. She died mysteriously at 17, leading to a speculation about being poisoned. Browning reimagined this historical incident, portraying a domineering- he's a very domineering man, noble man, who may have orchestrated his wife's demise. So, the Duke might have really killed his wife.

The Victorian era, when Browning wrote this poem, was marked by strict gender roles and patriarchal dominance.

Themes: the poem critiques the Duke's obsessive control. So, the Duke's obsessive control over this woman is just an example of how the society used to treat women, and of the strict gender roles that a woman should adhere to and maintain. A woman in the Victorian era She should talk angel of the house. She should always remain indoors. She should take care of her children. She should not have a life outside the household that she has to take care of. Men in the Victorian era





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should be the ones who provide for the household, and should be the ones who go out there. These roles are very strict.

What would you assume when someone calls the woman the angel of the house? What sort of a treatment or what sort of roles should the angel of the house have?

Student: She should be obedient.

Professor: Yes, thank you so much. What else?

Student: Controlling the woman.

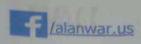
Professor: There is some sort of objectification.

Student: Can we call her submissive? Professor: Yes, she should be submissive. Student: Everything she does has to be right.

Professor: Exactly, thank you. Not only has to be right, but also should be the standard, and any woman who would divert or take an opposite action, it's the end of her reputation and herself. Her reputation was everything at that age. So, the angel of the house: This is very important, and there are many articles on such themes like strict gender roles and patriarchal dominance; the poem critiques the Duke's obsessive control. He's very authoritative and very obsessive. The poem reflects an anxiety about power and female agency. Do you know the meaning of the word agency? Female agency is the right for a woman to act the way they would like to or to behave freely. At least, there should be some sort of personal freedom. It's something that Mary has laid the ground to: The female agency and the objective invasion.

The poem reflects anxieties about power, and we've seen how power is exploited. Female agency or a woman's right to be free or to act as she wants. Women in the Victorian era were objectified. Objectification means they are treated as objects in both the Renaissance and the Victorian societies.

The speaker in this poem is the Duke of Ferrara in Italy. That's the historical event that happened. He's referring to the historical incident that happened. He's addressing a messenger who has come to negotiate with him and proposed marriage to his master. So, usually it's quite opposite. The messenger went to the Duke and gave him a marriage





proposal. It's quite opposite here in the Arab world. Usually, the proposition, but the woman and offers some sort of proposition, but the proposal. It's quite opposite to some sort of proposition, but the man comes to the woman and a title. Sometimes, you have the social wike comes to the woman and a title. Sometimes, you have the social status and a title. I'm talking about tradition have a social status and a that both. I'm talking about tradition without the title, but he has both. I'm talking about tradition without the title, but he has both. I'm talking about tradition and without age. Usually, it's quite opposite in our society. without the title, but he disconvention at that age. Usually, it's quite opposite in our society. As they convention at that age. Osturny, the duke tells the messenger the story of his late Student: Is she the first? I understood that there are others. first wife.

Student: Is she the from the latest that there are multiples. I'm Professor: 1 cs, you may guestion it I'm guestion it I'm guestioning the word first Vou may guestion it I'm gu questioning the word first. You may question it. I'm questioning it's written that she's the first. You may question it. I'm questioning it it's written that she's the text but we cannot say 100%. We can detect because I'm relying on the text but we cannot say 100%. We can detect that there are others who were killed before her.

Student: He didn't state it in the poem that he killed her.

Professor: Definitely, you cannot say 100% that she was killed.

In literature, we cannot say 100% that this happened, but we can

approximate it. That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,

Looking as if she were alive. I call

That piece a wonder, now; Fra Pandolf's hands

Worked busily a day, and there she stands.

Professor: Who is Fra Pandolf? Student: The painter.

Student: He's an imaginary man.

Professor: Yes, he's an imaginary man. He's name-dropping.

He is addressing the messenger and he is saying that's my last Duchess, painted on the wall, looking as if she were alive.

Student: Can a verse be four lines? It's four lines here.

Professor: That's not a verse. If you mean stanza, we don't have stanzas here because it's a monologue.

So, the possessive my immediately establishes the Duke's attitude toward his late wife, MY Duchess. He reduces her to a work of art. Imagine that someone is being reduced only to a work of art, so this is objectification also, as if someone is standing there as a statue the whole time. How would you approach such a thing? It's dehumanizing, stripping her of her individuality and agency. Because he is making her a

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work of art, he is taking away her individuality. He is making her an object to look upon and to possess.

Student: I don't understand.

professor: the duke was married and as we detect from the text, she might be killed. Before she is killed, he painted a painting. The painting is now on the wall.

So, he immediately stated his attitude. He is very possessive and controlling. He is addressing the work of art, not the individual herself. The phrase, as if she were alive, is very ironic because she is dead, yet the controls her more in death than in life. So, even in her death, the Duke controls her and controls the way even people would look at her. He is the one who opens the curtain for people to look or to gaze at her. So, even in her death, he controls her. So, Fra Pandolf is a fictional character or imaginary painter.

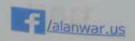
The Duke implies that only an artist of high status was worthy of painting his wife. It's something very pretentious, only high status can paint or draw. I can only bring artists who are really famous like Fra Pandolf who is fictional for us. We relied on historical events and the story is a bit accurate, but we can distinguish between fictional and actual historical events. That's the purpose. The Duke implies that only an artist of high status was worthy of painting his wife.

The phrase, "Worked busily a day" suggests haste. Haste means a fast pace, indicating that the Duke wanted to immortalize her beauty quickly, perhaps anticipating her ultimate demise. So, he asked the painter to draw her quickly.

The mention of the curtain which he alone draws back - he is the one who controls the movement of the curtain - symbolizes absolute control over who sees the Duchess, reflecting his deeper desire to control her even in her death. I allow you to look at her, but it's according to my desire.

Will't please you sit and look at her?

It sounds like an invitation. If I told you, "Will you please attend my lecture?" It sounds like an invitation. Will it please you? It means would you like to? But he is obliging the messenger to sit and admire the work.





لأدب لذا فالمذهب الأدب لأن الأدب عو مرأة المجت 問題を見るる ة، وغالبا ما يرتبط طهوره , ية والعاسمة المترابطة وهو ميكم معرفة بالذاهب الأدبية Il a lay alien College gans بالشروق اللنوية ساقوم يتغيير ة أو نوع من الاستدال غيو الايدا The start of the little of the little of لياد عده الكلية تعمل دلالة ملية بر علا في المرة السابلة علمها كت ال المقال الديني من المرجع علم ال ورد ملا الموالية ما الله مكومية وألما الله والمحالفي أردا الأخطاء الله مع المحالم المحال ال المحال ال المحال HITTERINE LIQUID WAS متعدد بإعداد المنهج

> Professor: Yes, it might refer back to التاج الرسام artist. design of Fra Pandolf. He is an imaginary fictional artist. artist. والمام Student: I think by design is referring back to the Duke and it means Student: What same means this is the work or the by-product of the professor: By design means this is the work or the by-product of the Student: What's the meaning of by design? The curtain I was "Fin Pandoll" by design? It means this is the Professor: What is "Fin Pandoll" by design? It means this is the The curtain I have drawn for you, but D But to myself they turned (since none puts by Surangers like you that pictured countenance, The depth and passion of its earnest glance, "Ma Pandoll" by design, for never read Will't please you sit and look at her? I said the Duke. The Duke

insecurity also that the Duke has, messenger would ask about the Duke's expressions and suggesting the deliberately mentions Fra Pandolf to anticipate any questions that the by purpose.

"Fira Pandolf" by design, for never read

able to flirt with the one who is being painted. This is how obsessive purpose in mind. He chose a famous yet someone who wouldn't be painted. As a famous artist, I have my reputation. The Duke has is someone respectful and unlikely to flirt with the person who is being reference to the artist, suggesting Fra Pandolf is a fictional artist who I said, here's the mentioning of the word I. It means here deliberate Strangers like you that pictured countenance,

Student: Why would be bring an artist to draw her if he's jealous?

messenger because he likes it. way to control. That's it. And he is only drawing the curtain for the So, it's a way to possess. It's a way to limit her only to himself. It's a to paint and then killed her. This is the utmost level of possessiveness to capture the wife's beauty for himself only. So, he asked the painter Professor: It's a way to immortalize beauty. The Duke has the desire

So, by the narrative by emphasizing that the painting was done by Fra control the narrative by emphasizing that the painting was done by Fra for map. Teference to a saint or a monk. So, when he mentions that the might be a reference the session of painting, he means that the pandou, pandou, pandour behavior. In Italian, Fra Pandolf means brothers, and it for inappropriate behavior a saint or a monk. So, when he is a reference to a saint or a monk. are merr and different people interpret it differently. perspective in the least specific that the perspective is a specific that the perspective is a specific to the perspective in t Infine or and view. We don't know if she is really doing things that perspective and view. We don't know if she is really doing things that perspective and view. We don't know if she is really doing things that wite our site does inappropriate things. This is him narrating. This is his fifting or site does inappropriate things. This is him narrating. This is his fifting or site does inappropriate things. This is him narrating. This is his migne of mignes and during the session of painting, he means that she is sort of wife blushed during the session of painting. This is him negative she does inappropriate things. This is him negative. to control implying that there was no reason for his wife to plush except pandolf, implying that there was no reason for his wife to plush except pandolf, implying that there was no reason for his wife to plush except pandolf, implying that there was no reason for his wife to plush except pandolf. so, by design, as we said, on purpose or intentionally. The Duke wants He is comes to the painting itself. He is mentioning famous names for when it comes to also elicit that the duke has a vory hind. He is controlling the narrative also when it comes to her reaction and

the messenger to also elicit that the duke has a very high status. "Fra Pandolf" by design, for never read

Strangers like you that pictured countenance,

Strangers like you means the listeners. It's some sort of Never read means never truly understood. For here means because.

Countenance means her face features or her painted face, the Duchess

expressions in the portrait.

manipulates the perception of the one who is looking her image. He controls her face and her expression even in her death. He people view the Duchess. Just as he controls her life, now, he controls So, the overall meaning is the Duke is controlling the story, and how

But to myself they turned (since none puts by The depth and passion of its earnest glance,

And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst, The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)

intensity in his wife; the depth and passion in his wife's face. It shows because he's jealous. Earnest means honest. There is honesty and vitality intensity and emotions. Yet, the Duke refuses such emotions and vitality The depth and passion suggests intensity, but the Duke resents this

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يقه السحيح بعد مرو والواقعي والرمزي وا









ملف جديد بنضم الأخطأه الشالعة مدم الكلمة العمر ولالة ملية، ونم الأهاد وأور إلى وهاج الشياد إ

نوع من الاستسلال غير الأخلاقي تورق الثلوية سافوم بتبيير ها ومنء سيكون هناك توسيع اعا حهد سركر على الأخطاء اللغو

م معوظ اللذاهب الأدية؟ والقليفية المتوابطة، وهو المقالية المتوابطة، وهو المقالية عليه والموادة بعد المداخب عاشرة

الأدب هو مرأة الجثمع والدا فالمذهب الأدبي

ر الناروف. والمدي والزمزي والاند الساحيع بعد سرورم

c II 3.1+2

But to myself they turned

He assumes others want to question her expression.

And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst,

Durst means dare. It's an archaic word.

Durst means dare. It's an arrow in his sin his mind. They want to ask about He is speculating now. This is in his mind. They want to ask about her expressions, but they did not because of his high status as a Duke her expressions, but they did not because of his high status as a Duke and because she is his wife.

(since none puts by

The curain I have drawn for you, but D

The curain I have drawn to you, but when I say image here. The Duke controls access to her image. When I say image here, if The Duke controls access to her image, when I say image here, it means the way you would represent someone. I would give certain adjectives to represent her image, المورة الإجتماعية here, it is adjectives to represent her image. So, he controls even her image. He said that she does inappropriate things because she is blushing. Student: What do you mean by الصورة الإجماعية

Professor: It's the way you would represent yourself. How would you represent your character? Sincere, honest, flirty, flickering, etc. It is how would like to be perceived. However, the social status is totally you would like to be perceived. However, the social status is totally different. كالحكام So, the social status here in the poem is that he the way he is presenting himself is quite different. is a duke. However, the way he is presenting himself is quite different

So, the Duke controls access to her image.

(since none puts by

The curtain I have drawn for you, but D

Just as he controlled her life, he is also controlling the one who would see the painting.

And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst, How such a glance came there; so, not the first

Are you to turn and ask thus.

Now, here, as we said earlier, it seems that there is some sort of conversational language, yet the monologue is carefully crafted and carefully headed. He is having a monologue, but he is implying that there is some sort of a conversation going on.

28

How such a glance came there; so, not the first Are you to turn and ask thus.

He acknowledges that many have wondered about her expression, reinforcing the anystery surrounding her fate. Like the Mona Lisa's stille, there are so many interpretations when it comes to her smile. It stille, there are so many interpretations when it comes to her smile. It she really smiling? Its she really sad? It she happy? So, the she really smiling? Here, the case is also similar interpretations are many. Here, the case is also similar. Student: What's the meaning of "How such a glance came there"? Student: What's the meaning of "How such a glance came there"? Student: What's the meaning of "How such a glance came there"? It means the way the Duchess looked, her eye expression. He is implying that others are interpretation of some of the visitors of the significant contents.

He is implying that others are interpreting her eye expression.

So, this might be the Duke's interpretation of some of the visitors and reiterating it to the messenger. So, he is retelling us or the messenger that others wondered about the same expression.

hat others would as they would ask me, if they durat Student: And seemed as they would ask the, if they durst
Professor: Exactly, this is what I am saying. This is his interpretation
in his mind. It is a monologue, It is his perception of others.
in his mind. It is a monologue. It is his perception of others.

The phrase "not the hist" implies recurring questions, hinting at public suspicion about her death.

Mer husband's presence only, called that spot Of joy into the Duchess' cheek; perhaps Fra Pandolf chanced to say, "Her manile laps Over my lady's wrist too much," or "Paint Must never hope to reproduce the faint Half-flush that dies along her throat."

Sir. he is addressing the messenger in a formal way. Yet, it's

controlling. Sir, 'twas not

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Her husband's presence only, called that spot

Of joy into the Duchess' cheek;

The Duke is saying that it isn't just her husband who made her blush. Called means caused. Spot of joy is the slight of blush on her cheek. suggesting happiness or pleasure. So, I am not only the one who would cause pleasure or happiness to the Duchess. He implies jealousy, of course. He believes that others, not just him, could make the duchess blush. Why would a woman blush?

29





The Markly May 15 كون هذاك موسدي الهده مولك سأقوم بتميين هدا IN THE PARTY OF المحمل الأحملاء الشالم はに 上に なるはに か た LINE CASE TIME THE مدفوا الأحطاء اللموية Total posts with

مية المترابطة، وهو ايس ما يرتبط طهوره بسمود The form III الداهب تأدرا بالمداحب الاستد

محيح بعد مروره بلقرة ب والرمزي والاتباعي ا فالمدسب الأدبي بتأثر هو مواد المجتمع الي

> about to suggest are inappropriate conversations going on. so, this is how jealous and obsessive he is. He is assuming that then Professor: New Teacher of inappropriate conversation going on But also, there is some sort of inappropriate conversation going on But also, there is some sort of inappropriate conversation going on Now, he is giving speculations, but he clearly resents what he is Fra Pandolf chanced to say... Professor: No. no. When you blush, of course, it indicates shyness Student: When she is angry or something? Student: When she's shy-Student: When she has a feeling. Professor: Okay, more? Student: Happiness.

Professor: What does mantle mean? Half-flush that dies along her throat." Must never hope to reproduce the faint Over my lady's wast too much," or "Paint Fig Pundoff chanced to say, "Her mantle laps

Professor: Yes, a cloak. What is laps? Student: Coat or searl.

Professor: Yes.

Her mantle laps

Over my lady's wrist too much,"

compliments made her blush, showing his possessiveness Pandolf made a remark about her clothing covering too much of her paranoia. He is paranoid. wrist. So, he is speculating. The Duke assumes that even small Professor: Laps over covers a part of her rest. He imagines that Fra

Student: I don't understand

Arabic II 3,1+2

about the cloak that she was wearing. It is covering too much of her Professor: He's saying that perhaps the painter was questioning

If me too much of your wrist, but even the slightest skin to overing too making him jealous. So, this is have remarks are making him jealous. skin a govering too much of your wrist, but even the

he is: This is how much possessive he is. this is semarks are making him jealous. So, this is bow paramoid the bases remarks are making him jealous. So, this is bow paramoid harmless remarks are making him jealous. So, this is bow paramoid he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself student: The paranoid person early trust anyone, even himself student: The paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone, even himself he is the paranoid person can't trust anyone.

never accept anyone. Students he has to assess others in order to accept them. So, he would because he has to assess others in order to accept them. So, he would profession others, and I'm convinced that others can't be trusted. John now paranoid he is. He is speculating. He's imagining things the struction where happened. This is the situation never accert. If I am paranoid, I wouldn't say that I don't trust myself.

Professor: If I am paranoid, I wouldn't say that I don't trust myself.

hat might not have happened. This is the situation.

Hall-flush that dies along her throat." Must never hope to reproduce the faint paint must never hope to reproduce means to copy, or to draw,

The faint here means it's very delicate. It's very soft Half-flush means a gentle blush.

natural beauty. Again, he is interpreting that the painter is said that to his wife that no painting could have captured such the Duke is speculating here. He is saying that the painter might have saying that no painting could do justice to the way she blushed. So, firfatious, revealing also jealousy and insecurity deep down. It means the painter might have complimented her natural beauty. Dies along her throat means fades away.

Was courtesy, she thought, and cause enough

speculating, is a courtesy. The Duke here is mocking her innocent smiling to someone who is calling her beautiful would interpret the kindness, interpreting courtesy as infidelity. Even the courtesy of reciprocated smile as infidelity. So, she thought that such compliments, which For calling up that spot of joy. Duke

AKK

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أمن العملا أن وقوا الأعطاء ا

ة حمل دلالة سلسة. سنما المتقلال غير الاخلاقي ا يد سافوم بتيبر مد مون هناك توضيع لهذه الرعلن الأغطاء اللعوية

لة بالمذاهب الأدبية؟ لية التوابطة، وهو ليم ما برتبط ظهوره بسمود اكتر المداهب بأنبراً ــا

ب مو مراة الجنمع أو ا، عالمذهب الأدبي يتأل

ظروف

مي والرمزي والاتباعي صعيح بعد مروره بفترة

Arabic II 3.1+2

He twists her appreciation of life-she's appreciative of the counce, into something suspicious and offensive. So, he is very suspicious life's saying that even her courtesy and smile are offensive.

A heart-how shall I say? - 100 soon made glad,

Too easily impressed; she liked whate'er She looked on, and her looks went everywhere,

Sir, 'mas all one! My lavour at her breast,

The dropping of the daylight in the West, The dropping of the variety and the strying to find the words to the Duke pauses mid-sentence as if he is trying to find the words

So, the Diske pauses mid-semente as it is manipulating the listeners to phrase his discentent But in reality, he is manipulating the listeners to phrase his discontent. But in least in the perception. You pause to rethink and to show that you are giving an perception. You pause to rethink and to show that you are giving as perception. For pause to realist after to story that you are giving objective judgment of something or someone. If I am to describe, objective judgment of sametining of same state, for example, Shaza, I would say, okay, how shall I say, how shall I describe, give me a moment to describe a character in order not to give describe, give me a moment to describe way in order to show the listened that I am giving him an objective statement.

She had

### A heart-how shall I say?- too soon made glad,

What does that imply? That she is too open-hearted which he sees as what does that imply? That six is very important. Because anything would a flaw, of course. This is very important. Because anything would make her happy, she is very innocent and open-hearted.

Too easily impressed; she liked whate'er

### She looked on, and her looks went everywhere,

Her looks went everywhere suggests a promisculty, in fact. He is very suspicious, though nothing in the poem confirms any real disloyalty. So, this is his own narration. This is his own perception.

#### Sir, 'twas all one! My favour at her breast,

At her breast, it means she wears the jewelry.

Favour here means the necklace that she is wearing.

He is referring to the jewelry that he gifted her, which is placed on the same level as natural beauty, implying that his status should have been her greatest source of joy. So, the Duchess is equating both her husband's jewelry and anything that makes her happy.

sir, was all ornel My favour at her breast, Sir press all oracl My favour at her breast, The dropping of the daylight in the West, Professor: What does that mean? Professor: The sunset. Student: The sunset.

Squient: The sunset.

Professor: So, anything would make her happy, and she's equating professor of his family with the dropping of the daylight.

The body of cherries some officious fool

The boller or cuernes some unicious fool Broke in the orehard for her, the white mule She rode with round the terrace

Fie's also equating that with the bough of cherries that some fool has mall her and which is from the orchard.

He's also equating that with the bough of strongth the and which is from the orchard.

She rode with round the arriage

Professor: How simple! Such happiness can be brought from these
simple things. The Duck resents that she found joy in simple things.

The Duck resents that she found joy in simple things. simple things. The Dack Packing and See Sound by m simple things, student: Can we say that he's comparing himself with that man who Student: Can we say that the scomparing miniscit with that man who it described as a fool? Like he's showing his frustration. Is it a

Professor: There is a comparison, yes, but it's not juxtaposition. juxtaposition?

The word frustration is wrong here. The world insulation is wrong the same she didn't value his gift.

Student: But he's upset because she didn't value his gift.

Student: Burne super occurs and traine insight.

Professor: He's contempt. His expression shows contempt for professor: He's contempt. The expression shows contempt for others. He is saying how dare she equate the value of others. He is amogant. The is saying now dare she equate it jewelry with a bough of cherries or with a ride on the mule.

all and each

# Would draw from her alike the approving speech,

She approves to everything if it is a jewelry or not.

Draw from her is an expression of approving speech.

Or blush, at least. She thanked men-good! but thanked

Somehow-I know not how-as if she ranked

My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name

With anybody's gift.

He is definitely arrogant and proud. He considers himself superior to all others.



حيح بعد مروره بفشرة والرمزي والاتباعي فاللدمب الأدبي يتأثر يو مراة الجندي أي المدرايطة. وهو ليس برتبط ظهوره بدسمود المدامس تأسرا THE CALL STREET لى الأخطاء اللمولة منال توسيع لهده سأقوم بتعيل مدا الال غير الاخارقي SALUS LAND Livie mary with Wants Hallon CELES SE IEE 1000 1100 السملة أن تعول to State Class الأحطاء اللموية justification. To make your will means to say the things you want to modesty. He's being modest. His entire speech is an act of control and Second, he doesn't have the skill in speech to tell her. This is Professor: What is an one? A reference to what? to make your will So, the Duke claims he wouldn't stoop to correct her, but this is false Quite clear to such an one, First, he wouldn't stoop to her level which he sees as very low, protessor: 100, ..... She is kind of cool, but he is very possessive and kind with everyone. She is kind of cool, but he is very possessive and kind with everyone. She is kind of cool, but he is very possessive and kind with everyone. She is kind of cool, but he is very possessive and kind with everyone. To make your will means to say to her that you did this and that. iculous to the extent that he wanted her smile only for himself. In speech-which I have not-to make your will The Duchess equating such things together. She treats everyone because she's equating such things Now, this is very important: The literal meaning of stoop is to bend. ما ينزل مستواه kindly, not exclusively him. Trifling is silly stuff. This sort of trilling? Even had you skill structure Professor: No. no. she treats everyone the same treatment. She is professor: No. no. she treats everyone the is very nossession to be in the interest of cool but he is very nossession. more than any oromany as of gratitude is offensive. He's offended The Duchess equality of gratitude is offensive. He's offended Who'd stoop to blane

"I know not now hart. He believes his noble heritage is worth reciprocating. His ego is burt. He believes his noble heritage is worth of know not how He is speculating about the way she justify killing her? and say, Just this What would be say to her? failored to his own needs. over killing. His intention, I suppose, is not to kill but he didn't find very jealous. The purpose is not to kill but to possess, it's a possession Here, between the two quotation marks her obedient. She's not that obedient and passive. He needs a woman Or there exceed the mark" Or that in you disgusts me; here you miss Student: Why is he saying all that? What is his purpose? Is it to Professor: How harsh he is! How judgmental and suspicious he is! Professor: I think this is a flaw in his character. He's very proud and

and if she let Herself be lessoned so, nor plainly set Her wits to yours, forsooth, and made excuse

What does it mean? to be lessoned is to be schooled Forsooth is an archaic word for indeed or truly

It means that she would not match the Duke's intellectual or emotional expectations. The Duke seems to expect the Duchess should have acted with a certain level of sophistication

sees her low. So, she is asking the Duchess here to act in a level of acting simply. She is very spontaneous. He's superior to the extent he sophistication in order to meet his expectations. So, plainly means not acting with a level of sophistication. She's

Student: What's the meaning of wits?

society or the bourgeois society, she would forsooth. It means she school her and teach her about the sophistication of the upper high would excuse herself. She's not obedient, but she's open to listen to would say indeed or of course. She would agree and make excuse. She Even if she has let herself be lessoned, even if she allowed me to Professor: Intellect, she's not meeting his intellectual expectations

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Arabic II 3.1+2

Professor: Exactly, a non-entity. المستواهاء كالمتحدد والمتحدد المستواهاء المتحدد الم

Professor: Yes, he's referring to her as a one.

Student: The Duchess.

معتبح بعد مروره بفترة مي والرمزي والاتباعي ا. فالدمب الأدبي يتأثر ما هو مرأة المجتمع. أي مية المرابطة، وهو ليس ما يرتبط ظهوره بصموا Silvett alay organ يم الدام طيرا Leadly Mary of 18 وكوار ماك توسيع لهم عوره ساغوم يتعيير مل الاستعادل غير الاخلاقي المنامر الاست 上京 大田一年 الغمل أن تقول يحران الأخطاء الغاسة الدروم مند النا وسد حكومية وأعمل ا الأخطاء اللغوية TO SEE WHITE

justification or her attitude insufficient and below his level, tound her justification or her attitude insufficient and below his level, purpose, or sure life not enough for him. In both cases, he justification insufficient life not enough for him. In both cases, he justines for she is doing things spontaneously, he would find the purpose, or she is doing things spontaneously, he would find the or sne would also she is, for example, smiling for a certain justifies her deeds that she is, for example, smiling for a certain justifies her deeds that she is, for example, smiling for a certain Now, his is one more that she would justify. But even if she or she would make excuses that she would, smiling for a complete she is for example, smiling for a complete would make the is for example. Now, this is one interpretation. She would agree and leave the room,

be reserved, that she wouldn't laugh much, and she wouldn't interact She would mold her behavior to his own expectations that she would E'en then would be some stooping; and I choose

with men a lot. Even then, there would be some stooping. Even me asking her to do such a thing, it would be below my status

and below my rank to ask her to behave.

Whene'er I passed her, but who passed without Oh, sir, she smiled, no doubt,

Much the same smile?

He is very suspicious about her responses. He wants her smile to things. This is his interpretation of her character. She is spontaneous, She's not a bubbly person or a person who would laugh at silly She would smile to everyone who would pass.

him jealous. It's molding the person in front of you according to what smiling. It might be محاملة, not necessarily honest, but this would make himself. She might be courteous with other men. She is being respectful and

you want, not according to what he wants. This grew...

Maybe the same behavior has been done, but in his mind, it is She's smiling more and more.

accentuated because he's becoming jealous more and more

Student: Is he justifying?

Arabic II 3.1+2

Professor: The whole purpose is justification.

Then all smiles stopped together This grew, I gave commands,

By the way, this is a very famous line. This is an euphemism. عملية

Euphemism:

to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered

embarrassing.

explicit and the other implicit. Metaphor is عديداً استعارة Student: 449,4 Professor: 435,5 is a pun, a word that has two meaning: one is

concerned, it's not my specialty. two meanings. What we have now is euphemism. As far as Arabic is something without the use of as and like. A pun is when a word has compare two things or when you give metaphorical expression about Student: What about the figurative language? Professor: غيارية Liet's stick to English Metaphor is when you

I gave commands;

given orders, or he might have killed her himself. So, it's a euphemism. He is confessing his crime. He Then all smiles stopped together. might have

Then all smiles stopped together.

It means she's dead for sure.

Absolute is when you have so much authority and control. All smiles have stopped. I gave commands. There is a word here for his behavior; I think the word is absolute

There she stands

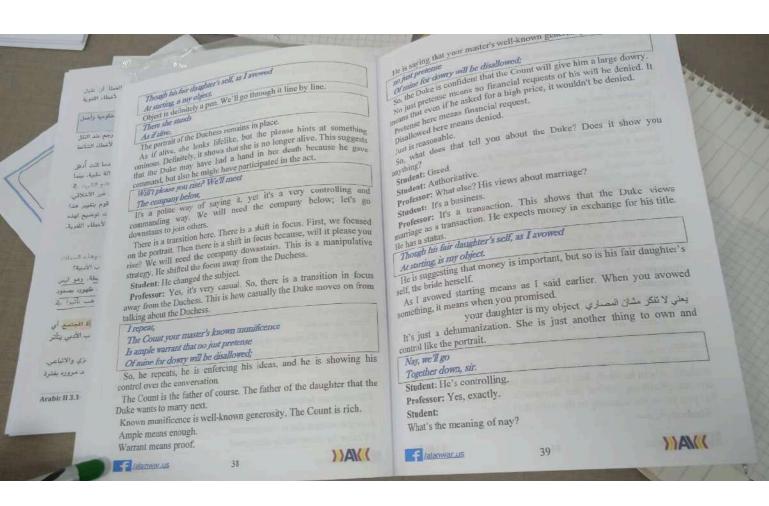
As if alive, Will't please you rise?

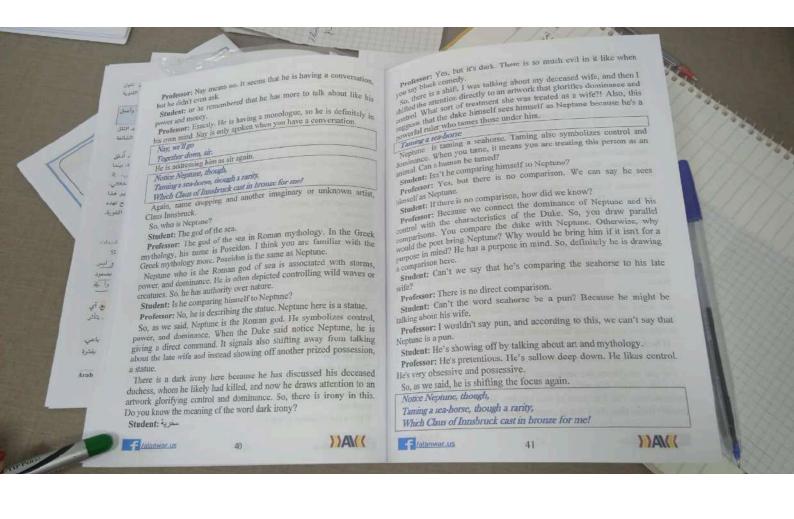
yet I am commanding it implicitly. Will it please your eyes? It's a command. It's an invitation. I am inviting you to rise. I'm being polite about it,

The company below, then. I repeat is ample warrant that no just pretense The Count your master's known munificence

Of mine for downy will be disallowed;

MIN





Se, Neptune is a powerful ruler and tames those who are under So, Nepune is a powerful ruler and tames those who are under him Taming means controlling, symbolic of control and dominance.

The taming means controlling, symbolic of control and dominance. The properties of the diskent of the control of the co Neptune also is depicted as a wild creature 30, just as the duke Neptune also is depicted as a wild creature 30, just as the duke the subdues those who are under him, controls his wife's behavior, he subdues those who are under him, Subduc is to make them summasses. Scall, fragile, and delicate symbolizes or represents small, fragile, and delicate Subdue is to make them submissive. Scahorse symbolizes or represents sintar, reague, and delicate creature much like the duchess. So, this is what I'm trying to do; we creature much like the duchess. So, this is what I'm trying to do; we creature much like the duchess. So, this is what I'm trying to do; we common out and look at the picture. We cannot say that there is a zoom out and look at the picture and contrast Neptune and mom out and look at the picture and contrast Neptune and the metaphor here or a pun We compare and contrast Neptune and the seahorse with the Duke and the Duchess. Student: Contract of parallel, it means that you compare Professor: When you draw a parallel, it means that you compare Student: What about "though a rarry"? and contrast. Professor: The statue is rare and valuable just like the duchess who was rare in her beauty and charm. Notice Neptune though a rarity, Which Claus of Junsbruck cast in bronze for me! So, instead of appreciating the duchess as a person, the duke reduces her to something that can be owned and possessed just like a statue. Claus of Innsbruck is another fictional and imaginary character, It's the name of the artist who sculpted the statue. So, it's a very الباعي

prestigious way. When you draw names, it's very pretentious and

For me reinforces the arrogance. This statue was done or sculpted

for him, unlike his wife, who had emotions and free will. She's

spontaneous. She has passion and vitality. She blushes, and blushing

prestigious way to show how much influence and control you have.

Which Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for me!

Cast in bronze means the artwork is in bronze.

doesn't mean that she's doing inappropriate things.

ره بفترة

Arabic

You can draw a comparison between the wife and the statue which stays as it is forever and which can be given one image or can be looked at or sculpted in one way, molded in one way. It's fozen We

Student: Can we compare the wife with the statue?

Professor: The statue is about Neptune taming a seahorse. Here, the idea is to freeze this moment in time. Neptune controlling the sea which can be the wife.

It pictures Neptune taming a seahorse. He froze this moment in to He's freezing that in the mind of the messenger implicitly, he's putting in his mind that I have the control and the wife who I might marry is also going to be lifeless, of course.

That's it. I'll stop here. Just note that Neptune here is a classical allusion. Do you know the meaning of classical allusion

Student: It's a reference to Greek and Roman mythologies

Professor: Yes, and we have symbolism in the poem.

Neptune is a symbol of power and dominance.

The seahorse is a symbol of fragility.

Symbol: A device in literature where an object or a character represents an idea.

Does the conversational style of the poem remind you of a similar tradition in Arabic poetry? As we said, it seems like a conversation. Yet, it is not.

Student: Mahmoud Darwish.

Professor: Is there a conversation?

Student: No.

Professor: No, there is no conversation. But there are a lot of monologues in Mahmoud Darwish's poetry.

Student: There was a poem:

خديجة إلا تغلقي الباب لا تشخص في الغياب ملطودهم من إناء الزهور وحل الغسل يهي في حوار بس ماقي حوار

So, we were talking about symbolism. We have Neptune who presents control, and the seahorse represents fragility and the weak personality of the Duchess, and we have the portrait itself. It symbolizes the duke's desire for control.

Student: Can Pandolf be a symbol as well?

Professor: A symbol of what?

Student: We said the word can be a monk or saint.

Professor: No, he's not a symbol.

The statue of Neptune and the taming of seahorses

Notice Neptune, though,

It's an artwork that symbolizes male dominance over a weaker figure, paralleling his treatment to his wife. So, it's very symbolic.

The portrait itself symbolizes the duke's desire for control. His wife is now an object unable to defy or displease him.

There's also the curtain. The duke controls who sees the painting just as he wanted to control his wife. It's also symbolic. The curtain is like the glasses that he puts. It's about the way he would interpret the wife's behavior, and also control who can see the wife. So, it's a male authority. It's a representative of male authority, the hierarchical system, and so on and so forth.

## To sum up:

The poem highlights the power and control of the Duke and his jealousy and objection of his wife. There are a lot of implications when it comes to the way he treated her. We have something about social and gender critique. We're talking about the patriarchal system in the Victorian era and the Renaissance because it's a historical event that happened in the Renaissance, 16th century.

So, that's all. I'm very glad that I have taught you.

Thank you Good luck in the exam





