شرح المحاضره الاولى

General and Brief Introduction to American Literature

In the beginning, America was a series of British colonies on the east coast of the present-day United States. Therefore, its literary tradition begins with the tradition of English literature. However, very quickly unique American characteristics and the .breadth of its production began to develop an American writing tradition

امريكا كانت سلسله من المستعمرات البريطانيه ، فكان تاريخها الادبي هو تاريخ الادب البريطاني ، لكن سرعان ما اصبح لها تاريخها المميز لها واصبح لديها كتاب مميزون .

Some consider Captain John Smith to be the first American author, when he wrote (The General Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles (1624

احد اهم الكتاب الامر يكيين هو

- ((الكابتين جون سميث)) الذي اعتبر اول كاتب امريكي حيث كتب كتاب (التاريخ العام فير جينيا ، نيو انجلاند ، جزر الصيف) عام ١٦٢٤.

Similar writers of interest include Daniel Cox, John Hammond, Gabriel Thomas, .George Percy, Daniel Denton, Thomas Ash, John Lawson and William Strachey

- كتاب اخرون منهم : ((دانييل كوكس ، جون هاموند ، جابرييل توماس ، جورج بيرسي ، دانييل دنتون ، توماس ، آش ، جون لوسون ، ويليام ستراتشي)) .

. Poetry was also written in those early days, Nicholas Noyes wrote Doggerel verse

Edward Taylor and Anne Bradstreet were popular and Michael Wiggleworth was .known for his best selling poem The Day of Doom

- حتما كان تناول تاريخ المستوطنون الامريكان الاوائل والمسائل الدينيه هي اهم المواضيع في تلك المرحله الاوليه من الادب الامريكي .

American literature has a relatively short but colorful history. The first widely read American author was Benjamin Franklin, whose witty aphorisms and sound advice written in the yearly journal Poor Richard's Almanack helped shape ideas of what it .means to be an American

- بالرغم من ان التاريخ الادبي الامريكي قصير الا انه منوع ومليئ بالحياة والكتاب المشهورين.

Washington Irving (The Legend of Sleepy Hollow) was the first American to gain an international literary reputation

James Fenimore Cooper's verbal landscapes in his Leatherstocking Tales captured the nation's vast beauty

Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson broke from poetic tradition and brought a sense of individuality to the nation's literature

Mark Twain still captivates readers with his unique—and uniquely American—humor and insight

The modernists of the 1920s and 1930s produced such talents as F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway

Today, writers like Toni Morrison and Cormac McCarthy continue to make American literature relevant and exciting

```
-وكتاب العصر الحالي ((توني موريسون وكورماك مكارثي))يواصلون العمل على جعل الادب الامريكي ذا معنى
وإثارة
```

American literature like American history, although short, however, still full of glories and shining masterpieces and writers

Those American writers, while conquering this wild America, also had conquered the great field of American literature

From its first imitative activities to innovative attempts nowadays, American . literature gradually gains its unique style, theme and form, and it is always excited to see their works are more and more America in its true sense

. من أول الأنشطة المقلده حتى المحاولات المبتكرة في الوقت الحاضر، الأدب الأمريكي اكتسب تدريجيا أسلوبا فريدا في النوع، والموضوع والشكل

American literature is part of world's literature, however, it always has its unique .flavor that cannot be easily ignored

Most critics hold that the history of American literature can be divided into six parts, orderly, colonial period, romanticism, realism, naturalism, modernism and post-modernism

Although American literature in its true sense did not begin until 19th century, however, we always talk about colonial period as a preparatory introduction to .American literature

American literature is the written or literary work produced in the area of the United States and its preceding colonies

```
- تعريف الادب الامريكي: هو العمل الادبي المكتوب الذي تم انتاجه في منطقة الولايات المتحده او في مستعمر اتها
التي سبقت توحيدها.
```

During its early history, America was a series of British colonies on the eastern coast of the present-day United States

Therefore, its literary tradition begins as linked to the broader tradition of English Literature. However, unique American characteristics and the breadth of its production usually now cause it to be considered a separate path and tradition

Unique American style

With the War of 1812 and an increasing desire to produce uniquely American literature and culture, a number of key new literary figures emerged, perhaps most

prominently Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, James Fenimore Cooper, and Edgar Allan Poe

- بسبب الحرب التي قامت عام ١٨١٢ وبسبب الرغبه المتزايده في انتاج حضاره وادب امريكي مميز ، ظهر عدد من الشخصيات الادبيه المميزه ، تقريبا اكثر هم شهره الى الان (واشنطن ايرفينج ، ويليام كولين بريانت ، جيمس فينيمور كوبر ، وادقار آلن بو .)

Irving, often considered the first writer to develop a unique American style (although this has been debated) wrote humorous works in Salmagundi and the satire A .(History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker (1809

- ايرفينج يعتبر هو اول من طور اسلوب الادب الامريكي المميز وكتب اعمال كوميديه (سالماقاندي) واعمال ساخره مثل (تاريخ نيويورك ..)

Bryant wrote early romantic and nature-inspired poetry, which evolved away from their European origins

```
- (( براينت )) من اوائل من كتبوا شعر رومانسي طبيعي نشأ بعيدا عن أصوله الاوروبيه .
```

In 1832, Poe began writing short stories – including "The Masque of the Red Death", "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Fall of the House of Usher", and "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" – that explore previously hidden levels of human psychology and push the boundaries of fiction toward mystery and fantasy

- في عام ١٨٢٣ ((بو)) بدأ كتابة قصصا قصيره منها (ذا ماسك اوف ذا ريد ديث) (ذا بيت اند ذا بيندولوم) (ذا فول اوف ذا هاوس اوف آشر) (ذا ميردر ان ذا رو ميرج) ، وهذا استطاع اخراج مستويات النفس البشريه المخفيه فول اوف ذا هاوس اوف آشر) (ذا ميردر ان ذا رو ميرج) ، وهذا استطاع حدود المخيله الى الغموض والخيال .

Cooper's Leather stocking Tales about Natty Bumppo (which includes The Last of the .Mohicans) were popular both in the new country and abroad

- قصص كوبر (ليذرزستوكينق) عن (ناتي بمبو) والتي من ضمنها (ذا لاست مو هيقانز) اشتهرت داخل وخارج حدود البلاد .

Humorous writers were also popular and included Seba Smith and Benjamin P. Shillaber in New England and Davy Crockett, Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, Johnson J. Hooper, Thomas Bangs Thorpe, and George Washington Harris writing about the .American frontier

- بعض كتاب الكوميدي ايضا اشتهروا من ضمنهم (سيبا سميث ، بينجامين بي ، شيلابر في نيوانقلاند ، ديفي كروكيت ، اوقستس بولدوين لونقستريت ، جونسون هوبر ، توماس بانقس ثورب ، وجورج واشنطن هاريس) كتبوا عن الحدود الامريكيه .

المحاضرة الثانية

Colonial Literature

Colonial American Literature

Colonial American literature is writing that emerged from the original U.S. colonies during the period from 1607 to the late 1700s

It was largely influenced by British writers, and was created to inform people about colonial life, religious disputes and settlement issues

Many of the characteristics of Colonial American literature can be found in the poems, journals, letters, narratives, histories and teaching materials written by settlers, religious figures and historical icons of the period

Colonial American literature includes the writings of Mary Rowlandson, William .Bradford, Anne Bradstreet and John Winthrop

Aspects and Characteristics of Colonial American Literature

Historical

One of the major characteristics of Colonial American literature is its historical aspects, which evolved over time during the 400 years since its beginnings

Great figures from American history have also contributed to this genre, such as John .Smith and William Penn

واحد من اكبر الخصائص التاريخيه للادب الامريكي فترة الاستعمار ، هو جوانبه التاريخيه ، والتي نشأت وتطورت خلال ٤٠٠ عام منذ بدايته . شخصيات عظيمه من التاريخ الامريكي ساهموا في هذا النوع مثل (جون سميث وويليام بين)

Narrative

Colonial American literature is characterized by the narrative, which was used extensively during this period. Most of the literary works of this genre are composed of letters, journals, biographies and memoirs

```
الادب الامريكي الاستعماري تميز بالسرد ، والذي كان يستخدم بشكل مكثف في تلك الفتره . معظم الاعمال الادبيه من رسائل ، صحف ، السير الذاتيه والمذكرات
```

An example is Mary Rowlandson's narrative account, "The Sovereignty and Goodness of God: Being a Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson." This narrative gives an insider's account of a colonist being captured by Native Americans and describes the heavy hostility between the Native Americans and colonists. Rowland's story is categorized as an autobiography and a captivity .narrative

مثال هو الاعمال السرديه لـ (ميري رولاندسون) (ذا سوفيرنيتي اند قودنيس اوف قاد) ، حيث تسرد وتروي تجربتها الشخصيه في الاسر من قبل الامريكيين الاصليين او الهنود الحمر ، وتصف فيها العداوه الكبيره بين الهنود الحمر والمستعمرين . صنفت قصتها على انها سيره ذاتيه وروايه تحكى الاسر

Religion and Poetry

Religion is also another characteristic of Colonial American literature and can be found mostly in Puritan writings

The Puritans wrote about the religious foundations of many of their settlements, especially the exodus from Britain, and employed the constant theme that God should be worshipped. They also used texts that prepared them for worship

```
البيوريتانيون (المتشددين) كتبوا عن الاسس الدينيه للعديد من مستوطناتهم، خاصة النازحين من بريطانيا، ووظفوا موضوع ان الرب يجب ان يعبد، وإيضا استخدموا نصوصا تعدهم للعباده
```

This literature helped spread the message of God, suggesting that "life was a test" and the soul would face damnation if that test was failed. Ambition and hard work were continuously stressed

هذا الادب ساعد على نشر رسالة الرب موحيا بان (الحياة اختبار) وان الروح ستعذب اذا اخفقت في ذلك الاختبار . استمر الطموح والعمل الجاد

Many of the Puritan works were written in poetry form. Anne Bradstreet's poetry, the "Bay Psalm Book," and Pastor Edward Taylor's "Preparatory Mediations" are good examples of religious texts of the era

معظم كتابات المتشددين كتبت على شكل اشعار . كتاب (آن برادستريت) (باي سالم بوك) وكتاب القس (ادوار د تايلور) (بريباراتيوري ميدياشين) هما مثالين جيدين للكتب الدينيه في تلك الحقبه

It was this type of writing that led to the Puritanism and Great Awakening movements. Non-Puritan writers also used religion to show the religious tension .between the Colonial settlers and Native Americans

هذا النوع من الكتابات هو الذي قاد الى ظهور حركات التشدد والصحوه. الكتاب الغير متشددين ايضا استخدموا الدين ليظهروا التوتر الديني بين المستوطنون المستعمرون وبين الهنود الحمر (السكان الامريكيين الاصليين)

The Enlightenment

التنوير

In the 18th century, the Enlightenment showed a great shift in Colonial American literature from a religious foundation to scientific reasoning applied to human nature, society, culture and political awareness

في القرن ال١٨ اظهرت حركات التنوير تحولا كبيرا في الادب الامريكي الاستعماري من الاسس الدينيه الى المنطق القرن ال١٨ اظهرت حركات التلمي التطبيقي على الطبيعه البشريه ، الوعى الاجتماعي و السياسي والثقافي

Many texts were written in pamphlet or narrative form and challenged the role of God and religious life, seeking to replace them with reason

العديد من النصوص كتبت في كتيبات او على شكل سردي وتحدت دور الرب والحياة الدينيه ، من اجل استبدالهم بالمنطق

Rational thought and science were the new themes

التفكير العقلاني والعلم كانت هي الصبغه الجديده

The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin" and the pamphlet "Common Sense" by "Thomas Paine explored many of these new ideas

السيره الذاتيه لبينجامين فرانكلين وكتيب (كومون سينس) ل(توماس بين)كشفت عن العديد من هذه الافكار الجديده

Similar texts also led the way to more awareness of social, economic and scientific issues

نصوص مشابهه ايضا ادت الى وعي اكبر بالمسائل الاجتماعيه والاقتصاديه والعلميه

The American Revolution had a large part to play in the shifting of ideas

شرح المحاضره الثالثة

Romanticism

الرومانسيه

Influence of European Romanticism on American writers

.The European Romantic movement reached America in the early 19th century

American Romanticism was just as multifaceted and individualistic as it was in Europe. Like the Europeans, the American Romantics demonstrated a high level of moral enthusiasm, commitment to individualism and the unfolding of the self, an emphasis on intuitive perception, and the assumption that the natural world was inherently good, while human society was filled with corruption

الرومانسيه الامريكيه كانت فرديه ومتعددة الاوجه كما كانت في اوروبا . مثل الاوروبيون ، الرومانسيون الامريكان اظهروا مستوى عالي من الحماسه الاخلاقيه ، الالتزام بالفرديه ، التركيز على مفهوم البديهيه او الحدس ، وافتراض ان العالم الخارجي جيد بطبيعته ، بينما المجتمع البشري هو المليئ بالفساد

.Romanticism became popular in American politics, philosophy and art

The movement appealed to the revolutionary spirit of America as well as to those longing to break free of the strict religious traditions of early settlement

The Romantics rejected rationalism and religious intellect

It appealed to those in opposition of Calvinism, which includes the belief that the destiny of each individual is preordained

The Romantic movement gave rise to New England Transcendentalism which portrayed a less restrictive relationship between God and Universe

The new philosophy presented the individual with a more personal relationship with God

Transcendentalism and Romanticism appealed to Americans in a similar fashion, for both privileged feeling over reason, individual freedom of expression over the restraints of tradition and custom

It often involved a rapturous response to nature

It encouraged the rejection of harsh, rigid Calvinism, and promised a new blossoming of American culture

American Romanticism embraced the individual and rebelled against the confinement of neoclassicism and religious tradition

The Romantic movement in America created a new literary genre that continues to influence American writers

Novels, short stories, and poems replaced the sermons and manifestos of yore

Romantic literature was personal, intense, and portrayed more emotion than ever seen in neoclassical literature

America's preoccupation with freedom became a great source of motivation for Romantic writers as many were delighted in free expression and emotion without so much fear of ridicule and controversy

They also put more effort into the psychological development of their characters, and .the main characters typically displayed extremes of sensitivity and excitement

The works of the Romantic Era also differed from preceding works in that they spoke to a wider audience, partly reflecting the greater distribution of books as costs came down during the period

.Romantic period saw an increase in female authors and also female readers

Poe, Emerson, and Hawthorne are near perfect representations for Romanticism

Poe's poetry has that happy, lyrical, and metrical verse $\,.\,$

His subjects may be gloomy, but his poems contain sentimentality and supernatural characteristics and are about exploring the human psyche

For example, "The Raven" is about a sleepless narrator who is absolutely haunted by a raven. This man is mourning the death of his lost Lenore and is very melancholy

The raven shows up and makes his perch and will not leave

".The man asks questions about grief, but the raven will only answer "nevermore

This event would never occur in real life, which makes the poem Romantic

The poem also is about exploring the depths of this man's grief

Similarly, Emerson is Romantic. Actually he is transcendental, but this can be seen as an offshoot of Romanticism

In "Self Reliance," Emerson espouses the ideas of Transcendentalism

He tells the reader things like the importance of trusting oneself and that we don't know everything by knowledge; some things are learned through experience

The philosophy makes sense but is "out there" enough for it to be hard to incorporate into everyday life. Discussing abstract ideas without translation to real life is Romantic as well

In his poem "Give All to Love," he also talks of the importance to trusting oneself and giving oneself over to the divine power of love

In Hawthorne's short stories, these abstract qualities take on a symbolic meaning

In "The Birthmark," Alymer was so involved in achieving perfection that he ended up killing his wife in the process

As virtual mentor says, "Nature in romantic literature is moral; it bears symbolic meaning, and humans who challenge it with inadequate respect for the immanent .(power of the divine generally learn lessons in humility" (virtual mentor

كما يقول المعلم الافتراضي (الطبيعه في الادب الرومنسي اخلاقيه ،وتعطي معنى رمزي ، والبشر الذين يتحدون باحترام غير ملائم للقوه الالهيه عادة يتعلمون دروسا في التواضع

?Who are they again

من هم مرة اخرى ؟

So who were these Romanticism writers

First of all they were a diverse group of individuals varying from different backgrounds and styles, but one thing that they had in common was that they were all individualistic minded writers

اولا هم مجموعه متنوعه من الافراد ياتون من خلفيات واساليب متنوعه ، لكن لديهم شيئ واحد مشترك و هو انهم جميعا كتاب متفردي العقول

:Here is a list of the authors below with their major works and importance

هذه لائحه باهم الكتاب واهم اعمالهم

-Nathaniel Hawthorne

Young Goodman Brown"- "The Scarlet Letter"- "The House of Green Gables"-one of "the anti-romantics

Edgar Allan Poe- "Narrative of Arthur Gordon Rym", "A Tell Tale Heart", "The Raven", inventor of the American short short-1

- ${}^{\mbox{\tiny c}}$ known for his Gothic writings - ${}^{\mbox{\tiny T}}$
- .viewed the countryside as a phantasm or an illusionary mental image $-^{\tau}$
- "Washington Irving-"Rip Van Winkle", "Sleepy Hollow
- is the father of American Literature
- saw the country as a escape from city life
- .and fought for copyright infringement laws for authors
- "Walt Whitman- the controversial "Leaves of Grass", "Franklin Evans
- .one of the bridge poets between American Romanticism and the 20th century 4
- "Henry David Thoreau- "Civil Disobedience
- .he was a practical transcendentalist •

Harriet Beecher Stowe- "Uncle Tom's Cabin". the "little lady who started the Civil "War

and kept European nations from aiding the south in the Civil War

"James Fenimore Cooper- "The Last of the Mohicans

and was the father of the American novel

"Emily Dickinson- "is My verse...alive

one of the bridge poets between American Romanticism and the 20th century .

Realism

الو اقعيه

American realism

American realism was an early 20th century idea in art, music and literature that showed through these different types of work, reflections of the time period

Whether it was a cultural portrayal, or a scenic view of downtown New York City, these images and works of literature, music and painting depicted a contemporary view of what was happening; an attempt at defining what was real

Realism in American Literature, 1860-1890

In American literature, the term "realism" encompasses the period of time from the Civil War to the turn of the century during which William Dean Howells, Rebecca Harding Davis, Henry James, Mark Twain, and others wrote fiction devoted to accurate representation and an exploration of American lives in various contexts

في الادب الامريكي ، مصطلح ((واقعيه)) يشمل فترة من الحرب الاهليه الى مطلع القرن حيث خلالها فان كتاب مثل (ويليام دين هولز ،ريبيكا هاردينق ديفيس ، هنري جيمس ، مارك توين واخرين) كتبوا خيال كرس للتمثيل الدقيق والاكتشاف لحياة الامريكيين في سياقات متنوعه

As the United States grew rapidly after the Civil War, the increasing rates of democracy and literacy, the rapid growth in industrialism and urbanization, an expanding population base due to immigration, and a relative rise in middle-class affluence provided a fertile literary environment for readers interested in understanding these rapid shifts in culture

كما ان الولايات المتحده الامريكيه نمت بشكل سريع بعد الحرب الاهليه ، ايضا زادت معدلات محو الاميه والديموقراطيه ، النمو السريع في التصنيع والتحضر ، التوسع السكاني بناء على الهجره المتزايده ، الارتفاع النسبي في الطبقه المتوسطة الثراء كل تلك العوامل هيأت بيئه أدبيه خصبه للقراء المهتمين بفهم تلك التحولات السريعه في الطبقه المتوسطة الثراء كل تلك العوامل هيأت بيئه أدبيه خصبه للقراء المهتمين بفهم تلك التحولات السريعه في الطبقه المتوسطة الثراء كل تلك العوامل هيأت بيئه أدبيه خصبه للقراء المهتمين بفهم تلك التحولات السريعه في

In drawing attention to this connection, Amy Kaplan has called realism a "strategy for imagining and managing the threats of social change" (Social Construction of (American Realism ix

- في سبيل لفت الانتباه لهذا الصدد (ايمي كابلان) اطلقت على الواقعيه اسم (استراتيجية التخيل والتحكم في تهديدات تغير المجتمع)

Realism was a movement that encompassed the entire country, or at least the Midwest and South, although many of the writers and critics associated with realism (notably W. D. Howells) were based in New England. Among the Midwestern writers considered realists would be Joseph Kirkland, E. W. Howe, and Hamlin Garland; the Southern writer John W. DeForest's Miss Ravenal's Conversion from Secession to .Loyalty is often considered a realist novel, too

الواقعيه هي حركه شملت جميع البلاد او على الاقل الغرب الاوسط والجنوب ، رغم ذلك فان العديد من الكتاب والنقاد لاسيما (W.D. هاولز) ارتبطوا بالواقعيه التي تاسست في نيوانقلاند. من بين كتاب الغرب الوسط الذين اعتبروا واقعيين (جوزيف كيركلاند، E.W هاو، هاملين قارلاند) و الكاتب الجنوبي (حون .W. ديفوريست) وعتبر وايه واقعيه وكتابه (ميس رافينالز كونفيرسن فروم سيسيشيون تو لوياليتي) يعتبر روايه واقعيه

American Realism

:Description

وصف الواقعيه الامريكيه

Like all the terms relating to literary movements, the term is loose and somewhat equivocal

مثل جميع المصطلحات المتعلقه بالحركه الادبيه ، هذا المصطلح فضفاض وغير حاسم او محدد

American Realism began as a reaction to and a rejection of Romanticism, with its emphasis on emotion, imagination, and the individual

The movement began as early as the 1830's but reached prominence and held sway from the end of the Civil War to around the end of the nineteenth century

The movement was centered in fiction, particularly the novel

It attempted fidelity to real life, or "actuality," in its representation

The realist concerns himself with the here and now, centering his work in his own time, dealing with common-place everyday events and people, and with the socio-political climate of his day

الواقعي يجعل اهتمامه منصب على ((هنا و الآن)) ، مركزا عمله في وقته ويتحدث عن اماكن معروفه واحداث يوميه واناس عاديين ، ومع المناخ السياسي في عصره

امثله لاهم كتاب الواقعيه الامريكان واشهر اعمالهم:

المستوى اللي طاف يقولون ان الدكتور ركز فقط على اربعة اسماء هم

Samuel Clemens, fiction(* The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn,* Life on the -\
"Mississippi *"Fenimore Cooper's Literary Offenses

(A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*

William Dean Howells, fiction, essays A Modern Instance (1882), (*The Rise of Silas - \tau Lapham), A Hazard of New Fortunes

Henry James, fiction ("Daisy Miller,") Portrait of A Lady, (The American, The Turn - (of the Screw

Kate Chopin, fiction The Awakening-5

(George Washington Cable, fiction 9The Grandissimes , Old Creole Days - $^{\circ}$

Common Themes and Elements in Realism

المواضيع والادوات الشائعه في الواقعيه

Pragmatism

المذهب الواقعي او العملي

literature of the common-place

الادب الذي يتناول الاماكن المشهوره

attempts to represent real life

التوجه الى تقديم وتمثيل الحياة الواقعيه

ordinary people--poor and middle class

اناس عاديين من الفقراء والطبقه المتوسطه

ordinary speech in dialect--use of vernacular

خطب عاديه مقدمه بلهجه عاميه او يستخدمها العامه

recent or contemporary life

الحياة الحاليه او المعاصره

subject matter presented in an unidealized, unsentimentalized way

مواضيع تتناول بطريقه بعيده عن المثاليه والعاطفه

democratic function of literature

الديموقر اطيه الادبيه (أي الحريه الكامله في التعبير)

social criticism--effect on audience is key

النقد الاجتماعي حيهدف الي التاثير على الناس

presents indigenous American life

عرض الحياة المحليه الطبيعيه الاصليه للامريكيين

"importance of place--regionalism, "local color

اهمية المكان - الاقليميه - (اللون او الطابع المحلي)

sociology and psychology

علم الاجتماع وعلم النفس

شرح المحاضره الخامسة

Naturalism

الطبيعيه

American Naturalism in Literature

American literary naturalism is a literary movement that became popular in latenineteenth-century America and is often associated with literary realism

The term naturalism was initially coined by Emile Zola, the renowned French author who is also credited as a key figure in the development of French literary naturalism

In the late nineteenth century, the literary movement became popular all over Europe, from England to Russia

American writers were particularly influenced by the British and French models and began to adapt the form to reflect American social, economic, and cultural conditions

```
تاثر الكتاب الامريكان بشكل رئيسي بالنماذج الفرنسيه والبريطانيه وبدأوا بتبني شكل يعكس الظروف الاقتصاديه والريكيه
```

Viewed as a combination of realism and romanticism, critics contend that the American form is heavily influenced by the concept of determinism—the theory that heredity and environment influence determine human behavior

Although naturalism is often associated with realism, which also seeks to accurately represent human existence, the two movements are differentiated by the fact that naturalism is connected to the doctrine of biological, economic, and social determinism

رغم ان الطبيعيه مرتبطه دائما بالواقعيه والتي تسعى الى تمثيل بدقه الوجود الانساني ، ممكن التفريق بين الحركتين من خلال حقيقة ان الطبيعيه مرتبطه بمبدأ الحتميه الاقتصاديه والاجتماعيه والبيولوجيه In their short fiction, naturalist writers strive to depict life accurately through an exploration of the causal factors that have shaped a character's life as well as a deterministic approach to the character's thoughts and actions

كتاب الطبيعيه في قصصهم القصيره يسعون الى تصوير الحياة بدقه من خلال اكتشاف العوامل المسببه التي شكلت حياة الشخصيه كما هو الحال ايضا في المنهج الحتمى لافكار وافعال الشخصيه

Therefore, instead of free will, a naturalist depicts a character's actions as determined by environmental forces

لذلك بدلا من الاراده الحره الطبيعيون يرجعون افعال الشخصيات الى قوى الطبيعه والبيئه

American literary naturalism came to the forefront of popular literature during a time of tremendous cultural and economic upheaval in the United States

الطبيعيه الادبيه الامريكيه جاءت الى واجهة الادب الشعبي خلال فترة اظطرابات اقتصاديه وثقافيه هائله في الولايات المتحده

in the late nineteenth century, industrialization, urbanization, mechanization, and an influx of immigrants from all over the world resulted in extreme changes on the American landscape

في اواخر القرن التاسع عشر التصنيع والتحضر والميكنه وتدفق الهجره من جميع انحاء العالم ادى الى تغييرات جذريه في الساحه الامريكيه

The short fiction of American literary naturalism depicts the experiences of impoverished and uneducated people living in squalor and struggling to survive in a harsh, indifferent world

(القصه القصيره) عند الطبيعيين الامريكيين الادباء تصور تجارب الشعوب الفقيره الغير متعلمه التي تعيش في ظروف مزريه وتكافح من اجل البقاء في عالم قاسى غير مبالى

Major thematic concerns of the form include the fight for survival—man against nature and man against society; violence; the consequences of sex and sex as a commodity; the waste of individual potential because of the conditioning forces of life; and man's struggle with his animalistic

من اهم الموضوعات السائده في الصيغه او الشكل صراع النجاة (الرجل ضد الطبيعه) و (الرجل ضد المجتمع ، و العنف والنتائج المترتبه على الجنس والجنس كسلعه ، و هدر للامكانيات الفرديه بسبب ظروف التكيف في الحياة . وصراع الرجل مع غريزته الحيوانيه

base instincts. As a result, the short stories of this literary movement are often regarded as depressing, slice-of-life documentations of sad, unfulfilled lives

. وكنتيجة لذلك ، القصص القصيره لتلك الحركه الادبيه تعتبر كوثائق كئيبه وتشريحيه للحياة الحزينه التي لم تتحقق

A handful of significant American authors, such as Stephen Crane, Theodore Dreiser, and Frank Norris, utilized the form, which noticeably declined in popularity by the early twentieth century

Critics note, however, the literary movement's continuing influence on contemporary . American authors

NATURALISM IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

:Definitions

The term naturalism describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings

Unlike realism, which focuses on literary technique, naturalism implies a philosophical position: for naturalistic writers, since human beings are, in Emile Zola's phrase, "human beasts," characters can be studied through their relationships to their surroundings

على عكس الواقعيه ، والتي تركز على اسلوب ادبي ، الطبيعيه تنطوي على موقف فلسفي : بالنسبه لكتاب الطبيعيه منذ ان اصبح البشر " كما يقول (ايميل زولا) ((وحوش بشريه)) ، الشخصيات يمكن دراستها من خلال دراسة علا الميل على على على على على الميل على الميل المي

Other influences on American naturalists include Herbert Spencer and Joseph LeConte

Naturalistic writers believed that the laws behind the forces that govern human lives might be studied and understood

Naturalistic writers thus used a version of the scientific method to write their novels بالتالى الكتاب الطبيعيين استخدموا الطريقه العلميه في كتابة رواياتهم

they studied human beings governed by their instincts and passions as well as the ways in which the characters' lives were governed by forces of heredity and environment

Although they used the techniques of accumulating detail pioneered by the realists, the naturalists thus had a specific object in mind when they chose the segment of reality that they wished to convey

```
على الرغم من انها استخدمت تقنيات لجمع التفاصيل من قبل الواقعين وبالتالي كانت الطبيعة كائن معين في الاعتبار عني في نقله
```

In George Becker's famous and much-annotated and contested phrase, naturalism's philosophical framework can be simply described as "pessimistic materialistic ".determinism

The naturalistic novel usually contains two tensions or contradictions, and . . . the two in conjunction comprise both an interpretation of experience and a particular aesthetic recreation of experience

In other words, the two constitute the theme and form of the naturalistic novel

The first tension is that between the subject matter of the naturalistic novel and the concept of man which emerges from this subject matter

The naturalist populates his novel primarily from the lower middle class or the lower class

His fictional world is that of the commonplace and unheroic in which life would seem to be chiefly the dull round of daily existence, as we ourselves usually conceive of our lives

عالمه الذي يتخيله في الروايه هو من اماكن واقعيه معروفه واحداث الحياة فيها عاديه غير بطوليه او مميزه وكانها جوله ممله من الحياة اليوميه But the naturalist discovers in this world those qualities of man usually associated with the heroic or adventurous, such as acts of violence and passion which involve sexual adventure or bodily strength and which culminate in desperate moments and violent death

لكن كتاب الطبيعيه يكتشفون تلك الصفات في الرجل التي تجعله يرتبط بالبطوليه والمغامره ،مثل افعال عنيفه او عاطفه تشمل مغامره جنسيه او قوه جسديه والتي تبلغ ذروتها في لحظات الياس او الموت العنيف

A naturalistic novel is thus an extension of realism only in the sense that both modes often deal with the local and contemporary

بالتالي فان الروايه الطبيعيه هي امتداد للواقعيه بمعنى ان كلا النمطين او النموذجين يتعاملان مع المحلي والمعاصر

The naturalist, however, discovers in this material the extraordinary and excessive in human nature

كتاب الطبيعيه يكشفون في رواياتهم الجوانب الغير طبيعيه والخارقه في حياة البشر

The second tension involves the theme of the naturalistic novel

ثاني تناقض يشمل موضوع الروايه الطبيعيه

The naturalist often describes his characters as though they are conditioned and controlled by environment, heredity, instinct, or chance. But he also suggests a compensating humanistic value in his characters or their fates which affirms the significance of the individual and of his life

الكاتب الطبيعي غالبا مايصف شخصيات روايته بانهم مرتبطين ومحكومين من البيئه ، الوراثه ، الغريزه او الصدفه او الحظ لكنه ايضا يشير الى قيمه بشريه تعويضيه في شخصياته او في مصائر هم التي تؤكد اهمية الفرد وحياته

The tension here is that between the naturalist's desire to represent in fiction the new, discomfiting truths which he has found in the ideas and life of his late nineteenth-century world, and also his desire to find some meaning in experience which reasserts the validity of the human enterprise

التوتر هنا او التناقض بين رغبة الطبيعيين ان يقدم في عمله الحقائق الجديده الحرجه التي وجدها في افكار وحياة عالمه اواخر القرن ال١٩ ، وايضا رغبته في العثور على معنى في تجربه تؤكد صلاحية المؤسسه الانسانيه

Characteristics

الخصائص

Characters. Frequently but not invariably ill-educated or lower-class characters whose lives are governed by the forces of heredity, instinct, and passion. Their attempts at exercising free will or choice are hamstrung by forces beyond their .control

الشخصيات : في كثير من الاحيان لكن ليس دائما سيئة التعليم ومن الطبقه السفلى والذين حياتهم تتحكم فيها الوراثه والغريزه والعاطفه . محاولاتهم في ممارسة الاراده الحره او الاختيار محاولات يائسه و عاجزه ويتم ابطالها وافشالها من قبل القوى التي تفوق تحكمهم

.Setting. Frequently an urban setting, as in Norris's McTeague

Techniques and plots. Walcutt says that the naturalistic novel offers "clinical, panoramic, slice-of-life" drama that is often a "chronicle of despair" . The novel of degeneration--Zola's L'Assommoir and Norris's Vandover and the Brute, for example.-is also a common type

Themes

المواضيع

.Walcutt identifies survival, determinism, violence, and taboo as key themes.\

The "brute within" each individual, composed of strong and often warring .\footnote{\text{T}} emotions: passions, such as lust, greed, or the desire for dominance or pleasure; and .the fight for survival in an amoral, indifferent universe

The conflict in naturalistic novels is often "man against nature" or "man against himself" as characters struggle to retain a "veneer of civilization" despite external ".pressures that threaten to release the "brute within

الصراع في روايات الطبيعيين غالبا هي (الرجل ضد الطبيعه)) او ((الرجل ضد نفسه)) حين تصارع الشخصيات من اجل الحفاظ على القشره او الصبغه الحضاريه بغض النظر عن الظغوط الخارجيه التي تهدد باطلاق ((الوحشيه الكامنه بداخلهم))

Nature as an indifferent force acting on the lives of human beings. The romantic ." vision of Wordsworth--that "nature never did betray the heart that loved her"--here becomes Stephen Crane's view in "The Open Boat": "This tower was a giant, standing with its back to the plight of the ants. It represented in a degree, to the correspondent, the serenity of nature amid the struggles of the individual--nature in the wind, and nature in the vision of men. She did not seem cruel to him then, nor ".beneficent, nor treacherous, nor wise. But she was indifferent, flatly indifferent

الطبيعه كقوه غير مباليه او محايده تعمل على حياة البشر . النظرو الرومنسيه ل((ووردسوورث)) ((ان الطبيعه لا يمكن ان تخون القلب الذي احبها)) . هنا تصبح نظره ((ستيفن كرين)) في ((القارب المفتوح)) : "هذا البرج كان عملاقا مديرا ظهره لمعاناة النمل . يتمثل فيبقية العباره لستيفن "

٤. The forces of heredity and environment as they affect--and afflict--individual lives.

An indifferent, deterministic universe. Naturalistic texts often describe the futile .o attempts of human beings to exercise free will, often ironically presented, in this .universe that reveals free will as an illusion

الكون الحتمي الغير مبالي. نصوص الطبيعيين غالبا تصف المحاولات الغير مجديه للبشر لممارسة الاراده الحره، تقدم غالبا بطريقه ساخره، في هذا الكون الذي يكشف عن الاراده الحره كضرب من الخيال

شرح المحاضره السادسة

Modernism

Don't confuse the Modernists movement with the standard dictionary definition of modern

- لا يجب الخلط بين الحركه الحداثيه او العصريه بالمعنى القاموسي بالحديث.

Modernism in Literature is not a chronological designation; rather it consists of .literary work possessing certain loosely defined characteristics

الحداثه في الادب ليست تسميه زمنيه او حسب تسلسل زمني ، بل هي تحتوي على اعمال ادبيه تمتلك خصائص تعريفيه فضفاضه وغير محدده

?What is Modernism

- ماهي الحداثه ؟؟

:The following are characteristics of Modernism

- فيمايلي خصائص الحداثه:

Marked by a strong and intentional break with tradition

- تميزت بتضارب قوي ومتعمد مع التقاليد .

This break includes a strong reaction against established religious, political, and .social views

هذا التضارب يشمل رد فعل قوي ضد اراء ثابته او وجهات نظر ثابته في الدين والسياسه والاجتماع

Belief that the world is created in the act of perceiving it; that is, the world is what we .say it is

.There is no such thing as absolute truth. All things are relative .

No connection with history or institutions. Their experience is that of alienation, loss, and despair

.Championship of the individual and celebration of inner strength

- .Life is unordered
- الحياة غير منظمه .
- .Concerned with the sub-conscious

American Modernism

Known as "The Lost Generation" American writers of the 1920s Brought Modernism .to the United States

For writers like Hemingway and Fitzgerald, World War I destroyed the illusion that acting virtuously brought about good

الخير

Like their British contemporaries, American Modernists rejected traditional .institutions and forms

:Modernists include

Ernest Hemingway - The Sun Also Rises chronicles the meaningless lives of the Lost Generation. Farewell to Arms narrates the tale of an ambulance driver searching for .meaning in WWI

F. Scott Fitzgerald - The Great Gatsby shows through its protagonist, Jay Gatsby, the .corruption of the American Dream

John Dos Passos, Hart Crane, and Sherwood Anderson are other prominent writers of the period

Elements of Modernism in American Literature

Modernism was a cultural wave that originated in Europe and swept the United States during the early 20th century. Modernism impacted music, art and literature by radically undoing traditional forms, expressing a sense of modern life as a sharp break from the past and its rigid conventions. In literature, the elements of .modernism are thematic, formal and stylistic

Destruction

التدمير

During the First World War, the world witnessed the chaos and destruction of which modern man was capable. The modernist American literature produced during the time reflects such themes of destruction and chaos. But chaos and destruction are embraced, as they signal a collapse of Western civilization's classical traditions. Literary modernists celebrated the collapse of conventional forms. Modernist novels destroy conventions by reversing traditional norms, such as gender and racial roles,

notable in F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby," for example. They also destroy conventional forms of language by deliberately breaking rules of syntax and structure. William Faulkner's novel "The Sound and the Fury," for instance, boldly rejects the rules of language, as Faulkner invents new words and adopts a first-person narrative method, interior monologue

خلال الحرب العالميه الاولى ، شهد العالم الفوضى والتدمير للذي كان الرجل الحديث قادر على فعله . الادب الامريكي الحديث انتج خلال فتره زمنيه عكست مواضيع الفوضى والتدمير . لكن الفوضى والدمار ظهرت كعلامات على انهيار التقاليد الكلاسيكيه للحضاره الغربيه . الحداثيون الادبيون احتفلوا بانهيار النمط التقليدي . الروايات الحديثه دمرت الرجعيه والنمطيه عن طريق معاكسة المعايير التقليديه ، مثل النوع والعرق ، لاسيما كمثال في رواية فيتزجيرالد ((ذا قريت قاتسبي)) . ايضا دمرو صيغ تقليديه للغه عن طريق تعمد كسر القواعد النحويه والبنيويه .

- رواية ((ويليام فولكنير)) ((ذا ساوند اند ذا فوري)) على سبيل المثال ترفض قوانين اللغه كما انه اخترع كلمات جديده وتبنى طريقة رواية الشخص الاول ، المونولوج الداخلى .

Fragmentation

التجزيه

Related to the theme of destruction is the theme of fragmentation. Fragmentation in modernist literature is thematic, as well as formal. Plot, characters, theme, images, and narrative form itself are broken. Take, for instance, T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land," which depicts a modern waste land of crumbled cities. The poem itself is fragmented, consisting of broken stanzas and sentences that resemble the cultural debris and detritus through which the speaker (modern man) wades. William Faulkner's novels, such as "The Sound and the Fury" are also fragmented in form, consisting of disjointed and nonlinear narratives. Modernist literature embraces fragmentation as a literary form, since it reinforces the fragmentation of reality and contradicts . Hegelian notions of totality and wholeness

فيما يتعلق بموضوع التدمير ايضا موضوع التجزئه . التجزئه في الادب الحداثي موضوعي ، وكذلك رسمي . كسر النمط التقليدي للحبكه ، الشخصيات ، الموضوع والصور والراوي نفسه . على سبيل المثال رواية ((T.S.Eliot)) ((ذا ويستل اند)) التي تصور البريه الحديثه من المدن المنهاره . القصيده نفسها مجزأه ، وتتألف من مقاطع منفصله وجمل تمثل المخلفات والحطام الثقافي من خلال ما يخوضه المتحدث (الرجل الحديث) . روايات ((ويليام فولكنير)) مثل ((ذا ساوند اند ذا فوري)) ايضا جزأت في الشكل ، مكونة من سرد مفكك غير مترابط . الادب الحداثي يحتوي على التجزئه كشكل ادبي ، حيث انه يعزز تجزئة الواقع ويناقض المفاهيم الهيقيليه (المسماة على فريدريك هيقل) من المجموع والكمال .

Cycle

الحلقه

Modernist literature is concerned with representing modernity, which, by its very definition, supersedes itself. Modernity must, in order to emerge, annihilate the past.

Problematically, modernity must annihilate itself the very moment it is actualized, as the moment it emerges, it becomes a part of the past. Modernist literature represents the paradox of modernity through themes of cycle and rejuvenation. Eliot's speaker in "The Waste Land" famously declares "these fragments I have shored against my ruins" (line 430). The speaker must reconstruct meaning by reassembling the pieces of history. Importantly, there is rebirth and rejuvenation in ruin, and modernist literature celebrates the endless cycle of destruction, as it ever gives rise to new .forms and creations

- الادب الحديث يهتم بتقديم الحداثه التي بتعريفها الاصلي تحل محل نفسها . ومن اجل ان تظهر الحداثه لابد ان تبيد الماضي . مما يثير الاشكال ان الحداثه يجب ان تبيد نفسها في اللحظه التي تصبح فيها واقعا ، أي في اللحظه التي تضبح جزءا من الماضي . الادب الحداثي يقدم التناقض او المفارقه في الحداثه من خلال مواضيع في التدوير والتجديد . متحدث ((اليوت)) في ((ذا ويستل اند)) يقول بوضوح ((ذييس فراقمانتس أي هاف شورد اقينست ماي روينز)) . المتحدث يجب ان يعيد بناء المعنى عن طريق اعادة تجميع قطع واجزاء التاريخ . الاهم من ذلك ، هناك ولاده جديده وتجديد في الاطلال او الخراب ، والادب الحداثي يحتفل بالدائره الغير منتهيه من التدمير ، وابتكار .

Loss and Exile

الخساره والمنفى

Modernist literature is also marked by themes of loss and exile. Modernism rejected conventional truths and figures of authority, and modernists moved away from religion. In modernist literature, man is assured that his own sense of morality trumps. But individualism results in feelings of isolation and loss. Themes of loss, isolation and exile from society are particularly apparent in Ernest Hemingway's novels, the protagonists of which adopt rather nihilistic outlooks of the world .because they have become so disenfranchised from the human community

لكن تنتج الفرديه في مشاعر العزله والخساره.

مواضيع الفقد او الخساره ، العزله والمنفى من المجتمع تظهر بشكل خاص في روايات ((ايرنست همنقواي)) ، ابطال تبنوا الرؤى العدميه للعالم لانهم اصبحوا محرومين جدا من المجتمع البشري .

Narrative Authority

سلطة الراوي

Another element of modernist literature is the prevalent use of personal pronouns. Authority becomes a matter of perspective. There is no longer an anonymous, omniscient third-person narrator, as there is no universal truth, according to the

modernists. In fact, many modernist novels (Faulkner's, for instance) feature multiple narrators, as many modernist poems ("The Waste Land", for instance) feature multiple speakers. The conflicting perspectives of various narrators and speakers reflect the multiplicities of truth and the diversities of reality that .modernism celebrates

اداة اخرى من ادوات الحداثه الادبيه هو انتشار استخدام الضمائر الشخصيه. اصبحت السلطه مسألة منظور. لم يعد هناك مجهول. الشخص الثالث الراوي العالم بكل شيئ ، كما انه ليس هناك حقيقه عالميه وفقا للحداثيين. في الحقيقه العديد من الروايات الحداثيه ، روايات ((فولكنير)) على سبيل المثال يميزها الرواة العده. مثل العديد من القصائد الحداثيه ، مثلا (ذا ويست لاند) يميزها العديد من المتحدثين. المنظورات المعقده للرواة والمتحدثين المتعددين والمتنوعين تعكس تنوع الحقيقه وتنوع الواقع الذي تحتفى به الحداثه

Social Evils

الشرور الاجتماعيه

Modernist novels did not treat lightly topics about social woes, war and poverty. John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath" frankly depicts families plagued by economic hardship and strife, contradicting idyllic depictions of American life represented elsewhere in literature. Modernist novels also reflect a frank awareness of societal ills and of man's capacity for cruelty. Ernest Hemingway's anti-heroic war tales depicted the bloodiness of the battlefields, as he dealt frankly with the horrors of war. Faulkner, particularly in his most famous novel, "The Sound and the Fury," also shows how incomprehensibly cruel man can be, especially with regard to racial and class differences

الروايات الحديثه لاتتناول موضوعات تتناول مخاوف اجتماعيه ، الحرب والفقر.

- رواية ((جون ستينبيكس)) ((قرابس اوف راث)) تصور بصراحه عائلات تعاني من مشاكل اقتصاديه ونزاعات ، مناقضة الصوره المثاليه عن امريكا المقدمه في باقي الادب . الحداثه الادبيه ايضا تعكس وعي صريح للعلل الاجتماعيه ولقدرة الرجل على القسوه او الوحشيه . روايات الحرب لـ ((ايرنست همنقواي)) التي ضد البطوله تصور دموية المعارك ، كما تناول بصراحه اهوال الحرب . ((فولكنر)) بشكل خاص في روايته الاشهر ((ذا ساوند اند ذا فوري)) ايضا تصور كيف يمكن للشخص ان يكون قاسي بشكل غير مفهوم ، خصوصا فيما يتعلق بالاختلافات العرقيه والطبقيه

شرحة المحاضرة السابعة

Harlem Renaissance

The Harlem Renaissance was a cultural movement that spanned the 1920s. At the time, it was known as the "New Negro Movement", named after the 1925 anthology by Alain Locke

Though it was centered in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City, many Frenchspeaking black writers from African and Caribbean colonies who lived in Paris were also influenced by the Harlem Renaissance

The Harlem Renaissance is unofficially recognized to have spanned from about 1919 until the early or mid 1930s. Many of its ideas lived on much longer

The zenith of this "flowering of Negro literature", as James Weldon Johnson preferred to call the Harlem Renaissance, was placed between 1924 (the year that Opportunity: A Journal of Negro Life hosted a party for black writers where many white publishers were in attendance) and 1929 (the year of the stock market crash and the beginning (of the Great Depression

Important Features

Harlem Renaissance (HR) is the name given to the period from the end of World .\ War I and through the middle of the 1930s Depression, during which a group of talented African-American writers produced a sizable body of literature in the four prominent genres of poetry, fiction, drama, and essay

نهضة هارلم (HR) هو الاسم الذي اطلق على الفتره من نهاية الحرب العالميه الاولى مرورا بمنتصف الثلاثينات المعضة هارلم (HR) من خلال مجموعه من الكتاب الامريكيين الافارقه الموهوبين انتجوا هيكلا ضخما للادب في الانواع الاربعه الرئيسيه منه ، الشعر ، الخيال (القصص والروايات) ، الدراما ، المقالات

The notion of "twoness", a divided awareness of one's identity, was introduced by .Y W.E.B. Du Bois, one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).and the author of the influential book The Souls of Black Folks (1903): "One ever feels his two-ness - an American, a Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled stirrings: two warring ideals in one dark body, whose ".dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder

مفهوم الـ((تونس)) هو فهم مقسم لوعي لهوية الشخص ، تم تقديمه من قبل W.E.B.DU Bois ، واحد من مؤسسي الرابطه الوطنيه لتحسين اوضاع الملونين ، (NAACP) . ومؤلف الكتاب الملهم ((ذا سولس اوف ذا بلاك فوكس) ١٩٣٠ : "حينما يشعر الشخص بالثنائيه : امريكي وزنجي ، روحان ، فكرين مختلفين ، خطين من النشاطات الغير متساويه ، مثالين متحاربين او متضادين ، في جسم واحد اسود يحافظ عليه ان يبقى كيانا واحدا و لايتمزق اربا

Common themes: alienation, marginality, the use of folk material, the use of the . *. blues tradition, the problems of writing for an elite audience

موضوعات شائعه : التغريب ، التهميش ، استخدام المواد الشعبيه ، استخدام تقليد (البلوز) ، هي مشاكل الكتابه للنخبه من الجمهور

HR was more than just a literary movement: it included racial consciousness, "the .5 back to Africa" movement led by Marcus Garvey, racial integration, the explosion of music particularly jazz, spirituals and blues, painting, dramatic revues, and others

H.R كانت اكثر من مجرد حركه ادبيه: شملت الوعي العنصري ، حركة (العوده الى افريقيا) التي قادها (الروحيه الندماج او التكامل او الاتحاد العنصري ، الانفجار الموسيقي وبشكل اخص الجاز ، الروحيه والبلوز ، الرسم ، المنوعات الدراميه وغيرها

Novels of the Harlem Renaissance

روايات عصر نهضة هارلم

امثله .. واسماء كتاب ورواياتهم .. اهمهم

Fauset, Jessie Redmon: There is Confusion, 1924; Plum Bun, 1928; The Chinaberry Tree; 1931; Comedy, American Style, 1933

Hughes, Langston: Not Without Laughter, 1930

Harlem Renaissance

نهضة هارلم

In 1904 several middleclass African American families moved away from the decaying conditions of Black Bohemia of midtown into the newly-built suburb of Harlem

في عام ١٩٠٤ العديد من العائلات الامريكيين الافارقه المنتمين الى الطبقه المتوسطه انتقاوا من الظروف القاسيه من الربلاك بوهيميا) في وسط المدينه الى الضواحي الحديثة البناء في هارلم

This initiated a move north of educated African Americans and a foothold into Harlem. In 1910 a large block along 135th and Fifth Ave was bought up by various African American realtors and a church group

هذا بدأ تحرك شمال الامريكان الافارقه المتعلمين واوصلهم الى هارلم. في عام ١٩١٠ تم شراء كتله كبيره او مساحه كبيره من الارض من قبل مجموعه مختلفه من السماسره الامريكيين الافارقه ومجموعة الكنيسه

These purchases caused a "white flight" and lowered realestate prices

The Harlem Renaissance, also known as the New Negro Movement, was a literary, artistic, cultural, intellectual movement that began in Harlem, New York after World War I and ended around 1935 during the Great Depression

نهضة هارلم ايضا عرفت بحركة الزنوج الحديثه ، كانت حركه ادبيه ، فنيه ،ثقافيه ، فكريه بدأت في هارلم ، في نيويرك بعد الحرب العالميه الاولى وانتهت حوالى ١٩٣٥ اثناء فترة الكساد العظيم

The movement raised significant issues affecting the lives of African Americans through various forms of literature, art, music, drama, painting, sculpture, movies, and protests

الحركه اظهرت او سلطت الضوء على مسائل مهمه اثرت على حياة الامريكيين الافارقه من خلال مختلف انواع الحركه اظهرت النحت ، الافلام ، والاحتجاجات

Voices of protest and ideological promotion of civil rights for African Americans inspired and created institutions and leaders who served as mentors to aspiring writers

اصوات الاحتجاج والترويج الايديولوجي للحقوق المدنيه للامريكان الافارقه الهمت وخلقت مؤسسات وقاده كانوا مرشدين للكتاب الطموحين

Although the center of the Harlem Renaissance began in Harlem, New York, its influence spread throughout the nation and beyond and included philosophers, artists, writers, musicians, sculptors, movie makers and institutions that "attempted to assert…a dissociation of sensibility from that enforced by the American culture".and its institutions

رغم ان مركز نهضة هارلم قد نشأ في هارلم في نيويورك ، الا ان تاثيرها انتشر في الامه وتجاوزها وشمل الفلاسفه ، الفنانين ، الكتاب ، الموسيقيين ، النحاتين ، صانعي الافلام ، والمؤسسات المهتمه بفرض انفصالا عن الحساسيه التي فرضتها الثقافه الامريكيه ومؤسساتها

An African-American cultural movement of the 1920s and 1930s, centered in Harlem, that celebrated black traditions, the black voice, and black ways of life. Arna Bontemps, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, Jean Toomer, and Dorothy West were some of the writers associated with the movement

الحركه الثقافيه الامريكيه الافريقيه في العشرينات ١٩٢٠ والثلاثينات ١٩٣٠ تمركزت في هارلم التي احتفت بتقاليد السود ، اصواتهم وطرقهم في الحياة . (آرنا بونتمبس ، لانقستون هقز ، زورا نيل هورستون ، جيمس ويلدون جونسون ، جين تومر ، دوروثي ويست) كانوا من الكتاب الذين ارتبطوا بالحركه

Definition

التعربف

a cultural movement in 1920s America during which black art, literature, and music experienced renewal and growth, originating in New York City's Harlem district; also called Black Renaissance, New Negro Movement

حركه ثقافيه في العشرينات ١٩٢٠ في امريكا في فتره من خلالها مر فن السود ، الادب والموسيقى مرت بمرحلة تجديد ونمو ، تتأسس في مدينة نيويورك في حي او منطقة هارلم ،، وايضا سميت بـ (بلاك رينيسنس) او (نيو نيقرو موفمنت)

Characteristics of Harlem Renaissance Poetry

The Harlem Renaissance was a literary and cultural movement that began with the inception of the 20th Century

It is so called because it was first noticed in Harlem, a neighborhood of New York City

The movement was an African American cultural explosion expressed through essays, songs, theatrical pieces, novels and poetry. Harlem Renaissance poetry, as written by such literary luminaries as Langston Hughes and W.E.B. DuBois, was characterized by its themes, influences, focus and intent

الحركه كانت انفجار ثقافي امريكي افريقي تم التعبير عنه من خلال مقالات ، اغاني ، الاعمال المسرحيه ، الروايات . W.E.B.DuBois (لانقستون هقز ، W.E.B.DuBois . قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (لانقستون هقز ، عصر نهضة هارلم ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقز ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقز ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقز ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقز ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقز ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل (النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل النقستون هقر ، كما كتب من قبل شخصيات بارزه مثل النقستون النقستو

Intent

Intent is a primary characteristic of all Harlem Renaissance literature, including poetry

The intent of this poetry was to improve and uplift African Americans through historical awareness and a popular culture that reflected self-awareness and self-worth in black Americans

All of this intent was expressed by the phrase "The New Negro," introduced by sociologist Alain LeRoy Locke in 1925

The term describes a new wave of African-American intellectuals who used poetry and other forms of artistic and cultural expression to subvert racial stereotypes and address the racial, economic, cultural and social impediments facing black Americans at the turn of the century

المصطلح يصف موجه جديده من التفكير الامريكي الافريقي الذي استخدم الشعر واشكال اخرى من التعبير الفني والثقافي لابطال النمطيه العرقيه والعنصريه ومعالجة العوائق العرقية والاقتصادية والثقافية والاجتماعية التي تواجه الأميركيين السود في مطلع القرن

Focus and Themes

Harlem Renaissance poetry is characterized by a focus on the black American experience and relevant themes

Much of the poetry of the Harlem Renaissance is characterized as an examination of the historical place of the contemporary African American with regards to history and the future الكثير من شعر عصر نهضة هارلم تميز بانها فحص للمكان التاريخي للامريكان الافارقه المعاصرين مع اخذ الكثير من شعر عصر الاعتبار بالتاريخ والمستقبل

This poetry asks the question: where has the black American been and where is he/she going? Themes of migration---from Africa to the United States, from slavery and the south to industrial jobs in the urban north---were common

Poetry of the Renaissance also addressed themes of American identity and the American dream

In two famous poems, Langston Hughes wrote, "I, too, am America" and "What "happens to a dream deferred

Musical Themes

Much of the poetry of the Harlem Renaissance is characterized in both theme and content by the influence of traditionally "black" forms of music

The repetitive structure and recurring themes of blues music characterize the structure of many Renaissance poems

The interplay between jazz musicians and the call-and-response structure of slave songs also impacted the structure of Renaissance poetry

In its references to the black American past and experience of slavery, poetry of the era often alluded to African American spirituals

With regards to themes, much literature of the Harlem Renaissance included references the national popularity of blues and jazz

فيما يتعلق بالموضوعات كثير من ادب عصر نهضة هارلم تضمن مراجع شعبيه وطنيه من البلوز والجاز

Poetic Influences

التأثيرات الشعريه

Harlem Renaissance poetry took poetic influence from disparate forms of cultural expression

```
شعر عصر نهضة هارلم اخذ الهاما شعريا من اشكال متباينه من التعابير الثقافيه
```

On page 287 of the book "The Harlem Renaissance," author Michael Feith asserts that poetry of the period was characterized by the influenced of African American folk poetry and oral traditions and contemporary American experimentation in modernist free verse

```
في صفحة ٢٨٧من كتاب (( نهضة هارلم ) المؤلف ( مايكل فييث )) يذكر بان شعر تلك الفتره تميز بتأثير الشعر الحديث الشعبي الامريكي الافريقي والتقاليد الشفهيه والتجارب الامريكيه المعاصره في الشعر الحر الحديث
```

Authors Cary D. Wintz and Paul Finkelman further declare on page 84 of their "Encyclopedia of the Harlem Renaissance, Volume 1" that Harlem Renaissance poetry from Chicago was characterized by the influence of an avant-garde style that arose in that city during the First World War

المؤلف ((كاري دي وينتز)) و ((بول فينكيلمان)) اوضحوا في صفحة ٨٤ في موسوعة عصر نهضة هارلم ان شعر نهضة هارلم من شيكاقو تميز بتاثير باسلوب ((آفانت قارد)) الذي ظهر في تلك المدينه خلال الحرب العالميه الاولى

This style saw the ironic interpolation of elements of Negro spirituals into contemporary poetry

هذا الاسلوب اظهر التداخل الساخر لعناصر روحانيات الزنوج مع لشعر المعاصر

قبل نبدأ بالمحاضرة الثامنة ...حابه اذكر كذا شغله عنها

اولا الدكتور طلب في المحاضرة نقرا عن اميلي ديكنسون عن حياتها وقال انه يبي يسال سؤال عنها مدري تتوقعون يتكلم جد؟نقرتين لعرض الصورة في صفحة مستقلة

يا الله اقدر اخلص المحتوى الحين وين الوقت اللي بلاقيه عشان اقرا سيرتهانقرتين لعرض الصورة في صفحة مستقلة المهم المحاضرة عباره عن ٤ قصائد

ثنتين الميلي وحده مفصصها الدكتور والثانيه قال اقروها وانتوا اللي فصصوها نقرتين لعرض الصورة في صفحة مستقلة

اما بالنسبة للثنتين الباقيات فهذي ما لها شرح ولقيت الدكتور سائل عنها يعني هي من اي حقبة ومنو صاجبها والتصيدتين باخر المحاضره وهم:

"If We Must Die"

Claude McKay Limns

The Negro Speaks of Rivers

by Langston Hughes

والفترة حقتهم

Poetry of Harlem Renaissance

وقبل يبدا الدكتور في المحاضرة شرح لنا المصطلحات الشعريه وهذي مهمه طبقها ع القصيده الأولى وطلب منا نطبقها حناع القصيده الثانيه وهي كالتالي:

١- Alliteration: الجناس .. أي تكرار نفس الحرف في بداية كذا كلمه في نفس السطر ..

sweet smell of success, a dime a dozen , bigger and better , jumb for joy : مثال

٢- Anaphora أي تكرار نفس الكلمه او العباره في بداية كل فقره.

as, : التشبيه مثل Metaphor -۳ الاستعاره يعني تشبيه او مقارنه بين شيئين مختلفين تماما بدون استخدام كلمات التشبيه مثل Metaphor -۳ like, such as ...etc

٤- Meterالوزن ...

-- Paradox تناقض .. بمعنى ذكر شيئين في البدايه يكونان متضادين بالنسبه للقارئ لكن بعد التمعن يتبين انه today is yesterday's tomorrow

٦- Personification التجسيد .. تصوير اشياء غير حيه كاشياء حيه ..

مثال sleeping citysmiling moon

٧- Rhyme القافيه ... الصوت الاخير (ليس الحرف الاخير)

۸- Simile أي التشبيه والمقارنه باستخدام كلمات التشبيه as,such as,like

9- Stanza أي المقطع الشعري

· ۱- Theme هو الفكره التي تستنتجها بعد قراءة القصيده .

Topic - ۱۱ هو عنوان وموضوع القصيده المباشر.

(القصيده الأولى) - شرح المحاضرة الثامنة

Because I Could Not Stop for Death

(A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830-1886

Type of Work

نوع العمل

Because I Could Not Stop for Death" is a lyric poem on the theme of death. The poem ".contains six stanzas, each with four lines

A four-line stanza is called a quatrain

The poem was first published in 1890 in Poems, Series 1, a collection of Miss Dickinson's poems

Commentary and Theme

Because I Could Not Stop for Death" reveals Emily Dickinson's calm acceptance of "death

It is surprising that she presents the experience as being no more frightening than .(receiving a gentleman caller—in this case, her fiancé (Death personified

The journey to the grave begins in Stanza 1, when Death comes calling in a carriage in which Immortality is also a passenger

- Because I could not stop for Death
- He kindly stopped for me

The carriage held but just ourselves

And Immortality

As the trip continues in Stanza 2, the carriage trundles along at an easy, unhurried pace, perhaps suggesting that death has arrived in the form of a disease or debility that takes its time to kill

في حين تستمر الرحله في الستانزا -٢- تكمل العربه مسيرها في وتيره متئده ،ربما في اشاره الى ان الموت يأتي على المتانزا على الموت يأتي على هيئة مرض او وهن على تؤده ويأخذ وقته في القتل

We slowly drove, he knew no haste

And I had put away

'My labour, and my leisure too

For his civility

Then, in Stanza 3, the author appears to review the stages of her life: childhood (the recess scene), maturity (the ripe, hence, "gazing" grain), and the descent into death (the setting sun)—as she passes to the other side

في المقطع الثالث تظهر المؤلفه وهي تراجع مراحل حياتها: الطفوله (في مشهد الريسيس) سن الرشد (مشهد الحبوب الناضجه)الوصول الى الموت (الشمس التي تبدأ بالغروب) كما لو انها تمر ذاهبه الى الجانب الاخر

- 'We passed the school where children played
- 'Their lessons scarcely done
- 'We passed the fields of gazing grain

We passed the setting sun

There, she experiences a chill because she is not warmly dressed. In fact, her garments are more appropriate for a wedding, representing a new beginning, than for a funeral, representing an end

هنا تمر بها رعشه لانها لم تلبس مايدفئها ، في الواقع ملابسها اكثر ملائمة لحضور زفاف مظهرة بدايه جديده اكثر من جنازه تبدى النهايه

- Or rather, he passed us
- The dews grew quivering and chill
- For only gossamer my gown
- .My tippet only tulle

Her description of the grave as her "house" indicates how comfortable she feels about death

وصفها للقبر وكانه منزلها يوضح كيف انها تحس بالراحه لموتها

We paused before a house that seemed

- A swelling of the ground
- 'The roof was scarcely visible
- .The cornice but a mound

There, after centuries pass, so pleasant is her new life that time seems to stand still, ".feeling "shorter than a Day

هناك ، بعد مرور قرون تبدو حياتها الجديده مبهجه وسعيده جدا ويبدو الوقت ساكنا وتحس بانه لم يمض اقل من يوم

Since then 'tis centuries; but each

Feels shorter than the day

I first surmised the horses' heads

Were toward eternity

The overall theme of the poem seems to be that death is not to be feared since it is a natural part of the endless cycle of nature

الموضوع العام للقصيده هو انه لايجب الخوف من الموت لانه جزء طبيعي من الحلقه اللامنتهيه للطبيعه

Her view of death may also reflect her personality and religious beliefs

On the one hand, as a spinster, she was somewhat reclusive and introspective, tending to dwell on loneliness and death. On the other hand, as a Christian and a Bible reader, she was optimistic about her ultimate fate and appeared to see death as a friend

Characters

Speaker: A woman who speaks from the grave. She says she calmly accepted death. In ".fact, she seemed to welcome death as a suitor whom she planned to "marry

.Death: Suitor who called for the narrator to escort her to eternity

.Immortality: A passenger in the carriage

Children: Boys and girls at play in a schoolyard. They symbolize childhood as a stage of life

Notes

نقاط للملاحظه

.gossamer my gown: Thin wedding dress for the speaker's marriage to Death...\

.tippet: Scarf for neck or shoulders...⁷

شال tippet

.tulle: Netting... r

Tulle - قماش التل

house: Speaker's tomb...٤. House - قبر المتحدثه .cornice: Horizontal molding along the top of a wall...° Cornice - الكورنيش .Since . . . centuries: The length of time she has been in the tomb... \ Since . . . centuries - طول الوقت الذي قضته في القبر Meter الوزن In each stanza في كل ستانزا (أي المقطع المكون من عدة سطور) (the first line has eight syllables (four feet السطر الاول فيه ٨سيلابلز (٤فييت) ((لان كل فوت فيه ٢ سيلابلز)) ٢....١ Be CAUSE...|..I COULD...|..not STOP...|..for DEATH ******* ***************************** (the second, six syllables (three feet الثاني ٦ سيلابلس (٣فييت) ٣....١ He KIND..|..ly STOPPED..|..for ME (the third, eight syllables (four feet الثالث ٨سيلابلس(٤فييت) ٢....١ The CARR...|..iage HELD...|..but JUST...|..our SELVES

(and the fourth, six syllables (three feet

And IM..|mor TAL..|..i TY

The meter alternates between iambic tetrameter (lines with eight syllables, or four (feet

.(and iambic trimeter (lines with six syllables, or three feet

In iambic meter, the feet (pairs of syllables) contain an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable

End Rhyme

The second and fourth lines of stanzas 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 rhyme. However, some of the lines contain only close rhymes or eye rhymes. In the third stanza, there is no end .rhyme, but ring (line 2) rhymes with the penultimate words in lines 3 and 4

Internal Rhyme

Figures of Speech

بلاغيات النص

Alliteration

Because I could not stop for Death

he knew no haste

My labor, and my leisure too

At recess, in the ring

gazing grain

setting sun

For only gossamer my gown

My tippet only tulle

toward eternity

Anaphora

Anaphora أي تكرار نفس الكلمه او العباره في بداية كل فقره

We passed the school, where children strove

'At recess, in the ring

We passed the fields of gazing grain

We passed the setting sun

Paradox

Paradox تناقض .. بمعنى ذكر شيئين في البدايه يكونان متضادين بالنسبه للقارئ لكن بعد التمعن يتبين انه حقيقه

Since then 'tis centuries, and yet each

Feels shorter than the day

I first surmised the horses' heads

Personification

Personification التجسيد .. تصوير اشياء غير حيه كاشياء حيه

.We passed the setting sun

Or rather, he passed us

Comparison of the sun to a person

Death is personified throughout the poem

كل القصيده تجسيد للموت

(القصيده الثانية)

Hope is the Thing with Feathers

(A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830-1886

Hope is the thing with feathers

- 'That perches in the soul
- And sings the tune without the words
- 'And never stops at all
- And sweetest in the gale is heard

And sore must be the storm

That could abash the little bird

.That kept so many warm

I've heard it in the chillest land

- And on the strangest sea
- 'Yet, never, in extremity
- .It asked a crumb of me

In her poem, Emily Dickinson communicates that hope is like a bird because of its free and independent spirit. Hope is similar to a bird in its ability to bring comfort and consolation. Dickinson uses techniques such as extended metaphor and imagery to describe hope throughout her poem

في قصيدتها ، تخبر ايميلي ان الامل مثل الطائر بسبب روحه الحره المستقله ..الامل يشبه الطائر في قدرته على احضار الراحه والعزاء ، تستخدم ايميلي تقنيات مثل التوسع في الاستعاره والتصوير لوصف الامل من خلال القصيده

The poem is introduced with, "Hope is the thing with feathers." Dickinson's use of the word "thing" denotes that hope is something abstract and vague

يبدأ تقديم القصيده ب ((الامل هو ذلك الذي يمتلك الريش)) استخدام ايميلي لكلمة (ثينق) يدل على ان الامل شيئ مجرد و غامض

By identifying hope as a thing, Dickinson gives an intangible concept characteristics of a concrete object

بتحديد او تعريف الامل على انه (شيئ) تعطى ايميلي مفهوم غير مادي او غير ملموس لشيئ مادي وملموس

The opening line of this poem also sets up the extended metaphor of comparing hope to a bird in the word "feathers

Feathers represent hope, because feathers offer the image of flying away to a new hope and a new beginning

Line two of Dickinson's poem further broadens the metaphor by giving hope delicate and sweet characteristics in the word "perches

Dickinson's choice of the word also suggests that, like a bird, hope is planning to stay. "Hope rests in our soul the way a bird rests on its perch

The next line continues with hope singing to our souls. The line "And sings the tune—without the words," gives the reader a sense that hope is universal

Hope sings without words so that everyone may understand it, regardless of language barriers. The closing line of the first stanza, "And never stops at all," implies that hope is never ending

Hope cannot be stopped or destroyed. Dickinson's point is emphasized in the words "never" and "at all

In just one line, there are two negative words, which highlight Dickinson's message

The second stanza depicts hope's continuous presence

And sweetest in the gale is heard," is ironic because hope's most comforting song is heard during a "gale," a horrible windstorm

Those whom live without hope carry a very heavy burden indeed

Hope surely is the light in the dark tunnel

While it is true that many people all over the world live in extremely challenging situations, leading hard lives in appalling conditions

What keeps people going in such circumstances is the glimmer of hope that things can change

This is one thought that came to mind when first reading the poem "Hope is a Thing With Feathers" by Emily Dickinson. Another is that whoever or wherever you are in the world there is always hope, and what's more hope costs nothing

What is striking about the poem is its absolute simplicity, both in structure and in the words the poem presents. However the content and ideas being discussed in the poem are really far from simple, the idea of hope in "extremity" and hope in the "chillest land/And on the strangest sea," is a quite philosophical way of viewing the world

The clear and easy way the rhyme scheme works in conjunction with the simple $\,$ words certainly works in counter to the content. It is clear that this poem is much more than a simple piece of verse

الطريقه الواضحه والسهله لعمل القافيه هي الربط بين كلمات بسيطه لها علاقه اكيده بالمحتوى . من الواضح جدا ان هذه القصيده هي اكثر من مجرد مجموعة ابيات شعريه

One of the messages of the poem seems to say that whatever life throws at the individual there is always the dove-like glimmer of hope that sits in all of us that is so strong that its voice can still be heard in the "gale" of stormy times

واحد من اهم الرسائل التي تحملها هذه القصيده هي انه مهما كانت حياة الفرد فانه دائما يوجد بصيص من الامل الشبيه بالحمامه الطائره يقبع بداخلنا وصوته لايزال قوي حتى اننا نستطيع سماعه حتى في الاوقات العاصفه

Everyone goes through stormy times in their life and no matter where you are on earth or from which "strangest sea" you inhabit but there is no need to despair

الجميع يمر باوقات عاصفه مهما كان شخصه او مهما كان المكان الذي ينحدر منه ، لكن ليس هناك حاجه لليأس

Pain and hope the poem seem to be saying, come to all of us, but hope is the resistance that keeps human nature stubborn and fighting the things that life throws at us

حالات الالم والامل التي يبدو ان القصيده تتحدث عنهما ، تمر بنا جميعا ، لكن الامل هو المقاومه التي تجعل الطبيعه البشريه عنيده وتحارب الاشياء التي ترميها الحياة باتجاهنا

Hope through the metaphor Dickinson uses, is a bird that "perches in the soul" of everyone, regardless of race, gender or status

الامل من خلال الاستعاره التي تستخدمها ايميلي ديكنسون ((هي الطائر الذي يعشش في روح)) كل شخص فينا بغض النظر عن العرق ، النوع او الحاله

It is something that everyone has to "keep them warm" against the storm of life, and it never stops singing nor does it ask "a crumb" of the user

هو شيئ يجب على الجميع ابقائه دافئا وحيا يواجه عواصف الحياة ، ولايتوقف ابدا عن الغناء ولايكلف شيئا

It is something that is present within us that we take for granted and usually think little of, until that is we come across poetry like this to capture our attention

انه شيئ يحظر بداخلنا كامر مفروغ منه والنفكر فيه كثيرا ، حتى تمر بنا قصيدة كهذه لتلفت انتباهنا

There is a definite contrast within the poem between hope on the one side as represented with the words like "warm," "Soul," "sweetest;" and in the pain of life as represented in words like "storm," "gales," "chillest

هناك تناقض واضح في القصيده بين الامل من جهه حين يقدم بكلمات مثل ((دافئه)) ((روح)) ((احلى)) ، وبين الم الحياة حين يقدم بكلمات مثل ((عاصفه)) ((الرياح))

Although there is a clear battle between these two elements, it is clear which one comes out on top as the voice of hope can still be heard through the gales and storms

رغم ذلك فانه يوجد صراع واضح بين هاتين الاداتين ، من الواضح أي واحده منها تعلو فوق الاخرى كصوت الامل كيف انه من الممكن سماعه في وسط العواصف والرياح
It is clear that whatever the battles we may face, hope wins through in the end
من الواضح انه مهما كانت نوع الصراعات التي تواجهنا ، فان الامل هو من ينتصر في النهايه