

Term, taken from the French, is used in literary criticism to signify a literary species or, as we now often say, a "literary form."

اصطلاح که از فرانسه گرفته شده، در نقد ادبی برای مشخص کردن انواع ادبی، یا چنانچه اغلب گفته میشود، برای یک قالب ادبی استفاده می شود

The genres into which literary works have been classified are numerous and the criteria for classification have been highly variable.

انواعی که آثار ادبی در آن تقسیم بندی می شوند بسیار هستند و معیار تقسیم بندی بسیار متنوع است.

but the most common names still are such ancient ones as tragedy, comedy, epic, satire,

.and lyric, plus some relative newcomers like novel, essay, and biography

مانند اما عمومی ترین نامها هنوز نامهای قدیمی مانند تراژدی، کمدی، حماسه، طنز و غنایی است به علاوه برخی انواع جدید نوول، مقاله و بیوگرافی

From the Renaissance through much of the eighteenth century the recognized poetic genres- or poetic "kinds" as they were usually called- were widely thought to be fixed artistic types, somewhat like species in the biological order,

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از رنسانس تا بخش زیادی از قرن هجدهم، انواع شعری شناخته شده – یا گونه های شعری چنانچه اغلب نامیده می
شوند- گونه های هنری ثابت تصور می شد مانند گونه های زیستی
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and a number of critics applied ruleswhich specified the proper subject matter, structure, style, and effect in each kind.

و شماری از قواعد نقدی مانند موضوع، ساختار، سبک و تأثیر در هر نوع تعیین می شدند.

At that time the genres were also commonly ranked in a hierarchy ranging from epic and tragedy at the top to the short lyric, epigram, and other minor types at the bottom.

در آن زمان، انواع در یک سلسله مراتب از حماسه و تراژدی در بالا تا شعر غنایی کوتاه، هجو و دیگر انواع فرعی کوچک در پایین درجه بندی می شدند.

biography (n) زندگینامه story of a person's life written by sbelse comedy (n) کمدی light or amusing play or film, usually with a happy ending criticism (n) نقد judgment on a work of art, literature, etc.

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elegy (n) مرثیه
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poem or song expressing sorrow, especially for the dead; lament

epic (n) حماسه

long poem about the deeds of one or more great heroes, or a nation's past history

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لطيفه، هجو (n) epigram
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short poem or saying expressing an idea in a clever and amusing way

essay (n) مقاله

piece of writing, usually short and in prose, on any subject

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نقد ادبی (np) انقد ادبی
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the branch of study concerned with defining, classifying, explaining and evaluating works of literature.

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شعر غنايي Lyric =n
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words of a song, e.g. in a musical play; lyric poem

رمان (novel

book-length story in prose about either imaginary or historical characters

طنز (satire(n

piec eo fwriting, play, film, etc that makes fun of a person or wicked behavior in an amusing gway

ساختار (structure(n

the way in which parts are formed and arranged together

style(n) سبک

The manner of writing or speaking

تراژدي(tragedy(n

serious play with a sad ending; (branch of drama that consists of such a play)

hierarchy(n) مراتب سلسله a system with grades of authority or status from the lowest to the highest numerous(adj) فراوان . بي شمار verymany

<mark>lesson 2</mark> قالب <mark>form</mark>

"Form" is one of the most frequently discussed - and variously interpreted- terms in literary criticism.

فرم (قالب) یکی از مطرح ترین اصطلاحات در نقد ادبی است و تفاسیر گوناگون شده است.

It is often used in limited senses for a literary genre or type ("the lyric form," "the short story form"), or for patterns of meter, lines, and rhymes ("the verse form," "the stanza from It is also, however, the common term for a central critical concept.

این اصطلاح اغلب در معانی محدودی استفاده می شود برای یک نوع ادبی قالب غنایی، قالب داستان کوتاه یا برای الگوهای وزن، ابیات و قافیه قالب نظم، قالب قطعه همچنین اصطلاحی رایج برای یک بینش اصلی نقد است

All critics agree that "form" is not simply a fixed container, like a bottle, into which the "content" or "subject matter" of a work is poured;

همه منتقدان موافقند که قالب به سادگی یک ظرف ثابت مانند بطری نیست که در آن موضوع یا مطلب یک اثر ریخته شود

but beyond this, a critic's definition of form varies according to his particular premises and orientation

بلكه وراى اين، تعريف يك منتقد از قالب بر طبق فرضيه ها و تمايلات خاص او مختلف است.

Many neoclassic critics, for example, thought of the form of a work as a combination of component parts, put together according to the principle of decorum, or mutual fittingness.

به عنوان مثال بسیاری از منتقدان نئوکلاسیک، قالب یک اثر را ترکیبی از اجزای اصلی تصور می کنند که بر اساس اصل تناسب متقابل کنار هم قرار می گیرند.

کھن الگو (n) archetype

original or ideal model from which others are copied; prototype

decorum (n) اصل تناسب یا نزاکت، اصول

the appropriateness of an element of an artistic or literary work, such as style or tone, to its particular circumstance or to the composition as a whole

شكل، قالب (n) form general structure and arrangement of sth created, and arrangement of sth created, such as musical composition or piece of writing, in contrast to its content وزن meter n a particular arrangement of words in poetry, such as iambic pentameter (determined by the kind and number of metrical units in a line) قافیه rhyme n poem or verse having a regular correspondence of sounds, especially at the end of lines stanza (n) بند يا قطعه group of (especially rhyming) lines forming a unit in some types of verse or poetry نظم verse n (form of) writing arranged in lines, often with a regular rhythm or rhyme scheme; poetry خاک (n) خاک a kind of heavy earth that becomes hard when it is dry, used for making pottery, etc. تركيب (n) تركيب joining or mixing together of two or more things or people بخش، جزء (component (adj being one of the parts of a whole درک کلی (n) concept an idea underlying sth; general notion ظرف (container (n

box, bottle, etc in which sth is kept, transported, etc

محتوا (content (n

that which is written or spoken in a book, article, program, speech, etc.

elemental (adj) اصلى

powerful; uncontrolled; like the forces of nature; natural; basic

interpret (v) تفسير كردن

explain (sth which is not easily understandable)

قالب (mould (mould) (n)

an empty container for making things into a certain shape

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mutual (adj) دوجاتبه، متقابل
(of a feeling or an action) felt or done by each towards the other
orientation (n) تمايل
(n) عيش فرض
(n) ييش فرض
(n) ييش فرض
(n) ييش فرض
(n) ييش فرض
(n) توجه 2ردن، در نظر گرفتن
(n) توجه كردن، در نظر گرفتن
think about sb/sth in the specified way
Simply (adv) توجه كردن، در نظر من
(n)
subject matter (np) موضوع
content of a book, speech, etc., esp. as contrasted with the style
vary (v) متفاوت (n)
be different in size, volume, strength, etc.
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lesson3

نوع . سبک <mark>Style</mark>

"Style" is the manner of linguistic expression in prose or verse - it is how a speaker or.writer says whatever he says.

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سبک، روش بیان زبانشناختی در نثر و نظم است و به معنی این است که یک گوینده یا نویسنده چگونه آنچه را می خواهد
بگوید، بیان می کند.
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The characteristic style of a work or a writer may be analyzed in terms of its diction, or characteristic choice of words; its sentence structure and syntax; the density and types of its figurative language; the patterns of its rhythm and of its component sounds; and its rhetorical aims and devices.

مشخصات سبک یک اثر یا یک نویسنده ممکن است تحلیل شود از نظر :انتخاب کلماتش، ساختار جمله و نحوش، بسامد و انواع صورخیالش، الگوهای وزن و اصوات تشکیل دهنده اش و آرایه ها و فنون بلاغی اش.

In traditional theories of rhetoric, styles were classified into three main levels: the high (or grand), the middle (or mean), and the low (or base, or plain) style.

در نظریه های سنتی بلاغت، سبکها به سه سطح اصلی طبقه بندی می شدند :سبک عالی (باشکوه)، سبک میانه

The doctrine of decorum required that the level of style in a work be appropriate to the speaker, the occasion, and the dignity of its literary genre.

طبق نظریه تناسب، سطح سبک در اثر متناسب است با گوینده، موقعیت و جایگاه نوع ادبی اش.

A very large set of terms are used to classify types of style, such as "pure," "ornate," "florid," 'gay," "sober," "simple," "elaborate," and so on.

مجموعه ای از اصطلاحات بسیار زیاد برای طبقه بندی سبک به کار می رود مانند: خالص، متکلف، مصنوع، سلیس، متین، ساده)مرسل(، استادانه و غیره.

Styles are also classified:

according to a literary period or tradition ("the metaphysical style," "Restoration prose style");

a ccording to an influential work ("Biblical style," euphuism);

according to a type of use ("a scientific style," "journalese"); or according to the distinctive practice of an individual author (the "Shakespearean" or "Miltonic style").

سبکها طبقه بندی می شوند: -بر اساس دوره یا سنت ادبی(سبک ماورایی، سبک نثر دوه چارلز دوم) -بر اساس یک کتاب تأثیرگذار (سبک انجیلی(مصنوع)) -بر اساس نوع استفاده(سبک علمی، سبک روزنامه ای) -بر اساس شیوه خاصیک نویسنده(سبک شکسپیر، سبک میلتون)

decorum (n) تناسب

the appropriateness of an element of an artist or literary work, such as style or tone, to its

particular circumstance or to the composition as a whole

diction (n) انتخاب واژگان

choice and use of words in speech or writing

مصنوع (n) euphuism

an affectedly elegant literary style of the late 16h and early 17th centuries, characterized by elaborate alliteration, antitheses, and similes

رش زدن (clip (v)

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omit (parts of words) when speaking
خلاصه، ايجاز (adj) خلاصه،
(of speech or writing) giving a lot of information in few words: brief
مقام، رتبه (n) مقام،
high or honorable rank, post or title
متمایز (adj) متمایز
(of sth) that distinguishes sth by making it different from others
florid (adj) مصنوع ، متكلف
elaborate and ornate; excessively decorated or colorful
شاد (adj) شاد
happy and full of fun; light-hearted; cheerful
grand (adj) بزرگ ، باشکوه magnificent; splendid; big
عود (n) عود
(smoke from a) substance that produces a pleasant smell when burnt, used especially in
religious ceremonies
مؤثر (influential (adj)
(in sth/doing sth) having influence; persuasive
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قرار دادن (insert (v

put, fit, place sth into sth or between two things

mean (adj میانه متوسط

midway between two extremes; average

نامشخص (noncommittal (adj

not showing what one thinks, which side one supports, etc; not committing oneself

occasion (n) مناسب

opportunity; suitable or right time (for sth)

ornate (adj مصنوع متكلف

(of prose, verse, etc.) using complicated language and figures of speech, not simple in style or vocabulary

plain (adj) ساده easy to see, hear or understand; clear

sober (adj) جدى ، رسمى serious and thoughtful; solemn; (of color) not bright; dull temporal (adj) زمانى of or connected with time uniformly (adv) يكسان ، يكدست regularly; steadily vogue (n) ، رواج مد ، (رواج مد ، (popularity; fashion

lesson 4

بن مایه و درون مایه Motif and theme

A motif is an element - a type of incident, device, or formula - which recurs frequently in literature.

موتيف (درونمايه) يك عنصر اصلى ـ حادثه، شيوه يا فرمول۔ است كەمكرراً در ادبيات استفاده مى شود.

The loathly lady who turns out to be a beautiful princess is a common motif in folklore.

«بانوی نفرت انگیز» که تبدیل به پرنسسی زیبا می شود یك درونمایه رایج در فولکلور (ادبیات عامیانه) است.

Common in lyric poems is the ubi sunt motif, or where-are formula for lamenting the vanished past (where are the snows of yesteryear?").

درونمایه رایج در اشعار غنایی، درونمایه «یوبی سانت» یا «کجا هستند» است که برای حسرت بر گذشته از دست رفته می آید (برفهای سال گذشته کجا رفتند؟) another is the carpe diem motif, whose nature is sufficiently indicated by Robert Herrick's title, To the Virgins, to Make Much of Time.

درونمایه دیگر «اغتنام فرصت» است که به طور مشخص اصل آن از عنوانی از رابرت ه ریك گرفته شده است: «ای دوشیزگان! فرصت را غنیمت بشمارید»

An older term for such recurrent poetic concepts or formulas is the topos (Greek for "a commonplace").

اصطلاح قدیمی تر برای چنین مفاهیم یا فرمولهای تکرار شونده «توپوس» است (اصطلاح یونانی به معنی متداول).

The term motif, or the German leitmotif (a guiding motif), is also applied to the frequent repetition of a significant phrase or set description in a single work, as in the operas of Richard Wagner, or in novels by Thomas Mann, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and William Faulkner.

Theme: the central idea or ideas examined by a writer in the course of a book.

تم (بن مایه) ایده یا ایده های اصلی یك نویسنده در طول اثرش است.

Sometimes this idea is simply explored, its important details laid bare to the reader, but more often the writer presents certain conclusions as his theme or themes.

گاهی این ایده به سادگی کشف می شود، جزئیات مهم آن برای خواننده آشکار می شود ولی اغلب نویسنده، نتایج قطعی خاص را در تم یا تم هایش می آورد.

A book's subject and its theme need to be distinguished, the subject is what the book is written about, its theme the author's idea about that subject.

موضوع کتاب و تم آن لازم است که متمایز شوند. موضوع چیزی است که کتاب درباره آن نوشته شده است، تم آن ایده مؤلف درباره موضوع است. As examples, the theme of Our Mutual Friend (1865) by Charles Dickens is money and its effect on society; its subject is the society of Dickens's day.

به عنوان مثال، تم درون مایه «دوستی متقابل ما» اثر چارلز دیکنز ثروت و تأثیر آن بر جامعه است؛ موضوع آن جامعه دوره دیکنز است.

The theme of Shakespeare's Henry IV Part 1 (1598) is kingship, politics, and rebellion, whilst its subject is the events in the reign of King Henry IV.

اغتنام فرصت (n) carpe diem

the admonition to seize the pleasure of the moment without thought for the future

folklore (n) ادبیات عامیانه

(study of the) traditions, stories, customs, etc. of a community

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درونمایه اصلی leitmotif (n)
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a dominant and recurring theme, as in a novel

درونمایه (n) motif

a recurrent thematic element in an artistic or literary work

موضوع (subject (n

person or thing that is being discussed or described(in speech or writing); topic

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theme (n) بن مایه درون مایه (n
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the authors idea or treatment of a certain subject in his work

سنت ادبي (topos (n

a traditional theme or motif; literary

ubi sunt (n) کجا هستند

("where are they?") a particular kind of poem that laments the transitory nature of life and beauty

توصيف (description (n

aying in words what sb/sth is

distinguish (v) متمایز کردن

show the difference between (one person or thing and another); make sb/sth

different

explore (v) کشف کردن

examine (sth) thoroughly in order to test or find out about it

سلطنت (n) سلطنت

condition of being, or official position of, a king

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اسوگواري افسوس خوردن(v) lament
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feel or express great sorrow or regret for (sb/sth)

n) سیاست politics (n)

political affairs of life

شورش (n) rebellion

open (esp. armed) resistance to the established government; resistance to authority or control

تکرار شدن (v) تکرار

happen again; happen repeatedly

دورہ پادشاہي (n) reign

(period of) rule of a king or queen

significant (adj) مهم

important; considerable

sufficiently (adv کافي enough

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vanish (v) ناپديد شدن ناگھاني . از دست رفتن
disappear completely and suddenly
whilst (while) (conj) در حالي که
during the time that; when
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lesson 5

مقاله Essay

Any brief composition in prose that undertakes to discuss a matter, express a point of view,or persuade us to accept a thesis on any subject whatever

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هر نوشته منثور کوتاه که متضمن بحث درباره یك موضوع، بیان یك نقطه نظرباشد یا ما را برای
پذیرفتن یك نظریه در هر موضوعی متقاعد کند.
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The essay differs from a "treatise" or "dissertation" in its lack of pretension to be a systematic and complete exposition, and in being addressed to a general rather than a specialized audience;

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مقاله متفاوت است با یك رساله یا پایان نامه از نظر فقدان تفصیلی منسجم و كامل و توجه بیشتر به
مخاطبان عمومی به جای مخاطبان خاص
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A useful distinction is that between the formal and informal essay.

یك تمایز (تفاوت) مشخص میان مقاله رسمی و غیررسمی وجود دارد.

The formal essay is relatively impersonal: the author writes as an authority, or at least as highly knowledgeable, on the subject and expounds it in an ordered and thorough fashion.

مقاله رسمی تا حدودی غیر شخصی است: نویسنده می نویسد مانند یك صاحب نظریا حداقل مانند كسی كه دانش زیادی درباره موضوع دارد و آن را با روشی نظام مند و كامل مطرح می كند. Examples will be found among the serious articles on current topics and issues in any of the magazines addressed to a thoughtful audience - Harper's, .Commentary, Scientific American, and so on

نمونه هایی از اینگونه یافت می شوند در مقالات جدی درباره موضوعات رایج و مهم در مجلاتی که مخاطب فر هیخته دارند - نوازندگی، گزارش، آمریکایی علمی و غیره.

In the informal essay (on familiar or personal essay"), the author assumes a tone of intimacy with his audience, tends to be concerned with everyday things rather than with public affairs or specialized topics, and writes in a relaxed, self-revelatory, and often whimsical fashion

در مقاله غیررسمی (مقاله خودمانی یا شخصی)، نویسنده لحنی صمیمی با مخاطبان انتخاب می کند، گرایش بیشتر به مسائل روزمره است تا موضوعات مربوط به امور کلی (عمومی) یا خاص، و با سبکی آزاد (راحت)، مکاشفه ای (الهامی) و اغلب شگفت انگیز می نویسد.

Montaigne coined the word essay when, in 1580, he gave the title Essais to his first publication

مونتنی در ۱۵۸۰ کلمه مقاله را ابداع کرد، او عنوان «مقالات» را به اولین آثار چاپ شده خود داد.

Francis Bacon, late in the 16th century, inaugurated the English use of the term in his own series of Essays, such as Of Truth, Of Adversity, etc

فرانسیس بیکن، در اواخر قرن ۱٦، استفاده از این کلمه را در انگلیسی باب کرد، در مجموعه مقالات خود مانند حقیقت ناملایمات و...

In the early 19th century the founding of new types of magazines, gave great impetus to the writing of essays, and made them a major department of literature

در اوایل قرن نوزدهم، پیدایش گونه های جدید مجلات، جهش بزرگی در نوشتن مقالت ایجاد کرد و آنها را به بخش عمده ای در ادبیات تبدیل کرد.

In our time the many periodicals pour out scores of essays every week.

در زمان ما هر هفته شمار زیادی از مجلات ادواری، تعداد زیادی مقاله منتشر می کنند.

اقتباس كردن (v) adopt

take over and have or use as one's own

appeal (n) جذابيت attractiveness; interest assume (v) پذيرفتن فرضيه accept (sth) as true before there is proof audience (n) مخاطب number of people who watch, read or listen to the same writing number of people who watch, read or listen to the same writing invent (a new word or phrase) concerned (adj) علاقمند، مرتبط (adj)

department n بخش

area of activity or knowledge

تز (dissertation (n

(on sth) long essay on a particular subject, esp. one written for a doctorate or similar degree; thesis

توضيح (exposition (n

explaining or making clear by giving details; explanation of a theory, plan, etc

تفصيل و توضيح(v) expound

explain or make sth clear by giving details

founding (n) پايه گذاري

establishment of an institution, a popular movement

impetus (n) نيرو محركه

thing that encourages a process to develop more quickly; force with which sth moves باب کردن آغاز نمودن (v) inaugurate be the beginning of (sth); introduce صمیمیت intimacy (n state of being intimate; close friendship or relationship قانع کردن (persuade (v) cause sb to believe sth; convince sb scores (n) امتياز Large numbers جذاب (striking (adj) attracting attention or interest; attractive نظام مند (systematic (adj done or acting according to a system or plan; methodical یایان نامه (n) treatise long written work dealing systematically with one subject متعهد شدن (v) متعهد agree or promise to do sth; make oneself responsible for (sth) یر از میل و هوس (whimsical (adj full of whimsy; fanciful, playful or capricious

> <mark>lesson 5</mark> قصیدہ ode

An ode is a long lyric poem, serious in subject, elevated in style, and elaborate in its stanzaic structure.

قصيده يك شعر غنايى بلند است كه موضوعى و نحوه پرداختن به آن جدي است. سبك آن رفيع و ساختار بندهاي شعري آن مطول و مفصل است As Norman Maclean has said, the term now calls to mind a lyric which is "massive, public in its proclamations, and Pindaric in its classical prototype

آنگونه كه نورمن مكلين گفته است، امروزه اين واژه به معنى يك شعر غنايى است كه «مفصل است، خطابهاي آن عام و الگوي كلاسيك آن پيندار است.»

Pindar's odes were "encomiastic," that is, written to praise and glorify someone - in this instance, the winners in the Olympic games.

قصايد پيندار «مدحی» است. يعنی در مدح و ستايش اشخاص،مثلاً در ستايش برندگان بازيهاي المپيك، سروده شده است.

Romantic poets perfected the personal ode of description and passionate meditation, which is stimulated by an aspect of the outer scene and turns on the attempt to solve either a private problem or a generally human one (Wordsworth's ''Intimations'' ode, Coleridge's ''Dejection: An Ode.'' Shelley's ''Ode to the West Wind'')

شعراي رمانتيك در قصايد شخصى خود، توصيف و مداقه احساسى را به كمال رساندند. اين قصيده به واسطه جنبه اي از يك منظره خارجى برانگيخته مى شود (و گاهى به همان رجعت مى كند) و تلاش مى كند كه يك مسأله عاطفى شخصى، يا مسأله اي را كه به كل بشريت ربط پيدا مى كند، حل مى نمايد (قصيده «نشانه هاي جاودانگى» اثر وردزورث، «اندوه: يك قصيده» اثر كولريج، «قصيده اي به باد غربى» اثر شلى)

The Horatian ode was originally modeled on the matter, tone, and form of the odes of the Roman Horace.

قصیده هوراسی در اصل بر اساس موضوع، لحن و فرم قصاید هوراس رومی ساخته شد.

In contrast to the passion and visionary boldness of Pindar's odes, Horatian odes are calm, meditative, and restrained,

در مقايسه با شور آفرينی، وضوح ديداري و زبان رسمی قصايد پيندار، قصايد هوراسی ملايم، مداقه اي و و محاوره اي هستند.

and they are usually homostrophic - that is, written in a single, repeated stanza form.

قصايد هوراسیمعمولاً همسان گويه هستند يعنی در بند شعري مشابهی سروده شده اند که در طول شعر تکرار می شود.

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درام . نمایشنامه drama (n)
```

plays as a branch of literature and as a performing art

```
mood (n) حالت
```

atmosphere

قصيده (n) قصيده

(usually long) poem expressing noble feelings, often written to a person or thing, or celebrating some special events

```
انتزاعی مبھم (adj) انتزاعی
```

Existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or practical existence

```
ترانه. سرود (chant (v
```

sing or shout (sth) rhythmically and repeatedly

```
مفهوم (concept (n
```

idea underlying sth; general notion

ساختار (n) construction

thing constructed; structure

عالى، ناب (adj) elevated

fine or noble

eulogize (v) ستودن، مدح کردن

praise (sth/sb) highly in speech or writing

```
glorify (V) تجلیل کردن
make (sb/sth ordinary or bad) appear better or more noble than it he really
is
instance (n) مثال؛ نمونه
example; case
massive (adj) بسیار بزرگ
very large
```

passionate (dj) پر احساس caused by or showing strong feelings

```
خصوصی (private (adj
```

of belonging to or for the use of one particular person or group only

```
proclamation (n) اعلام. بيانيه
action of proclaiming (proclaim means announce)
```

stimulate (v) تحریک کردن

make sb/sth more active or alert, arouse sb/sth

```
متفاوت بودن (vary (v
```

(in sth) be different in size, volume, strength, etc.

```
رويايي خيالي (adj) رويايي
```

having or showing foresight or wisdom; having the nature of fantacies or dreams; fanciful

lesson7

مجازی صور خیال Imagery

This term is one of the most common in modern criticism, and one of the most ambiguous.

این اصطلاح یکی از رایج ترین اصطلاحات در نقد ادبی است و از جمله اصطلاحاتی است که بیشترین تکثر معنایی را دارد (مبهم است)

Its applications range all the way from the "mental pictures" which, it is claimed, are experiences by the reader of the poem, to the totality of the elements which make up a poem.

Three uses of the word, however, are especially frequent:

سه كاربرد اين اصطلاح بطور ويژه اي رايج است.

1. "Imagery" (that is, "images" taken collectively) is used to signify all the objects and qualities of sense perception referred to in a poem or other work of literature, whether by literal description, by allusion, or in the analogues (the vehicles) used in its similes and metaphors.

The term "image" should not be taken to imply a visual reproduction of the object referred to some readers of the passage experience visual images and some do not;

اصطلاح «صورت خيالی» را نبايد به معنی تجسم ديداري شیء مورد اشاره دانست. برخی خوانندگان، تصاوير ديداري متن را احساس می کنند و برخی احساس نمی کنند.

and among those who do, the explicitness and detail of the mind-pictures vary greatly.

و در نزد آنانی که این تصویر را درك می کنند وضوح و جزئیات تصاویر بسیار متفاوت است.

Also, imagery includes auditory, tactile (touch), olfactory (smell), gustatory (taste), or kinesthetic (sensations of movement), as well as visual qualities

همچنین «صور خیالی»با این کاربرد فقط کیفیات حسی دیداري را شامل نمی شود، بلکه کیفیات شنیداري، لمسی، دمایی (گرم و سرد)، بویایی، چشایی (مزه) و جنبشی (احساسهاي مربوط به حرکت) را نیز دربرمی گیرد.

2. Imagery is used, more narrowly, to signify only descriptions of visible objects and scenes, especially if the description is vivid and particularized, as in Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner":

The rock shone bright, the Kirk no

less, That stands above the rock:

The moonlight steeped in silentness

The steady weathercock

صخره ها زیر نور می درخشیدند، کلیسا با ابهت بر فراز این صخره ها ایستاده بود مهتاب در سکوت همه جا را غرق نور کرده بود و بادنما بی حرکت بود.

3. Most commonly, imagery is used to signify figurative language, especially the vehicles of metaphors and similes

٣معمولاً) در كاربرد جديد، صورخيال به معنى زبان مصنوع، و به ويژه مانسته هاي استعاره ها و تشبيهات است.

Recent criticism, and especially the new criticism, has gone far beyond older criticism in stressing imagery, in this sense, as the essential component in poetry, and as a major clue to poetic meaning, structure, and effect.

منتقدان اخیر و به خصوص منتقدان جدید، از صاحبنظران و شارحان پیشین هم فراتر رفتند. اینان تاکید می کردند که صورخیال، عنصر اساسی شعر و عامل اصلی در معنا، ساختار و تأثیر شعری است. Caroline Spurgeon, in her very influential book Shakespeare's Imagery and What I Tells Us (1935), made statistical counts of the subjects of this type of imagery in Shakespeare, and used the results as clues to Shakespeare's personal experiences, interests, and temperament

خانم كارولين اسپرجن در صور خيالی شكسپير و معانی آنها (۱۹۳۵) با استفاده از اين معناي سوم صور خيالی شرحی آماري از مرجع مانسته هاي تشبيهی و استعاري در آثار شكسپير تهيه كرد و از يافته هاي خود به عنوان كليدهايی براي فهم تجربيات، علايق و روحيات شكسپير استفاده كرد.

She also pointed out the frequent occurrence in Shakespeare's plays of "image-clusters" (recurrent groupings of metaphors and similes), and presented evidence that a number of the individual plays have characteristic image motif

(for example, animal imagery in King Lear, and the figures of disease, corruption, and death in Hamlet);

به عنوان مثال تصوير پردازي حيوانيت در شاه لير و ويژگي هاي بيماري، فساد و مرگ در هملت

these elements she viewed as establishing the overall tonality of a play.

این منتقد بر این باور بود که این مشخصات لحن و سبك کلی نمایشنامه ها را تعیین می کنند.

Many critic have joined Miss Spurgeon in the search for images, image patterns, and "thematic imagery" in works of literature.

بسياري از منتقدان در چند دهه بعد به اسپرجن پيوستند و به تحقيق و جستجو درباره صورخيالی، الگوهاي اين تصاوير و «صور مضمونی» در آثار ادبی پرداختند.

By some critics the implicit interaction of the imagery, rather than the explicit statements, or the overt speeches and actions of the characters, is held to constitute the working out of the primary subject, or "theme," of many plays, and novels.

برخى منتقدان جديد بر اين باورند كه مضمون يا درونمايه بسياري از نمايشنامه ها و اشعار و رمانها، از طريق ارتباط ضمنى صورخيالى بروز پيدا مى كنند نه با اظهارات صريح نويسنده يا گفتارهاي شفاف و اعمال شخصيت ها. allusion (n) تلميح indirect reference

مجازی (figurative (adj

based on or making use of figures of speech; metaphorical

image (n) تصوير mental picture or idea; figures of speech; simile or metaphor

صور خيال (n) magery

use of figurative language to produce pictures in the mind of readers or hearers

metaphor (n) استعاره

(example of the) use of a word or phrase to indicate sth different from (though related in some way to) the literal meaning

تشبيهsimile (n

(use of) comparison of one thing with other

ambiguous (adj) مبهم

having more than one possible meaning

analogue (n) قیاسی همسان

thing that is similar to another thing

claim (v) ادعا کردن State or declare (sth) as a fact

cluster (n) گروه . خوشه number of people, animals or things grouped closely together

تشکیل دادن (v) constitute

(not in the continuous tenses) make up; form (a whole)

corruption (n) خرابی . نابودی corrupting or being corrupted; decay

explicit (adj) صريح و روشن (of a statement, etc.) clearly and fully expressed

implicit (adj) ضمنی . تلویحی suggested, but not expressed directly; not explicit

imply (v) دلالت داشتن suggest (sth) indirectly rather than state it directly

interaction (n) کنش و واکنش co-operation; interacting

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narrowly (adv) به طور محدود، اندك
only just; by only a small margin-closely; carefully
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overall (adj) فراگیر total; including everything

overt (adj) آشکار not secret or hidden, done or shown openly or publicly

particularize (v) جز به جز شرح دادن name or state (sth) specially or one by one; specify

perception (n) استنباط . ادراک ability to use, hear or understand; quality of understanding

reproduction (n) باز توليد reproducing or being reproduced; copying; make occur again

temperament (n) طبع . خوى person's nature as it affects the way he thinks, feels and behaves usage (n) كاربرد . استفاده manner of using sth; treatment

visual (adj)بصري، تجسمی concerned with or used in seeing

vivid (adj) آشکار و واضح، فعال (of a mental faculty) creating ideas, etc., in a lively or an active way

Lesson 8

<mark>NIZĀMĪ GANDJAWI</mark>

NIZĀMĪ GANDJAWI, DJAMĀL AL-DĪN ABŪ MUHAMMAD ILYAS ibn Yūsuf ibn Zaki Mu'ayyad , one of the greatest Persian poets and thinkers.

ي گنجوي جمال الدين ابومحمد الياس ابن يوسف بن زكي مؤيد، يكي از بزرگترين شاعران و متفكران ايراني است.

He was born and spent most, if not all, of his life in Gandja (called Elisavetpol and Kirovabad during the Imperial Russian and Soviet periods), Niz m being his pen-name.

او در گنجه متولد شد و اگر نه همه، بيشتر عمر خود را در گنجه گذرانيد (که در زمان روسيه امپراطوري و شوروي اليزاوت پل و قيروآباد خوانده مي شد)، نظامي تخلص او بود.

In recognition of his vast knowledge and brilliant mind, the honorific title of hakim, ''learned doctor,'' was bestowed upon him by scholars.

به خاطر علم وسيع و ذهن بااستعداد او، دانشمندان به او لقب افتخار آميز «حكيم» دادند.

From his poetry, it is evident that he was learned not only in mathematics, astronomy, medicine, jurisprudence, history, and philosophy but also in music and the arts. His work is a synthesis of Persian literary achievements up to his time.

از شعر او مشخص است كه نه تنها رياضيات، نجوم، پزشكي، فقه، تاريخ و فلسفه مي دانست، بلكه موسيقي و هنرها را نيز مي دانست. آثار او تركيبي از موفقيت هاي ادبي فارسي تا زمان خودش بود.

The traditional biographers, and some modern researchers, differ by six years about the exact date of his birth (535-40/1141-6), and as much as thirty-seven years about the date of his death (575-613/1180-1217).

شرح حال نويسان سنتي و برخي از محققان جديد، درباره تاريخ دقيق ولادت او ٦ سال اختلاف نظر دارند و ٣٧ سال درباره تاريخ وفات او.

Now there is no doubt, however, that he died in the 7th/13th century, and the earlier dates must be discarded as erroneous.

امروزه شكي وجود ندارد كه او در قرن هفتم درگذشته است و تاريخهاي قبل از آن اشتباه است.

usually, there is more precise biographical information about the Persian court poets, but Nizami was not a court poet.

معمولاً درباره شاعران درباري فارسي اطلاعات شرح حالي دقيقي وجود دارد ولي نظامي يك شاعر دربار نبود؛

His five masterpieces are known collectively as the Khamsa, Quintet, or the Pandj Gandj (the Five Treasures.)

پنج شاهکار او خمسه يا پنج گنج ناميده مي شود.

The five epic poems represent a total of close to 30.000 couplets and they constitute a breakthrough in Persian literature.

پنج شعر حماسي او در مجموع ۳۰ هزار بيت دارد كه پيشرفت در ادبيات فارسي محسوب مي شود.

Besides the Khamsa, an incomplete D w n of Niz m 's poetry exists. Niz mi was a master in the genre of the romantic epic

علاوه بر خمسه، يك ديوان ناقص از اشعار نظامي وجود دارد. نظامي استاد نوع حماسه رمانتيك است.

Makhzan al-Asr r, the Treasury of Mysteries, is the first mathnawi poem in

Nizami's Khamsa. It is a didactico-philosophical poem mystical overtones

مخزن الاسرار اولين مثنوي در خمسه نظامي است. آن شعري تعليمي- فلسفي با لحن عرفاني است.

It is the shortest mathnawi of the quintet and is comprised of some 2,260 couplets written in the sar matw mawk f metre

آن كوتاهترين مثنوي خمسه و حدود ۲۲۲۰ بيت است كه در بحر سريع مطوي موقوف سروده شده است.

Most propably it was completed in the year 582/1184-5, though the majority of scholars have tended to consider the year 570 or 572 as the date of its completion, and was dedicated to a patron of art and culture, Fakhr al-D n Bahr msh h of the Turcoman Meng djek dynasty of Erzindjan

احتمالاً در سال ۸۲ کامل شده، اگرچه بیشتر محققان سال تکمیل آن را ۷۲۰ یا ۷۲۰ مي دانند، و به حامي هنر و فرهنگ، فخرالدين بهرامشاه از سلسله ترکمان منجوجک و ارزنجان اهدا شده است.

according to some historians and biographers, Niz m was richly rewarded by Bahr msh h for the poem.

بر طبق نظر برخي مورخان و شرح حال نويسان، نظامي براي اين شعر صله فراواني از بهرامشاه گرفت.

Makhzan al-Asr r is an emulation of San i's Had kat al-Hakika, and Nizam acknowledges this but stresses his own superiority.

مخزن الاسرار يك تقليد از حديقه الحقيقه سنايي است و نظامي به اين مسأله اعتراف مي كند ولي بر برتري خود تأكيد مي كند.

The similarities between San t's poem and Nizami's are in the ethico-philosophical genre, but Nizam used a different way. The language of Niz m is unconventional

شباهت ميان شعر سنايي و نظامي در نوع فيلسوفانه اخلاقي است ولي نظامي روشي متفاوت به كار مي برد. زبان نظامي خلاف عرف (غير معمولي) است.

He introduces new and lucid metaphors and images as well as coining new words. Almost each couplet in the Treasury of Mysteries is enigmatic, making the poem one of the most difficult to understand in all of Persian literature.

> او استعاره هاي جديد و واضح مي آورد همچنانكه لغات جديد ابداع مي كند تقريباً. هر بيتي در مخزن الاسرار مبهم است و اين شعر را يكي از مشكل ترين اشعار براي فهميدن در ادبيات فارسي ساخته است.

epic (n) حماسه

a long poem telling the story of the deeds of one or more great heroes or a nation's past history

قهرمان (hero (n

the most important character in a play, poem, story, etc

تصوير . صور خيال (image (n

mental picture or idea; figure of speech; simile; metaphor

metaphor (n) استعاره

example of the use of a word or phrase to indicate something different from (though related in some way to) the literal meaning

eزن (n) metre

a particular arrangement of words in poetry, such as iambic pentameter determined by the kind and number of metrical units in a line)

موتيف (n) motif

a recurrent thematic element in an artistic or literary work

achievement (n) موفقيت the successful finishing or gaining of something

astronomy (n) نجوم the scientific study of the sun, moon, stars, and other heavenly bodies

bestow (v) بخشيدن . دادن present something as a gift (to somebody); to give

emulation (n) رقابت . تقليد

act or state of emulating; imitation

enigmatic (adj) مبهم difficult to understand; mysterious

erroneous (adj) نادرست incorrect; mistaken

ethic (n) اخلاق system of moral principles; rules of conduct

honorific (adj) افتخار آميز a title or expression which shows respect, especially as used in Eastern languages

jurisprudence (n) فقه . حقوق the science or knowledge of law lucid (adj) واضح easy to understand; clear

scholar (n) محقق

a person with great knowledge of and skill in studying a subject, especially other than a science

اندازه و ظرفیت (span (n

a length of time over which something lasts or extends from beginning to end

تركيب (synthesis (n

combining of separate parts, elements, etc., to form a complex whole

<mark>lesson 9</mark>

LEO TOLSTOY

Count Lev Nikolaevich Tolstoy (1828-1910), Russian prose writer.

كنت لونيكالايويچ تولستوي (١٩١٠-١٨٢٨) نويسنده روسى بود.

He was born at Yasnaya Polyana, his mother's estate near Tula (about 130 miles South of Moscow), on August 28, 1828

در ملك مادریش یاسنایا پالیانا در نزدیکی تولا (تقریبا در ۱۳۰ مایلی جنوب مسکو) در ۲۸ اوت ۱۸۲۸ به دنیا آمد. Tolstoy lost both parents early in his life and was brought up by his aunts.

او در اوان کودکی والدینش را از دست داد و عمه هایش سرپرستی او را به عهده گرفتند.

He went to the University of Kazan between 1844 and 1847.

او بین سالهای ۱۸٤٤ و ۱۸٤٧ به دانشگاه قازان رفت.

drifted along aimlessly for a few years more, and in 1851 became a cadet in the Caucasus.

چند سالى بى هدف و سرگردان بود تا اينكه بالاخره در سال ١٨٥١ دانشجوي دانشكده افسري در قفقاز شد.

As an artillery officer he saw action in the wars with the mountain tribes and again, in 1854-55, during the Crimean war against the French and English.

به عنوان يك افسر توپخانه وقايع زيادي را در جنگ با قبايل كو هستانی و همچنين در سال ١٨٥٤-٥٥ در جنگ كريمه عليه فرانسويها و انگليسيها مشاهده كرد. Tolstoy had written fictional reminiscences of his childhood while he was in the Caucasus; تولستوی زمانی که در قفقاز بود داستانی درباره خاطرات کودکی خود نوشت.

during the Crimean war he wrote war stories, which established his literary reputation.

در طول جنگ کریمه نیز داستانهای جنگی می نوشت و بدین ترتیب شهرت ادبی خود را بنیان نهاد.

In the first years of his married life, between 1863 and 1869, he wrote his enormous novel War and Peace.

در اولين سالهاي تأهلش، بين سالهاي ١٨٦٣ و ١٨٦٩، رمان عظيم "جنگ و صلح " را نگاشت.

The book made him famous in Russia but was not translated into English until long Afterward

این کتاب موجب شهرت او در روسیه شد ولی تا مدتها بعد به زبان انگلیسی ترجمه نشد.

Superficially, War and Peace is an historical novel about the Napoleonic invasion of Russia in 1812, a huge swarming epic of a nation's resistance to the foreigners

But War and Peace is not only an impressive and vivid panorama of historical events but also a profound story,

ولى اين رمان نه تنها چشم اندازي تحسين برانگيز و زنده اي از حوادث تاريخي را به نمايش مي گذارد بلكه داستاني عميق نيز به شمار مي رود.

Tolstoy's next long novel, Anna Karenina (1875-77), resumes this second thread of War and Peace.

رمان دیگر تولستوی "آناکارِنینا" (۱۸۷۰-۷۷) است که رشته دوم (دنباله) جنگ و صلح است.

He caught cold on the train journey South and died in the house of the stationmaster of Astapova, on November 20, 1910.

افسانه . داستان خیالی (n) fiction

type of literature (eg. novels, stories) describing imaginary events and people.

thesis play (n) نمایشنامه . فرضیه ای

a drama which deals with a specific social problem and, very probably, offers a solution. This type of drama is also known as problem or propaganda play

توپخانه (n) artillery

heavy guns (often mounted on wheels) used in fighting on land.

cadet (n) دانشجوی افسری

young person training to become a policeman or an officer in the armed forces

convey (v) حمل کردن

to take or carry from one place to another

مراسم مذہبی (n) cult

system of religious worship, with its special customs and ceremonies

drift (v) سرگردان بودن

to float or be driven along by wind, waves, or currents

estate (n) ميراث

all the money and property that a person owns, especially that which is left at death

```
Futility (n) بيهودگى . پوچى
uselessness.
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impressive (adj) موثر having a strong effect on somebody, especially through size, grandeur, or importance invasion (n) تهاجم. تاخت و تاز

an act of invading, especially an attack in war when the enemy spreads into and tries to control the country, a city, etc

چشم انداز (n) panorama

view of a constantly changing scene or series of events

profound (adj) عميق deep, intense or far-reaching: very great

مخالفت کردن، مقاومت کردن(resist (v

to oppose; stand or flight against (force)

آغاز دوباره، ادامه يافتن(v)

begin something again or continue something after stopping for a time

مقاله کوتاه(n) tract

a short article, especially one dealing with a religious or moral subject

درخشان، واضح(adj) vivid

that produces or is able to produce sharp clear pictures in the mind; lifelike

<mark>lesson 10</mark>

سعدی SA'DI

SADI, ABU ABD ALLAH MUSHARRIF AL-DIN b. Muslih Sa'di, known as shaykh Sadi , poet and prose writer of the 7 th/13 th century, is one of the most renowned authors of Persia

سعدي، ابو عبداالله مشرف الدين ابن مصلح سعدي معروف به شيخ سعدي شاعر و نثرنويس قرن هفتم (ه.ق) و سيزدهم (م) بود، وي يكي از نويسندگان بلند آوازه ايران است. He was born in Shiraz carly in the 7 th/ 13 th century, probably between 610-15/1213-19, and died in the same city 27 Dbu'l Hidjdja 691/9 December 1292.

سعدي در شيراز در اوايل قرن هفتم (ه.ق) و سيزدهم (م) و شايد بين سالهاي ١٥ ـ ١٩/٦١٠ ـ ١٢١٣ به دنيا آمد و در ٦٩٦ /٩ دسامبر ١٢٩٢ در همان شهر از دنيا رفت.

More perhaps than any other Persian writer who proceeded him, or of his own period, Sa'di refers to himself constantly, and in highly specific terms throughout the course of his writing.

سعدي بیش از همه نویسندگان پس از او که راه وي را دنبال کرده اند و یا نویسندگان هم عصر خودش همواره به خود اشاره کرده است و در سراسر نگاشته هایش عبارات ویژه خود را به کار می برد.

Among the stories which Sa'di recounts about himself, which may or may not be true, are that he was orphaned at an early age, that he studied and subsequently taught at the Nizamiyya college in Baghdad, that al-Suhrawardi und Ibn al-Djawzi were his teachers

از ميان داستانهايى كه سعدي درباره خودش شرح داده است، كه البته صحت و سقم آن معلوم نيست، اين است كه در همان اوان كودكى يتيم شده است، او مطالعه مى كرده ومتعاقباً در مدرسه نظاميه در بغداد درس مى خوانده، سهروردي و ابن جوزي معلمان وي بوده اند،

that he was married at least twice (once in the Yemen, once to the daughter of the individual who, he claimed , ransomed him from the European), and that he travelled extensively throughout the dar al-Islam and beyond.

او دوبار ازدواج کرده است (یکبار در یمن و یکبار نیز با دختر کسی که سعدي را از چنگ فرنگیان رهانیده بود) او ادعا کرده است که سفرهاي بسیاري به سرتاسر دارالاسلام و فراتر از آن داشته است.

His work reveals a mastery of traditional Islamic education and a general intellectual sophistication that could well have been gained in an institution such as the Baghdad Nizamiyya

آثار او نشان می دهد که از معارف اسلامی بسیار بهره مند است و ارائه معلومات عمومی بسیار خوب او حاکی از این است که این دانسته ها را در جایی مثل نظامیه بغداد فراگرفته است.

Sa'di's fame rests chiefly on the Bust n, the Gulistan and his ghazals

شهرت سعدي بيشتر به خاطر بوستان، كلستان و غزليات اوست.

The Bustan and the Gulistan are both collections of moralizing anecdotes, arranged according to subject matter in books (ten in the case of the Bustan, eight in the case of the

Gulistan).

بوستان و گلستان مجموعه اي از حكايات اخلاقي و پندآموز هستند كه بر اساس موضوعات مندرج در بابها (ده باب در بوستان و هشت باب در گلستان) مرتب شده اند. In Sa'di's hands, the ghazal becomes a lyric unified by tone and subject matter and by his poetic trademark, the (relative) simplicity of his language and its extraordinarily

mellifluous elegance.

غزل در دستان سعدي به كمك لحن، موضوع، نشانه هاي خاص شعري اش، سادگي زبانش و ظرافت شيرين خارق العاده اش به شعر يك به شعر يكدست غنايي تبديل مي شود.

Sa'di's ghazals are divided into four groups:

غزلهاي سعدي به چهار گروه تقسيم مى شوند:

tayyib t ("noble, pleasant"- this is by far the largest group); bad yi ("rarities"); khawatim ("seals, final"); and kadim ("ancient"). It is not known whether the groupings are the poet's own.

طیبات (دلپذیر، شریف - که بزرگترین گروه هستند)، بدایع (نوادر)، خواتیمم(هرها، پایانها) و قدیم (دیرینه). مشخص نیست که این گروه بندي از خود شاعر است یا نه.

Though the Bustan and Gulistan are profoundly admired in Persia, their fame is second to that of the ghazals, which are considered Sa'di's greatest achievement.

اگر چه بوستان و گلستان در زبان فارسیکاملاً مورد تحسین و ستایش شده اند ولی شهرت آنها در درجه دوم غزلهایی است که از بزرگترین کامیابی هایِ سعدیِ به شمار می روند.

راوی (persona (n

a voice or character representing the speaker in a literary work

نثر (Prose (n

written or spoken language that is not in verse form

tone (n) لحن

a particular quality of the voice as expressive of some feeling, meaning, cte; manner of expression

admonish (v)نصيحت يا اجبار كردن advise or urge somebody seriously.

مثل دایی (عمو) بودن(avuncular (adj

of or like an uncle, especially in manner

claim (v)مدعی شدن ask for something because it is yours

deliberate (adj) عمدی that you want and plan to do, and do not do by mistake

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elegance (n), elegant (adj) ظرافت . زيبايی
with a beautiful style or shape
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```
extraordinarily (adj) خارق العاده
very unusual; remarkable
```

```
mastery (n) مهارت . استادی
complete knowledge; great skill
```

```
mellifluous (adj) خوش زبان . شیرین سخن
(of a voice, speech, music, etc) sweet-sounding
```

```
proceed (v) ادامه دادن
continue; go on
```

```
profoundly (adj) عميقا
deeply: extremely
```

raconteur (n) قصه گو person who tells stories skillfully and wittily

فدیه دادن، آزاد کردن (ransom (v

to set (someone) free by paying a sum of money

حکایت کردن، برشمردن (v) recount

to tell (a story): give an account of

قابل اعتماد (adj) قابل

that you can trust; dependable

مشهور (renowned (adj

famous

reveal (v) آشکار کردن to allow to be seen sack (v) غارت کردن steal or destroy property in (a captured town, etc)

sophistication (n) کمال، مهارت؛ سفسطه quality of being sophisticated

نشانه، علامت تجاري (rademark (n

a distinctive characteristic by which a person or thing comes to be known

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جرات کردن، جسارت، مبادرت (venture (v
```

dare to go (somewhere dangerous or unpleasant)
lesson 11

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford on Avon in April (probably April 23). 1564.

ویلیام شکسپیر در استراتفورد در کنار رودخانه آون در آوریل (احتمالا ۲۳ آوریل) سال ۲۵٦٤ به دنیا آمد.

His father was a citizen of some prominence who became an alderman and bailiff, but who later suffered financial reverses.

پدر او شهروند برجسته اي بود كه عضو انجمن شهرداري و نيز بخشدار بود ولى در اواخر عمرش از مشكلات مالى رنج مى برد.

Shakespeare presumably attended the Stratford grammar school, where he could have acquired a respectable knowledge of Latin, but he did not proceed to Oxford or Cambridge

شكسپيراحتمالاً در مدرسه گرامر استراتفورد تحصيل كرده و در آنجا اطلاعات ارزشمندي درباره لاتين به دست آورده است؛ اما ويليام رهسپار آكسفورد يا كمبريج نشد.

There are legends about Shakespeare's youth but no documented facts. درباره جوانی ویلیام افسانه فراوان است و سند معتبر اندك.

The first record we have is of his life alter Anne Hathaway.

اولین مدر کی که در دست داریم مربوط به پس از زندگی (ازدواج) او با «آن هنتوی» است.

A daughter was born to the young Shakespeare in 1583 and twins, a boy and a girl, in 1585.

شكسپير جوان در سال ١٥٨٣ صاحب يك دختر شد و دختر و پسر دوقلوي او كه در سال ١٥٨٥ به دنيا آمدند.

We possess no information about his activities for the next seven years, but by 1592 he was in London as an actor and apparently well-known as a playwright.

پس از آن، تا هفت سال هیچ اطلاعی از فعالیت هایش نداریم. سال ۱۹۹۲ به عنوان هنرپیشه وظاهراً پس از آن نیز به عنوان یك نمایشنامه نویس مشهور در لندن به سر می برد.

At this time, there were several companies of actors in London and in the provinces.

در آن زمان گروه هاي هنرپيشه ها در لندن و ديگر ايالتها وجود داشتند.

What connection Shakespeare had with one or more of them before 1592 is conjectural, but we do know of his long and fruitful connection with the most successful troupe, the Lord Chamberlain's Men. who later, when James I come to the throne, became the King's Men.

اینکه تا قبل از سال ۹۲ ۱۰ شکسپیر ارتباطی با برخی از این گروهها داشته یا نه در هاله ای از ابهام است ولی ما از ارتباط طولانی و مفید او با گروه موفق "مردان لردچ مبرلین" - که پس از به سلطنت رسیدن جیمز اول، مردان شاه شد- چیزهایی می دانیم.

Shakespeare not only acted with this company, but eventually became a leading shareholder and principle playwright.

شكسپير علاوه بر همكاري با اين گروه، سهام دار و نمايشنامه نويس مشهوري هم بود.

Shakespeare did not, in his early years, confine himself to the theater.

شکسپیر در دوران نخستین، خود را به تئاتر محدود نکرد.

In 1593 he published a mythological-erotic poem, Venus and Adonis, dedicated to the Earl of Southampton.

در سال ١٥٩٣ منظومه عشقى اساطيري ونوس و آدونيس را منتشر كرد و آن را به رل ساوت همپتون، اهدا كرد.

About 1610 Shakespeare apparently retired to Stratford, though he continued to write,

both by himself (The Tempest) and in Collaboration (Henry VIII).

حدود سال ۱۲۱۰ شکسپیر ظاهرا به استراتفورد برگشت و همچنان به نوشتن ادامه داد و «طوفان» را به تنهایی و "هنري هشتم" را با همکاري گروه نوشت.

This is the period of "romances" and "tragicomedies", which include, besides The Tempest, Cymbeline and The Winter's Tale.

این دوره، دوره رمانس ها و کمدی ـتراژدی او به حساب می آید که علاوه بر طوفان، سیمبلاین و داستان زمستان را شامل می شود.

Meres mentioned in 1598, however, that he was known for his sugared sonnets among his private friends'': the sonnets were published in 1609, apparently without his authorization

مرس در ۹۸ ۱۰۹ به این موضوع اشاره می کند که شکسپیر بخاطر "غزلیات شیرینش در میان دوستان نزدیکش " بسیار معروف بوده است. این غزلیات در سال ۱۳۰۹ظاهراً بدون مجوز او منتشر شد

He contributed the strange and beautiful poem, The Phoenix and The Turtle, to an anthology in 1601.

او در سال ۱۳۰۱ شعر زيبا و تحسين برانگيز خود، «ققنوس و قمري»، را به يك جنگ ادبى اهدا كرد.

When Shakespeare died, in Stratford in 1616, no collected edition of his plays had been published.

در سال ١٦١٦، شكسپير در استراتفورد چشم از جهان فروبست در حاليكه هيچ نسخه جمع آوري شده اي از آثارش وجود نداشت.

In 1623, two members of Shakespeare's Company, John Heminges and Henry Condell, published the great collection of all the plays they considered authentic: it is called the First Folio.

در سال ١٦٢٣ دو تن از اعضاي هيئت شكسپير، جان همينگز و هنري كاندل نسخه جامع و ويراسته اي از نمايش نامههايش را به چاپ رساندند كه فرست فوليو نام گرفت.

comedy (n) کمدی

light or amusing play or film, usually with a happy ending

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instory plays (np) نمایشنامه های تاریخی
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plays which examine the state of England and, in particular, its political structure with regard to the all-important issue of kingship

imagery (n) صور خیال

use of figurative language to produce pictures in the minds of readers and hearers

داستان عاشقانه (n) داستان

imaginative love story; literature of this kind

غزل (sonnet (n

type of poem containing 14 lines, each of 10 syllables, and with a formal pattern of rhymes

tragedy (n) تراژدی a serious play that ends sadly, especially with the main character's death

کمدی تراژدی (n) tragicomedy

a play or story with both sad and funny parts

```
ado (n) گرفتار . زحمت،
anxious activity; trouble
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عضو شورای شهر (n) alderman

a member of a town, city, or county council, next in rank below the mayor

anthology (n) جنگ

collection of poems or pieces of prose on the same subject or by the same writer

bailiff (n) بخشدار landlord's agent or steward; manager of an estate or farm

```
conjectural (adj) حدسی . فرضی
based on guessing
```

```
eventually (adv) سرانجام
in the end; at last
```

```
extinction (n) انقراض
```

action of making extinct; state of being extinct

fruitful (adj) مفيد . مثمر ثمر

having many good results; productive or profitable; successful

```
playwright (n) نویسنده نمایشنامه
a writer of plays
```

```
presumably (adv) احتمالا
probably
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آوازه، شهرت (prominence (n

Quality, fact, or state of being prominent; importance; eminence; conspicuousness provinces (n) ايالت، استان

the parts of a country that are distant from the main city and center of government

```
purport (v) ادعا
be meant to seem (to be); claim or pretend
```

shareholder (n) سبهامدار owner of shares in a business company

لروه (troupe (n) گروه

group of performing artists, especially those of a circus or ballet

lesson 12

FIRDAWSI

FIRDAWST (FERDOWSI), Persian poet, one of the greatest writers of epic, author of the Shahnama (Shah-name, the Book of Kings).

فردوسی، شاعر ایرانی یکی از بزرگترین سرایندگان شعر حماسی و مؤلف شاهنامه (شاهنامه، کتاب شاهان) است.

His personal name and that of his father are variously reported (Mansur b. Hassan, according to al-Bundari), it is agreed that his kunya and his penname were Abu'l-kasim Firdawsi.

اسم شخصى خودش و پدرش به شكلهاي متفاوت آمده است (منصور ابن حسن به گفتة البنداري). اتفاق نظر وجود دارد در اينكه كنيه و تخلص او ابوالقاسم فردوسى بوه است.

According to the oldest source, he was born at Bazh, a village in the Tabaran quarter of Tus.

طبق قديمى ترين منبع، او در پاژ، دهكده اي در طابران از توابع طوس چشم به جهان گشود.

The date of his birth (Ca. 329-30/940-1) is reliably deduced from his statement that in the year of the accession of Sultan Mahmud (387/997) he was 58 years old.

تاریخ تولد او (۳۰-۳۲۹) از گفته خودش که می گوید در سال به سلطنت رسیدن سلطان محمود (۹۹۹/ ۳۸۷) پنجاه و هشت ساله بود، برداشت شده است.

Sprung from a family of dihk ns, he was, according to Nizami Arudi, a man of influence in his village, of independent means thanks to the revenues from his lands

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طبق اظهارات نظامی عروضی، فردوسی از یك خانواده دهقان بود، در آن دیه شوكتی تمام داشت، چنانچه به دخل آن ضیاع از امثال
خود بی نیاز بود.
```

Numerous passages of his work reveal his love for Iran.

عبارات زيادي در آثارش از عشق او به ايران حكايت مي كند.

He was certainly acquainted with Arabic, and early in life had acquired a deep knowledge of the history and the legends concerning Iran, to which his family environment had predisposed him.

او با زبان عربی آشنا بود و او به خاطر محیط زندگی اش، در آغاز زندگی دانش عمیقی درباره تاریخ و افسانه های ایرانی کسب کرد

Until he had exhausted his resources by devoting them to his work, he made no approach to the rulers of his day

تا وقتی که تمام دارائی اش را برای اثرش وقف کرد و از دست داد، او به هیچ حاکمی در دوران خودش نزدیك نشد.

The writing of the Sh hnama was undertaken, no doubt, after the assassination of Dak k (Ca. 70/980)

بدون شك نوشتن شاهنامه پس از كشته شدن دقيقى (۹۸۰ / ۳۷۰) آغاز شده است.

before this he had tried out his talents in composing some epic passage and some lyric poems, of which a few have survived

تا قبل از آن او استعداد خود را در سرودن اشعار حماسی و غنایی می آزمود که کمی از آنها باقی مانده است.

In the course of the 4/10 century, the Iranians, reviving a pre-Islamic custom, had applied themselves to gathering the historical facts and the legends concerning their national history

در قرن چهارم (ه. ق) و دهم (م) ایرانیان آیین پیش از اسلام را احیا کردند. با جمع آوري حقایق و افسانه هاي تاریخي که مشتمل بر تاریخ ملي آنها بود.

The oldest and most famous of the prose works of the 4th/10th century is the Sh hnama of Abu'l-Muayyad Balkhe, a collection of heroic traditions which is echoed here and there in Firdawsi's epic and in some historical works

قديمي ترين و مشهورترين آثار منثور قرن چهارم شاهنامه ابوالمؤيد بلخي بود، مجموعه اي از سنتهاي قهرماني كه در جاي جاي حماسه فردوسي و برخي آثار تاريخي انعكاس يافته است.

Another Shabn ma is that of Abu Ali Muhammad b. Ahmad al-Balkhi, praised by al-Biruni, which derives particularly from written sources, translated from Pahlavi into Arabic, but lost.

شاهنامه ديگر از آن ابو على محمد ابن احمد بلخى بود كه البيرونى آن را بسيار ستوده و از منابع مكتوب اقتباس شده و از زبان پهلوي به عربى ترجمه شده ولى مفقود شده است.

The third important Shahnama known to us is that to which Firdawsi refers in his introduction: the pahlavan of whom he there speaks was probably Abu Mansur Muhammad b. Abd al-Razz k, governor of T s in about 335/946;

سومین شاهنامه که براي ما شناخته شده است آن است که فردوسی در مقدمه اش به آن اشاره می کند: پهلوانی که او در آنجا از آن صحبت کرده استاحتمالاً ابومنصور محمد ابن عبدالرزاق، حاکم طوس در سال ٤٦ ٩ / ٣٣٥ است.

he gathered together men who knew the history and the ancient legends and ordered them to compose a Shahnama under the supervision of his vizier, Ab Mansur Muhammad al-Mamari;

او همه مرداني را كه تاريخ و افسانه هاي كهن را ميدانستند گرد هم آورد و از آنها خواست تحت نظارت وزيرش، ابومنصور محمد العمري شاهنامه اي بنگارند.

their work was used by Dakiki (about a thousand of whose verses were incorporated by

Firdaws in his Shahnama), then by Firdawsi , then by al-Thaalibi (d. 429/1038).

این اثر توسط دقیقی (شاعري که هزار بیت از اشعار او در شاهنامه فردوسی به ثبت رسیده است)، سپس توسط فردوسی و سپس الثعالبی مورد استفاده قرار گرفت. At Tus, various persons, whom Firdawsi names, had supported him in his work, but he was

looking for a more powerful protector to whom to dedicate his work.

در طوس افراد مختلفی که فردوسی از آنها نام می برد. در این اثر او را حمایت کردند ولی به حامی قدرتمندتری نیاز داشت که اثرش را به او تقدیم کند.

Finally, he chose the greatest monarch of the age, Sultan mahmud of Ghazna; this was probably when he was about 65 years old, in 394/1004, when he found himself in straitened circumstances.

سرانجام او بزرگترین حاکم آن زمانه سلطان محمود غزنوي را برگزید؛ در سال ۲۹۶ زمانی که احتمالاً فردوسی ۲۰ سال داشت و سخت در مضیقه مالی بود.

Mahmud was a man of little erudition, but gathered at his court, even by force, men of learning and letters and particularly panegyrist.

محمود دانش اندكى داشت وي حتى بالاجبار افراد فرهيخته، كاتبان و بويژه مديحه سرايان را در دربارش جمع كرده بود.

His attention was perhaps first drawn to Firdaws by Abu'l-Abbas Fadl b. Ahmad al-Isfardyini, who was his first vizier (from 384/994 until 401/1010).

اولین بار ابوالعباس فضل ابن احمد اسفراینی، اولین وزیر محمود (از ۳۸۶ تا ۲۰۱) توجه او را به فردوسی جلب کرد.

The date when he finally completed his epic is recorded on its last page;

تاریخ اتمام شعر حماسی فردوسی در آخرین صفحه آن روشن شده است:

when I was 71 years of age the heavens paid homage to my poem;

چو سال اندر آمد به هفتاد و یك همی زیر بیت اندر آرم فلك

for 35 years, in this transient world, I composed my work in the hope of a reward;

سی و پنج سال از سرای سپنج بسی رنج بردم به امید گنج

as my efforts were spent for nothing, these 35 years were without result;

چو بر باد دادند رنج مرا نب د حاصلی سی و پنج مرا

now I am nearly 80 and all my hope has gone with the wind.

چو عمرم به نزدیك هشتاد شد امیدم به یكباره بر باد شد

The last episode of my epic was completed on the day of "ard" (25th day) of the month of is "isfendarmadi",

سرآمد کنون قصه یزدگرد به ماه سیندارمذ روز ارد

five times 80 years of the Hidjra having elapsed" (therefore in 400/23 February 1010).

ز هجرت شده پنج هشتاد بار به نام جهان داور کردگار

In other words, he has completed his poem at the age of 71 (in 400 A.H), and when he was nearly 80 he added to it a note of the date of completion.

به عبارت دیگر او شعرش را در سن ۷۱ سالگی (٤٠٠ هجري) به اتمام رساند و وقتی در حدود ۸۰ سالش بود تاریخ اتمام نگارش شاهنامه را یادداشت کرد.

He spent his last years at T s. According to Dawlatsh h, he died in 411/1020.

او سالهاي آخر عمرش را در طوس گذراند. به گفته دولتشاه در سال ٤١١ ه.ق، ١٠٢٠ ميلادي فوت كرد.

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heroic (adj) قهرمانانه
showing the qualities of a HERO
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افسانه legend (n)

an old story about great deeds and men of ancient times having slight possible base in truth

satire (n) هجو

piece of writing, play, film, etc that makes fun of foolish or wicked behavior by making fun of it, often by using sarcasm and parody

```
tale (n) قصه
narrative or story
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```
abruptly (adv) ناگھانی
suddenly; unexpectedly
```

acquire (v) کسب کردن

to get for oneself by one's own work, skill, action, etc

assassination (n) قتل murder for political reasons or reward

authentic (adj) معتبر . موثق

known to have been made, painted, written, etc, by the person who has claimed to have done it

echo (v) تکرار

repeat something; imitate; recall

erudition (n) یادگیری

learning

incorporated (adj) ضميمه کردن united in one body or group

offend (v)خشمگین کردن، صدمه زدن cause somebody to feel upset or angry; hurt

predispose (v) متمايل كردن influence somebody (in a specific way) in advance

prematurely (adv) غيرمعمولى، غيرمنتظره uncommonly or unexpectedly early

درآمدها(n) revenue

income, especially the total annual income of the state from taxes, etc

احيا كردن(v) احيا

come or bring something back into use, activity, fashion, etc

strained (adj)غيرطبيعى، اجباري و تصنعى؛ ناراحت يا عصبى unnatural, forced and artificial; not easy or relaxed

talent (n) استعداد . Special or very great ability

Lesson13

HOMER

The supposed author of two famous early Greek epics, The Iliad and the Odyssey.

مؤلف فرضی دو اثر حماسی مشهور قدیمی یونانی «ایلیاد و ادیسه »

Nothing is known about him for certain not his birthplace, nor his date.

هیچ اطلاع دقیقی از او وجود ندارد، نه زادگاهش و نه تاریخ تولدش.

Greeks believed that he was blind, perhaps because the bard Demodous in the Odyssey was blind.

يونانيها معتقدند كه او نابينا بود. شايد اين گمان به اين دليل باشد كه دمودوس شاعر در اديسه، نابينا بود.

and seven different cities put forward claims to be his birthplace

و هفت شهر مختلف ادعا داشتند که زادگاه هومر هستند.

They are all in what the Greeks called Ionia, the western coast of Asia Minor, which was heavily settled by Greek colonists

همه این شهر ها جایی واقعند که یونانیها آن را ایونی می نامند، ساحل غربی آسیای صغیر است که جمیت زیادی از مستعمره نشینهای یونانی در آن ساکن شده اند.

It does seem likely that he came from this area

به نظر مى رسد احتمالا او اهل اين ناحيه باشد.

,the Iliad contains several accurate descriptions of the natural features of lonian landscape

ایلیاد شامل توصیفات متعدد دقیقی از ویژگیهای طبیعی مناظر ایونیایی است

but his grasp of the geography of mainland, especially western, Greece is unsure

ولى فهم جغرافيايى او از سرزمين اصلى بويره غربى، يونان، غير قطعى است.

But even this is a guess, and all the other stories the Greeks told about him are obvious inventions

ولی حتی این یک حدس است و همه داستانهایی که یونانیها درباره او گفته اند، برساخته هایی واضح هستند.

The two great epics that have made his name supreme among poets may have been fixed in something like their present form before the art of writing was in general use in Greece

دو اثر حماسی بزرگ که نام او را در میان شاعران پرآوازه کرد ممکن است ثابت شده باشند در چیزی مثل شکل کنونی شان قبل از اینکه هنر نویسندگی در یونان کاربرد کلی بیابد.

it is certain that they were intended not for reading but for oral recitation.

مسلم است که آنها به قصد خواندن نبوده اند بلکه برای بیان شفاهی بوده اند.

The earliest stages of their composition date from around the beginnings of Greek literacy, the late eighth century B.C.

نخستین مراحل سرایش آنها همزمان حدود آغاز دانش یونانی، اواخر قرن هشتم قبل از میلاد است.

The poems exhibit the unmistakable characteristics of oral composition.

این اشعار ویژگیهای غیر قابل تردید سروده های شفاهی را به نمایش می گذارد.

The Iliad and the Odyssey as we have them, however, are unlike most of the oral literature we know from other times and places.

ایلیاد و ادیسه به شکل کنونی، شباهتی به اغلب ادبیات شفاهی که ما از زمانها و مکانهای دیگر می شناسیم ندارند.

The poetic organization of each of these two epics, the subtle interrelationship of the parts, which create their structural and emotional unity, suggests that they owe their present form to the shaping hand of a single poet,

ساختار شعری هر کدام از این دو اثر حماسی، روابط دقیق بین قسمتهای مختلف آن که وحدت ساختاری و هیجانی آنها را شکل می دهد، نشان می دهد که آنها شکل کنونی شان را مدیون دست شکل دهنده یک شاعر هستند.

the architect who selected from the enormous wealth of the oral tradition and fused what he took with original material to create, perhaps with the aid of the new medium of writing, the two magnificent ordered poems known as the Iliad and the Odyssey.

معماری که از گنجینه عظیم سنت شفاهی بهره برد و آنچه را گرفت با مواد اصلی آمیخت تا شاید به کمک واسطه جدید نگارش، دو شعر منظم عالی به نام ایلیاد و ادیسه را خلق کند.

Of the two poems the Iliad is perhaps the earlier.

از بین این دو شعر، احتمالا ایلیاد مقدم تر است.

Its subject is war;

موضوع آن جنگ است

its characters are men in battle and women whose fate depends on the outcome.

و شخصیت های آن مردانی هستند در حال جنگ و زنانی که سرنوشتشان بستگی به نتیجه این جنگ دارد،

The war is fought by the Achaeans against the Trojans for the recovery of Helen, the wife of Achaean chieftain Menelaus.

این جنگ توسط آکایی ها بر علیه تروایی ها به دلیل باز پس گرفتن هلن، همسر منلائوس پادشاه آکایی ها صورت گرفت

In particular it deals with the wrath of Achilles, the special hero of the poem.

این داستان به ویژه به خشم آشیل، قهرمان خاص این شعر می پردازد.

The other Homeric epic, the Odyssey, is concerned with the peace that followed the war and in particular with the return of the heroes who survived.

حماسه دیگر هومر آدیسه به صلح پس از جنگ و به خصوص به بازگشت قهرمانان نجات یافته مربوط است.

Its subject is the long, drawn-out return of one of the heroes, Odysseus of Ithaca,

موضوع این شعر باز گشت طولانی یکی از قهرمانان به نام آدیسیوس (فرمانروای ایتاکا است.

who was destined to spend ten years wandering in unknown seas before he returned to his rocky kingdom.

برای او اینطور مقدر شده بود که قبل از بازگشتش به قلمرو مستحکم خود، ده سال در دریاهای ناشناخته سر گردان بماند.

Bard (n) شاعر خنیاگر Poet; minstrel

chieftain (n) سىردستە . رئيس leader of a tribe or clan; chief

colonist (n) مهاجر. مستعمره نشین person who settles in an area and colonizes it

destined (adj) مقدر کردن . سرنوشت معین کردن

having a future which has been decided or planned beforehand

exhibit (v)نمایش دادن show or display something for the public

fuse (v) ترکیب کردن to unite; make into one

grasp (n) فهم understanding

interrelationship (n)

a close connection mutual relationship

چشم انداز (n andscape)

a wide view of country scenery

عالى (magnificent (adj

great, grand, generous, etc

mainland (n) سرزمین اصلی . خشکی

a land mass considered without its islands

نتيجه outcome

an effect or result

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recitation (n) ازبر خوانی . تعریف موضوع
public delivery of passages of prose or poetry learnt by heart
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recovery (n) بهبود . استرداد finding again (something stolen ,lost, etc(.

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خود داری . رزرو کردن . اندوختن (n) reserve
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the act of keeping one's feelings and thoughts to oneself; self-restraint; discretion

subtle (adj) دقيق . لطيف organized in a clever and complex way; ingenious; cunning

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supreme ( adj) عالی
most important; greatest
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unmistakable بی تردید clearly recognizable or obvious; impossible to be mistaken

vast (adj) وسيع very large in area, size, quantity or degree; immense

Wrath (n) خشم extreme anger

<mark>lesson14</mark>

DJALĀL AL-DIN RŪMĪ

DJALAL AL-DIN ROMI B. BAHĀ AL-DIN SULTAN AL ULAMA WALAD B. HUSAYN B. AHMAD KHATIBI, known by the sobriquet Mawlana (Mevlana), Persian poet and founder of the Mawlawiyya order of dervishes ,which was named after him, was born on Rabi I 604/30 September 1207 in Balkh, and died on 5 Djumada II 672/1273 in Konya.

جلال الدین رومی ابن بهاء الدین سلطان العلماء ولد بن حسین بن احمد خطیبی ملقب به مولانا شاعر ایرانی و مؤسس فرقه دراویش که پس از وی مولویه نام گرفت، در ربیع الأول ۶۰۴ مصادف با ۳۰ سپتامبر ۱۲۰۷ در بلخ متولد شد و در ۵ جمادی الثانی ۶۷۲ (۱۲۷۳ میلادی) در قونیه از دنیا رفت.

His father whose sermons have been preserved and printed, was a preacher in Balkh.

پدرش که خطابه های او باقی مانده و چاپ شده، یک واعظ در بلخ بود

The assertions that his family tree goes back to Abu Bakr and that his mother was a daughter of the kharizmshah Ala' al-Din Muhammad do not hold on closer examination.

این ادعا و اظهار نظرات که شجره اش به ابوبکر می رسد و مادرش، دختر علاء الدین محمد خوارزمشاه بوده که تحقیقات اخیر آن را تأیید نمی کند

According to the biographical sources, he left Balkh because of a dispute with the khărizamshah Ala al-Din Muhammad and his protégé Fakhr al-Din Razi (d. 606 /1209-10)

طبق منابع شرح حال نویسی، او به دلیل جدال با علاء الدین محمد خوارزمشاه و تحت الحمایه او، فخرالدین رازی، بلخ را ترک کرد

and, when his son Djalal al-Din was five years old, i.e., in 609/1212-3, emigrated to the west.

و هنگامی که پسرش جلال الدین پنج ساله بود یعنی در ۳-۱۲۱۲/ ۴۰۹ به سمت غرب مهاجرت نمود

He must, however, have returned from Samarkand to Balkh, as according to the sources the emigration took place from there.

اما بر اساس منابع مهاجرتهای صورت گرفته از آنجا، او باید از سمرقند به بلخ رفته باشد

In 616/1219 Bahā al-Din was in Sivās, stayed there for some four years in Akshehir near Erzindjän went to Larende, probably in 619/1222, and stayed there for seven years.

In Larende there is the tomb of Mawlana's mother, Munina khatun.

آرامگاه مادر مولانا، مؤمنه خاتون، در لارنده است.

Baha al-Din married his son Larende to Djawhar Khatun, the daughter of Sharaf al-Din LaLa.

بهاء الدین در لارنده پسرش را به عقد جواهر خاتون، دختر شرف الدین لالا در آورد

In the year 626/1228, at the request of the Saldjuk prince Ala al-Din kaykubad, the family moved to Konya, where Baha al-Din Walad died on 18 Rabi' II 628/1231

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در ۴۲۶/ ۱۲۲۸ به درخواست شاهزاده سلجوقي علاء الدين كيقباد با خانواده به قونيه رفت. بهاء الدين ولد در ۱۸ ربيع الثاني
۲۳۱ - ۴۲۸ در آنجا مرد
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On 26 Djumāda II 642/1244 the wandering dervish Shams al-Din Muhammad Tabrizi came to Konya and put up in the khan of the sugarmerchants.

در ۲۴ جمادی الثانی ۲۴۴/ ۱۲۴۴ درویش سرگردان، شمس الدین محمد تبریزی به قونیه آمد و در خان شکرفروشان منزل گزید

Djalal al-Din met and talked to him, Shams asked him about the meaning of a saying of Bayazid Bistimi, and Djalal al-Din gave the answer.

جلال الدین او را ملاقات کرد و با او صحبت کرد، شمس از او معنی سخن بایزید بسطامی را پرسید و او نیز پاسخ داد

According to Afläki, Djalal al-Din had already seen Shams once in Damascus.

طبق گفته افلاکی، جلال الدین، شمس را یکبار قبلا در دمشق دیده بود.

However that may he, the appearance of Shams-i Tabrizi made a decisive change in the life of Mawlana.

با این وجود، ظهور شمس تبریزی تحولی قطعی در زندگی مولانا ایجاد کرد.

In the Sufi manner he fell in love with the dervish and took him into his home.

در سلوک عرفانی، عاشق درویش (شمس) شد و او را به خانه خود برد.

He constantly wore a black cap (Kulah) and because of his restless wandering life was called paranda "the flier."

شمس همواره کلاهی سیاه بر سر داشت و به دلیل زندگی ناآرام و سرگردانش «پرنده» نامیده می شد.

Although, as his Makalāt show, he had the usual theological conceptions of his time, he tried to keep Mawlānä away from the study of books.

اگرچه، همانطور که از مقالات او بر می آید، او عقاید دینی زمان خود را داشت ولی سعی می کرد مولانا را از مطالعه کتابها دور کند

Shams showed Mawlana this way of Süfi love, and Mawlana had to re-learn everything from him.

شمس این عشق صوفیانه را به مولانا نشان داد و مولانا می بایست دوباره همه چیز را از او بیاموزد.

Mawlana became all the more a poet, devoted himself to listening to music and to dancing (sama), and found the lost Shams in himself.

او در این مدت بیشتر به سرودن شعر می پرداخت و تمام وقت خود را به گوش دادن به موسیقی و سماع اختصاص می داد و او شمس گمشده را در درون خودش یافت.

In most of his ghazals the takhallus is not his own name, but that of his mystic lover.

در بیشتر غزلیاتش تخلص، نام خودش نیست بلکه نام معشوق عرفانی اوست.

Whether his religious ideas possess anything original besides the general mystical piety of his time will have to be shown by the analysis of his works, which are.

اینکه آیا افکار مذهبی مولانا علاوه بر تقوای عرفانی زمانه او در بر گیرنده افکار بکری بوده است یا نه را باید با تحلیل آثارش نشان داد، که هستند:| The Diwan, containing shazals and quatrains. His takhallus is Khamush. This, however, is usually replaced with the name of Shams-i Tabriz. In some ghazals Salāh al-Din also appears as the takhallus.

۱) دیوان که شامل غزلها و رباعیات است. تخلص او در «خاموش» است. اگرچه معمولا نام شمس تبریزی و در برخی غزلیات نام صلاح الدین به جای آن می آید.

(⁷Mathnawi-i Ma'nawi. Didactic poetical work in double verses, in six daftars. The long poem was inspired by Husam al-Din Celebi, who suggested to Mawlana that he should produce something like the religious mathnawis of Sanai and Attar.

۲) مثنوی معنوی. اثر شعری تعلیمی در قالب مثنوی در شش دفتر. شعری طولانی که به خواهش حسام الدین چلبی سروده شد، کسی که به مولانا پیشنهاد کرد که چیزی شبیه مثنوی مذهبی سنایی و عطار بسراید.

Mawlana is supposed to have at once pulled the famous eighteen verses of the introduction out of his turban already written.

گویند که مولانا هجده بیت معروف مقدمه را که قبلا سروده بود از گوشه دستارش بیرون کشید.

We know only that between the first and second daftar was a pause of two years, caused by the death of Husām al-Din's wife.

ما تنها این را می دانیم که به علت فوت همسر حسام الدین بین اولین و دومین دفتر به مدت دو سال وقفه افتاد.

The second daftar was started in 662/1263-4, as the poet says himself ,the whole is composed very informally and without any thought of a well-planned structure.

دفتر دوم در سال ۴-۱۲۶۳ / ۲۶۴ آغاز شد و همانطور كه خود شاعر گفته است تمامى اشعار به طور غيررسمى (خصوصى) وفي البداهه (بدون توجه به خوش ساخت بودن) سروده شده است.

Thoughts hang together in free association; the interspersed stories are often interrupted and continued much later on.

اندیشه ها با تداعی آزاد با یکدیگر مطرح شده اند و داستانهای متفرق اغلب قطع شده و دوباره بعدا ادامه یافته اند.

("Fihi Ma Fih. Collection of Mawlana's sayings. (The title comes from a verse of Ibn al'Arabi)

۳) فیه ما فیه که مجموعه ای از سخنرانیهای مولانا است. (عنوان این مجموعه از شعر ابن عربی گرفته شده است.)

. 4) Mawa'iz Majalis-i Sab'a.

۴) مواعظ مجالس سبعه

Maktübát

٥) مكتوبات

didactic (adj) تعليمي

intended for moral instruction or teaching

تداعی آزاد (free association (np)

method of analysis in which a person says the first word that comes to his mind in response to the word spoken by the analyst

quatrain (n) رباعی

poem, or verse of a poem, consisting of four lines

ساختار (structure (n

The way in which parts are formed and arranged together

assertion (n) ادعا، اصرار

action of claiming or stating forcefully; insistence

bow (v)

oss bei bend the head or body as a sign of respect or yielding

decisive (adj)

having a particular, important or conclusive effect

enchant افسون و سحر کردن (v)

to fill (someone) with delight

family tree (n) نسب نامه . شجره نامه

a map or plan of the relationship of the members of a family, especially one that covers a long period

hint (n) اشاره

a small sign

قطع کردن interrupt

to break the flow of (something continuous)

intersperse (v) پراکنده کردن vary something by placing other things at irregular intervals among it

liberation (n) رهایی setting free or being set free

تاجر merchant

a person who buys and sells goods, especially in large amounts in foreign countries

piety (n) تقوا the showing and feeling of deep respect for God and religion

تقدس . پر هیزگاری (n) sanctity

Holiness, sacredness

خطبه . موعظه (n) خطبه

talk on a moral or religious subject, usually given by a clergyman from the pulpit during a religious service

دستار (Turban (n

a head-covering of Muslim origin, worn by men in parts of North Africa and Southern Asia, consisting of a long length of cloth wound tightly round the head

Wandering (n) سر گردان

moving from place to place without staying in any one place very long

کارگاه (Workshop (n)

a room or place, as in a factory or business, where heavy repairs and jobs on machines are done

lesson15

T.S. ELIOT

Two countries, England and the United States, claim Eliot as part of their national literature.

دو کشور انگلیس و ایالات متحده، ادعا می کنند که الیوت بخشی از ادبیات ملی آنهاست.

Born September 26, 1888, to a prosperous and educated family in St. Louis, Eliot went to Harvard University for his undergraduate and graduate education and moved to England only in 1915, where he became a British citizen in 1927.

الیوت در ۲۶ سپتامبر ۱۸۸۸ در خانواده ای ثروتمند و تحصیل کرده در سنت لوییز متولد شد. او برای تحصیلات لیسانس و دکترای خود به دانشگاه هاروارد رفت و در سال ۱۹۱۵ به انگلیس رفت، جایی که در آنجا در سال ۱۹۲۷ شهروند بریتانیایی شد

While at Harvard, Eliot was influenced by the anti-Romantic humanist Irving Babbitt and the philosopher and aesthetician George Santayana.

He later wrote a doctoral dissertation on the philosophy of F.H. Bradley, whose examination of private consciousness (Appearance and Reality) appears in Eliot's own later essays and poems.

بعدا تز دکترای خود را درباره فلسفه اف اچ برادلی نوشت، کسی که آزمون آگاهی شخصی او (نمود و واقعیت) بعدة در مقالات و اشعار البوت تأثیر گذاشت

Eliot also found literary examples that would be important for him in future years: the poetry of Dante and John Donne, and the Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatists.

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همچنین الیوت نمونه های ادبی که در سالهای آینده برای او مهم شد را یافت: شعر دانته و جان دان و نمایشنامه نویسان دوره الیزابت
و دوره سلطنت جیمز اول و دوم در انگلیس
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In 1908 he read Arthur Symon's The Symbolist Movement in Literature and became acquainted with the French symbolist poets, whose richly allusive images as well as highly self-conscious, ironic and craftsman-like technique-he would adopt for his own.

Eliot began writing poetry while in Colledge and published his first major poem, The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock, in Chicago's poetry magazine in 1915.

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الیوت زمانی که در کالج بود شروع به سرودن شعر نمود و اولین شعر مهم خود با عنوان "ترانه عاشقانه جی آلفرد پرو فراک" را در
مجله شعر شیکاگو در سال ۱۹۱۵ منتشر کرد
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When he moved to England, however, he began a many-sided career as poet, reviewer, essayist, editor, and later playwright.

هنگامی که او به انگلستان رفت، او شغلی چندجانبه به عنوان شاعر، منتقد، مقاله نویس، ویراستار و سرانجام نمایشنامه نویس داشت By the time he received the Noble Prize for literature in 1948 ,Eliot was recognized as one of the most influential twentieth-century writers in English.

وقتی الیوت در سال ۱۹۴۸ جایزه نوبل ادبیات را دریافت نمود، به عنوان یکی از تأثیرگذارترین نویسندگان قرن بیستم در انگلستان شناخته شد

Once established in London, Eliot married, taught briefly before taking a job in the foreign department of Lloyd's Bank (1917-25), and in 1925 joined the publishing firm of Faber and Faber

هنگامی که در لندن به سر می برد ازدواج کرد، قبل از اینکه شغلی در بخش خارجی بانک لوید کسب کند، به طور مختصر آموزش دید و در سال ۱۹۲۵ به موسسه انتشاراتی فابراند فابر پیوست.

The great poetic example of this change came with The Waste Land in 1922.

نمونه شعری برجسته این تغییر «سرزمین بی حاصل» در سال ۱۹۲۲ است

Eliot dedicated the poem to Ezra Pound, who had helped him revise the first draft, with a quotation from Dante praising the "better craftsmen."

الیوت شعر خود را به ازرا پاوند تقدیم کرد که به او در اصلاح اولین پیش نویس کمک بسیاری کرده بود، با نقل قولی از دانته که او را «هنرمند برتر» ستایش می کرد

When in 1948 he was awarded the rare honor of the Order of Merit by King George VI and also gained the Nobel Prize in literature...

وقتى در سال ١٩۴٨ اليوت افتخار كمياب نشان مريت را از شاه جرج ششم و جايزه نوبل ادبيات را كسب كرد ...

allusion) n) تلميح

the act of not speaking of something in an open manner; something spoken of without directness, especially while speaking about something else

كمدى اتاق پذيرايى (n) drawing - room comedy

a species of drama which had a considerable vogue in the early $\checkmark \cdot$ c. Some times known disparagingly as "French-Window Comedy" owing to the frequency with which the main set has such windows opening on to a garden or balcony, it is often concerned with the comic predicaments of the middle classes and is therefore akin to domestic comedy

essay (n) مقاله

a piece of writing, not poetry, or a story, usually short and on one subject

دلالت، مفهوم (implication (n

thing that is suggested or implied

نقد جديد (New Criticism(np

a term which refers to a kind of "movement" in literary criticism which developed in the 1920s (for the most part among Americans), it emphasizes close examination of a text with minimum regard for the biographical or historical circumstances in which it was produced

acquainted (adj) آشنا

familiar with something

شغل. مقام career (n)

a job or profession for which one is trained and which one intends to follow for the whole of one's life

ساختن (n) construct

to build: make by putting together or combining parts

dissertation (n) تز long essay on a particular subject, especially one written for a doctorate of similar degree; thesis

influential (adj) مؤثر having influence; persuasive

intellect (n) عقل power of the mind to reason and acquire knowledge (rather than to feel or act) outline (v) طرح ریزی کردن give a short general description of something

proposal (n) طرح پیشنهادی a plan or suggestion offered prosperous (adj) موفق . ثروتمند successful; wealthy, very favorable recast (v) از نو طرح کردن . باز نویسی کردن (v)

put (something written or spoken) into a new form

tendency (n) تمايل

way a person or thing tends to be or behave.

Lesson 16

A Selected Poem from Hafiz's Diwan

Walter Leaf's translation (No. v, p. 29)

" (\A flame with bloom is the red rose, the bulbul drunk with Spring; What ho, adorers of Wine! Hear the call to mirth that they fling.

شکفته شد گل حمرا و گشت بلبل مست صلای سرخوشی ای صوفیان باده پرست

(⁷ The corner-stone of repentance that seemed a rock firm-set Is rent and riven asunder by touch of glasses a-ring.

اساس توبه که در محکمی چوسنگ نمود ببین که جام زجاجی چه طرفه اش بشکست

("Fill high the bowl with the red wine, for here is liberty Hall, The sage is one with the toper, the ploughman e'en as the king.

بيار باده كه در بارگاه استغنا چه پاسبان و چه سلطان چه هوشيار و چه مست

(*From out this Hostel of Two Doors the signal calls us away,

Alike if low be the roof-tree or lofty dome upspring.

از این رباط دو در چون ضرور تست رحیل رواق و طاق معیشت چه سربلند و چه پست

(°We conquer only through anguish the resting-place of delight; To life, by bond of Alast-vow ,the long ''Alas'' must cling

مقام عیش میسر نمی شود بی رنج بلی به حکم بلا بسته اند عهد الست

(`With Is and Is Not annoy not thy heart, be merry of soul, For Is NOT is but the last end of every perfect thing.

به هست و نیست مرنجان ضمیر و خوش می باش که نیستی است سر انجام هر کمال که هست

(^V The fame of Asaph, the wind-steed, the speech with birds of the air As wind have passed; to their master no more avail shall they bring.

شکوه آصفی و اسب باد و منطق طیر به باد رفت و از او خواجه هیچ طرف نبست

(^ANo pinion heavenward soaring desire; the arrow aloft Shall sink to dust in the end, howsoe'er it leap on the wing.

به بال و پر مرو از ره که تیر پرتابی هوا گرفت زمانی ولی به خاک نشست

(*****What thanks and praises, O HAFIZ, shall yield the tongue of thy pen, That all the songs of thy singing from mouth to mouth men sing"?

زبان کلک تو حافظ چه شکر آن گوید که گفته سخنت می برند دست به دست

adore (v) عشق ورزيدن

love deeply and respect somebody highly; worship (God)

aloft (adv) بالاترين at or to a great height

anguish (n) غم . اضطراب رنج very great pain and suffering, especially of mind

asunder (ady especially Lit) جدا apart from each other in position; into pieces

avail (n) Lit. فايده oli good result; profit

شكوفه (bloom (n)

a flower

پیوستن . چسبیدن (V)

to hold tightly; refuse to let go; stick firmly

conquer (v) Lit فتح کردن

to succeed in gaining the favor, praise, love, attention, etc, of (a person, place, profession, etc., originally unfavorable to one)

dome (n) کنبد

a rounded top on a building or room

مشهور (n) مشهور

the condition of being well-known and talked about

رو به آسمان (heavenward (ady

towards the sky or heaven

رباط. هتل شبانه روزی (n) hostel

a building in which certain types of persons can live and eat, as for students, young people, travelers working away from home, etc

leap (v) جستن

to spring through the air, often landing in a different place

adj) عالى lofty (adj)

high

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mirth (n) Lit نشاط
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merriment or happiness; laughter

شخم زن (ploughman (n

man whose job is to guide a plough, especially of the type pulled by animals

repentance (n) توبه . تاسف sorrow for wrong doing

roof-tree (n)Litölgy strong horizontal main beam at the highest point of a roof

sage (adj) Lit عاقل، هشيار

wise, especially as a result of long thinking and experience

Soar (n) اوج گرفتن to fly; go fast or high (as) on wings

Lesson 17

<mark>Sa'di's Bustan</mark>

On Love, Intoxication, and Delirium

(صاحبدلان) از بوستان سعدی در عشق و شور و مستی

Happy the days of those delirious with care of Him.

Whether they know wounds or yet the salve of Him!

Beggars they, of kingship shy, Long-suffering in their beggary in hope of Him;

Drop by drop they drain pain's draught, And if they find it bitter, draw their breath in silence.

Yet no long-suffering's bitter in recollection of Him. For bitterness is sugar at the hand of Friend!

His captive wills not from the bond to fly, His quarry seeks not liberation from the noose:

Like the moth, they dash the fire upon themselves - Not weaving a cocoon upon themselves as does the worm.

With Heart's Delight in their embrace, yet do they seek Him still. Their lips with thirst a-dry while on the stream's brink.

I say not that they cannot reach the water - For they upon Nile's shore would still be diabetic!

گدایی (beggar (n

person who lives by begging; very poor person

تلخ (bitter (adj)

having a sharp taste like black coffee without sugar; not sweet

brink (n) کنار آب

edge of a stretch of (usually deep) water

captive (n) اسير

prisoner

cocoon (n) پينه

a protective case of silky threads in which a pupa (an insect in its inactive stage) is enclosed

dash (v) ضربه

to (cause something to strike forcefully

delight (n) لذت great pleasure; joy

delirious (adj) هيجان زده very excited and happy

drain (v) کشیدن to empty by drinking the contents of

نوشيدني (draught (n

a liquid for drinking, especially a medicine

آغوش (embrace(n

the act of taking (a person, etc) into one's arms as a sign of affection

liberation (n) آزادی setting free or being set free woth (n) پروانه

insect like a butterfly but less brightly coloured, flying mainly at night and attracted to bright lights

noose (n) بند a ring formed by the end of a cord, rope, etc, which closes more tightly as it is pulled

quarry (n) صيد to animal or bird that is being hunted

recollection (n) یاد the power or action of remembering the past salve (n) مرهم oily substance used on wounds, sores or burns

جراحت (wound (n)

injury caused deliberately to a part of the body by cutting ,shooting, etc

lesson 18

A selected poem from Mawlan's Dīvāni

Shamsi Tabrezi

O lovers, O lovers, it is time to abandon the world;

The drum of departure reaches my spiritual ear from heaven.

ای عاشقان ای عاشقان هنگام کوچ است از جهان در گوش جانم می رسد طبل رحیل از آسمان

Behold, the driver has risen and made ready the files of camels, And begged us to acquit him of blame : why. O travelers, are you asleep?

نک ساربان برخاسته قطارها آراسته از ما حلالی خواسته چه خفته اید ای کاروان؟

These sounds before and behind are the din of departure and of the camel bells; With each moment a soul and a spirit is setting off into the Void.

این بانگها از پیش و پس بانگ رحیاست و جرس هر لحظه نفس و نفس سر می کشد در لامکان

From these (stars like) inverted candles, from these blue awnings (of the sky) There has come forth a wondrous people, that the mysteries may be revealed.

زین شمعهای سرنگون زین پرده های نیلگون خلقی عجب آمد برون تا غیبها گردد عیان

A heavy slumber fell upon thee from the circling spheres:

Alas for this life so light, beware of this slumber so heavy!

زین چرخ دولابی ترا آمد گران خوانی ترا فریاد از این عمر سبک زنهار ازین خواب گران

O soul, seek the Beloved, O friend, seek the Friend, O watchman, be wakeful: it behaves not a watchman to sleep.

ای دل سوی دلدار شو ای یار سوی یار شو ای پاسبان بیدار شو خفته نشاید پاسیان

abandon (v) ترک کردن

to leave completely and forever; desert

acquit (v) تبرئه کردن

to give a decision as in a court of law that (some one) is not guilty of a fault of crime; forgive

alas (interjection) افسوس، فرياد

a cry expressing grief, sorrow or fear

پرده . سايبان (n) awning

a movable covering, especially. One made of canvas, used to protect shop windows, ships. decks, etc, from sun or rain

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ببین . دیدن . بینا .تماشایی (behold (adv
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look

شایسته بودن (Behoove (v)

to be necessary, proper, or advantageous for

tis beware (v) زنهار

(used in giving or reporting orders) to be careful; take care

گناه (blame (n

responsibility for something done badly or wrongly

departure (n) رحيل . عزيمت the action of leaving (especially a place)

din (n) بانگ a loud, continuous, confused, and unpleasant noise

file (n) صف . رديف rank; raw

inverted (adj) سرنگون

reversed in position, direction or relation; overturned

seek (v) طلب

to make a search (for); look (for); try to find or get (something)

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slumber (1) Lit خواب
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sleep

sphere (n) سپهر

a round figure in space; ball shaped mass; solid figure all points of which are equally distant from a centre

void (n) لامكان empty space; vacuum

watchman (n) پاسبان

person employed to guard a building (eg a bank, an office building or a factory), especially at night

Wondrous (n) عجيب (archaic of) wonderful

Lesson 19

<mark>Kalila wa - Dimna</mark>

کلیله و دمنه

KALILA WA-DIMNA, title of an Indian mirror for princes, formed by the corruption of the Sanskrit names of the two principal characters, two jackals, Karataka and Dumanaka (in the old Syriac translation the forms are still Kalilag and Damnag).

کلیله و دمنه عنوان یک آینه هندی برای شاهزادگان است که از تغییر اسم دو شخصیت اصلی، دو شغال، به نامهای کاراتاکا و داماناکا از زبان سانسکریت درست شده است. (در ترجمه قدیمی به زبان سریانی از همان اسامی کلیلک و دمنگ استفاده شده است.)

It was translated from Sanskrit into Pahlavi and thence into Arabic, and became widely known in Muslim as well as Christian literatures.

کلیله و دمنه از زبان سانسکریت به پهلوی و سپس به عربی ترجمه شد و در ادبیات مسلمانان و مسیحیان بسیار شناخته شده است.

The Indian original work was composed by an unknown Vishnuite Brahman, according to Hertel, probably about the year 300 A.D. in Kashmir.

۱ - اصل هندی کلیله و دمنه طبق نظر هرتل توسط ویشنو بر همن ناشناس، احتمالا حدود ۲۰۰ سال پس از میلاد مسیح، در کشمیر نوشته شده است.

It consisted of an introduction and five books, each of which bore the name tantra, i.e., "occasion of good sense."

این اثر شامل یک مقدمه و پنج بخش (باب) است که هر کدام از آنها نام تنتره یعنی معنی خوب دارد.

The book was intended to instruct princes in the laws of polity by means of animal-fables composed in perfect Sanskrit.

این کتاب برای تعلیم قوانین حکومت داری به شاهزادگان بوسیله حکایات حیوانات در زبان کامل سانسکریت نوشته شده

The oldest descendant of the original work is the Tantrakhyayika.

قدیمی ترین نسخه اثر اصلی آن تنترا کایاییکا است

.⁷The Pahlavi translation.

۲ ـ ترجمه پهلوی ـ

A rather early recension of the Pancatanira was translated from Sanskrit into Pahlavi by order of the Sasanian king Khusraw Anusharwān (531-579) by his physician Burzõe,

نسخه خیلی قدیمی پنچه تنتره از سانسکریت به پهلوی ترجمه شده به دستور شاه ساسانی خسرو انوشیروان، (۵۷۹/ ۵۳۱)، توسط طبیبش برزویه whom he had sent to India for this purpose, and expanded by the addition of an appendix of fables from other Indian sources;

برزویه برای این منظور به هند فرستاده شد و با افزودن یک ضمیمه از فایل های دیگر منابع هندی، آن را بسط داد.

of these the three first are taken from the twelfth book of the Mahabharata, the other five have so far not been found in Indian literature, although there is no reason to doubt their Indian origin.

سه فصل اول این کتاب از باب دوازدهم مهابهاراتا گرفته شده، پنج فصل دیگر آن تا کنون در ادبیات هندی یافت نشده، هرچند شکی در اصل هندی آنها نیست.

Burzõe prefaced his translation with an autobiographical introduction which the vizier Buzurdjmihr, it appears, signed with his own name as an honour to the author.

برزویه در مقدمه ترجمه اش یک معرفی اتوبیوگرافی افزود که به نظر می رسد بزرگمهر وزیر آن را به عنوان نویسنده امضا کرده است.|

."The Arabic translation.

۳۔ ترجمه عربی

About two centuries later 'Abd Allah b. alMukafa (see IBN AL-MUKAFFA) translated Burzoe's Pahlavi version into Arabic.

حدود دو قرن بعد، عبدالله مقفع نسخه پهلوی برزویه را به عربی ترجمه کرد.

He wrote an original preface to his book, probably inserted in Burzoe's introduction the section on the uncertainty of religions,

او یک مقدمه اصلی بر کتابش نوشت، احتمالا آن را در مقدمه برزویه وارد کرد تا در مذاهب شک و تردید پدید آورد.

added after the first book of the Pancatanira a chapter written by himself on Dimna's trial, which by punishing the traitor satisfies the feeling of justice outraged by the immoral teachings of this book, and apparently also added the chapter "monk and guest" (no. 16 in de Sacy).

بعد از باب اول پنچه تنته، فصلی نوشته ی خودش درباره بازجست (محاکمه) دمنه که در آن بوسیله مجازات خائن، حس عدالت پایمال شده بوسیله تعالیم غیراخلاقی این کتاب، اقناع می شود و نیز فصلی با عنوان زاهد و مهمان اضافه کرد

Ibn al-Mukaffa's edition was originally a stylistic work of art intended for literary connoisseurs, but because of the nature of its contents it soon became very popular and therefore much corrupted in transmission.

.⁴ Persian prose and verse translations.

۴ ـ ترجمه های شعر و نثر فارسی.

According to Firdawsi in the Shahnama, Ibn al-Mukaffa's book was translated into Persian under the Samânid Nasr b. Ahmad (302-31/914-43) by order of the vizier Balami, but it appears that this translation was never completed.

بر طبق نظر فردوسی در شاهنامه، کتاب ابن مقفع زیر نظر نصربن احمد سامانی و توسط بلعمی وزیر به فارسی ترجمه شد اما به نظر می رسد این ترجمه هرگز تمام نشد. By order of the same ruler the poet Rudhaki (d. 304/916) put the book into Persian, of which, however, only 16 verses have survived in quotations in Asadi's Lughat-i Furs, ed. Horn, p. 18 sqq

به دستور همین پادشاه، رودکی (۳۰۴۹۱۶) این کتاب را به فارسی برگرداند، که فقط ۱۶ بیت از آن در لغت فرس اسدی باقی مانده است.

Ibn al-Mukaffa's work was translated into Persian prose probably after the year 539/1144 by Nizam al-Din Abu 'l-Ma'āli Nasr Allah b. Muhammad b. 'Abd al-Hamid, who dedicated his work to Bahrām Shah of Ghazna.

اثر ابن مقفع احتمالا پس از سال ۱۱۴۴ / ۵۳۹ توسط نظام الدین ابوالمعالی نصرالله ابن محمد ابن عبدالحمید به نثر پارسی ترجمه شد. او این اثر را به بهرام شاه غزنوی اهدا کرد.

Nasr Allah in a new preface announces his intention of reproducing the work completely, including the aphorisms which seemed to him particularly valuable, with all the rhetorical adornments of artificial prose;

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نصرالله در مقدمه جدید قصد خود را از باز آفرینی این اثر کاملا شرح داده است. مقدمه شامل پندهایی بارزش است و نثری با آرایه های
بدیعی و مصنوع
```

he gives only Burzõe's introduction in ordinary prose, as an artificial style does not suit its matter.

او فقط مقدمة برزویه را با نثری عادی می آورد كه سبك مصنوع مناسب موضوع آن نیست.

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زينت (Adornment (n
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thing that adorns; ornament

aphorism (n) پند، کلمات قصار

short wise saying; maxim

appendix (n) ضميمه، زائده

section that gives extra information at the end of a book or document

خبرہ (connoisseur (n

person with good judgment on matters in which appreciation of fineness or beauty is needed, especially the fine arts

فاسد. تباه شده (adj) فاسد. تباه

(of language, texts, etc) containing errors or changes

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تحريف . تبديل (corruption (n
```

being corrupted; distortion; alteration

descendant (n) نسل

thing that has another as grandfather or grandmother, great-grandfather, etc; offspring

extravagant (adj) عجيب (of ideas, speech or behavior) going beyond what is usual, necessary or reasonable

insert (v) الحاق كردن put, fit, place something into something or between two things

instruct (v) ياد دادن teach somebody a school subject, a skill, etc

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راهب (n) راهب
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a member of a religious community of men who live apart from the rest of society and who have made solemn promises, especially not to marry and not to have any possessions

outrage (v) تخطی کردن shock or offend somebody; upset greatly

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سیاست اداره حکومت (n) میاست
```

form or process of government

مقدمه preface (n)

introductory statement at the beginning of a book, especially one that explains the author's aims

recension (n) تجديد چاپ

a text so revised; a critical revision of a text incorporating the most plausible elements found in varying sources

traitor (n) خائن

a person who is disloyal, especially to his country

trial (n) محاكمه

the act of hearing and judging a person, case or point of law in a court

عدم قطعیت uncertainty (n) عدم

the state or quality of being uncertain

Thank you

<mark>کاری از : الف ط</mark>

هر کس از این برنامه استفاده نماید به خاطر رضای خداوند باید یک فاتحه و صلوات به اموات نویسنده قرائت فرماید.