## Lesson 1

## Genre نوع

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اصطلّح كه از فر انسه كرفته شده، در نقد ادبى براى مشخص كردن انواع ادبى، يا چنانجه اغلب كفته ميشود، براى } \\
& \text { يك.قالب ادبى استفاده مى شود }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

انواعى كه آثار ادبى در آن تقسيم بندى مى شوند بسيار هستتد و معيار تقسيم بندى بسيار 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 عمومى ترين نامها هنوز نامهاى قديمى مانند ترازدىى، كمدى، حماسه، طنز و غنايى است به علاوه برخى انواع جديد نورل، مقاله و بيوكرافى

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,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { از رنسانس تا بخش زيادى از قرن هجدهم، انواع شعرى شناخته شده - يا كونه هاى شعرى چنانچه اغلب ناميده مى } \\
& \text { شوند- كونه هاى هنرى ثابت تصور مى شد مانند گونه هان زي }
\end{aligned}
$$

and a number of critics applied ruleswhich specified the proper subject matter, structure, style, and effect in each kind.
و شمارى از فو اعد نقدى مانند موضوع، ساختار، سبىـ و تأثثبر در هر نوع تعيين مى 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { در آن زمان، انواع در يكـ سلسله مرانب از حماسه و ترازدى در بالا تا شعر غنايى كوتاه، هجو و ديگر انواع فرعى } \\
& \text { كوچچــ در پـيين درجه بندى مى شدند. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

مرثيه elegy (n)
poem or song expressing sorrow, especially for the dead; lament
حماسه epic (n)
long poem about the deeds of one or more great heroes, or a nation's past history لطيفه، هجو epigram (n)
short poem or saying expressing an idea in a clever and amusing way مقاله
piece of writing, usually short and in prose, on any subject
نق ادبى literary criticism (np)
the branch of study concerned with defining, classifying, explaining and evaluating works of literature.

شعر غنايي Lyric =n
words of a song, e.g. in a musical play; lyric poem
رمان novel(n)
book-length story in prose about either imaginary or historical characters
satire(n) طنز
piec eo fwriting,play,film, etc that makes fun of a person or wicked behavior in an amusing gway
structure(n) ساختار
the way in which parts are formed and arranged together
style(n) سبك
The manner of writing or speaking
تر ترازدي tragedy(n)
serious play with a sad ending;(branch of drama that consists of such a play)
مراتب سلسله (nierarchy(n)

## lesson 2

## form قالب

"Form" is one of the most frequently discussed - and variously interpreted- terms in literary criticism.
فرم (قالب) يكى از مطرح ترين اصططلحات در نقا ادبى است و تفاسير كوناكون 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.

اين اصططلاح اغلب در معانى محدودى استفاده مى شود براى يكى نوع ادبى قالب غنايى، قالب داستان كوتاه يا براى الكُو هاى وزن، ابيات و قافيه قالب نظم، قالب قطعه

همجنين اصطلاحى رايج براى يكى بينش اصلى نقـ 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 منتقان مو افقتد كه قالب به سادگى يك ظرف ثابت مانتد بطرى نيست كه در آن موضوع يا مطب يك اثر ريخته شود but beyond this, a critic's definition of form varies according to his particular premises and orientation
بلكه وراى اين، تعريف يكى 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { به عنوان مثال بسيارى از منتقان نئوكلاسيك، قالب يكـ اثر را تركيبى از اجزاى اصلى تصور مى كنند كه بر اساس اصل } \\
& \text { تتاسب متقابل كنار هم قرار مى گيرند. }
\end{aligned}
$$

كهن الكُو (n) (netype
original or ideal model from which others are copied; prototype
decorum (n)
اصل تناسب يا نزاكت، 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
form (n) شكل، قالب
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
meter n وزن
a particular arrangement of words in poetry, such as iambic pentameter (determined by the kind and number of metrical units in a line)

قافيه $n$ rhyme
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 verse $n$
(form of) writing arranged in lines, often with a regular rhythm or rhyme scheme; poetry خاك clay (n)
a kind of heavy earth that becomes hard when it is dry, used for making pottery, etc.
combination (n) تركيب
joining or mixing together of two or more things or people
component (adj) بخش، جزء
being one of the parts of a whole
concept (n) دركـ كلى
an idea underlying sth; general notion
خرف container (n)
box, bottle, etc in which sth is kept, transported, etc
content (n) محتوا
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 (nold (mould) (n)
an empty container for making things into a certain shape
mutual (adj) دوجانبه، متقابل
(of a feeling or an action) felt or done by each towards the other
orientation (n) تمايل
activity of orientating oneself; inclination; leaning
premise (n) بيش فرض
something assumed or taken for granted; presupposition; proposition
regard (v) توجه كردن، در نظر كرفتن
think about sb/sth in the specified way
فقط منحصرا Simply (adv)
merely; only
subject matter (np) موضوع
content of a book, speech, etc., esp. as contrasted with the style
vary (v) متفاوت
be different in size, volume, strength, etc.

## lesson3

Style نوع . سبكك
"Style" is the manner of linguistic expression in prose or verse - it is how a speaker or.writer says whatever he says.
بَويد، بيان مى بيـن ز.

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 سبك يك اثر يا يك نويسنده ممكن است تحليل شود از نظر :انتخاب كلماتش، ساختار جمله و نحوش، بسامد و انواع صورخيالش، الڭُوهاى وزن و اصوات تثككيل دهنده اش و آرايه ها و فنون بلاغى 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 نظريه هاى سنتى بلاغت، سبكها به سه سطح اصلى طبقه بندى مى شدند :سبـى عالى( باشكوه)،، سبكـ ميانه

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 نظريه تتاسب، سطح سبك در اثر متناسب است با كوينده، موقييت و جايگاه نوع ادبى 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 اصططلحات بسيار زياد براى طبقه بندى سبك به كار مى رود مانتن: خالص، متكلف، مصنوع، سليس، متين، ساده )مرسل(، استّادانه و غيره.

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").

سبكها طبقه بندى مى شوند:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {-بر اساس دوره يا سنت ادبى( سبك مـاورايى، سبك نثر دوه چارلز دوم) } \\
& \text {-بر اساس يكـ كتاب تأثثيركذار( سبكـ انجيلى( مصنوع)) } \\
& \text {-بر اسـاس نوع استثفاده( سبكـ علمى، سبكـ روزنـامـه ای) } \\
& \text {-بر اساس شيوه خاصيك نويسنده( سبك شكسبير، سبكـ ميلتون) }
\end{aligned}
$$

تتاسب (n) decorum
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 وارُكان
choice and use of words in speech or writing
مصنوع (n) (n)
an affectedly elegant literary style of the late 16 h and early 17 th centuries, characterized by elaborate alliteration, antitheses, and similes

برش زدن (v) clip
omit (parts of words) when speaking
خلاصل، ايجاز concise (adj)
(of speech or writing) giving a lot of information in few words: brief
dignity (n) مقام ، رنتبه
high or honorable rank, post or title
distinctive (adj) متمايز
(of sth) that distinguishes sth by making it different from others
florid (adj) مصنوع ، متكلف
elaborate and ornate; excessively decorated or colorful
gay (adj) شاد
happy and full of fun; light-hearted; cheerful
grand (adj) بزرگ ، باشكوه magnificent; splendid; big
incense (n) عود
( smoke from a) substance that produces a pleasant smell when burnt, used especially in religious ceremonies
influential (adj) مؤثر
(in sth/doing sth) having influence; persuasive
insert (v) قرار دادن
put, fit, place sth into sth or between two things
mean (adj ميانه متوسط
midway between two extremes; average
noncommittal (adj) نامشخص
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

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

## lesson 4

Motif and theme بن مايه و درون مايه
A motif is an element - a type of incident, device, or formula - which recurs frequently in literature.
موتيف (درونمـايه) يك عنصر اصلى - حادثه، شيوه يا فرمول- است كامكرراً در ادبيات استثفاده مى

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


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

درونمايهه رايج در اشعار غنايـ، درونمايـه »يوبى سـانته يا »كجا هستنده است كه براى حسرت بر كْشته از دست رفتّه مى آيا (برفهاى سال كذشتّه كجا رفتتذ؟)
another is the carpe diem motif, whose nature is sufficiently indicated by Robert Herrick's title, To the Virgins, to Make Much of Time.

درونمايه ديكر »اغتتام فرصته است كهه به طور مشخص اصل آن از عنوانى از رابرته ريك كرفته شده است: 》اى دوشيزكَان! فرصت را غنيمت بشماريده

An older term for such recurrent poetic concepts or formulas is the topos (Greek for 'a commonplace"').
اصطلاح قايمى تر براى چنيّن مفاهيم يا فرمولهاى تكرارشونده „تويوس،/ است (اصطلاح يونانى به مغىى متاول).

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.

اصطلاح »موتيف< يا آلمانى آن »لايت موتيف< همجنّين به كار مى رود براى تكرار بربسبامد يك عبارت
 توماس مان، جيمز جويس، ويرجينيا ولف و ويليام فاكنر.

Theme: the central idea or ideas examined by a writer in the course of a book.
تم (بن مايه) ايده يا ايده هاى اصلى يك نويسنده 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.

> كاهى اين ايده به سادگى كثف مى شود، جزئيات مهم آن براى خو انتنده آشكار مى شود ولى اغلب نويسنده، نتايج قطعى خاص را در تم يا تم هايش مى 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 كتاب و تم آن لازم است كه متمايز شوند. موضوع جيزى است كه كتاب درباره آن نوشتّه شده است، تم آن ايده 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 مثّل، تم درون مايه „(دوستى متقابل ماه اثر چارلز ديكنز ثروت و تأثير آن بر جامعه است؛ موضوع آن جامعه دوره ديكنز 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { موضوع آن حوادث دوره سلطنت هنري چهارم پـادشاه است. }
\end{aligned}
$$

carpe diem (n) اغتنام فرصت
the admonition to seize the pleasure of the moment without thought for the future
folklore (n) ادبيات عاميانه
(study of the) traditions, stories, customs, etc. of a community
درونمايه اصلى (n) leitmotif
a dominant and recurring theme, as in a novel motif (n) درونمايه
a recurrent thematic element in an artistic or literary work
subject (n) موضوع
person or thing that is being discussed or described(in speech or writing); topic
theme (n) بن مايه درون مايه
the authors idea or treatment of a certain subject in his work
topos (n) سنت ادبي
a traditional theme or motif; literary

كجا هستتغ (n) ubi sunt
("where are they?') a particular kind of poem that laments the transitory nature of life and beauty

توصيف (n) description
aying in words what sb/sth is
distinguish (v) متمايز كردن
show the difference between (one person or thing and another); make sb/sth different

كثف كردن (v) explore
examine (sth) thoroughly in order to test or find out about it
kingship (n) سلطنت
condition of being, or official position of, a king
lament (v)سوگواري افسوس خوردن
feel or express great sorrow or regret for (sb/sth)
politics (n) سياست
political affairs of life
rebellion (n) شورش
open (esp. armed) resistance to the established government; resistance to authority or control
recur (v) تكرار شدن
happen again; happen repeatedly
reign (n) دوره پپاششاهي
(period of) rule of a king or queen
significant (adj) مهم
important; considerable
sufficiently (adv كافي
enough
vanish (v) نـإِيد شدن ناگَهاني . از دست رفتّ
disappear completely and suddenly
whilst (while) (conj) در حالي كه
during the time that; when

## lesson 5

## مقالهd 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

هر نوشتهه منثور كوتاه كه متضمن بحث درياره يك موضو موع، بيان يك نقطه نظرباشد يا ما را براى بإيرفتن يك نظريه در هر موضوعى متقاعد كنـا
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;

مقاله متفاوت است با يك رساله يا بايان نامه از نظر فقتان تفصيلى منسجم و كامل و توجه بيشتر به مخاطبان عمومى به جاى مخاطبان خاص

A useful distinction is that between the formal and informal essay.
يك تمايز (تفاوت) مشخص ميان مقاله رسمى و غيررسمى 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.
 كه دانش زيادى لرباره موضوع دارد و آن را با روشى نظام مند و كامل مطرح مى كنـ.

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 هايى از اينكونه يافتّ مى شوند در مقالات جدى درباره موضو عات رايج و مهم در مجلاتى كه مخاطب فرهيختّه دارند - نوازندگى، گزارش، آمريكايى علمى و غيره.

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 غيررسمى (مقاله خودمانى يا شخصى)، نويسنده لحنى صميمى با مخاطبان انتخاب مى كند، كرايش بيشتر به مسائل روزمره است تا موضا موضو عات مريوط بـه امهور كلى (عمومى) يا يا خاص، و و با سبكى آزاد (راحت)، مكاشفه اى (الهامى) و اغلب شگَفت انگَيز مى نويسد.
Montaigne coined the word essay when, in 1580, he gave the title Essais to his first publication
مونتّى در • lo كلمه مقاله را ابباع كرد، او عنوان »مقالات< را به اولين آثار چاب 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 فرانسيس بيكن، در اواخر قرن 7 ، الستفاده از اين كلمه را در انگليسى باب كرد، در مجموعه مقالات خود مانتد حقيقت ناملايمات 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

رد اوايل قرن نوزدهم، بيدايش كونه هاى جديد مجلات، جهش بزرگى در نوشتن مقالت ايجاد كرد و آنها را به بخش عمده ای در الدبيات تبديل كرد.
In our time the many periodicals pour out scores of essays every week.
در زمان مـا هر هفته شمار زيادى از مجلات ادوارى، تتداد زيادى مقاله منتشل مى كنتد.
adopt (v) اقتباس كردن
take over and have or use as one's own

جذابيت (n) appeal
attractiveness; interest
بذيرفتن فرضيه (vssume (v)
accept (sth) as true before there is proof
audience (n) مخاطب
number of people who watch, read or listen to the same writing
( 1 (v)
invent (a new word or phrase)
concerned (adj) علاقمند، مرتبط
interested; dealing with
department n بخش
area of activity or knowledge
dissertation (n) تز
(on sth) long essay on a particular subject, esp. one written for a doctorate or similar degree; thesis
exposition (n) توضيح
explaining or making clear by giving details; explanation of a theory, plan, etc
expound (v)تفصيل و توضيح
explain or make sth clear by giving details
founding (n) بايه كَاري
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 كردن آغاز نمودن (v) (iNaugurate
be the beginning of (th); introduce
intimacy (n صميميت
state of being intimate; close friendship or relationship
persuade (v) قانع كردن
cause sb to believe isth; 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
treatise (n) چايان نامه
long written work dealing systematically with one subject
undertake (v) متعهد شدن
agree or promise to do th; make oneself responsible for (isth)
wu از ميل و هوس whimsical (adj)
full of whimsy; fanciful, playful or capricious
lesson 5
ode قصيده
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 برداختن به آن جبي 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 كفته است، امروزه اين وازه به معنى يك شعر غنايى است كه „همفصل است، خطابهاي آن عام و الثُوي كلاسيك آن بينيار است.<

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

قصصايد بيندار »هدحى، است. يغنى در مدح و ستايش اشخاص،مثلاً در ستايش برندكان بازيهاي المبيك، 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


 غربى، اثر شلى)
The Horatian ode was originally modeled on the matter, tone, and form of the odes of the Roman Horace.

قصيده هور اسى لر اصل بر اساس موضوع، لحن و فرم قصايد هوراس رومى 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 آفرينى، وضوح ديداري و زبان رسمى قصايد بِيندار، قصايد هور اسى ملايم، مداقه اي و محاوره اي هستتن.
and they are usually homostrophic - that is, written in a single, repeated stanza form.

قصايد هور اسىىمعمولاً همسان كويه هستتذ يعنى در بند شعري مشابهى سروده شده اند كه در طول شعر تكرار مى شود.
drama (n) درام . نمايشنـامه
plays as a branch of literature and as a performing art

حالت (n)
atmosphere

Ode (n) قصيده
(usually long) poem expressing noble feelings, often written to a person or thing, or celebrating some special events
abstract (adj) انتزاعى مبهه
Existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or practical existence
chant (v) ترانه. سرود
sing or shout (sth) rhythmically and repeatedly
concept (n) مفهوم
idea underlying sth; general notion
construction (n) ساختار
thing constructed; structure

عالى، نـاب elevated (adj)
fine or noble
ستّودن، مدح كردن (v) eulogize
praise (sth/sb) highly in speech or writing
glorify (V) تجليل كردن
make (sb/sth ordinary or bad) appear better or more noble than it he really is

مثّل؛ نمونه
example; case
massive (adj) بسيار بزرگ
very large
passionate (dj) بر احساس
caused by or showing strong feelings

خصوصى 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)

تحريك كردن (v)
make sb/sth more active or alert, arouse sb/sth
vary (v) (v) متفاوت بودن
(in sth) be different in size, volume, strength, etc.
visionary (adj) رويايی خيالى
having or showing foresight or wisdom; having the nature of fantacies or dreams; fanciful

## lesson7

## Imagery مجازى صور خيا

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

اين اصطلاح يكى از رايج ترين اصطلاحات در نقد الدبى است و از جمله اصطلاحاتى است كه بيشترين تكثر معنايى 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.

كستره كاربرد آن از »"تصاوير ذهنى، گرفتّه كه خوانتنده شعر آنها را تجربه مى كند، تا تمام اجزاء شكل دهنده يك شعر را در برمى كيرد.

Three uses of the word, however, are especially frequent:
سه كاربرد اين اصطلاح بطور ويزّه 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.
(مدلول هاي ثانوي) تثبيهات و استعاره ها انجام شود.

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 خيالى《 را نبايد به مغنى تجسم دياري شىء مورد اشاره دانست. برخى خوانتدكان، تصاوير دياري متن را احساس مى كنند و برخى احساس نمى كنند.
and among those who do, the explicitness and detail of the mind-pictures vary greatly.

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

هججنين „صورخيللی<با اين كاربرد فقط كيفيات حسى ديداري را شامل نمى شود، بلكه كيفيات شنيداري، لمسى، دمايى (گرم و سرد)، بويايى، جشايیى (مزه) و جنبشى (احساسهاي مريبوط به حركت) را نيز دريرمى گيرد.
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":
「 به ويزّه اگر توصيفى زنده و مشروح باثثد. ماتند »ملوان بير< كالريج:
The rock shone bright, the Kirk no
less, That stands above the rock:
The moonlight steeped in silentness
The steady weathercock
صخره ها زير نور مى درخثيدند،

مهتاب در سكوت همه جا را غرق نور كرده بود
و بادنما بى حركت بود.
3. Most commonly, imagery is used to signify figurative language, especially the vehicles of metaphors and similes

شّمعمولاً) در كاربرد جديد، صورخيال به معنى زبان مصنوع، و به ويزه مانستّه هاي استعاره ها و
تثبيهات 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. منتقان اخير و به خصوص منتقان جديد، از صاحبنظران و شارحان بيشثين هم فراتر رفتتّن. اينان تاكيد مى كردند كه صورخيال، عنصر اساسى شعر و عامل اصلى در مغنا، ساختّار و تأثير شعري 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
 صورخيالى شرحى آماري از مرجع مانسته هاي تثنبيهى و استعاري در آثار شكسبِيبر تهيه كرد و از از يافتّه هاي خود به عنوان كليدهايى براي فهر تجريبات، علايق و روحيات شكسبير 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
وي به مجموعه اي از صورخيلّى (استعاره ها و تثبيهاتى كه بيوسته تكرار شده اند اند) نمايشنامه هاي
 تصويري منحصر به فرد دارند.
(for example, animal imagery in King Lear, and the figures of disease, corruption, and death in Hamlet);

به عنوان مثال تصويربردازي حيو انيت در شاه لير و ويزگى هاي بيماري، فساد و مرگ در هملت these elements she viewed as establishing the overall tonality of a play.
اين منتقد بر اين باور بود كه اين مشخصات لحن و سبك كلى نمايشنامه ها را تعيين مى كنتد.

Many critic have joined Miss Spurgeon in the search for images, image patterns, and "thematic imagery" in works of literature.
 الڭُو هاي اين تصاوير و »صور مضمونى، در آثار ادبى پِرداختند.

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.

[^0]تلميح allusion (n)
indirect reference
figurative (adj) مجازی
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 imagery (n)
use of figurative language to produce pictures in the mind of readers or hearers
metaphor (n) استتعاره
(example of the) use of a word or phrase to indicate sth different from (though related in some way to) the literal meaning
simile (n تثشبيd
(use of) comparison of one thing with other
ambiguous (adj) مبهچ
having more than one possible meaning
analogue (n) همسان

thing that is similar to another thing
claim (v) ادعا كردن
State or declare (sth) as a fact

كروه . خوشهd (n) cluster
number of people, animals or things grouped closely together
constitute (v) تشكيل دادن
(not in the continuous tenses) make up; form (a whole)

خرابى . نابودى (n) corruption
corrupting or being corrupted; decay

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

ضمنى . تلويحى implicit (adj)
suggested, but not expressed directly; not explicit

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

كنش و واكنش (n) interaction
co-operation; interacting

به طور محدود، اندك narrowly (adv)
only just; by only a small margin-closely; carefully
overall (adj) فراكير
total; including everything
overt (adj) آششكا
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) استتباط . ادراك
ability to use, hear or understand; quality of understanding
reproduction (n) باز توليا
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) كاريرد . استّفاده
manner of using sth; treatment
visual (adj)بصري، تجسمى
concerned with or used in seeing

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

## Lesson 8

## NIZĀMĪ GANDJAWI

NIZĀMĪ GANDJAWI, DJAMĀL AL-DĪN ABŪ MUHAMMAD ILYAS ibn Yūsuf ibn Zaki Mu'ayyad, one of the greatest Persian poets and thinkers.
ي كنجوي جمال الاين ابومحمد الياس ابن يوسف بن زكي مؤيد، يكي از بزركترين 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (امبراطوري و شوروي اليزاوت پِل و قيرو آباد خو انده مي شد)، نظامي تخلص او بود. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 باستعداد 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.

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).
 دارند و

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 هفتح درگذشتته 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.)
بنج شاهكار او خمسه يا بنج كنج 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 • ب هزار بيت دارد كه بيشرفت 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 $\mathbf{2 , 2 6 0}$ couplets written in the sar matw mawk f metre

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

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 $\mathbf{h}$ of the Turcoman Meng djek dynasty of Erzindjan
 حامي هنر و فرهنگ، فخرالاين بهرامشاه از سلسله تركمان منجوجكـ و ارزنجان اهلا شدها است. according to some historians and biographers, $\mathrm{Niz} \mathbf{m}$ 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 كرفت.

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 $\mathrm{Niz}_{\mathrm{m}}$ is unconventional
شباهت ميان شعر سنايي و نظامي در نوع فيلسوفاته اخلاقي است ولي نظامي روشي متفاوت به كار مي برد. زبان نظامي
خلاف عرف (غيرمعمولِّي) 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.

حماسه (n) (n)
a long poem telling the story of the deeds of one or more great heroes or a nation's past history
hero (n) قهرمان
the most important character in a play, poem, story, etc
image (n) تصوير . صور خيال
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

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { او استعاره هاي جديد و واضح مي آورد همجنانكه لغات جديد ابداع مي كنـ تقريباً. هر بيتي در مخزن الاسرار } \\
& \text { مبهم است و اين شعر را يكي از مشكل ترين اشعار براي فهميدن در ادبيات فارسي ساخته است. }
\end{aligned}
$$

موتيف (notif (n)
a recurrent thematic element in an artistic or literary work
achievement (n) موفقيت
the successful finishing or gaining of something

نجوم (n) astronomy
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

رقابت . تقليا (n) emulation
act or state of emulating; imitation

مبهم (adj)
difficult to understand; mysterious

نادرست (adj) erroneous
incorrect; mistaken

اخلاق (n) ethic
system of moral principles; rules of conduct
honorific (adj) افتخارآميز
a title or expression which shows respect, especially as used in Eastern languages

فقة . حقوق jurisprudence (n)
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 ظرفيت (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

## lesson 9

## LEO TOLSTOY

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

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

Tolstoy lost both parents early in his life and was brought up by his aunts.
او در اوان كودكى و الدينش را از دست داد و عمه هايش سربرستتى او را به عهها كرفتتن.

He went to the University of Kazan between 1844 and 1847.
drifted along aimlessly for a few years more, and in 1851 became a cadet in the Caucasus.

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.
 فرانسويها و انگليسيها مثاهدا كرد.

Tolstoy had written fictional reminiscences of his childhood while he was in the Caucasus;
تولستوي زمانى كه در قفقاز بود داستانى درباره خاطرات كودكى خود نوشت.
during the Crimean war he wrote war stories, which established his literary reputation.
در طول جنگَ كريمه نيز داستانهاي جنگى مى نوشت و بدين ترتيب شهرت ادبى خود را بنيان نهاد.

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

The book made him famous in Russia but was not translated into English until long Afterward
اين كتاب موجب شهرت او در روسيه شد ولى تا مدتها بعد بـه زبان انتليسى 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
"جنگَ و صلـح " در ظاهر يك رمان تاريخى درباره تاخت و تاز هاي نايِلئون به روسيه در سال بزرگَ و بر جوش و خروش بايداري يك ملت در برابر بيگاتگان سذن مى گويد.
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 تاريخى را به نمايش مى كذاردد بلكه داستانى عميق
نيز به شمار مى رود.

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

رمان ديعر تولستوي "آناكارِنينا" (VV- ا^V (است كه 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.

در سفري كه با قطار به جنوب داشت در • r نو امبر • 191 در اثر سرماخوردگى در خاته آستابوفو، رئيس ايستگاه راه آهن دركنشت.
fiction (n) (n) افسانه ـ داستان خيالى
type of literature (eg. novels, stories) describing imaginary events and people.
thesis play (n) نمايشنامه . فرضيه 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

تويخاته
heavy guns (often mounted on wheels) used in fighting on land.
cadet (n) دانثشجوى افسرى
young person training to become a policeman or an officer in the armed forces
convey (v) حمل كردن
to take or carry from one place to another

مراسم مذهبى (n) مر (n)
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

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

Futility (n) بيهودگى . بوجی
uselessness.

موثر impressive (adj)
having a strong effect on somebody, especially through size, grandeur, or importance

تهاجم . تاخت و تاز (n) invasion
an act of invading, especially an attack in war when the enemy spreads into and tries to control the country, a city, etc

جشثم انداز panorama (n)
view of a constantly changing scene or series of events

عميق profound (adj)
deep, intense or far-reaching: very great
resist (v)مخالفت كردن، مقاومت كردن
to oppose; stand or flight against (force)
resume (v)(آغاز دوبـاره، ادامـه يـافتّ
begin something again or continue something after stopping for a time
tract (n) مقاله كوتاه
a short article, especially one dealing with a religious or moral subject
vivid (adj) درخشان، واضـ
that produces or is able to produce sharp clear pictures in the mind; lifelike
lesson 10
SA'DI سعدى
SADI, ABU ABD ALLAH MUSHARRIF AL-DIN b. Muslih Sa'di, known as shaykh Sadi, poet and prose writer of the $7 \mathrm{th} / 13$ th century, is one of the most renowned authors of Persia

سعدي، ابو عبدالله مشرف الدين ابن مصلح سعدي معروف بـه شيخ سعدي شـاعر و نثرنويس قرن هفتم (ه.ق) و سيزدهم (م) بود، وي يكى از نويسندكان بلثد 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 791
\end{aligned}
$$

/9 دسامبر

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.
 كرده است و در سر اسر نـاشته هايش عبارات ويزّه خود را بـه كار مى 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 هـر همان اوان كودكى يتيم شده است، او مطالعه مى كرده ومتعاقباً در مدرسه نظاميه در بغادلد درس مى خو انده، سهروردي و وابن 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 كرده است (يكبار در يمن و يكبار نيز با دختر كسى كه سعدي را از چنـگَ فرنگيان رهانيده بود) او ادعا كرده است كه سفر هاي بسياري به سرتاسر دارالاسلام و فراتر از آن داشتـه 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

آثثار او نشـان مى دهد كه از معارف اسلامى بسيـار بهره مند است و ارائـه معلومـات عمومى بسيـار خوب او حاكى از اين است كه اين دانستّه ها را در جايى مثل نظاميه بغذاد فراكرفته است.

Sa'di's fame rests chiefly on the Bust $n$, the Gulistan and his ghazals
شهرت سعدي بيشتر به خاطر بوستان، كلستان و غزليـات 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).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بوستان و گلستان مجموعه اي از حكايات اخلاقىى و پپآموز هستتند كه بر اساس موضوعات مندرج در بابها (ده باب در } \\
& \text { بوستان و هشت باب در كلستان) مرتب شده اند. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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، سادگى زبانش و ظرافت شيرين خارق العاده اش به شعر يكست غذايى تبديل مى شود.
Sa'di's ghazals are divided into four groups:
غزلهاي سعدي بـه جهار گروه تقسيم مى شوند:
tayyib $\mathbf{t}$ ('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.

طيبات ( للاليّير، شريف ـ كه بزركترين گروه هستتد)، بدايع (نو ادر)، خواتيمم( هرها، پايانها) و قايم (ديرينه). مشخص نيست كه اين گروه بندي از خود شاعر است يا نـه.

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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اگر چحه بوستان و كلستان در زبان فارسىـكاملاً مورد تحسين و ستايش شده اند ولى شهرت آنها در درجه دوم غزلهايی است } \\
& \text { كه از بزركترين كاميابى هاي سعدي به شمار مى روند. }
\end{aligned}
$$

persona (n) راوى
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 دايى (عمو) بودنavuncular (adj)
of or like an uncle, especially in manner
claim (v)مدعى شدن
ask for something because it is yours
deliberate (adj) عمدى
that you want and plan to do, and do not do by mistake

غر افت . زيبايى (
with a beautiful style or shape

خارق العاده (adj) extraordinarily very unusual; remarkable
mastery (n) مهارت . استادى
complete knowledge; great skill

خوش زبان . شيرين سخن mellifluous (adj) (of a voice, speech, music, etc) sweet-sounding
proceed (v) ادامـه دادن continue; go on

عميقا profoundly (adj)
deeply: extremely

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

فansom (v) فيـه دادن، آزاد كردن
to set (someone) free by paying a sum of money
recount (v) حكايت كردن، برشمردن
to tell (a story): give an account of
reliable (adj) قابل اعتمـد
that you can trust; dependable
renowned (adj)r مشهور
famous
reveal (v) (آشكار كردن
to allow to be seen
غارت كردن (vack (val
steal or destroy property in (a captured town, etc)

كمال، مهارت؛ سفسطه Sophistication (n)
quality of being sophisticated
trademark (n) نشـانـه، علامت تجاري
a distinctive characteristic by which a person or thing comes to be known

جرات كردن، جسارت، مبادرت (venture (v)
dare to go (somewhere dangerous or unpleasant)

## WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

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

$$
\text { ويليام شكسبيِر در استر اتفورد در كنار رودخاته آون در آوريل (احتمالا بץ آوريل) سال ؛ } 107 \text { به دنيا آمد. }
$$

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

پِّر او شهروند برجستّه 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

شكسبير احتمالاً در مدرسه گرامر استر اتفورد تحصيل كرده و در آنجا اطلاعات ارزشمندي درباره لاتين به دست
آورده است؛ اما ويليام رهسبار آكسفورد يا كمبريج نثد.

There are legends about Shakespeare's youth but no documented facts.
درباره جوانى ويليام افسانه فراوان است و سند معتبر انكك.
The first record we have is of his life alter Anne Hathaway.
اولين مدركى كه در دست داريم مريوط به پس از زندگى (ازدواج) او با »آن هنثوى، است.

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

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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بس از آن، تا هفت سال هيج اطلاعى از فعاليت هايش نداريم. سال } 109 \text { و } 10 \text { به عنوان هنربيشه وظاهراً بِس از آن نيز به } \\
& \text { عنوان يك نمايشنامه نويس مشهور در لندن به سر مى برد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

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.
 طو لانى و مفيد او با گروه موفق "مردان لردجِ مبرلين" ـ كه پپ از به سلطنت رسيدن جيمز اول، مردان شاه شد- جيزهايى مى دانيم.

Shakespeare not only acted with this company, but eventually became a leading shareholder and principle playwright.
شكسبِير 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.
شكسبير در دوران نخستين، خود را به تتاتر محدود نكرد.

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

$$
\text { در سال } 9 \text { 1 } 1 \text { منظومه عشقى ـاساطيريٍ ونوس و آدونيس را منتشر كرد و آن را بـها رل ساوت همپتون، اهدا كرد. }
$$

About 1610 Shakespeare apparently retired to Stratford, though he continued to write, both by himself (The Tempest) and in Collaboration (Henry VIII).
 هشتتم" را با همكاري گروه نوشت.

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

اين دوره، دوره رمانس ها و كمدي-تراثدي او به حساب مى آيد كه علاوه بر طوفان، سيمبلاين و داستان زمستان را شامل مى 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 1091 به اين موضوع اشثاره مى كند كه شكسببير بخاطر "غزليات شيرينش در ميان دوستان نزديكش " بسيار معروف بوده است. اين غزليات در سال 9 ه 7 ا الظاهراً بدون مجوز او منتشر شد

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

$$
\text { او در سال } 1 \text {. } 1 \text { ا شعر زيبا و تحسين برانگيز خود، „ققتوس و قمري>، را به يك جنگ ادبى اهدا كرد. }
$$

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


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 جابٍ رساندند كه فرست فوليو نام كرفت.

كمدى comedy (n)
light or amusing play or film, usually with a happy ending

نمايشنامه هاى تاريخى history plays (np)
plays which examine the state of England and, in particular, its political structure with regard to the all-important issue of kingship

صور خيال imagery (n)
use of figurative language to produce pictures in the minds of readers and hearers

داستان عاشقانه
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

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

كمدى ترازددى tragicomedy (n)
a play or story with both sad and funny parts

كرفتار . زحمت، ado (n)
anxious activity; trouble

عضو شوراى شهر (n) alderman
a member of a town, city, or county council, next in rank below the mayor

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

حدسى . فرضى conjectural (adj)
based on guessing

سرانجام eventually (adv)
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) نويسنده نمايشنامه
a writer of plays
presumably (adv) احتمالا
probably
prominence (n) آوازه، شهرت
Quality, fact, or state of being prominent; importance; eminence;conspicuousness provinces (n) ايـلت، استّان 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) سهامدار
owner of shares in a business company

كروه (n) (n)
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).

فردوسى، شاعر ايرانى يكى از بزركترين سرايندكان شعر حماسى و مؤلف شاهنامه (شـاهنامه، كتاب شاهان) است.
His personal name and that of his father are variously reported (Mansur b. Hassan, according to alBundari), it is agreed that his kunya and his penname were Abu'l-kasim Firdawsi.

اسم شخصى خودش و بدرش به شكلهاي متفاوت آمده است (منصور ابن حسن بـه كفتة البنداري). اتفاق نظر وجود دارد در اينكه كنيه و تخلص او ابو القاسم 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 پِّزٌ، دهكده اي در طابران از توابع طوس جشثم بهه جهان كشثود.

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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تاريخ تولد او (• • } \\
& \text { بود، برداشت شده است. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

طبق اظهارات نظامى عروضى، فردوسى از يك خانواده دهقان بود، در آن ديهه شوكتى تمام داشت، جپناتجهه به دخل آن ضياع از امثال خود بى نياز بود.

Numerous passages of his work reveal his love for Iran.
عبارات زيـادي در آثارش از عشثق او بـه ايران حكايت مى 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 عربى آشنا بود و او به خاطر محيطزندگى اش، در آغاز زندگى دانش عميقى درباره تاريخ و افسانه هاي ايرانى كسب كرد

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

تا وقتى كه تمام دارائى اش را براي اثرش وقف كرد و از دست داد، او به هيج حاكمى در دوران خودش نزديك نشث.

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

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 حماسى و غنايى مى آزمود كه كمى از آنها باقى مـانده 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 جّهارم (ه. ق) و دهم (م) ايرانيان آيين بيش از اسلام را احيا كردند. بـ جمع آوري حقايق و افسانه هاي تاريخى كه مشتمل بر تاريخ ملى آنها بود.

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { قايمى ترين و مشهورترين آثار منثور قرن چجهارم شاهنامـه ابو المؤيد بلخى بود، مجموعه اي از سنتهاي قهرمانى كهه در جاي جاي } \\
& \text { حماسه فردوسى و برخى آثنار تاريخى انعكاس يافتّه استـ }
\end{aligned}
$$

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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { شاهنامه ديعر از آن ابو على محمد ابن احمد بلخى بود كه البيرونى آن را بسيار ستوده و از منابع مكتوب اقتباس شده و از زبان } \\
& \text { بِلوي به عربى ترجمه شده ولى مفقود شده است. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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;

سومين شاهنامه كه براي ما شنـاخته شده است آن است كه فردوسى در مقدمه اش به آن اشـاره مى كند: بهلوانى كه او در آنجا آنجا از آن

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 مردانى را كه تاريخ و افسانه هاي كهن را ميدانستتن كرد هم آورد و از آنها خواست تحت نظارت وزيرش، ابومنصور محمد العم ري شـاهنامه اي بنـعارنـا

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).
اين اثر توسط دقيقى (شاعري كه هزار بيت از اشعار او در شاهنامه فردوسىى به ثبت رسيده است)، سبس توسط فردوسىى و سبس الثڭعالبى 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.

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ر/ در طوس افراد مختلفى كه فردوسى از آنها نام مى برد. در اين اثر او را حمايت كردند ولى به حامى قدرتمندتري نياز داشت كه اثشش
    را به او تقديم كن.
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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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { سرانجام او بزركترين حاكم آن زممانه سلطان محمود غزنوي را برگزيد؛ در سال ؛ } 9 \text { ب زمانى كه|حتمالاً فردوسىى } 70 \text { سال داشت و } \\
& \text { سخت در مضيقه مالى بود. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 بويزّه مديحه سرايـان 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).

The date when he finally completed his epic is recorded on its last page;
تاريخ اتمـام شعر حماسى فردوسى در آخرين صفحه آن روشن شده است:
when I was 71 years of age the heavens paid homage to my poem;
جو سـال اندر آمد به هفتاد و يك همى زير بيت اندرآرم فلك
for 35 years, in this transient world, I composed my work in the hope of a reward;
سـى و پنج سـال از سراي سبنج
as my efforts were spent for nothing, these 35 years were without result;
چو بر باد دادند رنج مرا نب|د حاصلى سى و پنج مرا
now I am nearly 80 and all my hope has gone with the wind.
جو عمرم به نزديك هشتاد شد اميدم به يكباره بر باد شد

The last episode of my epic was completed on the day of "ard" (25th day) of the month of is "isfendarmadi",
سر آمد كنون قصه يزدگرد
five times 80 years of the Hidjra having elapsed" (therefore in 400/23 February 1010).
ز هجرت شده پنج هشتـاد بـار بـه نـام جهان داور كردكار

In other words, he has completed his poem at the age of 71 (in $400 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{H}$ ), and when he was nearly 80 he added to it a note of the date of completion.
شاهنامه را يادداشت كرد.

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

قهرمانتاته
showing the qualities of a HERO
legend (n) فساته
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

قصه Tale (n)
narrative or story

نـاگَانى abruptly (adv)
suddenly; unexpectedly

كسب كردن (vacquire
to get for oneself by one's own work, skill, action, etc

قتّ assassination (n)
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) تكرار
repeat something; imitate; recall

يادكيرى (n) erudition
learning
incorporated (adj) ضميمه كردن
united in one body or group

خشمحين كردن، صدمه زدن) (vfend
cause somebody to feel upset or angry; hurt
predispose (v) متمايل كردن
influence somebody (in a specific way) in advance

غيرمـمولى، غيرمنتظره prematurely (adv)
uncommonly or unexpectedly early
revenue (n) درآمدها
income, especially the total annual income of the state from taxes, etc
revive (v)احيا كردن
come or bring something back into use, activity, fashion, etc

غيرطبيعى، اجباري و تصنعى؛ نـاراحت يا عصبى)strained (adj)
unnatural, forced and artificial; not easy or relaxed
talent (n) استعداد .
Special or very great ability

## HOMER

The supposed author of two famous early Greek epics, The Iliad and the Odyssey.
مؤلف فرضى دو اثر حماسىى مشهور قديمى يونانى »ايلياد و اديسهd «

Nothing is known about him for certain not his birthplace, nor his date.
هيج اطلاع دقيقى از او وجود ندارد، نـه زادگاهش و نـه تاريخ تولدش.

Greeks believed that he was blind, perhaps because the bard Demodous in the Odyssey was blind.
يونانيها معتققند كه او نابينا بود. شايد اين گمان به اين دليل بـاشد كه دمودوس شاعر در اديسه، نـابينا بود.
and seven different cities put forward claims to be his birthplace
و هفت شهر مختلف ادعا داشتثد كه زادگاه هومر هستثد.

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

همه اين شهر ها جايى واقعند كه يونـانيها آن را ايونى مى نامند، ساحل غربى آسياى صغير است كه جميت زيادى از مستعمره نثينهاى يونـانى در آن ساكن شده انـ.

It does seem likely that he came from this area
به نظر مى رسد احتمـالا او اهل اين نـاحيه بـاشد.
,the Iliad contains several accurate descriptions of the natural features of lonian landscape
ايلياد شـامل توصيفات متعدد دقيقى از ويزگَيهاى طبيعى مناظر ايونيايى است
but his grasp of the geography of mainland, especially western, Greece is unsure
ولى فهم جغرافيايى او از سرزمين اصلى بويزُه غربى، يونـان، غير قطعى است.

But even this is a guess, and all the other stories the Greeks told about him are obvious inventions
ولى حتى اين يكـ حدس است و همه داستانهايیى كه يونانيها درباره او كفته اند، برساختّه هايى واضح هستتن.

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اينكه هنر نويسندگى در يونـان كاربرد كلى بيابـ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

it is certain that they were intended not for reading but for oral recitation.
مسلم است كه آنها به قصد خواندن نبوده اند بلكه براى بيان شفاهى بوده اند.

The earliest stages of their composition date from around the beginnings of Greek literacy, the late eighth century B.C.
نخستين مراحل سرايش آنها همزمان حدود آغاز دانش يونـانى، اواخر قرن هشتم قبل از ميلاد است.

The poems exhibit the unmistakable characteristics of oral composition.
اين اشعار ويزگكيهاى غير قابل ترديد سروده هاى شفاهى را به نمايش مى كذارد.

The Iliad and the Odyssey as we have them, however, are unlike most of the oral literature we know from other times and places.
ايلياد و اديسه به شكل كنونى، شباهتى به اغلب ادبيات شفاهى كه ما از زمانـها و مكانهاى ديعر مى شناسيم 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,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ساختار شعرى هر كدام از اين دو اثر حماسى، روابط دقيق بين قسمتهاى مختلف آن كهه وحدت ساختارى و هيجانى آنها را شكل مى } \\
& \text { دهد، نشثان مى دهد كه آنها شكل كنونى شان را مديون دست شكل دهنده يكـ شاعر هستتّ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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.
شعر منظم عالى به نام ايلياد و اديسه را خلق كند.

Of the two poems the Iliad is perhaps the earlier.
از بين اين دو شعر، احتمالا ايلياد مقدم تر است.

Its subject is war;
موضوع آن جنــ است
its characters are men in battle and women whose fate depends on the outcome.
و شخصيت هاى آن مردانى هستتد در حال جنگـ و زنـانى كه سرنوشتشثـن بستگى بـه نتيجه اين جنگـ دارد،

The war is fought by the Achaeans against the Trojans for the recovery of Helen, the wife of Achaean chieftain Menelaus.
اين جنگ توسط آكايى ها بر عليه تروايى ها به دليل باز پس گرفتن هلن، همسر منلائوس پپاششاه آكايى ها صورت گرفت

In particular it deals with the wrath of Achilles, the special hero of the poem.
اين داستـان به ويزٌ هبه خشم آشيل، قهرمـان خاص اين شعر مى بردازد.

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.

Its subject is the long, drawn-out return of one of the heroes, Odysseus of Ithaca,
موضوع اين شعر باز كشت طولانى يكى از قهرمـانـان بـه نـام آديسيوس (فرمـنرواى ايتاكا است.
who was destined to spend ten years wandering in unknown seas before he returned to his rocky kingdom.

شاعر خنياكر (nard (n)
Poet; minstrel
chieftain (n) سردستّه . رئيس
leader of a tribe or clan; chief

مهاجر. مستعمره نثين. (n) (n) colonist
person who settles in an area and colonizes it
destined (adj) مققر كردن . سرنوشت معين كردن
having a future which has been decided or planned beforehand

نمايش دادن) (v)
show or display something for the public
fuse (v) تركيب كردن
to unite; make into one
grasp (n) فهم
understanding
interrelationship (n)
a close connection mutual relationship

جشم انداز (n) (
a wide view of country scenery

عالى ( magnificent ( adj)
great, grand, generous, etc
mainland (n) سرزمين اصلى . خشكى
a land mass considered without its islands

نتيجه
an effect or result
recitation (n) ازبر خوانى . تعريف موضوع
public delivery of passages of prose or poetry learnt by heart
recovery (n) بهبود . استردداد
finding again (something stolen ,lost, etc(.

خود دارى . رزرو كردن . اندوختن (n) (neserve
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

عالى supreme ( adj)
most important; greatest
unmistakable بى ترديد
clearly recognizable or obvious; impossible to be mistaken
vast ( adj) وسيع
very large in area, size, quantity or degree; immense

خشم (n) (nrath
extreme anger

## 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.

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

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.

اين ادعا و اظهار نظرات كه شجره اش به ابوبكر مى رسد و مادرش، دختر علاء الدين محمد خوارزمشاه بوده كه تحقيقات اخير آن را تأييد نمى كند

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 نويسى، او به دليل جدال با علاء الدين محمد خوارزمشاه و تحت الحمايه او، فخرالدين رازى، بلخ را ترك كرد and, when his son Djalal al-Din was five years old, i.e., in 609/1212-3, emigrated to the west.

He must, however, have returned from Samarkand to Balkh, as according to the sources the emigration took place from there.
امـا بر اسـاس منابع مهاجرتهاى صورت گرفته از آنجا، او بايد 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.
آرامحاه مـادر مولانا، مؤمنـه خاتون، در لارنده است.

Baha al-Din married his son Larende to Djawhar Khatun, the daughter of Sharaf al-Din LaLa.
بهاء الاين در لارنده پسرش را به عقل جواهر خاتون، دختر شرف الدين لا 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



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.

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 الدين او را ملاقات كرد و با او صحبت كرد، شمس از او معنى سخن بايزيد بسطامى را پپسيل و او نيز پاسخخ داد

According to Afläki, Djalal al-Din had already seen Shams once in Damascus.
طبق گفته افلاكى، جلال الدين، شمس را يكبار قبلا در دمشثق ديده بود.

However that may he, the appearance of Shams-i Tabrizi made a decisive change in the life of Mawlana.
با اين وجود، ظهور شمس تبريزى تحولى قطعى در زندگى مو لانـا ايجاد كرد.

In the Sufi manner he fell in love with the dervish and took him into his home.
در سلوك عرفانى، عاشق درويش (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 كلاهى سياه بر سر داشت و به دليل زندگى نآرام و سرگردانش 》(بְرنده« نـاميده مى 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.
اكتابپها دور، همـانطور كه از مقالات او بر مى آيد، او عقايد دينى زمـان خود را داشت ولى سعى مى كرد مولانـا را از مطالعه

Shams showed Mawlana this way of Süfi love, and Mawlana had to re-learn everything from him.
شمس اين عشثق صوفياته را به مولانـا نشـان داد و مولانـا مى بايست دوباره همـه جيز را از او بياموزد.

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 اين مدت بيشتر به سرودن شعر مى بِرداخت و تمام وقت خود را به كوش دادن به موسيقى و سماع اختصاص مى داد و او شمس گمشده را در درون خودش يـافت.

In most of his ghazals the takhallus is not his own name, but that of his mystic lover.
در بيشتر غزلياتش تخلص، نام خودش نيست بلـكه نام معشوق عرفانى 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.

اينكه آيا افكار مذهبى مولانا علاوه بر تقواى عرفانى زممانه او در بر گيرنده افكار بكرى بوده است يا نـه را بايد با تحليل آثارش نشان

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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { () ديوان كه شامل غزلها و رباعيات است. تخلص او در »خاموشى، است. اگرجه معمولا نام شمس تبريزى و در برخى غزليات نـام } \\
& \text { صلاح الاين به جاى آن مى آيد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

( ${ }^{r}$ Mathnawi-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.
 كه به مولانا بِيشنهاد كرد كه جِيزى شبيه مثنوى مذهبى سنايى و عطار بسرايد.

Mawlana is supposed to have at once pulled the famous eighteen verses of the introduction out of his turban already written.
كويند كه مو لانتا هجده بيت معروف مقدمه را كه قبلا سروده بود از كوشه دستارش بيرون كشيا.

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.
مـا تتها اين را مى دانيم كه به علت فوت همسر حسام الدين بين اولين و دومين دفتّر بـه مدت دو سـال 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { البداهه (بدون توجه به خوش ساخت بودن) سروده شده است. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Thoughts hang together in free association; the interspersed stories are often interrupted and continued much later on.
انديشه ها با تداعى آزاد بـا يكديـر مطرح شده اند و داستانهاى متفرق اغلب قطع شده و دوباره بعدا ادامه يافته اند.
( ${ }^{W}$ Fihi Ma Fih. Collection of Mawlana's sayings. (The title comes from a verse of Ibn al'Arabi)
ケ) فيه مـا فيه كه مجموعه ای از سخنرانيهاى مولانـا است. (عنوان اين مجموعه از شعر ابن عربى كرفته شده است.)
. 4) Mawa'iz Majalis-i Sab'a.
† + مو اعظ مجالس سبعه

## Maktübát

تعليمى ( didactic ( adj)
intended for moral instruction or teaching

تداعى آزاد (np (ree association
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) رباعى
poem, or verse of a poem, consisting of four lines
structure (n) ساختّار
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 الفسون و سحر كردن (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 ( $n$ ) شار
a small sign

قطع كردن interrupt
to break the flow of (something continuous)
intersperse (v) براكنده كردن
vary something by placing other things at irregular intervals among it

رهايى (n) liberation
setting free or being set free

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

تقوا
the showing and feeling of deep respect for God and religion

Sanctity (n) تقدس . بֶرهيزگَاری
Holiness, sacredness

خطبه . موعظه (n) sermon
talk on a moral or religious subject, usually given by a clergyman from the pulpit during a religious service

Turban (n) دستّار
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

Workshop (n) كارگاه
a room or place, as in a factory or business, where heavy repairs and jobs on machines are done

## T.S. ELIOT

Two countries, England and the United States, claim Eliot as part of their national literature.
دو كشور انگليس و ايالات متحده، ادعا مى كنند كه اليوت بخشى از ادبيات ملى 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.



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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { در دانشگاه هاروارد، اليوت تحت تأثثير ايروينگ بابيت (اومانيست ضد رومـانتيك) و جرج سانتايانـا (فيلسوف و زيبا شناس ) } \\
& \text { قرار كرفت }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 دكترای خود را درباره فلسفه (ف اجَ برادلى نوشت، كسى كه آزمون آكاهى شخصى او (نمود و واقعيت) بعدة در مقالات و اشعار البوت تأثير كذاشت

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.

همجنين اليوت نمونه هاى ادبى كه در سالهاى آينده براى او مهم شـد را يافت: شعر دانته و جان دان و نمايشنـامه نويسان دوره اليزابت و دوره سلطنت جيمز اول و دوم در انگليس

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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { در سال } 1 \text { ه } 9 \text { او كتاب نهضت سمبوليست در ادبيات نوشته آرتور سيمون را خواند و با شاعران سمبوليست فرانسوى آشنـا شد، از } \\
& \text { آنها صورخيال بسيار تلميحى همجنين خود آكاهى عالىى و تكنيك هنرمندانه و كنـيى را براى خود اتتباس كرد }
\end{aligned}
$$

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.

اليوت زمانى كه در كالج بود شروع به سرودن شعر نمود و اولين شعر مهم خود با عنوان "ترانه عاشقاته جى آلفرد برو فراك" را در مجله شعر شيكاكو در سال 1 ها 19 19 منتشر كرد

When he moved to England, however, he began a many-sided career as poet, reviewer, essayist, editor, and later playwright.

داشتُامى كه او به انگلستان رفت، او شغلى چندجانبه بهه عنوان شاعر، منتقد، مقاله نويس، ويراستار و سرانجام نمايشنامه نويس

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.

$$
\text { وقتى اليوت در سـال } 1 \text { ¢ } 1 \text { جايزه نوبل ادبيات را دريافت نمود، به عنوان يكى از تأثيركذارترين نويسندكان قرن بيستم در انگلستان }
$$

شنـاختّه شُد

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



The great poetic example of this change came with The Waste Land in 1922.
نمونه شعرى برجسته اين تغيير »(سرزمين بى حاصل< در سال
Eliot dedicated the poem to Ezra Pound, who had helped him revise the first draft, with a quotation from Dante praising the "better craftsmen."

اليوت شعر خود را به ازرا بِاوند تقّيم كرد كه به او در اصلاح اولين بيش نويس كمك بسيارى كرده بود، با نقل قولى از دانته كه او را
»هنرمند برتر"《ستايش مى كرد

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...

$$
\text { وقتى در سال } 9 \nmid 1 \text { اليوت افتخار كمياب نشان مريت را از شاه جرج ششم و جايزه نوبل ادبيـت را كسب كرد... }
$$

تلميح (allusion ) n)
the act of not speaking of something in an open manner; something spoken of without directness, especially while speaking about something else

كمدى اتاق بذيرايى (n) drawing - room comedy
a species of drama which had a considerable vogue in the early r. 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

مقاله (n) (nsay
a piece of writing, not poetry, or a story, usually short and on one subject

دلالت، مفهوم (n) (nimplication
thing that is suggested or implied

New Criticism( np) نقد جديد
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

ششغ . مقام (n) career
a job or profession for which one is trained and which one intends to follow for the whole of one's life

ساختّ construct (n)
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 ( $\mathbf{n}$ )
power of the mind to reason and acquire knowledge (rather than to feel or act)
outline (v) طرح ريزى كردن . خلاصه چجيزى را تهيه كردن
give a short general description of something
proposal (n) طرح بيشنّهادى
a plan or suggestion offered
موفق . ثروتمنا prosperous (adj)
successful; wealthy, very favorable
recast (v) از نو طرح كردن . باز نويسى كردن
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)
" ( 1 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.
شكفته شد كل حمرا و كثشت بلبل مست
( ${ }^{r}$ The corner-stone of repentance that seemed a rock firm-set Is rent and riven asunder by touch of glasses a-ring.
اسنس توبه كه در محكمى چوسنـَى نمود بـبين كه جام زجاجى چه طرفه اش بشكست
( ${ }^{\top}$ 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.
( $\ddagger$ From out this Hostel of Two Doors the signal calls us away,
Alike if low be the roof-tree or lofty dome upspring.
از اين رباط دو در جون ضرور تست رحيل رواق و طاق معيشت چه سربلند و چه پبت
( ${ }^{\circ}$ We conquer only through anguish the resting-place of delight; To life, by bond of Alast-vow ,the long "Alas" must cling
مقام عيش ميسر نمى شود بى رنج بلى به حكم بلا بسته اند عهـ الست
( ${ }^{\top}$ 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 نيست مرنجان ضمير و خوش مى باش كه نيستى است سر انجام هر كمال كه هست
( $\vee$ 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.
شكوه آصفى و اسب باد و منطق طير به باد رفت و از او خواجه هيجّ طرف نبست
(^No pinion heavenward soaring desire; the arrow aloft Shall sink to dust in the end, howsoe'er it leap on the wing.
به بال و بِ مرو از ره كه تير پبتابىى هوا كرفت زمانى ولى به خاكى نثست
( ${ }^{9}$ 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"?
كه كفته سختت مى برند دست به دست
زبان كلك تو حافظ جهه شكر آن كويد

عشق ورزيدن adore ( v)
love deeply and respect somebody highly; worship (God)
aloft ( adv) بالاترين
at or to a great height

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

جدا asunder (ady especially Lit)
apart from each other in position; into pieces
avail (n) Lit. فايده
oli good result; profit

شكوفّه (n) (nloom
a flower
cling (V) بيوستّن . چسبيلان
to hold tightly; refuse to let go; stick firmly
conquer (v) Lit فتح كردن
to succeed in gaining the favor, praise, love, attention, etc, of (a person, place, profession, etc., originally unfavorable to one)

كنبد (n) (neme
a rounded top on a building or room
fame (n) مشهور
the condition of being well-known and talked about

رو به آسممان heavenward ( ady
towards the sky or heaven

رباط. هتل شباته روزى hostel (n)
a building in which certain types of persons can live and eat, as for students, young people, travelers working away from home, etc

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

عالى $10 f t y$ ( adj)
high
mirth (n) Lit نشاط
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

عاقّل، هشيارsage ( adj) Lit
wise, especially as a result of long thinking and experience

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

On Love, Intoxication, and Delirium
(صاحبدلان) از بوستان سعدى لر عشثق و شور و مستى

Happy the days of those delirious with care of Him.
Whether they know wounds or yet the salve of Him!
خوشـا وقت شوريدگان غمش اكر زخم بيند و گرمر همش

Beggars they, of kingship shy, Long-suffering in their beggary in hope of Him;
كدايـانى از پـادشاهى نفور بـه اميدش اندر گدايى صبور

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

Yet no long-suffering's bitter in recollection of Him. For bitterness is sugar at the hand of Friend!
نه تلخ است صبرى كه بر يـاد اوست تلخى شكر باشد از دست دوست

His captive wills not from the bond to fly, His quarry seeks not liberation from the noose:
اسبيرش نخوا هد رهايى ز بند شـكارش نجويد خلاص از كمند

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.
دلارام در بر، دلارام جوى الب از تثنـگى خشكـ بر طرف جوى

I say not that they cannot reach the water - For they upon Nile's shore would still be diabetic!
نـگويم كه بر آب قادر نيند بر شاطى نيل مستسقيند

كدايى (n) (neggar
person who lives by begging; very poor person

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

كنـار آب (n) (nink
edge of a stretch of (usually deep) water
captive (n) اسير
prisoner

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

ضربهd (v) (vash
to (cause something to strike forcefully
delight (n) لنت
great pleasure; joy
delirious (adj) هيجان زده
very excited and happy
drain ( v) كشيدن
to empty by drinking the contents of
draught (n) نوشيدنى
a liquid for drinking, especially a medicine

آغوش (n) embrace
the act of taking (a person, etc) into one's arms as a sign of affection
liberation (n) آزادى
setting free or being set free
moth ( n) بپروانه
insect like a butterfly but less brightly coloured, flying mainly at night and attracted to bright lights

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

جراحت (n) (nound
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 اى عاشقان هنحـام كوج است از جهان در كوش جانم مى رسد طبل رحيل از آسمـان

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?
نــ سـاربان برخاستـه قطار ها آراستته از از مـا حلالى خواستته جه خفته ايد ای كاروان؟

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.

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.
زين شمعهاى سرنگون زين بردده هاى نيلڭون خلقى عجب آمد برون تـا غيبها گردد عيان

A heavy slumber fell upon thee from the circling spheres:
Alas for this life so light, beware of this slumber so heavy!
زين جرخ دولابى ترا آمد گران خوانى ترا فرياد از اين عمر سبك زنهار ازين 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 سوى دلدار شو ای يار سوى يار شو ای پاسبان بيدار شو خفته نشايد پـسيان

ترك كردن ( ( ) abandon
to leave completely and forever; desert
acquit (v) تبرئـه كردن
to give a decision as in a court of law that (some one) is not guilty of a fault of crime; forgive
alas (interjection) فسنوس، فرياد
a cry expressing grief, sorrow or fear

بردده . سايبـان (n) awning
a movable covering, especially. One made of canvas, used to protect shop windows, ships. decks, etc, from sun or rain
behold (adv) بين . ديدن . بينا .تماشابي
look

شايسته بودن (vehoove (v)
to be necessary, proper, or advantageous for
beware (v) زنهار
(used in giving or reporting orders) to be careful; take care

كناه (n) blame
responsibility for something done badly or wrongly

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

بانـع (n)
a loud, continuous, confused, and unpleasant noise

صف . رديف file (n)
rank; raw

سرنگون ( inverted ( adj)
reversed in position, direction or relation; overturned

طلب . جستجو (veek (v)
to make a search (for); look (for); try to find or get (something)

خواب slumber (1) Lit
sleep

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

عجيب Wondrous (n)
(archaic of) wonderful

## Lesson 19

## Kalila wa - Dimna

## كليله 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).

از زبان سانسكريت درست شده است. (لر ترجمه قايمى به زبان سريانى از همان اسامى كليلك و دمنگى 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.


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

1ـ اصل هندى كليله و دمنه طبق نظر هرتل توسط ويشنو برهمن نـاشنـاس، احتمالا حدود . . Y سـال پس از ميلاد مسيح، در كشمير نوشته شده است.

It consisted of an introduction and five books, each of which bore the name tantra, i.e., 'occasion of good sense."
اين اثر شامل يكـ مقدمه و بنج بخش (باب) است كه هر كدام از آنـها نـام تتتره يعنى معنى خوب دارد.

The book was intended to instruct princes in the laws of polity by means of animal-fables composed in perfect Sanskrit.
اين كتاب براى تُعليم قوانين حكومت دارى به شاهزادكان بوسيله حكايات حيوانـات در زبان كامل سـانسكريت نوشتـه شده

The oldest descendant of the original work is the Tantrakhyayika.
قايمى ترين نسخه اثر اصلى آن تتترا كاياييكا است
. ${ }^{\text {rThe Pahlavi translation. }}$
「- ترجمهـ بِهلوى.

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,
 طبيش برزويه
whom he had sent to India for this purpose, and expanded by the addition of an appendix of fables from other Indian sources;

برزويه برای اين منظور به هند فرستاده شد و با افزودن يك ضميمه از فايل هاى ديگر منابع هندى، 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 اين كتاب از باب دوازدهم مهابهاراتا گرفتّه شده، بֶج فصل ديگر آن تا كنون در ادبيات هندى يافت نشده، هرچند شكى در اصل هندى آنها نيست.

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.
برزويه در مقّمه ترجمه اش يكـ معرفى اتوبيوگر افقى افزود كهه به نظر مى رسد بزركمهر وزير آن را به عنوان نويسنده امضا كرده
. ${ }^{r}$ The Arabic translation.
ץ- ترجمه عربى

About two centuries later 'Abd Allah b. alMukafa (see IBN AL-MUKAFFA) translated Burzoe's Pahlavi version into Arabic.
حود دو قرن بعد، عبالله مقفع نسخه بهلوى برزويه را به عربى ترجمه كرد.

He wrote an original preface to his book, probably inserted in Burzoe's introduction the section on the uncertainty of religions,
او يك مقلمه احلى بر كتابش نوشت، احتمالا آن را در مقلمه برزويه وارد كرد تا در مذاهب شكـ و ترديد بֶدي 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 بنجه تتنه، فصلى نوشته ه خودش درباره بازجست (محاكمه) دمنه كه در آن بوسيله مجازات خائن، حس عدالت پايمال شده بوسيله تعاليم غيراخلاقى اين كتاب، اقناع مى شود و نيز فصلى با عنوان زاهد و مهمان اضافه كرد

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.
انتقال دجّار تحريف شده شند. مقفع اثر هنرى برای خبرگان ادبى بود امـا بـه خاطر مطالبش خيلى زود محبوب و مردمى شد و سبس در نقل و
. Persian prose and verse translations.
٪- ترجمه هاى شعر و نثر فارسى".

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 فردوسى در شاهنامه، كتاب ابن مقفع زير نظر نصربن احمد سامانى و توسط بلعمى وزير به فارسى ترجمه شد اما به نظر مى رسد اين ترجمه هركز 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
 است. Ibn al-Mukaffa's work was translated into Persian prose probably after the year 539/1144 by Nizam al-Din Abu 'I-Ma'āli Nasr Allah b. Muhammad b. 'Abd al-Hamid, who dedicated his work to Bahrām Shah of Ghazna.

اتث ابن مقفع احتمالا پس از سـال \& شد. او اين اشر را به بهرام شاه غزنوى اهدا كرد.

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;
نصر الله در مقدمه جديد قصد خود را از باز آفرينى اين اثر كاملا شرح داده است. مقدمه شامل بندهايى بارزش است و نثرى با آرايه هاى بيعى و مصنوع
he gives only Burzõe's introduction in ordinary prose, as an artificial style does not suit its matter.
او فقط مقـمة برزويه را با نثرى عادى مى آورد كه سبكى مصنوع مناسب موضوع آن نيست.

زينت (n) Adornment
thing that adorns; ornament

بֶند، كلمات قصار (n) aphorism
short wise saying; maxim

ضميمه، زائده (n) (n)
section that gives extra information at the end of a book or document

خبره (n) connoisseur
person with good judgment on matters in which appreciation of fineness or beauty is needed, especially the fine arts
corrupt (adj) فاسد. تباه شده
(of language, texts, etc) containing errors or changes
corruption (n) تحريف . تبديل
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

ياد دادن ( vinstruct (
teach somebody a school subject, a skill, etc
monk (n) راهب
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

تخطى كردن ( v) ( vitrage
shock or offend somebody; upset greatly
polity (n) سياست اداره حكومت
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

خائن (n) (
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 uncertainty (n) عدم قطيت
the state or quality of being uncertain

## Thank you

كارى از : الف .ط

قر ائت فرمـايد.


[^0]:    برخى منتقان جديد بر اين باورند كه مضمون يا درونمايه بسياري از نمايشنامه ها و اشثعار و رمانـها، از طريق ارتباط ضمنى صور خيالى بروز بيءا مى كنتد نه با اظهارات صريح نويسنده يا كفتار هاي شفاف و اعمال شخصيت ها.

