المحاضرة الثانية عشر:

Alfred, Lord Tennyson	<u>الشاعر</u>
(1809-1892)	<u>The Poet</u>
Break, Break, Break	ع <i>نوان القصيدة</i>
<mark>کسر , کسر , کسر</mark>	The title of the poem

Tennyson was one of a family of twelve.	كان تينيسون أحد الأسر المكونة من اثني
	عشر عضوا
The place where he was brought up was a	تقاعد تماماً من المكان الذي ترعرع به منذ
very retired one and here from childhood.	طفولته
Tennyson stored his mind with those	خزن تينيسون عقله بانطباعات طبيعة كانت
impressions of nature to which it was ever	في أي وقت مضى حساسة للغاية
deeply sensitive.	
He published his poems in 1840, which	نشر قصائده في عام 1840, والتي رسخت
firmly established him as the leading poet of	عنه بالشاعر الرائد لليوم
the day.	
He was created poet- laureate in 1850.	أحدث الشاعر جائزة نوبل لعام 1850

INTRODUCTION

مقدمة

This is a sad poem inspired by the death of	قصيدة حزينة مستوحاة من وفاة ارثر
Tennyson's intimate friend- Arthur Hallam.	<mark>هالام صديق حميم لتينيسون</mark>
The sea with its waves breaking against the	كسر أمواج البحر ضد الشاطئ يوقظ
shore awakens in the poet memories of bygone	ذكريات الشاعر في الأيام الغابرة
days and reminds him of happy days that passed	ويذكره بالأيام السعيدة التي مرت بغير
never to return.	رجعه

In stanza 1 في المقطع 1	the poet expresses his inability to describe the thought is that arises in him	يعرب الشاعر عن عدم قدرته على وصف الفكر الذي نشأ فيه
In stanza 2 في المقطع 2	he envies the happiness of the fisherman's boy who plays with his sister and the sailor who sings happily in his boat.	أنه يحسد سعادة الصياد الذي يلعب مع أخته ويغني الملاح بسعادة في قاربه
In stanza 3 في المقطع 3	he misses the kind of touch and the voice of a friend who is dead.	أنه يفتقد هذا النوع من الصلة وصوت صديقه المتوفى
stanza 4 المقطع 4	The happiness of bygone days never comes back	سعادة الأيام الخوالي لا تأتي أبدأ مرة أخرى

Substance of the poem		
مضمون القصيدة		
The waves of the sea are rising and	موجات البحر آخذه في الارتفاع والانخفاض	
falling.		
As if sharing the grief of the poet, the	كما لو تقاسم الحزن الشاعر, ضربة لرؤوسهم أمام	
strike their head against the rocky and	الصخر واقتحام لقطرات الماء	
break into water drops.		
The waves of the sea, like the poet	موجات البحر, مثل الشاعر نفسه, لا تزال عاجزة	
himself, remain helpless in conveying	لنقل حزنهم إلى الشاطئ	
their grief to the shore.		
The poet observes that 'human life	يلاحظ الشاعر أن "حياة الإنسان تمضي كالمعتاد"	
goes on as usual'.		
The stately ships come into the harbor	السفن الفخمة قادمة إلى الميناء وتخرج منها	
and go out of it as usual'.	كالمعتاد	
However, neither the sympathy of	مع ذلك , لا تعاطف للطبيعة , ولا نبض وتلذذ	
nature, not the throb and zest of life	بالحياة لما حوله, يمكنه أن يساعد على التخفيف	
around him, can serve to lessen the his	من حزنه	
grief.		

Critical notes, comments& explanation

ملاحظات حرجة ، وشرح للتعليقات

	T1	in , e t lati t
	The poet sits on the grave of his friend	يجلس الشاعر على قبر صديقه
	Arthur Hallam on a lonely hill,	ارثر هالام وحيداً على التلة ,
	overlooking the Bristol Channel.	ويطل على قناة بريستول
	The poet is sad at the death of his friend	الشاعر حزين على وفاة صديقه
04 1	His sorrow is so deep that he fails to find	أسفه العميق لدرجة أنه فشل بإيجاد
Stanza 1	adequate words to express it.	كلمات مناسبة للتعبير عن ذلك
	Break; breakOsea	موجات البحر آخذه في الارتفاع
1 - Löall	The waves of the sea are rising and	والسقوط وكسر قطرات المياه
<u>1 (2136)</u>	falling and breaking into water drops.	
	It seems to the poet that they are striking	بدى الشاعر أنه لافت لضرب
	their head against the sea- shore, as if in	رؤوسهم ضد شاطئ البحر, كما
	sympathy with his grief.	لو كان في تعاطف مع حزنه
	Like him they, too, fail to express their	إيضاً مثله فشلوا في التعبير عن
	grief.	حزنهم

Stanza 2	The sailor's lad, and the fisherman's boy are happy at play. They are shouting with joy.	الفتى البحار, والصبي الصياد سعداء باللعب, ويهتفون فرحاً
المقطع 2	The boy alone is sad. Life is happy and pleasant for the fisherman's boy, and not for the poet.	الصبي وحده حزين, الحياة سعيدة وممتعة للطفل الصياد, وليس للشاعر

	The ships are coming and going as usual	السفن والذهاب والإياب على النحو
		المعتاد
	But the poet's friend is dead.	لكن صديق الشاعر مات
Stanza 3	He can no longer hear his voice or feel	يمكن إنه لم يعد يسمع صوته أو يشعر بلمسة يده, والحياة له لن
	the touch of his hand. Life will never	يشعر بلمسة يده, والحياة له لن
	again be the same for him.	تعود مرة أخرى
<u> المقطع 3</u>		
	The poet wishes his friend were alive	يتمنى الشاعر لصديقة بالحياة ويمكنه سماع صوته أو الشعور
	and he could hear his voice or feel the	ويمكنه سماع صوته أو الشعور
	touch of his hand.	بلمسة يده

	Nature may mourn the death of his friend in sympathy with him, but alas.	قد تحزن الطبيعة تعاطفاً معه على وفاة صديقه, ولكن واحسرتاه
Stanza 4		
	His friend will never live again.	أبداً لن يعيش صديقه مرة أخرى
المقطع 4	He will never again know that happiness	لم يعرف السعادة مرة أخرى التي تمتع بها مع رفيقه
	which he enjoyed in his company.	تمتع بها مع رفيقه

Type of Work and Date of Composition

نوع العمل وتاريخ التأليف

"Break, Break, Break" is a lyric poem	"كسر,كسر,كسر" قصيدة غنائية
that Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892) was	أعتقد ألفريد تينيسون (1809-1892) بإكمالها
believed to have completed in 1834.	عام 1834
It centers on Tennyson's grief over the	تتركز بحزن تينيسون على وفاة صديقه المفضل
death of his best friend, Arthur Hallam, a	<u> </u>
fellow poet.	
•	
Lyrical poetry presents the deep	الشعر غنائي ويعرض المشاعر والعواطف
feelings and emotions of the poet as	العميقة للشاعر بدلاً من شعر يروي قصة أو يقدم
opposed to poetry that tells a story or	ملاحظة بارعة
presents a witty observation.	
F	
A lyric poem often has a pleasing	قصيدة غنائية وغالباً ما تكون إرضاء لجودة
musical quality.	مو سبقية
	3
The word <u>lyric</u> derives from the Greek	كلمة غنائي مشتقة من الكلمة اليونانية التي
word for <i>lyre</i> , a stringed instrument in	تعنى القيثارة, وهي الله وترية تستخدم منذ
use since ancient times.	العصور القديمة
use since difficilit times.	

Rhetorical Devices

البلاغية الأجهزة

Following are examples of figures of speech and other rhetorical devices in "Break, Break, Break":

فيما يلي أمثلة من تعبير الشخصيات والأدوات الأخرى الخطابية في" كسر كسر كسر

Apostrophe (Lines 1 and 2): The narrator addresses the sea. Personification also occur in Lines 1 and 2, for the poet regards the sea as a human being being Metaphor (Lines 1 and 2): The narrator addresses the sea. Personification also occur in Lines 1 and 2, for the poet regards the sea as a human being and being Lines 1 and 2 Lines 1 an
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يخطوط 1 و 2 فالتجسيد
التجسيد
التجسيد و الإستعارة
و الإستعارة
(Line 8): boat on the bay على متن قارب في (Line 8)
خليج (خطوط 9 – 12): Stanza 3 uses this (12 – 9) المقطع 3
Alliteration figure of speech as follows: ستخدم الاستعارة للتعبير على
And the stately ships go on To
their haven under the hill; But O
for the touch of a vanished
hand, And the sound of a voice
that is still!
(الخط 15): day that is dead اليوم الذي مات (Line 15): day that is dead
ا لجناس

Themes

المواضيع

Grief	الحزن
The main theme is bereavement, heartache,	الموضوع الرئيسي هو فقدان الأعزاء,
<u>emptiness</u>	الحزن, الفراغ
In the narrator's dark hour of grief, the sun	لساعة مظلمة من الحزن للراوي, تشرق
rises, children laugh, business goes on as	الشمس, والأطفال يضحكون, وتمضي
usual.	الأعمال التجارية كالمعتاد
How could the world be so cruel and	كيف يمكن أن يكون العالم قاسياً جداً وعديم
unfeeling?	الشعور
Preciousness of Youth	النفاسه للشباب
Tennyson's friend, Arthur Hallam, was only	<u>کان صدیق تینیسون عندما مات</u>
22 when he died.	(ارثر هالام) فقط 22
The shock of Hallam's death impressed upon	أثرت صدمة موت هالام على تينيسون
Tennyson how priceless youth is.	بكيف الشباب لا يقدر بثم <u>ن</u>
To underscore this idea, and to express the	لتأكيد الفكرة والتعبير عن المعاناة بفقدان
agony he suffers at the loss of young Hallam,	شباب (هالام), يعرض تينيسون صور
Tennyson presents images of youthful joy:	فرح الشاب ولعب ابن الصياد مع أخته
the fisherman's son playing with his sister	و"الفتى البحار" وغنائه في الخليج
and the "sailor lad" singing in the bay	

Model Question				
Tennyson was b	orn in			ولد تينيسون في
A-1807	B-1808	C- 1809		D- 1810

نهاية المحاضرة الثانية عشر : المحاضرة الثالثة عشر والأخيرة:

The main characteristics of Modern Poetry

الخصائص الرئيسية للشعر الحديث

Modern poetry is free from traditional	الشعر الحديث هو المتحرر من القيود
restrictions of rhyme and rhythm	التقليدية للقافية والإيقاع
It is greatly affected by modern science and	تأثر لحد كبير من قبل العلم الحديث
technology	والتكنولوجيا
The modern poet is pessimistic about the	الشاعر الحديث لا يبعث على التفاؤل حول
future of modern man and his world	مستقبل الإنسان المعاصر وعالمه
Modern poetry is affected by modern	تأثر الشعر الحديث بالنظريات الحديثة
political, social and economic theories	السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية
In modern poetry, words are used more	تستخدم بالشعر الحديث كلمات رمزية أكثر
symbolically than literally	<mark>من حرفی</mark> ة
The language of modern poetry is that of	لغة الشعر الحديث هي من الأحاديث
everyday conversation.	اليومية
The modern poet is speaking to his reader in	يتحدث الشاعر الحديث لقارئه بلهجة حميمة
an intimate tone of voice.	الصوت
In modern poetry, man is represented as a	يمثل الرجل بالشعر الحديث بوصفه المنفى
lonely exile who is seeking his home.	الوحيد الذي يسعى لمنزله
There is no logical argument in a modern	ليس هناك حجة منطقية بالقصيدة الحديثة
poem.	
Rather, the poem depends on the free	بدلاً من ذلك , تعتمد القصيدة على التداعي
association of ideas	الحر للأفكار أ
The modern poem is "a heap of broken	القصيدة الحديثة هي " كومة من الصور
images".	المحطمة "

Philip Larkin-(1922-1985)	الشاعر
<u>1 IIII J L'ai Kiii-(1722-1703)</u>	<u>The Poet</u>
	عنوان القصيدة
Next, Please	The title of the poem

Summary

التلخيص

نحن حريصون بشكل مفرط لمعرفة
ما سيحدث لنا في المستقبل
لحساب هذا الحماس وتطوير العادة
السيئة للتوقع, أو تأمل الأشياء الجيدة
التي تحدث بحياتنا
كل وقت لدينا شعور بأن الأشياء
الجيدة على وشك أن تحدث لنا, وكل
يوم نقول أن ذلك سيحدث قريبا
نحن مثل الأشخاص الذين يقفون على
قمة جرف صخري ويراقب العديد
من السفن القادمة نحوناً
بالواقع ومع ذلك لا نرى السفن ولكن
وعود من الأشياء المشرقة والجميلة
تحدث لنا
منهج هذه الوعود ,مثل السفن البطيئة
للغايّة ,وتضيع الكثير من الوقت
لا تتحقق الوعود بسرعة, وبنهاية
المطاف لا تتحقق على الأطلاق,
حتى تسنى لنا خيبة أمل كبيرة وبائسة
على مسافة, كل الوعود تبدو متميزة

and concrete; but, with the passing of time, each	وملموسة, ولكن بمرور الوقت, كل
of these promises fades away.	الوعود تتلاشى بعيداً
We spend all our lives hoping for achievement	نقضي حياتنا ونأمل بالإنجاز والنجاح
and success, but our hopes prove to be false.	ولكن تثبت آمالنا بإنها زائفة
There is only promise and one expectation	فقط هناك وعد وتوقع لا يفشل أبدأ
which never fails to materialize, and that is	ليتحقق وهذا هو الموت
death.	

Critical appreciation

التقدير الحرج

The theme of disillusionment and of death

	موضوع خيبه امل وموت
The theme of this poem is the disillusionment	موضوع القصيدة هو خيبة أمل نعيشه
that we experience as a result of the	نتيجة خيبة لكل ما نملك من الآما <mark>ل</mark>
disappointment of all our hopes and	<mark>و التوقعات</mark>
expectations.	
We keep hoping for something good to	نبقى على أمل لشيء جيد يحدث لنا, ولكن
happen to us, but our hope is dashed to the	أملنا متحطم على آلأرض بكل مرة
ground every time.	
Only one expectation is always fulfilled in	فقط توقع وحيد لوفاء دائم لحياة الإنسان
human life, and that is the expectation of	<mark>و هذا هو توقع الموت</mark>
death	
The title of the poem, Next, Please refers to	بعد ذلك عنوان القصيدة , يشير لوعد واحد
one promise being followed by another.	ويتبعه بآخر
literally, the title refers to a queue of persons	يشير العنوان حرفيا لقائمة انتظار أشخاص
waiting to receive something, and an official	ينتظرون الحصول على شيء ما, ومسئول
at the other end calling out for the next man	لطرف آخر ينادي لرجل قادم بقائمة
in the queue to approach him and receive his	الانتظار للاقتراب منه وتلقى شهادته, أو
certificate, or his rations, or his visa, or	حصص له, أو تأشيرته, أو أيا كان يقف

whatever it is for which people are standing	الناس وينتظرون لتلقيه
and which they are waiting to receive	
The last stanza of the poem points to the	المقطع الأخير للقصيدة يشير إلى حتمية
inevitability of death. In fact, the real theme	الموت بالواقع, أن الموضوع الحقيقي
of the poem is death.	للقصيدة هو الموت
Larkin was obsessed with the idea of death;	كان هاجس لاركن مع فكرة الموت, وكثير من
and many of his poems deal with this theme	قصائده تعامل هذا الموضوع لفترة وجيزة أو على
briefly or at length, directly or indirectly.	طول, بشکل مباشر أو غير مباشر
The use of an extended metaphor to express	الاستخدام للتعبير موسع الاستعارة للتعبير
the idea	عن فكرة ٰ
Our multitude of hopes is compared to a	تتم مقارنة العديد من أمالنا إلى " أسطول
"sparkling armada of promises".	تألق من الوعود"
In other words, hopes are regarded as ships	بعبارة أخرى, يعتبر التأمل كسفينة يقترب
which are drawing near but do not actually	ولكن لا تصل بالواقع لوجهتها
arrive at their destination.	
There is only one ship which would not fail	ليس هناك سوى سفينة واحدة ولن تفشل
to come; and that ship is death.	<mark>بالقدوم و هي سفينة الموت</mark>
The metaphor of the ships begins from the	استعارة السفن يبدأ من المقطع الثاني
second stanza of the poem and continues till	للقصيدة ويستمر حتى النهاية
the very end.	
The premise of this piece is that we focus our	مقدمة القطعة هو أن نركز اهتمامنا على
attention on the future instead of living in the	المستقبل بدلاً من العيش الآن وهنا
here and now.	
Notice the inclusive use of "we" and "our"	لاحظ الاستخدام الشامل في "we" و
throughout the poem.	"our" طوال القصيدة
Larkin suggests we spend our entire lives	یشیر لارکن بأن نقضی حیاتنا کلها بانتظار
waiting for the rewards the future will	ثمار المستقبل وسوف تمنح لأولئك الذين
apparently endow to those who patiently wait	<mark>صبر هم طال</mark>
for them.	
The irony is, of course, that from our vantage	بطبيعة الحال, السخرية هي من وجهة
point think we are looking at our well-	الأفضلية اعتقادنا بحث بجدارة بمكافآتنا
deserved rewards in life when in fact we are	للحياة عندما تكون الحقيقة - وفقط نشهد
only seeing The Grim Reaper's vessel getting	للسفينة وقابض الأرواح يقترب
closer.	
The rhyme scheme is aabb and the first three	مخطط القافية هو <u>AABB</u> وأول ثلاثة
lines of each are mostly in iambic	أسطر هي معظمها خماسي التفعيل, في
pentameter, while the last line of each is	حين السطّر الأخير أقصر بكثير وإما

much shorter and is either four or six syllables in length. Note the tone in the first stanza. Lexis such as "eager" and "expectancy" have rather positive connotations, yet there is a tension when we see the phrase "bad habits." The second stanza is rather cinematic in nature. This technique is rather typical of much of Larkin's work. He often provides us with vivid mental images. We are taken to a cliff by the seaside. From here we see an approaching metaphorical "armada of promises". It brings to mind the phrase that "one day our ship will come in ". He uses a three-part list to pre- modify this image; it is "tiny, clear" and "Sparkling". This "armada" is laden with alluring "promises" and seems a very attractive proposition to the onlooker. However, we have a hint of caution when we note the time-reference lexis in the second half of this stanza: "slow", "time" and "haste". He seems to be suggesting that much of life is spent waiting for rewards rather than having them. The third stanza shows us Larkin's pivot word "Yet". He will often set up a scene then interject a "yet" or "but" or "however" to turn the conversation round. The naval semantic field is extended with The naval semantic field is extended with The naval semantic field is extended with The havel shorter at the interject a "yet" or "but" or "however" to turn the conversation round. The naval semantic field is extended with		
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conversation round.	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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	The navar semantic field is extended with	يتم توسيع المجال البحري ده بيد مع

lexis like "balk", "brass work" and "rope".	مفر دات مثل
	"rope"و"balk", "brass work"
Note the poet's effective use of post	لاحظ استخدام الشاعر الفعال لتعديل آخر
modification too, here:	إيضاً, هنا
Brass work is "prinked" and ropes are	Brass work هي "prinked" والجبال
"distinct", but the first line has given us a	"متميزة", ولكن السطر الأول أعطانا
very clear negative land-based metaphor in	سلبية واضحة جداً للبرية المجاز في
the lines:	<mark>خطوط :</mark>
	"holding wretched stalks
	Of disappointment"
We have been tantalized but are destined to	تم مثارنا ولكن من المقدر أن يخذل, هذه
be let down. Such is Larkin's pessimistic	هي وجهة لاركن في التشاؤم من الحياة
view of life.	
The agony of lost opportunity is further	تم تمديده كذلك فرصة عذاب ضائعة في
extended in the fourth stanza.	المقطع الرابع
It starts with alliteration of the repeating "f"	يبدأ مع الجناس تكرار "f" للأصوات إذا
sounds and if we had originally thought the	كنا نعتقد أصلاً "promises" على متن
"promises" on board had been material	كانت ثروة مادية , حب الحيأة محكوم
wealth, our love life is equally doomed to	بالفشل بالتساوي
failure.	

Model Question

The last stanza of Next, Please points to?

آخر مقطع شعري - رجاء يشير إلى ؟

- A. The happiness of the poet.
- B. The beauty of nature.
- C. The inevitability of death.
- D. Pleasure of life.

نهاية المحاضرة الثالثة عشر والأخيرة:

