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1385

Lesson 1

The Native Language and Literature

واژه ها و ترکیب ها :

- واژه های محتوایی متن
- واژه های عمومی متن
- ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها

خواندن متن و محتوای آن

واژه های محتوایی متن

- Literature : ادبیات

Written works of artistic value, one of the arts such as painting or music

- Native Language :
Mother tongue

زبان بومي(زبان مادري)

- Imagination :

تخيل – نيروي تخيلي ذهن

Ability to form mental images or pictures

- Allusion :

ايهام

Words with indirect reference , the act of not speaking in an open manner.

- Imagery : صورخیال در ادبیات مانند استعاره و تشبیه

Images as used in literature , figurative speech ,
such as , metaphor and simile

- Diction : کاربرد یا انتخاب واژه ها

Choice and use of words in speaking or writing ,
style in speaking or writing

واژه های عمومی متن

- Ignoramus: نادان
An ignorant person , A person who knows little or nothing
- Illiteracy : بی سواد
- Illiterate : بی سواد
A person who is unable to read and write
- Merit: ارزش – منزلت
The quality of deserving praise or rewards , worth.

ترکیب ها و اصطلاحات :

- Quite the same : كاملا يكسان

Completely the same , exactly the same .

- In particular : مخصوصا

Especially , specifically .

- Take Precedence : Precede (V.)

تقدم داشتن

to come before in time , order or rank , priority

- Immediately useful :

صرفا مفید – عمدتا مفید

Directly useful

- Address itself to :

توجه کردن به – مربوط شدن به – مخاطب قرار دادن چیزی

Direct one's attention to (a problem)

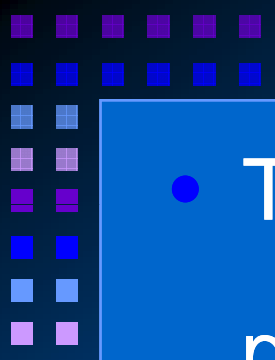


- A good many children : تعداد زیادی از بچه ها
quite a lot of children


- Nothing else can compare with it in usefulness :

هیچ چیز دیگری نمی تواند در مفید بودن با آن مقایسه شود

خواندن و محتوای آن

- The differences between two roles of language :
 - Language as a practical subject
 - Language as a literary subject

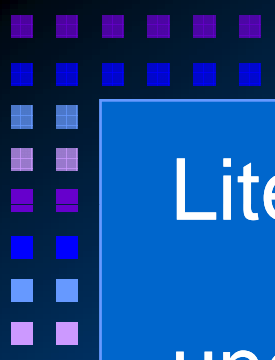
- 
- Two main characteristics of language as a practical subject
 - The place of imagination in studying literature
- 
- 



The native language takes precedence over every other subject of study.

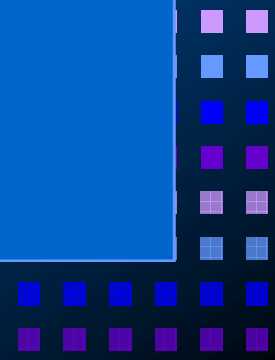
But you find that every mother tongue, turns into something called literature.

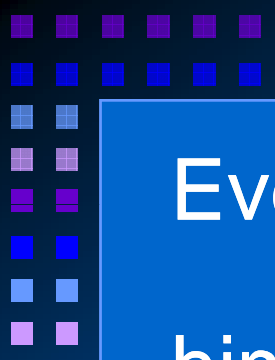




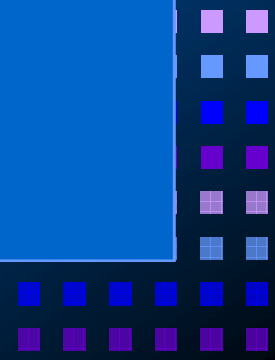
Literature , is one of the arts , what you use in understanding it , is your imagination.

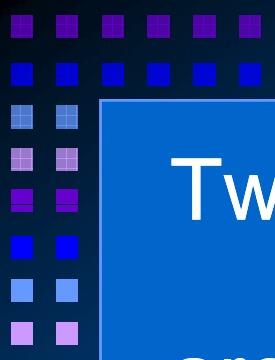
A person who knows nothing about literature may be an ignoramus, but many people don't mind being that.



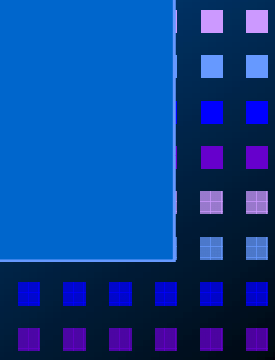


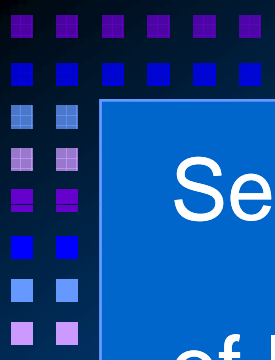
Every child realizes that literature is taking him in a different direction from the immediately useful , and a good many children complain loudly about this .







Two questions I want to deal with , then ,
are , first : what is the relation of English as
the mother tongue to English as a literature?





Second : what is the social value of the study of literature, and what is the place of the imagination that literature addresses itself to, in the learning process?



Lesson 2

The Language of Consciousness

واژه ها و ترکیب ها :

- واژه های محتوایی متن
- واژه های عمومی متن
- ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها

خواندن متن و محتوایی آن

واژه های محتوایی متن :

- **Emotions :** عواطف

Any of the strong feelings of the human spirit ,
such as love , hatred and grief .

- **Intellect :**

تعقل

The ability to reason (rather than to feel or act)

- **Objective World :**

دنيای عيني

Real world , world outside your mind

- **Unreasonable :**

غير معقول

Not based on reason or intellect

- **Science :**

علم

Knowledge based on seeing and testing facts and stating natural laws

- **Art :**

هنر

The making or expression of what is beautiful, such as music and painting or literature

- **Conversation:** Converse(V.):to talk

گفتگو

Talking , the act of talking together , verbal exchange of ideas .

- **Consciousness :**

آگاهی

Awareness , Knowledge or feeling of one's own sensations or feelings or of external things , inward knowledge of the outside world.

واژه های عمومی :

- **Grasp:** (v.)
To understand

فهمیدن

- **Split :** (v.)
To divide into separate parts

دوپاره کردن

- **Austere :**
Serious , plain , without ornament

حدي

- **Instinct :**

غريزه

The ability or behavior not based on learning or thinking

- **Shipwrecked :**

(کشتي شکسته)

A person whose ship is destroyed by hitting rocks or sinking .

- **Oriental :**

شرقي

From east , Easterner

- **Speculative** (*position of the mind*) :

موضع نظري ذهن

Based on reasoning ,not facts, contemplative

- **Incline** : (v.)

تمایل داشتن

To tend to , to make a willing , to have a tendency

- **Uninhabited** (island) : (جزیره) غیرمسکونی

An island unfit to live in or without any population

ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها :

- **To deal with :** سر و کار داشتن
To treat , to take action about
- **Set over against you :** (پیش روی شما - آماده برای شما)
To put in front of you , Prepared for you

- **Pull to pieces :** ارزیابی و تحلیل کردن

To analyze , to evaluate , to show the quality of something by pointing out the weak points or faults.

- **Point of view :** نقطه نظر

An attitude or opinion

- **Oriental (Point of view):** (دیدگاه) شرقی

- **As long as :**

مادامي كه - اگر

If and only if

- **Whether we like it or not :**

خواه و ناخواه (چه بخواهيم چه نخواهيم)

If we like it or don't like it

- **The path of emotions :**

مسير عواطف

A way to reach or achieve emotions

- **In contrast to :**
(on the) contrary to

بر خلاف

- **Up to a point :**
In some degree , to some extent

تا حدي

محتوای متن :

The Language of Consciousness

- Different ways of looking at world
 - 1 . Everything is natural
 - No language
 - No human shape
 - 2 . Different attitudes of the mind
 - Based on intellect
 - Based on emotion



Suppose you're shipwrecked on an uninhabited island.

The first thing you do is to take a long look at the world around you.

You see this world as objective.





You notice two things ,

First, it doesn't have any conversation,

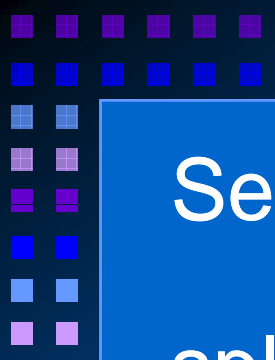
It's full of animals and plants going on with

their own business , it has no morals and no

intelligence, you feel lonely and unwanted in


such a world.






Second, you find that looking at the world,
splits your mind in two, intellect and
emotions.

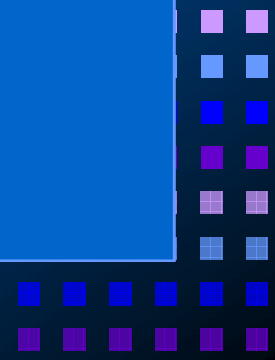
Intellect and emotion never get together in
your mind as long as you're simply looking at
the world. They alternate , and keep you
divided between them.

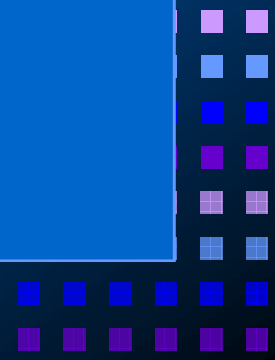







The language you use on this level of the mind is the language of consciousness or awareness.

This is the speculative position of the mind, in which the arts and sciences begin.





The sciences begin by accepting the facts and the evidence about an outside world without trying to alter them . What it deals with is there , whether we like it or not .



The emotions are unreasonable : for them it's
what they like and don't like that comes first .
We'd be naturally inclined to think that
arts follow the path of emotion, in contrast to
the sciences.

Lesson 3

Necessity and Freedom in Language

واژه ها و ترکیب ها :

- واژه های محتوایی متن
- واژه های عمومی متن
- ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها

خواندن متن و محتوایی آن

واژه های محتوایی متن:

- **Identification** : (n.) این همانی
(Identify) oneness , exactly the same , sameness
- **Identify** : (v)
To make identical , consider or treat as the same.

- **Mood of Identification:** **حالت اين هماني**

Feeling of identification , feeling the same

- **Feeling of Consciousness:** **احساس هوشياري**

Feeling of awareness , inward knowledge of one's own existence , awareness of one's own feelings

- **The Subject and the Object = *The watcher and the things being watched***

علم و معلوم – تماشاگر و تماشا شونده

being watched

- **Subject : (در فلسفه) = (عالم)**

The mind , or ego , that thinks and feels,
as distinguished from everything outside the mind

- **Object:** (معلوم) = (در فلسفه)

Anything that can be known or perceived by the mind

- **Conception of a “weed“:** مفهوم (علف هرز)

Idea of an unwanted item (I don't like this)

- **Conception :** (مفهوم)

Idea

- **Weed :** (علف هرزه)

An unwanted wild plant,(something you don't like)

- **Necessity :** (ضرورت)

Required , compulsory , unavoidable

- **Freedom :** آزادي

Ability to choose or determine , the right or power to choose

واژه های عمومی متن :

- **Split off :** احساس جدایی کردن
To break off or separate.
- **No longer :** دیگر
Any longer , not any more
- **Both at once :** هر دو هم زمان
Both at the same time , both together.

- **Shelter :**

سر پناه

A place or building for protection , a place to stay or live .

- **Assign :**

تعیین کردن

To give for use or as a share , to appoint a duty

ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها :

Robinson Crusoe life: زندگی رابینسون کروزوئه

اشاره به يك زندگی خیالی که در آن انسان (کشتی شکسته) اجباراً پا به جزیره ای متروک می گذارد که در آن اثری از زندگی انسانی نیست .

- **Habitual State of mind** = Feeling of separation , ordinary , usual state of mind

حالت معهود ذهن

- **The watcher and the things being watched :**

اشاره به انسان در نقش تماشاگر و پدیده های جهان در نقش تماشا شوند.

خواندن متن و محتوای آن :

Necessity and Freedom in Language

A- Two different feelings

- 1- Feeling of identification
- 2- Feeling of separation



B- Two different worlds


1- An Objective world

2- A human world

C- A different level of human life

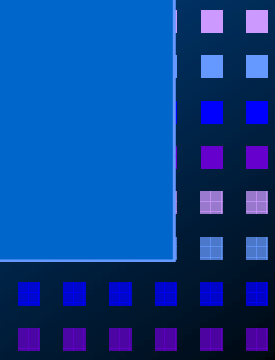
- Intellect and emotion involved in the same activity

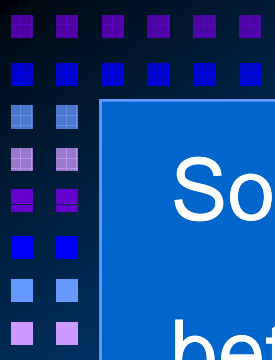




That complicating factor is the contrast between “ I like this “ and “ I don’t like this.”

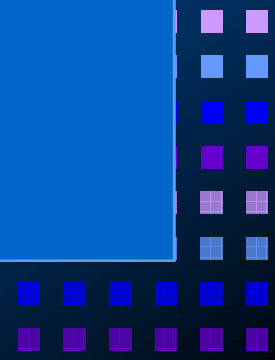
Your habitual state of mind is the feeling of separation, and the feeling “this is not a part of me “ soon becomes “this is not what I want.”





So you soon realize that there's a difference between the world you're living in and the world you want to live in .

The important categories of your life are what you have to do and what you want to do in other words , necessity and freedom.



Lesson 4

Three Different Reasons for Using Language

واژه ها و ترکیب ها :

• واژه های محتوایی متن

• واژه های عمومی متن

• ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها

خواندن متن و محتوایی آن

واژه هاي محتوايي متن :

- Human shape : به شكل انسان
- Applied sciences : علوم کاربردي
- Civilization : تمدن
- Language of practical sense : زبان به مفهوم کاربردي

واژه های عمومی و ترکیب ها :

- **Eavesdropping:** to eavesdrop (v.) استراق سم
- **Refugee :** پناهنده – آواره

A person who has been forced to leave his country or home .

- **Fence off :**
Separate with a fence

جدا کردن

- **Species :**
A group of animals or plants that are of the same kind

گونه

- **Pretty fair :** نسبتاً خوب

Not very bad , to some extent good

- **Pretty :**

To some extent , not very

- **Fair :**

Average , neither very good not very bad

- **Prompted by desire :** منبعث از میل

Provoked by wish , to urge in action by strong wish

- **Rudiments of city :** اجزا یا ارکان شهر

Parts of a city , organs of a city

- **Speculative level :** سطح نظري

Based on reasoning , theoretical level ,
not practical

- **Imaginatively :** تخيلي – تصوري

Of or resulting from imagination ,
based on a mental image

- **Self – expression :** **حديث نفس**
Expressing of one's own emotions

- **Monologue :** **تك گويي**
Speaking alone , speaking by himself

- **In the interests of :**

براي منافع

In favor of , to the advantage of .

- **Adaptation :**(n.),Adapt (v.)

انطباق

To make suitable for new needs , or
different conditions

- **Beaver :**

سگ آبی

A type of water and land animal of the rat family

- **Or rather :**

یا بهتر بگوییم

More exactly , more truly

محتوای متن :

Three Different Reasons for Using Words

A - Three levels of the mind

- 1- Level of consciousness and awareness
 - Looking at the world
- 2- Level of social participation
 - Practical skill
- 3- Level of Imagination
 - Conscious and practical skill



B - Language for each level of the mind

1-The language of self-expression

(ordinary conversation, monologue)



2-The language of practical sense

(working and technological language)

3-The language of imagination

(Literature, literary language)



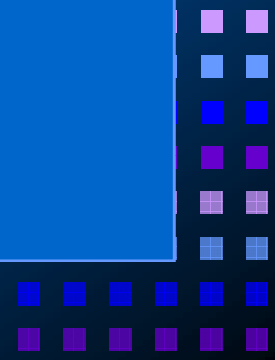



One person by himself is not a complete human being , so I'll provide you with another shipwrecked refugee of the opposite sex and an eventual family .



Now you're a member of a human society.

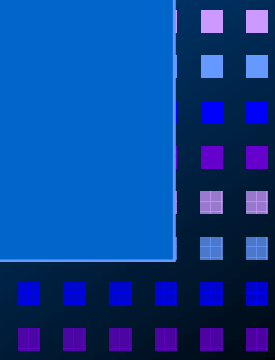
This human society transform the island into something with a human shape .






The language you use on this level is the language of practical sense , a language of verbs or words of action and movement .

In this island , probably if you were alone, you'd have about the ranking of a second - rate animal .






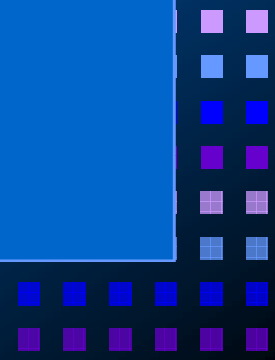
What makes our practical life really human is
a third level of the mind .


This third level is a vision or model in your
mind of what you want to construct .



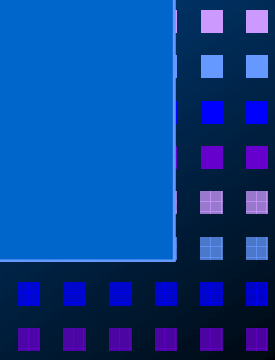



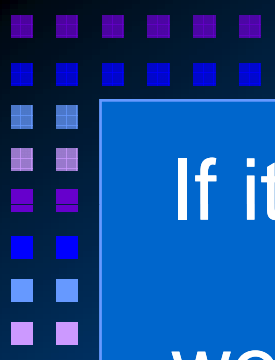
There's that word "want" again . The actions of man are prompted by desire, and some of these desires are needs, like food and warmth and shelter .





One of these needs is sexual, the desire to
man experience . In the world of the
imagination, anything goes that's
imaginatively possible , but nothing really
happens.





If it did happen, it would move out of the world of imagination into the world of action, reproduce and bring more human beings into existence .

Lesson 5

Imagination in Arts and Sciences

واژه ها و ترکیب ها :

- واژه های محتوایی متن
- واژه های عمومی متن
- ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها

خواندن متن و محتوایی آن

واژه های محتوایی متن :

- Sciences : علوم
- Arts : هنر
- Imagination : تخیل
- Experience : تجربه
- Literature : ادبیات

ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها:

- **Intellectual :** عقلانی
Based on reason , Concerning the intellectual
- **As intellectual :** بر پایه عقل- بر پایه استدلال
Based on reasoning , in the state of intellectual

Perpetual emotional tizzy :

آشفتگی عاطفی ہمیشگی

- **Perpetual :** ہمیشگی
Lasting for ever or for a long time
- **Emotional :** عاطفی
Feelings which are strong or easily moved
- **Tizzy :** گیجی – آشفتگی
State of excited confusion , confusion

Hunch and common sense :

- **Hunch** : (based on emotion) حدس و گمان
An idea based on feeling rather than on reason
- **Common sense**:(based on reasoning) عقل سليم
Ordinary good sense , sound practical judgment

• **Otherwise :** در غیر این صورت

Differently , not so , in other ways

• **Along with :** همراه با

Together with , in addition to

• **As it is :** چنانکه هست – در وضع موجود

In reality

- **Dramatist :** نمایشنامه نویس

A writer of plays , playwright

- **Disciplined :** منظم – پرورش یافته

Control gained as a result of training ,
Trained

- **The classics :** کلاسیک

The literature of the past , Literary models
of the past

• **As a whole :**

به طور كلي

In general

• **As long as :**

مادامي كه

Until

• **Oedipus Rex :**

اوديپ شهريار

• **King Lear :**

شاه لير

A famous play (tragedy) by Shakespeare

خواندن متن و محتوای آن :


Imagination in Arts and Sciences

The Distinction between sciences and arts

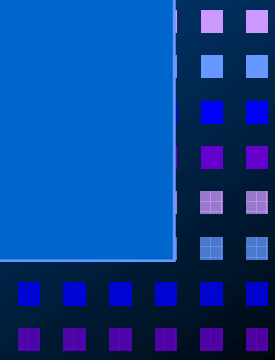
- A- Sciences as intellectual
 - 1- Science starts from the real world and moves toward , imagination
 - 2- Science improves and develops

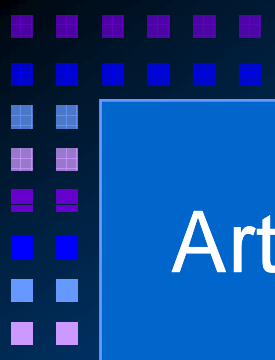
B - Arts as emotional

- 1- Art starts with imagination and moves toward the real world
- 2- Literature does not improve or progress, it produces a literary model (the classic)



We can distinguish the arts from the sciences. Science begins with the world we have to live in .From there , it moves toward the imagination.

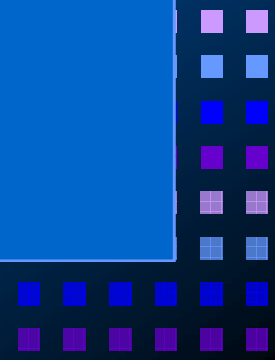





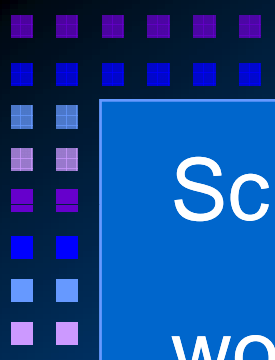
Art begins with the world we construct , not
with the world we see .

It starts with the imagination , and then works
toward ordinary experience.





We tend to think of the science as intellectual and the arts as emotional , one starts with the world as it is , the other with the world we want to have.

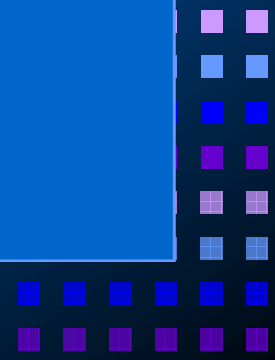



Science learns more and more about the world as it goes on, it evolves and improves.


But literature begins with the possible model of experience.

Literature doesn't evolve or improve or progress.

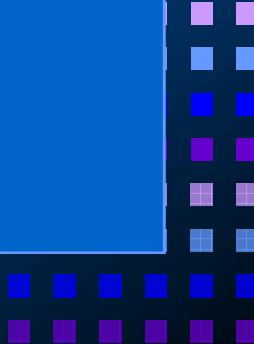




We may have dramatists in the future who will write plays as good as *King Lear*, though they'll be very different ones, but drama as a whole will never get better than *King Lear*.



King Lear is it, as far as drama is concerned ;
so is *Oedipus Rex* , written two thousand
years earlier than that, and both will be
models of dramatic writing as long as the
human race endures.



Lesson 6

Associative Language

واژه ها و ترکیب ها :

- واژه های محتوایی متن
- واژه های عمومی متن
- ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها

خواندن متن و محتوایی آن

واژه های محتوایی متن:

- **Figure of speech :**

بدیع لفظی

Figurative or literary use of words , such as simile and metaphor

- **Figurative Meaning :**

بدیع معنوی

Words used in some way other the ordinary meaning, literary meaning , not literal meaning

- **Association :**

تداعي

A connection in the mind between ideas , sensations and memories , the use of such connections as a literary device

- **Associative Language :**

زبان تداعي

A language with literary devices , A language causing association of ideas

- **Analogy :** قياس

A degree of likeness or similarity

- **Identity :** اين هماني

Sameness , exact likeness

- **Simile :** تشبيه

An expression making a comparison in the imagination between two things, A figure of speech to show similarity

- **Metaphor :**

استعاره

A figure of speech to show sameness or identity of two things, Describing one thing by stating another thing with which it can be compared.

واژه های عمومی :

- **Crude :** خام – غیر ماهرانه
Not carefully made or done , unskillful
- **Archaic :** کهنه – قدیمی
Belonging to the past , old

- **Uninhibited way :** شیوه جسارت آمیز

Free in action or behavior without worrying what other people think.

- **Thou = you** به معنی تو you شکل قدیمی ضمیر

- **Art = are** (شکل قدیمی فعل بودن)

- **Herald :**

منادي – پيام آور

A person who carries important messages , messenger

- **Gaudy :**

زرق و برق دار

Too shining or beautiful , too bright in color

ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها :

- **Dry and dull :**

1. Uninteresting and boring (Literary meaning) •
بی مزه و کسل کننده

2. Not fresh and sharp (Literal meaning)
خشک و کند

- **As for :** درباره – در مورد

With regard to , concerning , with respect to

- **Turning your back on logic :**

برخلاف منطق عمل کردن

Rejecting or ignoring logic

- **Suggestive magic :**

افسون القاء کننده

- **In part :**

تا حدی

In some degree , partly

خواندن متن و محتوای آن :

Associative Language

1 - Two kinds of Association



A - Analogy

B – Identity

2 – Two kinds of Associative Language

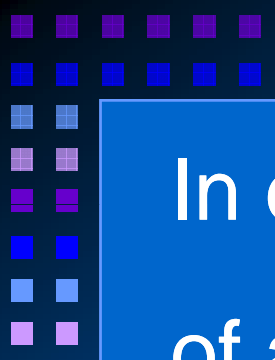
A – Simile

B – Metaphor

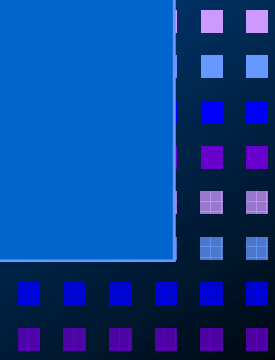


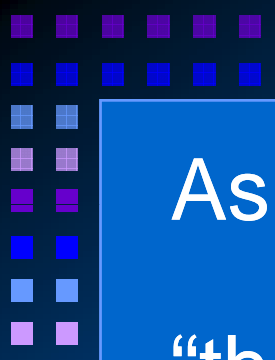
There are two main kinds of association,
analogy and identity, two things that are like
each other and two things that are each other

- .

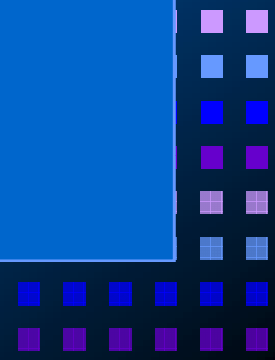



In descriptive writing you have to be careful of associative language . You'll find that analogy , or likeness to something else , because the differences are as important as the resemblances .





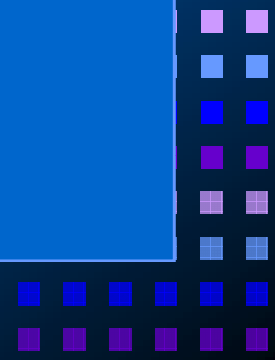
As for metaphor, where you're really saying
"this is that," you're turning your back on
logic and reason completely, because






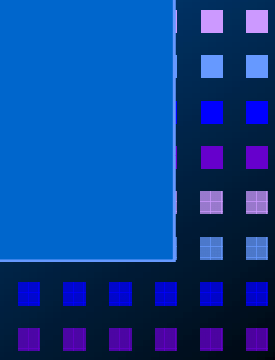
logically two things can never be the same
thing and still remain two things.

The poet , however , uses these two crude ,
primitive , archaic forms of thought in
the most uninhibited way , because





his job is not to describe nature , but to show
you a world completely absorbed and
possessed by the human mind .



Lesson 7

Two Points on Literature

واژه ها و ترکیب ها :

- واژه های محتوایی متن
- واژه های عمومی متن
- ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها

خواندن متن و محتوایی آن

واژه هاي محتوايي :

- **Concrete world :** دنياي ملموس
Real or actual world
- **Abstract ideas :** انتزاعي – مجرد
Unreal ideas , not actual (ideas)

واژه های عمومی :

- **Recapture :** به یاد آوردن
To bring back into the mind
- **Circumference :** محیط دایره
The length round the outside of a circle
 - environment
 - surroundings

ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها :

- **He ought to have known :**

او قطعاً در این زمینه صاحب نظر است

- - He should have been aware of (something)
- - He is definitely an expert .

- **Free of silliness :** مبرا از سبک مغزي

Without any stupidity or foolishness

- **To make it be there :**

چيزي را به وجود آوردن

To create something , to put into reality

- **Working out argument :** **دلیل آوردن**

Providing reasons for and against something ,

Give reasons to prove or disprove something

- **Cultivated world:** **دنیای با فرهنگ – دنیای پیشرفته**

An educated world , a developed world

خواندن متن و محتوای آن :

Two Points on Literature

A – The world of literature

1 – Concrete Human World of direct experience

2 – Primary Realities : Love & Death ,
Passion & Joy



B - Emotional Reaction to the World

1 - I Like this – Identity

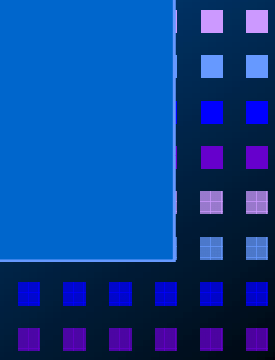
2 - I don't Like this – Consciousness or
separation – Art and Science begin






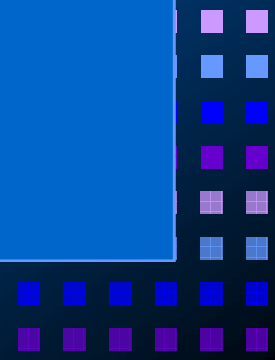
Literature belongs to the world man
constructs , not to the world he sees.


Literature's world is a concrete human world
of immediate experience .





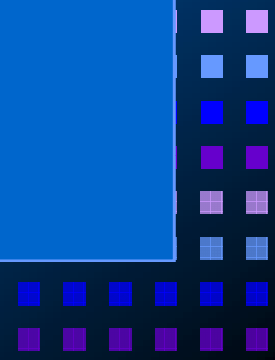
The world of literature is human in shape , a world where the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Where the primary realities are love and death and passion and joy.

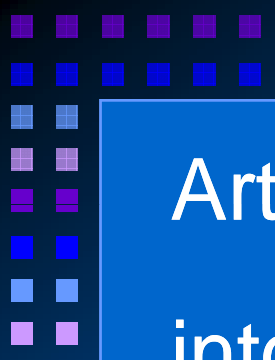




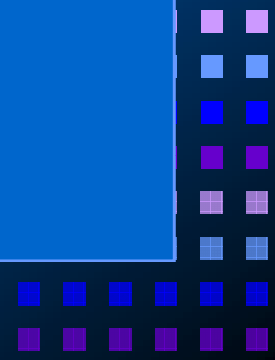
Our emotional reaction to the world varies from “ I like this “ to “I don’t like this. “

The first , is a state of identity , and the second is the ordinary state of consciousness or separation , where art and science begin .





Art begins as soon as “I don’t like this” turns into “this is not the way I could imagine it.”



Lesson 8

The Literary Writer

واژه ها و ترکیب ها :

- واژه های محتوایی متن
- واژه های عمومی متن
- ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها

خواندن متن و محتوایی آن

واژه های محتوایی :

• **Verbal address :** بیان خطابی – خطاب شفاهی

• **Verbal :** شفاهی

Spoken , not written , oral , related to language

• **Address (v.) :** خطاب کردن

To direct speech to a person or group

سنت

- **Convention :**

A generally accept practice with regard to social behavior

- It is a matter of **convention** that men should open doors for ladies .

واژه ها اصطلاح ها:

- **Recognizably :**
Clearly

مشخصا

- **Genuinely :**
Truly , originally

واقعا

• **Lineally :** از لحاظ دودماني

In direct line or connection

• **Sound :** به نظر رسيدن

To have the effect of being , seem (when heard)

- Does this sentence **sound** right ?

- **Take on (its form) :**

پذیرفتن

To accept , to begin to have

- **Incorporate :**

یکی کردن – پیوستن

To join in a group , include , make something part of a whole

- **Descended form** (the first human beings)

هم نسبت بودن (با انسان اولیه)

Have somebody as ancestor

(دارای نسبت یا حد مشترک بودن)

- She claims to be descended from Alexander family.

- **Descendant :** اولاد – زاده – نسل

- **Mediocre :**

متوسط

Of not very good or bad quality or ability ,
not good enough , second-rate

- **Exploit :**

استفاده کردن – بهره برداري کردن

To use fully so as to get profit

محتوای متن :

The Literary Writer

- 1- The concept of **old** and **new** in **literature**
- 2- Literature as the language of imagination



3- Language of verbal address

a – Language of consciousness
(ordinary conversation)

b – Language of practical knowledge





4- Different types of writers and convention

a – The serious mediocre writer

b – The popular writer

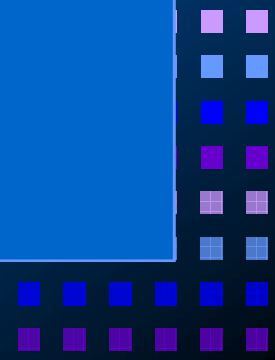
c – The serious good writer






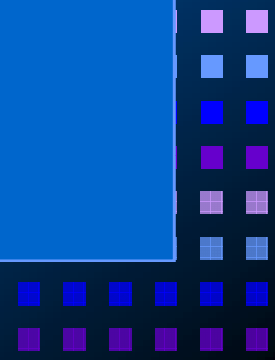
I'm not saying that there's nothing new in literature,

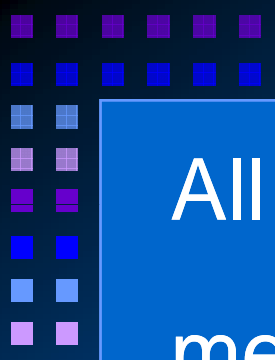
I'm saying that everything is new , and yet recognizably the same kind of thing as the old.







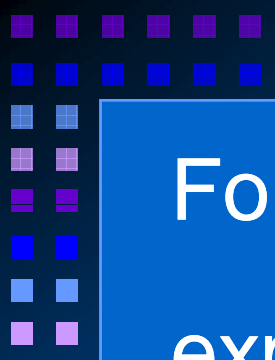
I have two points. First: I distinguished the language of imagination , or literature , from the language of consciousness.



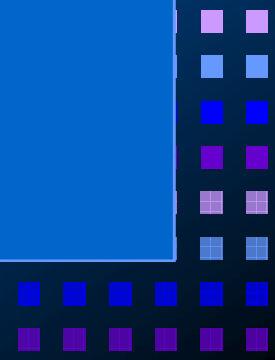


All writers are conventional. For the serious mediocre writer convention makes him sound like a lot of other people ; for the popular writer it gives him a formula he can exploit;





For the serious good writer it releases his experiences or emotions from himself and incorporates them into literature.



Lesson 9

The Principle of Repetition in Literature

واژه ها و ترکیب ها :

• واژه های محتوایی متن

• واژه های عمومی متن

• ترکیب ها و اصطلاح ها

خواندن متن و محتوایی آن

واژه های محتوایی :

- **Repetition** : (n.) تکرار
 - **Repeat** : (v.) تکرار کردن
To say or do again
- He repeated the Poem several times.



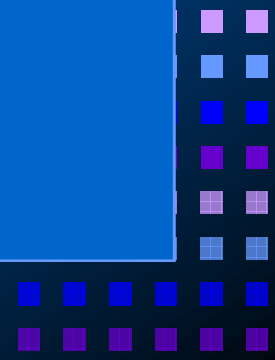
- **Recurrence** : (n.)

وقوع مجدد – تکرار

- **Recur** : (v.)

مجددا اتفاق افتادن

To happen again , or more than once , to repeat



- **Cycle :**

چرخہ – دور

A number of related events happening in a regularly repeated order

- The cycle of the seasons

واژه های عمومی و ترکیب ها :

- **Spring :**

1- The season between winter and summer

فصل بهار

2- A place where water comes up naturally from the ground , fountain

چشمه

• **Stretch :** گسترده شدن

To continue , to spread out

• **Backbone :** تکیه گاه , ستون فقرات

The main support , spinal column

- **Betray :**

To be unfaithful to

خیانت کردن

- **Progression :** (n.)

Progress : (v.)

To advance , forward movement

تغییر

- **Wander :** سرگردان بودن

To move around without a fixed aim or purpose, move around aimlessly

- **Fight their way out :** راه یافتن

To move along by fighting or pushing

- **To have a lot to do with ... :**

مربوط شدن به – ارتباط داشتن با

To be related to , to have a connection
with ...

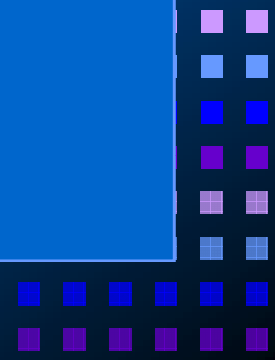
- His job has a lot to do with telephones.

محتوای متن :

The Principle of Repetition in Literature



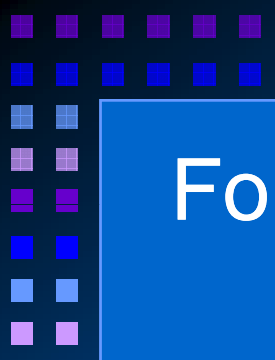
1 - The Principle of Repetition in Art

- Rhythm in Music
 - Pattern in Painting
 - Cycle in Literature
- 





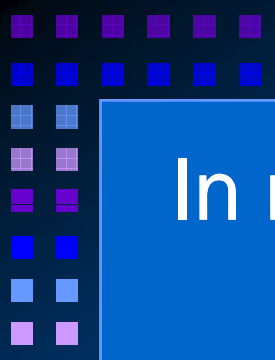
2 - Repetition in Natural Life and Human Life

- Primitive Stories and myths are based on natural cycle
- 



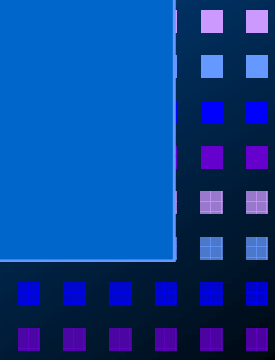
For constructing any work of art you need
some principle of repetition or recurrence:
that's what gives you rhythm in music and
pattern in painting.






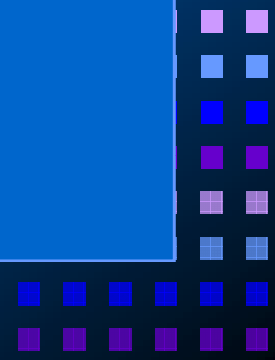
In nature the most obvious repeating or recurring feature is the cycle.

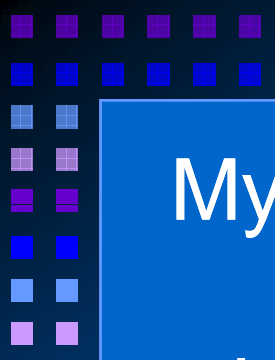
The sun travels across the sky into the dark and comes back again.



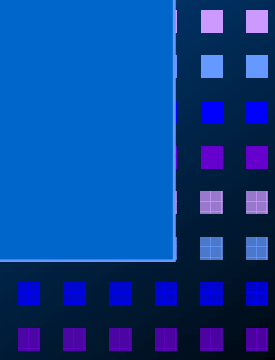


Human life goes from childhood to death and
back again in a new birth.





Mythologies are full of young gods or heroes
who go through various successful
adventures and then are deserted or
betrayed and killed , and then come back to
life again



Lesson 10

Literature as a Whole

واژه ها و ترکیب ها :

- واژه های محتوایی متن
- واژه های عمومی و ترکیب ها

محتوایی متن

واژه های محتوایی :

مضمون – درونمایه

- **Theme :**

The subject of a literary writing

- **Character :** آدم ها یا شخصیت های داستان

A person in a book or play

- I found all **characters** in her play amusing.

- **Tragedy :** داستان غم انگیز – تراژدي

A serious play that ends sadly , especially, with the main character's death

- **Comedy :** كمدى

A funny play or writing in which the story and characters are amusing and ends happily

- **Satire :**

هجو

A work of literature intended to show the foolishness or evil of something in an amusing way .

- **Romance :**

داستان عاشقانه

A love story, A story of love , adventure and strange happenings .

- Literature as a whole :

ادبيات به صورت يك كل

As a whole :

As a complete unit, altogether

واژه های عمومی و ترکیب ها :

- **Interlocking Family :** خانواده به هم پیوسته

Interlock :

Fastened together , Caught closely together

- Interlocking questions cannot be answered separately .

- **Impress :**

تحت تاثیر قرار دادن

To fill (someone) with admiration, to arouse the interest or approval of

- I was very **impressed** by his speech.

- **Crude and sketchy :**

ناپخته و کلي

Crude : not skillfully made or done

Sketchy : not thorough or complete, not detailed

- **Bird's –eye view :**

دید کلی

A general view of a subject , A view seen from high up, An overall view of something

- He gave me a **bird's –eye view** of the book.

- **Coherent :**

منسجم

Being naturally or reasonably connected,
easily understood

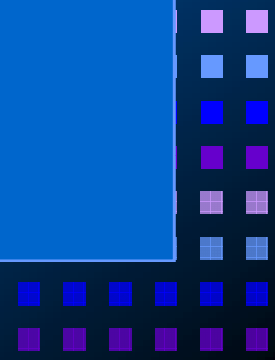
محتوای متن :

Literature as a Whole



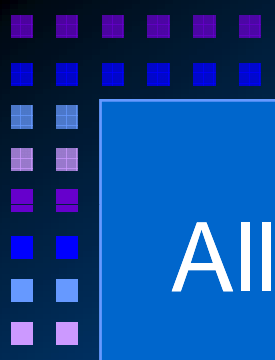
1-Different Literature Forms :

Different forms of literature are not isolated Parts, but members of the same family related to each other .

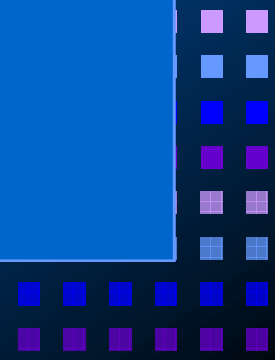


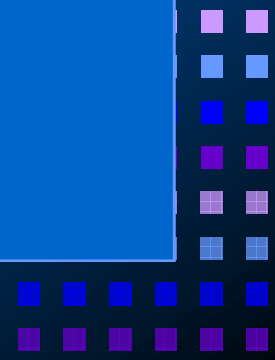

2- Literature as a Whole

Literature books constitute a separate Subject to study and not a pile of unrelated books .



All themes and characters and stories
that you encounter in literature belong to
one big interlocking family .





“literature as a whole” suggests something else. Is it a coherent subject of study and not just a pile of books .

THE END

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