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زبان خارجي تخصصی (2)

رشته ادبیات فارسی

مؤلف : رضا نیلی پور و منوچهر جعفري گهر

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Lesson 1 :

***Modern
Persian Literature***



1.1. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PERSIAN LITERATURE

Main points of the Text :

***A . New developments in Iran's literary
tradition***

- The end of court poetry and poetry as a means of making a living



B . New topics and forms of expression

- Greater involvement of literature in the political and social topics
- The emergence of modern poetry and free verse
- The development of novels and short stories as prose literature

A . Literary Terms :

■ Court Poetry (n)

شعر درباري

poetry whose main theme was praising certain kings and rulers.



- **Literary Tradition(n)**

سنت ادبي

literary beliefs , customs , styles , etc.

- **Poetical Expression(n)**

بيان شعر – ساختار شعر

The way a poet uses to show his feelings, opinions, etc.



■ **Prosody** (n)

عروض

- 1 . Science of verse forms and poetic meters
- 2 . (study of the) rhythm, pause, tempo, stress, and pitch features of a language



- **structure** (n)

ساختار

the way in which parts are formed and
arranged together



B . General Terms :

- **Amateur** (n) (adj)

آماتور

a person who practices a sport or artistic skill without receiving money for it



■ **Constitution** (n)

قانون اساسي

Laws and principles according to which
a country is governed

■ **Intellectual** (n) (adj) با فرهنگ – تحصيل کرده

Person of high intelligence and reasoning



■ **Line** (n)

شیوه فکری – روش

method ; course of thought

■ **Through** (prep)

از طریق

by means of



■ **Vicissitude** (n)

دگرگوني – تحولات

a change in one's environment, usually for the worse; social fluctuation and change

■ **Wage** (v) به مبارزه برخاستن – وارد جنگ شدن

to begin and carry on a war




C . Expressions :

- In the course of
during


در طی

- To make a living
to earn money to live


امرار معاش کردن




The impact of western civilization , which began to affect life in Iran in the course of the 19th century, did not leave its solid literary tradition untouched.




The structure of Persian literature was attacked by the forces of change from several sides .




Political developments put an end to the system of court poetry and caused a fundamental change in the attitude of the poet towards his art.



The modern poet, whether he continued to work on traditional lines or not, could no longer make a living out of poetry.




He had become, in a certain sense, an amateur who composed his poems on his own account.



This led, on the one hand, to a much greater involvement of literature in political and social vicissitudes of the nation, on the other hand, to a more individual



**form of poetical expression, the models of
which were provided by European
literature.**




**New concepts like nationalism, democracy,
and social justice demanded the attention
of the modern intellectual.**



The formal system could not remain unchanged.

Perhaps the most important formal innovation was the emergence of a genuine




prose literature based on the forms of the novel and the short story , which were borrowed from modern European literature.




1.2. THE BIRTH OF MODERN LITERATURE

Main points of the Text :

- The actual birth of Iranian modern literature
- Kadjar period , the beginning of basic changes

- 
- Putting the classical forms into use again
 - The appearance of more modern attitudes
 - Defeats in wars and the necessity to reform the army

- 
- Sending students abroad and developments in printing and culture
 - The tendency to write more simply

A . Literary Terms :

■ Classicist renaissance (n)

تجدید حیات ادبیات کلاسیک

revival of classical art and literature

■ Style (n)

روش – شیوه

the manner of writing or speaking



B . General Terms :

■ Circulation (n)

شمارگان

number of copies of a book,
newspaper, etc.

■ Correspondence (n)

مکاتبات

letter – writing



- **Deputy** (n)

قائم مقام

person acting as one's substitute or representative

- **Entourage** (n)

همراهان – ملازمان

all those who accompany and attend an important person



- **Heir – apparent (n)**

وارث مطلق

the heir whose legal right to receive the family property or title cannot be taken away until he lives



■ Lithography (n)

چاپ سنگي

process of printing from parts of a flat stone or sheet of zinc or aluminum that are prepared to receive a greasy ink.



- **Printing – press** (n)

دستگاه چاپ

machine for printing books, etc.

- **Successive** (adj)

متوالي

coming one after the other without stop



- **Turbulent** (adj)

آشوب زده – ناآرام

disturbed, in unrest

- **Typography** (n)

چاپ سربي

the older style of printing

C . Expressions :

■ To lead up to

منتهي شدن به

to have as a result

- The differences between the two countries will finally ***lead up to*** a war .



■ **On account of**

به علت

because of


- The game was cancelled ***on account of*** bad weather.

■ **To take place**


اتفاق افتادن

to happen


- The train crash ***took place in*** 1989.




While the actual birth of the modern literature of Iran took place during the turbulent years between 1890 and the




**beginning of the First World War, the
process leading up to fundamental changes
started early in the Kadjar period.**



Confronted with the necessity of military reform on account of successive defeats in the wars with Russia, several measures



**were taken which proved to be of great
consequence to the future course of
cultural life in Iran.**




**A printing-press was founded in Tabriz in
1816-7. Very soon typography was replaced
by lithography.**



1.3. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Main Points of the Text :

- More cultural Modernization by Amir Kabir
- The resumption of publishing of a newspaper

- 
- An increase in the number of periodicals
 - The role of periodicals in cultural developments
 - The spread of Islamic ideas in foreign papers



A . General Terms :

- **Episode (n)**

حادثة – واقعه

one separate event; an important or serious event



■ **Mouthpiece** (n)

سخنگو

a person or newspaper that expresses
the opinions of others

- This newspaper is the ***mouthpiece*** of the government.



■ **Office** (n)

وزارت

a position of responsibility and power

■ **Pan – Islamic** (adj)

طرفدار وحدت اسلامي

an idea or person supporting the union
of all Islamic states or nations



■ **Periodical (n)**

نشریه ادواری

a magazine that comes out at regular times

■ **Resume (v)**

دوباره شروع کردن

to start again

■ **Term (n)**

مدت

a fixed period of time

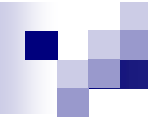
B . Expressions :

■ More or less


کم و بیش – تقریباً

nearly , almost


- My homework is ***more or less*** finished.



A second episode of cultural modernization was the short term of *Mirza Taki Khan*, also known as *Amir-i Kabir*, as prime minister of the young *Nasir al-Din Shah*.




The publication of a newspaper was resumed in 1851. In the following decades the number of periodicals rapidly increased.



1.4. MODERN EDUCATION AND TRANSLATION

Main Points of the Text :

- The founding of a polytechnic school
- Presentation of new courses in technical and natural sciences as well as humanities

- 
- An increased demand for translation of European books
 - Translation of many works by unknown translators led by Muhammad Hassan Khan



A . General Terms :

■ **Attribute** (v)

نسبت دادن

to believe something is the result or work of somebody or something

- His failure can certainly be ***attributed*** to his laziness

■ **Belles – letters** (n)

آثار ادبي

■ **Bureau** (n)

دفتر

a division of a government department

■ **cf** (v) [Latin : confer]

مقایسه شود با

compare



- **Corps** (n)

گروه

a group of people doing the same activity

- **Humanities** (n)

علوم انساني

studies such as literature , history, psychology ,etc.



■ **Immediate** (adj)

بلافاصله – بلافصل

direct

■ **Initiative** (n)

ابتکار

first action which starts something
happening



- **Polytechnic (n)**

دارالفنون – پلي تڪنيڪ

a school of usually higher education providing training and often degrees in many technical subject and engineering.



■ **Successively** (adv)

به طور متوالي

one after another

- He ***successively*** traveled to England and France.

B . Expressions :

■ As well

همچنین

too ; also


- Maria was a good tennis player and a musician **as well**.

■ By far

به مراتب

by great amount , very much


- It is safer **by far** to go by plane .



Another initiative of Amir-i Kabir was the founding of a polytechnic school (Dar al-Funun) in Tehran.



The Dar al-Funun formed the beginning of modern academic education in Iran.



An immediate effect was an increased demand for the translation of books from European languages.



Lesson 2 :

***A General Survey
of the Recent
Persian Literature***



2.1. INTRODUCTION

Main Points of the Text :

A. Two Meaning of Literature

1. Narrower sense : Literature as
Artistic prose and poetry
2. Wider sense : Literature as
All writings of a nation's mind and
intellectual activities



B. Five Categories of Persian Verse

1. The classical poetry
2. Occasional or topical verse
3. Religious and devotional verse
4. The Ballads
5. The modern political verse



A . Literary Terms :

■ **Ballad (n)**

ترانه

1. a short story told in the form of a poem
2. a simple song
3. a popular love song



- **Belles – letters** : /bel letter/ (n)

literature that is of value for its beauty
rather than for its practical importance.



■ **Minstrel (n)**

خنياگر – مطرب

1. a musician who traveled about the country singing songs and poems written by himself or others.
2. performers who travel about and give light amusing shows to people on holidays.



- **Poetry (n)**

ادبيات شعري

the art of a poet ; poems in general

- **Prose**

نثر

written language in its usual form

- **Threnody : marthiya (n)**

مرثيه

a funeral song or poem for the dead



■ Verse (n)

آیه - بیت - شعر - نظم

1. writing arranged in regular lines , with a pattern of repeated beats (as in music) and words of matching sound at the end of some lines.
2. language in the form of poetry



B . General Terms :

■ **Disproportionate** (adj)

نامتناسب

unequal ; with too much on one side
and too little on the other

■ **Excessive** (adj) بی اندازه – بیش از حد

too much ; too great

- The prices at this hotel are **excessive** .

■ **Excess** (n) اضافی

something additional or more than
usual



■ **Mourning** (n)

عزاداري – سوگواري

the expression of grief for a death


■ **Mourn** (v)

سوگواري کردن

to feel and/or show grief for the death
of someone

C . Expressions :

- **In deference to** به علت
because of respect for ; with respect to ,
on the basis of
- **To pay attention to** توجه کردن به
to give full thought or consideration



**Nearly all those who have written on
Persian literature have paid an amount of
attention to poetry and *belles-lettres* and
have ignored biology, theology, philosophy,
and the ancient sciences.**



Here we have to distinguish five categories

of verse :

1. The classical poetry

2. Occasional or topical verse

3. Religious and devotional verse



**4. The ballads or tasnifs sung by
professional minstrels**


5. The quite modern political verse




2.2. CLASSICAL POETRY

Main Points of the Text :

- Characteristics of Persian classical poetry
 - Stereotyped form
 - Stereotyped matter (content)

- 
- Signs of originality in Persian poets
 - The rise of the Indian style
 - Literary criticism and Persian poetry

- 
- The strong attraction of Indian for Iranian poets
 - Indian imitators of Persian poets
 - Poor literary achievement in 18th century

A . Literary Terms :

- **Allusion (n)** اشاره
speaking or writing about something indirectly
- **Composition (n)** ساخت (شعر) – سرودن (شعر)
the act of making poems (or music)



- **Elegy (n)**

قصيده

a formal , long poem for the death of a person or sad event

- **Figure (of speech) (n)**

بدیع لفظی

word or phrase used to create a strong and impressive effect such as metaphor, simile etc.



- **Form (n)**

ساخت – شكل

the way in which a work of art is put together

- **Literary criticism (n)**

نقد ادبي

the branch of study concerned with defining, classifying, explaining and evaluating works of literature .



- **Manipulator (n)**

زبردست – ماهر

a person who handles something with skill

- **Matter (n)**

محتوا

(also called substance or content)
what a work of art is about



- **Musammat** (n) : stanza

مسط

a group of lines of verse in a repeating pattern forming a division of a poem

- **Ode** (n)

غزل

a long, lyric poem, serious in subject with a fine style and elaborate stanza structure



■ **Originality** (n)

تازگي – نوآوري

the quality of being unlike others; a new type or different from others of the same type; novelty

■ **Poetical aetiology** (n)

حسن تعليل



- **Proverbial commission (n)**

ارسال مثل = تمثيل

- **Quatrain (n)**

رباعي

a stanza of four lines, rhymed or
unrhymed



B . General Terms :

- **Appreciation (n)**

درك ادبي

proper understanding and recognition of
value of something or somebody



■ **Contemporary (n)**

معاصر

person who lives or lived at the same times as another person

■ **Conventional (adj)**

قراردادي – سنتي

following what is traditional and customary



- **Diffused** (adj)

پراکنده

widespread ; scattered

- **Doctrine** (n)

مکتب – اعتقادات

set of beliefs held by a group or person

- **Eminent** (adj)

معروف – برجسته

famous and distinguished



■ **Enumerate (v)**

برشمردن

go through a list naming them one by one

■ **Era (n)**

دوره – عصر

a period in history

■ **Estimate (n)**

تخمین زدن

judgment of character or qualities of somebody



■ **Fall** (n)

collapse

سقوط

■ **Gloomy** (adj)


depressed

افسرده

■ **Host** (n)

a great number of

تعداد زیاد – انبوه



■ **Intervene (v) , Intervention (v)**

میانجی شدن – مداخله کردن

come or be between

■ **Late (adj)**

فقید – مرحوم

former; recent and not living



- **Leading** (adj)

پیش‌تاز

most important; chief

- **Patronage** (n)

پشتیبانی – حمایت

support and encouragement given by a person

- **Persian descent** (n)

اجداد ایرانی

having Persian ancestors



- **Predecessor (n)**

پیشینیان

one who comes before another in time,
position or rank

- **Qualification (n)**

شرایط

statement that modifies or limits a
previous statement



■ **Rise** (n)

طلوع

the act of growing more widespread;
development

■ **Sojourner** (n)

مقيم

one who stays in a place , town, etc,
for sometime



- **Stereotyped** (adj)

داراي شكل يکنواخت

having a fixed pattern or type

- **Sweeping** (adj)

سراسري - کلي

too general; showing a lack of consideration of facts or details; not careful or correct in detail



■ **Term (v)**

نامیدن

to call ; to name

■ **Troubled (adj)**

ناآرام

without peace, order or calm

■ **Zealot (n)**

علاقه مند – مشتاق

person who shows great admiration and interest



C . Expressions :

- **At all events** در هر صورت – بهر حال
in any case
- **To be concerned with** مربوط شدن به
to be about



■ **To fall into disuse**

از رده خارج شدن

to go out of use; no longer being used

■ **On account of**

به علت

because of

■ **To pass for**

(به غلط) جانشین کسی شدن

to be (mistakenly) considered or
accepted as



■ **So (as) far as**

تا آنجا که

to the degree that

■ **Thanks to**

در نتیجه ی

as a result of

■ **With any save**


بدون استثنا

without any exception




PART ONE


Alike in form and matter the classical poetry of Persia has been stereotyped for at least five or six centuries.




It is hardly possible , after reading a *qasida* (elegy), *ghazal* (ode), or *rubai* (quatrain) , to guess whether it was composed by a contemporary of Jami or Qa'ani.




**Even in the most recent poetry of this type,
we seldom find any allusion to such modern
inventions as tea-drinking, railways,
telegraphs or newspapers.**



The best and fullest critical estimate of the leading Persian poets from the earliest times to the latter part of the seventeenth century is a work written in Urdu language, the *Shi'ru'l-Ajam* of Shibli Nu'mani.



Some of the poets of this era are: Fighani, Faydi, ‘Urfi, Naziri, Talib-i-Amuli , and Sa’ib. All these were Persian, attracted to India ,except Faydi. ‘Urfi and Sa’ib were the most notable of these poets .




Sa'ib was especially attractive both because of his simplicity of style and his skill in *husn-i-talil* or “poetical aetiology” and *irsalu'l-mathal* or “proverbial commission”.




PART TWO

India , at all events, thanks to the patronage of Humayun , Akbar, and their successors continued during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to attract most talented Persian poets .



Bada Uni enumerates about one hundred and seventy , most of whom were of Persian descent though some of them were born in India.



These poets produced what the late professor Ethe has happily termed the “Indian summer” of Persian poetry.



2.3. OCCASIONAL OR TOPICAL VERSE

Main Points of the Text :

- ***Introduction to Occasional or Topical Verse***

- Verse written for some special purpose

- Verse written for some particular occasion



***- Specimens of occasional poetry written on
the occasion of the death of 3 Indian kings***



A . Literary Terms :

■ Professional poet (n)

شاعر حرفه اي – شاعر حقوق بگير

a poet who makes a living by composing poems

B . General Terms :

■ **Coincidence** (n) همزمانی – تلاقی زمانی

the happening by chance of two or more events at the same time or place

- What a nice ***coincidence*** that we are both here at this time of the year



■ **Commemorate** (v)

یادبود گرفتن

to be in the memory of

- This ceremony is held to ***commemorate*** those who died for their country.




■ Specimen (n)


نمونه

sample; typical example

- To find out whether you have the disease or not, they need a ***specimen*** of your blood.



Some of the most interesting pieces of poetry are those composed for some special purpose or some particular occasion.



**These are not so often to be found in the
regular *diwans* of verse as in the pages of
contemporary histories.**




The following from the unpublished

***Ahsanu'l-Tawarikh* may serve as specimen.**

In the year 961/1553-4 died three Indian

kings , Mahmud III of Gujerat ,



**Islam Shah son of Shir Shah, and Nizamul-
Mulk of Deccan. This coincidence with the
date , was commemorated in a verse.**



2.4. RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTIONAL VERSE

Main Points of the Text :

A . The Safawi Period and Poetry

- The distinction between panegyric and religious poetry
- Little novelty and advancement in poetry



B . The Language of Religious Poetry

- Simple and direct
- Devoid of rhetorical devices

A . Literary Terms :

■ Eloquent (adj)

فصيح – رسا

marked by the skillful use of language
to persuade or to appeal to the feelings

■ Rhetorical artifice (n)

ترفند بلاغي يا لفظي – ترفند ادبي

skillful use of language in literature



■ **Saying** (n)

گفته معروف

well-known phrase ; proverb

■ **Strophe** (n)

بند – گروهی تشکیل شده از چند بیت

1. a group of lines in a poem

2. a song by a group of actors, answered by another group in the same way



B . General Terms :

- **Amplify** (adv) بي اندازه
more than what is needed
- **Austerity** (n) سختگيري
the state of being severe and strict



■ **Celebrated** (adj)

معروف

famous

■ **Consecrate** (v) اختصاص دادن – وقف کردن

set apart for a special purpose

■ **Cultivate** (v)

پرورش دادن

to give care, thought, time etc, in
order to develop something

■ **Duly** (adv)
at the right time

به جا - به موقع

■ **Earthly** (adj)
of this world

دنيوي - زميني

■ **Exaggerate** (v)
to make something seem larger, better,
worse etc, than what it really is

اغراق يا مبالغه كردن



■ **Exert** (v)

به کار بردن

to bring into use

■ **Falsehood** (n)

دروغ - نادرستی

untrue statement

■ **Genius** (n , adj)

نابغه

great and exceptional capacity of mind



- **Heavenly** (adj)


اخروي – الهي

of, from or like God

- **Latitudinarian** (n)

آزاد منشانه

liberal in one's views; very tolerant of differing opinions

- 
- **Pathos (n)** گيرايي – حسن تاثير
quality in speech, writing which
arouses a feeling of pity, sympathy
or tenderness

- **Prototype (n)** نخستين – نمونه
first or original example

■ **Suffering** (n) مصیبت – رنج – درد

pain of body or mind

■ **Society** (n) انجمن

group of persons formed with special purpose

■ **Thereupon** (adv) در نتیجه – پس از آن

then ; as the result of



■ **Theologian** (n)

عالم الهيات

expert in or student of the study of the nature of God and the foundations of religious belief .

■ **Virtue** (n)

عفت – شرافت

goodness ; excellence ; chastity

■ **Whereupon** (adv)

از آن پس

after which; and then




C . Expressions :

■ **In the praise of**
for the admiration of


در وصف

■ **To the service of**
for the benefit of


در خدمت




**Of the numerous poets of Safawi period
who devoted their talents to the celebration
of the virtues and sufferings of the Imams ,
Muhtasham of Kashan is the most eminent.**




The author of *Ta'rikh-i-Alam-ara-yi-Abbasi* states that though Shah Tahmasp enjoyed and cultivated the society poets in earlier life, he regarded them with disfavor in his later years.




**When Muhtasham sent him two eloquent
panegyrics , one in his praise and the other
in praise of Princess pari-Khan Khanum,
he received nothing.**




**The Shah remarked that poetry poetry
written in praise of kings and princes was
sure to consist largely of lies and
exaggerations.**




According to the well-known Arabic saying, “The best poetry is that which contains most falsehood”, but since it was



**impossible to exaggerate the virtues of the
Imams and the prophet , the poet could
safely exert his talents to the full.**



**Thereupon Muhtasham composed his
celebrated *haft-band*, or seven-verse
strophe of the Imams, and this time was
duly and amply rewarded.**



**Whereupon many others followed his
example, so that in a short time fifty or
sixty such *haft-bands* were produced.**




2.5. THE TASNIF OR BALLAD

Main Points of the Text :

Introduction of Ballad or TASNIF :

- few traces in literature
- existence from pre-Islamic times

- 
- unknown authorship
 - seldom put in writing
 - signs of Persian music in ballads



A . Literary Terms :

■ **Adaptation (n)**

اقتباس ادبي

an instance of something made by changing it so as to be suitable for a new use, need, situation, etc.



■ **Authorship** (n)

تالیف – نویسندگی

origin of a book or poem; information about a book's or Poem's writer

■ **Parody** (n)

تقلید ادبی – اقتباس

writing intended to amuse by imitating the style of writing used by somebody else.



■ **Polemical** (adj)

بحث انگیز – جدلي

argumentative; related to the art of carrying on an argument

■ **Ribald** (adj)

کم ارزش – کلام زشت

using improper or disrespectful language or humor



■ **Satire** (n)

هجو

piece of writing that ridicules or shows the foolishness or wickedness of an idea.

■ **Transliterate** (v)

حرف نویسی کردن

to write a word or passage in the characters of a different language or system

B . General Terms :

■ **Assassin (n)** آدمکش حرفه اي

person who, usually hired, kills an important politician or ruler for political reasons.

■ **Cause (v)** باعث شدن

to be the main reason of an event



■ **Ephemeral** (adj)

گذرا – ناپایدار

living or lasting for a very short time;
transitory

■ **Heretic** (n)

مرتد

person guilty of having a belief or
opinion, contrary to what is generally
accepted, especially in religion.



- **Patron (n)**

حامي – پشتيبان

person who gives encouragement, moral or financial support to a person, an idea , arts etc.

- **Wandering Minstrel**

آوازخوان دوره گرد

traveling composer, player and singer of songs and ballads

C . Expressions :

■ To accord with

خوردن به – جور بودن


to match; to be in agreement or harmony
with

- What you say does not ***accord with*** what you do.




THE TASNIF OR BALLAD


This class of verse leaves far fewer and slighter traces in literature than its actual importance would lead us to expect.




A *tasnif* about *Sahib-Diwan* was the most popular ballad when I was in Shiraz in the spring of 1888.




**Barbad and Nakisa may have sung such
topical songs to Khusraw Parwiz the
Sasanian thirteen years ago, as Rudagi did
four centuries later to the Samanid prince.**




The authorship of these *tasnifs* is seldom known, and they are hardly ever committed to writing.



**My friend George Graham caused a small
selection of two score of those most popular
to be written down for me, and a selection**



**was published in or about 1904 under the
title of *Twelve Persian Folk-Songs collected
and arranged for voice and pianoforte by
Blair Fairchild: English version of the words
by Alma Strettel.***



In this excellent little book the songs are well set, well rendered into English, and intelligently if not ideally transliterated.



2.6. MODERN POLITICAL VERSE

Main Points of the Text :

- Modern political verse as a product of 1905 Revolution
- Originality, merit and humor in this class of verse
- The most notable modern political poets



A . Literary Terms :

■ Humor (n)

بذله گويي

amusement

- This short story is full of ***humor***.
- He has a strong sense of ***humor***.



B . General Terms :

- **Comparatively** (adv) نسبتا
measured or judged by comparing with others
- **Further** (adj) بيشتر
more
- **Farther** (adj) دورتر



■ **Particulars (n)**

details

جزئیات

■ **Portrait (n)**

description in words

توصیف

■ **Render (v)**

cause to be

ارائه کردن



- **Treat (v)**

بحث کردن

discuss; deal with

C . Expressions :

- **To enlarge on**


بیشتر توضیح دادن

say or write more about


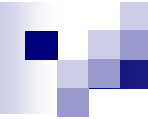


Modern Political Verse

**Of this I have treated so fully in my *press*
and poetry of Modern Persia that is
unnecessary to enlarge further on it in this
place.**



**It is a product of the Revolution of 1905
and the succeeding years, and in my
opinion shows real originality, merit and
humor.**



The most notable authors of this class of verse include Arif and Dakhaw of Qazwin, Ashraf of Gilan, and Bahar of Mashhad.



Lesson 3 :

***Translated
Literary Works***



TRANSLATED LITERARY WORKS

آشنایی با آثار ترجمه شده در ادبیات فارسی:

در این بخش نمونه هایی از آثار ترجمه شده ادبیات فارسی معرفی می شود و با چهار نمونه شعر کوتاه ترجمه شده از آثار فردوسی و حافظ و سعدی و خیام آشنا می شوید



■ شعر کوتاه فارسي

A Lofty Laudation in Praise of the Lord

■ دو ترجمه از يك غزل حافظ

Grieve not



■ ترجمه شعر کوتاهی از سعدي

Oneness of Mankind

■ چند ترجمه از يك رباعي خيام

A Quatrain from Khayaam



Lesson 4 :

Great Literary Masters

زندگي و آثار نويسندگان و شعرا

در اين كتاب و در اين بخش زندگي حافظ را به قلم **Ritter** يکي از نويسندگان خارجي مي خوانيد و از نظرات او درباره حافظ و آثار ادبي اش آگاه مي شويد .



4.1. HAFIZ : A PERSIAN LYRIC POET AND PANEGYRIST

4.2. HAFIZ'S LIFE

4.3. HAFIZ'S DIWAN



Lesson 5 :

What is Literature?



5. WHAT IS LITERATURE ?

در این بخش دو مقاله کوتاه درباره ماهیت ادبیات می خوانید.
در هر مقاله پاره ای از ویژگی های ادبیات به بحث گذاشته
شده است و تفاوت های ادبیات با سایر کاربردهای زبان
مقایسه و بحث می شود.



5.1. The Framework of all Literature

5.2. Theory and Practice in Literature

THE END

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