

الدرس 14

من حنايا الغريب

معاني الكلمات

تعون - contempt / become easy	حنا - curve / bending
اقوام - people (م) قوم	حناياها - inside
بانس (ج) بانسيون - unhappy	الغريب - the stranger (ج) غرباء
اسيل - lower	ارى - see
دؤس - unhappiness	الشرق - the east
مزق - torn	داء - disease
ثياب - dresses (م) ثوب	دفين - hidden
شجون - grief / sad (م) شجن	ضاق - tight / narrow
هدؤ - silence (م) ازعاج	صدر - chest (ج) صدور
	حوى - gather
	قادة - leaders (م) قائد
	مئس - hundreds (م) مئه
	ما - when
	ترعى - grazing

- The poet sees the whole east [the people from the oriental countries] in India itself soon after its independence. By the word [latent diseases] he means the living conditions of Indians which were very bad. He notices misery & despair due to the never ending unemployment, poverty, inadequate wages & degradation of the working class. The standard of living was very poor.

- The east didn't pay much attention to its own people & at the same time it accepted many western leaders & rulers to rule & control its countries. As the poor people slept on foot paths & in slums whereas the western leaders lived luxuriously in bungalows & palaces specially made for them.

- The condition of laymen was very pathetic. They were regarded worst than animals, their poor

فكرة العامة  
 يهجو الشاعر في هذه القصيدة "من حنايا الغريب" <sup>describe</sup>  
 حالة الشعب الهندي من الفقر والبؤس والألم تحت احتلال <sup>capture</sup>  
 الاستعمار الغربي له. <sup>citizen</sup> <sup>condition</sup> وأنه يشغل أكبر نسبة الفقراء في <sup>poor</sup>  
 العالم.

### Reference

These couplets are taken from the poem من حنايا الغريب written by the Syrian poet. <sup>يحيى</sup> عمر <sup>يحيى</sup> from ~~the~~ <sup>الشعر العربي</sup> <sup>الحديث</sup> <sup>من الهند</sup> <sup>بعد الاستقلال</sup> <sup>يدرس في منهاج التعلیم الثانوی للصف العاشر</sup>

### Explanation

In this poem, the poet portrays the clear picture of poor people of India after Independence. He observes that the Indian subcontinent has the largest no. of poor people in the world.

specter of working class poverty & misery. It demands an important justification for govt. & economic affairs. More than 75% of poor people reside in villages. The Indian regime has undoubtedly failed in its responsibilities towards its citizen over the last 50 odd years.

quality of life demoralized them in every aspect. They were considered worthless by the animals like cow were given due respect.

- The poet puts a question in pathetic mood, & ex claimed that how could you stay without shedding tears, seeing those thousands whom he has seen in India. Isn't there anyone to ease the suffering of the homeless people who got the open space to stay without any roof? They couldn't satisfy their basic needs like food, clothes & shelter.

- Their torn clothes & the dimness on their faces are the indication of their intensity of their poverty. The standard of living for a small group of Indians has improved due to better education & globalization. Great majority of labour class still remain in the

في هدوء الليل أقوام على

قارعات الطرق فقراء نائمين.

And if you see the poor people sleeping on the open road in silence of the night.

أسبل البؤس عليهم مزقاً

من ثياب و ظلاماً من شجون

The misery hanged down upon them the shreds of clothes & dimness of sorrow & distress.

24/10/16

الدرس 14

من حنايا الغريب

أنافي الهند أرى الشرق وما

في حناياه من الداء الدفين.

I see in India the east latent diseases what it has in its folds.

هناق صدر الشرق عن ابنائه

و حوى من قادة الغرب مئين

The east is annoyed with its own sons and it encompassed with 100s of the western leaders.

فلكم تضحك لما أن ترى

بقراً ترعى واقواماً تحون

To what extent you can laugh to see the cows which are grazing & the people who are treated with <sup>contempt</sup> disdain

واكم تبكي إذا شاهدت في

ساحة الهند جموع البائسين.

To what extent you cry if you see with your own eyes the wretched & the miserable masses in open square of India.

## الدرس ١٤

من دنيا الغريب

تمارين

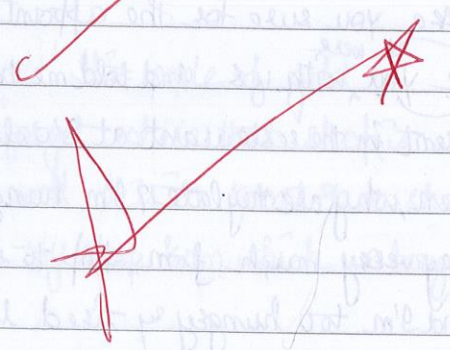
١. صرف الأفعال التالية مع ذكر المعاني:

يفضحك

تصريف الفعل الماضارع

Plural الجمع	Dual المثنى	Singular مفرد	iii <sup>rd</sup> person
يُضْحِكُونَ	يُضْحِكَانِ	يُضْحِكُ	M الغائب
يُضْحِكُنَّ	تُضْحِكَانِ	تُضْحِكُ	F العائبة
			ii <sup>nd</sup> person
تُضْحِكُونَ	تُضْحِكَانِ	تُضْحِكُ	M المخاطب
تُضْحِكُنَّ	تُضْحِكَانِ	تُضْحِكِينَ	F المخاطبة
			i <sup>st</sup> person
نُضْحِكُ	نُضْحِكُ	أُضْحِكُ	M/F المتكلم

~~صدر - امي طبخت صدر الدجاج اليوم~~  
~~صدر الجندي قوي~~  
~~نؤس - نؤس اليتيم مؤلم~~



الجمع	المثنى	مفرد	
أَسْبَلُوا	أَسْبَلَا	أَسْبَلُ	M الغائب
أَسْبَلِينَ	أَسْبَلَيَا	أَسْبَلِي	F الغائبة
أَسْبَلْتُمْ	أَسْبَلْتُمَا	أَسْبَلْتُ	M المخاطب
أَسْبَلْتُمْ	أَسْبَلْتُمَا	أَسْبَلْتُ	F المخاطبة
أَسْبَلْنَا	أَسْبَلْنَا	أَسْبَلْتُ	M/F المتكلم

٢. صات المفردات للجموع التالية:

~~أبناء - ابن~~  
~~قادة - قائد~~  
~~أقوام - قوم~~  
~~طرق - طريق~~  
~~شجون - شجن~~  
~~ناصون - ناصم~~  
~~بائسون - بائس~~  
~~مئون - مئ~~

٤. كون الجمل مما يأتي:

~~ثوب - هذا ثوب جميل / اشتريت الثوب العيد اليوم~~  
~~سبيل - اعطيت الفقير مالا في سبيل الله~~  
~~ظلام - ظلام الليل مخيف~~