



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
DEPARTMENT OF ARABIC
POEMS
CLASS:X



Lesson :14

من حنيا الغريب

The Inner feelings of a stranger

انا في الهند أرى الشرق وما في حناياه من الداء الدفين

معنى المفردات

I See	أرى
The east	الشرق
Disease	داء
hidden	دفين

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

I See in India the east latent disease what it has in its folds.

ضاق صدر الشرق عن أبنائه و حوى من قادة الغرب منيين

معنى المفردات

tight	ضاق
The chest	الصدر
gather	حوى
Leader	قادة
Hundreds	مئيين

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

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

فلكم تضحك لماذا أن ترى بقرا ترعى وأقواما تهون

معنى المفردات

Grazing	ترعى
People	أقواما
Laugh	تضحك

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

Certainly you will laugh too much if you see the cows grazing and the people becoming despicable.

و لكم تبكى إذا شاهدت في ساحة الهند جموع البائسين

معنى المفردات

Cry	بكى - تبكى
If you see	إذا شاهدت
Groups	جموع
Miserable	بائسين

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

Certainly you will cry too much if you see poor miserable groups of people in India's Courtyard.

قارعات الطرق فقراء نائمين

في هدوء الليل اقوام على

معنى المفردات

Silence	هدوء
Night	الليل
Poor people	فقراء
street	الطرق

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

In the silence of the night poor people are sleeping in the middle of the street.

من ثياب و ظلاما من شجون

اسبل البؤس عليهم مزقا

معنى المفردات

Darkness	ظلام
Sorrows	شجون
Torn	مزق
clothes	ثياب

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

The misery let down the torn pieces of clothes and the darkness of sorrows on them.

Reference

These couplets are taken from the poem " من حنايا الغريب " written by the Syrian poet Umer Yahya from الشعر العربي الحديث from الهند بعد الاستقلال يدرس في منهاج التعليم الثانوي للصف العاشر

Explanation

يصور الشاعر في هذه القصيدة "من حنايا الغريب" حالة الشعب الهندي من الفقر و البؤس و الالم تحت إحتلال الاستعمار الغربي له. و إنه يشكل أكبر نسبة الفقراء في العالم.

- 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 number of poor people in the world.
- 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 and despair due to the never ending, unemployment, poverty, inadequate, wages and degradation of the working class. The standard of living was very poor.
- The east didn't pay much attention to its own people and at the same time it accepted many western leaders and rulers to rule and control its countries. As the poor people slept on foot paths and in slums whereas the western leaders lived luxuriously in bungalows and in palaces specially made for them.

- The condition of laymen was very pathetic. They were regarded worst than animals, their poor quality of life demoralized them in every aspect. They were considered worthless and the animals like cow were given due respect.
- The poet puts a question in pathetic mood and exclaimed 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 and shelter.
- Their torn clothes and 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 and globalization. Great majority of labor class still remain in the specter of working class, poverty and misery. It demands an important justification for government and 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.

LESSON – 18(poem)

عيد الاستقلال الهند

India's independence day celebrations

سلام الله يا شعب السلام و يا مهد الفلاسفة العظام

معنى المفردات

Peace	سلام
People	شعب
Cradle	مهد
Philosophers	الفلاسفة

معنى الابيات (Verses meaning)

Peace of Allah be upon you, oh , the people of peace , and the cradle of great philosophers.

لقد جاهدت في صبر و عزم و قابلت الشدائد بابتسام

معنى المفردات

patience	صبر
determination	عزم
difficulties	الشدائد
smile	ابتسام

معنى الابيات (Verses meaning)

You strived with great patience and determination, and faced the difficulties with smile.

و عدت مظفرا حرا كريما عزيز الجاه مرفع المقام

معنى المفردات

You returned	عدت
victorious	مظفرا
Gentle prestigious	عزيز الجاه
High dignity	مرفع المقام

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

You returned victorious , free, gentle prestigious and high dignity.

بلادك ذات تاريخ مجيد عريق في الحضارة و النظام

معنى المفردات

glorious history	تاريخ مجيد
deep rooted	عريق
culture	حضارة
system	نظام

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

Your country is having a glorious history, deep rooted in culture and system.

امد العالمين بفلسفات ازاح ضياءها حجب الظلام

معنى المفردات

Supported	أمد
the world	العالمين
light	ضياء
darkness	الظلام

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

Supported the world with philosophies, the light of which removed the veils of darkness every where.

فمن اعماقنا ازكى التهاني اليك نرفها في كل عام

معنى المفردات

depth of our hearts	أعماقنا
pious	أزكى
congratulations	التهاني
year	عام

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

From the depth of our hearts we extend pious congratulations every year.

لقد عرف الجميع جهاد غاندي و ما قاساه من الم الصيام

معنى المفردات

knows	عرف
Every one	الجميع
strives	جهاد
Pain	ألم

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

Every one knows the strives and endeavor of Gandhi, and the extend of Pain he suffered from his fasting.

دعا الشعب العظيم الى التآخي و ارشده الى نبذ الخصام

معنى المفردات

friendship	التآخي
guided	ارشده
quarrel	الخصام

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

He called great people to friendship and guided them to drop quarrel and disputes.

Reference

These couplets are taken from the poem "عيد إستقلال الهند" written by the Indian poet Ali Abdu Dahir Hussain from الهند بعد الاستقلال

British ruled India for many years till the 20th century . Before Independence , our country was at the mercy of her foreign , rules . They did whatever they liked for the good of their own country.

Explanation

في هذه القصيدة " عيد إستقلال الهند"

يهنئ الشاعر الشعب الهندي بمناسبة إستقلال الهند ويمدحه بما فعله من أجل هذا الاستقلال من صبرو تحمل ظلم الاستعمار الغربي و تعاون هذا الشعب بعضهم مع بعض في ظل قائدهم النبيل "غاندي" للحصول على الامن و السلام.

- The poet starts his poem by saluting the country and its people by stating they are peace loving people. India is the cradle of philosophy . It has rich and diverse philosophical tradition ,dating back to ancient times. India gave birth to many great philosophers.

- India went ahead and proceeded in to its own stirring and struggling with great patience and determination . It faced distress and misery with a smile.
- At last it achieved what it had desired . It won the freedom after that English rule, In result of the people who launches the struggle for independence throughout the nation .It gained its own position which is high and glorious in the world.
- India has a great history which has always been famous for its culture and ancient civilization. The culture of India refers to religions , believes, customs , tradition , languages, ceremonies , arts , values and the way of life in India and Its people . The culture of India is one of the oldest and unique. There is an amazing natural diversity throughout the country . The south , north and northeast have their own distinct culture and almost every state has carried out its own culture. There is hardly any cultural in the world that varied and unique in India.
- India could stand erect before the world after the Independence. The west was given the light of Indian philosophy .Indian Philosophers could make great contribution with the world's philosophy .
- Every Year we the Indians celebrate the Indian Independence Day. We pay tribute to our national leaders.
- All are aware of the great role of Mahatma Gandhi in the independence movement. Gandhi persuaded many of his followers to use non-violent protest, he started mass campaigns and fought this struggle through “Ahimsa” and total non- violence. He started his civil disobedience campaign deliberately breaking the law.
- Gandhi tried to unite different people of India , Trying to build a common national identify and bring nationalism to fight the British.