

**All the world's a Stage
By William Shakespeare**



1- ■ **All the world's a Stage**
 2- ■ **By William Shakespeare**
 3- ■ **From "As you like it " Act II Scene VI .**
 4- ■

- 5- ■ All the world's a **stage** ,
 6- ■ And all the men and women merely **players** ;
 7- ■ They have their exits and their entrances ,
 8- ■ And one man in his time **plays** many **parts** ,
 9- ■ His acts being **seven ages**.
 10- ■ At first , **the infant** ,
 11- ■ Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
 12- ■ Then **the whining school boy** , with his satchel
 13- ■ And shining morning face , creeping **like** snail
 14- ■ Unwillingly to school.
 15- ■ And then **the lover** ,
 16- ■ Sighing **like** a furnace , with a woeful ballad
 17- ■ Made to his mistress' eyebrow.
 18- ■ Then **a soldier** ,
 19- ■ Full of strange oaths and bearded **like** the pard ,
 20- ■ Jealous in honor , sudden and quick in quarrel ,
 21- ■ Seeking the **bubble** reputation
 22- ■ Even in the cannon's **mouth**.
 23- ■ And then **the justice** ,
 24- ■ In fair round belly with good capon lined ,
 25- ■ With eyes severe and beard of formal cut ,
 26- ■ Full of wise saws and modern instances ;
 27- ■ And so he **plays** his **part**.
 28- ■ The sixth age shifts.
 29- ■ Into the lean and **slippered pantaloon** ,
 30- ■ With spectacles on nose and pouch on side ;
 31- ■ His youthful hose , **well** saved , a **world** too **wide**
 32- ■ For his **shrunk shank** , and his big manly voice ,
 33- ■ Turning again toward childish treble , pipes
 34- ■ And whistles in his sound.
 35- ■ Last scene of all ,
 36- ■ That ends this strange eventful history ,
 37- ■ Is **second childishness** and mere oblivion ,
 38- ■ **Sans** teeth , **sans** eyes , **sans** taste , **sans** everything.

كل العالم عبارة عن خشبة مسرح وليام شكسبير

كل العالم عبارة عن خشبة مسرح
وكل الرجال والنساء مجرد ممثلين
لهم مخارجهم ولهم مداخلهم
والإنسان خلال فترة حياته يلعب عدة أدوار
فُصول حياته تمر بسبع مراحل
في البداية كطفل رضيع .
بيكي ويتقياً بين ذراعي حاضنته .
وبعد ذلك طالب مدرسة باكي مع حقيته المدرسية .
بوجهه اللامع يزحف مثل حلزونة
غير مستعد للذهاب إلى المدرسة
وبعد ذلك العاشق
الذي ينتهد مثل القرن مع أغنية حزينة .
عُملت لكي تمجد حاجب محبوبته
ثم الجندي
مليء بعهود غريبة وله ذقن مثل الفهد
غيوراً على شرفه مفاجئاً وسريعاً في القتال
يبحث عن الشهرة الزائلة
حتى في مواجهة فم المدفع
وبعد ذلك القاضي .
ببطنه المستدير المقبول المليء بلحوم الديوك المسمنة
له عينين حادتين وذقن ملحوقه بشكل مرتب
مليء بالأمثال الحكيمة والأمثلة الحديثة .
وبهذه الطريقة يلعب دوره
المرحلة السادسة فيها تغيير .
إلى رجل عجوز نحيل يلبس بنطلون وخف / بنطلون منزلق .
يضع نظارته على أنفه ومحفظته تتدلى على جانبه .
بنطلونه الذي احتفظ به من أيام الشباب أصبح واسعاً عليه .
بسبب ساقية النحيلتين ، وصوته الرجولي الجهوري .
يتحول مرة ثانية إلى صوت طفولي عالي النغمة مع صوت مزامير
وصفارات في صوته .
آخر جميع هذه المشاهد
المشهد الذي يُنهي هذا التاريخ الحافل الغريب .
هو الطفولة الثانية والنسيان التام
بلا أسنان ، بلا عيون ، بلا احساس بالتذوق ، بلا كل شيء .

All the world's a Stage

كل العالم هو عبارة عن خشبة مسرح

By William Shakespeare

From "As you like it " Act II Scene VI .

خطاب روائي كتبه وليام شكسبير من مسرحية " كما تهوى " الفصل الثاني المشهد السابع

- **Title :-** The world is a stage for human beings where they play different parts in life as characters play their role on stage.
العنوان :- العالم هو عبارة عن خشبة مسرح للبشر حيث يلعبون أدوار مختلفة في الحياة تماماً كما تلعب الشخصيات أدوارها على خشبة المسرح .
- **Context :-** This speech of shakespeare is from his famous play "As you like it ' .
النص :- هذا الخطاب لشكسبير هو من مسرحية المشهورة " كما تهوى " .
Jaques هو اسم الشخص الذي يلقي هذا الخطاب و هو فيلسوف والمكان (غابة في فرنسا).
- This speech describes **various stages of Human life**.
هذا الخطاب يصف المراحل المختلفة للحياة البشرية.
- Life has been compared to a play played by every man and woman on the stage of the world (**metaphor**).
الحياة شبهت بمسرحية يلعب أدوارها كل رجل وامرأة على خشبة مسرح الحياة .
- All the world is a stage and all the men and women are **actors** and **actresses** on this stage.(**metaphor**)
كل العالم عبارة عن خشبة مسرح وجميع الرجال والنساء ممثلين وممثلات على خشبة هذا المسرح .
- Each one of them has their exits (deaths) and entrances (births).
كل واحد منهم له مخرج وهو الموت وله مدخل وهو الولادة .
- They enter the stage when they are born and leave this stage when they die.
يدخلون خشبة المسرح عندما يولدون ويخرجون منها عندما يموتون .
- Every person , during his life time plays many parts.
كل شخص خلال حياته يلعب عدة أدوار .
- These parts are called seven stages.

هذه الأجزاء تدعى المراحل السبعة .

These stages are actually like acts of a play.

هذه المراحل في الواقع تشبه فصول مسرحية

The seven stages:-

المراحل السبعة

The cycle of life

| | | |
|----|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1- | An infant | طفل رضيع |
| 2- | A school boy | ولد في المدرسة |
| 3- | A lover | عاشق |
| 4- | A soldier | جندي |
| 5- | A justice | قاضي |
| 6- | An old man | رجل عجوز |
| 7- | Second childhood | (أرذل العمر) الطفولة الثانية |

- **An infant:-** He makes his entry as a new-born baby who is totally dependent on others .
يدخل الإنسان إلى هذا العالم كطفل رضيع معتمد كلياً على الآخرين .
In this stage he is a helpless baby and knows nothing .
في هذه المرحلة هو طفل رضيع لا حول له ولا قوة ولا يعرف اي شيء .
- He is crying and vomiting in the nanny's arms.
هو يبكي ويتقيأ بين ذراعي حاضنته .
This stage ends when the infant grows into a school boy.
هذه المرحلة تنتهي عندما يكبر ويدخل المدرسة .
- **A school boy :-** The second stage is his boy-hood.
This is his school going period. It is the time when he complains all the time.
المرحلة الثانية هي مرحلة الصبائية . هذه هي فترة ذهابه للمدرسة انها المرحلة التي يشتكي فيها طوال الوقت .
He carries his school bag and reluctantly drags himself to school in a **snail** pace.
هو يحمل حقيبة المدرسة ويتردد يجر نفسه إلى المدرسة بسرعة حلزونة كناية عن البطء الشديد .
- His face shines **like** the bright and fresh morning.
وجهه يشرق مثل الصباح المشرق العذب.
- He is unwilling to leave the protected environment of his home as he is still not confident enough to exercise his own discretion.
هو غير مستعد لتترك بيئة منزله المحمية بسبب انه لا يزال غير واثق بنفسه بدرجة كافية لكي يتصرف على هواه.
- **3 – A lover :-** Now he is a grown up person full of desires and romantic feelings and assumes the form of lover.
الآن هو شخص بالغ مليء بالرغبات والعواطف ويلعب دور العاشق .
It is time when he loves his beloved ardently.
حان الوقت لكي يحب محبوبته بحماسة .
- He sighs **like** a furnace or an oven.
هو يتنهد مثل التنور أو مثل الفرن.
He writes a song / poem in praise of his beloved's eyebrow.
هو يكتب أغنية / قصيدة يمدح فيها حاجب محبوبته (يمدح الجزء كناية عن الكل) .
- He also sings such songs again and burns in emotions
هو أيضاً يغني أغاني الحب وتحرقه نار العواطف الجياشة .
- **4- A soldier :-** In these lines the poet shows the fourth stage of man's life .
جندي: في هذه السطور الشاعر يعرض المرحلة الرابعة من حياة الإنسان.
When he matures , he becomes a soldier (the heat of youth) .
عندما يصل الإنسان إلى مرحلة النضج يصبح جندياً .
- He takes strange promises . He has a beard **like** a leopard which makes him look like fierce animals.
هو يأخذ على نفسه عهود غريبة له ذقن مثل الفهد والذي يجعل شكله يبدو مثل حيوان شرس.
- He is fast enough to defend his honor and fiercely guards his reputation.
هو سريع في الدفاع عن شرفه ويحمي سمعته بشراسة .
- Since he is **warm-blooded** , he looks for temporary reputation and fame.
لأنه متسرع هو دائماً يبحث عن السمعة والشهرة والتي هي شيء مؤقت لا يدوم.
- To achieve his goals , he is even ready to go into the mouth of a gun.
لكي يحقق أهدافه هو مستعد حتى لمواجهة السلاح .
He does not bother for danger around.
هو لا يهتم بالخطر المحيط به.

- **5-A justice:-** In the fifth stage of man's life man becomes **middle aged** and mature **like** a judge and has fine round belly filled with the best meat of fat cocks (which he might get as a bribe) .
القاضي:- في المرحلة الخامسة من حياة الإنسان يصبح في منتصف العمر ويصبح ناضجاً كقاضي ولديه بطن مستديرة مليئة بأفضل لحوم الديوك المسمنة (التي ربما يحصل عليها كرشوة).
- He is firm , serious and grim. He possesses a sharp look and he has a well trimmed beard to suit his profession as a judge.
هو حازم وجدي ومتجهم لديه نظرة حادة ولديه ذقن مخلوقة بشكل جيد لكي تناسب مركزه كقاضي .
- He is wealthy full of wise sayings because he has many experiences in life . His conversation is full of many different proverbs of the world of the past and also full of the examples from the modern age.
إنه غني لديه الكثير من الأقوال الحكيمة لان لديه الكثير من التجارب في الحياة . حديثه مليء بأمثال مختلفة عديدة عن العالم في الماضي وحديثه أيضاً مليء بأمثلة من العصر الحديث .
- **An old man :-** The sixth stage of life is the phase when a man starts to grow old .
المرحلة السادسة من حياة الإنسان هي المرحلة التي يبدأ فيها الإنسان بأن يصبح عجوزاً .
- He becomes physically weaker and his mind becomes duller.
هو يصبح أضعف جسدياً وعقله يصبح ممل أكثر .
- He looks silly and funny with spectacles on his nose , slippers on his feet and a purse slinging on his side. (slipperd' refers to foot wear that people wears indoors) .
يبدو سخيفاً ومضحكاً وهو يضع نظارته على أنفه وهو يلبس حفايته في قدميه ومحفظته تتدلى بحمالة على جانبيه .
- He becomes frail and thin. He wears an ill-fitting pair of trousers and stays indoors.
هو يصبح ضعيفاً ونحيفاً . وهو يلبس بنطلون مقاسه غير مناسب ويبقى داخل البيت .
- The breeches which he had worn in his youth preserved cheerfully for his old age don't fit him anymore as they are too big for his thin legs.
البنطلون الذي لبسه في أيام شبابه والذي احتفظ به بفرح ليلبسه عندما يكبر في العمر لم يعد يناسبه فمقاسه كبير جداً على ساقيه النحيلتين .
- His manly voice has become shrill and feeble like a child's voice and he has a whistling sound in his voice because he has lost some of or even all his teeth.
صوته الرجولي القوي أصبح حاداً وضعيفاً مثل صوت الطفل ولديه صوت صفير عند الحديث لانه فقد بعض او كل اسنانه .
- **Second childhood:-** The seventh and the final stage when a man grows extremely old. In this stage he changes from his old age to the oldest one. This is a strange stage of man's life.
مرحلة الطفولة الثانية : هي المرحلة السابعة والأخيرة من عمر الإنسان فعندما يصبح الإنسان كبيراً جداً في العمر في هذه المرحلة هو يتحول من شخص مسن إلى شخص مسن جداً . هذه مرحلة غريبة في حياة الإنسان .
- In this period all of his long life which has been previously full of strange and unbelievable events comes to an end.
في هذه الفترة كل حياته الطويلة التي سبقتها والتي كانت مليئة بأحداث غريبة لا تصدق ستنتهي .
- Man becomes child once again. This is like his second childhood. He is dependent on others for care and unable to interact with the world.
الإنسان يصبح طفل مرّة ثانية وهذا يشبه طفولة ثانية للإنسان . هو معتمد على الآخرين من أجل رعايته وغير قادر على التواصل مع العالم .
- At this stage he forgets almost everything. His memory becomes very weak.
في هذه المرحلة هو تقريباً ينسى كل شيء ذاكرته تصبح ضعيفة .
- He loses his teeth , his eye-sight , his taste buds , his life .

- He is on the verge of losing everything even himself to the final call of death.
يفقد أسنانه وبصره وحاسة التذوق . هو على وشك أن يفقد كل شيء حتى نفسه ليصل إلى النداء الأخير للموت .



Riddle

What crawls on four legs in the morning,
walks on two legs in the afternoon and
three legs in the evening?



رويدة الفرارجه 0795538071

Vocabulary answers

- 1- Cannon
- 2- The school boy is represented as innocent and clean with his, shining morning face' in line 8. This is contrasted strongly with the soldier in line 11, who is bearded like the pard'.
- 3- He is now thin and stays indoors ('slipper' refers to footwear that people wear indoors, and, pantaloons' means old man in this context). He wears spectacles and has his bag for carrying his money with him. His legs have grown thinner, so his trousers do not fit well and his voice has become high again like a child's.
- 4- 'Sans' meaning 'without', so at the end the person has nothing – he can't eat because he has no teeth, he can't see and he loses his sense of taste.

Comprehension answers

- 1- Baby hood (the infant), childhood (the schoolboy) early adulthood (the soldier), late adulthood /middle age (the justice), old age (second baby hood/childhood).
- 2- C- The soldier is jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel' He is also seeking the bubble reputation' (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) ' Even in the cannon's mouth' (even if it means standing in front of guns , i-e going to war or getting into fights).
- 3- The middle-aged person is fat from eating too much ('round belly ' on line 16); he has got hard eyes and a neat beard and he knows lots of wise sayings.
- 4- A 'part' is a role in a play and the expression is to play a part; The ' last scene is the end of a play and Shakespeare is connecting this to the end of life.
- 5- They are both like young children-the first one is a baby, but the second is an old person.
- 6- He means that life can be strange with lots of things happening in it.

Ideas' answers

- 1- 1- Lines 22-25 2-lines 26-27 3- lines 10-19
4. lines 5-9 5. Lines 1-4
- 2- In my opinion, the most positive stage of life according to this speech is the justice. This is because the adjectives that are used portray a positive character:- " fair, round' (line 16) describe the speaker's belly ; formal (line 17) describes the cut of his beard ; and 'wise' (line 18) describes the things he says .

Analysis answers

- 1- The poet uses ' creeping like snail ' in line 8 , meaning going very slowly .
- 2- ' bearded like the pard' in line 11 –Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard .
- 3- I think he believes middle age is the most positive. He says the person has become a judge or magistrate and he's full of wise sayings, suggesting that he has learnt from the past and is putting his knowledge to good use. He is also well fed, serious in manner, takes pride and is conventional, in his appearance.

- 4- By using the different tones of voice as well as gestures which helps to get across the meaning to the listeners.
- 5- The poet and the playwright have very different views on childhood. Firstly, the poet sees it as a positive time of life, whereas the playwright does not portray either the baby or the school boy very favourably. Secondly, the poet is talking about his own childhood while the playwright is generalising.

Q1- Read the following quotation by a **Chinese philosopher** .Do you think that the speaker in All the World's a Stage would agree with the philosopher's view of old age?

"Old age ,believe me , is a good and pleasant thing . It is true you are gently shouldered off the stage, but then you are given such a comfortable front seat as spectator."

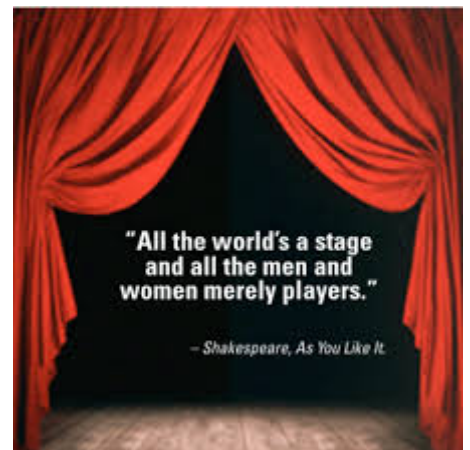
A-I don't think that the speaker in the speech would agree with the philosopher's view of old age; he sees old age as nothing but a degeneration (mere oblivion , sans everything). I would say that Chinese philosopher's old age seems more like the justice stage in the speech where one can relax and observe life in action from distance.

Q2-Give examples for **alliteration** from the speech.

(plays his part),(well saved,a world two wide), (shrunk shank)

Q3- Give an example for **repetition** from the speech.

Sans teeth,sans eyes,sans taste,sans everything



William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

He was born on 26 April **1564** in Stratford – Upon- Avon and brought up there and died on 23 rd of April **1616** .

ولد وليام شكسبير في السادس والعشرون من شهر نيسان لعام 1564 في ستراتفورد ايون ايفون ونشأ هناك وتوفي في الثالث والعشرون من شهر نيسان لعام 1616 .

He is regarded as the greatest ever-green writer in the world of English language.

يعتبر أعظم كاتب لكل العصور والازمان في عالم اللغة الانجليزية .

He was an English poet , playwright , dramatist and an actor.

كان شاعراً انجليزياً ومؤلفاً مسرحياً وممثلاً .

He is considered as the national poet in England.

يعتبر الشاعر الوطني في إنجلترا .

His works consists of about 38 plays , 154 sonnets , some long narrative poems and other verses.

أعماله تتكون من حوالي 38 مسرحية ، 154 قصيدة " كل منها يتكون من 14 بيت "، بعض القصائد الروائية الطويلة وأشعار أخرى ..

His early plays were mainly comedies and histories.

مسرحياته الأولى أغلبها كان هزلياً وتاريخياً .

He wrote mainly tragedies , such as Hamlet , Macbeth , Othello and king Lear.

أغلب كتاباته كانت مأساوية مثل " هاملت " " مكبث " " عطيل " و " الملك لير " .

He wrote tragic comedies , also known as romances.

كتب أعمال مأساوية هزلية تعرف أيضاً بالعاطفية .

His plays remain highly popular today and are constantly studied , performed , and reinterpreted in diverse cultural and political contexts throughout the world.

مسرحياته تبقى معروفة بشكل كبير هذه الأيام وهي بشكل دائم تُدرس وتمثل ويعاد شرحها في نصوص سياسية وثقافية مختلفة في أنحاء العالم .

His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

مسرحياته ترجمت إلى كل لغة حيّة وتمثل أكثر بكثير من مسرحيات أي كاتب آخر .