Glossary

(Technical Terms)
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Al- Adab al- Mahmus : (The whispering Literature) - i.e. 'The quiet voice in literature', the famous anthology of Mikhail Nu‘aima "Eyelids Whispering" is characterized with the language of artful simplicity and directness, and has a quiet contemplative tone which is able to achieve great intensity of feeling without loud rhetorical effects. Muhammad Mandur, the Egyptian critic, praised this new, restrained, intimate language of poetry and termed as "الادب المهموس" (Al- Adab al- Mahmus), 'The quiet voice in literature', recognizing that this Mahjar verse was a definite new departure in Arabic poetry generally and in Romantic poetry in particular.

Al- Arwah al- Ha’irah : Nasib ‘Arida is the author of one volume of verse, "Perplexed Spirits", which was published in New York in 1946, the year of his death, although most of the poems had been composed between 1912 and the late 1920s. He identified strongly with
the Jibranian vision of the poet suffering in splendid isolation in an uncomprehending world, and a general air of gloom and pessimism pervades the whole of his poetry.

al- Falak

\textit{النلك} (\textit{The Sanneen mountain cave}), After the demise of Khalil Jibran, Nu’aima returned to Lebanon and passed a greater part of his life in a cave of mount Sanneen named \textit{النلك} (\textit{al- Falak}) being isolated, meditating and thinking over the eventualities, human beings are compelled to face them.

Al- Funun

\textit{الفنون} (\textit{The Arts}), North American Mahjar monthly magazine edited by Nasib ‘Arida. It appeared sporadically from 1913 to 1918 and then it disappeared, having produced only 29 (twenty-nine) numbers in all.

Al- Ghirbal

\textit{الغربال} (\textit{The Sieve - 1923}), a mahjar book of criticism on poetry, brings together his literary critical essays denouncing traditional poetry and advocating the spirit of wonder, sincerity, adventure and innovation in poetic form and content which is typical of this group.
Al-Nahḍa: (i.e. Renaissance) Revival of Art and literature during the 18th and 19th centuries in Arabic.

Al-Sāih: السائح (The Traveller), It was an important outlet for the Mahjar writers and was published twice-weekly. Abd-al Masih Haddad established it in New York in 1912 A.D.

Al-Samir: السمير (al-Samir) a mahjar outlet (periodical) founded by Iliya Abu Madi in 1929 which appeared as a fortnightly until 1939, then became a daily; it continued until Abu Madi’s death in 1957 A.D.

Al-shakhrub: الشخروب (الشخروب) It means عظم الفقرة (vertebra or backbone). It was a modest family farm of Nu‘aima where he led his literary activities like a Hermit. Hence, he was known as “The Hermit of Shakhrub”. It is 5 (five) kilometers away in the East and 300 (three hundred) metres height from Biskinta.

Alfiyyat ibn Malik: Alfiyyat ibn Malik (Alfiyyat ibn Malik)- Alfiyyah comes from the word alf (one thousand). Alfiyyah is a book of poetry composed of at least a thousand lines (abyaat). Some say 2000, as they count both sides of each line (bayt). From amongst the poems "Alfiyyat ibn Malik", which was composed by “Allamah Muhammad
bin Abdullah bin Abdul-Malik al-Andalusi" (d. 672H).
He wrote the alfiyyah after his famous book on nahw, "al-Kaafiyah".

Al- 'Usba al-Andalusiyah

(The Andalusian Group) It was a literary association of Mahjar poets and authors who settled in São- Paulo, capital of Brazil and Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina, Latin (south) America, and was founded in São- Paulo, Brazil in 1932. Fauzi Ma'luf, Iliyas Farhat, Zaki Qunsul and others were the outstanding poets of these group.

Armistice

: Truce, esp. permanent; Here, Armistice means – the end of World War I with a permanent treaty on 11 November, 1918 A.D.

Belief

: Firm opinion and have trust or confidence - i.e. to accept as true or as conveying the truth or have a faith in the existence of (belief in God).

Buddhism

: A religion based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama. He was known as Buddha- (c. 563- c. 460 B.C.).

Candour

: Latin Candor – i.e. frankness or openness.
Committed : Dedicated; Obliged.

Contemporary : Living or occurring at the same time, or of approximately the same age; belonging to or occurring in the present; a person or thing existing at the same as another.

Criteria : (sing. criterion) Principle or standard of Judgment (Greek- means of Judging).

Doubt : Uncertainty or undecided state of mind – i.e. lack of full proof or clear indication.

Esthetic : (also US- Aesthetic) Concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty; having a pleasant appearance; a set of principles behind the work of a particular artist or artistic movement; the branch of philosophy that deals with questions of beauty and artistic taste.

Evil : Morally bad, wicked or harmful.

Good : Having the right or desired qualities of a person.

Haven : Refuge; shelter from pursuit, danger, or trouble; harbor; port.

Heaven : Place regarded in some religions as the abode of God and the angels, and of the blessed after death; Place or state of Supreme bliss.
Iconoclast: (Greek- ‘icon’ or eikon means ‘image’, and ‘kian’ to break) A person who attacks cherished beliefs or established values and practices; a person who destroyed images used in religious worship.

Ideologies: (i.e. ideas) A system of ideas and principles forming the basis of an economic or political theory; the set of beliefs held by a particular group: bourgeois ideology.

Kalila wa Dimna: It was written for three young princes who had driven their tutors to despair and their father to distraction. Afraid to entrust his kingdom to sons unable to master the most elementary lessons, the king turned over the problem to his wise wazir, and the wazir wrote the Panchatantra, which concealed great practical wisdom in the easily digestible form of animal fables. Six months later the princes were on the road to wisdom and later ruled judiciously. The author of this book was Ibn al- Muqaffa who translated ‘Panchatantra’ to Arabic and entitled it “كُلِيَّةٌ وَدِيَنَة” (Kalila Wa Dimna).

One of the most popular books since two thousand years, ever written is the book the Arabs know as Kalila wa Dimna, still read with pleasure all over the
Arab world. Kalila and Dimna was originally written in Sanskrit, probably in Kashmir, sometime in the fourth century A.D. In Sanskrit it was called the Panchatantra, or "Five Discourses."

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<tr>
<th>Levant</th>
<th>: Syria &amp; Lebanon.</th>
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<td>M.D.B. (ماجد)</td>
<td>: M.D.B. (To the Mind, Doubt and Belief)- It is a rather complex emotional poem of M. N. where he says about spirit (soul), mind and heart. To him, mind is concealed within soul or spirit and it creates from heart - i.e. heart is the dwelling place of mind and thereby all kinds of doubts and beliefs i.e. thinking either positive or negative come out of it because these are co-related and co-existed for ever as stated in the poem.</td>
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<td>Macro</td>
<td>: Long, large or large-scale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahjar Literature</td>
<td>: The litterateurs who immigrated from Levant and other Arab countries to USA and settled permanently therein. The Arabic works they produced are simply called Mahjar Literature.</td>
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<td>Mary Haskell</td>
<td>: Mary Haskell was a close friend and beloved to Khalil Jibran. He met her during his first art exhibition of his drawings in 1904 in Boston, at day's studio. In 1907</td>
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Jibran found a protectorate in Mary Haskell, a respected headmistress ten years his senior and owner of a private school for girls, who admired Jibran's paintings and enabled him to go to France to study art.

Mäyy Ziyädä: Mäyy Ziädä known as ‘Mâri llyas Ziädä’ (1886-1941) was a Syro-Lebanese poet, prose writer, translator and intellectual. She received her early education in Nazareth, 'Ayn Tura' and 'Beirut' and then in the early 19th century she emigrated to Cairo, Egypt with her parents in 1908. She was well versed in English, French and Arabic and compiled a lot of works in these languages. Khalil Jibran, Nu’aima, Ahmad Lutfi Al-Sayyid, Y’aqub Sarruf, Huda Sha’rawi and the writer Malak Hifni Nâsif were among her well wishers. She lived quietly in Beirut and then Egypt until her death.

Micro: Small or denoting a factor of one millionth (10,00000) (microgram).

Mind: A seat of consciousness, thoughts, volition, thinking and feeling.

MINERVA: (Minerva) The Greek goddess of knowledge.
Mirdad: (Mirdad)- It is known as “A light house and a haven”. Mikhail Nu’aima speaks about the visit of the mysterious stranger, Mirdad, to the remote mountain monastery, ‘The Ark’. Infact, Mikhail Nu’aima claimed himself as Mirdad- a prophet after Jesus Christ.

Mysticism: Person who seeks by contemplation etc. to achieve unity with the Deity, or who believes in the spiritual apprehension of truths that are beyond the understanding.

Neo-Classicism: The way relating to the revival of a classical style in the arts and literature.

Nostalgic: Yearning for a past period; severe homesickness; [Greek- nostos return home]

Omni: Comes from Latin Omnis – i.e. all.

Ovum: (pl. ova) means egg – female egg – cell from which young develop after fertilization.

Pantheistic: Belief that God is in all nature; worship that admits or tolerates all gods.

Poltava: It is a city in central Ukraine. It is the administrative center of the Poltava Oblast, as well as the administrative center of the surrounding Poltavskyi Raion within the oblast. The city itself is also
designated as its own separate Raion within the oblast. The current estimated population is 313,400 (as of 2004). The city lies on the banks of the river Vorskla.

**Al- Rabita- Al-Qalamiyya**

: Imbue with new life and vitality.

**Revitalized**

: A literary and artistic movement which began in the late 18th century and emphasized creative inspiration and individual feeling. Romanticism, arabicized as "الرومانسية" (al-romantiqiyya or al-Romansiyya), is an elusive term. On the other hand, the mahjar romanticism is a literary movement characterized by subject matter, attitude, and form. The subject-matter includes nature as an immediate personal experience, Christianity, the supernatural -
night, death, ruins, graves, dreams and subconscious.

**Seattle**
: It is the northernmost major city in the contiguous United States, and the largest city in the Pacific Northwest and the state of Washington.

**Semantic**
: Having to do with meaning; the branch of linguistics concerned with the meaning or words; the meaning of a word, phrase, etc.

**Soul**
: Spiritual or immaterial part of a person, often regarded as immortal, i.e. moral, emotional, or intellectual nature of a person.

**Tajir al-bundaqiyya**
: تاجر البندقية (The Merchant of Venice) It is a play written by W. Shakespeare and Khalil Mutran translated it into Arabic from English under the title خليل مطران (Khalil Mutran, the Shakespeare) and Mكتبة الهلال (Maktaba al- Hilal) published it in the year 1922 A.D.

**Taoism**
: A Chinese philosophy based on the Tao, or fundamental principle underlying the Universe, incorporating the principles of ‘Yin’ and ‘Yang’ and emphasizing humility and religious piety.
Thalathat Wujuh: Nu’aima in his article “Thalathat Wujuh” (Three Faces); where he talks about the ‘Buddha’, ‘Lao Tzu’, and ‘Jesus Christ.’

The Ark: To Nu’aima it is a remote mysterious mountain monastery. The culmination and indeed the message of Mirdad’s own Ark is “The Ark of Holly Understanding”, which will bring mankind through another deluge, greater than Noah’s, when heaven will be revealed on Earth.

Theosophy: Latin ‘Theosophos’ - means wise concerning God i.e.- any of various philosophies professing to achieve knowledge of God by spiritual ecstasy, direct intuition, or special individual relations, esp. a modern movement following Hindu and Buddhist teachings seeking universal brotherhood.

Thoughts: Process or power of thinking; faculty of reason; way of thinking associated with a particular time, group, etc.; sober reflection or consideration; idea or piece of reasoning produced by thinking and meditation.

Transcendentalism: Transcendental philosophy - i.e. transcending human experience (God) existing apart from the material Universe and not subject to the limitations of.
Transmigration: (of soul) the passing of a person's soul after their death into another body.

Utopia: Imagined perfect place or state of things.

Walla Walla: Walla Walla is the largest city in and the County Seat of Walla Walla County, Washington, United States. It is in the South-eastern region of Washington, approximately four hours by car from Seattle, Washington and thirteen miles from the Oregon border.

Will: Faculty by which a person decides what to do, strong desire or intention, determination or will-power.