

CONCLUSION (Tell us what you said)

The Greek myths we are familiar with today are the product of generations of storytelling. Many were adaptations of stories that the Greeks gleaned from other cultures. Before about 800 B.C., when the Greek alphabet was developed, myths were passed down from one generation to the next by word of mouth. It was also through oral storytelling that myths and legends traveled from one part of Greece to the next, as well as to other parts of the world. However, after 800 B.C., stories began to be written down, including most of the tales that we now recognize as the basic core of Greek mythology.

One of the great Greek poets was The Blind Bard Homer whom his name was always followed by his two wonderful masterpieces the *Odyssey* and The *Iliad*.

The war Epic poem The *Iliad* was and still one of the world's amazing poems, it tells the story of Trojan war, a story of a war between the Greeks and the people of Troy with the help of the *Olympus* Gods. The war ended by the win of the Greek after they built a large hollow wooden horse in which a small group of warriors were concealed.

and the other Greeks appeared to sail for home, leaving behind only the horse. The Trojans took the horse within the city walls. At night the Greeks returned; their companions crept out of the horse and opened the city gates, and Troy was destroyed.

This amazing poem was translated into numerous languages, a lot of poets had the courage to translate it, despite all the challenges that they faced. The Translators into English verse were able to do it by pursuing different methods and techniques, from paraphrasing, inventing words to using a varied meters. and it was not much easier to the translators of the Arabic version. Suleiman el-Boustani was the first Arabic poet to translate The *Iliad* directly from Ancient Greek. El-boustani learnt the Ancient Greek only because he felt the need to keep the origin of the *Iliad* to be faithful to it, so he did not shorten neither abbreviated nor deleted, he also used & choose a multiple meters in his translation, so that he can keep the same soul of the original *Iliad*.

Homer wrote a masterpiece that was so stunning not in the way that he wrote it, and in the story that it embraces, living the biggest translators and scholars treating it like a diamond, only to not make it lose its value.