ترجمة ٢

Hanan Samir

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة ديالى

كلية التربية الاساسية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية — المرحلة الثالثة

محاضرات في مادة الترجمة

Translation

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

اعداد الاستاذة

ميساء

٢٠١٤م

Translation with Reference to English and Arabic: A Practical Guide

مكتبة السراج
مجمع الأدباء / مقابل القشلة

by

Prof. Mohammed Farghal
Department of English
Yarmouk University, Jordan

Dr. Abdullah T. Shunnaq
(President of the Jordanian Translators' Association)
Department of English,
Yarmouk University, Jordan

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Prof. Mohammed Farghal

Dr. Abdullah T. Shunnaq

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Exercise 1

Translate the following English sentences into Arabic.

Example: Sami's grandmother passed away last month.

توفيت جدة سامي في الشهر الماضي

1. Ali often goes to bed early.

2. Sarah went shopping last night.

3. My sister works as an officer in the army.

4. Maha is twenty years old.

5. Shops stay open until midnight in Amman.

6. Finally, the police have managed to capture the killer.

7. Translation is an intersting subject.

8. A large number of tourists come to see the Roman ruins in Jordan every year.

9. Layla failed her driving test two days ago.

10. Ahmed will graduate in the fall.

Exercise 2

Explain and/or paraphrase the following English sentences (Use a good English-English dictionary where necessary).

Example: I didn't know that Sue moonlights.
I didn't know that Sue has another job at night.

Zayd managed to produce an alibi during the trial yesterday.

2. If things go on like that, the whole business will go to the dogs.

____

3. John saw red when I told him about the meeting.

____

4. I turned to Peter for help, but he gave the cold shoulder.

____

5. Jane takes after her mother.

____

6. The match was called off on account of rain.

____

Exercise 3

Translate the following English utteranaces into Arabic, making sure that you transfer both the denotations and connotations of these expressions (For many of these important colloquial utterances in English, you may have to use colloquial Arabic expressions in order to capture both denotation and connotation).

Example: Boys are boys : (الولد ولد (لو أنه قاضي بلد)

1. Business is business. ____________________
2. Let bygones be bygones. ____________________
3. Enough is enough. ____________________
4. War is war. ____________________
5. A girl is a girl. ____________________
6. Life is life. ____________________
7. A father is a father. ____________________
8. A war is a war: ____________________

1.2 Equivalence التكافؤ

Equivalence is a key concept in the process of translating. In fact, we cannot think of translation without taking equivalence into consideration. It should be noted that the notion of equivalence relates to even the ordinary senses of the verb *to translate*. That is why we are often asked *to translate* our feelings into words and our words into actions, etc. So, the result of any act of translating

---

revolves
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revolves, in one way or another, around equivalence.

In general, we can speak of three types of equivalence: *Formal*, *Functional* and *Ideational* equivalence. Firstly, formal equivalence seeks to caputre the *form* of the SL expression. Form here relates to the image employed in the SL expression as can be illustrated by the underlined English idiomatic expressions and their underlined formal Arabic equivalents below: تعبيري

a. The treaty has remained deadletter since then.

حرفية

وقد بقيت المعاهدة حرفاً ميتاً منذ ذلك الوقت.

b. Ali's decision to leave his job for a new one was ill-thought - out of the frying pan into the fire.

لم يكن قرار علي بترك وظيفته والشروع بأخرى حكيماً - كان كالقافز من المقلاة الى النار.

Although the Arabic expressions كالقافز من المقلاة الى النار and حرفاً ميتاً are not natural idioms, they can be theoretically used to demonstrate what is meant by formal equivalence.

Secondly, we have functional equivalence which seeks to capture the function of the SL expression independently of the image utilized by translating it into a TL expression that performs the same function. This can be illustrated below by the underlined Arabic functional equivalents of the English expressions above:

وظيفية

أ. وقد بقيت المعاهدة حبراً على ورق منذ ذلك الوقت.

ب. لم يكن قرار علي بترك وظيفته والشروع بأخرى حكيماً - كان كالمستجير من الرمضاء بالنار.

Sometimes, functional and formal equivalence may coincide to furnish what can be called *optimal translatability*. The following English proverbs and their Arabic translations illustrate this:-

Birds of a feather flock together.	إن الطيور على أشكالها تقع.
Out of sight, out of mind.	بعيد عن العين بعيد عن الذهن.

Finally, there is ideational equivalence which aims to convey the communicative sense of the SL expression independently of function and form. That is to say, the translator seeks to relay the

Furnish

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meaning of the SL expression regardless of functional and formal equivalence. The following two Arabic translations of the English examples involving *deadletter* and *out of the frying pan into the fire* reflect this type of equivalence:

أ. ولم يتم تطبيق المعاهدة منذ ذلك الوقت أو وقد بقيت المعاهدة غير مفعلة منذ ذلك الوقت.

ب. لم يكن قرار علي بترك وظيفته والشروع بأخرى حكيماً - فقد سارت الأمور من سيء الى اسوا.

Exercise 4

Translate the following English proverbs into corresponding formal equivalents in Arabic (Colloquial Arabic versions are possible here).

Example: A drowning man clutches at a straw. الغريق يتعلق بقشة.

1. All that glitters is not gold. ٢/٧

ليس كل ما يلمع ذهب

2. Necessity is the mother of invention.

الحاجة أم الاختراع

3. The end justifies the means.

الغاية تبرر الوسيلة

4. A man is known by the company he keeps.

يعرف المرء من أقرانه

5. There is an exception to every rule.

لكل قاعدة شواذ exception

6. Strike while the iron is hot.

أطرق الحديد وهو حار

7. There is no smoke without a fire.

لا دخان بدون نار

Exercise 5

Translate the following English proverbs into corresponding Arabic functional equivalents, which also feature a good degree of formal equivalence (Colloquial Arabic versions are possible here).

strick while the iron is hot

Example: Like father like son. من شابه أباه ما ظلم.

1. Cleanliness is next to godliness.

النظافة من الإيمان

2. A fault confessed is half redressed.

الاعتراف بالخطاء فضيلة

3. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

عصفور باليد خير من عشرة على الشجرة

4. Actions speak louder than words.

الفعل ينطق أكثر من الكلمات

5. Beggars must not be choosers.

المتسولون لا يجب أن يختاروا

6. Silence gives consent.

السكوت علامة الرضا

7. Circumstances alter cases.

تغير الظروف الحالات

Exercise 6

Translate the following English proverbs into corresponding Arabic functional equivalents which do not feature any formal equivalence at all (Colloquial Arabic versions are possible here).

Example: The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.

العين بصيرة واليد قصيرة.

1. A burnt child dreads the fire.

الطفل الملكوي بالنار يخاف منها

2. One man's meat is another man's poison.

مصائب قوم عند قوم منافع

3. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

ولا تقل لشيء أني فاعل ذلك غدا

4. A live dog is better than a dead lion.

كلب حي أفضل من أسد ميت

5. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

الجمال جمال الروح

6. After a storm comes a calm.

بعد الهدوء عاصفة

7. Even Homer sometimes nods.

لكل جواد كبوة

مهم جداً في الفاينل

Exercise 7

Translate the following English expressions into Arabic functional equivalents and then into ideational equivalents (Colloquial Arabic expressions are possible here).

Examples: Ali added insult to injury instead of solving the problem.

Functional: زاد عليّ الطين بلة بدل أن يحل المشكلة.

Ideational: عقّد عليّ المشكلة بدل أن يحلها.

Hanan has wide experience in teaching.

Functional: حنان لها باع طويل في التعليم.

Ideational: حنان لها خبرة طويلة في التعليم.

تحضير يوم الاربعاء

1. Zayd turned a deaf ear to his father's suggestion.
   Functional : زيد اعطى الاذن الصماء لاقتراح والده
   Ideational : زيد اهمل اقتراح والده
2. My brother stuck to his guns despite all my endeavors.
   Functional : اخي متشبث برأيه على الرغم من محاولاتي
   Ideational : حاولت ان اثنيه اكثر ولم يسمع
3. Layla was at her sixes and sevens when I met her yesterday.
   Functional : كانت ليلى في السادسة والسابعة عندما قابلتها
   Ideational : مشوشة عليها
4. My friend is going to move heaven and earth in order to get the new job.
   Functional : صديقي يحرك السماء والارض لكي يحصل على وظيفة جديدة
   Ideational : صديقي مستعد لفعل أي شيء للحصول على وظيفة جديدة
5. I want you to tell me the story from A to Z.
   Functional : اريدك ان تخبرني القصة من الالف الى الياء
   Ideational : اريدك ان تخبرني القصة كاملة
6. All of us hate Mona because she's an apple polisher.

Functional : ______________________________

Ideational : ______________________________

9. We should be patient with Ramsy because he's still wet behind the ears.

Functional : ______________________________

Ideational : ______________________________

10. Mary knows how to sieze opportunities.

Functional : ______________________________

Ideational : ______________________________

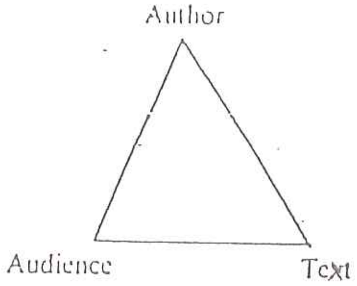
هادا داخل في الامتحان

1.1 Context

تعريفه وانواعه وامثله عليه

مفهوم

Context is an important notion in the process of translating because the type of equivalence that the competent translator opts for depends primarily on contextual factors. Basically, there are three contextual factors: the author, the text, and the audience. These factors can diagramatically be illustrated below:



The competent translator should never lose sight of these three contextual factors, as equivalence is, in the final analysis, a correlative of context, that is, the type of equivalence opted for depends entirely on the importance that the translater assigns to each of the foregoing contextual factors. For example, if the translator is dealing with an authoritative text such as a legal or a religious one, he/she should concentrate on formal equivalence at the expense of other types of equivalence because text type here emerges as the most significant contextual factor. By way of

illustration, the key biblical concept 'Death by Crucifixion' ought to be only translated into a formal equivalent "القتل صلباً" regardless of whether this kind of death is familiar in the TL culture or not. Similarly the Islamic court expression وثيقة طلاق بائن قبل الدخول ought to be translated into "certificate of irrevocable divorce before consumation of marriage" although this e
bound term in Arabic.

By contrast, the translator is advised to avoid formal equivalence in some contexts in favor of functional or ideational equivalence becasue he/she considers the audience more important than the text type. In a news report or a newspaper editorial, for instance, translating the Arabic expression الكيان الصهيوني may cause serious problems relating to the differing connotations associated with 'Zionism' in the Arab world and the Western world. Whereas Zionism is condemned by the Arabs as a 'racist, expansionist movement', it is generally regarded by the Westerners as a 'national, liberation movement.' To avoid this problem, the translator should give up formal equivalence by translating the foregoing Arabic expression into 'The Jewish State' or even 'Israel'. To illustrate this point further, consider the following example:

التقى جلالة الملك الحسين بأخيه جلالة الملك فهد خادم الحرمين الشريفين.

Here a Saudi news agency would ignore translating أخيه and خادم literally, thus offering "His Majesty King Hussein met with his Majesty King Fahd, the Custodian of the two holy mosques", wihle a non-Saudi news agency would do away with "the Custodian of the two holy mosques" or even do more editing in this way : "King Hussein of Jordan met with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia" or "The monarch of Jordan met with his Saudi counterpart".

الجمهور

Finally, there may be some contexts where the author is more important than the other contextual factors. For example, when translating the poetry of Nizar Qabbani and Mahmoud Darwish the competent translator should relay the 'delicacy' of the former versus the 'fury' of the latter regardless of the topics that the two poets are addressing. By way of illustration, formal equivalence would fail Qabbani when adopted in translating his verse بيروت، يا أنثاي من بين ملايين النساء into 'O Beirut, my female from among millions of women', because the rather detached emotions associated with the English lexical item 'female' are completely incongruent with the renowned delicacy of this poet. This being the case, the translator is supposed to opt for functional equivalence thus 'O Beirut, my beloved/lady from among millions of women.' To illustrate this point further, consider the following stanza from a poem entitled "Ashiq min Filastin" (A lover from Palestine) by the palestinian poet Mahmud Darwish along with its translation (Sulaiman 1984: 158-160).

عيونك شوكة في القلب
توجعني وأعبدها،
وأحميها من الريح،
وأغمدها وراء الليل والأوجاع... أغمدها
فيشعل جرحها ضوء المصابيح
ويجعل حاضري غدها
أعز علي من روحي

Your eyes are a thorn in my heart;
It stings me, yet I adore it
and protect it from the wind.
I thrust it deeper and deeper
beyond darkness and pain,
So that its wound kindles the lights of lamps
and makes from my present days a future for her
Which is dearer to me than my soul.

Exercise 8

) Translate the following extract from an English news report into Arabic.

واجب

Baby Steps for Peace

There will be no Hail Mary passes in this round of the Arab-Israeli search. As he completed his trip to the Middle East last week, Secretary of State James Baker argued جادل for incremental progress, not a big, bold plan. "You have to crawl before you walk, and you have to walk before you run," he said in دمشق Damascus. Baker didn't lean on anyone during this visit. The pressure will begin gently this week with Baker's follow-up phone calls to the leaders he saw, then intensify when President Bush makes his own trip to the region, expected later this spring. Bush aides say . . .

(From the Time Magazine)

b) Is formal equivalence a priority in this text type? Why?

c) What type of equivalence have you used for the metaphors 'baby steps' and 'Hail Mary passes'?

Exercise 9

a) Translate the following extract from one of Nizar Qabbani's poems on the Lebanese situation into English.

قبل عام تلاقينا
كان جرحي لا يزال في بدايته
بعد عام تلاقينا
أصبح جرحي قبيلة من الجراح
كنت أتصور أن الحزن يمكن أن يصبح صديقا
may be
لكنني لم أتصور أنه سيصبح وطنا
نسكنه
ونتكلم لغته
ونحمل جنسيته ككل الأوطان

A year ago We mets,
My Wound was still superficial,
A Year Later we mets again,
My Wound already grew to
any army group of Wounds
I have though sorrow could
be my friend
But I have neve imagined
It will turn to a homeland
in which we live,
Speak its language,
and carry its nationality
like all homelands

b) Is

c) \
r.

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القلب.
1
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illustr
word-
a.
b.

b) Is formal equivalence a priority in this text type? Why?

c) What type of equivalence have you used for the creative metaphor تبيلة من الجراح?
Functional

أنواعها تعاريفها امثلة

2. Types of Translation

مختصر

2.1 Literal Translation

Literal translation is probably the oldest type of translation practice. It involves the conveyance of denotative meaning of phrases and sentences in a text from one language to another. Therefore, literal translation works where there is correspondence between the two languages in terms of semantics and structure as can be illustrated by the following English sentences and their Arabic translations:

a. Ali went to the market ysetarday: ذهب علي الى السوق أمس.

b. Hanan is a young, kind-hearted woman. حنان امرأة شابة وطيبة القلب.

It should be mentioned that literal translation is different from word-for-word translation, which is often condemned as bad translation pratice, especially between languages of remote origins like English and Arabic. Word-for-word translation is not recognized as mature translation pracitce because it does not take structural mismatches such as word order and modification differences between languages into consideration. By way of illustration, consider the following sentences and their Arabic word-for-word translations:

a. I bought a red car. أنا اشتريت حمراء سيارة.

b. Ahlam wanted to smoke a cigarette. أحلام ارادت أن تدخن سيجارة.

As can be seen, the word-for-word Arabic translations above are ungrammatical and/or unnatural. Consequently, the translator should opt for literal translation where structural differences between English and Arabic are taken care of thus:

أ. اشتريت سيارةً حمراءَ.

ب. ارادت احلام أن تدخن سيجارة.

Notably, literal translation often falters, especially in the case of multi-word units like collocations and idioms as can be illustrated below (The appropriate Arabic expressions are parenthesized):

to pay a visit	يدفع زيارة (يقوم بزيارة)
to take after	يأخذ بعد (يشبه / يطلع لـ)
to rain cats and dogs	تمطر قططاً وكلاباً (تمطر بغزارة)
strong tea	شاي قوي (شاي ثقيل)
Out of myself	خارج عن نفسي (خارج عن طوري)

However, literal translation may sometimes work in the case of multi-word units as can be illustrated below:

to take a decision	يتخذ قراراً
war and peace	الحرب والسلام
crocodile tears	دموع التماسيح
the cold war	الحرب الباردة
day and night	ليل نهار

Exercise 10

Give literal translations of the following English sentences.

Example: Ahmed reads the newspaper every morning.

يقرأ أحمد الصحيفة كل صباح.

1. Most of the students attended the meeting last week.

حضر معظم الطلاب الاجتماع الاسبوع الماضي

2. Ali saw a snake in the garden two days ago.

رأى علي الافعى في الحديقة منذ يومين

3. When will you travel to the United States?

متى سوف تسافر الى الولايات المتحدة

4. My friend speaks German fluently.

يتحدث صديقه الالمانيه بطلاقة

5. Mona has graduated from university lately.

تخرجت منى من الجامعه مؤخراً

Exercise 11

Give five English multi-word units that lend themselves readily to literal translation in Arabic.

Example: public opinion: الرأي العام

1. Primary School.
2. Dyala University
3. Common interest
4. Personal Penfet
5. general direction

Common interest
general direction
Personal benifit

Exercise 12

Give five English multi-word units that do not lend themselves to literal translation in Arabic.

Example: To let the cat out of the bag: يكشف السر عن غير قصد

1. Burn the Candle from both sides يحمل نفسه ما لا تحتمل
2.
3.
4.
5.

Exercise 13

Translate the following English collocations into Arabic (Pay special attention to the different collocational patterns in English and Arabic).

going the resulting TL texts will be. By way of illustration, consider the following metaphors of the renowned Iraqi poet Badr Shakir al-Sayaab and their metaphorical renditions:

عيناك غابتا نخيل ساعة السحر

او شرفتان راح ينأى عنهما القمر غابتا

Your eyes are two palm orchards at daybreak. ساعة السحر
Or two balconies wherefrom the moon was receding.
شرفتان

However, metaphors are not always creative; they are frequently used as decorative metaphors that are basically intended to decorate the text by injecting it with flowery language that is laden with figures of speech. A quick look at advertisements and various forms of media, among other things, reveals how metaphorical the language used for general purposes has become. For instance, general English texts are packed with metaphorical expressions like *a wild goose chase*, *in deep water*, *jump the gun*, *raise the roof*, *flog a dead horse*, *get the push*, *a drop in the ocean*, *as dry as a bone*, *etc.*

مطاردة الإوز البري ماء عميق بعجلة
هز [illegible] ذهبت جهوده أدراج الرياح حصل على دعم قطرة في بحر
صلب كالعظم
هاجم بسلاحه
~~[illegible]~~

It should be noted that decorative metaphors may lend themselves readily to metaphorical translation that exhibits functional equivalence and, in some cases, a coincidence between functional and formal equivalence. Nevertheless, they may also lend themselves to non-metaphorical translation that exhibits ideational equivalence independently of functinal and formal equivalence. By way of illustration, note the metaphorical English sentence below and its possible Arabic translations (The first two renditions exemplify metaphorical translation while the third exemplifies non-metaphorical translation):

Ahmed will be flogging a dead horse if he ever tries to do a Ph.D. in linguistics.

١. ستذهب جهود أحمد أدراج الرياح إذا ما حاول أن يحصل على شهادة الدكتوراة في اللغويات.
٢. سيعود أحمد بخفي حنين إذا ما حاول أن يحصل على شهادة الدكتوراة في اللغويات.
٣. سيفشل أحمد إذا ما حاول أن يحصل على شهادة الدكتوراة في اللغويات.

Example: deliver a letter: يسلم رسالة/خطاباً

1. deliver a speech تلقي خطاباً
2. deliver a baby تلد اطفالاً
3. deliver a blow يسدد ضربة
4. deliver a verdict يصدر حكم
5. deliver news يقدم الاخبار

Exercise 14

Translate the following Arabic collocations into English (Pay special attention to the different collocational patterns in Arabic and English).

Example: to sever diplomatic relations يقطع العلاقات الدبلوماسية

1. block the road يقطع الطريق
2. ~~to~~ break the trific light يقطع الإشارة الضوئية
3. ______ يقطع عهداً
4. ______ يقطع إجازته
5. ______ يقطع مسافة طويلة
6. ______ يقطع رخصة سواقة

2.2 Metaphorical Translation طاوافل

Metaphorical trasnlation involves the translation of SL metaphors into TL metaphors. It is inevitable in literary translation, as serious works of literature abound in creative metaphors whose formal rendition in the TL is as important as the conveyance of the messages they encapsulate. The translation of a metaphor should ideally be consistent with the degree of its metaphoric force (i.e naturalness in the TL). Therefore, in creative metaphors the vehicle (i.e., the form) and the tenor (i.e., the content) become intertwined and subsequently inseparable, as they are indicative of the unique properties of both the author of the work of art and the SL culture. This being the case, metaphorical translation of such creative metaphors becomes a necessity, regardless of how hard-

Exercise 15

a. Translate the following creative Arabic metaphors into English.

Example: The breeze dallied her hair داعب النسيم شعرها

1. بكت المآذن ____________________

2. كانت الأشجار ترقص حولي ____________________

3. ابتسم لها القدر ____________________

4. أرض البرتقال الحزين ____________________

5. وتسقط أدمع القمر ____________________

b. Translate the following Shekespearean sonnet into Arabic, paying special attention to the creative metaphors in it.

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore
So do our minutes hasten to their end;
Each changing place with that which goes before,
In sequent toil all forwards do contend.
Nativity, once in the main of light,
Crawls to maturity, wherewith being crown'd,
Crooked eclipses 'gainst his glory fight,
And Time that gave, doth now his gift confound.
Time doth transfix the flourish set on youth,
And delves the parallels in beauty's brow,
Feeds on the rarities of nature's truth,
And nothing stands but for his scythe to mow:
And yet, to times in hope, my verse shall stand
Praising thy worth, despite his cruel hand.

ترك

Exrecise 16

a) Translate into English the following stanza from one of Fadwa Tuqan's poems "الطوفان والشجرة", which was written in the aftermath of the 1967 Arab-Israeli War.

ستقوم الشجرة
ستقوم الشجرة والأغصان
ستنمو في الشمس وتخضر
وستورق ضحكات الشجرة

في وجه الشمس
وسيأتي الطيرْ
لا بد سيأتي الطيرْ
سيأتي الطيرْ
سيأتي الطيرْ

b) Translate into English the following stanza from a poem entitlec لحن غجري by Mahmud Darwish:

Soft a dream
حلمٌ مالحٌ
and a voice
وصوتٌ
يحفر الخصرَ في الحجرْ
go my beloved
اذهبي يا حبيبتي
above my eyeli
فوق رمشي أو الوترْ

c) Have you opted for metaphorical or non-metaphorical translation? Explain why.

Exercise 17

a) Translate the following text into Arabic, preserving all the metaphors in it.

The high street is having a facelift. In an unprecedented flurry of activity, new retailing concepts are being launched, while some of the 'oldies' are being revitalised. Marks and Spencer is testing new layouts, shops within shops, satellite stores. The experimental Woolworth stores are light years away from the traditional Woolies. Burton has begun a blitz to install some of its high street names in branches of the department store chain Debenhams, which it has just acquired - with the controversial 'galleria' concept to follow.

b) Now give another Arabic translation of the same text, doing away with all the metaphors in it.

c) Why is it possible to strip the text of its metaphors in the second translation?

مختصرة

2.3 Precis Translation

Precis translation is a translation method whereby the translator gives a TL summary of the SL text he is dealing with. Such TL summary translations usually provide the reader with only the main points of the SL text, thus ignoring many fine details that are deemed contextually unimportant or, even, irrelevant. This translation practice is often common in different forms of media like newspapers and News Agencies, and in various business newsreports as ordinarily dealt with in different firms, among other contexts.

استخدامه

Exercise 18

Give an Arabic precis translation of the following English newspaper report. مسلحين قاذفة

هرب ستة رجال مسلحين بقذائف ومسدسات وبحوزتهم مليون عملة ورقية بعدما هاجموا سيارة لنقل النقود على طريق ريفي

> Six men armed with rifles and shotguns escaped with £1,014,005 in notes after ambushing a Securicor van on a country road near Chathman, Kent, yesterday.
>
> After failing to cut their way into the van with what is believed to have been a chain saw, some of the gang forced the driver and a guard to open the rear door at gunpoint.
>
> Other members of the gang went along a line of 20 cars which had been forced to stop by the ambush, threatened the drivers and seized their ignition keys which they threw into woodland beside the road. أسفر
>
> The robbery, which lasted about 10 minutes began soon after 9 a.m. on the A229 road at Bluebell Hill. The Securicor van, with a crew of four and carrying money to London from its base near Aylesbury, was sandwiched by two vehicles. محاصرة
>
> One braked in front of the van and, as it slowed, reversed into its bonnet. The other rammed the rear of the van.
>
> "They took a number of bags of cash but left some behind," a Securicor spokesman said.

Van abandoned

The gang escaped in a white Transit van and a green Ford Granada, which they abandoned about a mile away and drove off in at least two other cars, one of them a white Jaguar with a V registration, and possibly a brown Cortina.

The Securicor crew sent out a radio call for help after they were ambushed. Kent police set up road-blocks, but the raiders escaped the net.

ترجمة معدلة

1.1 Adaptation and Free Translation

Adaptation is a translation method whereby the SL text is freely translated into the TL. It is mainly a procedure appropriate to particular circumstances such as translating plays for the stage, which aims to achieve a particular kind of equivalence that can be appreciated within the TL culture.] Consequently, the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, while the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. [There are several literary masterpieces that have been adapted from their SLs into other TLs, e.g. most Shakespearean plays have been adapted into Arabic for the stage and the popular *The Thousand and One Nights* has also been adapted into English and many other languages.]

As for free translation, it is another translation method whereby an SL literary text is relayed into the TL by reproducing the matter without the manner, or the content without the form. Therefore, it is usually a paraphrase that is much longer than the original[and often wordy and pretentious. In fact, many people would not consider it translation at all.

This type of translation may be labeled as "Loose Free Translation" in which some translations are concluded from the SL texts. For instance "You should buy a lock for your car" and "Honesty is the best policy" may be adequately rendered into سرقة السيارات منتشرة هذه الأيام and أنت خنت الأمانة respectively. Here it is axiomatic to say that translations are context-bound.

أطفال روضة

Adaptation and free translations are very helpful in translating nursery rhymes. Consider the following English lullaby and its Arabic translations:

مهم

Hush! The waves are rolling in,
White with foam, white with foam;
Father toils amid the din,
But baby sleeps at home.

Since the function of lullabies is to hush babies when sung by mothers in a low melodious tone, a translator has to bear this in mind taking greater care for rhythm than for content, since infants enjoy music rather than words. The following colloquial Arabic translation is suggested as it preserves the rhyming scheme, general tone and content.

نَنِّيةْ يا ابْني والمَوْجْ سايِرْ
والبَحْرْ اللَّيلَةْ زايِدْ هَديرُهْ
والبابا يا عَيني بمَرْكِبُه حايِرْ
أُوخَدُوه بسْ غافي بسَريرُهْ.

مهم

However, the same English lullaby can be translated into standard Arabic provided with rhyme and rhythm that are necessary to hush babies. Consider the following:

نَمْ يا بُنَيَّ فمَـــوجُ البحار   شديدُ البياضِ يسيرُ يسيرْ
أبوكَ يعاني ضجيجَ البحور   وأنتَ تنامُ بدفءِ السريرْ.

Exercise 19:

Translate the following English nursery rhyme into Arabic with adaptation (a suggested rendition of the first stanza is given).

مهم هذا المقطع فقط

مهم

Pawmarks

There are pawmarks on the table,
There are pawmarks on the chairs.
There are pawmarks in the hallway,
As well as up the stairs!

آثار مخالب

مخالبُ آثارُها تلوحُ فوقَ المائدة.
مخالبٌ تظهرُ فوقَ هذه المقاعدْ
مخالبٌ هناك في الطريقِ، والمخالبْ
تظهرُ فوقَ السلّمِ الطويلِ، صاعدة!

There are pawmarks in the bathroom,
There are pawmarks on the mat.
There are pawmarks on the aftershave-
Dad won't think much of that!

There are pawmarks in the bedroom,
There are pawmarks in the bed.
There are pawmarks on my nightie
In several shades of red.

Now, each and every pawmark
Came from a bear calld Sid-
And all because the finger paints
Were left without a lid!

3. Translation Strategies

تعداد خمسة شرح ٢

3.1 Naturalization and Arabicization

Naturalization is a translation strategy whereby SL usage is converted into normal TL usage. This naturalization process is basically carried out at lexical, collocational, and structural levels. By way of illustration, the English lexical item *negotiable* translates into قابل للتفاوض, the English collocation *pay attention* translates into يعير الانتباه, and the English sentence *It is raining now* translates into الجو ماطر الآن. This being the case, naturalization of usage is inevitable in translation, as literal translation would produce unnatural expressions in the TL in cases where naturalization is called for.

تقريب

تعريب

As for Arabicization, it is a kind of naturalization that takes place either at the sound level where SL spelling and pronunciation are is converted into Arabic ones or at the concept level where an SL concept is loan-translated into Arabic. Thus, Arabicization is related to both loan-word and loan-translation. In loan-word, an English word is borrowed into Arabic and subsequently undergoes Arabicization in terms of spelling and pronunciation, e.g. *garage* is Arabicized to become كراج. By contrast, the concept rather than the word itself is borrowed in loan-translation, e.g. *skyscraper* is Arabicized to become ناطحة سحاب.

Exercise 20

Translate the following English phrases into Arabic (Make sure that your translations are naturalized).

Example: drinking water مياه صالحة للشرب.

1. a readable book
كتاب يمكن قرائته
2. a conceivable resolution
حل يمكن الترصل اليه
3. retrievable properties
ممتلكات يمكن استرجاعها
4. an arguable issue
مسألة قابلة للنقاش
5. a greenish field
حقل مخضرة
6. a boyish behavior
سلوك صبياني
7. a feminist writer
كاتبة في شؤون المرأة
8. laudable endeavors
جهود محمودة
9. an unrealizable objective
هدف لا يمكن تحقيقه
10. to rewrite the report
اعادة كتابة التقرير
11. the translatability of idioms
مصطلحات يمكن ترجمتها

Exercise 21

Translate the following English collocations into Arabic (Make sure that your translations are naturalized).

Example: fast color لون ثابت

. a fast friend
صديق مخلص
. strong tea
شاي ثقيل
. a heavy smoker
مدخن بكثرة
addled eggs
بيض فاسد
a plain shirt
قميص اعتيادي
weak coffee
قهوة خفيفة

7. rich
8. a rou
9. to giv
10. breal

Exercise

Translate
that your
Example:
1. It won't

2. What a b

3. This idea

4. The weath
5. The factory

Exercise 23

Give the Arab
translations or t

Example: radio
1. telephone
2. bus
3. automobile
4. mechanic
5. truck
6. puncture
7. television
8. course
9. physiology

7. rich food طعام غني بالشوكلاتة والزبدة
8. a rough sea بحر هائج
9. to give a party يقيم حفلة
10. break the law يخرق قانون

Exercise 22

Translate the following English sentences into Arabic (Make sure that your translations are naturalized).

Example: How intelligent this girl is! ما أذكى هذه الفتاة

1. It won't rain tomorrow.
لا أتوقع أن تمطر غدا
2. What a beautiful garden!
يا لها ~~[illegible]~~ من حديقة جميلة
3. This idea sounds very convincing.
هذه الفكرة تبدو مقنعة
4. The weather is changeable in this country. الجو متقلب في هذه البلاد
5. The factory was attacked yesterday.
هوجم المعمل أمس

كلية الآداب
مكتبة قسم اللغة الإنجليزية
رقم التسجيل 26280
تاريخ التسجيل ٢٥ / ١٠ / [illegible]

Exercise 23

Give the Arabicized words, whether they be loan-words or loan-translations or both, for the following lexical items.

	Loan-word	Loan-translation
Example: radio	الراديو	المذياع
1. telephone		
2. bus		
3. automobile		نقال
4. mechanic		عامل فني
5. truck		
6. puncture		ثقب في إطار
7. television		
8. course		فصل دراسي
9. physiology		علم الأنسجة

10. football
11. bicycle
12. tennis
13. democracy
14. computer
15. technology
16. goal-keeper

3.2 Cultural Approximation التقريب الثقافي

Cutrural approximation is a translation strategy whereby a culture-specific expression in the SL is translated into a cultural substitute in the TL, i.e., an approximately cluturally corresponding TL expression. Examples that may demonstrate cultural approximation are so many: lexical items, e.g. *God* is translated into الله, phrases, e.g. *American Secretary of State* is translated into وزير الخارجية الأمريكي, cliches, e.g. *as busy as a bee* may be translated into زي أم العروس, proverbs, e.g. *Like mother like daughter* may be translated into إقلب الجرة على تمها بتطلع البنت لأمها, and many other items that may belong to various linguistic levels.

مثال واحد

Exercise 24

Give Arabic cultural substitutes for the following English lexical items and expressions.

Example: The American Senate: مجلس الشيوخ الأمريكي

1. The British Home Office المكتب الوطني البريطاني
2. The American Congress مجلس النواب الأمريكي
3. violin كمان
4. sheriff ضابط شرطة
5. watchdog press الصحافة المدرعة الكبر
6. lap-dog press صحافة. كلب العابد
7. Every Jack must have his Jill لكل عمل خصوصية
8. sleep like a log ينام كالقتيل

9. like a cat on hot bricks ________ في موقف لا يحسد عليه

10. Attorney General ________ المدعي العام

Exercise 25

Find English cultural approximations for the underlined expressions in the following excerpts from Najeeb Mahfouz's novel *Awlad Haritna*.

١. البلطيقي: وإنك شديد الحذر، ولكنك ستأنس إليّ سريعاً وتنضي لي بكل أسرارك.

جبل: إن شاء الله.

٢. ضحك البلطيقي وتساءل: هل طمعت عينك في إحدى البوانم؟

جبل: إتق الله يا شيخ!

٣. وصاح نرحات وسط الزحام: تعال إسمع ما يقال وانظر كيف يعبث العابثون بآل جبل على آخر الزمان.

نيتنت عبده جرئاً: وحذوا الله والمسامح كريم. ________

٤. وفي مساء ذلك اليوم ضج الحي بصوت ينعي ميتاً . . .

ناطل قاسم من النافذة وسأل قطين عن الأمر فأجابه: .

تعيش أنت: شعبان مات!" ________

٥. قال أدهم: مساء الخير يا عم كريم.

نقال الرجل بتأثر: لعلك أنت وأهلك بخير؟

الحمد لله يا عم كريم. ________

٦. فانتفض عرفة واقفاً ومدّ للضيف يديه مرحباً وهو يقول:

اهلاً، اهلاً، زارنا النبي. ________

3.3 Descriptive Translation

Descriptive Translation is a translation strategy whereby an expression in the SL is paraphrased into the TL by describing it conceptually. This often occurs when the translator comes across a referential or cultural gap where the SL concept is completely missing in the SL culture, i.e., it does not exist in the experience of the native speakers of the TL, e.g. زكاة may be translated descriptively into 'compulsory charity in Islam when income conditions are met' and تيمم into 'making ablutions with earth by Muslims when water is scarce or missing.' It may also occur when the translator encounters a lexical gap where a lexical item in the SL does not have a single corresponding lexical item in the TL despite the fact that the concept exists in the experience of the native speakers of the TL, e.g. the Arabic kinship term خال does not lend itself to translating into a single English kinship term, hence its being translated descriptively into 'maternal uncle.'

Exercise 26

Give descriptive Arabic translations of the following English terms.

Example: a cool (day) (يوم) معتدل البرودة

1. alibi
2. dating
3. cohabitation
4. Thanksgiving
5. Good Friday
6. hooliganism
7. mug (a kind of cup)

Exercise 27

Give descriptive English translations of the following Arabic terms.

Example: كوفية A special kind of headgear traditionally worn by the Arabs.

١. ضُرّة

٢. عُمرة

٣. عديل

٤. محرم (في الحج)

٥. خالة ______________________

٦. خنصر ______________________

٧. مختار ______________________

3.4 Lexical creation

Lexical Creation is a translation strategy that involves the coining of new lexical items in the TL to stand for SL culture-specific elements. Examples of lexical creation in English may include *poor-tax* or *poor-dues* for الزكاة, *breast-brother* for الأخ بالرضاعة, and *co-wife* for الضرة. Arabic examples may include عيد الشكر for *Thanksgiving*, عيد الحب for *Valentine Day*, and حكومة الظل for *shadow goverment*. It should be noted that lexical creation, albeit taxing for both the translator's ingenuity and the receiver's power of comprehension, contributes to the enrichment of the TL lexis. It should also be pointed out that the strategy of lexical creation may be a hyponym of desriptive translation as well as Arabicization, which is specifically called for the lexicalization in the TL of culture-specific items.

Exercise 28

Translate into English the following opening paragraph taken from an Arabic article entitled العشائروقراطية by a Jordanian newspaper column writer, paying porticular attention to the strategy of lexical creation.

نضيف إلى ديمقراطيات العالم العربي ديمقراطية جديدة. فبالإضافة إلى الديموكتاتورية، والابويقراطية، والغنموقراطية، نبنىء العروبة بالاختراع الجديد.... العشائروقراطية!

3.5 Managing

Managing has recently emerged as a strategy that may be superimposed on the translating process. It involves the alteration of the SL message in such a way that makes it meet or approximate the translator's own goals or ideas. Therefore, it is a clear violation of faithfullness whose ethics entails that the translator monitor (i.e., relay) the SL message as is and without any ideological intervention. A classic example of serious managing occurred in the Security Council Resolution in the aftermath of the 1967 Arab-Israeli War whose English version (the accredited one) calls for the Israeli withdrawal from "occupied territories" instead of "the occupied territories". Other examples of managing may include the rendition of "said", "The Persian Gulf", and "Israel" in an English newsreport as ادعى, الخليج العربي, and الكيان الصهيوني, respectively.

Exercise 29

Redo the following managed English translation of an Arabic text by giving an unbiased translation.

> In Ramadan, Muslims awake in the middle of the night or just before dawn to stuff themselves with food that could last them for a whole day before a meal is permitted at sumset. Still worse, most men, having supplied themselves with the required ammunition, make for the mosque to have their dawn rituals.

4. Using the Dictionary

4.1 Kinds of Dictionaries

There are two main types of dictionaries: monolingual and bilingual dictionaries. Monolingual dictionaries, on the one hand, list the words within one language, giving the meanings of these lexical items. These dictionaries, particularly English ones, vary greatly in terms of size and features, ranging from highly abridged pocket dictionaries to college desk dictionaries to stationary unabridged dictionaries. They may also vary as to the mode of presentation, e.g. English monolingual dictionaries present words alphabetically, whereas most Arabic ones present words in accordance with their tri-consonantal and quadri-consonantal roots. Further, some monolingual dictionaries are dedicated to special areas in the vocabulary of a language, e.g. there are dictionaries of English idioms, proverbs, scientific usage, etc.

Bilingual dictionaries, on the other hand, deal with two languages by listing the words within one language, say English, unexplained along with their equivalents in another language, say Arabic. So, the Arabic equivalents appear against each English word. If the dictionary is English-Arabic, the English words are presented alphabetically, but if it is Arabic-English, the Arabic words are listed according to their roots. Normally, bilingual dictionaries range from highly impoverished pocket dictionaries to well-prepared college desk dictionaries. Further, many bilingual dictionaries on the market deal with specialized vocabularies by presenting SL terminologies and their TL equivalents in areas such as political, medical, and legal discourses.

Exercise 30

a) Using an English monolingual desk dictionary, give the meanings of the following two lexical items:

1. to allay: ________________________

2. guru: ________________________

b) Using an Arabic monolingual desk dictionary, give the meanings of the following two lexical items:

١. حَلَّجَ: ________________________

٢. هَوَّزَ: ________________________

c) Using an English-Arabic bilingual dictionary, give the Arabic equivalents of the two words below:

1. zealot: ________________________

2. constitution ________________________

d) Using an Arabic-English bilingual dictionary, give the English equivalents of the two words below:

the SL message in such a
approximate the

١. تهيب: ____________________

٢. ركل: ____________________

e) Using an English dictionary of idioms, give the meanings of the following two idiomatic expressions:
1. tighten one's belt: ____________________
2. come to light: ____________________

f) Using an English monolingual dictionary of scientific usage, give the meanings of the following two scientific terms:
1. epicondyle: ____________________
2. sonometer: ____________________

and linguistic terminology, give the English equivalents for the following two terms:

١. التطيير: ____________________

٢. المفارقة: ____________________

4.2 Information in Monolingual Dictionaries

Monolingual dictionaries provide users with various kinds of information about lexical items. For example, the average English monolingual desk dictionary like *The Random House College Dictionary* or *The Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* usually furnishes the user with phonological, syntactic, semantic, and etymological information about English words, among other things.

Firstly, phonological information consists of phonemic transcription that indicates the pronunciation of the word, its syllable structure, and its stress pattern including both primary and secondary stress assignment in multi-syllabic words, e.g. *narcotism* (när k tiz m).

Secondly, syntactic information indicates the part of speech of the word, that is, whether it is a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb, and also shows whether a verb is transitive or intransitive.

For instance, it tells us that *excite* is a transitive verb and that *excitement* is a noun.

Thirdly, semantic information constitutes the core of what dictionary-makers do, as it revolves around the meanings of words in a language. So, the dictionary lists the various senses of words, occasionally giving some pictures of objects in the real world and some example sentences to illustrate rather abstract senses. Further, it may refer to synonyms and antonyms of a given word in the course of explaining what a word means. For example, *The Random House College Dictionary* lists the senses of the word *excess* and also mentions its synonyms and antonyms.

Finally, good monolingual dictionaries provide the user with brief etymological information that indicates the origin of the word. For instance, the above-mentioned dictionary tells us that the English word *zero* originated in Arabic as *sifr* before it was borrowed into Middle Latin, then into Italian, and then into English. In addition to all this, English monolingual dictionaries often include appendices providing signs and symbols, names of colleges and universities, lists of geographical places, and English names, among other things.

Exercise 31

Use your own dictionary to give phonological, syntactic, semantic, and etymological information about the two words below:

1. excerpt:

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2. assassin:

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1.3 Problems with Bilingual Dictionaries

Bilingual dictionaries can be very useful, especially when it comes