



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة: الثالثة

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : الترجمة

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : Translation

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: الترجمة كعملية ونتاج

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية: Translation as a Process and Product

محتوى المحاضرة الأولى

Principles of Translation

Chapter One:

- Translation as process and product:
 - **Process:** translation is a human activity practiced by every person at one time or another (someone translating an expression into a simpler expression, translating utterances from one language into another, or translating words into music)
 - **Product:** various translated texts reached us from ancient civilizations (Babylonian, Assyrian, Egyptian etc.) to provide essential information about the life of these societies.

Definition of Translation

- Translation is replacing a text in one language by another text in another language.
- **Narrow sense of translation, (Why?)**
- **1. based on text translation**
- A text is a linguistic unit (higher than a sentence) and consists of one sentence or more. It is highly dependent on context, may be oral or written.
- **2. the definition involves two languages (translation proper).**
- Replacing a text by another text in the same language is called rewording or interpretation.
- **The whole text may be replaced as in 1, or part of it as in 2**
- **I was listening to the radio.**
- **1. كنت اصغي الى المذياع**
- **2. كنت اصغي الى الراديو**

Source language and target language

- The language of the original is termed 'the source language' (1L)
- The language into which a text is translated is termed 'the target language' (2L)
- على تلك الشجرة طير جميل 1.
- There is a beautiful bird on that tree.

The Basis of Translation

- All types of translations are based on equivalence between the source text and the target text.
- Deconstruction school rejected the idea of equivalence.
- Equivalence is essential for translation.
- For a text to be considered a translation of another, it must be equivalent to the original, otherwise it will not qualify as a translated text.
- The most common basis for equivalence is meaning
- The translated text is said to be equivalent to the source text in meaning
- This implies that the proposition they express is the same.

Meaning and Translation

- Three main types of meaning:
- 1. Word meaning (reference, sense, denotation)
- 2. Sentence meaning (propositions expressed by the sentence, truth value and consists of reference and sense)
- 3. Text meaning (message conveyed by the text)



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محتوى المحاضرة الثانية

Translation Theories

- Two main classes of theories:
- 1. Literary theories:
 - They are highly subjective,
 - Based on literary criticism,
 - Translation is an art,
 - View translation as an activity,
 - Translation is essential for comparative study of literature.
- 2. Linguistic theories:
 - More objective basis of translation,
 - Make use of linguistic theories,
 - Translation theory is part of a general linguistic theory,
 - Exploit basic linguistic categories to investigate problem of translation.

Object Language and Metalanguage

We use language to speak about language. Language is the raw material and means of description.

The language of description is called 'metalanguage', and the language described is called 'the object language'

- Arabic has five 2nd person pronouns
- انتن، انتم، انتما، انت، انت
- English has one form of 2nd person pronoun
- "you"

Types of Texts

Translations differ according the type of text involved.

- Two main classes of texts:
 - 1. Informative texts: aim at conveying information, content is very important, style is secondary (scientific, legal, commercial writings)
 - 2. Creative texts: content is not as important as style, don't depend so much on the information they convey as on their aesthetic effect (poetry, plays, novels)

The Linguistic Sign

Language is normally defined as a system of signs. Sign is something which stands for something else.

Semiotics is the science which studies signs

- Traffic lights; red = stops, green = go
- Smoking coming out of a window is a sign of a fire.
- * The most important are linguistic signs used by human beings to communicate.

Two classes of signs;

1. Linguistic signs: in translation are more important (words, phrases, sentences)

Translation is viewed as the process of replacing a linguistic sign by another linguistic or non-linguistic sign

1. Non-linguistic signs:

The Linguistic Sign

According Jakobson (1966, 233), three types of translation are recognized:

1. Replacing linguistic signs by other linguistic signs in the same language (rewording, interpretation)
2. Replacing linguistic signs by other linguistic signs in different languages (translation proper)
3. Replacing linguistic signs by non-linguistic signs (transmutation, intersemiotic translation), [play into an opera, or music]

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محتوى المحاضرة الثالثة

Principles of Translation

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

1. **Word Meaning**: the meaning of a sentence is the aggregate meaning of the words comprising it.

Example:

- The Sphinx saw the griffon.

Meaning is defined in terms of signification; a linguistic sign the signifier stands for or signifies something the signified.

- **What is the nature of what is signified?**
- It is a mental image, a psychological concept or concrete thing in the external world.
- A neutral term is often used *significatum* to refer to the signified thing.

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

1. Two classes of words:

- a. **Closed class words:** (grammatical words), articles, pronouns, demonstratives, prepositions, auxiliaries.
 - Can be listed

- b. **Open class (lexical) words:** nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs
 - They cannot be listed.

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

Open-class (lexical) words: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs

- Four semantic terms related to open-class words

(Reference, Sense, Denotation, Connotation)

1. Reference:

Noun phrases are used to point to a person or thing in the external world.

Examples:

- My friend came early.
- The window has been broken.
- That tree over there will soon turn green.

Reference is context dependent and can differ from one context to another. It is determined by the speaker.

‘My friend’ can mean Ahmed or Layla depending on context (occasion).

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

1. Reference:

- It is possible to have more than one referring expression in one sentence.

Examples:

- John visited Peter.
- They gave Hasan a gold watch.

There are three main types of referring expressions: (proper names, common noun phrases, pronouns)

Examples:

- Salma is a nurse.
- The nurse has just left.
- She has just left.

NB: 'a nurse' is not a reference expression, it describes 'Salma'. It merely has a sense.

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

1. Reference:

- The referring expression can be an implied pronoun (in Arabic), and can be retrieved from the context.

Examples:

- غادر (هو)
- غادرت (هي)

- Four kinds of reference can be distinguished:

- a. singular definite reference, b. plural definite reference, c. indefinite reference, d. generic reference.

1. Singular Definite Reference: expressed by singular noun phrases.

- The boy went to the park. (the)
- ذهب الولد الى المنتزه (ال)

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

- This book هذا الكتاب (demonstrative)
- His book كتابه (possessive)
- Ali's book كتاب علي (genitive) (الاضافة)
- Sometimes the definite expression does not refer to a specific individual or thing:
- The writer of these letters is an educated person. كاتب هذه الرسائل شخص مثقف
- Certain person in the speaker's mind = referring expression
- No particular person = not referring expression
- The writer of these letters whoever he is كاتب هذه الرسائل، كائن من كان (attributive)



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محتوى المحاضرة الرابعة

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

B- plural definite reference: (may have a collective or a distributive predicate);

- These books cost twenty dinners. هذه الكتب ثمنها عشرون ديناراً
- 'all the books' = predicate collective
- 'each book' = predicate distributive

NB: The definite article used with the plural is sometimes ambiguous in Arabic between specific and generic reference;

Examples:

- اختلف النقاد في معالجة هذه المسألة
- In English, it is always specific, save when used with nationalities
- The critics differ in dealing with this problem.
- The Germans in my class are hard working. (Specific)
- The Germans are hard working people. (Generic)

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

B- plural definite reference: (may have a collective or a distributive predicate);

- If the context does not make the reference clear, it is sometimes necessary to disambiguate these expressions by using an additional defining expression in translation:
- The critics differ in dealing with this point. (specific)
- اختلف هؤلاء النقاد في معالجة هذه المسألة
- When the generic reference is meant, this can be made clear by adding 'عامة'
- Critics differ in dealing with this point. (specific)
- يختلف النقاد عامة في معالجة هذه المسألة
- The dual number in Arabic has specific reference
- The (two) men came. جاء الرجلان

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

C- Indefinite Reference: indefinite expressions like;

- A boy ولد
- Some boys ولدان، اولاد
- Some believe it has no reference, others believe that such expressions may have specific or non-specific reference (attributive)

Examples:

- Every morning a sparrow comes to my balcony. (a certain sparrow, or the same sparrow)
- في كل صباح ياتي عصفور الى شرفتي
- In English, the indefinite reference is expressed by
- “a” with singular count nouns
- “zero article or some” with plural and non-count nouns
- In Arabic, the “zero article” is used with:
- The nominative ending (un) رجل
- The accusative ending (an) رجلا
- The genitive ending (in) رجل

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

D- Generic Reference: expressions point to a class rather than an individual in the class;
(scholars deny that generic expressions have reference)

Examples:

- The fox is a cunning animal. (definite singular expression)
- A fox is a cunning animal. (indefinite singular expression)
- Foxes are cunning animals. (plural expressions with zero article)
- However, these expressions are not interchangeable in all contexts:

Examples:

- The fox is becoming extinct in this part of the country. (used collectively & distributively)
- Foxes are becoming extinct in this part of the country. (used collectively & distributively)
- *A fox is becoming extinct in this part of the country. (collective use excluded)

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

D- Generic Reference:

- In Arabic, generic reference is expressed by the use of a definite expression in the singular or in the plural:
- Examples;
- الثعلب حيوان مكر
- الثعالب حيوانات مكرة
- Can be used collectively & distributively
- اخذ الثعلب ينقرض في هذه المنطقة من البلاد
- اخذت الثعالب تنقرض في هذه المنطقة من البلاد



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محتوى المحاضرة الخامسة

The Role of Reference in Translation

In translation, the reference of the original is preserved;

- The manager is here. وصل المدير
- The Prime Minister left for the United States. غادر رئيس الوزراء الى الولايات المتحدة
- The elections are in two weeks time. الانتخابات بعد اسبوعين
- Sometimes the context of translation requires expanding the expression to make the reference clear
- غادر رئيس وزراء بريطانيا الى الولايات المتحدة
- الانتخابات في الولايات المتحدة بعد اسبوعين
- However, the referring expression is sometimes reduced rather than expanded;
- سألت عن المدير، ولكن المدير لم يكن في مكتبه
- I asked about the manager, but he was not in his office

The Role of Reference in Translation

- Preserving reference does not require that a proper noun, a common noun phrase, or a pronoun be translated by similar expressions.

Examples:

- Proper noun my be translated by a common noun phrase or a pronoun;

- حاول قدري ان يفلت من قبضة ادهم ولكن ادهم لم يمكنه
- Kadri tried to escape from Adham's grip, he would not let him.

- A common noun is translated by a proper noun;

- فقال الرجل بصوت غليظ
- In a brutal voice, Zabalawi said

- A common noun is equated with a pronoun;

- دعنا نفكر في الامر
- Let's think about it seriously.

The Role of Reference in Translation

- Two main exceptions for preserving reference in translation;

1. Self-reference: when the expression refers to itself;

Example:

- The first word in this sentence is a definite article. (refers to itself NOT the external world)

- اول كلمة في هذه الجملة اداة التعريف

NB: The truth value of the transition is lost.

Two solutions:

a. Changing the reference of the expression;

- خامس كلمة في هذه الجملة لها اداة التعريف

b. Keeping the original sentence untranslated;

- اول كلمة في هذه الجملة الانكليزية هي اداة التعريف

The Role of Reference in Translation

Example 2:

- London has six letters.
- لندن لها اربعة احرف
- الكلمة London لها ستة احرف

Example 3:

- I don't know the meaning of jeopardize.
- What they are doing may jeopardize their case
- اني لا اعرف معنى jeopardize
- افعالهم هذه تعرض قضيتهم للخطر

The Role of Reference in Translation

2- Reference is sometimes changed in creative writings;

- His heart is as black as ink. قلبه اسود كالفحم
- A bird in hand is worth two in the bush عصفور في اليد خير من عشرة على الشجرة

* The change of reference in creative writings aims at preserving idiomatic expressions and artistic and aesthetic effects.



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محتوى المحاضرة السادسة

Word Meaning in Translation

2. Sense: is what is called meaning. Sense is the meaning of the predicate. Two expressions are said to be synonymous if they have the same sense.

- a. My friend is the manager.
- b. John is a student.

'My friend' and 'John' have reference (they point to an individual)

'the manager' and 'a student' do not have reference (they do not point to an individual), they have 'sense' only.

- c. The morning Star is the evening Star. (informative) [Frage, 1892]
- d. Venus is Venus. (uninformative)

Word Meaning in Translation

Differences between sense and reference:

1. Reference is the relation between a linguistic sign and the external world, sense is the relation inside a language.
2. Reference belongs to an expression not to a single word, whereas sense is associated with a single word
3. Sense is not confined to nouns like reference.

Sense relations

1. Synonymy
2. Opposition
3. Hyponym

4. Synonymy: sameness of sense (quick/fast, beautiful/pretty, begin/start)

- Do we have true synonyms? (yes, no)

- The season is fall.

الفصل خريف

- The season is autumn.

الفصل خريف

- * 'Fall' and 'autumn' are not complete synonyms (different geographical distribution)

- * 'begin' less formal than 'start'

Sense relations

2. Opposition: based on contrast, a language can function without synonyms but cannot function properly without opposites.

Subclasses of opposition:

‘dead’ and ‘alive’ (non-graded opposition)

‘small’ and ‘big’ (graded opposition)

Non-graded opposites cannot be joined with ‘and’ without contradiction

*This dead man is alive.

A small elephant is a big animal.

Sense relations

3. Hyponymy: based on inclusion.

(flower, rose, pansy, daffodil)

- Flower is the superordinate word with general meaning. It includes sense of rose and daffodil)

Sense Relations and Translation

- The descriptive meaning of a sentence is determined by its reference and sense. Thus, both reference and sense should be preserved in translation.
- Example:
- Layla is a nurse. ليلي ممرضة
- 'Layla' has reference and 'a nurse' has sense.



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محتوى المحاضرة السابعة

Word Meaning in Translation

3- Denotation: the definition of a word as found in a dictionary. It defines the class rather than the individual.

- 'cow' mature female, defines the class of 'cows'
- Denotation determines the reference of a word when it is uttered, 'cow' either a certain cow or the whole class.
- We cannot point to a 'fox', and say 'look at that cat'. (they differ in denotation)
- In translation, the denotation of a word in the ST determines its equivalent in the TT;
- The lion is chasing a deer.
- الأسد يطارد غزالا
- * الذئب يطارد غزالا

Word Meaning in Translation

- In creative writing (focus on aesthetic effect NOT content), the denotation of a word can be changed entailing a change of the reference or sense of an expression;
- وجنتاها كالتفاح
- Her cheeks are like roses.

Sense relations

4. Connotation: the shade of meaning acquired by a word in addition to its denotation.

- 'lion' = class of animals, it also conveys properties such as 'strength', 'bravery'.
- Connotation is culture-specific, and the most difficult to handle in translation.
- Two words in two languages may have the same denotation BUT different connotation.
- He is like an owl
- انه كالبوم

Grammatical Words

- Determiners, prepositions, articles acquire their meaning within the grammatical system they belong to.
- In translation, grammatical words are not normally replaced by equivalent grammatical words in the target language. They are replaced by suitable elements of the grammar of the target language.
- ~~Ø~~ Life is beautiful.
- الحياة جميلة

Grammatical Words

Articles:

English has three articles (the definite, the indefinite and the zero). The distribution of these articles is determined by the three classes of nouns (count singular, count plural and non-count)

Count	Non-count
Singular = a lion / the lion	Water
Plural = lions / the lions	The water

- The English articles are confined to nouns. They are irrelevant to other classes of linguistic forms.

Grammatical Words

- Arabic has two articles; the definite (ال) and the zero article. They are used with all types of nouns. The division into count/non-count singular and plural is irrelevant for Arabic nouns.
- Articles in Arabic can be used with adjectives

	Adjectives	Nouns
Definite	الجميلة الاذكياء الذكي	الحياة الرجال الرجل
Indefinite	جميلة اذكياء ذكي	حياة رجال رجل



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محتوى المحاضرة الثامنة

Translation of Articles

When translating English adjectives into Arabic, this may be done by a definite or an indefinite article depending on the noun head modified by the adjective;

The beautiful houses	البيوت الجميلة
Beautiful houses.	بيوت جميلة

When translating Arabic adjectives into English, this results in the omission of the articles before the English adjective;

The zero article in Arabic would be rendered into English as an indefinite article 'a' before singular count nouns, or a zero article before a non-count noun or a plural noun;-

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| - I bought <u>a book</u> . | اشتريت <u>كتابا</u> |
| - I need <u>(some) ink</u> . | احتاج الى <u>حبر</u> |
| - We saw <u>(some) distant villages</u> . | راينا <u>قرى</u> بعيدة |

Semantic Aspects of Articles

- These are more important as they relate to the meaning of the articles.
 - The article limits or determines the reference of the noun head
 - There are two major types of reference which a noun head may acquire when used with an article;
 - 1. Generic reference
 - 2. Specific reference (two subtypes are distinguished; definite and indefinite)
-
- 1. Generic Reference:
 - A lion is a brave animal. الاسد حيوان شجاع
 - The lion is a brave animal. الاسد حيوان شجاع
 - Lions are brave animals. الاسود حيوانات شجاعة
 - Milk is good for you. الحليب مفيد لك

Specific Reference

1. Specific Reference:

A. **Definite:** English uses the definite article with count singular and plural nouns, and with non-count nouns;

- The book we ordered has arrived. الكتاب الذي طلبناه قد وصل
- The books we ordered have arrived. الكتب التي طلبناها قد وصلت
- The sugar we ordered has arrived. السكر الذي طلبناه قد وصل

B. **Indefinite:** English uses the indefinite article with singular count nouns and the zero article “some” with plural counts non-count nouns;

- I bought a book. اشتريت كتابا
- I bought (some) books. اشتريت كتباً (Zero Article)
- I bought (some) milk. اشتريت حليباً (Zero Article)



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اسم المحاضرة التاسعة باللغة العربية: معنى الجملة والترجمة


اسم المحاضرة التاسعة باللغة الإنكليزية: Sentence Meaning and Translation

محتوى المحاضرة التاسعة

Defining Sentence Meaning

- The meaning of a sentence comprises the meaning of the grammatical relations contracted by the words inside a sentence, NOT just the words;
 - The man chased the tiger.
 - The tiger chased the man.
- } Different meanings/different grammatical relations
(agent and goal)
- The tiger chased the man.
 - The man was chased by the tiger.
- The meaning of a sentence is the function of the meaning of the lexical items and the grammatical relations inside the sentence.

Sentence, Proposition & Truth Value

- Grammatically speaking, sentence is an abstract pattern consisting of a number of places filled with certain elements (S.V.O.A.C)
- The cat is sleeping under the table.
- The mouse is waiting in the hole.
- The men are digging near the railway station.

- S V A
- The meaning of a sentence is determined by the proposition expressed by the sentence.

Sentence & Proposition

- Distinction between a sentence & a proposition:
- Sentence = abstract pattern. It is language bound.
- Proposition = describes a state of affairs in the external world, defined in the content of a declarative sentence. It is not bound to language.
- القطة نائمة تحت المنضدة
- الفارة تنتظر في ثقبها
- الرجال يحفرون بالقرب من محطة القطار
- The context consisting of the participants, the action and the circumstance is essential in determining a proposition.

Sentence & Proposition

- A proposition is said to be true if it agrees with the state of affairs which it describes, otherwise it is false.
- The cat is sleeping under the table.
- * If there is no cat at all under the table, or there is a cat but it is not sleeping, or there is a cat sleeping but not under the table, or there may be more than one cat sleeping under the table, the proposition is false.
- NB. Two different sentences in two different languages may express the same proposition.
- The best time to visit Paris is in spring.
- The food was delicious.
- I felt cold.

افضل وقت لزيارة باريس في الربيع

كان الطعام لذيذ

شعرت بالبرد



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أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

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اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة العربية: معنى الجملة والترجمة

اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة الإنكليزية: Sentence Meaning and Translation

محتوى المحاضرة العاشرة

Sentence & Proposition

- NB. Two different sentences in two different languages may express the same proposition.

- The best time to visit Paris is in spring.

افضل وقت لزيارة باريس في الربيع

- The food was delicious.

كان الطعام لذيذ

- I felt cold.

شعرت بالبرد

- NB. Two different sentences in one language may express the same proposition.

(active/passive sentences)

- The mouse will eat the cheese.

- The cheese will be eaten by the mouse.

(if the first sentence is true, the second is also true, “rewording”)

Sentence & Proposition

- NB. Other different grammatical construction which may express the same proposition include; (SVOO and SVOA).
- I'll give Ahmed the money. (SVOO)
- I'll give the money to Ahmed. (SVOA) } (same propositional content)
- سوف اعطي احمد المال
- سوف اعطي المال لاحمد
- The mouse will eat the cheese.
- The cheese will be eaten by the mouse.
- سوف تاكل الفارة الجبن
- سوف يؤكل الجبن (does not give information about the agent)

Sentence & Proposition

- A proposition, as a description of a state of affairs in the external world, is true if the description agrees with the state of affairs. If it does not agree, it is false.
- Two propositions are synonymous if they have the same truth value, if both are true or false.
- Two sentences are synonymous if they contain the same proposition, i.e., two sentences have the same meaning if their propositions describe the same state of affairs and if they have the same truth values. Passive and active;

- John wrote these poems.
- These poems were written by John.

كتب جون هذه القصائد

هذه القصائد كتبها جون

كتب هذه القصائد جون

جون كتب هذه القصائد



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اسم المحاضرة الحادية عشر باللغة العربية: الجمل المنفية والاستفهامية والامرية والتعجبية

اسم المحاضرة الحادية عشر باللغة الإنكليزية: Negative, Imperative, Interrogative Sentences:

محتوى المحاضرة الحادية عشر

Negative, Imperative, Interrogative Exclamative Sentences

- The meaning of a sentence is the meaning of the proposition it expresses.
- The focus has been on the positive declarative sentence only.
- A proposition is viewed as the content of a statement or the positive declarative sentence.
- Two problems;
 - 1- Concerns the distinction between a sentence and a proposition with regard to context.
 - 2 - Related to other types of sentences (Negative, Imperative, Interrogative Exclamative).

Sentence & Proposition

1- Concerning the distinction between a sentence and a proposition with regard to context;

- A sentence can express many propositions since it is an abstract pattern **NOT** bound to any context.
- A proposition is bound to its context.

- They arrived early.

- The child walked with his sister to the nearby shop.

} (should be linked to a context
to limit the referents)

Sentence & Proposition

2 – Concerning other types of sentences (negative, imperative, interrogative exclamative), a theory of meaning must explain the meaning of all these types of sentences.

* The meaning of each of these types of sentences may be derived from the positive declarative sentence.

1- The negative sentence:

- The truth value of a negative sentence is the opposite of the truth value of a positive sentence. If the positive sentence is true, the negative sentence is false, and vice versa.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| - John wrote the letter. (p) | كتب جون الرسالة. |
| - John did not write the letter. ($\sim p$) | لم يكتب جون الرسالة. |

1- The negative sentence:

- In English, a sentence may be made negative by using (not, no, none, never)
- They are not walking in the park. (operator + not)
- Peter is no actor.
- I'll never go there.
- I saw none of them.
- In Arabic, negation is achieved by using certain particles before the verb element. These particles have temporal value;
- For past time: (لم), before the imperfect which is placed in the passive.
- حضر جون لم يحضر جون
- For future time: (لن), before the imperfect which placed before the subjunctive.
- لن يحضر الرجل سوف يحضر الرجل

1- The negative sentence:

- For the present: (لا/ما), before the imperfect.
- لا تحب ليلي الشعر تحب ليلي الشعر
- Before a verb in the perfect in correlative constructions'
- لا صام علي ولا صلي صام علي وصلا
- (ما), before the imperfect to refer to the present OR before the perfect to refer to the past.
- ما اقول هذا اقول هذا
- ماقلت هذا قلت هذا
- Nominal negation: (ليس), to negate nominal (verb less sentences);
- ليس له اشعار كثيرة له اشعار كثيرة

1- The negative sentence:

- Sentence negation is distinguished from local negation where only an element of the sentence is negated;
- This child is not unintelligent. (He is intelligent)
- (انه ذكي) هذا الطفل ليس غبيا
- I saw him not long ago. (I saw him a short time ago)
- (رايته قبل فترة قصيرة) رايته قبل زمن ليس ببعيد
- They live not far from the here. (They live near here)
- (يعيشون بالقرب من هنا) يعيشون في مكان ليس ببعيد من هنا
- Not surprising, he succeeded in his efforts.
- ليس مدهشا، نجح في مسعاه
- Not a few people attended the show. (Many people attended the show)
- (حضر المعرض عدد كثير) حضر المعرض عدد غير قليل

1- The Interrogative sentence:

- Interrogative Sentences; derived from declarative sentences, inquire about the proposition;
- 1. Polar (yes, no) questions;
 - John is here. Is John here?
 - Mary is drawing a picture. Is Mary drawing a picture?
 - The cat chased the mouse. Did the cat chase the mouse?
- In Arabic, polar questions are made using either (أ) OR (هل);
 - أ/هل جون في الغرفة؟
 - أ/هل ترسم ماري الصورة؟
 - أ/هل طاردت القطة الفارة؟
- (هل), is not used in the negative constructions, and in the marked SV constructions;
 - هل لم يصل القطار* ا لم يصل القطار
 - هل احمد قال هذا* ا احمد قال هذا

2- The Interrogative sentence:

2. Information questions: inquire about a piece of information which is part of the proposition;

- Ali is here. Where is Ali?
- علي هنا. اين علي؟
- Layla likes music. What does Layla like?
- ليلي تحب الموسيقى. ماذا تحب ليلي؟

3 - The imperative and exclamatory sentences:

- Open the door.
- افتح الباب.
- What a beautiful garden this is!
- ما اجمل هذه الحديقة!



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اسم المحاضرة الثانية عشر باللغة الإنكليزية: Text Meaning and Translation

محتوى المحاضرة الثانية عشر

Definition of a Text

- A text is a linguistic unit higher than a sentence, spoken or written consisting of one sentence or more.
- Text meaning = communicative meaning
- In text meaning a sentence is not an abstract pattern, it is a semantic unit conveying a message.
- Message = information encoded in a linguistic sign.
- The meaning of a text sentence is determined not merely on the basis of the proposition it expresses, but on how the information is distributed on the various parts of the sentence.
- The distribution of information in a sentence is determined by the context. (given/new)
- Given can be retrieved from the linguistic or situational context of the utterance.
- New cannot be retrieved from the context.

Definition of a Text

- A message conveyed by a sentence has two points of importance; the beginning of the message and its end point.
- These two points which are positionally determined are called theme and rheme.

Theme = the start of the message, the first element in the sentence.

Rheme = the point of completion of a message, normally at the end of the sentence.

Information Distribution

- Given and new information/determined by context
- New information carries heavy stress, usually the nucleus
- Given information has a light stress or no stress.

- **Context:** Where is Layla?

- She is in the kitchen.


Given Info.


New Info. (cannot be retrieved from the context)

Context: What is happening?

The police are looking for a stolen car. (All express new Info.)

Context: What are the police doing here?


Given New

Marked & Unmarked Word Order

- Unmarked: Given information precedes new information.
- Marked: New information precedes given information
- Context: Who paid the bell?
- Peter did. (marked)
-
- New Given

Information Focus

- The part of a sentence carrying heavy stress is called information focus
- In the unmarked pattern, information focus comes at the end, if information focus is moved to any other element which does not usually carry information focus, the pattern becomes marked.
- Susan visited her uncle last year. (end focus). Unmarked
- Susan visited her uncle last year. (not her cousin) marked
- Susan visited her uncle last year. (not phoned) marked
- Susan visited her uncle last year. (Susan, not her sister) marked
- At the propositional level, these sentences express the same meaning (they have the same truth value).
- On the level of text meaning, they have different meaning



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Information Distribution

- In the marked pattern, only the part carrying information focus is new, the rest is given.
- The unmarked pattern is ambiguous. The end focus points to the end of new information, but it does not show how far back the new information extends.

Examples: (unmarked patterns with end focus)

- Susan visited her uncle. (context: Who(m) did Susan visit?)
- Susan visited her uncle. (context: What did Susan do?)
- Susan visited her uncle. (context: What happened next?)

- Example: (marked pattern end focus carries contrastive stress)
- Susan visited her uncle. (context: Did Susan visit her mother?)

Information Distribution & Translation

- The original and the translated texts should have the same Information Distribution.
 - Examples:
- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| - Ali went <u>to the market</u> . | ذهب علي الى السوق |
| - Both sentences have identical context (Where did Ali go? اين ذهب علي؟) | |
| - However, | |
| - Ali went <u>to the market</u> | (Where did Ali go?) |
| - (هل غادر علي الى السوق؟) | <u>ذهب</u> علي الى <u>السوق</u> |
| - These sentences are not translation equivalents because they have different information distribution. (English has unmarked focus, Arabic has marked focus). | |
- In the English sentence, “to the market” is new information, whereas in the Arabic sentence, the new information is “ذهب”

Information Distribution Passive/Active

- At the level of text meaning, the active and the passive are non-equivalent since they realize different information distribution.
- Examples:
 - Mary cooked the meal. (unmarked, information focus (new information) on meal)
 - The meal was cooked by Mary. (marked, information focus (new information) on Mary)

SVOO/SVOA

- They have the same meaning at the sentence level, but are different on the level of information.
- Examples:
 - They gave John the first prize. (unmarked information focus on “prize”)
 - They gave the first prize to John. (marked information focus on “John”)
- Information distribution should be taken into account when rendering a text from one language into another.
- Example:
 - افسد الناس الدينار والدرهم The people have been corrupted by the dinar and the dirham.
 - افسد الدينار والدرهم الناس The dinar and the dirham have corrupted the people.

Theme-Rheme Organization

- Theme = the beginning of a sentence
- Rheme = the rest of the sentence

- Examples:

- The army looted the town.
 └──────────┘ └──────────────────────────┘
- The town was looted by the army.
 └──────────┘ └──────────────────────────┘

- وصل القطار

- القطار وصل

- The train has arrived.

Theme-Rheme Organization

- In the unmarked pattern, the theme carries given information and the rheme new information.
- The speaker begins what he wants to say by something which he assumes the hearer knows.
- However, there are other marked patterns in which both the theme and the rheme may represent new information
- Examples:
 - The trip to Paris has been cancelled. (What is happening?)
 - The theme may be new, the rheme given;
 - What is troubling John? The heat is troubling him

Theme-Rheme Organization

- Examples:
- The train has arrived. (theme given, end focus) وصل القطار (unmarked)
(translation equivalents)
- The train has arrived. (theme new) القطار وصل (marked)
(equivalent on the marked themes)
- A man is in the garden. (new/marked/indefinite)
- There is a man in the garden. (unmarked, “there” is empty) في الحديقة رجل
(translation equivalents)
- Arabic does not allow an indefinite noun carrying new information to function as theme unless it carries information focus.
- There is a man in the garden. هناك رجل في الحديقة
- (Thematic equivalents)
- (man NOT a woman) رجل في الحديقة

References: المصادر
Principles of Translation

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