The Notion of Explicitness in Literary Translation between English and Arabic

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1-Introduction

To start with, some languages are often described as being more explicit than others in the sense that the former tend to express their intentions in a direct way, where their structures are transparent to the meanings behind them. In other words the relationship between structure and meaning in such languages is conspicuously expressed.

In this study, an attempt is initiated to investigate the notion of explicitness between English and Arabic in the light of Arabic-English and English-Arabic translation. English and Arabic are two different languages in their structural systems, representing two different cultures. They actually indicate different degrees of explicitness at the micro- level. This variation in explicitness often creates serious problems in translation. This follows that translation from more explicit languages into less explicit ones, let alone implicit ones, results in a target text (TT) which is vague, or even not acceptable, by the audience of the target language(TL) who are not accustomed to receive such explicit messages, where structure is markedly transparent for meaning.

On the other hand, translation from less explicit languages, or implicit ones, into more explicit ones causes some misunderstanding on the part of the receiver, who is accustomed to receive messages, which are characterized by implicit assumption and slavish use of structures.

This study aims to suggest a framework within which translators are able to develop their own strategies and make more appropriate choices of translational techniques.

It is hypothesized that:

1-Aarabic seems markedly more explicit than English.

2-The various choices which translators recourse to, regarding the structure and lexis which directly affect explicitness, are closely bound up with the type of the text in hand. This follows that the type of the text provides the appropriate framework, which decides the choices of structures and lexis, and the strategies to be used by the translator in a particular context.

To carry out the investigation about explicitness in this study, four translated novels are chosen. Random texts are taken from each. For Arabic-English translation, two Arabic novels with their translations have been chosen: الايام (Al-Ayyam) by Taha Hussein (1964) (no edition), translated by Hilary Wayment (1943): <u>The Streams of Days</u> ; and زقاق المدق <u>(Zuqaq Al-Midaq)</u> by Naguib Mahfouz (1963), translated by Trevor Le Gassick (1975): <u>Midaq Alley</u>.

For English-Arabic translation, two English novels have been chosen: <u>The Great Gatesby</u> by Francis Scott Fitzgeralds (1978) (19th edition) by Najeeb Al-Mani' (1971):(جاتسبى العظيم) <u>(Gatsby Al-Adheem)</u>; and <u>The Old Man and the Sea</u> by Ernest Hemingway (1974) (9th editin) by Muneer Al-B'albaki (1979) الشيخ والبحر <u>(Ash-Sheikh wal-Bahr)</u>.All these novels were written in the twentieth century.

The following procedures are to be adopted:

1-Presenting a theoretical survey of the concept of explicitness.

2-Introducoing the phenomenon of explicitness at the micro-level, i.e. at the grammatical and semantic levels.

3-Analysing some randomly chosen texts from the novels above with their translations.

4-Making a comparison between every two sets of patterns to come up with some insight about explicitness in the texts under study.

It is to be noted that the direction of translation is both from Arabic into English and from English into Arabic. Therefore, different theoretical views are considered to shed light on the nature of explicitness in the two languages.

2. The Notion of Explicitness

In linguistics, when an utterance directly expresses what it means, the process is called explicitness. According to Chomsky, cited in Aitchison (1987: 34), a grammar is "a device, which generates all the grammatical sequences of language and none of the ungrammatical ones". For him this grammar is "perfectly explicit, in that nothing is left to the imagination,"

Gleason (1965:243) says that a grammar may be viewed as "an effort to give explicit account of what it is that the native speaker does, or rather of certain facets of this behavior, which we consider to be language structure." The grammarian's task therefore is to formulate the language patterns explicitly since the native speaker, despite his excellent command over the language, cannot describe the patterns he uses.

However, when the links between concepts which appear together in a textual world are not made explicit in the text, i.e. they are not activated directly by expressions of the surface, language users will supply the necessary relations in order to make sense of the text (Beaugrande and Dressler, 1981:4).

In this respect, Leech et al. (1982:136) distinguish between 'typical writing' and 'typical speech', pointing out that the former can be much more explicit than the latter since body language may convey extra information. In fact, shared knowledge between the speaker and hearer makes explicitness less necessary. Moreover, the opportunity of feedback to clarify the message is available in speech rather than in writing. It is in speech that frequent use of performs such as, 'it', 'that', 'this', etc. is made, hence reflecting its

explicitness. In a telephone conversation, however, language needs to be more explicit because the visual medium is not available (ibid:140).

It is an obvious fact that languages differ in their explicitness. Some languages "tend to express what is intended in a fairly and direct way" (Hatim,1997:216). In such languages the relationship between meaning and the linguistic expression used to express it is 'fairly transparent'. Other languages tend to be less direct in expressing what is intended, and therefore, their lexicogrammar tends to be 'less transparent' in expressing their communicative intentions.

According to Seguinot (1988:108), languages are "inherently explicit or implicit in the kinds of information they convey and the way they convey it, first through their formal properties and secondly through their stylistic and rhetorical preferences." Therefore, generalizations are dangerous since the degree of explicitness in a language is associated with text types.

In the same direction, Aziz (1993:129) remarks that an expression is explicit if it meets two conditions: "it should be detailed and definite", and "it should refer directly".

Hatim, (1997:106). states that the explicitness of an expression should not be confused with absence of subtlety. Naturally, in 'explicative' languages, intentions can be expressed as opaquely as in any of the more' implicative' ones.

As far as English and Arabic, the concern of the present study, are concerned, Aziz (1993, 1998a and 1998b) and Hatim (1997) believe that Arabic is a highly explicit language when compared to English which is an intrinsically implicit language. Hatim (ibid: xiv), for example, states:

> While losing none of its subtlety, the Arabic language
> often explicitly marks the finest fluctuations in
> context, be they related to sociocultural factors, to
> intentions or to general communication matters such
> as the formality of a given text. This occurs not only
> at the lexical/semantic level(rich, flowery lexis to

cater for every minute nuance),but also, and perhaps

more interestingly, at the grammatical/syntactic level.

English, in contrast, is an intrinsically implicit language where "uttered meanings are likely to be retrievable only through close scrutiny of what is implied by an utterance"(ibid).

In translation, explicitness between languages is very significant since it often influences and determines the choice the translator opts for when constructing the TT. This, of course, obtains at different language levels.

Nida (1964:229) notes that any "information, implicit in the SL phrase, must be made explicit in many receptor languages." The same point of view is adopted by Nida and Taber (1969:204). They think that when implicit information is available in the message, it "may need to be explicit for subsequent receptors if they are to understand the message".

Clarifying his attitude, Nida (1964:230) points out that where there are obligatory and optional categories in the TL, which are not found in the SL, "it is obviously necessary to add the obligatory categories and to weigh the desirability of adding optional categories." He adds that this technique might involve additions. However, he thinks that there is no "actual addition to the semantic content of the message since "these additions consist essentially in making explicit what is implicit in the SL text"(ibid:231).

For the conveniences of the present study, the following definition of explicitness taken form Sperber and Wilson (1986:182) will be adopted:

An assumption communicated by an utterance

U is explicit if and only if it is a development of a logical form

encoded by U.

This is supported by Leech's (1983:66) Clarity Principle : Retain a direct and transparent relationship between message and text, and Avoid ambiguity.

3-Explicitness at the Micro – level

3. 1 Explicitness at the Grammatical Level

In this section, the grammatical differences between English and Arabic causing one of the two languages to be more or less explicit than the other will be highlighted. It is worth mentioning here that either of them may be more explicit than the other in a given area but more implicit in another. Generally speaking, some theorists think that Arabic is generally more explicit than English (Hatim and Mason, 1990, and 1997); (Hatim, 1997) and (Aziz, 1989, 1993, 1998a, and 1998b). This situation is of course expressed in their grammatical levels among other levels.

Practically, it is impossible to treat here all those grammatical categories causing these differences. It seems more useful instead to select the most important categories as an illustration of the type of explicitness occurring between the two languages.

3.1.1. Number and Explicitness

In terms of grouping things in number, languages often behave differently. Accordingly, while the reference in English is to one as singular, and to more than one as plural, in Arabic, there are three variations: singular for one, dual for two, and plural for more than two, a case which has rendered Arabic as more explicit in this area.

Moreover, singular in Arabic is of two types: masculine and feminine. For example, the Arabic equivalent of the English 'one' is either واحد (masculine one) orواحدة (feminine one). Dual also keeps the same variation. The number 'two' in English, therefore, has the equivalentsاثنان (masculine two) andاثنتان (feminine two).

Arabic plural, on the other hand, is of two main types: regular plural (pluralis sanus) or the complete or entire plural since "all the vowels and consonants of the singular are retained in it" (Wright, 1967 Vol.1:191), الجمع السالم which is further divided on the basis of gender into masculine and feminine:معلمون (men teachers) andمعلمات (women teachers) respectively. The second main type of plural is irregular plural (the broken plural or pluralis fractus) since "it is more or less altered from the singular by the addition or elision of consonants, or change of vowels" (ibid. 192) جمع

التكسير, which is further divided into two types: plural of pausity جمع القلة which is used for less than ten , and plural of abundance جمع الكثرة (ibid:Vol. 2, 334), for example اشهر , and شهور respectively; both mean 'months'. This follows that explicitness in Arabic number is far more illuminating.

Number is also apparent in Arabic pronouns. For example, the English pronoun 'they' might be rendered in Arabic as هم masculine plural, هنَّ feminine plural, هما masculine dual and feminine dual. These forms represent the separable pronouns. Several other forms represent the inseparable pronouns.

Consequently, translators from English into Arabic often face difficulties. This translation will render the TT as more explicit than the ST. In this respect, Nida (1964: 198) remarks:

> The question of number offers Difficulties to the translator because it is obligatory in some languages…, while in many other language it is optional. It also presents problems because of: (1) its arbitrary value, (2) the exacting nature of some distinctions, and (3) the necessity of different treatments within specific contexts.

3.1.2. Gender and Explicitness

Languages vary in respect to gender, its distinctions, and the significance caused by these distinctions. According to Aziz (1989:119), gender is a means used by language to refer to the divisions of sex in the outside world.

English has three genders fairly corresponding to the general divisions of sex in the outside world, whereas Arabic has only two. Therefore, English is more explicit than Arabic in this respect. However, Arabic gender is more stable, i.e. it is not influenced by emotion factors of psychology of the language user. In English, there is often a movement from one type to another depending on such factors. For example, a pet animal or a ship is referred to as "he" or "she" in certain contexts. It is also more stable in the

sense that it has two forms to express gender: masculine and feminine, whether animate or inanimate: هو (he) and هي (she).

In translation, Nida (1964:203) points out that although gender classes may be quite a nuisance for the translator because they require careful attention to grammatical detail, they are in most cases the least of his worries due to their essential arbitrariness and "all – pervasiveness in the linguistic system that alternatives are rarely permitted. " He also notes that the syntactic rules are so explicit, a case which makes obvious any committed mistakes. He also notes that few meanings can be associated with gender distinction since the meanings of these forms are exclusively linguistic.

The English – Arabic translator always faces the problem of gender whereas the Arabic–English translator does not. For example, the equivalent of " doctor " is eitherطبيب masculine singular, or طبيبة feminine singular. As for the dual and plural "doctors" the problem is more complicated: four forms are available to choose appropriately from: طبيبانmasculine dual, طبيبتان feminine dual; أطباء masculine plural, طبيبات feminine plural, which further change with case . (See the next section).

Arabic, therefore, is more explicit than English in the area of gender although English is more explicit in basic divisions.

3.1.3. Case and Explicitness

While both number and gender are inherent in nouns, case is a syntactic category acquired by a noun by virtue of its use in a sentence (Aziz, 1989:111). Case refers to the function of the noun in a certain sentence which is almost determined by the position the noun occupies as well as its relationship with the surrounding elements in the sentence. In inflectional languages, like Arabic, the contrast between one case and the other is normally expressed explicitly in the morphology of the language (ibid : 126).

Whereas English has two cases: the common and the genitive, Arabic has three: the subjective, the objective and the genitive. Needless to say that

Arabic in this particular area is more explicit than English. Additionally, case in Arabic plays a greater role than that played by case in English (ibid: 128), since in the former it identifies grammatical functions. In inflectional languages, grammatical elements are identified as subjects or objects, etc., not only by their positions in the clause but also by their grammatical case. For example,

3-1   رأى محمدٌ علياً   (Muhammad saw Ali.)

3-2   رأى علياً محمدٌ   (Muhammad saw Ali.)

(Literally, saw Ali Muhammad), 'Muhammad' is the subject and "Ali" is the object in both sentences, since case which is shown by additional sounds showing either the subjective or the objective case is the determining factor. In Arabic, moreover, the dimension of the flexibility of its word order is another assisting factor.

In Arabic – English translation, the translator is almost at ease since the question of case is not so important in English. In English – Arabic translation, on contrast, the translator encounters many difficulties since case in Arabic is of great importance. In fact, it "serves to mark the relationships between words within constructions" ((Nida, 1964: 203)).

3.1.4. Tense and Explicitness

Languages differ in their reference to the three main divisions of time, which is a universal extralinguistic concept. These divisions, of course, are past, present and future. The moment of speaking is used to divide tenses into 'absolute', using the moment of speaking as the point of reference, and 'relative', using other moments as points of reference. According to this classification, English tenses are considered absolute, whereas Arabic tenses are relative.

On the other hand, English is well – known for its tense divisions. It "uses a complex verb system comprising no less than eight contrasts" (Aziz, 1998a:59). As for Arabic, it " has a simple verb system consisting of only two forms which function both as tenses… and aspects" (ibid).

According to Kharma (1991: 286–7) Arabists and modern Arab grammarians "have generally adopted the view that the two forms of the Arabic verb are more aspectual in nature. They are called (al-maadhi) (the perfect), i.e. expressing a finished act, and (al-mudhari) (the imperfect) expressing an unfinished act, one that is in progress". Then he reports Wright 1951, Beeston 1970, cantarino (1974) and As – Samarraa'I 1966 as saying that in Arabic as in other Semitic languages " tenses originally did not express any definite relation to time from the point of view of the speaker".

In translation, Nida (1964: 199) remarks that we should not only "adjust to quite a different system, but also to reckon with the special restrictions which may exist within such a system".
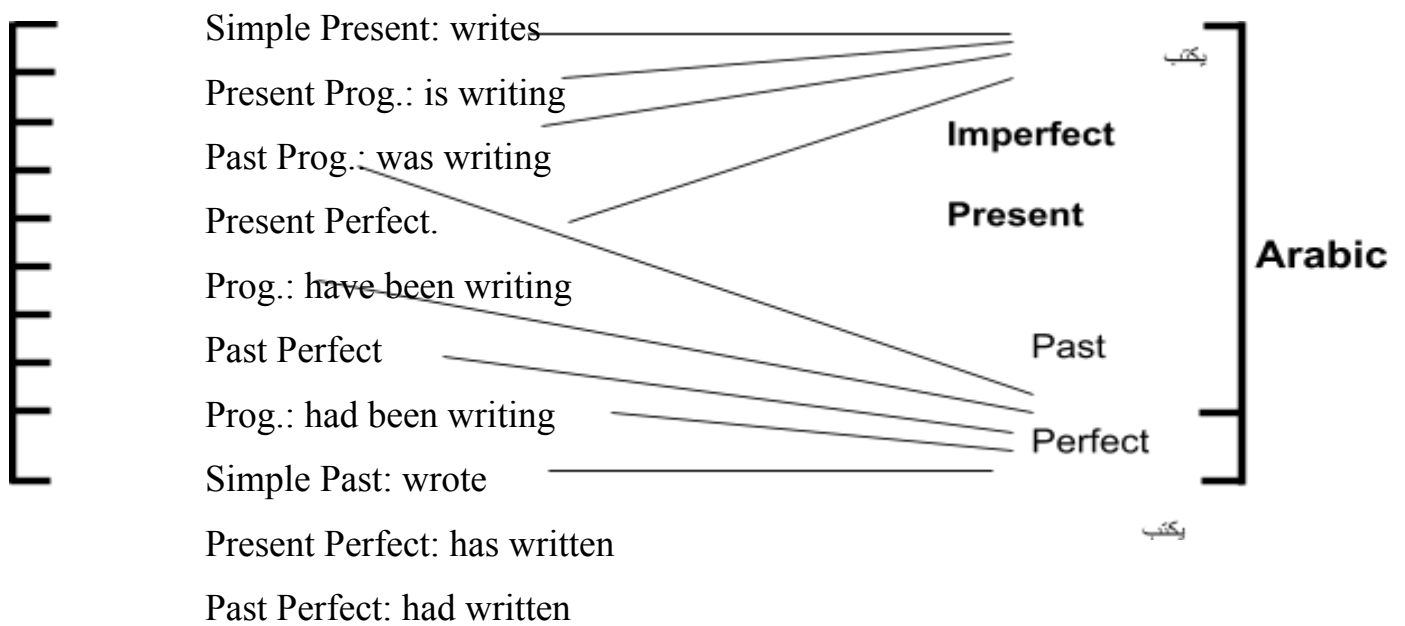
Kharma (1991:287) points out that the fact that English has a neater system of tense and aspect than Arabic "should not blind us to the fact that not only Arabic, but probably all other languages of the world are capable of expressing all that can be expressed by the English verb forms, albeit in different ways." Then, he mentions some 'tools' to express the different meanings expressed by the English verb forms such as the auxiliary verb 'be' يكون the auxiliaries 'shall/ will' سَ and سوف to indicate futurity, ما , لازال زال , the present / active participle قد , اسم الفاعل , etc.

Aziz (1998a: 30) points out that the similarities in the uses of the main divisions of tense in both English and Arabic: past and present can be used "as a common ground for translation between the two languages". There are nevertheless some essential differences between the two systems, which should be taken into account Some of these are related to the non-basic uses of tenses. For example, the use of the present tense for the past is related to "the relative nature of the Arabic tense and the absolute nature of the English tense" (ibid: 32),for example,

3-3 Ali said that he wanted to study medicine.

قالَ علُّي انَّه يريدُ / أراد ان يدرسَ الطبَّ .

In fact, it is context, which determines the use of the appropriate equivalent. Aziz (ibid: 60) then introduces a rough correspondence in the following figure.

Simple Present: writes
Present Prog.: is writing
Past Prog.: was writing
Present Perfect.
Prog.: have been writing
Past Perfect
Prog.: had been writing
Simple Past: wrote
Present Perfect: has written
Past Perfect: had written

Imperfect

Present

Arabic

Past

Perfect

يكتب

يكتب

Correspondence Between English and Arabic Verb system [Adopted from Aziz (1998 a: 60)].

3.1.5. Aspect and Explicitness

Aspect, which is always expressed by prefixes, suffixes, infixes or changes in auxiliary verbs, is used to describe the type of action involved in the verb. It also serves to differentiate a number of contrasts such as complete vs. incomplete, punctiliar vs. continuous, singles vs. repetitive, increasing vs. decreasing, beginning vs. ending, and single vs. habitaual (Nida, 1964: 199).

Aspect differs from tense in that the former does not replace an event before, simultaneous with, or after a certain point of reference as is the case

with the latter. Rather, it expresses the manner of the event: long, short, continuous, complete, etc. (Aziz, 1989:55).

English has two aspects linguistically expressed by the combination of verb forms: the progressive and the perfective (ibid: 56). The progressive aspect which indicates a durative event is realized by the use of the verb Be + ing–form. This aspect is used with the past tense and the present tense to give two combinations: present tense progressive aspect, e.g He is speaking, and past tense progressive aspect, e.g. He was speaking.

The perfective aspect, on the other hand, which shows a complete event, is indicated by the verb Have + the past participle. It is combined with the present and past tense to result in two constructions: present tense perfective aspect, e. g. She has come. and past tense perfective aspect, e. g. She had come.

These two aspects might be combined to yield perfective progressive aspects in the present or past, e.g. She has been playing. We had been studying.

Arabic exploits the same verb forms to express both tense and aspect. However, there are two aspects in Arabic, which are expressed morphologically: the imperfect and the perfect. يكتب and كتب. According to Aziz (1998a: 37), "this is an odd position where two functions are ascribed to the same verb form, but it is one that is inevitable in languages such as Arabic, where the verb system is relatively simple." These aspects are notionally (not formally or syntactically) combined with the past and present tenses (Aziz, 1989: 60).

In translation where two simple forms of verbs in Arabic correspond to eight combinations in English (ibid: 63), indicating the explicitness of English over Arabic in this area,there is a sort of similarity between the basic meanings of the Arabic perfect aspect and the English perfect aspect (Aziz, 1998a: 49). Both may describe a finished action. The English aspect, moreover, has an additional sense of "current relevance" when used with the present tense. Since this sense is not found in the Arabic perfect, it has to be

expressed by lexical means which might take the form of adverbial elements, for example,

3-4 The manager has arrived.   وصل المدير الان .

This device renders the Arabic text as more explicit because of the use of explicitation.

3.1.6 Voice and Explicitness

According to Nida (1964:200), voice determines the relationship between the participants and the events indicated in the verb. As a grammatical process, voice helps to view a certain action in two ways. The first is the active voice: an agent in an action resulting in or affecting something, e.g. Ahmed has painted the house. The second is the passive voice: the action affecting or resulting in something, e.g. the house has been painted.

The major difference between English and Arabic in the area of voice is that the process of tranforming the English verb from active into passive is a syntactic process whereas the process of changing the Arabic verb into passive is basically morphological (Aziz, 1989:269).

The second difference is that while the agent of the active sentence in English may be omitted or stated, i.e. agentive or agentless, the agent in Arabic is normally omitted in the passive, hence one type is available in Arabic:the agentless(ibid) .

As regards translation, Nida (1964:200) says that voice is one of the most intricate translational problems "since the shifting of the relationship of the participants to the active often requires complete recasting of the grammatical structure."

Because there is no formal equivalent of the agentive construction in Arabic, and because Arabic uses the active instead, English-Arabic translators follow the simple rule to translate every English agentive passive sentence into Arabic by its corresponding active sentence, e.g.

3-5 The book was read by the teacher. قرأ المدرسُ الكتابَ

Aziz (1998a:66) points out that this tendency is "unfortunate" and he gives two reasons. First, both the passive sentence and its active form are translated into Arabic in a similar way, for example,

3-6 The man bought an umbrella.

3-7a An umbrella was bought by the man.

Both are translated according to this rule into: اشترى الرّجل مظلّة

Supposedly the two sentences have the same meaning, " which is not supported by the facts of the English language "(ibid: 67). The two sentences have the same truth conditions, but they are different in meaning.

Secondly, the two sentences differ informatively and thematically. In other words, rendering both the active and agentive passive by the same active sentence misrepresents the ST. The active and the agentive passive distribute the given and the new information differently. Whereas the nucleus in the active is the object, the passive focuses on the agent (ibid).

Therefore, he suggests two main ways to translate the agentive passive. The first way is to divide the message into two information units coinciding with two grammatical units, for example,

3-7b اشترى الرّجل , اشتُرِيَتِ المظّلّةُ

He says that this construction is found in Classical Arabic as well as in Modern Standard Arabic; thus, it is acceptable.

The second way is to reorder the elements in the sentence. This is supported and encouraged by the flexibility of word order in Arabic, where informational and thematic reorganization can be achieved by simply changing the word order of the sentence elements without changing the grammatical structure of the sentence. "الرجل اشترى مظلة

In literary translation such techniques can be exploited whereas in other types of translation: legal and scientific, where the translator is interested only in the propositional meaning, the active neural pattern VSO can be used (ibid).

As regards explicitness, English is generally more explicit than Arabic. But in terms of the techniques used, as those suggested by Aziz

(1998a) the gap between Arabic and English in the area of voice becomes narrower.

3.1.7 Reference and Explicitness

Aziz (1993) carried out a study on explicitness in reference into Arabic–English translation. The corpus of the study involved أولاد حارتنا Awladu Haaratina by Najeeb Mahfouz, and its translation into English by Philip Stewart. Maintaining that the explicitness of a given expression be determined by two principles, i.e. its being detailed and more informative, and its directness, he concluded his study by saying:

> On the whole the Arabic text has a larger number
> of explicit patterns, whereas the English text has a
> larger number of explicit instances attested in the
> corpus.
>
> The following scale of explicitness is a corollary of
> Aziz's study:

I Proper Nouns
  (i) Names
    (ii) Titles
	Most Explicit
	Least Explicit

II Noun Phrases (i) Definite Noun Phrases	

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        (A) Possessives

        (B) Demonstratives

     (C) Definite Article

  (ii) Indefinite Noun Phrases


III Pronouns
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Scale of Explicitness [Adopted from Aziz (1993:133)]

The figure shows that proper nouns are more explicit than noun phrases, and noun phrases, in turn, are more explicit than pronouns. This is because proper nouns meet the two principles of explicitness optimally. Within proper nouns, names are more explicit than titles since the latter refer slightly more obliquely to their objects.

Noun phrases, on the other hand, come second after proper nouns. In fact noun phrases do not refer uniquely to their referents, but their reference is direct. Within the class of noun phrases, indefinite noun phrases have many problems relating to their reference. It is suggested that indefinite noun phrases have no reference though they satisfy the first principle. Hence, indefinite noun phrases are less explicit than definite noun phrases.

However, when deictic elements are added to noun phrases, they become definite, therefore, they satisfy the two basic principles of explicitness. Deictic elements in fact vary in the degree of explicitness they introduce.

Possessives are more explicit than demonstratives and both are more explicit than expressions with the definite article. Sometimes, the whole case is related to other relations which have priority over other relations. Hence, 'Ahmed's book' is considered more explicit than 'his book' since the former has the features 'human' plus 'possessive'. These features are important for the receiver since they enable him to identify the object referred to by the sender. 'This book', on the other hand, is more explicit than 'the book' since

the receiver finds another clue in the context which helps him identify the thing referred to. Demonstrative expressions give the receiver a further clue, i.e. the spatial feature of the thing referred to which limits the reference, and makes it more explicit.

Finally, pronouns satisfy the first principle of explicitness, but not the second. Their reference is indirect, so they have implicit reference. Personal pronouns are the main referring expressions in the class of pronouns. Possessives and demonstratives function to a lesser degree as referring pronouns.

In his conclusion, Aziz (ibid: 149) supposes that if the results are confirmed by further research, they should be taken into account by translators so as to avoid imposing certain tendencies of the ST on the T.T.

3.1.7.1. The Definite Article

It is through existence and uniqueness that the definite article carries out the identification of its referent. By existence is meant that the referent is available in the real world or in the world of fiction. By uniqueness is meant the being in its general sense. Beaugrande (1980:138) mentions nine entities, which are suitable for the status of definiteness.

In Arabic, the definite article is considered as a prefix annexed to the following noun, although this is not completely agreed upon (Az-Zubeidi: 1986:367). It is often used anaphorically, pointing to a preceeding referent in the text. However, Arab grammarians distinguish ten types of definite articles as far as their functions are concerned.

The definite article has an anaphoric reference when used as a cohesive device:

3-8 I saw a man and a woman in the street yesterday. The woman was holding a child.

In the following example, 'the' is not cohesive:

3-8a The doctor you went to is a friend of mine.

Here, the definite article is cataphoric since it introduces a structural not a textual relationship. Thus, it is not cohesive here. It therefore expresses less explicitness.

It seems that the use of the definite article does not slavishly follow the rules of grammar in actual use. Rather, it is almost violated by certain implicit rules agreed upon by language users. Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 72) point out that "the relationship between presupposition and the definite article may be less overt". Beaugrande (1980: 144) justifies such 'violation of rules' to the flexibility of the language, on the one hand, and that such rules are "no more than a default or preference". In this respect, efficiency is more important than exactness.

The definite article is in fact one device used to express definiteness in both English and Arabic. Among the other English devices is possessiveness in its three forms: the 's'- construction, the 'of'- construction, and the pronoun construction.

Among the Arabic devices is the construct- construction in its two forms: noun- construct and pronoun construction.

It seems that English is more diversified than Arabic in its devices to express definiteness.

In translation, it seems likely to render an SL article–definite structure into a similar TL one. However, this probability is affected by the fact that Arabic favours definiteness whereas English favours indefiniteness as a textual feature. Hence Arabic is more explicit than English in this particular area.

3.1.7.2. The Demonstratives

No fewer than twenty forms of demonstratives are cited in Arabic grammar books, some of which are on longer used in Modern Standard Arabic. Not only are they arranged according to number and distance, as it is in English, but also to gender and grammatical case. Some of them are used in the near distance such asهذا: masculine, and هذه: feminine in the singular; هذان: masculine subjective, هاتان: feminine subjective; هذين:masculine

objective, هاتين: feminine objective in the dual; هؤلاء in the plural. For the far distance, another set is used: ذلك and ذاك: masuline, تلك: feminine in the singular; ذلك (distinguished in its orthography): masuline subjective, تانك: feminine subjective ذينك:masculine objective and تنيك: feminine objective in the dual; أولئك in the plural (Aziz, 1998a: 91-92).

The Arabic demonstrative system seems more elaborate and more explicit than its English counterpart, where four demonstratives are found: 'this' and 'these' for the near distance, and 'that' and 'those' for the far distance. It is noteworthy that Arabic demonstratives may be either anaphoric or cataphoric as far as their reference is concerned. Those which are used for near reference are either anaphoric or cataphoric. Those used for far reference are used anaphorically only (ibid: 92). English demonstratives 'this' and 'those' may either be anaphoric or cataphoric. As for 'that' and 'those', they are used cataphorically only (ibid: 80). (More about this in 5.1.1.2 and 6.1.1.2).

It is worth–mentioning that the two Arabic forms هذه and تلك, meaning 'this' and 'that' respectively, are used to refer to plural in addition to their original use with the singular, for example,

3-9   هذه المسائل   (these questions) .

3-10   تلك المزايا   (those aspects) .

In this case English is more precise and explicit. This might have something to do with the tendency of Arabic to refer to the plural in verbal sentences by using feminine markers, for example, جاءت الرجال (The men came).

3.1.7.3. Personal Pronouns

Meanwhile the first and second person pronouns can be explained by the context of situation, the third person pronouns are more cohesive "in that a third person form typically refers anaphorically to a preceding item in the text" (Halliday and Hasan,1976:48).

While English distinguishes three types of the third person pronouns: 'he': masculine, 'she': feminine and 'it': neural, in the singular, and only

"they" in the plural, Arabic distinguishes only two:هو: masculine and هي: feminine. Their plural is either هم: masculine, هن: feminine or هي: non-personal. Moreover, the dual هماis used for both masculine and feminine.

Arabic personal pronouns are realized as separate morphemes when stressed, or as suffixes when having weak stress Aziz (1998a:93). The subjective pronoun of the third person singular is implied (dummy element) rather than expressed. Aziz (ibid:94) asserts that "the two-way division of Arabic personal pronouns, in contrast with the three-way division in English, results in less explicitness (in Arabic)."

In fact, Aziz's statement is true as far as the main division is concerned. But the various forms used in the dual and plural have rendered Arabic more explicit than English in this respect.

With respect to cataphora as a case study, there is a type of discourage against its use in Arabic. According to Hatim (1997:95), cataphora is available only in some particular expressions which have a high degree of stylistic informativity, such as the pronoun of prominence ضمير الشان , for example,

3-11 ((يوسف:23))((انه لا يفلح الظالمون))

"indeed it is that the wrong-doers never shall prosper" (ibid).

Cataphora is used to block some content for reasons of emphasis. In English-Arabic translation, cataphora is always transposed into anaphora tracing down the kind of content which is cataphorically blocked in English. Hence explicitness is introduced and highlighted in the Arabic text: anaphora subordinates the background information and helps in the continuous flow of actions in expository texts, and preserves the dynamism of argumentative texts (ibid). Therefore, the markedness of cataphora is determined by the type of text it is used throughout. The markedness of cataphora ranges from minimal in expository texts to maximal in argumentation. In both cases, however, it impels readers to read on (ibid).

3.1.7.4 Comparison

Compared to the English adjective which has three degrees of comparison: the base (the absolute): tall, the comparative: taller and the superlative: tallest, the Arabic adjective has only two degrees: the base (the absolute):طويل and the elative: أطول. However, "the latter form covers the comparative and the superlative degree of the English adjective"(Aziz, 1989:170). This fact has rendered English more explicit than Arabic.

3.1.8 Ellipsis, Substitution and Explicitness

These two devices are used to avoid repetition and to emphasize new information. They are found in all languages, despite the fact that languages differ in how these devices are realized. Whereas English makes frequent use of these devices, Arabic uses them less frequently.

Halliday and Hasan (1976:89) point out that ellipsis and substitution are basically the same process, but in ellipsis the item is replaced by nothing.

These two devices contribute to cohesion through their formal relations rather than through semantic relationships as it is with reference (Aziz, 1998a: 81). As regards ellipsis, under the same premises suggested by Nida (1964) and Nida and Taber (1969), that implicit structures should be made explicit in translation, ellipsis is almost always replaced by explicit structures so as to present a clear message in the TL. The point here is that when ellipsis is rendered into a structure, the TT will become more explicit than the ST. As for Arabic and English, although there are certain similarities in this respect, "English favours deletion and substitution more than Arabic does"(Aziz, 1998a: 110). One of the factors contributing to this tendency is the structure of the English verb, where the auxiliary verb often replaces certain elements in the sentence. This is one reason why Arabic favours repetition as a cohesive device. In other words, because the Arabic verb phrase is simple and it has no auxiliary functioning as an operator, it is impossible to mention part of the verb and omit the rest. For example,in:

3-12   أسوف تحضر في الحفلة غدا ؟   (Will you come to the party tomorrow?)

نعم سوف   (Yes, I will.),

35

the answer is ungrammatical. The correct answer is either the whole verb and the futurity particle are kept or both are omitted:

3-13 نعم سوف احضر ـ / ـ كلا لن احضر   (Yes, I will. / No, I won't)

أو   نعم ـ / كلا.   or   (- Yes. / No.),

where cohesion is realized by lexical repetition (احضر) rather than by substitution or ellipsis. This fact has rendered Arabic more explicit than English.

3.1.9. Conjunction and Explicitness

According to Aziz (ibid: 102) texts in Arabic are always built by making frequent use of conjunctions. Hence, what is known as 'implicit conjunction' (Halliday, 1985:309) is rare in Arabic texts. The general tendency in Arabic is to express the relationships between the sentences of a text explicitly.

Halliday (ibid: 303) mentions three types of conjunctions: elaboration, extension and enhancement. These are further subdivided into different subtypes. Conjunctions are explicit linkers, which are different from implicit conjunction which is felt to be existing between sentences, but not expressed in the text. Therefore,an implicit conjunction is purely semantic. For example,

3-14 Ali was sick. He did not attend the lecture.

where conjunctives such as 'therefore', 'so', etc. are implied between the two sentences.

If the text above is translated into Arabic with no conjunctive, the result is an unusual text:

كان علي مريضا. لم يحضر المحاضرة.   3-15

Better it be:

كان علي مريضا ، فلم يحضر المحاضرة.   3-16

where the conjunctive (ف) is explicitly expressed.

Consequently, Arabic is more explicit than English in this respect. Not only does Arabic express conjunctive explicitly, but also it favours two conjunctives emphasizing each other at a time:

رغم إن عليا كان مريضا, لكنه حضر المحاضرة.   3-17

Literally: Although Ali was sick, (but) he attended the lecture.

which seems awkward in English. On the contrary, the sentence:

Although Ali was sick, he attended the lecture.

would seem awkward in Arabic if translated as

رغم إن عليا كان مريضا, حضر المحاضرة   3-18

Therefore, it better be:

رغم إن عليا كان مريضا, لكنه حضر المحاضرة.   3-19

As regards the repetition of cohesive devices, there are two types: those that expand and repeat parts of the text (conjunction and lexical cohesion). Arabic falls within the languages that prefer this type of cohesive devices, i.e. "which repeat or explicitly state the relationship between linguistic items" (Aziz, 1998a: 114).The second type includes devices that avoid repetition and reduce the text (reference, substitution and ellipsis). English is one of the languages that favour this type (ibid).

3. 2 Explicitness at the Semantic Level

According to Nida (1964: 166) the lexical structure of the basic message is less readily adapted compared with the grammatical modifications since there are many possibilities in lexical structure.

On the other hand, it has been suggested that languages, as far as word meaning is concerned, have not divided up the world in exactly the same way. In other words, to understand a certain word fully, we must know not only its references but also the boundaries separating it from other words of related meanings (Gairns and Redman, 1989: 13).

3.2.1. Connotations and Explicitness

By definition connotation is "the additional meaning that a word or phrase has beyond its central meaning "(Richards et al, 1987: 58). These additional meanings involve people's emotions and attitudes to what a given word or phrase refers to.

In fact, it is not easy to limit the different aspects of connotation since connotation cannot be subjected to objective criteria. Nevertheless, the main

types of connotation are emotional, social, geographical, stylistic and evaluative (Aziz, 1997: 41).

Emotional connotation means that some words or phrases are charged with emotions that they are almost always avoided. For example the verb مات (died) is always avoided and the verbs انتقل إلى جوار ربه or توفي are used instead.

Social connotation means that some items acquire a special meaning in some societies. For example, words used to express some basic functions of the body are not used in public since they have negative connotations. They are, therefore, referred to indirectly:

3-20   Once he stood up and <u>urinates</u> over the side of the skiff… (Hemingway, 1974: 40)

3-21   ووقف لحظة <u>ويبال</u> من فوق جانب الزورق... (Al–B'albaki, 1979: 47).

The word بال is one of these words. In Arabic it is almost substituted by another expression, for instance قضى حاجته.

Geographical connotation concerns the dialect used by a certain society. For example, the difference between 'autumn' and 'fall' is that the former is used in Britain, whereas the latter is used in America.

Stylistic connotation refers to the differences in the styles used: formal or informal, poetic or prosaic. For example, the words ذهب and تبر both mean 'gold', but the latter is more stylistically connotative.

Evaluative connotation is found when some words or phrases are used to evaluate things or behaviour: beautiful, good, bad, ugly, etc. The meaning of these words is mainly taken from their evaluative connotations.

As far as explicitness is concerned, it is necessary for a translator to choose the most appropriate equivalent in the TT for that word or phrase used in the ST. The choice of that equivalent will determine the type of translation and its success. In literary translation, literary words are needed, otherwise the resulting text would not be literary at all, i. e. it would be literal and lifeless.

3. 2. 2 Sense Relations and Explicitness

Generally speaking, the meaning of any word can be determined in terms of its relationships with the other words in a language. In fact, it is only in this way that the meaning of such a word can be understood.

In any case there are four major types of sense relations, although some semanticists add other types.

3. 2. 2. 1 Synonymy and Explicitness

Synonyms are "groups of words that share a general sense and so may be interchangeable in a limited number of contexts, but which on closer inspection reveal conceptual differences"(Gairns and Redman, 1989: 15).

Palmer (1981: 89) points out that "no two words have exactly the same meaning". If we have such words, "there would be little need to have both words in language". (Gairns and Redman, 1989: 23).

According to the Random House Thesaurus, "only a very small number of words in the English language are completely identical in meaning, shade of meaning, and use" (p. 7). Most synonyms are words with closely related meanings, but they are not perfect substitutes under all circumstances. However, in the loose sense of synonymy, both English and Arabic are rich in synonyms, in part because of their long age and because of certain historical reasons.Az–Zayyadi (1980: 277) remarks that although English is well–known for its synonyms, Arabic is far more affluent than English in synonymy. He says that there are many synonyms in Arabic for certain animals or objects. For example, there are 500 words for the lion, 200 for the snake, 5644 for the camel and its affairs, 40 for the sword, etc. (ibid: 279). In fact, the whole case depends on the needs of the environment since language is an expression of cultural needs of the community.

In treating the concept of synonymy, we should take into account two levels: denotation and connotation. Aziz (1997: 48), believes that those who think of synonymy in general, move in the area of denotation. Synonymy, therefore, depends on the denotation of the word, which is useful in defining synonymy in its general sense.

As regards explicitness, both English and Arabic have wide reservoirs of synonyms to describe different things and ideas in different fields. This fact has made one of the two languages more explicit than the other in the area where it has more synonyms to make use of. This follows that Arabic is more explicit in the areas of naming certain animals, e. g. the camel, the lion; or objects such as dates, winds, rains, etc. English, on the other hand, is more explicit in other areas such as the sea and colours.

In translation, the fact that there are no complete or pure synonyms serves the impossibility of translation, i.e. intranslatability. On the contrary, the concept of synonymy in its general sense serves the possibility of translation, i.e. translatability. In this sense, synonymy is thought to be a widespread phenomenon both in a single language and between languages. Here, the most appropriate choice of equivalents will render the TT less explicit than, as explicit as, or more explicit than the ST.

3. 2. 2. 2 Antonymy and Explicitness

The term 'antonymy' is always used to express 'oppositeness of meaning' (Palmer, 1981:94). Antonymy sometimes is thought to be the opposite of synonymy. Palmer believes that whereas languages "have no real need of true synonyms, and… it is doubtful whether any true synonyms exist", antonymy "is a regular and very natural feature of language and can be defined fairly precisely" (ibid).

According to Gairns and Redman (1989: 24), antonymy includes several types: complementarity, converseness, multiple taxonomy and gradable antonymy. Complementarity comprises true antonyms, which cannot be graded. They are said to be mutually exclusive, e. g. male, female. Converseness, on the other hand, expresses the reciprocal relationship. Examples of this type are found in time, space and social relationships, e. g. brother, sister.

Gradable antonymys are not opposites in the same way as male female. Relativity and subjectivity play a great role here, i.e. it depends on the speaker's opinion, e. g. big, small. Multiple taxonomy means that when

we use one item from the set in question, we practically exclude all the other items in the system, e. g. spring, summer, autumn, winter. Finally, multiple taxonomy is of two types: open–ended systems e.g. flowers: lily, daffodil, pansy, geranium, etc.; and closed systems, e.g. Monday, Tuesday, etc. (ibid: 24 – 28).

In translation the differences between languages might cause some difficulties. Therefore, the translator should be more cautious when dealing with antonymy. For example, in English, there are four main words denoting heat: hot, warm, cool, and cold. The first two denote high heat; the other two, low heat. 'Hot' and 'cold' indicate the two ends of the scale, therefore, they have a negative connotation expressing the disapproval of the speaker, e. g.

3-22 This is a hot summer. This is a cold winter.

However, when expressing his approval or interest, the speaker says.

3-23 This is a cold room. This is a warm room.

In Arabic, in contrast, there are three main words to express the same conditions: حار دافئ and بارد. The words حار and بارد represent the two ends of the scale and, therefore, they are equivalents for the two English words 'hot' and 'cold' respectively. The word دافئ is used as an equivalent to the English word 'warm'. The word بارد, is used to express our approval, therefore, it is an equivalent to the English word 'cool'. Context, of course, is a determining factor in deciding this.

As regards explicitness, if we take the 'heat' example into account, we can say that English is more explicit than Arabic since the former has a more detailed scale than Arabic to describe 'heat'.

Another example is the differences in colour between Arabic and English. As regards the colour 'red', English distinguishes four words to describe its basic colours: crimson, pink, purple and scarlet. Arabic, in contrast, has only three: قرنفلي ,قرمزي and ارجواني (ibid:62). This, of course, shows that English is more explicit than Arabic in this respect.

Another example showing that Arabic is more explicit than English can be taken from the family relationships. The word 'cousin' in English has nine equivalents in Arabic. The words 'aunt', 'uncle', 'niece', 'nephew', etc, are also good examples.

3.2.2.3. Homonymy, Polysemy and Explicitness

Homonyms are "words which are written in the same way and sound alike but which have different meanings " (Richards et al, 1987: 130), for example, the English verbs <u>lie</u> in: "You have to lie down" and <u>lie</u> in "Don't lie, tell the truth".

Polysemy, on the other hand, is a term used for a word or phrase 'having two or more meanings' (ibid: 223), for example, the word 'foot' in 'He hurt his foot'. 'She stood on the foot of the stairs'.

There is a common problem in semantics on how to decide whether we deal with a single polysemous word or with two or more homonyms. This situation might lead to inexplicitness through the ambiguity it creates.

However, it is through polysemy that language flexibility as well as its creativity are indicated. It is a phenomenon through which the language develops, where a word acquires a new meaning (Aziz, 1997: 45).

In translation, there are certain cases where homonymy does not yield itself to translation. For example, the following homonymy cannot be translated into Arabic: because there is no Arabic word that has the two senses as the source word does:

3-24 My beloved, when we two met at the <u>bank</u> of life

The colour of your cheeks looked pale.   (ibid: 52)

The homonymy in the word 'bank' is intended by the writer to mean both 'the edge of life' and 'the treasure of life'.

In this direction, homonymy both spoken and written is used in creative literary writing causing a type of vagueness, which is necessary for

any creative literary style. This vagueness should be kept in translation since it is an essential component of the TT as it is in the ST.

Polysemy, on the other hand, is always used by literary writers to convey more meanings since their works essentially depend on such variation and diversity of senses.

Polysemy, like homonymy, is a source of fertility and flexibility to language; hence, it is a helpful phenomenon in translation since it provides a variety of equivalent meanings.

As regards explicitness, polysemy might cause a type of ambiguity or vagueness. However, it is a necessary ambiguity in literary writing where context determines its explicitness.

3.2.2.4. Hyponymy and Explicitness

By hyponymy is meant "a relationship between two words, in which the meaning of one of the words includes the other word" (Richards et al, 1987:131). For example, the English words 'animal' and 'dog' are related in that 'dog' refers to a type of animal while the word 'animal' is a general term including 'dog' and other types of animals. Hence, the specific term 'dog' is a hyponym and the general term, 'animal', is a superordinate.

Some groups of hyponyms have a superordinate in some languages but not in others. For example, the grammatical group masculine and feminine in Arabic do not have a sperordinate, but in English we have the term 'gender' to work as a superordinate of the terms masculine, feminine and neuter. The English word 'pet' works as a superordinate including the terms 'cat', 'dog, 'bird' and other tame animals. In Arabic, we do not have such a word (Aziz, 1997: 47).

Languages, of course, differ in regard to their explicitness in this respect. In the previous examples, it seems that English is more explicit than Arabic.

In translation, if there is no superordinate in a given language, the translator might recourse to either explanation or to coining a new word to express it. For example, to translate the term 'gender' which has no

particular equivalent in Arabic, the translator might use the term (الجنس اللغوي) which means 'the grammatical gender', which is a type of explanation or paraphrase including explicitation.

3.2.3. Repetition and Explicitness

Repetition is the most obvious type of lexical cohesion, especially in Arabic. It is achieved either by identical forms of words or by derived or inflectional forms. Repeated forms in fact make "ideas present by keeping them in the here and now of discourse" (Johnstone, 1987: 90). In Arabic, repetition serves as a persuasive device (Koch, 1983: 48). Salkie (1995:3) says: "One thing that makes texts coherent is repeating important words." He also remarks that although function words are repeated several times in any given text and they are expected to be found in any text, "simply repeating them is not what counts" (ibid: 4). Content words, in contrast, "do help to make…. a coherent text" (ibid). In other words repetition introduces more than ornamental intensification. It is "the key to the linguistic cohesion of the texts and to their rhetorical effectiveness" (Koch, 1983:47).

Repetition is of two main types: structural and paraphrastic. Both of them are embedded in parataxis forming its most salient feature (Johnstone, 1987:90–1). In Arabic, the organization of the text is circular, i.e. "Arabic writers come to the same point two or three times from different angles so that a native English reader has the curious feeling that nothing is happening[Allen, 1970: 94, reported in Menacere (1992: 32)].

The cognate accusative in Arabic is a good example of repetitive constructions, for instance ضربه ضربا (He hit him severely), where the two words are derived from one root.

According to Johnstone (1987: 93), the cognate accusative supplies us with a significant syntactic function. It is in fact favoured by the syntactic structure of the language, especially when the other choices are limited.

The following example, cited in (Aziz, 1998a: 106), proves that Arabic favours repetition whereas English does not:

3-25.   فذهب علي لمقابلته . وكفّ رجال علي عن الانتقام

Ali went to meet him, and his men stopped the vengeance.

As for translation, the translator should be aware of the nature of the two languages. This, of course, can be decided in the reading of the TT after completing its translation. The insight of the translator will decide the appropriateness of the new text to the TL.

Explicitness is incorporated in the process of repetition where the relationships between the different items are shown explicitly. The preference of repetition by Arabic goes with the fact that this language reveals a type of explicitness, which is not found in English. Moreover, repetition increases the explicitation indicated by the different repeated items.

3. 2. 4 Collocation and Explicitness

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 284), collocation is "the most problematical part of lexical cohesion", since it does not "depend on any general semantic relationship" (Halliday, 1985: 312). It rather depends on "a particular association between the items in question-a tendency to co-occur" (ibid), e.g. green, grass; dark, night.

Gairns and Redman (1989: 37), remark that "when two items co-occur, or are used together frequently, they are said to collocate". They also point out that items might occur "simply because the combination reflects a common real world state of affairs". There are actually no rules of collocation and there are different views concerning what formulates an acceptable collocation, since collocation "is not simply a matter of association of ideas" (Palmer, 1981: 76).

Actually, for every word in a language, there is a range of collocations limiting the meaningful usage of that word.

There are many types of semantic relations representing collocation, "but for textual purposes it does not much matter what this relation is" (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 285). Their cohesive effect does not depend on their systematic semantic relationship, but on their tendency to share the

same lexical environment (ibid: 286). Moreover, they are independent of the grammatical structure.

In other words, collocation is "one of the factors on which we build our expectations of what is to come next" (Halliday, 1985: 313).

As regards explicitness, both English and Arabic use collocations extensively heavily. However, Arabic, within its tendency to use lexical devices explicitly, seems to be more explicit than English.

In translation, it is rare to find any equivalents that have the same collocations. Therefore, the translator should search for the appropriate collocations in the TL if he desires to keep the same state of affairs in his translation.

4- Explicitness: Practical Part

To begin with, literary forms, which are characterized by their inherent deviation from ordinary language, fall on a scale of three degrees as far as their linguistic structure is concerned. Narration, i.e. novel and short story, represents the nearest literary form to ordinary language. Dramatic forms, on the other hand, represent the relative investment of the artistic features of the language. Poetic forms, which represent the highest type of investment of such features, fall on the opposite end of the scale(An-Najjar,1995:620)

In translation, narrative forms, therefore, are the easiest and the most straightforward forms, compared to the other two literary forms. Poetic forms are the most difficult to translate. This follows that the more artistic features are invested, the more difficult the translation becomes(ibid).

To carry out the aims of the present study, four literary works (novels) with their translations have been chosen: two in each direction of translation. The English works are Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby translated by Najeeb Al-Mani' (Gatsby Al-Adheem) and Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea translated by Muneer Al-B'albaki (Ash Sheikh wal-Bahr). The Arabic works are Taha Hussein's autobiography Al-Ayyam translated by Hilary Wayment (The Stream of Days) and Naguib Mahfouz's

<u>Zuqaqul-Midaq</u> translated by Trevor Le Gassick (<u>Midaq Alley</u>). This is followed by analyses and comparisons of the resulting texts.

The procedures to be followed in these two sections is that randomly chosen texts from the novels above with their translations are analyzed to check whether explicitness is demonstrated and whether the translators are successful to account for explicitness while constructing the texture of the TT. Generally, one example will be cited for each pattern. When the two texts :ST and TT, are similar in respect to their explicitness in certain patterns, these patterns are to be neglected unless there is an intention behind stating them, for example to highlight the contrast between the two patterns in the two directions of translation. Patterns of direct relevance to explicitness will be mainly taken into account.

5-Explicitness in Arabic-English Translation

This section makes use of two Arabic-English translations of two Arabic literary works: <u>The Stream of Days</u> by Hilary Wayment (1943) of Taha Hussein's الأيام (Al- Ayyam) (1964: edition not mentioned), and <u>Midaq Alley</u> by Trevor Le Gassick (1975) of <u>Naguib Mahfouzs's</u> زقاق المدق (Zuqaq-ul-Midaq) (1963).

5.1. Explicitness at the Grammatical level

Since Arabic shows more explicitness in most of the categories of this section, the translational difficulties encountered by the English-Arabic translator are far more than the ones encountered by the Arabic-English translator.

5.1.1 Number

The following examples are cited in the corpus under study:

In الأيام (p. 183):

5-1 ويُعرضُ هذا الطلبُ على اثنين من كبار الشيوخ لم يرهمِا الفتى ولم يرياه قطُّ ولم يسمع لهما الفتى درساً ولم يسمعِا منه شيئا ولكنهمِا يقرّان ثم يشهدان بان الفتى لم يقل إلا حقا.

He showed the application to two senior sheikhs with <u>whom</u> the boy had never had any sort of acquaintance, either at lectures or at any other time.

Nevertheless, they read it through, and witnessed to the truth of the young man's declaration. (Wayment, 1943: 209)

In زقاق المدق (p.19):

5-2 فسرعان ما جاءتْ أم حميدة مهرولة وقد غيرت جلباب البيت، فسلمتِا بشوق، وتبادلتِا قبلتين

soon Hamida's mother rushed in, having just changed for her housecoat. The two women <u>greeted</u> one another warmly, <u>exchanged kisses</u> and <u>sat</u> down. (Gassick, 1975: 14)

In these examples, Arabic seems to be more explicit than English since number is explicitly expressed in the nouns as well as the verbs.

5.1.2. Gender

In Arabic, gender is mainly shown in nouns, verbs, adjectives, demonstratives and pronouns.

A-Nouns:

In الأيام (p.4):

5-3 وكان <u>صاحبنا</u> يمضي أيامه في <u>هذه الطريق</u> الضيقة، وقلما كانت تستقيم له <u>هذه الطريق</u>

<u>Our friend</u> used to walk straight on through this narrow <u>passage</u>; but rarely did he find <u>it</u> smooth or easy. (Wayment, 1943:2)

While الطريق (passage) in Arabic is feminine in this particular context, it is neutral in English.

In زقاق المدق (p. 304):

5-4   - حميدة هي <u>المجرمة</u> الأصلية، ألم تفر معه؟

"Hamida is the real <u>culprit</u>. Didn't she run off with him?……. (Gassick, 1975:238)

B-Verbs:

In الأيام (p. 22):

5-5 فهؤلاء الطلاب <u>يقبلون</u>، وهذه الأصوات <u>ترتفع</u>، وهذا الدوي <u>ينعقد</u>، وهؤلاء   الشيوخ <u>ترتفع</u> أصواتهم لتبلغ آذان التلاميذ، بل هؤلاء الشيوخ <u>يضطرون</u> ان <u>ينطقوا</u> بهذه الصيغة التي <u>تؤذن</u> بانتهاء الدرس وهي "والله اعلم".

The students <u>came</u> closer, the voices <u>rose</u> higher, the echoes <u>intermingled</u>, and the sheikns <u>raised</u> their voices again, so that the students could hear

them, ever higher and higher, up to the final climax of the words 'God is all-wise' (Wayment,1975:23)

In زقاق المدق (p. 27):

5-6   ودخلت حميدة الحجرة عقب مغادرة الست سنية لها. كانت تمشط شعرها الأسود الذي تفوح منه رائحة الكيروسين.

As soon as Mrs. Afify left the room, Hamida came in combing her black hair which gave off a strong smell of kerosene. (Gassick,1975 :21).

C. Adjectives:

In الأيام (p.3):

5-7   فهو يسكن بيتاً" غريباً يسلك إليه طريقاً غريبة ايضاً.

The house he lived in was as strange as the path that led to it. (Wayment,1943:1)

In زقاق المدق (p. 20):

5-8   - الحق أني تعبة يا ست أم حميدة0

فرفعت أم حميدة حاجبيها كالمنزعجة وقالت:

-تعبة؟ كفى الله الشر !

"The truth is that I am tired out, Umm Hamida!"

 The older women arched her eyebrows as though really troubled:

 "Tired? May God lighten your load!" (Gassick, 1975:15).

D. Pronouns (See 5.1.7.3).

E. Demonstratives (See 5.1.7.2).

In all the cases above, Arabic shows greater explicitness than that shown by English. The fact that there are various forms of nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns and demonstratives in Arabic, while there are less forms of each in English, has rendered Arabic more explicit than English.

5.1.3. Case

The details of case are spread all over the Arabic text since it is a dominant feature of inflectional languages. In the following examples, some illuminating case features are indicated.

In الأيام (p. 110–11):

5-9   فكان 00 ،الربع في ولا الغرفة في تكن لم صديقهُ عليه اقبل منذ الممتعة الخصبة حياته ولكن
.يستمتع صديقه بصوت الشيخ الموسوس

However, the most fruitful and interesting hours, of his life after this <u>friend's</u> arrival were spent neither in his room, nor in the block…Thus he listened with his <u>friend</u> every morning to the stammering prayers of the sheikh with the obsession… (Wayment, 1943:122). The words (صديقهُ) and (صديقهِ) both mean 'his friend'. They take one form in English and two forms in the Arabic text, affected by their case, and thus by their function.

In زقاق المدق (p.23):

5-10   ظنّتْ يوما انها نسيت <u>الزواجَ</u>، فإذا <u>بالزواجِ</u> أملها المنشود لايغني عنه شيء من مال او قهوة
.او سجائر او اوراق مالية جديدة

She had once thought that she had forgotten <u>marriage</u> and, all of a sudden, <u>marriage</u> was her ambition and hope and no amount of money, coffee, cigarettes or new banknotes could dissuade her from the idea. (Gassick,1975:17).

The same can be said about the two words <u>الزواجِ</u> and <u>الزواجَ</u>. The first one is in the objective case, and the second in the genitive.

This follows that Arabic shows greater explicitness than English since every case has a different form indicating it.

5.1.4. Tense

The ramification of the English tense system and the limitation of the Arabic tense system has rendered the former to be more explicit than the latter. The following examples give us some insight about this in translation.

In الأيام (p.3):

5-11 فإذا تجاوزَ هذا الباب أحس عن يمينه حراً خفيفاً يبلغ صفحة وجهه اليمنى, ودخاناً خفيفاً يداعب خياشيمه، وأحس عن شماله صوتاً غريباً يبلغ سمعه ويثير في نفسه شيئاً من العجب.

Once through it, he <u>became</u> aware on his right side of a gentle heat <u>playing</u> on his cheeck, and a fine smoke <u>teasing</u> his nostrils; while on the left he <u>heard</u> a strange gurling sound which <u>filled</u> him with doubt and astonishment. (Wayment, 1943:1).

There are two sets of verbs in the Arabic text above expressing past actions: (أحسَّ) و(تجاوز) and (أحس) in the past, while (يداعبُ) و (يبلغُ) and (يثيرُ) in the present.

In this direction of translation, i.e. Arabic into English, the translator faces less difficulties than if he translates from English into Arabic. This is because English has a neater system of tenses, although more explicit, than that of Arabic.

In زقاق المدق (p.15):

5-12 سادَ الظلامُ الزقاقَ الا ما ينبعثُ من مصابيح القهوة فيرسم على رقعة من الارض مربعاً من نور تتكسرُ بعض أضلاعه على جدار الوكالة0

Darkness now completely <u>enveloped</u> the street and the only light <u>came</u> from lanterns in the café; they <u>drew</u> a square of light which <u>was</u> reflected on the ground and <u>extended</u> up the walls of the office. (Gassick,1975:10).

While the ST has two types of tenses: سادَ: past (perfect), and, ينبعثُ يرسمُ and تتكسرُ : present (imperfect); the TT verbs are all in one tense: past (prefect).

5.1.5. Aspect

As there are two aspects in English: the progressive and the perfective, where the use of 'be' and 'have' is exploited, Arabic exploits the same verb forms to express aspect. English, therefore, is more explicit than

Arabic. Explicitness in Arabic, however, is increased by the use of lexical means.

In الأيام (p.17):

5-13ان له ما شاء الله يشرب منه فيشرب البحر هذا في نفسه يُلقى ان يريد الأزهر والى القاهرة الى واقبل
.يشرب ثم يموت فيه غرقاً

He <u>had come</u> to Cairo and to the Azhar with the idea of throwing himself into this ocean, and drinking what he could of it, until the day he drowned (Wayment, 1975:17).

Arabic aspect, the perfect here, is included in the verb اقبل, whereas English aspect is explicitly expressed in the combination 'had come'.

In زقاق المدق (p.20):

5-14 صينية ـاللحظة هذه في الحجرة <u>دخلت قد</u> وكانت – حميدة تضع ريثما سنية ست أمسكتْ
000 ،أتتْ حيث من وتعود الخوان على القهوة

Mrs. Afify made no reply while Hamida, her tenant's daughter, who <u>had</u> just <u>come</u> into the room, placed a tray with coffee on the table and left again. (Gassick, 1975:15).

5. 1. 6. Voice

English is more explicit than Arabic in the area of voice. However, there are certain means, which help to overcome such difficulties in translating voice. The following patterns can be seen in our data.

A. Active into passive: This is the most dominant pattern in the corpus.

In الأيام (p. 179):

5-15 وألتحق معا والربع الأزهر في وحدته على يعينه كان الذي ذاك خالته أبن <u>فارقه</u> فقد الفتى وأما
.بدار العلوم

As for the young man himself, <u>he had been abandoned</u> by his cousin, who had been the main relief of his solitude both at the Azhar and in the tenement;..(Wayment,1943: 206).

In زقاق المدق (p. 24):

52

5-16 فالزواج نصف الدين يا حبيبتي، وربنا شرّعه حكمة، و<u>أمر به النبي</u> عليه الصلاة والسلام .

"…Why, my dear, 'Marriage is one half of religion'. Our Lord in his wisdom made it lawful and <u>it was prescribed by</u> the Prophet, peace and blessings upon him prescribed it! (Gassick, 1975: 18).

B. Passive into Passive: There are many passive examples which are translated into passive as well.

In <u>الأيام</u> (p. 105):

5-17 <u>دُعيت</u> الجماعةُ ذات يوم الى ان تستمر عند سوري لا يسكن الربع ولا يسكن الحي.

One day the group <u>had been invited</u> for the evening to the house of a Syrian friend who did not live in the block, or even in the same district. (Wayment, 1943: 116).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u> (p. 312):

5-18 وفيما بين هذا وذاك تصرُّ الأبواب والنوافذ وهي <u>تُفَتُح</u> ثم تصرّ كرّة اخرى وهي تغلق.

And in the time between, doors and windows would creak as they <u>were opened</u> and then creak again as they <u>were closed</u>. (Gassick, 1975:245).

C. Passive into Active: Unexpectedly, there are many examples of passive utterances, which are translated into active. This is to contradict the fact that English favours passive patterns and Arabic favours active ones.

In الأيام (p. 11):

5-19 وكانت أكثر هذه الحوانيت أنما <u>تُدارُ</u> فيها تجارة البن والصابون , وربما <u>أُديرتْ</u> في بعضها تجارة السكر والأرز ايضا .

To all appearances the majority of these shops <u>dealt</u> only in coffee and soap, though some of them also <u>sold</u> sugar and rice. (Wayment, 1943: 11).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u> (p. 313):

5-20 وقد <u>عُلَّقَتِ</u> الثرياتُ والأعلامُ و<u>فرشتْ</u> ارضُ الزقاق بالرمل، ومنّى الجميع نفوسهم بليلة فرح وسرور تدوم ذكراها على الأيام .

They <u>hung up</u> lanterns and flags and <u>put </u>a carpet of sand down over the street, all promising themselves a night of such joy and happiness that they would never forget it. (Gassick, 1975:245). There are in fact many examples of this pattern. This follows that to say Arabic favours the active and English favours the passive should be taken with care. The two languages contain the two patterns whose use is decided by context. If this is so, the explicitness of Arabic is increased since it also contains the use of passive structure although not as similar as English.

5.1.7. Reference

5.1.7.1. The Definite Article

A. Definite Article NP into Indefinite NP

In <u>الأيام</u> (p. 16):

5-21 وكان ذلك النسيم الذي كان يتلقاه في صحن الأزهر يشيع في نفسه هذا كله ويردُّه الى <u>الراحة</u> بعد <u>التعب</u>، والى <u>الهدوء</u> بعد <u>الاضطراب</u>، والى <u>الابتسام</u> بعد <u>العبوس</u>.

The breeze, which welcomed him in the court of the Azhar, no less, brought <u>rest</u> after <u>weariness</u>, <u>calm</u> after <u>tumult</u>, a <u>smile</u> after <u>gloomy looks</u>. (Wayment, 1943:16).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u> (p. 145):

5-22فعندي <u>البكر</u> و<u>الثيب</u>، و<u>الشابة</u> و<u>النصف</u>، <u>الغنية</u> و<u>الفقيرة</u>، أختر ما تشاء.

I have <u>virgins</u> and w<u>indows</u> and <u>divorcees</u>, <u>young </u>and <u>middleaged</u>, <u>rich ones</u> and <u>poor ones</u>. Choose whomever you like. (Gassick, 1975: 118).

Since definite constructions are more explicit than indefinite ones, Arabic is more explicit than English in this area.

B. Indefinite (Article) into Definite Article NP:

Although the instances of this pattern are very few, they show greater explicitness in English.

In <u>الأيام</u> (p. 18):

5-23وانما كنتَ تسمعُ فيه أحاديثَ يتهامس بها أصحابها، وربما سمعتَ فتىً يتلو القران في صوتٍ هادئ معتدل.

You could only hear the whispered conversations of its inmates, or the hushed study voice of some young man reciting the Koran. (Wayment, 1943: 18- 19).

In زقاق المدق (p. 25):

5-24 ثم قالت بلهجةٍ رزينة شان رجال الأعمال اذا فرغوا من المقدمات وطرقوا الهام من الأمور.

She then said out loud and in the serious, determined tone of a businessman who, having finished the preliminaries, was about to get down to the really important matters. (Gassick, 1975: 19).

C. Definite Article NP into Possessive Pronoun NP:

This pattern is also shown in very few instances in the corpus under study. It shows more explicitness in the TL than that in the SL since possessives show greater explicitness than definite article expressions.

In الأيام (p. 98):

5-25 ولم يكد الصبي يستقر في ربعه يومين او ثلاثة، حتى أسلمه أخوه الى أستاذ كان قد ظفر بالدرجة اثناء الصيف...

Two or three days after his arrival his brother handed him over to a sheikh who had got his degree that same summer… (Wayment, 1943: 108).

In زقاق المدق (p. 6):

5-26مساء الخير يا جماعة. تفضلوا جاء وقت السمر، اصح يا عم كامل واغلق الدكان.

"Good evening, everyone.""Come on in; it's time for the evening get-together.""Wake up, Uncle Kamil and close your shop."(Gassick, 1975: 1).

The examples above indicate that Arabic tends to use definite constructions, whereas English favours indefinite ones.

5.1.7.2. The Demonstratives

The following patterns can be cited:

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A-Demonstrative NP into Possessive Pronoun NP :

In الأيام (p. 8):

5-27فأما الطور الثاني من أطواره فقد كان اضطرابه في الطريق بين هذه البيئة وبين الأزهر.

The second phase of his life consisted in the tumultuous journey between <u>his home</u> and the Azhar. (Wayment, 1943: 7).

In زقاق المدق (p. 142):

5-28   ونال هذا العطف من أم حميدة فلهجت بشكره الدعاء له.

<u>His kindness</u> delighted Umm Hamida and she thanked him and blessed him profusely. (Gassick, 1975:115).

Since the possessives are more explicit than the demonstratives, (Aziz, 1993), the TL, i.e. English, is more explicit than the SL, i.e. Arabic, in this area.

B. Inanimate Plural Demonstrative into Plural Demonstrative

The Arabic demonstrative (هذه) is used both as a singular feminine demonstrative and an inanimate plural demonstrative. In English "this" is used for the former case and "these" for the latter. English, therefore, is more explicit in this respect.

In الأيام (p. 17):

5-29   ...،كانت هذه الخواطر كلها تثور في نفسه الناشئة فجأة

All <u>these</u> thoughts suddenly thronged into his young spirit, …(Wayment, 1943: 17- 18).

In زقاق المدق (p. 10):

5-30؟ألم تستمع الأجيال بلا ملل الى هذه القصص من عهد النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام

"Haven't people listened to <u>these</u> stories without being bored since the days of the Prophet, peace be upon him?" (Gassick, 1975:6).

C. Demonstrative NP into Definite Article NP

In this pattern the SL, shows more explicitness than the TL, because demonstratives are more explicit than definite article expressions.

In الأيام (p. 18):

5-31   ليتحلّقوا حول هذا العمود أو ذاك , وينتظروا هذا الأستاذ او ذاك، فيسمعوا منه درس ... الحديث...

… to make a circle round some column or other, and wait for the teacher who was to give a lecture on tradition … (Wayment, 1943: 18).

In زقاق المدق (p. 308):

5-32   ولكن الفتى الذي لم ينكص عن خوض معركة في حياته لبث متسمّراً لا يدري كيف يشق سبيله الى صاحبه وسط أولئك الجنود الكواسر القاتلين.

His friend, however, who had never before in his life drawn back from a fight, remained glued to the ground, not knowing how he could cut his way to Abbas through all the angry soldiers. (Gassick, 1975: 241- 2).

D. Demonstrative NP into Indefinite NP

Again the SL, i.e. Arabic is more explicit than the TL, i.e. English, since the demonstrative NP is more explicit than the indefinite NP.

In الأيام (p. 18):

5-33   ليتحلّقوا حول هذا العمود أوذاك، وينتظروا هذا الأستاذ او ذاك.

… to make a circle round some column or other, and wait for the teacher who (Wayment, 1943: 18).

In زقاق المدق (p. 312):

5-34   ... وقضى تلك الساعة نهبا للخوف والقلق وبكاء عم كامل يصك مسامعه صكا.

He spent a full hour sitting in his darkened office trembling with fear and panic, his nerves shattered by Uncle Kamil's weeping… (Gassick, 1975: 244).

Since there are four demonstratives in English against no less than twenty in Arabic, the latter is more explicit than the former. In most cases,

demonstratives in the SL are neglected in the TL, especially in the translation of الأيام . This is partty because they are used in the SL to emphasize certain points of view, which can be emphasized by other devices in the TL.

5.1.7.3. Personal Pronouns

The following patterns are indicated:

A- Pronoun Deletion:

In الأيام (p. 10):

5-35   ... ، تلك الورقة الضئيلة التي كانوا يذهبون بها الى مكتب البريد فيدخلون وجيوبهم خالية

.ويخرجون وللفضة في جيوبهم رنين حسن الوقع في آذانهم و قلوبهم ايضا

…..enclosing flimsy notes which they took to the post office <u>with empty pockets,</u> to return with the jingle of silver falling cheerily on their ears and into their very hearts. (Wayment, 1943:9).

In زقاق المدق (p.11):

5-36   .وغرق مرة أخرى في غيبوبتِه، ولم يلتفت إليه أحد ممن اعتاد أحواله

Once again he sank into oblivion. None of those present, accustomed as they were to his peculiarities, had so much as turned towards him, (Gassick,1975:6).

B- Pronoun Addition

In الايام (p.10):

5-37   فباسمه كانت ترسل الرسائل التي تحمل إليهم <u>أخبار الأسر</u>

It was to him that were addressed all the letters bringing them news of <u>their</u> families……(Wayment,1975:9).

In زقاق المدق (p.17):

5-38   )) فإذا اعترض الرجل على <u>استعمال</u> لغة أجنبية دون موجب، صاح به في ازدراء شديد

((إتعلم اولا ثم خاطبني

If the man should complain at <u>his</u> using a foreign language unnecessarily, Darwish would shout in great scorn: "Go off and learn something before you argue with me!" (Gassick,1975:12).

C. NP (Proper N) into Pronoun

Whereas Arabic favours a proper noun to be repeated, English favors a pronoun to refer to that proper noun. The following example is taken from <u>الأيام</u> (p.9):

5-39 لا يقرأ هذه القصة الا ذكر <u>الحاج فيروز</u>0 وكان <u>للحاج فيروز</u> في الحي وبين طلاب العلم من أهله خاصة خطر عظيم

Our fried can never read this story without being reminded of El-Hagg Firuz. <u>He</u> held a remarkable position in the neighborhood and amongst the students especially (Wayment,1943:9).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u>(p.152):

5-40 حقا لوح عباس الحلو لطموحها العنيف ببعض الزاد, ولكن <u>الحلو</u> نفسه ليس بالرجل الذي تريد.

True, Abbas eased some of her longing but <u>he</u> was not really the man she dreamed of as a husband. (Gassick,1975:123).

D. Pronoun into Proper Noun

Contrary to the previous patterns, there are far less examples where the opposite obtains, i.e. a noun in the TL standing for a pronoun in the SL.

In <u>الأيام</u> (p.8):

5-41 يبيع لهم ألوان الفول المدمس اذا اصبحوا, وكان الفول عنده كما هو عند غيره ألوانا مختلفة, ولكنهِ كان يمتاز بإتقانه ويغالي بثمنه

In the morning he sold them various kinds of boiled beans, prepared as they usually are in several different ways. But <u>El-Hagg Firuz</u> used to boost the special virtues of his beans and their prices too. (Wayment,1943:7).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u>(p.151):

5-42   فإذا قالت السيد قالت والحلو؟, وإذا قالت الحلو قالت أو نفرط في السيد؟.

If she said:"Mr. Alwan" she would reply: "And Abbas?" and if <u>Hamida</u> were to say "Abbas" she would reply: "Are we going to part with Mr. Alwan?" (Gassick,1975:122).

When a pronoun is rendered into noun, or proper noun, this means that there is a shift from less explicit reference. English, therefore is more limited.

E. Proper Noun (or NP) into possessive NP

In الأيام(p.104):

5-43ويقيم ويتخلف عن دروسه أصدقاءه ان يهجر ودرسه لحياته الملائم ولا من الممكن فلم يكن من
في تلك الغرفة ملازما <u>للصبي</u> ومؤنسا له

It was impossible for him, and in fact incompatible with his life as a student, to leave his friends and interrupt his studies in order to stop at home and keep <u>his brother</u> company. (Wayment,1943:115).

In زقاق المدق (p.155):

5-44   ((فضحكت <u>أم حميدة</u> ضحكة مجلجلة وتمتمت ((الدهن في العتاقي))

"There is plenty of fat on an old rooster!" roared <u>her foster-mother.</u> (Gassick, 1975:125).

In this case, explicitness characterized the SL and fades in the TL.

F. Dummy Element into Noun (Proper or Common)

In الأيام(p.17):

5-45 0   فلم <u>يأخذ</u> هذا الكلام على انه تشبيه او تجوز وانما أخذه على انه الحق كل الحق

..and <u>the child</u> had never taken this expression for a figure of speech or a metaphor, but as the simple truth. (Wayment, 1943:17).

In زقاق المدق (p.143):

5-46   ...،و<u>اهتبل</u> هذه الفرصة ورأى ان يجعلها فاتحة حديثه_

<u>Alwan</u> seized his opportunity and opened the conversation by speaking of the bowl. (Gassick, 1975: 116).

Now if the movement is from the dummy element, which is implicit by its nature, to a proper noun, the most explicit of all, explicitness is brilliantly indicated.

G. Dummy Element into Possessive NP

In <u>الأيام</u> (p.182):

5-47… فما كان <u>يعرف</u> من أمر الجامعة شيئا, وما كان يعني من أمر الجامعة بقليل او كثير.

<u>His father</u> knew nothing whatsoever about the University, and cared still less. (Wayment, 1943: 208). Again the TL is more explicit since the movement is from implicit reference to more explicit reference.

In <u>زقاق المدق</u> (p. 13):

5-48وقبل ان <u>يختتم</u> تهجية الكلمة جاء العم كامل وعباس الحلو بعد ان اغلقا دكانيهما.

Before <u>he</u> finished spelling out the word, Kamil and Abbas arrived, having just closed their shops. (Gassick, 1975: 8).

5.1.7.3.1. Cataphora

In this direction of translation, some anaphoric expressions are changed into cataphoric to introduce the TL- flavour, since cataphora is a stylistic feature of English texts.

In <u>الأيام</u>(p. 20):

5-49 كان <u>الصبي</u> يسمعه فيتحرّق شوقا الى ان تتقدم به السن ستة أعوام او سبعة ليستطيع ان يفهمه وان يحل ألغازه ويفك رموزه, …

As he listened, <u>the boy</u> used to burn with longing to grow six or seven years older, so that he might be able to understand it, to solve its riddes and ambiguities, … (Wayment, 1943: 21).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u> (p. 21):

5-50كانت <u>الست سنية عفيفي</u> قد تزوجت في شبابها من صاحب دكان روائح عطرية , ولكنه كان

... , زواجا لم يصادفه التوفيق

In her youth, <u>Mrs. Afify</u> had married the owner of a perfume shop, but it was an unsuccessful marriage. (Gassick, 1975: 16).

This process supports the tendency of Arabic to be more explicit by introducing the name of the person and then referring to it. The cataphoric construction , favoured by English, indicates that some implicit information is introduced before mentioning the person spoken about. Therefore, English is less explicit.

5.1.7.3.2. The Resumptive Pronoun

The resumptive pronoun is a characteristic feature of Arabic texts. English, in contrast, considers a structure that contains such a pronoun ungrammatical.

In the corpus under study, there are some examples where the resumptive pronoun is avoided in translation.

In الأيام (p. 180):

5-51وما عسى ان يفيد من درجة العالمية ان ظفر بها واكبر الظن انه لن يظفر بها , فان نيلها يحتاج

الى جهد عظيم لا يستطيع هو أن يبذل<u>ه</u> وحده.

What profit was he likely to get from the doctor's degree, even if he obtained it? in all probability he would fail, for success demanded an effort such as he could never make alone. (Wayment, 1943: 206).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u>(p. 310):

5-52وقد مضى بي ليريني الحانة التي وعدته <u>إياها</u> الفتاة الشريرة.

"He took me to show me a tavern that bitch had told him about". (Gassick, 1975: 243).

The occurrence of this pronoun is a mark of explicitness since it is emphatic. Therefore, Arabic is more explicit than English in this respect.

5.1.7.4. Comparison

While there are three degrees of comparison in English, Arabic has only two. Therefore, the Arabic- English translator can easily choose the equivalents he needs.

In الأيام (p. 15):

لانه لا يعرفها ولا يعرف ما اشتملته من الأثاث والمتاع إلا اقله و أدناه إليه00 53-5

..he never became familiar with its contents, except perhaps those <u>nearest</u> to him. (Wayment,1943:15).

In زقاق المدق (p.26):

صدقت يا ست , والحق ان التجارب دلتني على إن اسعد الزيجات ما كبرت الزوجة فيها54-5 الزوج,000

"You are quite right, Mrs. Afify. The truth is that experience has shown that <u>the happiest</u> marriages are those in which the wife is older than the husband. (Gassick,1975:20).

In both examples, the English superlative forms are used as equivalents to the Arabic comparative adjectives. This shows that English is more explicit than Arabic in this area. This will be clearer in (6.1.7.4), where the direction of translation is from the more explicit, i.e. English, to the less explicit, i.e. Arabic.

5.1.8. Substitution and Ellipsis

In English, the structure of the English verb helps to use one of its parts to achieve substitution or ellipsis. On the contrary, the Arabic verb generally necessitates that the structure of the sentence be full.

In our data, the following patterns can be detected:

A. Complete Structure into Substitution

In الأيام (p.103):

فذهب إليه الصبي وفي نفسه شيء من الإشفاق ان يدعوه الطبيب كما دعاه الممتحن55-5

… and the boy turned up for it in a state of trepidation; he was afraid that the doctor might summon him in the same way as the examiners had <u>done</u>. (Wayment, 1943:114).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u> (p.311):

5-56<u>يفيد</u> ان عسى وما 0"حصارا الحانة حول وضربوا العصاء نفاذ بعد الشرطة جاءت

0   <u>الحصار</u>

"The police arrived too late and put a cordon around the tavern. But what good could <u>that do</u>? (Gassick, 1975:243).

B. Repetition into Substitution

This pattern is the most common one in the present corpus. This emphasizes the fact that while Arabic favours repetition, hence, explicit, English favours ellipsis and substitution, hence, less explicit.

In <u>الأيام</u> (p.181):

5-57يبق فلم ,العلوم دار عنه <u>وبعدت</u> ,القضاء مدرسة عنه <u>وبعدت</u> ,الربع عن الجامعة <u>بعدت</u> وقد

الجماميز درب في أيضا جديد بيت الى عنه تتحول هي اذا ,مقام منه <u>للجماعة.</u>

The university was a long way from the tenement, and <u>so</u> were the School of Qadys and the Dar el-Ulum. There was no point in staying there any longer, and the little group to another new house in Darb el-Gamamiz. (Wayment,1975:208).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u>(p.5):

5-58ثلاثة طوابق من كلاهما يتكون ,متلاصقين ببيتين - الغابر مجده <u>انتهى</u> كما-سريعا ينتهي ثم.

It ends abruptly, just as its ancient glory <u>did</u> , with two adjoining houses, each of three storeys. (Gassick, 1975:1).

C- Ellipsis into Substitution (see 5.1.8.2 D).

D- Substitution into Ellipsis

There are few examples of this pattern since they both are favoured in English and not in Arabic:

In <u>الأيام</u> (p.100):

5-59 فلم يكن مجددا خالصا ولا محافظا خالصا, وانما كان شيئا بين <u>ذلك</u>

He was neither a genuine reformer, nor yet a die-hard, but something between the two. (Wayment,1943:110).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u> (p.5):

5-600 ثلاثة طوابق من <u>كلاهما</u> يتكون ببيتين متلاصقين, الغابر- مجده انتهى كما -"سريعا ينتهي ثم

It ends abruptly, just as its ancient glory did, with two adjoining houses, <u>each</u> of three storeys. (Gassick, 1975:1).

E. Substitution into Complete Structure

Again, this pattern is exemplified by a few instances. This is because Arabic favours explicit structures, and even repetition, rather than substitution, which is favoured by English.

In <u>الأيام</u> (p.108):

5-61   واكبر الظن ان حشرات الغرفة قد لعبت كما كانت <u>تفعل في كل ليلة</u>000

In all possibility the insects were playing <u>their usual</u> games,.. (Wayment, 1043:119).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u> (p.307):

5-62 كانت تجلس على كرسي والى ورائها جندي 00 ينحني عليها قليلا وتميل هي برأسها إليه وقد مدت ساقيها على حجر <u>أخر</u> يجلس قبالتها000

One stood behind her … learning towards her slightly as she turned her head towards him. Her legs were stretched on the lap of <u>another soldier</u> sitting opposite her … (Gassick, 1975:241).

In fact these examples show the opposite tendency of the two languages, i.e. Arabic is less explicit than English.

In the previous patterns, Arabic generally proves to be more explicit than English.

5.1.8.2. Ellipsis

Ellipsis as a cohesive device is found in both English and Arabic. Yet, Arabic uses ellipsis less frequently.

In the corpus under study, it is proved that while English favours ellipsis, Arabic favours expressing the same ideas in complete structures, i. e. more explicitly. Moreover, Arabic even favours repetition to achieve this aim.

In any case, the examples of ellipsis cited in the corpus fall in the following categories:

A- Ellipsis into Ellipsis

In الأيام (p. 183):

5-63 وكذلك عرف الفتى من حيث لا يدري انه قد انفق في الأزهر عشرة أعوام وان لم ينفق فيها إلا ثمانية.

So it was that the boy learnt- to his great surprise- that he had spent ten years at the Azhar, when in fact he had only spent <u>eight</u>, … (Wayment, 1943: 209-210).

In زقاق المدق (p. 20):

5-64 كفى ؟ <u>تعبة</u> : الحق أني تعبة يا ست أم حميدة . فرفعت أم حميدة حاجبيها كالمنزعجة وقالت الله الشر

"The truth is that I am tired out, Umm Hamida!". The older woman arched her eyebrows as though really troubled: <u>Tired</u>? May God lighten your load!" (Gassick, 1975: 15).

Here, the two languages are equal in their explicitness and the translation is accurate.

B- Complete Structure into Ellipsis

In الأيام (p. 175):

5-65 . ولكنهم كانوا يقبلون على كتبهم هذه رضيت الأسرة او <u>سخطت</u>

But whether the family liked it <u>or not</u>, they continued to devour such books. (Wayment, 1943: 201).

In زقاق المدق (p. 155):

5-66 واستخرجت سيجارة من علبة سجائر و <u>أشعلتها</u> , وراحت تدخن بلذة لم تشعر بمثلها منذ زمن بعيد.

She took a cigarette from a case, <u>lighted</u> it and smoked it with a look of deep pleasure on her face. (Gassick, 1975: 126).

The nature of the structure in Arabic, which contains dummy elements, makes it impossible in such cases to mention the verb without mentioning the subject.

C- Repetition into Ellipsis

In الأيام (p. 176):

5-67 وكان هذا كله يغريهم بالمضي في القراءة حتى <u>يسرفوا</u> على أنفسهم , وربما <u>أسرفوا</u> على أسرتهم ايضا, …

All this tempted them to intensify their reading to a point where it became a menace not only to their own welfare, but <u>to</u> the family's. (Wayment, 1943: 201).

In زقاق المدق (p. 305):

5-68 لست أقول هذا متهربا , فالحق ان هذا الرجل ينبغي ان <u>يدفع</u> ثمن اعتدائه غاليا , <u>وليدفعه</u> غاليا, …

I am not saying this to escape doing my duty. This fellow should <u>pay</u> for his aggression. And he <u>will</u>! (Gassick, 1975: 239).

D- Ellipsis into Substitution

In الأيام (p. 7):

5-69 ولم يكونوا يسندون ظهورهم الى الحائط كما كان <u>يفعل</u> الصبي , وانما كانوا يسندونها الى وسائد قد رُصّت على الحشية رصّا.

They did not have to prop up their backs against the bare wall, as the boy <u>did,</u> having cushions to pile up on the rugs. (Wayment, 1943:6).

In زقاق المدق (p. 311):

67

5-70   ؟ وهل قتلت -

ـ فأجاب الشاب والحقد يأكل رأسه : ـ لا أظن ... لا أظن الضربة كانت قاتلة.. ـ

ضاع الفتى هدرا .

"Was she killed? " asked Kirsha.

 "I don't think <u>so</u>", answered Hussain. "Too bad; he lost his life in vain".
(Gassick, 1975: 243).

In this case, the explicitness of the TL is brought a step forward since
there is a piece of structure: substitution, standing for a complete
disappearance of structure, i. e. ellipsis. English here is more explicit than
Arabic.

E. Ellipsis into Complete Structure (with Repetition)

This pattern, which shows that English is more explicit than Arabic, is
indicated in a few examples.

In <u>الأيام</u> (p.3) :

5-71تصلي ان بعد ضيقة فجوة وسطه في وتفتح ,الليل في ويغلق النهار اثناء يفتح باب من فيدخل
<u>العشاء</u>0

.. and passing through a gateway which was open during the daytime and
shut at night; after the <u>evening prayer</u> there was only a narrow opening left
in the middle of the door. (Wayment,1943:1).

In <u>زقاق المدق</u> (p. 154):

5-72 ـ يقف لن ولكنه ،أحببت ان ايضا ونبي ،شئت ان الله أولياء من وولي ،أردت ان فاضل <u>هو</u>
سعادتي سبيل في عثرة حجر ...

<u>He</u> is a fine man if you like. <u>He</u>'s a saint if you like. <u>He</u>'s even a prophet, but
he's not going to interfere with my happiness!" (Gassick, 1975: 125).

From the classification above, we can detect that the Arabic text is more
explicit than the English in most of the examples above, although the
English text is more explicit in some.

5.1.9. Conjunction: Cohesion and Coherence

5.1.9.1. Conjunction and Cohesion

Whereas English may dispense with connectors and depend on lexical cohesion, Arabic heavily relies on explicit conjunction. In Arabic-English translation, therefor, the TT shows less explicitness than the ST.

A. As regards coordinating conjunctions, Arabic favours starting the first sentence in a paragraph with some type of connectors. These connectors are most always neglected in translation in this direction. The corpus under study is full of such cases. For example, the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs in الأيام all start with a coordinator of some type. All of these are neglected in the TT, for example, in (p.3):

5-73 فهو يسكن بيتا غريبا يسلك اليه طريقا غريبااايضا00

The house he lived in was as strange as the path that led to it (Wayment,1943:1).

In زقاق المدق , nearly the same thing obtains, for example, (p.5):

5-74 ومع ان هذا الزقاق يكاد يعيش في شبه عزلة عما يحدق به من مسارب الدنيا، الا انه على رغم ذلك يعج بحياته الخاصة,000

Although Midaq Alley lives in almost complete isolation from all surrounding activity, it clamors with a distinctive and personal life of its own (Gassick,1975:1).

B. As for evaluative markers such as لقد, ان, إنما, etc, they are considered a stylistic feature of Arabic , especially in write Arabic. They are added to the Arabic text English-Arabic translation and neglected in Arabic-English translation since this is not common in English, for example, in الأيام(p.22):

5-75000 وقد فهم الصبي انه قد نقل الى درس الفقه وانه سيسمع هذا الدرس وسيفرغ منه

The boy realized that he had been transferred to the law class. He would listen to this lecture till it came to an end,… (Wayment,1943:23).

The same thing can be said about زقاق المدق , for example, In (p.18):

اما جسمها فنحيل , او جاف كما تصفه نسوة الزقاق 00   76-5

The body was slim, even thin, as the women of the alley described it. (Gassick,1975:13-4)

C-As far as internal conjunction is concerned, Arabic is characterized for its extensive reliance on connectors. In a single sentence we might find more than one connectors expressing the same relationship. In English, on the other hand, the lexical relationships might suffice, and there is no need for such connectors, i.e. syndetic construction. This fact renders the Arabic text to be more explicit than its English counterpart, for example, in الايام (p.179):

وامـا الفتى فقد فارقه ابن خالته ذاك الذي كان يعينه على وحدته في الأزهر والربع معا والتحق 77-5 بدار العلوم.

As for the young man himself, he had been abandoned by his cousin, who had been the main relief of his solitude both at the Azhar and in the tenement; he had joined the Dar el- Ulum . (Wayment,1943:205-6).

The same thing can be found in زقاق المدق , for example, in (p.5):

ومـع ان هذا الزقاق يكاد يعيش في شبه عزلة عما يحدق به من مسارب الدنيا, إلا انه على رغم 78-5 ذلك يضج بحياته الخاصة.

Although Midaq Alley lives in almost complete isolation from all surrounding activity, it clamours with a distinctive and personal life of its own (Gassick,1975:1).

Generally speaking, Arabic seems to be more explicit than English since the former uses explicit conjunctions to express itself while the latter depends on other means instead of grammatical connectors.

5.1.9.2. Conjunction and Coherence

Arabic is more explicit than English since it requires explicit signally of cohesive devices to maintain the underlying coherence. English, on the other hand , maintains coherence even without exploiting any cohesive ties.

In the corpus under study, there are many examples emphasizing this fact, The examples mentioned in section (5.1.9.1) can stand as good examples for maintaining coherence.

In الايام (p.102):

5-79صدق لما ,كلام غير في الممتحنين الى وقاده رفق غير في فانهضه بذراعه اخذ أخاه ان ولولا ان هذه الدعوة قد سبقت إليه.

It would never have occurred to him that these words referred to himself, if it had not been for his brother, who without saying a word seized him, non too gently, by the hand, and led him in front of the exam, hers. (Wayment,1943:112).

In زقاق المدق (p.5):

5-80على انه الا ,الدنيا مسارب من به يحدق عما عزلة شبه في يعيش يكاد الزقاق هذا ان ومع رغم ذلك يضج بحياته الخاصة.

Although Midaq Alley lives in almost complete isolation from all surrounding activity , it clamors with a distinctive and personal life of its own.(Gassick,1975:1).

Such cohesive ties which are expressed explicitly in Arabic lead to explicit coherence favoured by the Arab reader. The use of one or no cohesive ties in English, on the other hand, leads to implicit coherence favoured by the English audience.

Coherence in English normally occurs without the use of cohesive devices. This might not be possible in Arabic.

In الأيام (p.8):

5- 81 وكان الفول عنده كما هو عند غيره ألوانا مختلفة، ولكنه كان يمتاز بإتقانه ويغالي بثمنه، فقد كان يبيع الفول صرفا وكان يبيعه بالزيت على اختلاف ألوانه، وكان يبيعه بالسمن، وكان يبيعه بالزبد، وكان يضيف إليه عند الحاجة فنونا من التوابل0000

But El-Hagg Firuz used to boost the special virtues of his beans-and their prices too. He had plain beans, beans in flat, beans in butter, beans in every kind of oil; he added, if required, all sorts of spices. (Wayment,1943:7).

In زقاق المدق (p.51):

5-82فاحضر الثياب أنواعا منها وبسطها على ((طاولة)) المحل، واخذ المعلم يتفحصها وهو يخالس النظر الى وجه الشاب، والشاب لا يخفى أمره عليه، وقد دارى ابتسامة كادت ترتسم على ثغره، وتعمد ان يطيل الفحص والتقصي000

The youth brought out several types and spread them on the counter. Kirsha examined them, looking surreptitiously at the boys face as he did so. The youth did not shy a way from him and a faint smile crossed Kirshas lips. He dragged out his examination as long as he politely could,…(Gassick,1975:40).

5.2. Explicitness at the Semantic Level

5.2.1. Connotations

In translating literature, literary items in the SL should necessarily be translated into literary ones in the TL. Otherwise, the transsation becomes literal and lifeless.

The aesthetic dimension which is a characteristic feature of literary works is essential to the TL equivalents. What is needed of a literary item is not only to inform, but also to communicate and aesthetically affect the reader.

Moreover, in literary works acquire meaning which is even more than their connotative meaning. Therefore, translators of literary works try their best to be creative and skill full so as for the translated text to occupy a good position in the target literature.

In fact, dynamic translation, rather than static translation, introduces patterns which are literary active and characteristically explicit.

On the other hand, form in literary works is as in important as content. Thus, the choice of an equivalent is affected by this fact.

The following lines from الأيام (p.11) shoe how the translation is biased to literal while the source lines are full of literariness:

5-83 ومن هذه الحوانيت ما كانت تدار فيه تجارة هادئة مطمئنة صامتة لا تقول شيئا او لا تكاد تقول شيئا, فان نطقت فإنما تنطق همسا لا يكاد يسمع، وتنطقه في ظرف أدب وفي رقة وتلطف، وهي على هذا كله بل لهذا كله تغل على أهلها الثراء الضخم والمال الكثير0

In some other shops, a quiet unhurried trade was transacted, almost without any words passing at all. If any thing was said, it was under the breath, so as scarcely to be heard. In spite of this or perhaps for this very reason the trade in question brought great wealth and prosperity to those who practised. (Wayment,1943:11).

From زقاق المدق (p.5), the following lines are chosen:

5-84 آذنت الشمس بالمغيب، والتف زقاق المدق في غلالة سمراء من شفق الغروب، زاد من سمرتها عمقا اته منحصر بين جدران ثلاثة كالمصيدة، له باب على الصنادقية، ثم يصعد صعودا في غير انتظام000

The sun began to set and Midq Alley was veiled in the brown hues of glow. The darkness was all the greater because it was enclosed like a trap between three walls. It rose unevenly from Sanadiqiya Street… (Gassick,1975:1).

Unfortunately, the new texts are far from being identical to the original. The spectrum of connotative meanings associated with the first text, and (غلالة), (التفت), (آذنت), etc. in the second, has not been satisfied by their English equivalents.

Therefore, explicitness associated with and indicated by the literary words in the SL is negatively affected.

5.2.2. Sense Relations

5.2.2.1. Synonymy

Since synonymy in its general sense is spread all over the two texts, it is better to mention those which have been incorrectly translated and have affected the fidelity of the translation as well as the explicitness of the TT.

In الايام (p.102) , Wayment (1943:113) has missed the point when she translates the word نحو into "grammar":

5-85 وقد كان ينتظر على اقل تقدير ان تمتحنه اللجنة على نحو ما كان يمتحنه أبوه الشيخ.

He had been expecting at the very least that the board would examine him on the <u>grammar</u> which his father used to test at home.

In زقاق المدق (p.20), the following example can be cited:

5-86 كريمة الماوردي تاجر الخشب فرت مع خادمها وبلغ أبوها القسم0

The <u>wife</u> of Mawardi the wood merchant had run off with her servant and her father had informed the police.(Gassick,1975:15).

The word (كريمة) means (ابنة/ بنت) (daughter) not wife according to Al-Munjid (1975:682).

5.2.2.2. Antonymy

A. Antonymy into Antonymy

In الأيام (p.13):

5-87،وربما وقف عند بعض الباعة من السوريين فذاق ألوانا من الطعام، منها <u>الحار</u> ومنها <u>البارد</u> ومنها <u>الحلو</u> ومنها <u>المالح</u>000

Sometimes he would stop at some Syrian retailers to choose from a variety of foods, <u>hot</u> or <u>cold</u>, <u>salt</u> or <u>sweet</u>. (Wayment,1943:13).

In زقاق المدق (p.145):

5-88وأنا رهن إشارتك، فعندي <u>البكر</u> و<u>الثيب</u>، و<u>الشابة</u> و<u>النصف</u>، و<u>الغنية</u> و<u>الفقيرة</u>، اختر ما تشاء000

"I am entirely at your service; I have <u>virgins</u> and <u>widows</u> and <u>divorcees</u>, <u>young</u> and <u>middle-aged</u>, <u>rich</u> ones and <u>poor</u> ones. Choose whomever you like" (Gassick,1975:118).

B. Antonymy into Non-Antonymy

In الأيام (p.175):

5-89 ولكنهم كانوا يقبلون على كتبهم هذه <u>رضيت</u> الأسرة او <u>سخطت</u>0

But whether the family <u>liked</u> it or <u>not</u>, they continued to devour such books. (Wayment, 1943:201).

In زقاق المدق(p.19):

5-90بل كانت لسانا لا يكف ولا يمسك، ولا يكاد تفوته <u>شاردة</u> او <u>واردة</u> عن شخص من شخوص الحي او بيت من بيوته،000

To be sure, her tongue was hardly ever still and she scarcely missed a single report or scandal concerning anyone or any house in the neighborhood. (Gassick,1975:14).

5.2.3 Repetition

While English tends to avoid repetition, Arabic widely tends to make use of repetition, hence, Arabic is more explicit.

Repetition of cohesive ties has been discussed in (5.1.9). Lexical repetition is a characteristic feature of Arabic. Taha Hussein has excelled in the use of repetition. Therefore, there are many examples to be cited in الأيام. Although much of this repetition has been translated into other devices preferred by English, the translator has maintained some as repetition. Less frequently, some TL utterances have indicated repetition whereas their SL equivalents have no repetition. The following patterns are shown:

A. Repetition into Repetition

In الأيام (p.132):

5-91,وإلا انه كان ربما لقي أصدقاءه من الأزهريين حين كانوا يسعون الى الجامعة بين حين وحين وإلا انه كان يزور الشيخ المر صفي من <u>وقت</u> الى <u>وقت</u>

now and again he met Azharite friends on their visits to the University; and from <u>time</u> to <u>time</u> he went to call upon Sheikh Marsafy. (Wayment,1943:208).

In زقاق المدق (p. 155):

5-92   طبعا00 طبعا يا لقيطة الطوار, يا ابنة المجهول00

"<u>Of course</u> …. <u>Of course</u>, you street orphan, you daughter of unknown father." (Gassick, 1975:126).

B- Repetition into Non- repetition

In الأيام (p.178):

5-93فأرسلوا من جاء به ردفا على ظهر بغلة كانت تسعى هادئة مرة ومهملجة به مرة اخرى
فتضيف في قلبه <u>فرقا</u> الى <u>فرق</u> وذعرا الى <u>ذعر</u>0

So one of them came and brought him home on the crupper of a most eccentric mule, which at the next break wildly into a trot. All of which only added to his discomfiture. (Wayment, 1943:204).

In زقاق المدق (p.310):

5-940وهاج الجنود وانقضوا عليه <u>عشرات</u> و<u>عشرات</u> وأوسعوه ضربا حتى سقط بينهم لا حراك به

"The soldiers got mad and <u>dozens</u> of them beat him till he fell down senseless". (Gassick, 1975:243).

C- Non-repetition(Reference) into Repetition

In الأيام (p.175):

5-95 وكانت هذه الكتب ألوانا, منها الجد ومنها الهزل, منها ما ألف ومنها ما ترجم, منها القديم ومنها الجديد0

There were serious <u>books</u>, and <u>books</u> for amusement, translations and originals, modern <u>books</u> and classics. (Wayment,1943:200).

In the three patterns above, explicitness varies from one pattern to another. In the first pattern(A), "Repetition into repetition", the two languages are similar in their explicitness. In the second, (B)"Repetition into Non-repetition", Arabic is more explicit than English. In the third,

(E)"Non-repetition into Repetition", English is more explicit, although this is of less examples.

6-Explicitness in English – Arabic Translation

This section deals with explicitness in English –Arabic translation. Hence, two English–Arabic translations of two English novels are chosen: جاتسبي العظيم(Gatsby Al-Adheem) by Najeeb Al-Mani' (1971) (no edition is mentioned), of Francis Scott Fitzgerald's (1978) The Great Gatsby (henceforth: GG); and الشيخ والبحر(Ash- Sheikh wal- Bahr) by Muneer Al- B'albaki (1979), of Ernest Hemingway's (1974), The Old Man and the See (henceforth: OMS).

6-1 Explicitness at the Grammatical Level

6-1-1 Number

As stated earlier (3-1-1) and (5-1-1),Arabic shows more explicitness than English in number. The English –Arabic translator faces some difficulties because he translates from a less explicit language into a more explicit one.

While English does not detail its structures to refer to number in its exact being, Arabic, as an inflectional language, tries its best to do so.

In GG (p.15):

(6-1) Her face was sad and lovely with bright things in it , bright eyes and a bright passionate mouth, …..

.... ،وكان وجهها حزينا محبوبا يحوي اشياء تلمع، فالعينان لامعتان والفم عاطفي ملتمع

(Al-Mani', 1971: 18)

In OMS (p.9):

(6-2) 'Two' , the old man agreed. 'You didn't steal them?'

فما كان من الشيخ الا ان اقره قائلا:

((لا بأس ، ايتني باثنين . أنت لم تسرقهما؟))

(Al- B'albaki, 1979:12)

Whereas English uses the two words 'eyes' and 'them' to refer to the plural, Arabic uses العينان and هما to refer to the dual while having different

words for the plural, which refers to more than two. Arabic is, therefore, more explicit than English as far as number is concerned.

An example of number is the word 'fish' in <u>OMS</u>, where in English it is used for singular and plural while in Arabic there are two separate forms for the two: سمكة 'singular' and سمك 'plural' . Arabic is, therefore, more explicit than English as far as this word is concerned.

6-1-2 Gender

As stated earlier (3-1-2) and (5-1-2), the English-Arabic translator faces some translational difficulties related to gender. This is because of the ramification of gender in Arabic, and because of the divisions of gender itself and its manifestations, which are shown in nouns, verbs, adjectives and pronouns. When case is included, the problem becomes more complicated.

In <u>GG</u> (P. 176):

(6-3) …. and presently a lovely Jewess appeared at an interior door and scrutinized me with <u>black hostile eyes</u>.

.... <u>وعلى الفور طلعت من باب داخلي يهودية حسناء وتفحصتني بعينين سوداوين معاديتين</u>.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 150).

While the two English adjectives 'black' and 'hostile' can describe any head noun and have the same form whether it is singular or plural, i.e. 'eye' or 'eyes', the Arabic adjectives معاديتين and سوداوين can only describe dual feminine head nouns.

There are other forms of these adjectives to describe the singular masculine: اسود and معادي , singular feminine سوداء and معادية , dual masculine سود and معاديان , plural masculine سود and معادون, finally plural feminine سود أسودان and معادية .

The head noun, on the other hand عينين , is dual feminine in the objective case. There are other forms such as عينان in the dual feminine subjective, and عيون in the plural feminine: subjective or objective to which the adjectives denoting them will take various forms. If the noun is masculine: راس , for instance, there will be more ramifications of forms.

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The description above gives us the insight that Arabic is more explicit, though complicated, than English, a fact about which the English – Arabic translator should be cautions.

In English, 'fish' is considered neutral, but in <u>OMS</u> (p.40) it is considered masculine due to the fact that emotion factors affect the tendency of the language users towards it. Therefore, it is referred to here as masculine: 'he', 'his' and 'him'.

In Arabic it is considered feminine سمكة . This has been taken into account by the translation under study.

(6-4) Now that it is daylight let <u>him</u> jump so that <u>he'll</u> fill the sacs along <u>his</u> backbone with air and then <u>he</u> cannot go deep to die.

والان وقد طلع النهار، فقد صار من الخير ان <u>تثب</u> كي تمتلئ الجيوب المرصوفة على طول عمود<u>ها</u> الفقري بالهواء، وعندئذ يتعذر علي<u>ها</u> الغوص الى الاعماق والموت فيها.

<p align="center">(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 53)</p>

On the other hand, the word 'skiff' is considered feminine in English, whereas it is considered masculine in Arabic.

(6.5) <u>She's</u> good, he thought. <u>She</u> is sound and not harmed in any way except for the tiller (p.108).

وقال في ذات نفسه: ان<u>ه</u> ماز<u>ال</u> سليم<u>ا</u> . ولم يصب أي شيء فيه بسوء، باستثناء مقبض السكان.

(Al-Balbaki, 1979: 12-22)

The word 'fish' again represents another case. In English it stands for both masculine and feminine. In Arabic, however, the word سمكةstands for the feminine only. In the novel, therefore, it is referred to as 'he' in English, and هي in Arabic.

6-1-3 Case

In inflectional languages, like Arabic, the manifestations of case are spread all over the text. The most prominent ones in the corpus will be indicated.

In <u>GG</u> (P. 29):

(6.6) But <u>his eyes</u>, dimmed a little by many paintless days, under sun and rain, brood on over the solemn dumping ground.

غير إن <u>عينيه</u>، وقد عشيتا قليلا لكثرة ما رأتا من الأيام العديمة الصبغ، تحت الشمس والمطر، كانتا تتأملان دونما انقطاع تلك الأرض المكفهرة حيث تلقى النفايات.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 29).

(6.7) And as the time passed and the servants came in and stood waiting in the hall, <u>his eyes</u> began to blink anxiously, …. (Fitzgerald, 1978: 181).

وإذ جعل الوقت يمر والخدم يأتون فيقفون منتظرين في الصالة، راحت عيناه ترمشان بقلق،...

(Al-Mani', 1971: 154).

While the English words 'his eyes' take the same form in different situations, the Arabic words عينيه and عيناه have different forms depending on the influence of the surrounding items as well as their functions in the utterances. The same thing can be said about the words 'fisherman' and الصيادون or الصيادين in the following example:

In <u>OMS</u> (p.7):

(6.8) They sat on the Terrace and many of <u>the fishermen</u> made fun of the old man and he was not angry. Others, of the older <u>fishermen,</u> looked at him and were sad.

وجلسا على ((السطيحة))، وانشأ عدد من <u>الصيادين</u> يسخر من الرجل العجوز، ولكن ذلك لم يستثر غضبه قط. أما <u>الصيادون</u> الشيوخ فنظروا اليه وقد عصر الحزن قلوبهم.

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 9).

This is to show that Arabic is far more explicit than English as regards case since the former is an inflectional language.

6-1-4 Tense

The neater and more explicit English tense system has necessitated that the translator use some particles or expressions to make the less explicit Arabic tense system as diversified as possible to represent the more explicit English tense system.

In <u>GG</u> (p.7) :

(6.9) In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that <u>I've been turning over</u> in my mind ever since.

في سني حداثتي التي كانت اشد طواعية، منحني والدي نصحا <u>مازلت أديره</u> في فكري منذ ذلك الزمان.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 11).

The translator uses the expression مازلت which means ' I still' to help to express the present perfect continuous tense 'have been turning' which has no equivalent in the TL.

In <u>OMS</u> (p.11):

(6.10) There was no cast net and the boy <u>remembered</u> when they had sold it. But they <u>went</u> through this fiction every day. There was no pot of yellow rice and fish and the boy knew this too.

ولم تكن عند الشيخ شبكة خاصة بصيد السردين، <u>وكان</u> الغلام يذكر انه <u>قد</u> باعها. ولكنهما <u>كانا</u> يمثلان هذه الكوميديا الصغيرة كل يوم. ولم تكن ثمة قدر من الأرز المزعفر مع السمك. <u>وكان</u> الغلام يعرف ذلك أيضا.

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 15).

The words كان and قد are used to bridge the gap between the highly explicit tenses in the SL and the less explicit ones in the TL.

6-1-5 Aspect

The Arabic verb form is used to express both tense and aspect. The use of particles and lexical means in Arabic makes it possible to express aspect more accurately.

In <u>GG</u> (p. 187):

(6.11) And as the moon <u>rose</u> higher the inessential houses began to melt away……

...وإذ <u>أخذ</u> القمر يتصاعد في السماء فان البيوت العرضية أخذت تذوب وتختفي

(Al-Mani', 1971: 159).

In <u>OMS</u> (p.8):

(6.12) '… and you <u>nearly were killed</u> when I bought the fish in too green and <u>he nearly tore</u> the boat to pieces. Can you remember?'

((... اربا القارب تمزق <u>فكادت</u>. العود غضه تزال ما وكانت السمكة حملت عندما <u>تقتل كدت</u> ولقد

؟تذكر هل .اربا ((

The use of such words makes tense as well as aspect as explicit as possible.

6-1-6 Voice

Whereas English favours passive constructions, Arabic favours active ones. In the corpus under study, however, we have the following patterns in this direction of translation.

A. Passive into Active

This is the dominant pattern. This is to prove that English favours the passive, and Arabic the active.

In <u>GG</u> (p.7)

(6.13) Most of the confidences <u>were unsought.</u>

<u>فيه ارغب ولا اقصده اكن لم</u> الي به يسرون كانوا مما وكثير.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 11)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.41):

(6.14) But perhaps he has been hooked many times before and he knows that this is how he should make his fight.

ان عليها يتعين التي هي الطريقة هذه ان تدرك فهي قبل من عديدة مرات الشرك في وقعت لعلها

القتال في تصطنعها.

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 48)

B. Passive into Passive

The examples of this pattern are to prove that the passive construction is also common in Arabic.

In <u>GG</u> (p.174):

(6.15) … While he took off his coat and vest I told him that all arrangements <u>had been deferred</u> until he came.

... له انتظارا <u>أجلت قد</u> الإجراءات كل بان أخبرته سترته يخلع كان وحينما.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 1498)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.108):

(6.16) It is easy when <u>you are beaten</u>, he thought. I never knew how easy it was.

وقال في ذات نفسه: لشدما تبدو الأشياء سهلة حين يهزم المرء. أنا ما كنت احسب، في يوم من الأيام، أنها سهلة إلى هذا الحد.

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 122).

C. Active into Passive

In <u>GG</u> (p.11):

(6.17) My house was at the very tip of the egg, only fifty yards from the Sound, and squeezed between two huge places that <u>rented</u> for twelve or fifteen thousand a season.

كان بيتي على طرف البيضة ولا يبعد أكثر من خمسين ميلا من ساوند، يعصره مبنيان ضخمان <u>يؤجِران</u> باثني عشر ألف للموسم الواحد.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 14)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.10):

(6.18) No one would steal from the old man but it was better to <u>take the sail and the heavy lines</u> home….

.... إن أحدا لن يسلب الشيخ عدته ومع ذلك فمن الخير أن <u>يحمل الشراع والخيوط الثقيلة</u> إلى البيت ...

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 14)

In comparing these three patterns with the three patterns in (5.1.6), we can say that patterns (A) and (C) in this section are completely the opposite of patterns (A) and (C) in (5.1.6). While patterns (A) are the most dominant ones, patterns (C) are the least dominant ones. As stated earlier, this shows that English favours passive constructions whereas Arabic favours active ones.

Patterns (B), however, show that passive constructions can be used in Arabic as well. This is to reduce the overgeneralizations set by some theoreticians (Aziz, 1993, 1997, 1998a and 1998b; and Hatim 1997) that Arabic prefers not to use passive constructions. If this proves to be correct, the explicitness of Arabic is increased.

6-1-7 Reference

6-1-7-1 The Definite Article

The texts under study have indicated that Arabic tends to use definite structures more than English does. Several patterns, are introduced. The most relevant ones to the present study are the following:

A. Indefinite (Article) into Definite Article NP

This is the most recurrent pattern in the corpus under study:

In <u>GG</u> (p.182):

(6.19) One of my most vivid memories is of coming back west from <u>prep school</u> and later from <u>college</u> at Christmas time.

من اشد ذكرياتي وضوحا، تلك التي تتناول عودتي إلى الغرب من <u>المدرسة التحضيرية</u> وبعدها من <u>الكلية</u> في أيام عيد الميلاد.

<div align="center">(Al-Mani', 1971: 155).</div>

In <u>OMS</u> (p. 114):

(6.20) That afternoon there was a party of tourists at the Terrace and looking down in the water among the empty beer cans and dead barracudas <u>a woman</u> saw <u>a great long white spine</u> with a huge tail at the end that lifted and swung with the tide while the east wind blew <u>a heavy steady sea</u> outside the <u>enterance</u> to the harbour.

وذلك الأصيل وفدت على ((السطيحة)) طائفة من السياح. وفيما كانت <u>إحدى السيدات</u> تتأمل الشاطئ الحافل بصفائح الجعة الفارغة والأسماك الميتة، رأت عمودا فقريا ضخما طويلا ابيض ينتهي بذنب هائل يرتفع ويتمايل مع المد، بينما كانت الريح الشرقية تثير <u>البحر</u> عند مدخل المرفأ.

<div align="center">(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 129)</div>

There are actually many other examples of this pattern in the corpus under study, the existence of which shows the great explicitness indicated by Arabic over English.

B. Definite Article NP into Indefinite NP.

In <u>GG</u> (p.7)

(6.21) … and also made me <u>the victim</u> of not a few veteran bores.

كما صيرتني <u>ضحية</u> لغير واحد من العريقين في السماجة.

<div align="center">(Al-Mani', 1971: 11)</div>

In <u>OMS</u> (p.7):

<div align="center">**84**</div>

(6.22) … but today there was only <u>the faint edge</u> of the odour because the wind had backed into the north…

...أما اليوم فلم تبلغ المرفأ غير <u>رائحة واهنة</u> لان الريح انقلبت إلى الشمال....

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 10)

This pattern shows a contrast with the pattern indicated in the Arabic – English translation (5.1.7.1 (A)) where the various examples of that pattern indicate the explicitness of Arabic over English in this respect.

C. Possessive Pronoun NP into Definite Article NP

In <u>GG</u> (p.12):

(6.23) – but now he'd left Chicago and come East in a fashion that rather took <u>your breath</u> away.

أما الآن فقد ترك شيكاجو قادما نحو الشرق بطريقة تكاد تقطع <u>الأنفاس</u>.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 15)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.114):

(6.24) Up the road, in <u>his shack,</u> the old man was sleeping again.

...وهناك، في الكوخ، القائم على أعلى الطريق، كان الشيخ قد استسلم للرقاد كرة أخرى

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 129)

The scale of explicitness in this pattern is from most explicit to least explicit. Therefore, English is more explicit than Arabic.

6-1-7-2 The Demonstratives

In the analyzed data, the following patterns can be cited:

A- Demonstrative Addition

In <u>GG</u> (p.8):

(6.25) Only Gatsby, the man who gives his name to this book was exempt from <u>my reaction.</u>

غير إن ((جاتسبي)) وهو الرجل الذي منح اسمه لهذا الكتاب، كان وحده المعفو من <u>موقفي ذاك</u>.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 12)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.105):

(6.26)   You violated your luck when you went too far outside.

لقد انتهكت حرمة حظك حين أوغلت في الابتعاد عن الشاطئ <u>هذا</u> الايغال كله.

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 118)

The demonstratives in the examples above are used in the TL for emphasis, hence, they make the utterance more explicit.

B. Definite Article NP into Demonstrative NP

In <u>GG</u> (p.95):

(6.27)   There was nothing to look at from under <u>the tree</u> except Gatsby's enormous house.

ولم يكن هناك ما يرى من تحت <u>تلك الشجرة</u> سوى بيت جاتسبي الهائل.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 83)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.6):

(6.28)   'Yes', the boy said. Can I offer you a beer on the Terrace and then we'll take <u>the stuff</u> home'.

-نعم. هل أستطيع أن أقدم إليك شيئا من الجعة في ((السطيحة)) ثم نحمل <u>هذه الأدوات</u> كلها إلى))-
((البيت؟

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 9)

In this case Arabic is more explicit than English since demonstratives are more explicit than definite article expressions.

C. Demonstrative (NP) into Possessive NP

In <u>GG</u> (p.177):

(6.29) The first part of <u>this</u> was obviously untrue, for someone had begun to whistle 'The Rosary', tunelessly, inside.

كان واضحا إن القسم الأول من <u>كلامها</u> ليس صحيحا، ذلك لان أحدا في الداخل اخذ يصفر بنشاز
أغنية "المسبحة"

(Al-Mani', 1971: 150)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.44):

(6.30) But who replaces <u>this fish</u> if I hook some fish and it cuts him off?

أما <u>سمكتي</u> الكبيرة فمن ذا الذي يعوضني منها إذا ما ألقمت الشص سمكة أخرى فقطعت ما بيني
وبينها؟

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 51)

Again Arabic is more explicit than English since possessives are more explicit than demonstratives.

D. Pronoun into Demonstrative (NP).

In <u>GG</u> (p.177)

(6.31)   'We're getting sickantired of <u>it</u>. When I say he's in Chicago, he's in

　　　　 Chicago'.

((ولقد سئمنا وزهقنا مثل <u>هذه التصرفات</u>. حين أقول هو في شيكاجو فهو في شيكاجو))

(Al-Mani', 1971: 151)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.111):

(6.32)   'I believe <u>it</u>', the boy said.

((أنا لا أستغرب <u>ذلك</u>.   - :فقال الغلام))

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 124)

　　　　Pronouns are the least explicit of all. Hence, Arabic is more explicit in the examples above.

E. Plural Demonstrative into Inanimate Plural Demonstrative

　　　　The Arabic demonstrative تلك just like the pronoun هذه can be used both for the feminine singular and the inanimate plural. In the following examples it is used in the latter sense.

In <u>GG</u> (p.185):

(6.33)   He stared at me without a word, and I knew I had guessed right

　　　　 about <u>those</u> missing hours.

حدق بي من غير كلام فعلمت حينئذ أني خمنت صوابا بخصوص <u>تلك</u> الساعات المفقودة في بحث

ويلسون.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 158)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.9):

(6.34) 'Two', the boy said.

　　　　'Two', the old man agreed. 'You didn't steal them?'

　　　　 'I would', the boy said. "But I bought <u>these</u>".

فاصر الصبي:

- ((بل باثنين)).

فما كان من الشيخ الا ان أقره قائلا:

- ((لا باس ، ايتني باثنين . أنت لم تسرقهما؟))

- ((أنا لا اعف عن ذلك. اما <u>هذه</u> الاطعام فقد اشتريتها))

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 12)

In this sense Arabic is less explicit since it uses one word to refer to more than one sense.

From the range of the patterns above, Arabic seems to favour the use of demonstratives for emphasis or otherwise. The use of demonstratives in these structures increases the explicitness of utterances. Their deletion in Arabic – English translation is a good sign that English favours the tendency not to use demonstratives as extensively as Arabic (See 5.1.7.2). Therefore, English is less explicit in this area.

6-1-7-3 Personal Pronouns

In English – Arabic translation, the following patterns are cited:

A- Pronoun Addition

This is the most common pattern in this direction of translation. Arabic prefers the extensive use of pronouns while English prefers to use them less.

In <u>GG</u> (p.7):

(6. 35) Most of the confidences were unsought.

وكثير مما كانوا يسرون بهِ إلي لم أكن اقصدهِ ولا ارغب فيهِ.

<div align="center">(Al-Mani', 1971: 11)</div>

In <u>OMS</u> (p.5):

(6.36) … he always went down to help him carry either the coiled lines or the gaff and harpoon and the sail that was furled around the mast.

... فكان ما يفتأ يمضي للقائهِ ويساعدهِ في حمل صنانيرهِ الملتفه او محجنهِ او حربونهِ

و الشراع المطوى حول الساريه.

<div align="center">(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 7)</div>

B- Pronoun Deletion

This pattern is reduced to its minimum due to the fact that Arabic prefers the extensive use of pronouns as mentioned in the previous pattern. However, there are some other examples which can be arranged under other patterns:

In <u>GG</u> (p.19):

(6.37)   It was sharply different from the West, where an evening was hurried from phase to phase towards <u>its</u> close.

لقد كان الأمر هنا حاد الاختلاف مع الغرب حيث ينتقل مع المساء بعجلة من شكل الى شكل حتى ...،<u>النهاية</u>

<div align="center">(Al-Mani', 1971: 20)</div>

In <u>OMS</u> (p.5):

(6.38)   It made the boy sad to see the old man come in each day with <u>his</u> skiff empty…

..ولقد احزن الغلام أن يرى الشيخ يرجع كل يوم <u>خالي القارب</u>

<div align="center">(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 7)</div>

Since the use of pronouns represents the least type of explicitness, substituting the pronouns by the other forms means the increase of explicitness. Hence, the TL , i.e. Arabic, is more explicit than the SL, i.e. English.

C- Pronoun into Definite Article NP

This pattern is one of the most dominant patterns in our data. This shows the increasing explicitness in Arabic. The following examples prove that:

In <u>GG</u> (p.178):

(6.39)   " I can't do it – I can't get mixed up in <u>it</u>," he said.

.لا أستطيع ان افعل – لا أستطيع ان احشر نفسي في <u>الموضوع</u>

<div align="center">(Al-Mani', 1971: 52)</div>

In <u>OMS</u> (p.8):

(6.40)   '… and the noise of you clubbing <u>him</u> like chopping a tree down and the sweet blood smell all over me'.

وسمعت صدى ضربك <u>للسمكة</u> الضخمة وكأنك تجتث بالفأس شجرة من الأشجار ، وشممت...))

.((رائحة الدم العذبة تفوح من حولك

<div align="center">(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 11)</div>

Certainly, the TL. i.e. Arabic, is more explicit due to the fact that pronouns are the least explicit type of expressions.

D- Pronoun into Demonstrative (NP) (See 6.1.7.2 (D)).

There are in fact other patterns in the corpus, but there are few examples of them. Most of them, however, show that Arabic is more explicit than

English. The pattern 'Demonstrative NP into Possessive NP' is a good example of this pattern (See 6.1.7.2 (C)).

E. As regards the TL structures that contain dummy elements, it is suggested that such structures are less explicit even than those containing pronouns (See also 5.1.7.3).

In <u>GG</u> (p.186):

(6.41)   There was nothing <u>I</u> could say, except the one unutterable fact that it wasn't true.

لم يكن ثمة ما <u>أستطيع</u> قوله سوى الحقيقة التي لا يمكن النطق بها وهو أن هذا ليس بصحيح.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 158)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.28):

(6.42)   <u>He </u>watched the flying fish burst out again and again and the ineffectual movements of the bird.

<u>وراقب</u> الأسماك الطائرة وهي تنبجس من الماء الكرة تلو الكرة وجهود الطائر الضائعة من أجل الفوز بإحداها.

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 34)

In the examples above, while English explicity indicates the personal pronouns: 'I' and 'he' , Arabic has implied such pronouns. Nevertheless, there are certain indications in the structure that this pronoun is the first person singular أنا in the verb أستطيع which takes this form rather than يستطيع or نستطيع or تستطيع   to refer to this implied particular pronoun as: أنا not any other pronoun. In fact the Arabic imperfect tense is derived from the perfect by "prefixing one of the radicals انيت " (Aziz, 1989: 33).

Here Arabic shows less explicitness than English.

6-1-7-3-1 Cataphora

We mentioned in (5-1-7-3-1) that cataphora in English- Arabic translation is almost always transposed into anaphora. Cataphora actually is a characteristic feature of English. But in the corpus under study, cataphora is either transposed into anaphora, or it is maintained as it is in the TL, especially when the translator tends to keep the flavour of the SL. The following two examples show this clearly:

In <u>GG</u> (p.18):

(6.43)   Slenderly, languidly, <u>their</u> hands set lightly on <u>their</u> hips, <u>the two</u> <u>young women</u> preceded us out on to a rosy – coloured porch, ….

...تقدمتنا <u>الشابتان</u> برشاقة وأناة وأيديهما وركيهما مسا رقيقا ودخلنا الى سقيفة وردية اللون

(Al-Mani', 1971: 20)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.21):

(6.44)   When <u>they</u> reached the old man's shack <u>the boy</u> took the rolls of the line in the basket and the harpoon and gaff and <u>the old man</u> carried the mast with the furled sail on his shoulder.

حتى اذا انتهيا الى الكوخ حمل <u>الغلام</u> الخيوط في السلة، والحربون والمحجن. وحمل <u>الشيخ</u> سارية القارب الملتف وحولها على كتفه.

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 26)

In the second example the translator kept cataphora as it is, as part of his attempt to imitate the original (SL- oriented translation) which goes throughout the whole translation of <u>OMS.</u>

6-1-7-3-2 The Resumptive Pronoun

Whereas the resumptive pronoun is rejected in Arabic – English translation, it is preferable and acceptable in English - Arabic translation since it is a characteristic feature of Arabic texts.

In <u>GG</u> (p.188):

(6.45)   … Compelled into an aesthetic contemplation he neither understood nor desired…

...وقد أرغمته على تأمل جمالي لم يفهمهِ ولم يكن راغبا فيهِ...

(Al-Mani', 1971: 159)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.43):

(6.46)   But that was the thing that I was born for.

ولكن ذلك هو الشيء الذي خلقت من اجلهِ.

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 50)

This type of pronoun actually adds to the explicitness of the utterance since it refers back to the thing talked about and emphasizes the point to be

expressed. Therefore, Arabic is more explicit than English in this particular area.

6-1-7-4 Comparison

Adding to what is said in 5.1.7.4, we can say that the English – Arabic translator is moving from a more explicit system to a less explicit one.

The following patterns can be detected from the texts under investigation.

A. Comparative into Elative

In <u>GG</u> (p.7):

(6.47)   In my young and <u>more vulnerable</u> years my father gave me some advice…

في سني حداثتي التي كانت <u>أشد طواعية</u>، منحني والدي نصحا...

(Al-Mani', 1971: 11)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.47):

(6.48)   Then he flew around the old man's head and rested on the line where he was <u>more comfortable.</u>

ثم أنشأ يحوم حول رأس الشيخ ليستقر فوق الخيط حيث نعم بقسط <u>اكبر</u> من الراحة.

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 54)

Arabic here is less explicit since there is one form, i.e. the elative to express two forms in English, i.e. the comparative and the superlative.

B. Superlative into Elative

In <u>GG</u> (p.10):

(6.49)   It was a matter of chance that I should have rented a house in one of <u>the strangest communities</u> in North America.

وقد كان من قبيل الصدفة أنني استأجرت منزلا يقع في مكان من <u>أغرب الأمكنة</u> في أمريكا الشمالية.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 14)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.17):

(6.50)   'He was a great manager', the boy said. 'My father thinks he was <u>the greatest</u>'.

فقال الغلام:

- ((كان منظما عظيما. بل أن أبي يعتقد انه <u>أعظم المنظمين</u> على الاطلاق)).

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 22)

As for explicitness, the same view in the previous pattern can be expressed: Arabic is less explicit in this area.

Actually, there are other patterns relating to comparison such as "Superlative into Other Structures" or "Comparative into Other Structures" where explicitness varies according to the substituting structures.

6-1-8 Substitution and Ellipsis

6-1-8-1 Substitution

In the corpus under study, there are many examples showing substitution translated into substitution as well, where the two languages are equal in their explicitness. However, the following patterns can also be distinguished.

A- Substitution into Complete Structure

This shows that the TL, i.e. Arabic, is more explicit than the SL, i.e. English.

(6.51) '… I wish you'd tell anybody who'd be interested'.

'Oh, I will', he broke out hastily. 'Of course, I'm not likely to see anybody, but if I <u>do</u>'.

((... أود لو تخبر من يهمهم الأمر)).

-((فسوف)) أوه، سأفعل)) قال مسرعا ((بالطبع لا يحتمل ان أقابل أحدا ولكني ان قابلت أحدا
((اخبره.))

(Al-Mani', 1971: 149)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.45):

(6.52) Certainly his back cannot feel as badly as <u>mine does.</u>

وليس من ريب في أن ظهرها لا يمكن أن يؤلمها <u>بقدر ما يؤلمني ظهري</u>.

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 52)

B- Ellipsis into Substitution (See 6.1.8.2 (B)).

C- Substitution into Repetition

In <u>GG</u> (p.100)

(6.53) Daisy put her arm through <u>his</u> abruptly, but he seemed absorbed in what he had just said.

وضعت ديزي ذراعها في ذراعه فجأة ، ولكنه كان يبدو مستغرقا فيما قاله.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 87)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.21):

(6.54)   'Now I must get your sardines and <u>mine</u> and your fresh baits...'

((...والآن يجب ان اتي بنصيبك <u>وبنصيبي</u> من السردين، وان احمل اليك أطعامك الجديدة ...)) -

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 26)

Repetition is a characteristic feature of Arabic which makes it more explicit than English since what is repeated is more explicit than what is substituted.

D. Substitution into Ellipsis

In <u>GG</u> (p.30):

(6.55)   Though I was curious to see her, I had no desire to meet her – but I <u>did</u>.

وعلى الرغم من ان الفضول كان يتملكني لرؤيتها غير أنني لم أكن أرغب في التعرف عليها –
ولكنني <u>فعلت</u>.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 30)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.9):

(6.56)   'Let me get four fresh <u>ones</u>'.

((دعني أذهب وآتيك <u>بأربعة جديدة</u>)). -

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 11)

6-1-8-2 Ellipsis

The following patterns are found in the corpus:

A- Ellipsis into Complete Structure

This of course shows that the TL is more explicit than the SL since the former favours complete structures whereas the latter favours ellipsis to express the same ideas.

In <u>GG</u> (p.24):

(6.57)   '… I've been everywhere and <u>seen</u> everything and <u>done</u> everything'.

((...لم يبق مكان لم أذهب إليه ، ورأيت <u>كل شيء</u> وفعلت <u>كل شيء</u>...)).

(Al-Mani', 1971: 24)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.105):

(6.58)   I have all those prayers <u>I promised</u> if I caught the fish, he thought.

.وفكر : هناك جميع تلك الصلوات <u>التي وعدت بتلاوتها</u> اذا ما فزت بالسمكة

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 118)

B. Ellipsis into Substitution

The explicitness of the TL, i.e. Arabic, is increased since there is some structure, substitution, to be exploited to express the same ideas expressed by ellipsis in the SL, i.e. English.

In <u>GG</u> (p.18):

(6.59)   'You did it, Tom', she said accusingly. ' I know you <u>didn't mean to,</u> but you did do it…'

.((...وقالت متهمة ((أنت الذي فعلتها يا طوم، أعرف أنك لم تقصد <u>ذلك</u> ولكنك فعلتها

(Al-Mani', 1971: 20)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.15):

(6.60)   ' I have not wished to open the container until you were ready.

<u>لذلك</u> أنا لم أشأ أن أفتح السطيلة الا بعد أن تبدي استعدادك. (Al-B'albaki, 1979: 19)

C. Ellipsis into Repetition

While English favours ellipsis to express its ideas, Arabic favours repetition and more structure to achieve that.

In <u>GG</u> (p.23):

(6.61)   'That's true', she hesitated. 'Well, I've had a very bad time, Nick, and I'm pretty cynical about everything.'

Evidently, she had reason <u>to be.</u>

.((فقالت مترددة: ((هذا صحيح. على كل، لقد عانيت أياما تعسة <u>أفقدتني</u> الثقة بكل شيء

كان يبدو بوضوح أن لديها أسبابا مقنعة لهذا <u>الفقدان</u>. (Al-Mani', 1971: 24)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.45):

(6.62)   I can do it as long as he <u>can</u>, he thought.

.وقال بينه وبين نفسه: سوف <u>أبقى</u> ما <u>بقيت</u> هي   (Al-B'albaki, 1979: 52)

D. Ellipsis into Ellipsis

This pattern actually has few instances since Arabic does not favour ellipsis.

In <u>GG</u> (p.182):

(6.63)   One of my most vivid memories is of coming back West from prep school and <u>later</u> from college at Christmas time.

من أشد ذكرياتي وضوحا تلك التي تتناول عودتي الى الغرب من المدرسة التحضيرية وبعدها <u>من</u> الكلية في أيام عيد الميلاد.   (Al-Mani', 1971: 155)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.9):

(6.64)   'Two,' the boy said.

'Two', the old man agreed. 'You didn't steal them?'.

فأصر الصبي:

- ((بل <u>باثنين</u>)).

فما كان من الشيخ الا ان اقره قائلا:

((لا باس، ايتني <u>باثنين</u>. أنت لم تسرقهما؟))   (Al-B'albaki, 1979: 12)

E. Complete Structure into Ellipsis

This pattern is unexpected since the opposite always obtains.

In <u>GG</u> (p.178) :

(6.65)   ' I can't <u>do it</u> – I can't get mixed up in it', he said.

- ((لا أستطيع ان <u>أفعل</u>. لا أستطيع أن احشر نفسي في الموضوع)).

(Al-Mani', 1971: 152)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.21):

(6.66)   ' I let you carry things when you were five years old'.

- ((لقد أجزت لك ان تحمل أي شيء وأنت بعد في الخامسة من العمر)).

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 26)

From the discussion and the examples above, we can conclude that the Arabic text is more explicit than the English text in the area of ellipsis in most of the cases.

6-1-9 Conjunction: Cohesion and Coherence

6-1-9-1 Conjunction and Cohesion

Since Arabic relies heavily on explicit conjunction, English – Arabic translation renders the new text (TT) to be more explicit than the ST.

A. Contrary to what happens in Arabic – English direction of translation, English – Arabic translation necessitates that the translator should use coordinating conjunctions heavily. There are, of course, many examples in this respect.

In <u>GG</u> (p.10):

(6.67)   It was a matter of chance that I should have rented a house in one of the strangest communities in North America.

وقد كان من قبيل الصدفة أنني استأجرت منزلا يقع في مكان من أغرب الأمكنة في أمريكا الشمالية.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 14)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.110):

(6.68)   Many fishermen were around the skiff looking at what was lashed beside it and one was in the water, his trousers rolled up, measuring the skeleton with a length of line.

وكان كثير من الصيادين قد احتشدوا حول القارب وراحوا ينظرون الى ما كان مشدودا الى جانبه. وكان واحد منهم قد خوض في الماء، رادا بنطلونه الى أعلى ، واخذ يقيس طول السمكة بحبل. (Al-B'albaki, 1979: 124)

In fact it is a common feature of Arabic paragraphs to start with such coordinators, without which the paragraph appears to be awkward. This fact renders the Arabic text to be more explicit than English one.

B. Evaluative markers are almost always added to the beginnings of paragraphs to introduce a taste of emphasis to such paragraphs. The explicitness of the TT is increased by this addition.

In <u>GG</u> (p.170):

(6.69)   After two years I remember the rest of that day, and that night and the next day,…

(Al-Mani', 1971:   ...اني أتذكر ، بعد سنتين، بقية ذلك اليوم وتلك الليلة واليوم الذي تلاها 145)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.107):

(6.70)   He knew he was beaten now finally and without remedy…

لقد أدرك الان انه هزم هزيمة نهائية لن تقوم له بعدها قائمة. (Al-B'albaki, 1979: 121)

C. As regards internal conjunction, Arabic may use more than one connector in an utterance, a fact which is rejected and considered awkward in English. Therefore, the English – Arabic translator should add such connectors to satisfy the taste of the Arabic audience.

In GG (p.182):

(6.71)   When we pulled out into the winter night, and the real snow, our snow, began to stretch out beside us and twinkle against the windows, and the dim lights of small Wisconsin stations moved by, a sharp wild brace came suddenly into the air.

حين خرجنا لملاقاة ليلة الشتاء تلك واخذ الثلج الحقيقي، ثلجنا، يتمدد حولنا ويلتمع على النوافذ، وأخذت الأضواء الباهتة في محطات وسكانسن الصغيرة تبتعد، فان هواء حادا منعشا هب علينا فجأة. (Al-Mani', 1971: 155)

In OMS (p.7):

(6.72)   Others, of the older fishermen, looked at him and were sad.

أما الصيادون الشيوخ فنظروا إليه وقد عصر الحزن قلوبهم. (Al-B'albaki, 1979: 9)

Again we can say that Arabic makes extensive use of cohesive ties, a fact which has made it more explicit than English in this particular area.

6-1-9-2 Conjunction and Coherence

Coherence is the underlying link or relationship expressed and achieved by explicit cohesive ties. Languages have different means to achieve coherence. Whereas Arabic can attain this by the extensive use of ties, English can do so by other means. The examples of cohesion in the two texts under study can work as examples of coherence.

In GG (p.164):

(6.73)   Michaelis opened the drawer nearest his hand. There was nothing in it but a small, expensive dog – leash, made of leather and braided silver.

فتح ميخائيليس اقرب الادراج الى يده. ولم يكن فيه سوى مقود كلب صغير ثمين مصنوع من الجلد وموشى بالفضة. (Al-Mani', 1971: 141)

In OMS (p.103):

(6.74)   Then he saw one on the surface swimming in circles. He did not see the fin of the other.

ثم رأى واحدا يحوم فوق سطح الماء. ولم ير زعنفة الآخر   (Al-B'albaki, 1979: 116)

The English examples show coherence although there are no cohesive ties in them. Their Arabic equivalents show coherence with the existence of such ties.

6-2 Explicitness at the Semantic Level

6-2-1 Connotations

The characterizing features of literary works (See 5.2.1) should be adopted in any literary translation. Both the form of the word as well as its connotations and its literary meanings should be taken into account.

In the two works under study, the translators have tried their best to consider these facts. They have introduced creative literary works which have taken their due place in the TL literature. The following excerpts indicate this tendency:

In <u>GG</u> (p.10):

(6.75)   And so with the <u>sunshine</u> and the <u>great bursts</u> of leaves growing on the trees, just as things grow in fast movies, I <u>had that familiar conviction</u> that life <u>was beginning over again with the summer</u>.

وهكذا كنت مع وهج الشمس وتفجر الاوراق النامية على أشجارها كما تنمو الاشياء في الأفلام السريعة، يخالجني الاعتقاد المألوف بان الحياة أخذت تبدأ من جديد مع الصيف.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 13)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.109):

(6.76)   He started <u>to climb again</u> and <u>at the top</u> he fell and lay <u>for some time</u> with the mast across his shoulder. He tried to get up. But <u>it was too difficult</u> and he <u>sat</u> there with the mast on his shoulder and looked at the road. A cat passed on the far side going about its business and the old man watched it. Then he just watched the road.

وواصل تصعيده. حتى اذا بلغ القمة سقط وظل منطرحا على الارض، برهة من الزمن، والسارية معترضة كتفه. وحاول أن ينهض، ولكنه أخفق، فلبث هناك والسارية على كتفه، وأنشأ ينظر الى

الطريق. وفي الجانب الاخر مرت هرة <u>تسعى في مناكبها</u>. وراقبها الرجل العجوز، ثم <u>اجتزأ</u> بمراقبة

الطريق. (Al-B'albaki, 1979: 123)

The set of literary items used in the texts above show the exact literary nature of such items. Sometimes you feel that these texts are even more literary than their originals. The choice of these items has increased the explicitness of these texts in the mind of the reader by introducing sets of implicatures and explicatures devised from the chosen literary items.

The two translators have actually adopted dynamic translation rather than static translation. Dynamic translation is the most suitable type of translation, which is vital, creative and more productive in translating literary works.

6-2-2 Sense Relations

6-2-2-1 Synonymy

Synonymys in their general sense (interlingual), i.e. between languages, are in fact equivalents of synonyms in the other languages. In our data, we deal with literary synonyms, which have certain characteristics, which are not available in ordinary language.

In this section, we deal with these literary synonyms as they are obtained in dynamic translation.

In <u>GG</u> (p.187-8):

(6.77) Its <u>vanished</u> trees, the trees that had made way for Gatsby's house, and once <u>pandered in whispers</u> to the last and greatest of all human dreams; for <u>a transitory enchanted moment</u> man must have <u>held his breath</u> in the presence of this continent, compelled into an <u>aesthetic contemplation</u> he neither understood nor desired, face to face for the last time in history with something commensurate to his capacity for wonder.

واشجارها <u>المتلاشية</u>، تلك الأشجار التي حل مكانها بيت جاتسبي، كانت يوما ما تهمس <u>غواية</u>

وفق اخر أحلام الانسانية وأعظمها، ولابد ان الانسان <u>لبرهة مسحورة</u> من الزمان <u>امسك أنفاسه</u>

عجبا تلقاء هذه القارة، وقد أرغمته على <u>تأمل جمالي</u> لم يفهمه ولم يكن راغبا فيه، مواجها لاخر

(Al-Mani',   مرة في التاريخ شيئا بقدر طاقته على الدهشة والعجب.
1971: 159)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.23):

(6.78)   In the dark the old man could feel the morning coming and as he rowed he heard the trembling sound as flying fish left the water and the hissing that their stiff set wings made as they soared away in the darkness.

وفي <u>غمرة</u> من الظلام كان في <u>ميسور</u>الشيخ ان يستشعر ان الصباح <u>يغذ الخطى</u>. وفيما هو يجذف <u>انتهت</u> الى سمعه ذبذبات الأسماك الطائرة وهي تنبثق من الماء، وصفير أجنحتها القاسية وهي تحلق في الظلام. (Al-B'albaki, 1979: 28)

The choice of synonyms has made the TT as fantastic as the ST.

6-2-2-2 Antonymy

Most of the antonyms in the two works under study have been translated into antonyms of the same type. This means that the explicitness of both languages is almost the same in this particular area.

In <u>GG</u> (p.12):

(6.79)   Daisy was my second <u>cousin</u> once removed, and I'd known Tom in college.

كانت ديزي <u>ابنة عم</u> لي بعيدة وقد تعرفت على طوم في الكلية.

(Al-Mani', 1971: 15)

This type of antonymy (graded antonymy) causes some difficulties to the translator who translates from a less explicit language, like English, into a more explicit one, like Arabic. There are in fact nine Arabic equivalents to the word "cousin", from which the translator may choose. Therefore, it is better to translate it as قريبة لي to avoid the misunderstanding caused by translation since the word عم mainly refers to 'paternal uncle' rather than 'maternal uncle'.

كانت ديزي <u>قريبة لي من بعيد</u> وقد تعرفت على طوم في الكلية.

In <u>OMS</u> (p.41):

(6.80)   He could tell the difference between the blowing noise the <u>male</u> made and the sighing blow of the <u>female</u>.

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.وكان في ميسوره أن يميز <u>لهاث الذكر الغليظ</u> من <u>تنهد الأنثى الرفيق</u>

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 48)

In the last example the translator has increased the antonyms in the text, thus, making it more appealing and more explicit.

6-2-3 Repetition

The following patterns are available in the corpus under study:

A. Repetition into Repetition

This pattern shows that the two languages exploit this pattern although Arabic uses it more widely.

In <u>GG</u> (p.188):

(6.81)   Gatsby believed in the green light, the orgastic future that <u>year by year</u> recedes before u<u>s</u>.

لقد امن جاتسبي بالنور الاخضر، هذا المستقبل الحسي اللذيذ الذي ينحسر أمامنا <u>سنة بعد سنة</u>.   (Al-Mani', 1971: 60)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.19):

(6.82)   He was asleep in a short time and he dreamed of Africa when he was a boy and the long, golden beaches and the white beaches, so white they hurt your eyes,….

وماهي الا فترة قصيرة حتى استسلم للرقاد وحلم بأفريقية يوم كان صبيا <u>وبالشطان</u> الذهبية الطويلة ، <u>وبالشطان</u> الناصعة البياض إلى حد يؤذي العين،...

(Al-B'albaki, 1979: 24)

B.   Non - Repetition into Repetition

In <u>GG</u> (p.18):

(6.83)   …Tom Buchanan compelled me from the room as though he were moving a <u>checker</u> to another square.

فوضع طوم بوكانان ذراعه تحت ذراعي بشكل امر وقادني الى خارج الغرفة كما لو كان ... يحرك <u>قطعة</u> من <u>قطع</u> الشطرنج إلى مربع اخر.   (Al-Mani', 1971: 20)

In <u>OMS</u> (p.8):

(6.84)   ' I can remember … the whole boat shiver and the noise of you clubbing him like chopping <u>a tree</u> down and the sweet blood smell all over me'.

"... لقد شعرت بالمركب كله يرتجف ، وسمعت صدى ضربك للسمكة الضخمة وكأنك تجتث بالفأس
(شجرة من الأشجار، وشممت رائحة الدم العذبة تفوح من (حولك). This

pattern with its countless examples shows that Arabic favours repetition more than English does. Therefore, Arabic introduces more explicit structures to express its ideas.

C. Ellipsis into Repetition [See 6.1.8.2 (C)].

D. Substitution into Repetition [See 6.1.8.1 (C)].

In this direction of translation, i.e. English – Arabic, the pattern (Repetition into Non – Repetition), which is one of the patterns in Arabic– English translation (See 5.2.3. (B)) , is lost. This shows the explicitness of Arabic structure in this area.

7. Conclusions

As a result of studying the data of the present study, and taking into account the hypotheses, we can conclude the following:

1- The first hypothesis has been proved to be valid. Arabic shows more explicitness than English in most of the areas covered by the study . Arabic explicitness is manifested in such devices as repetition and intensive use of cohesive devices that state the relationships between the language elements explicitly.

2- The second hypothesis   has been shown to be legitimate. The choices of structures and lexis opted for by the translator are greatly affected by the type of text. The transnational strategies adopted by the translator are also affected by the framework of the text, which is in turn affected by context.

3- Sweeping generalization regarding the explicitness of the two languages cause some misunderstanding. For example, to say that Arabic favours repetition might be taken to imply that English does not use repetition. On the contrary, English makes use of repetition, but in a slavish way when compared to repetition in Arabic.

4- Similarly, to say that Arabic favours active voice does not entail that passive constructions are not used in Arabic. Rather, the use of the latter construction is common in Arabic, but in English they are used more widely. The controversy

whether to translate the English passive into active in Arabic or to keep it as it is, is mostly determined by context. The data of the present study prove that the English-Arabic translators have translated passive into passive. There are even cases where active constructions are translated into passive ones in the same direction of translation.

5- In the area of conjunction, Arabic shows more explicitness than that shown by English in coordination, the use of evaluative markers and internal conjunction. The availability of coordinators and evaluative markers, the explicit use of internal connectors and the use of more than one internal connector in Arabic prove this fact.

6- Arabic adopts certain techniques, which increase its explicitness in the areas where it is less explicit. For example, certain particles are used to form some tenses such as the use of قد to form the perfect tense. Repetition is also used in Arabic in the area of voice to form the passive.

7- Generally speaking, the resulting texts: English and Arabic, present creativity in certain parts of these texts. These parts can stand as original texts in the TT. They are characterized by the relevant explicitness. This obtains both in structure and lexis.

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