Syntactic Changes in English-Arabic Translation With Reference to BBC News Texts

Kais Amir Khadim, Ph.D.

Stylistic Changes in English-Arabic Translation
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Abstract

This study focuses on the stylistic changes that occur when translating English political news into Arabic. It attempts to find the answers to the research question, **"What is the nature of the stylistic changes that occur in the Arabic translation?"** Towards this end, it will examine the stylistic change in Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) procedure such as transposition (shift). At the same time, it will also look at the same data from the perspectives of the ideas of styles in Ghazala (1995) such as fronting, complex-simple, formal-informal. In other words, although the headings will use the labels in Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), each data will be examined from the ideas of Ghazala (1995) as well. Wherever necessary, the stylistic difference shall be captured using both X'-Theory representation either as phrase markers (tree diagrams) or in linear structures using label bracketing and narrative descriptions.

The Position of Vinay and Darbelnet (1995)

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) consider comparative analysis an essential applied linguistic approach to translation as it is a more direct approach. They focus on the pragmatic stratum which determines the choice of lexical and grammatical devices in the text. In their approach, they offer two strategies: direct translation and oblique translation. The former strategy comprises three procedures:

(i) borrowing,
(ii) calque, and
(iii) literal translation.

They employ direct translation whenever a structural and conception parallelism exists between both languages. The latter strategy, oblique translation, has four procedures: (a) transposition (shift), (b) modulation, (c) equivalence, (d) adaptation, which are used whenever grammatical, lexical, structural or conceptional divergences are required due to certain stylistic effects in the source text. Each of the above ideas will be elaborated below

Transposition (Shift)

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For Vinay and Darbelnet (1995:36) this involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. They add that besides being a special translation procedure, transposition can also be applied within a language. They note that in translation there are two type of transposition: (a) obligatory transposition and (b) optional transposition. They also indicate that this method requires the translator to change the grammar of the SL text; and the translator needs to shift the grammatical make-up of the SL to fit that of the TL to achieve an equivalent effect or to produce the same effect on the readership of the translation as was obtained on the readership of the original. From a stylistic point of view, the base and the transposed expression do not necessarily have the same value. Translators carry out a transposition if the translation obtained fits better into the text or allows a particular nuance of style to be retained. The transposed forms are generally more literary in character than the original (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:36).

Ghazala (1995)

Ghazala (1995:242) notes that style of short sentences has an important function as it heightens the tempo of action in a text which is written in the form of a story, apart from the fact that such a style accelerates events and arouses suspense. He adds that it is the only type of style which reflects a function of acceleration, that can be sensed by reading the text aloud and quickly. Hence, in order to keep this function, it is suggested that short sentences be re-echoed in the Arabic translation (Ghazala, 1995:242). Ghazala further notes that the style of long sentences is better to be imitated in Arabic because it has important stylistic functions which are a part of the meaning of the text. He adds that translating an English long sentence into Arabic long sentences might be less problematic than breaking it into short sentences (Ghazala, 1995:245).

Ghazala also notes that there is a common mistake of changing the passive into the active made by some Arabic translators who claim that Arabic is an active language, whilst English is passive (Ghazala, 1995:246). In any case, he adds that this aspect of the Arabic language is by no means settled as both passive and active styles are used in all types of Arabic texts. As a consequence, both styles, active and passive, have to be reflected in Arabic translations to reflect their important functions in the message (Ghazala, 1995:246).In terms of redundancy and repetition, Ghazala (1995:252) considers redundancy is a bad style in translation, since it could dispose the meaning of the translation.

Ghazaka adds that such style as a long, boring way of expressing meaning, using two, three or more words instead of one word only, but at the same time it is the translator's job to be faithful to the original text as much as to his job of translation. With respect to repetition, Ghazala (1995: 252) says that "this style would rather be rendered into Arabic, thus reflecting the same effect of the original, and avoiding the problem of artificial variation which might be hard to accept".

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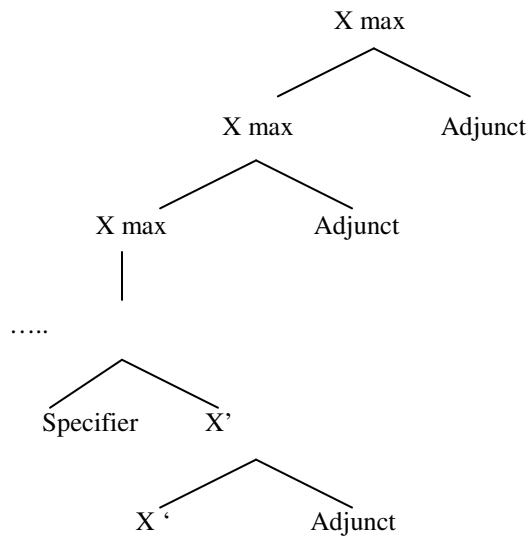
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The X' Theory.

According to Culicover (1997:134), X'-Theory is a theory of phrase structure; that is a theory which constitutes a possible phrase in natural language. He adds that within this theory phrase structure concerns the hierarchical and left-to-right relationships between syntactic categories. He further suggests that every phrase has a head; certain head take complements; and such a relationship is characterized by the fact that they are sisters: each c-commands the other, and they are dominated by the same node, as in (1) below where V' (verb phrase), V (verb) is the head while NP (noun phrase) is the complement. Within this theory, as in the diagram in (1) below the V', V and NP are all nodes, and the V and NP nodes are sisters and that V' and NP c-command the other which means between them there exist some grammatical relationships (Culicover 1997:135).

(1)

                                                     V'

                                     V   NP

He also contends that, 'An important principle of X' Theory "…is that across syntactic categories, complements, specifiers, and adjunct bear the same configurational relationship to the head" Culicover (1997:136). Further, "In English…the complement of the head appears adjacent to it and to the right of it, while the specifier appears to the left" Culicover (1997:136). In other languages the sequence may be the reverse; that is, instead of V-NP

(2)

(From Culicover 1997:137)

                                  X max

                        X max   Adjunct

                 X max   Adjunct

        …..
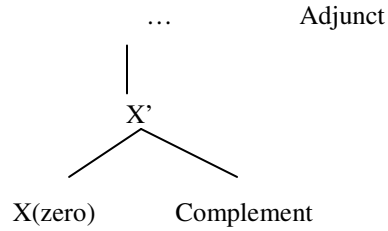
            Specifier   X'

               X '   Adjunct

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```
                    …                    Adjunct
                    |
                    |
                    X'
                   / \
                  /   \
            X(zero)    Complement
```

It can be noted that a complement is sister to X (zero), while an adjunct is adjoined to X' and that all branching are binary, (i.e., dual branching) (Culicover, 1997:137). As for sentences containing a clause (XP) or Inflectional phrase (IP), he proposes that its structure is as in (3) below Culicover (1997:143).

```
(3)                          CP
                            /  \
                          /     \
                       Spec      C'
                                /  \
                               /    \
                              C      XP
                                    /  \
                                   /    \
                                Spec     X'
                                        /  \
                                       /    \
                                      X      VP
                                            /  \
                                           /    \
                                        Spec     V'
                                                /  \
                                               V    …
```

Finally, as this paper is not a study about theoretical syntax *per se*, but rather of styles and messages on the surface structures, the X' theory is merely employed in this paper as a representation of the sequential order of elements (words, phrases and clauses) in the surface (S-Structure) only without any bearing or implication to any theory of syntax especially the deeper D-Structure.

Stylistic Changes Due to Transposition (shift)

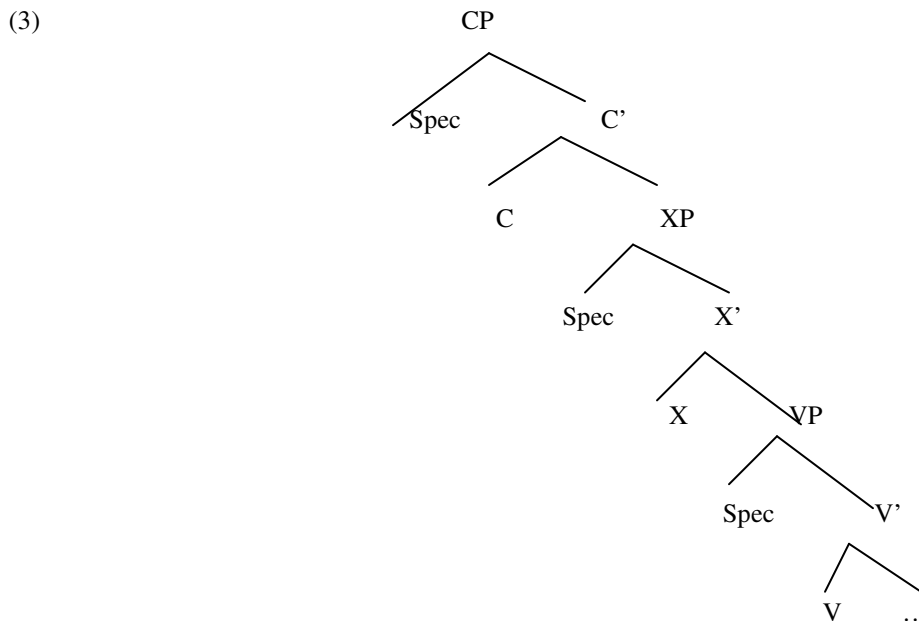In the following subsections, we will present some stylistic changes due to the

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changes in tenses and changes in syntactic constituents.

Stylistic Changes to Past Continuous Tense

Consider the following data in (10a) and its Arabic translation in (1b):

(1)   (a) ST: 'Maliki endorsed as new PM'
             Iraq's President Jalal Talabani has asked Shia politician Jawad al-Maliki to
          form the country's next government.
                              BBC Saturday, 22 April 2006.

(b) TT: المـا لكي : اريد تشكيل حكومة تمثل اطياف المجتمع العراقي
و قال المالكي في اول كلمة يلقها بعد تكليفه من طرف الرئيس جلا ل الطلبا نـي بتشكيل الحكومة المقبلة انه ينوي دمج
الميليشات المسلحة في الجيش العراقي فيما فسر على انه مسعى لوضع حد لا عمال العنف الطائفية.

(c) Trs: *(al maleki : ureed tashkeel hukuma tumathel atyaf al mujtam' al 'raqi)*
   *(wa qala al maliki fi awal kalimah yalqaha b'da takleefih min taraf al raees jalal al talabani bitashkil al hukuma al muqbila enahu yanwi damj al milishat al musalaha fi al jeish al 'raqi, fimah fasarah 'la enahu mas'a liwad' had li a'mal al 'unf al taefeyah*.)

With respect to the data in (1a) above, we are concerned with the clause *Iraq's President Jalal Talabani has asked*. Its linear structure is as in (a') below and the structure of its corresponding Arabic translation in a phrase marker is in (b'):

(a') ST: Iraq's President Jalal Talabani has asked…
       [[Iraq's President]   [[Jalal Talabani]]   [has asked]…]
     IP   N'   IP   V'

(b') TT: […[*takleefih min taraf al raees jalal al talabani.* …]
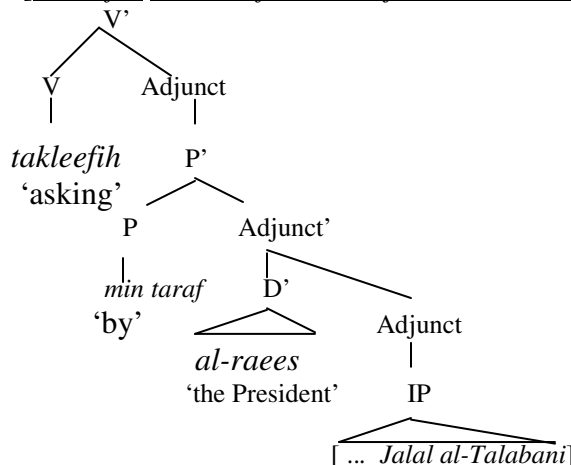
It is noticed that the translator has made stylistic changes that lead to optional transposition. From the above data, it is noticed that the English phrase *has asked* in the

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ST is a present perfect, and to translate this into Arabic, the translator must used a past simple. This is because Arabic has no corresponding tense for the English present perfect. It is noticed, however, that the translator has used the past continuous tense translating *has asked* into تكليفه (*takleefahu*) (orally takleefih) 'was asking'. If the translator had translated *has asked* into the past simple, the stylistic structure would have been acceptable. The translator has, however, made an optional stylistic change by using the past continuous tense in the TT text.

The verb phrase *has asked* consists of the verb *has* and the main verb *asked* in a past form. On the other hand, the same structure in the TT consists of two lexical words which are the main verb تكليف (*takleef*) 'asked' and the pronoun اه (*ahu*) 'him' (colloquially as –*ih)* that refers to the PM, al-Maliki. Looking at both (a') and (b') above in a broader syntactic term, the English ST is of the structure [N'-Subordinate sentence—Predicate…] where the sentence begins with a genitive noun phrase, the corresponding Arabic translation has a structure [V'-P'-D'-[Subordinate sentence]] where the sentence begins with a verb. In Ghazala's (1995) view of style, this is a case of movements which he terms as 'fronting', making the sentence a formal style.

We will now consider another case of stylistic change due to a change of tense in (2a) through (2c) below:

(2) (a) ST: **Sharon arrives in Paris for talks**
 BBC: Tuesday, 26 July 2006
 Only a year ago, Mr. Chirac <u>was making</u> it plain that Mr. Sharon was not welcome in Paris….

(b) شارون في باريس لا جراء محادثات مع شيراك

قبل عام واحد فقط, <u>كان تصرف شيراك يوحي بوضوح</u> بان شارون غير مرحب به في باريس و ذالك بعد ان دعا اليهود الفرنسيين الى الهجرة الى اسرائيل بسبب ما اعتبره تصاعدا في العداء للسامية في فرنسا .

(c) (*…qabla 'am wahed faqat, kana tasaruf sheerak <u>youhi</u> bi widuh …).*

The following linear structures in (a') and (b') below show the syntactic difference between the ST and the TT:

(a') ST: Mr. Chirac was making it plain…

```
 [  [ Mr. Chirac  [ was [making   [ it ]  [ plain ….]]]]
IP  Spec          I'    V'        N'      A'
```

(b') كان تصرف شيراك <u>يوحي</u> بوضوح
kana tasaruf sheerak <u>youhi</u> bi udeuh ….
```
[ …[kana   [ tasaruf   [ Shirac ]  [ youhee  [ bwiduh....   ]]]]]]
IP  I'      V'          N'          V'        A
    'was    behaving                inspiring  plain…
```

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If we look at the ST text above, it has a [Spec-V-obj./N'] word-order and its tense is in the past continuous, *was making*. It has been translated into a [V'-S-V'-A] word-order and is preceded by a past tense marker كان (*kana*) 'past' in Arabic. Not only has there been a structural change in constituent sequence, but the tense has been maintained in the past continuous tense in the TT as both the Arabic verbs تصرف (*tasaruf*) 'behaving' and يوحي (*youhee*) 'inspiring' are in the continuous forms.

Stylistic Changes to the Past Simple Tense

We will now consider the English data in (12a) and its Arabic translation in (3b) below:

(3) (a) ST: **'US warns Russia over aid to Iran'**
        BBC Wednesday, 19 April 2006
        US officials believe it has helped bolster Iranian nuclear know-how.

(b) TT: مطالبة امريكية لموسكو بوقف مساعدة ايران نوويا

ويعتقد المسؤولون الامريكيون ان الخبرات الفنية التي تقدمها روسيا لايران ساعدت الاخيرة في تعزيز قدرتها النووية.

(c) Trs   *wa ya'ataqed al-masulun al-amrikiyoun ana al-khibrat al-faniyah alati tuqadimaha rusyia lie ran sa'dat al-akhira fi ta'ziz qudrataha al-nuwawiya*

The following linear structure in lablled braketting in (a') and (b') show a syntactic difference between the ST and the TT:
   (a') ST:…. it has helped bolster Iranian nuclear know-how.

      [… [it]   [has [helped [bolster   [Iranian nucleaur know-how]]]
    IP   Spec   I'   V'   V'

(b')   TT: ويعتقد المسؤولون الامريكيون ان الخبرات الفنية التي تقدمها روسيا لايران ساعدت الاخيرة في تعزيز
قدرته النووية.
          sa'dat   al-akhira fi t'aziz
        [.….[s'adat [al-akhira [fi t''aziz…]]]].
        IP   V   Adv   P

From the above examples, it is noticed that the present perfect tense *has helped* in the ST has been translated into the past simple tense in the TT. The translator does not retain the original tense as there is no similar tense in Arabic; instead, he has to resort changing it to the past tense. It is an obligatory change when translating a present perfect tense like *has helped*.

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We will move on to consider the English data in (4a), its corresponding Arabic translation in (4b) and its transliteration in (13c) below:

(4) (a) ST: **US troops on Iraq abuse charges**
BBC: Wednesday, 27 July 2006
The military said the charges related to reports that <u>the soldiers</u> <u>had assaulted</u> <u>a</u> suspected insurgent.

(b) TT: اتهام جنود امريكيين بسوء معاملة سجناء عراقيين

غير ان صحيفة لوس اتجليس تايمز الا مريكية نقلت مزاعم بان <u>الجنود</u> <u>استخدموا</u> سلاحا خاصا لتعريض المشتبه به الى صدمات كهربائية.

(c) Trs: (*itaham junud amrikiyeen bi-sua mu'amalat sujanaa 'raqiyeen*)
(*Gheira ana sahifat lus anjilis timez al-amrikeeya naqalat maza'am biana <u>al-junud</u> <u>istakhdamu</u> silahan khasan lita'rid al-mushtabah bihi ela sadamat kahrabaeya*).

The following phrase markers in (a') and (b') below show a syntactic difference between the structure of ST and the TT:

(a')   the soldiers had assaulted a suspected insurgent.

ST:
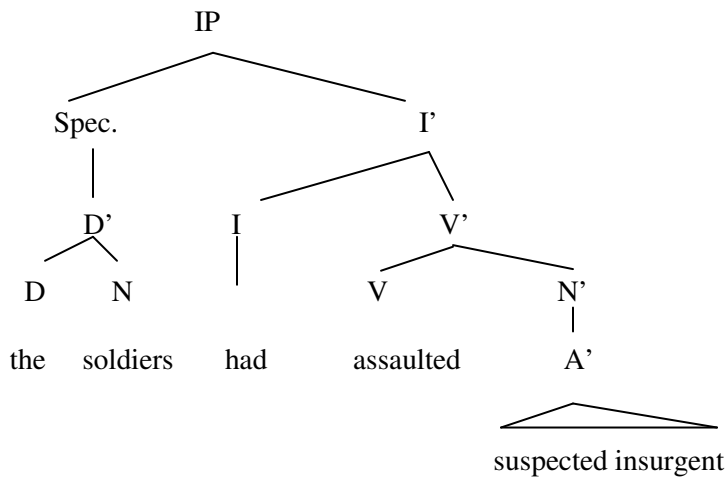
TT"

N'

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Spec

D'   Adjunct'

al   Junud
'the soldiers'   P'

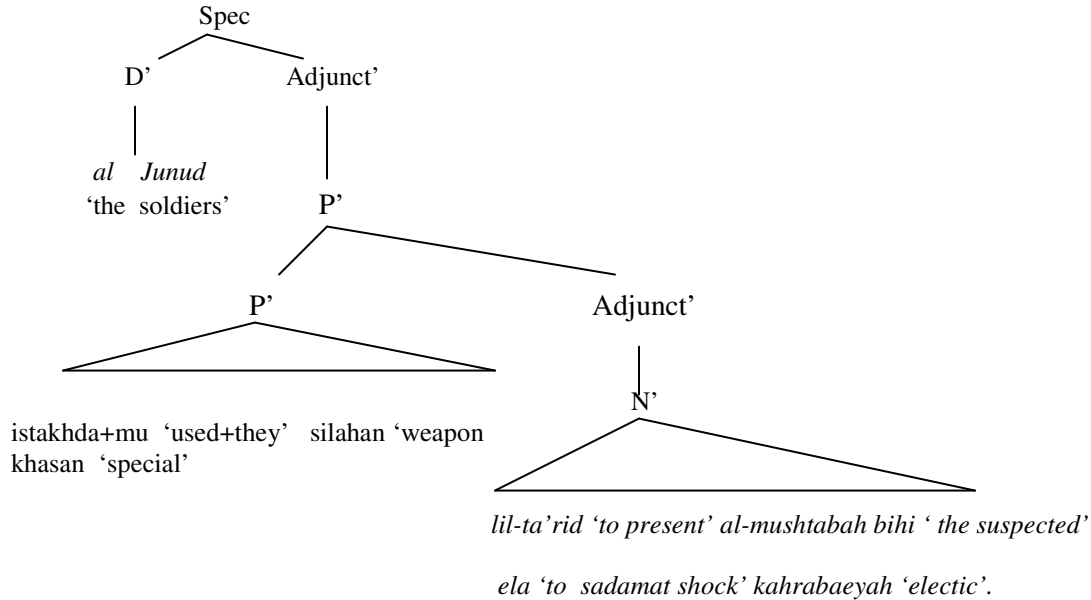P'   Adjunct'

N'

istakhda+mu 'used+they' silahan 'weapon
khasan 'special'

lil-ta'rid 'to present' al-mushtabah bihi ' the suspected'

ela 'to sadamat shock' kahrabaeyah 'electic'.

If we look at the second BBC example, it is noticed that the expression *had assaulted* has been translated into the past simple tense (استخدموا) (*istakhdamu*) 'assaulted' in the TT text. Structurally two lexical words in *had assaulted* has been changed to a single simple past tense in Arabic, (استخدموا) 'used'.

Stylistic Changes to Future Simple Tense

We will now move on to consider an English data containing a continuous tense in (5a), its corresponding Arabic translation in (5b) and the Arabic transliteration in (5c):
(5) (a): ST: **Abbas moves to Gaza for pull out**

BBC: Monday, 25 July, 2005
Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas has announced <u>he is moving his office</u> to
Gaza until the completion of Israel's withdrawal from the territory.

(b) TT: عباس ينقل مقره الى غزة لمتابعة الانسحاب الاسرائي

اعلن الرئيس الفلسطيني محمود عباس <u>انه سينقل مكتبه</u> الى غزة حتى انتهاء ا لانسحاب الاسرائيلي من القطاع

(c) Trs:*'bas yanqul maqarahu ela ghaza li mutaba't al ensehab al esraeli*
   A'lana al raees al filistini mahmud abas <u>enahu sayanqul maktabahu</u> ela ghaza
   hata entiha al ensehab al esraeeli min al qata'.

The following linear structures in (a') and (b') in leballed bracketing show a difference

between them:

(a') ST: … he is moving his office…

[…. [he   ] [is [moving [his office]]]]
IP Spec   I'   V'   N'

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(b')   انه سينقل مكتبه
              (*enahu sayanqul maktabahu*)
        […[enahu] [sa [yanqul   [Maktabahu]…]]
        IP Spec   I' V'   N'
        '*de   will   move   office -his*'

It is noticed that in the (a'-b') above, the translator has changed the present continuous tense of the ST to a future simple tense س (*sa*) 'will' and ينقل (*yanqel*) 'move'. Besides, the translator has kept the sentence structure [Spec- I'-V'-N'] in both languages.

While the basic structure remains similar, the shift in the tense is in keeping with the inherent style of the Arabic language which is in congruence with Hatim's (1997) view when translating across cultural boundaries.

Consider next the following data in (6a), the Arabic translation in (6b) and its transliteration in (6c) below:

(6) (a) ST : **Abbas moves to Gaza for pull out**
          BBC: Monday, 25 July, 2005
          He said <u>he would be co-coordinating</u> <u>the Palestinian side </u>of the withdrawal, and mediating between different factions.

    (b) TT:عباس ينقل مقره الى غزة لمتابعة الانسحاب الاسرائيلي
    و اضاف <u>انه سينسق موقف الجانب الفلسطيني</u> و يتوسط بين الفصائل المختلفة

    (c) Trs: '*bas yanqul maqarahu ela ghaza li mutaba't al ensehab al esraeli*
          Wa adafa <u>enahu sayunaseq mauqef al janeeb al feelistini</u> ,
          wa yatawasat bena al fasael al mukhtalefa.

The following linear structures in labeled bracketing in (a') and (b') below show a difference in tense between the ST and the TT:

    (a)   ST: … he would be co-coordinating the Palestinian side…
          […[he] [would be   [co-ordinating   [the Palestinian side]]…]
          IP Spec I' (+past,+future)   V'   N'

    (b)   TT: انه سينسق موقف الجانب الفلسطيني
          … *enahu sayunaseq mauqef al janeeb al feelistini*…

          […[*enahu*] [*sa*   [*yunaseq*   [*al jeneeb*]   [*al felistini*]…]]]
          IP Spec   I (+future) V'   D'   D'
                          'he   coordinate   the side   the Palestinian'

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In (a'-b') above, the future in the past in *would be co-ordinating* of the ST text has been translated into a present future tense in Arabic, namely: سينسق موقف (*sa yunasequ*) 'will co-ordinate'. In so far as the sequence of the constituents is concerned, they keep almost a similar structure. In terms of Ghazala's (1995) view, the TT keeps the formal structure of the ST.

We move on to consider a case where the future tense of the ST is sustained in the TT text as in (7a-c) below:

   (7) (a) ST: **Bolton appointed US envoy to UN**
             BBC: Monday, 1 August 2006
             At times a stern of the UN, <u>he will serve</u> <u>there</u> until 2007…

    (b) TT: **تعيين بولتن مبعوثا لواشنطن لدى الا مم المتحدة**
و سوف <u>يعمل بولتن</u> , الذي سبق ووجه انتقادات لاذعة للامم المتحدة , ممثلا بلا ده في المنضمة الدولية حتى يناير / كانون الثاني 2007

     (c) Trs <u>*wa saufa ya'mal* </u>*bultn*…………

The following linear structures in label bracketings in (a'-b') below show the syntactic difference between the ST and the TT:

    (a') ST: He will serve there until 2007.
          [[he]   [will   [serve   there until 2007]]]
      IP Spec   I' (+future)   V'

    (b') TT: **و سوف يعمل بولتن**
          (*wa saufa ya'mal bultn*…)
       [[…] [*sauf*   [*ya'mal bultn* …..]]
      IP Spec   I' (+future)   V'
                    'will   he- working'

With respect to tense, the TT has maintained the future tense of the ST. In term of the structure however, there is a difference in that the TT text has no overt subject noun phrase as its (third person-male-singular) subject has been recorded in the verb morphology by the prefix ي (*ya-*) in يعمل (*ya'mal*) 'working'.

Style in Past Continuous Tense of the ST

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In this subsection we will show three cases of the behavior of past continuous tense of the ST when translated to Arabic ST. The first case is exemplified by the data in (8a-c) below where a past continuous tense of the ST becomes a present continuous in the TT:

(8) (a) ST: **Syria devices Hariri probe 'bias'**
 BBC: Saturday, 21 January 2006
 He said <u>he was studying projects</u> to free up the party system and draw more Syrians into the political process.

(b) TT: الاسد ينتقد لجنة التحقيق في اغتيال الحريري
واكد الاسد في خطابه عزمه على اجراء اصلاحات سياسية و قال <u>انه يدرس</u> خطة لتعديل قانون ا لاحزاب و اتاحة المجال امام المزيد من المواطنين للانخراط في العمل السياسي.

(c) Trs: *wa akada al asad fi khetabih 'zmih 'la ejra eslahat seyaseeyah wa qala*
 <u>enahu</u> <u>yadrus</u> khuta li t'deel qanun al ahzab wa etaha lil majal amam al
 mazeed min al muateneen lil enkherat fi al amal al seyasi

The underlined part of the ST and the TT can be assigned the following linear structures in (a') and (b') respectively:

(a') ST: …he was studying projects…
 [[he] [was [studying projects….]]]
 IP Spec I' V'

(b') TT: **انه يدرس خطة**
 enahu yadrus khuta…
 [… [*enahu* […. [*yadrus* [*khuta …*]]]
 IP Spec I' V' (+continuous, +present)

Between the (a') and (b') above, basically the syntactic structure is the same. The difference that remains is in the change of the tense from a past continuous in the ST to a present continuous in the TT. The Arabic verb form يدرس (*yadrus*) '+male, studying' is in the present continuous and is recording the third person male subject noun phrase.
The following data in (9a-c) serve as a case where the past continuous tense of the ST is retained in the TT:

(9) (a) ST: **Sharon arrives in Paris for talks**
 BBC: Tuseday, 26 July, 2005
 …only a year ago, <u>Mr. Chirac was making it plain </u>that Mr. Sharon was not welcome in Paris.

(b) TT: **شارون في باريس لا جراء محادثات مع شيراك**
<u>قبل عام واحد فقط, كان تصرف شيراك يوحي</u> بوضوح بان شارون غير مرحب به في باريس و ذالك بعد ان دعا اليهود الفرنسيين الى الهجرة الى اسرائيل بسبب ما اعتبره تصاعدا في العداء للسامية في فرنسا .

(c) Trs: **قبل عام واحد فقط, كان تصرف شيراك يوحي...**

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Qabla' am wahid faqat, kana tasaruf sherak <u>youhee</u>……

The underlined parts of (18a) and (18b) are as in (a') and (b') respectively:

(a') … Mr. Chirac was making it plain…
…[[Mr. Chirac] [was [making it [plain…]]]]…
  IP Spec   I'   V'   A'

(b') **قبل عام واحد فقط, كان تصرف شيراك يوحي...**
    (*qabla 'am wahiid faqat , kana tasaruf sherak <u>youhee…</u>*)
    [*qabla a'm wahid faqat* [[*kana*   [*tasaruf* [*sherak*] [*yaohee*]]]]...
              IP I' (+past) V'   N'   A
                        'behavior'   ' inspire '

In the above, the past continuous form of the ST of the form *was making* has been retained in the Arabic TT text as a past continuous tense يوحي (*yuhei*) 'inspiring'. The fact that it co-occurs with كان (*kana*) [+past] suggests that the tense of the sentence is retained as past. The diff*e*rence is a structural change from a constituent of two words, *was making*, to a single word in the Arabic TT text.

The following example in (10b) below is a case of past continuous tense of the ST that has been changed to a postpositional verb in the past tense:

(10) (a) ST: …..adding that <u>the government was working</u> towards making the judiciary independent.

(b) TT: الاسد ينتقد لجنة التحقيق في اغتيال الحريري
  و اضاف ان الحكومة تعمل على تحقيق استقلا لية النظام القضائي.

(c) Trs: *Wa adafa ana <u>al hukuma ta'mal</u> ala tahqiq esteqlaleyat al nidam al
        qadae.*

The difference between the structure of the underlined constituents in (10a) and (10b) are as shown in the linear structures of (a') and (b') respectively:
(a')   …the government was working …

  [… [the government]   [was   [working …….]]]
  IP Spec.   I'   V'

(b') **الحكومة تعمل على تحقيق**
  … al hukuma ta'mal ala tahqiq…
  […[*al hukuma* [……[*ta'mal ala*   [*tahqiq*]…]
  IP Spec   I'   V' (+past,-continuous)
                (+postposition)

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'the government   work + postposition   …..'

Basically, here the structure of the ST text in (a') is similar to the structure of the TT in (b'). What has been a past continuous tense form, *was working*, in the ST has been changed to Arabic TT as a past postpositional verb, تعمل على (*ta'mal 'la*) 'worked on'. Hence in this subsection, we have noticed that the past continuous tense in the ST has no consistent tense equivalent in the Arabic TT. In sum, it is observed that structures containing past continuous tense do not have consistant past continuous equivalence in the Arabic TT.

Stylistic Changes in Prepositional Phrases

In this subsection we will consider three cases of stylistic changes due to changes in prepositional phrases. First, we consider (11a-c) below:

(11) (a) ST: **Maliki endorsed as new Iraqi PM**
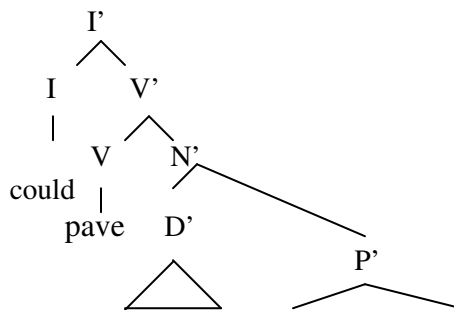   BBC: Saturday, 22 April 2006
          President Bush also hinted that the agreement on Iraq's new leaders <u>could pave the way to the start of an American withdrawal.</u>

(b) TT; الما لكي : اريد تشكيل حكومة تمثل اطياف المجتمع العراقي
و اضاف بوش " مع تشكيل المزيد من القوات العراقية, <u>ستنسحب القوات الامريكية"</u>

(c) Trs : *al maleki : aureed tashkeel hukuma tumathel atyaf al mujtam' al'raqi*
          wa adafa bush: m'a tashkeel al mazeed min al quat al 'raqeeyah.
          <u>Satansaheb al quat al amrikeyah.</u> Wa bidawraha 'tabarat wazeerat al
          kharejeyah al amrekeyah kundaleeza rais al etefaq " enjazan haman".

We are concerned with the underlined constituents in (10a-c) above. The following phrase markers in (a') and (b') show the difference in the prepositional phrases under the P' nodes:

   (a') ST: …could pave the way<u> to the start of an American withdrawal.</u>

```
            I'
           /  \
         I      V'
         |     /  \
        could V    N'
         |   /    / \
       pave D'    \
             /\    P'
            /__\  /  \
                 /    \
```

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```
        the way      P'          Adjunct
                    /\              |
              to the start         P'
                              /          \
              of  an  American withdrawal.
```

(b') **ستنسحب القوات الامريكية**
      Satansaheb al quat al amrikeyah....

```
                I'
              /    \
            I        V'
           sa      /    \
         'will'   V     adjunct'
                'draw'   /        \
                       D'          adjunct
                      /\             |
                 al  quat           D'
                'the forces'       /    \
                              al   amreekiyah
                              ' the   foreign'
```
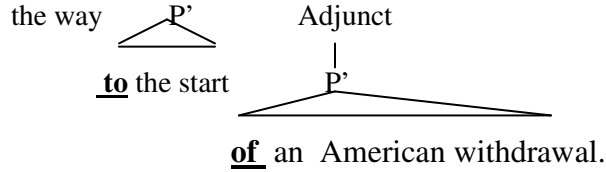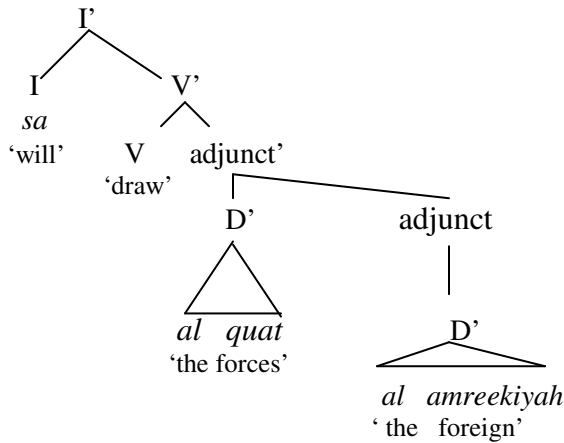
Noticeably, in translating the prepositional phrase of the English ST ...*to the start of an American withdrawal*… into Arabic, the translator has done two things: (a) has dropped the preposition *to* in the English prepositional phrase and has replaced it with the future model س (*sa*) 'will', and (b) has reorganized the English prepositional phrase *of an American withdrawal* into Arabic inflectional phrase **ستنسحب القوات الامريكية** (*Satansaheb al quat al amrikeyah*) (literally: 'will draw the forces the american'). Overall, what has been a [I'-V'-D'-P'-P'] constituent sequence of two prepositional phrases in English has been changed stylistically in Arabic to be [...I'-V'-D'-D'] without a prepositional phrase.

Next, we consider the data in (12a-c) below:

(12) (a) ST: **US troops Iraq abuse charge**
          BBC: Wednesday, 27 July 2005
          He said the abuses were allegedly carried out while <u>the soldiers were on operation in Baghdad.</u>.

(b) TT: **اتهام جنود امريكيين بسوء معاملة سجناء عراقيين**
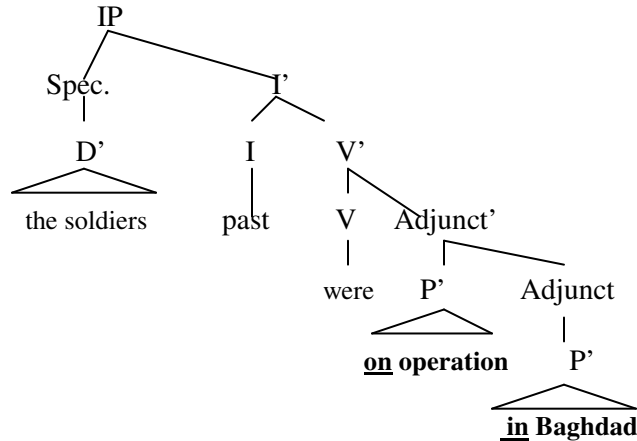
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اتهم 11 جنديا امريكيا في العراق بسوء معاملة المحتجزين <u>خلال العمليات العسكرية</u> في بغداد , حسبما قال الجيش الامريكي.

(c) … <u>*khelal al a'maleyat al a'skareeyah fi Baghdad…*</u>.

The underlined constituents in (12a) have a phrase marker in (a'); the one in (12b) is as in (b') below:

(a')   **…** the soldiers were on operation in Baghdad..

(b')   خلال العمليات العسكرية
   … khelal al a'maleyat al a'skareeyah fi Baghdad…
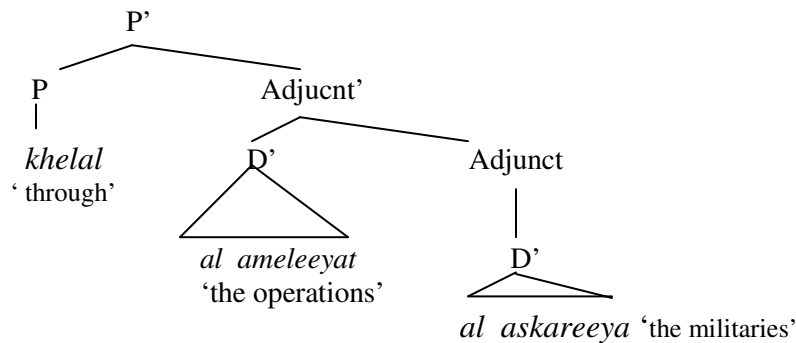
In this second example, a full simple sentence containing two prepositional phrases in the English ST, namely [P'-P'] structure, has changed into a simple prepositional phrase followed by two determiner phrases [P-D'-D'] in the Arabic TT. Hence in both the first

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example in (11a-b) and the second example in (12a-b), there is a tendency that prepositional phrases are reorganized in Arabic into different nominal structures. Another observation is the change of singular-indefinite noun, *operation*, in the ST into Arabic plural definite noun phrase العمليات (*al 'meleeyat*) 'the operations' of the TT.

In the third case below in (13a-b), we will see that although the preposition is retained, a different preposition has been used in a different position in the Arabic TT:

(13) (a) ST: **Syria devices Hariri probe 'bias'**
                 BBC: Saturday, 21 January 2006
                 ...adding that <u>the government was working</u> <u>towards</u> <u>making the judiciary</u>
                 independent.

(b)   الاسد ينتقد لجنة التحقيق في اغتيال الحريري
و اضاف ان الحكومة <u>تعمل على</u> تحقيق استقلالية النظام القضائي
(c)   *Wa adafa ana al hukuma <u>ta'mal 'la</u> tahqiq esteqlaleyat al nidam al qadae.*

The linear structures in labeled-bracketings of (13a) and (22b) are as in (a') and (b') below respectively:

(a') ST: … the government was working <u>towards making</u> the judiciary …

    […[the government] [was   [working   [towards making   [the judiciary…]]]].
    IP   Spec   I   V'   P'   N'

(b') TT:الحكومة <u>تعمل على</u> تحقيق
    … *al hukuma ta'mal ala tahqiq…*
     […[*al hukuma*   [……[*ta'mal 'la*   [*tahqiq*]…]
    IP Spec   I'   V' (+past,-continuous)

The same stylistic change has occurred in the expression *towards making* in the ST, when it has been translated. The prepositional phrase *towards making* does not translate directly into the TT; that is, the translator has given it another preposition. The preposition that has replaced the original one is على (*'la*) 'on'. In sum, it is observed that prepositional phrases have the tendency to be reorganized into different structures in Arabic. However, the formality of the text has been kept intact.

Stylistic Changes in Adverbial Phrase

In this subsection we will show three examples of stylistic changes in adverbial phrases. Consider the first case in (14a-b) below:
(14) (a) ST: **Sharon arrives in Paris for talks**
                 BBC: Tuseday, 26 July, 2005.

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Only a year ago, Mr. Chirac was making it plain that Mr. Sharon was not welcome in Paris.

(b) TT: شارون في باريس لا جراء محادثات مع شيراك

قبل عام واحد فقط, كان تصرف شيراك يوحي بوضوح بان شارون غير مرحب به في باريس و ذالك بعد ان دعا اليهود الفرنسيين الى الهجرة الى اسرائيل بسبب ما اعتبره تصاعدا في العداء للسامية في فرنسا .

(c) Trs: *qabla 'am wahaed faqat kana tasaruf Chirac….*

The following phrase markers in (a') and (b') below show the syntactic similarity

between the ST and the TT:

(a') Only a year ago, Mr Chirac…

(b') قبل عام واحد فقط, كان تصرف شيراك

… qabla 'am wahed faqat kana tasaruf…

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ADB'   Ø   V'

            kana   *tasaruf* *Chirac*
            (+past)   *'behave   Chirac'.*

qabla am wahed faqat
'before one   year

That is, in both ST and the TT texts, the sentential adverb phrase is positioned at the beginning of the sentence. A closer look at the structures, however, show that the Arabic adverbial phrase also consists of four lexical words (*qabla am wahed faqat*) to the ST three, *a year ago*.

Consider the second example in (15a-b) below:

  (15) ST (a): **Iraq poised to choose new premier**
        BBC: Saturday, 22 April 2006
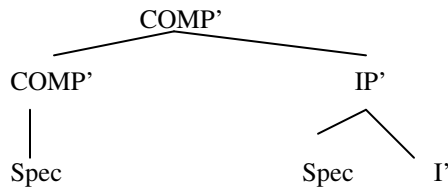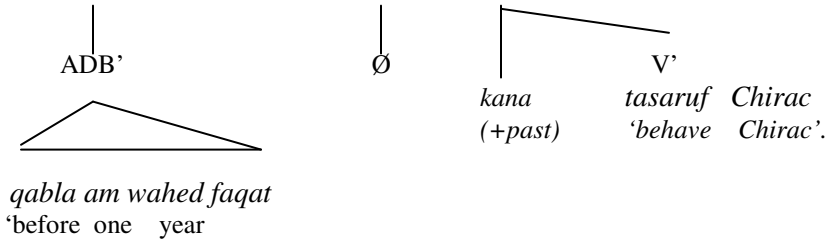   A close ally of Mr. Jaafri, <u>he recently headed a committee</u> that purged
        members of Saddam Hussein's Bath party from public life, raing fear his
        nomination might be rejected by Sunni factions. However, Sunni
         politicians indicated they would not oppose him.

        (b) TT : الجمعية الوطنية العراقية تنضر في ترشيح المالكي
يذكر ان المالكي قيادي في حزب الدعوة الذي يراسه الجعفري, <u>و قد تراس في الاونة الاخيرة</u> لجنة حضرت على اعضاء حزب البعث العراقي المشاركة في الحياة السياسية.

        (c) Trs: *Yuthkar ana al maliki qeeyadi fi hezeb al da'wa al lathi yrasah al j'fari,* <u>*wa qad taras fi al aweena al akheera*</u> *lejna hadarat 'la a'da hezb al b'th al 'raqi*
  al mushareeka fi al hayat al seyaseeyah
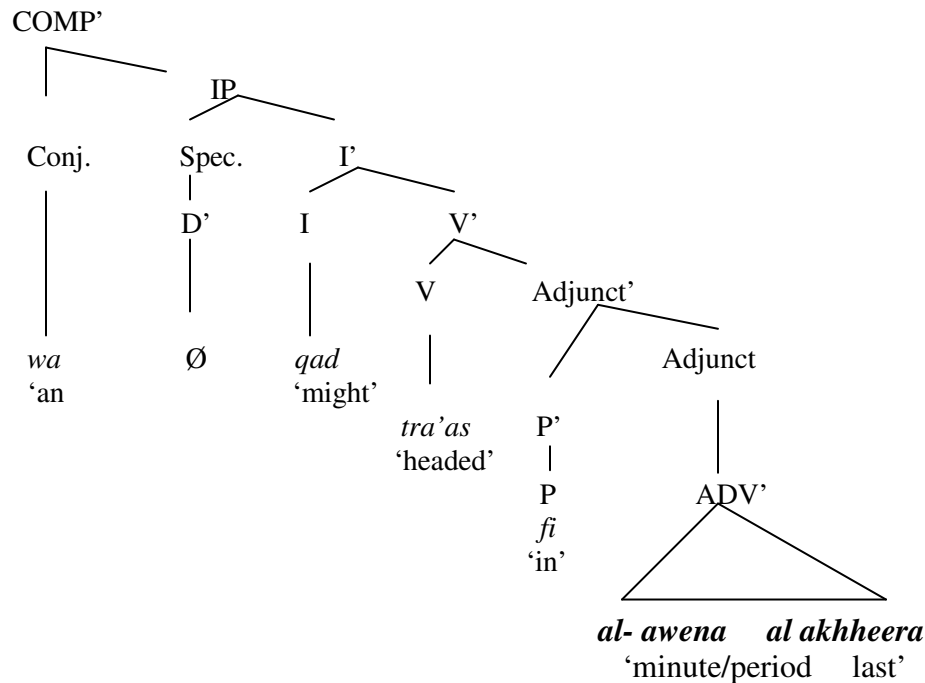
The underlined parts of (24a) and (24b) have those linear structures as in (a') and (b')

respectively:
  (a') … <u>he recently headed a committee</u>….

    [… [he]   [**[recently** [**headed**   [a committee….]]]]
  IP   Spec   V'   Adv.   V   D'

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(b') و قد تراس في الاونة الاخيرة
    wa qad taras fi al aweena al akhera....

COMP'

IP

Conj.   Spec.   I'

D'   I   V'

V   Adjunct'

Adjunct

wa   Ø   *qad*
'an'   'might'

tra'as   P'
'headed' |
        P   ADV'
        fi
        'in'

al- awena   al akhheera
'minute/period   last'

The second example is about an adverb that is proximated to a verb, [v adv [*recently*] *headed*]. Here, the translator has translated the English adverb *recently* as Arabic في الاونة الاخيرة (*fi al awena al akheera* = *fi* 'in', *al awena* 'minute/period', *al akheera* 'last'). The structures are noticeably different in that the [Subj-(ADV)-V-Object] word-order of the ST has changed to [Conj-I-V-P-ADV] structure in Arabic. The N' subject has been dropped and the sentence begins with a conjunction. It is a variation that the translator has used in the process of translating the English adverb into Arabic in congruence with Hatim's (1997) view of translating across different cultures. In terms of Ghazala's (1995) ideas of style, the TT text has kept to the formal style of the ST. Between the two adverbs (sentential adverb and verbal adverb), it is noticed that the sentential adverb retains the itinitial position while the verbal adverb is reorganized into a different structure in Arabic.

Stylistic Changes in Noun Phrases

In this subsection we will look at stylistic changes in noun phrases or determiner phrases (i.e., a noun phrase containing a determiner). We consider the data in (16a-c) below:

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(16) (a) ST: Iraq poised to choose new premier.
BBC: Saturday, 22 April 2006

The main Sunni coalition, the Iraqi Accord Front, has shown initial agreement
with Mr Maliki's nomination, a spokesman said.

(b) TT: الجمعية الوطنية العراقية تنضر في ترشيح المالكي.
وكانت جبهة التوافق العراقي و هي ابرز الجماعات السنية قد ا بدت يوم الجمعة موافقتها المبدئية على ترشيح جواد المالكي لمنصب رئيس الوزراء.

(c) Trs: *Wa kanat jabhat al tawafeq al 'raqeeyah wa heya abraz al jama'at al suneeyah fi al bilad qad abdat al youm al jum'a muwafaqateha al mabdaeyah 'la tarsheeh juad al maleke lemansab reasat al wizara.*

The phrase markers in (a') and (b') below show the difference between the structure of the noun phrases:

(a') ST: The main Sunni coalition….

```
                 N'
              /      \
          Spec       Adjunct
           |            |
           D'           N'
          / \          /   \
         D   N        N    Adjunct
        the  main     |       |
                      |       N
                    Sunni   coalition
```
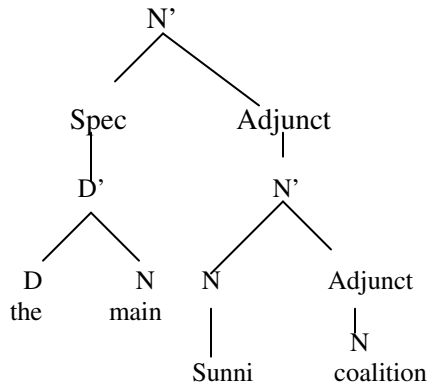
(b') TT: (و هي ابرز الجماعات السنية).
(*wa heya abraz al jama'at al Suneeyah…*)

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```
                    COMP'
                   /     \
              COMP        Adjunct
               |             |
              Conj          N'
               |           /    \
              wa          N      Adjunct
             'and'        |         |
                        heya       A'
                        'she'    /    \
                               A      Adjunct
                               |         |
                             abraz      N''
                             'main'    /    \
                                     D'    Adjunct
                                             |
                                            D'
                              al  jama'at
                              'the group'
                                        al  Suneeyah.
                                        'the Sunis'
```
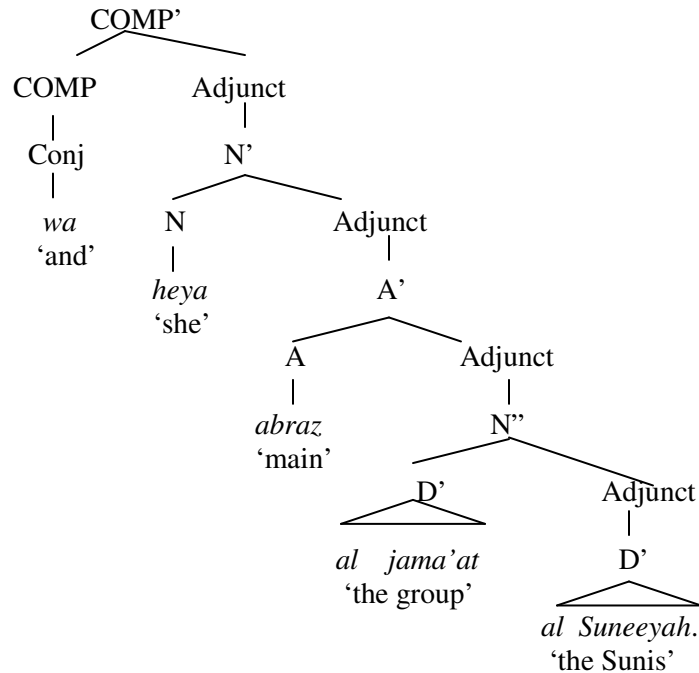
The noun phrase of the structure [D'-N'] in …*the main Suni coalition*…of the ST has changed into a complex conjoined noun phrase [conj-N-A-D'D'] in the Arabic TT as in و هي ابرز الجماعات السنية (*wa heya abraz al jama'at al Suneeyah*) ' and- she- main -the group- the Sunnis'. Here, the translator has translated the above noun English phrase into Arabic with a different structural form as perceived by him and incongruence with his perception of the Arabic language. In particular, he begins his phrase with a conjunction و (*wa*) 'and' and added the necessary determiners ال (*al-*)'the' for each of the nouns so that it becomes grammatically acceptable and easily understood by an Arabic reader .
Next we move on to consider the data in (17a-c) below:

(17) (a) ST: **Iraqi leaders set for tough talks**
             BBC: Saturday, 21 January 2006
              A roadside bomb attack apparently targeting a US convey, kills at least

two civilians

       (b) TT: مشاورات لتشكيل حكومة ائتلافية في العراق
كما انفجرت قنبلة كانت تستهدف قافلة عسكرية على الارجح , مما اسفر عن مقتل مدنيين واصابة عدة اخرين في وسط العاصمة العراقية.
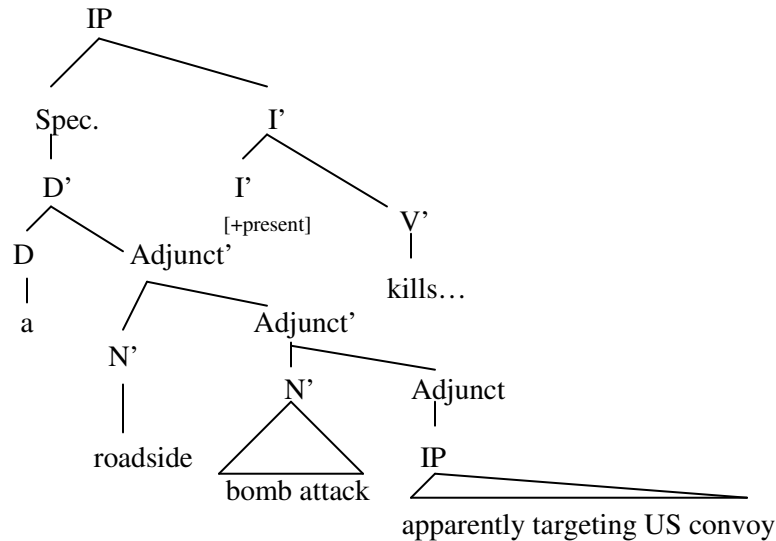

       (c) Trs: *kama enfajarat qunbulah kanat*…….

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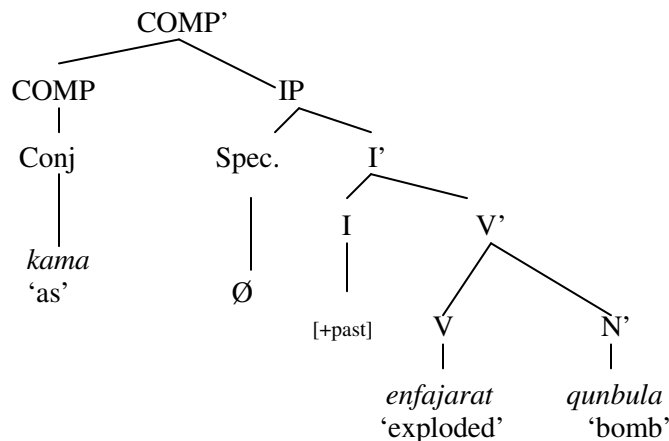**Kais Amir Khadim, Ph.D.**
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The following phrase markers in (a') and (b') below show the stylistic difference between the noun phrase of the ST and the corresponding structure of the TT:

(a') ST: <u>a roadside bomb attack</u> apparently targeting US envoy kills…

```
                            IP
              ┌─────────────┴──────────┐
            Spec.                      I'
              │                ┌────────┴────────┐
             D'                I'                V'
          ┌───┴─────┐      [+present]            │
          D       Adjunct'                     kills…
          │     ┌────┴──────┐
          a    N'        Adjunct'
          │          ┌─────┴──────┐
          │         N'          Adjunct
          │       ┌──┴──┐          │
       roadside  /bomb attack\     IP
                              apparently targeting US convoy
```

(b')   (**كما** انفجرت قنبلة)
(*kama enfajarat qunbulah* kanat……

```
                    COMP'
            ┌─────────┴─────────┐
          COMP                  IP
            │              ┌─────┴─────┐
          Conj           Spec.         I'
            │              │        ┌───┴───┐
          kama             Ø        I       V'
          'as'                      │    ┌──┴──┐
                                [+past]  V    N'
                                         │     │
                                    enfajarat qunbula
                                    'exploded'  'bomb'
```

 The English noun phrase (or determiner phrase), *a roadside bomb attack*, which is of the structure [D-N'-N'] consists of an article and two nouns. Being unable to translate it word for word, the translator changes it into an Arabic clause of the structure [Conj-V-N'] which is congruent with Arabic language with a V-S-O basic syntactic structure.

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The Arabic translation (كما انفجرت قنبلة) *kama enfajarat qunbulah kanat…* is structurally different albeit in some respects it is its equivalence. From the two examples, it is suggested that English noun phrases/determiner phrases usually change their syntactic styles in Arabic.

Stylistic Changes in Verb Phrase and Complex Clauses

In this subsection, we will examine the stylistic changes that occur to the English ST data with respect to verb phrases and verb phrase complement. First, we will consider the data in (18a) which contains a verb phrase complement and its translation in (18b) as well as its transliteration in (18c) below:

(18) (a) ST: **Iraq poised to choose new premier'**
    BBC: Saturday, 22 April 2006
    Members of Iraq's new parliament meet <u>on Saturday</u> <u>to vote on a new</u>
     <u>prime minister</u> and other posts after months of wrangling over candidates.

(b) TT: الجمعية الوطنية العراقية تنضر في ترشيح المالكي
تعقد الجمعية الوطنية العراقية (البرلمان) اجتماعا <u>اليوم السبت للمصادقة على عدد من المناصب السيادية في الدولة</u> بما فيها
اكثر هذه المناصب اثارة للجدل و هو منصب رئيس الحكومة .

(c) Trs: *T'aqed al jam'eyah al wataneeyah al 'raqeeyah (al barlaman) ejtema'an <u>al</u>
    <u>youm al sabt lil musadaqa 'ala adad min al manaseb al seyadiyah fi al dawlah</u> bima
    fiha akthar hatheh al manaseb ethara lil jadal wa huwa manseb raees al hukuma.*

We are concerned with the underlined constituents of the ST and the TT. The following linear structures in (a') and (b') show the syntactic difference:

(a')   …meet <u>on Saturday to vote on a new Prime Minister</u> …

  […meet on Saturday   [[to vote [on   [a   [new Prime Minister]]]…]]]
  V'   IP   V'   P'   D'   A'

(b')   اليوم السبت للمصادقة على عدد من المناصب السيادية في الدولة

         (… *al youm al sabt <u>lil musadaqa</u> 'la 'dad min al manaseb al seyaseeyah fi al* dawlah…)
  […[*al youm* [*al sabt* [*lil musadaqa ala adad* [*min al manaseb* [*al seyaseeyah* [*fi al dawlah*…]]]]]]]]
    D'   D'   P'   P'   D'   P'
    'the day' 'the Saturday' *'for endorsement'* on number from the politicians the country…

What used to be a verb phrase complement in the ST, *... on Saturday* v[*to vote on a new Prime Minister*]   has been translated into Arabic TT as a series of determiner phrases and

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prepositional phrases. There is no verb. So, the structure is completely changed. The verb *to vote* in the ST text has been translated into TT as a postposition determiner phrase للمصادقة على (*lil musadaqa 'la*) 'the endorsement on' = [D-N-P]. Apparently, the translator has translated it in accordance with his perception of the Arabic language and hence making it appropriate to the Arabic readers which is congruent with Fishman's (1972) ideas that language is a reflection of the socio-cultural and the values and orientations of its speakers.

Next, we consider the following example in (19a) which contains a verb phrase followed by a verb phrase complement, its Arabic translation in (19b) and its transliteration in (19c):

(19) (a) ST: **US troops on Iraq abuse charges.**
         BBC: Wednesday, 22 July 2006
         The troops used a stun gun to administer electronic shocks to the
         suspected insurgent

      (b)   اتهام جنود امريكيين بسوء معاملة سجناء عراقيين

غير ان صحيفة لوس انجليس تايمز الا مريكية نقلت مزاعم بان الجنود استخدموا سلاحا خاصا لتعريض المشتبه به الى صدمات كهربائية.

     (c) *estakhdamu selahan khasan let'reed al mushtabah bih ela sadamat*
       kahrabaeyah…

We are concerned with the underlined constituents in (19a-c). The linear structures in (a') and (b') below show the differences between them:

  (a') The troops used a stun gun to administer electronic shocks to the suspected
      insurgent…
     [the troops   [used [a stun gun]
   IP   V'   N   [[to administer electronic shocks
                          IP   V'
                                  [to the suspected insurgent …]]]]].
                            P'

   (b')   TT: الجنود استخدموا سلاحا خاصا لتعريض المشتبه به الى صدمات كهربائية
         al junud *estakhdamu selahan khasan lit'reed al mushtabah bih ela sadamat*
kahrabae

     [*al junud*   [*estakhdamu*   [*selahan   khasan*
   IP   V'   [+they]   A'   [*li ta'reed* [*al munashtabah bihi ela sadamat*]]]].
                                  P'   N'
   'the soldiers used   weapons special   for exposing   the suspected   him to shocks

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It is observed that the structure of the verb phrase , *used a stun gun*, changes from [V'-N'] structure to [V'-A'] structure in Arabic. Also, there is a change in the verb phrase complement, *to administer electronic shock,* from [V'-P'] in English to a series of prepositional phrase and a determiner phrase, [P'-D'], as in لتعريض المشتبه (*lita'reed al mushtabah*) 'special weapons for exposing'. Significantly, there is no verb in the corresponding Arabic translation of the English verb phrase complement.

Next we consider an English verb phrase in (20a), its Arabic translation in (20b) and its transliteration in (20c):

> (20) (a) ST: Maliki endorsed as new Iraqi PM
>   BBC: Saturday, 22 April 2006
>   In Saturday's parliamentary session, MPs <u>elected president Talabani, a</u>
>   <u>Kurd, to a second term in office.</u>

> (b)   الما لكي : اريد تشكيل حكومة تمثل اطياف المجتمع العراقي
>   <u>كما اقر البرلمان انتخاب جلال الطلباني, و هو كردي, رئيسا للبلاد لفترة ولاية ثانية.</u>

> (c)   **..**<u>*kama aqara al barlaman entekhab jalal al talabani, wa huwa kurdi,*</u>
>   <u>*raeesan lil bilad lefatrah welaya thaneya.*</u>

We focus on the underlined constituents. The linear structures in (a') and (b') below show the difference between them:

> (a') ST: ...MPs elected president Talabani, a Kurd, to second term in office.

>   [...[MPs]   [[+past]   [elected president Talabani
>   IP   I'   V'
>   [Ø [Ø a Kurd[to a second term [in office]]]]]]]
>   IP   V'   P'

> (b') TT: كما اقر البرلمان انتخاب جلال الطلباني, و هو كردي, رئيسا للبلاد لفترة ولاية ثانية
>   (...*kama aqara al barlaman entekhab jalal al talabani, wa huwa kurdi, raeesan lil bilad lifatrah welaya thaneya)..*

>   [...[[*kama*   *aqara*   *al barlaman* *entekhab* *jalal al taklabani*]
>   IP   V' [+past] 'admitted' 'the Parliament' 'election'

>   [*wa* [[*huwa Kurdi* [*raeesan [lil bilad*
>   CONJ' 'and' IP N' ' he'   'heading'

>   [*li fatrah*   *welayah* [*thaneya*]]]]]].
>   P' 'for period'   A' 'second'

It is observed that the English ST in (a') is a sentence containing a principal clause followed by a subjectless relative clause with the structure [IP- IP [-V]]. The principal clause is of the structure S-V-O word-order, (*MPs elected …Talabani*). This structure has changed significantly in Arabic to [IP –CONJ- IP] . The principal clause is of the structure [V-D'-N'] while the second clause is of the structure [S-V-P'-A']. From the two examples above, it is noticed that the verb phrases and complex clauses (verb phrase complement and relative clauses) change structurally in the Arabic TT.

Stylistic Changes in Adjectival Phrases

In this section we will present the variation of stylistic changes in five adjectival phrases, namely *sharp opposition, initial insurgent, new high, parliamentary session* and *suspected insurgent.* Consider first the case on the adjectival phrase *sharp opposition* as in (21a-c) below:

(21) (a) ST: **Iraq poised to choose new premier**
BBC: Saturday, 22 April 2006
Attempts by Mr. Jaafri to remain as prime minister had raised <u>sharp opposition from Sunnis,</u> Kurds and sector groups

(b) TT: **الجمعية الوطنية العراقية تنضر في ترشيح المالكي**
وكان ترشيح الجعفري <u>قد واجه معارضة شديدة</u> من جانب الاكراد و السنة و الجماعات العلمانية.

(c) Trs: (al-jam'eeyah al-wataneeyah tandur fi tarshih al-j'fari).
wa kana tarsheeh al j'fari <u>qad wajaha mu'arada shadeeda</u> min janeb al akrad wa al sunah wa al jama'at al 'lmaneeya

We are concerned with the underlined constituent. The linear structures in (a') and (b') below show their differences:

(a) ST: …had raised <u>sharp opposition </u>from Sunnis,…

[	…….[	had	[raised	[sharp	[opposition]	[from Sunnis]]]].
IP	I'		V'	A'	N'	P'

(b') TT: **قد واجه معارضة شديدة.** …
***...**qad wajaha mu'arada shadeeda…*

[…	[qad	[wajaha	[	[mu'arada]	[shadeeda…]]].
IP	CONJ'		V'	A' N'	A
	'and'	'faced'		'opposition'	'hard'

There is a difference in the order of the noun and the qualifying adjective: in English it is [A'-N'] while in Arabic it is [N'-A']. Also in Arabic significantly the adjective phrase begins with a conjunction و (*wa*) 'and' which is structurally typical in Arabic.

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We consider next the case of English adjectival phrase, *initial agreement* as in (22a), its Arabic translation (22b) and its transliteration in (22c) below:

(22) (a) ST: **Iraq poised to choose new premier**
            BBC: Saturday, 22 April 2006
        …has shown <u>initial agreement</u> with Mr. Malik's nomination, spokesman
         said…

(b)   **الجمعية الوطنية العراقية تنضر في ترشيح المالكي**
و كانت جبهة التوافق العراقي و هي ابرز الجماعات السنية في البلاد قد ابدت يوم الجمعة <u>موافقتها المبدئية</u> على ترشيه جواد المالكي لمنصب رئيس الوزراء .

(c)   *Qad abdat <u>muwafaqateha al mabdaeyah</u> 'la tarsheeh…..*

The English adjectival phrase, *initial agreement,* has been translated as المبدئية موافقتها (*muwafaqateha al mabdaeyah*) 'its agreement the preliminary'. The following linear structure in (a') and (b') below show the syntactic difference between the SL and the TL:

(a') ST: … shown initial agreement…
        [… [has   [shown   [[initial] [agreement]]]].
          I'   V'   A'   A   N

(b') TT: **موافقتها المبدئية**
           muwafaqateha 'la mabdaeyah…

       [… [*muwafaqateha*]   [*al mabdaaeya*]…]
              N' 'her agreement'   D'   'the preliminary'

Here, what stylistically has been an adjectival phrase in the English ST now becomes a sequence of a noun phrase (genitive case) and a determiner phrase in the Arabic TT: [N'-D'].

In another example in (23) below, the English adjectival *tough talk* has been translated as Arabic **مشاورات** (*mushawarat*) 'consultations'. Here the English adjectival phrase has become a single noun phrase in the plural form in the Arabic TT.

(23) (a)   ST: Iraq leaders set for <u>tough talks</u>

(b) TT: **<u>مشاورات</u> لتشكيل حكومة ائتلافية في العراق**
(c) Trs: mushawarat litashkil hukuma etilafiya fi al-'raq

The following linear structures in (a') and (b') show the syntactic difference between the ST and the TT:

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(a') Iraq leaders set for <u>tough talks</u>

    [[Iraq leaders] [set [for [tough [talks]
  IP Spec   V   P   A   N

(b') *mushawarat litashkil hukuma etilafiya fi al-Iraq*
  [*mushawarat* [*li tashkil* [*hukuma* [*etilafiya* [*fi* [*al- 'raq*]
  N'   P'   N'   N'   P' N'
  'Consultations to form   government coalition in Iraq.'

We proceed to consider the adjectival phrase, *new high*, in the English ST in (24a) and its translation in (24b) below:

  (24) (a) ST: **Iran fears drive oil to new high**
                BBC: Tuesday, 18 April 2006
         (b) TT: <u>ازمة الملف النووى الايرانى ترفع اسعار النفط و الذهب</u>

       (c) Trs: *Azamat al Malaf al nunwanee al Irani tarf' as'ar al-naft…*

The following linear structures in (a') and (b') show the syntactic difference between the ST and the TT:

  (a') **ST: Iran fears drive oil to a new high.**
    [[Iran fears] [… [drive [oil [to [a new high]]]]].
   IP Spec   I'   V'   N'   P'   A'

  (b') TT: <u>ازمة الملف النووي الايرانى ترفع اسعار النفط و الذهب</u>

    [[*Azamat*] [*al Malaf*] [*al nunwanee*] [*al Irani*]
     'crisis   the file   the nuclear   the Iranian'
                              [[*tarfa'*] [*as'ar*] [*al-naft*]]].
                              'had raised   prices   the oil'
                              [V -   N   -   D']

This is a case where an English adjectival phrase, *new high*, which has no reference to tense has become a series of a verb in the past perfect tense, plural nouns and a determiner phrase ترفع اسعار النفط, [*tarfa'*] [*as'ar*] [*al-naft*]. The adjective is has been eliminated.

In the next example, we consider English ST, *Saturday's parliamentary session* in (25a) and its Arabic translation in (25b) below:

  (25) (a) ST: **Maliki endorsed as new Iraqi PM**
                BBC: Saturday, 22 April 2006
                In <u>Saturday's</u> <u>parliamentary</u> <u>session</u> MPs elected president Talabani,

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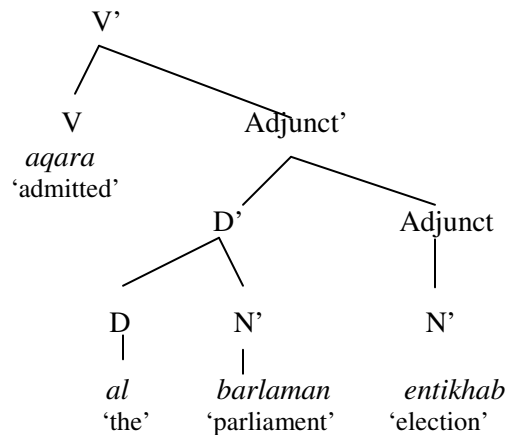
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Kurd, to a second term in office.

kama <u>aqara</u> al barlaman entekhab jalal al talabani, wa huwa kurdi, raesan lil bilad leftra welayah thaneeyah.

We are concerned with the underlined constituent above. The difference between the style of the English ST and the Arabic TT is shown in (a') and (b') below:

(a') ST: In Satuday's parliamentary session…

```
[   [ In [Saturday's]]    [   [ parliamentary]  [session]]]
 P'                       A'  A                  N'
```

(b') TT: اقر البرلمان انتخاب
        aqara al barlaman entekhab

```
                         V'
                        /  \
                       V    Adjunct'
                    aqara      /  \
                  'admitted'  D'   Adjunct
                             / \      |
                            D   N'    N'
                            |   |     |
                            al  barlaman  entikhab
                          'the' 'parliament' 'election'
```

What has been a simple adjectival phrase [A-N'], *parliamentary session*, in the English ST as in (a') above has become a verb phrase of the structure [V-D'-N'] in Arabic, اقر البرلمان انتخاب (*aqara al barlaman entekhab*) as in (b').   Just like in the previous example, the adjective is changed to a noun.   In the following case of English ST containing an

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adjectival phrase, *suspected insurgent,* the adjective phrase has been changed to a verb phrase.

Consider the English data in (26a) and its Arabic translation in (26b) below:

(26) (a) ST: **US troops on Iraq abuse charges**
     BBC: Wednesday, 22 July 2006
     The military said the charges related to reports that <u>the soldiers had assaulted a suspected insurgent.</u>

(b) TT: **اتهام جنود امريكيين بسوء معاملة سجناء عراقيين**
     و يقول الجيش ان التهم تتعلق بتقارير تفيد بان <u>الجنود من وحدة تابعة للحرس الوطنى هاجموا مشتبها بانه من المتمردين.</u>

(c) Trs: *itiham junud amrikeyeen bisua mua'malat sujana 'raqeyeen*
Wa yaqul al-jeish ana al-tuhan tata'laq bi taqarir tufid bi ana <u>al-junud min wihda tabi'a lilharas al-watani hajamu mushtabah bianahu min al mutamarideen.</u>

The structures of the ST and the TT of the relevant constituents above are as in (a') and (b') respectively:

(a) ST: the soldiers had assaulted a suspected insurgent.

    [[the soldiers] [had [assaulted [[a [suspected [insurgent]]]]]]].
  IP Spec.   I'   V'   N' D' A'   N

(b') TT: [[*al junud*]   [*min wihda tabe'a*]   [*lil haras al-watani*]
          'the soldiers   from unit following   for guards national'
     IP   D'   P'   P'

          [*hajamu* [*mushtabah* [[bianahu   [*min al mutamarideen*]]]]]].
           'attacked'   'suspect'   N' 'that he' P' 'from the insurgents'
           V'   N'   IP'

That is, the [A'-N] structure of *suspected insurgent* of the ST is changed to a complex Arabic structure [V'-N'-IP'-[N'-P']] of **هاجموا مشتبها بانه من المتمردين** (*hajamu mushtabah bianahu min mutamarideen*) 'attacked suspect from the insurgents'. There is an increased in the constituents and the singular *insurgent* in the ST is in the plural in the Arabic TT, **المتمردين** (*al mutamaredeen*) 'insurgents'.

In all the five cases considered in this subsection, all the adjectival phrases undergo stylistic changes.

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Stylistic Changes in Articles: *a, an, the*

In this section we will examine cases of English data containing the definite *the* and Indefinite articles: *a* and *an*. Consider the pairs of data in (27a-b), (28a-b) and (29a-b) below:

(27) (a) ST: Other posts due to be endorsed on Saturday include <u>the president</u> and <u>parliamentary speaker</u> and their deputies.

(b) TT: الجمعية الوطنية العراقية تنضر في ترشيح المالكي
و من المقرر ان يبحث البرلمان منصبي <u>رئيس الجمهورية</u> و <u>رئيس البرلمان</u>

(c) Trs: *al jam'eeyah al wataneeyah al 'raqeeya tandur fi tarsheeh al maliki*
Wa min al muqarar an yabhath al barlaman mansebei <u>raees al</u>
<u>jamhureeyah wa raees al barlaman.</u>

The definite determiner phrases, *the President and parliamentary speaker,* of the ST has been changed to a series of conjoined indefinite phrases in Arabic TT, رئيس الجمهورية و
رئيس البرلمان *(raees al jamhureeyah wa raees al barlaman)* 'president the government and president the parliament' which is literally 'president of government and president of parliament'. In Arabic, it would be ungrammatical if the translator were to keep it as a definite *the* for the *president*. The same is observed for the indefinite determiner phrase in (28a) below:

(28) (a) ST: **Iraq poised to choose new premier**
BBC: Saturday, 22 April 2006
Members of Iraq's new parliament met on Saturday<u> to vote a new prime</u>
<u>minister </u>and other posts after months of wrangling over candidates.

(b) TT: الجمعية الوطنية العراقية تنضر في ترشيح المالكي
تعقد الجمعية الوطنية العراقية (البرلمان) اجتماعا اليوم السبت للمصادقة على عدد من المناصب السيادية في الدولة بما فيها
اكثر هذه المناصب اثارة للجدل و <u>هو منصب رئيس الحكومة .</u>

(c)Trs :*al jam'eeyah al wataneeyah al 'raqeeya tandur fi tarsheeh al maliki*
t'qed al jam'eeyah al wataneeyah al eraqeeyah (al barlaman) ejtema'an al youm
al sabt lil musadaqa 'la 'dad min al manaseb al seyaseeyah fi al daulah bima fiha
akthar hatheh al manaseb etharah lil jadal <u>wa hua manseb raees al hukuma.</u>

In (28a), the indefinite determiner phrase, *a new prime minister*, in the verb phrase '*to vote a new prime minister'* of the structure [V- D' = 'verb phrase –determinar phrase'] has been sustained as an indefinite noun phrase و هو منصب رئيس الحكومة   *(wa hua manseb raees al hukuma)* 'and he post president the government' which literally is 'the post of

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the president in the government'. A similar pattern is observed in (29a-b) below for the definite determiner phrase:

(29) (a) ST: **Iraq PM impasse sparks new delay.**
           BBC: Monday, 17 April 2006
            He said <u>the</u> <u>leading contender</u> for this was a legislator from Mr. Jaafaris own party, Ali al Adib.

(b) TT: **السفير العراقي في واشنطن : ازمة الجعفري ستحل قريبا**

و قال السفير العراقي <u>ان المرشح الرئيسي</u> للمنصب هو المحامي علي الا ديب و هو من حزب الجعفري.

(c) Trs: Wa qala al- safer al-'raqi <u>ena al-murashah al-raesi</u> lil manseb……..

Here, the determiner phrase, *the leading contender*, of the ST of the structure [D'-A'-N = determiner phrase-adjectival phrase-noun] is sustained as a series of definite determine phrases, ان المرشح الرئيسي (*ena al-murashah al-raesi*), 'that the elected the main', [Comp –D'-D' = complementizer-determiner phrase-determiner phrase].   Also, in the case of the indefinite determiner phrase, *not an investigation committee*, of the ST in (29a) of the structure [NEG- D'-N = negation-determiner phrase –noun], has been sustained as an indefinite phrase as in (29b) of the structure [Conj- N-N = conjunction-noun-noun] as in   و ليس لجنة تحقيق (*wa leisa   lejnat tahqiq)* 'and not committee investigation'.

(29) (a) ST: **Syria decries Hariri probe 'bias'**
           BBC: Saturday, 21 January 2006
           'But president Assad told an audience of Arab lawyers that the UN panel
            was <u>a </u>condemnation committee, not <u>an</u> <u>investigation committee</u>'

(b) TT **الاسد ينتقد لجنة التحقيق في اغتيا ل الحريري**
واضاف الاسد في كلمة امام مؤتمر المحامين العرب في دمشق ان لجنة التحقيق " هي لجنة ادانة <u>و ليس لجنة تحقيق</u>"

(c) Trs:*Wa adafa al asad fi kalima amam mutamar al muhameen al 'rab fi
       demeshq ena lejnat al tahqiq heya lejnat   edanah <u>wa leisa   lejnat tahqiq.</u>*

In summary, in translating English ST, there is a tendency that definite determiner phrase changes to be indefinite and the indefinite determiner phrases are sustained as indefinite determiner phrase in Arabic.

Stylistic Changes in Prepositions

In this section, we will be looking at the changes of styles with respect to the following three prepositional pharses in the English ST: on I*raq's path to democracy, in the hands*

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of the government and *on operations in Baghdad* and the translation into Arabic.   The relevant data are as in (30-32) below:

(30) (a) ST: **Maliki endorsed as new Iraqi PM**
   BBC: Saturday 22 April 2006
   He offered his congratulations to the Iraqi people and said the day was
   a milestone <u>on Iraq's path to democracy.</u>

(b) TT: المالكي : اريد تشكيل حكومة تمثل اطياف المجتمع العراقي

و قال بوش في خطاب القاه بساكرامنتو بولاية كاليفورنيا ان الاتفاق يعتبر " انجازا هاما" <u>في الطريق</u> نحو الديمقراطية و انه يجسد التوافق و الاجماع".

(c) Trs: *Wa qala bush fi khetab alqah bisakramantu biwilayat kalefurnyah ena
al etefaq y'tabur enjaz haman fi <u>al tareeq nahu al demoqrateeya</u> wa
enahu yujaseed al tawafuq wa al ejma'.*

(31) (a) ST: **Maliki endorsed as new Iraqi PM**
   BBC: Saturday, 22 April 2006
   'Arms should be <u>in</u> the hands <u>of the government</u>. There is a law that calls
   for the merging of militias with the armed forces', Mr. Maliki was quoted
   as saying.

(b) TT: المالكي : اريد تشكيل حكومة تمثل اطياف المجتمع العراق
قال المالكي انه ينبغي وضع كافة الاسلحة <u>تحت تصرف الحكومة</u>
(c) Trs: *qala al-maleki enahu yanbaghi wada kafat al-asleha <u>tahta</u> tasaruf al
hukuma.*

(32) (a) ST: **US troops on Iraq abuse charges**
   BBC: Wednesday, 27 July
   he said the abuses were allegedly carried out while the soldiers
   were <u>on operations in Baghdad.</u>
(b) TT: اتهام جنود امريكيين بسوء معاملة سجناء عراقيين
اتهم   11جنديا امريكيا في العراق بسوء معاملة المحتجزين <u>خلال</u> العمليات العسكرية في بغداد , حسبما قال الجيش الامريكي.

(c) Trs: *Bi sua mua'malat al muhtajazeen <u>khelal al 'maleyat al-
a'skareeyah fi Baghdad…</u>*

The three English prepositional phrases of the ST in (30-31) have the following structures in (a'):
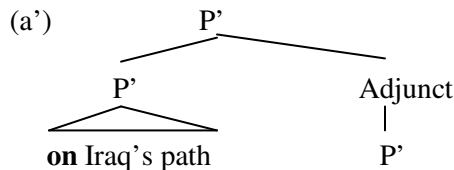
(a')   P'
         ┌──────────┴──────────┐
        P'   Adjunct
    ┌────┴────┐ |
  on Iraq's path   P'

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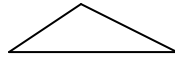**Kais Amir Khadim, Ph.D.**
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in the hands
on operations

      to democracy
      of the government
      in Baghdad.

The corresponding Arabic translations are as in (b'i), (b'ii) and (b'iii) in.

(bi)   في الطريق نحو الديمقراطية

    fi tareeq nahua al deemoqrateey

P'

P'   Adjunct

             P'

<u>*fi*</u> *al tareeq*   <u>*nahua*</u> *al deemoqrateeya*
'at the way'   'towards   the democrac

(bii) تحت تصرف الحكومة

    tahta tasaruf al hukuma.

P'

P'   Adjunct

          D'

tahta tasaruf   *al   hukuma*
'under behavior '   'the government

(biii)   خلا ل العمليات العسكرية في بغداد

    khelal al 'maleyat al a'skareeyah fi Baghdad…

P'

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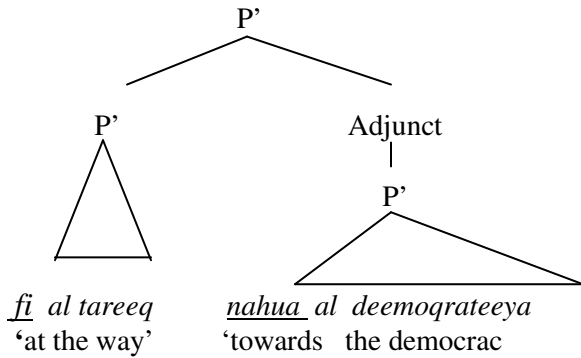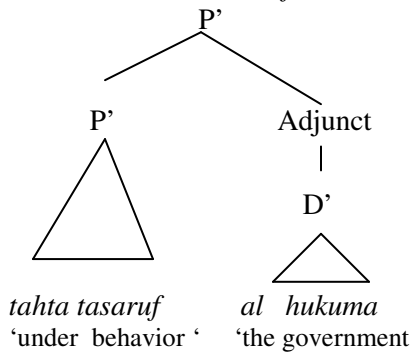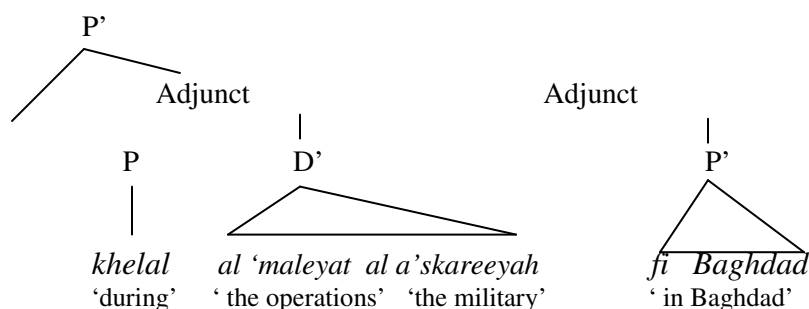**Syntactic Changes in English-Arabic Translation With Reference to BBC News Texts**

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P'
　　Adjunct　　　　　　　Adjunct
P　　　　　D'　　　　　　　　P'
khelal　　*al 'maleyat al a'skareeyah*　　*fi Baghdad*
'during'　　' the operations' 'the military'　　' in Baghdad'

Basically, the structures in both the ST and the TT are similar in that in both cases the prepositions are retained within the general structure of [P-D']. There is a difference, however, in the prepositions that are being used so as to suit the nature of the perception of the Arabic speakers which is in congruence with Fishman's (1972) views that the nature of language use especially in the repertoire range and network of interactions of linguistic elements within a society is to a large extent the sociolinguistic reflections of its speakers.

Stylistic Changes in Conjunctions and Connectives

In this subsection, we will present a few cases on conjoined structures and structures conjoined by connectives. First consider the sentences joined by the conjunction *and* in (33a) and its translation in (33b):

   (33) (a) ST: **Syria decries Hariri probe 'bias'**
            BBC: Saturday, 21 January 2006
            In a speech in Damascus, Bashar al Assad said the   investigation had

            reached their conclusions first, and looked for the evidence afterwards.

   (b) TT: الا سد ينتقد لجنة التحقيق في اغتيا ل الحريري
         ووجه الا سد انتقادات لعمل اللجنة قائلا ان المحققين توصلوا الى الخلاصات اولا ثم بداوا بالبحث عن الدليل.

   (c) Trs:*Wa wajaha al asad enteqadat le 'amal al lejna qaelan ena al*
         muhaqeqeen   tawasalu ela al khulasat awalan thuma badau bi al bahth
          ann al daleel.

The basic structure of the English ST is as in the linear structure in (a') while its corresponding Arabic TT has the structure in (b') below:

   (a') [[…the investigation had reached their conclusion first]
       IP'   IP(1)
                          [and   [looked for the evidence afterwords]]].
                          CONJ   IP(2)
   (b) ووجه انتقادات لعمل اللجنة قائلا ان المحققين توصلوا الى الخلاصات اولا ثم بداوا بالبحث عن الدليل.

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<pre>
 [[…. ena al muhaqeqeen   tawasalu ela.al khulasat awalan
IP' IP(1)   'summaries first'
</pre>

<pre>
              [thuma   [badau   [bi al bahth 'n al daleel]].
              CONJ 'then'   IP(2) 'started' P
</pre>

In the above case the conjunction *and* in the first ST has been translated as ثم (*thumma*) 'and' (then) in the TT. It would have been acceptable if the translator had translated the conjunction *and* literally into TT. This would not have affected the TT.

We move on to consider sentences conjoined by the conjunction but as in (34a) and its

Arabic translation in (34b) below:

(34) (a) ST: **Syria decries Hariri probe 'bias'**
              BBC: Saturday, 21 January 2006
              ….the commission has implicated Syrian officials, but Damascus denies any involvement.

(b) TT: **الا سد ينتقد لجنة التحقيق في اغتيا ل الحريري**
وكانت اللجنة المحت الى ضلوع مسؤولين سوريين في اغتيال الحريري في فبراير/ شباط الماضي, و هو ما تنفيه دمشق بشدة.

(c) *Wa kanat al lejnah almahat ela dulu' masaulun sureyoun fi ekhteyal al hareri fi febrayer/ shbat al madi, wa huwa ma tunfeeh demeshq bisheda.*

The English ST of (34a) has the linear structure in (a') and its corresponding Arabic translation has the structure in (b') below:

(a') … the commission has implicated Syrian officials, but Damascus denies any involvement.

<pre>
        [… [the commission has implicated Syrian officials]
IP'   IP(1)
</pre>

<pre>
              [but   [Damascus denies any involvement]]]
              CONJ   IP(2)
</pre>

(b') TT   و. وكانت اللجنة المحت الى ضلوع مسؤولين سوريين في اغتيال الحريري في فبراير/ شباط الماضي, هو ما تنفيه دمشق بشدة.

(c') *Trs: Wa kanat al lejnah almahat ela dulu' masaulun sureyoun fi ekhteyal al hareri fi febrayer/ shbat al madi, wa huwa ma tunfeeh demeshq bisheda.*

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[[*Wa kanat al lejnah almahat ela dulu' masaulun sureyoun fi ekhteyal al*
IP
hareri
 fi febrayer/ shbat al madi] <u>*wa*</u>   [*huwa ma tunfeeh demeshq bisheda*]
                                                CONJ IP

In the second case, English *but* has been translated as و (*wa*) 'and' into و هو ما تنفيه دمشق (*wa huwa ma tunfeeh demeshq*) 'and that's what Damancus dinies'. Structurally, the TT text is similar to the ST in that both are of the structure [IP-CONJ-IP]. In the third case below, we are looking at a sentence connective 'when…that…' as in (35a) below:

(35) (a) ST: **Syria decries Hariri probe 'bias'**
         BBC: Saturday, 21 January 2006
         "<u>When</u> we say the investigation is based on national sovereignty <u>that</u>
         means we have set a limit," Mr Assad said.

(b) TT: **الا سد ينتقد لجنة التحقيق في اغتيا ل الحريري**

"عندما نقول ان التحقيق يتركز على السيا دة الوطنية <u>فان ذالك</u> يعني اننا وضعنا حدا لا يمكن تجاوزه"
(c) …*'endama naqul ena al tahqeq yartakez 'la al seeyada al wataneeya faena*
         thaleka y'ani enana wad'ana hadan la youmken tajaweezh.

The linear structure of (35a) and (35b) are as in (a') and (b') respectively:

(a') [[<u>when</u> [we say the investigation is based on national sovereignty,
 IP' COMP   IP
                        [<u>that</u> means [we have set a limit ….]…
                        COMP   IP

(b')   [[*'endama* [*naqul* [*ena al tahqeq yartakez   'la al seeyada al wataneeya*
    IP' COMP'   IP   COMP
            'when'   'say'   'that the invstigating focus' 'on the sovereign' 'the nationalism'

    [[*faena thaleka* [*y'ani* [*ena na wad'an hadan la youmken tajaweez*]]]]]]]].
 CONJ'   Cojn   COMP' IP
            'that 'means'   'that'   'we' 'put' 'limit' 'no' 'possible' 'to' 'overtake'

In the above case, the sequence of the structure is basically similar: [COMP [IP- COMP-IP]]. In Ghazala's (1995) sense, both cases keep the formal style. With respect to conjoined structures, both English and Arabic keep the formal style. The only difference has been the fact that different conjunctions are used.

Stylistic Changes Due to Modality
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In this subsection, we examine some English data containing the modals *could, would* and *will* and their corresponding data in Arabic. First we observe the data containing the modal *could* in (36a) below:

(36) (a) ST: **Iraq PM impasse speaker new delay**
          BBC: Monday, 17 April 2006
          Iraq's ambassador to Washington, Samir Sumaidie said <u>a solution to the</u>
          <u>deadlock could be found</u> in the next few days.

(b) TT: **السفير العراقي في واشنطن : ازمة الجعفري ستحل قريبا**

قال السفير العراقي لدى واشنطن , سمير الصميدعي, ان الازمة المتعلقة بمستقبل رئيس الوزراء العراقي الحالي <u>ابراهيم</u>
<u>الجعفرى قد تحل خلال الايام القليلة المقبلة.</u>

(c) *al safeer al 'raqi fi washinton: azmat al j'fari satuhal qareeban*
       qala al safeer al 'raqi ladah washinton, sameer al sumeid'e ena al azmah al
       muta'leeqa bimustaqbal raees al wizara al 'raqi al hali <u>ebrahim al j'fari</u>
       <u>qad tuhal khelal al ayam al qaleela al muqbela</u>

The structures of (36a) and (46b) are as in (a') and (b') respectively:

(a) ST: …a solution to the deadlock <u>could </u>be found in the next few days.

    [… [[a solution]
IP   Spec   D'
                [to the deadlock]
           P
                  [[**could** [be found [in the next few days]]]]]].
                 I'   I   V   P'

(b) **ابراهيم الجعفري قد تحل خلال الايام القليلة المقبلة.**
       … ebrahim al j'fari qad tuhal khelal al ayam al qaleela al muqbela

[…[*ebrahim al j'fari*] [[***qad***   [*tuhal*
        Ibrahim al ja'afari   'might'   ' solve'
    IP' Spec   I' I   V'
                      [*al ayam* [*al qaleela* [*al mauqbela*]]]]]]]].
                         D'   D'   D'
                        'today'   ' the little'   ' the next'

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Basically, the structures in (a') and (b') are similar in the styles in that the modal comes before the main verb in both English and Arabic. In the next two data, the same pattern is also observed:

(37) (a) ST: If somehow this got resolved diplomatically <u>that would definitely take a</u> few dollars off…

(b) TT: **واذا تم حل الازمة بشكل دباوماسي <u>فان هذا بلا شك سينزل</u> بسعر النفط عدة دولارات.**

(c) Trs: *wa etha tama hal al azmah bishakel diblumasi, <u>fana hadha bila shak sayunzel</u> bi se'r al naft 'dat dularat*

(38) (a) ST: The Shia bloc who took the most votes in Iraq's election says <u>it will form</u>…

(b) TT: **احزاب الشيعية العراقية تضع شروطا للائتلاف مع السنة... في لابرلمان العراقي الجديد <u>انهم سيشكلون ائتلا فا حكوميا</u> تشارك فيه الا حزاب السنيه...**

(c) Trs: *….ahzab al shee'eya al 'raqeeyah tada' shurutan lil etelaf m'a al sunnah …<u>enahum sayoushakelun etelafan hukumeyan</u>*

The structures of the English ST in (37a-38a) and their corresponding Arabic ST in (37b-8b) are as in (a') and (b') respectively:

(a')   [[that   [**would**   [definietely   [take …]]]]]
            [[it   [**will**   [………….   [form …]]]].
        IP   Spec   I'   Adv   V'

(b')   TT (i) :   **فان هذا بلا شك سينزل**

     … *fana hatha bila shak sayunzel…*
             'this   definitely will+drop'

    [[*fana hatha*]   [*bila shak*   [**_sa_**   [*yunzel* …]]]]
    IP'   Spec   Adv   I'   V'

TT(ii) :   **انهم سيشكلون ائتلا فا حكوميا**

      ...*enahum sayoushakelun etelafan hukumeyan*...
          'they'   'will + form'   'coalition   government'

    […[*enahum*   [*sa*   [*youshakelun*   [*etelafan hukumeyan*...]]]]]
    IP   Spec   I   V'

Relative to the position of the verb, the structures in (a') and (b') are basically similar in that in both cases the order is modal- verb, [I' –V']] in both cases. The only difference is in the verb morphology. Modals are attached as a prefix to the main verb in Arabic whereas it is a separate word in English.

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(39) (a) ST: Missile exports to Iran alarm US

"there are a lot of countries that allow the export of dual-use technologies,
<u>and the position of the United States is that should be prohibited,</u>" said
Undersecretary of States Nicholas Burns.

(b) **واشنطن تدعو روسيا لالغاء صفقة صواريخ الى ايران**

**و مضى بيرز الى القول:" هناك الكثير من الدول التي تسمح بيبيع معدات مزدوجة الاستخدام الى ايران, <u>و موقفنا</u>
<u>هو انه يتعين وقف ذالك, كما يتعين على الدول ان تتخلى عن بيع السلاح الى ايران".</u>**

(c) washintun tad'u rusia li-elgha safqa sawarikh ela eran
*Wa mada beriz ela al-qawl " hunaka al-kathir min al-diwal alati tasmah bi bei'a
mu'dat muzdawaja al-estikhdam ela eran, <u>wa mawqifuna huwa enahu yata'ein waqf
thalika, kama yat'eian 'la al-diwal ann tatakhala 'n bei'al-silah ela eran</u>"*

(40) (a) ST: US warns Russia over aid to Iran
After talks in Moscow to discuss Iran's nuclear programme, US envoy Nicholas Burns
<u>said other nations should not help Iran, even on civilian projects.</u>

(b) **مطالبة امريكية لموسكو بوقف مساعدة ايران نوويا**
**دعا مسؤول امريكي بارز روسيا <u>الى التوقف عن مساعدة ايران فى انشاء اول مفاعل لتوليد الطاقة النووية للا</u>
<u>غراض السلمية</u>**

(c) Trs: *mutalaba amreekiya limosko bi waqf musa'dat eran nuwawiyan*
*d'a masaul amriki barez rusia <u>ela al-tawaquf 'n musa'adat eran fi ensha awal mafa'el li
tawlid al-taqa al-nuwawiya lil-aghrad al-silmeya</u>*

The structures of the English ST in (49a-50a) and their corresponding Arabic ST in (39b-40b) are as in (a') and (b') respectively:

(a') ST: [[that   [<u>should</u>   [be   [prohibited …]]]]]
        [[other nation [<u>should</u>   [not help [Iran …]]]].
      IP Spec   I'   V'

(b') TT (i) :   **ان تتخلى عن بيع السلاح الى ايران**
                  ann tatakhala 'n bei'al-silah ela eran
                    ' that + leave + sell +weapons + to +Iran'
          [[*ann* […] [*tatakhala* ['an bei' [al silah] [ela Iran]]]]
        IP' Comp   Spec   V'
        D'   P'

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TT(ii) : الى التوقف عن مساعدة ايران

     … *ela al-tawaquf a'n musa'adat eran*
      'to' 'stop + to' +help Iran

     [… […] [*to* stop [[…]   [musa'adat]]].
    IP Spec   V'   IP Spec V'

Relative to the position of the verb, the structures in (a') and (b') are basically similar in that in both cases the order is modal- verb, [I' –V']] in both cases. The only difference is in the verb morphology. Modals are attached as a prefix to the main verb in Arabic whereas it is a separate word in English.

Conclusion

The structures of the English texts and their corresponding Arab translations have been compared using various techniques: phrase markers in tree configuration, in linear structures (label-bracketing) and some narrative descriptions. To facilitate our description, we have chosen transposition as a major procedure in English-Arabic translation. In summary, in the process of translation, significantly there have been many stylistic changes. Most of these changes are within the realm of syntax (sentences, clauses and phrases). Some other stylistic changes are due to morphological functions (tenses and verb morphology).

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