Analysis study of the complex English sentence and ways for translating it into Arabic

The study is based on texts from novel (tale of two cities) writer's Charles Dickens and translator Handi Gkan

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 Abstract

This research is identifying the problem of complex sentence structure in both languages.

This aims at finding out whether the translator would retain the source language structures or does not. - Highlighting the difficulties of rend clauses from English into Arabic.

The data of the study is extracted from seventeen standard Arabic and seventeen standard English were collected randomly, Arabic sentences is conducted. The results indicated that Complex sentence translated into 29% simple sentence, 35% compound complex ,24 %complex sentence and 12% compound. As illustrate in Figure (1)

Key words: -Complex, structure, English sentence, Arabic sentence, Translation.

ملخص البحث

يعد هذا البحث دراسة لي الجملة المعقدة في اللغة الانجليزية واللغة العربية من حيث التركيب والترجمة من الانجليزية الى العربية . وتهدف هذه الدراسة الى معرفة ما اذا

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كان المترجم سيحافظ على هيكلية الجملة الأصلية ام لا. وكذلك تسليط الضوء على الصعوبات التي يتعرض لها المترجم عند ترجمة الجملة المعقدة. وتوصل الباحثتان بعد دراسة ترجمة سبعة عشر جملة من رواية قصة مدينتين للمترجم هنادي جكان الى الآتي: ان 29% من الجمل المعقدة ترجمت الى جمل بسيطة ، 35%من الجمل المعقدة ترجمت الى معقدة مركبة ،24%من الجمل المعقدة ترجمت الى جمل معقدة و12%من الجمل المعقدة ترجمت الى جمل مركبة. كما هو موضح في الشكل رقم(1)

1. Introduction

Much has been said about translation. Translation is said to be one of the most effective, if not the only means of communication among different cultures and different languages. It is usually defined as the act of transmitting the language of the Source Text (ST) into the language of the target text (TT) taking into consideration cultural and linguistic differences.

Newmark (1988:7) states that "translation is a craft consisting of an attempt to replace a written message and a statement in one language by the same message and statement in another language". Translation involves much more than simply replacing the source word with the target language word. Translation involves using cultural, grammatical, syntactic and semantic knowledge in order to interpret the real meaning, to ensure that it makes sense to native readers .

This research is intended to show the difficulty which occurs in rendering English complex sentence into Arabic.

In linguistics, study about the sentence of languages is syntax. Chomsky (1966:1) states that syntax is the study of the principles and process by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Radford (1997:1) also says that syntax is concerned with the ways in which words can be combined together to form phrases and sentences.

1.1 . Statement of research issue

Translating complex sentence could be more difficult than translating simple sentence.

A complex sentence: It consists of one or more independent clauses with at least one dependent clause. A dependent clause starts with a subordinating conjunction (that, because, although, where, which, since)

In translating complex sentences, first, a translator has to be able to identify the independent clause of the complex sentence. Next, a translator has to understand the ideas, thoughts, and messages of complex sentences. Then, a translator has to transfer the whole ideas, thoughts, and messages of source.

This paper focuses on the complex of sentence in both English and Arabic and the appropriate ways to render them. To translate complex sentence, first a translator has to be able to identify the main clauses and the dependent clauses. Complex sentences may not always be translated into complex sentence. They are sometimes translated into compound sentences or into two simple sentences.

According to Ghazala, (1995:245), translating an English long sentences into Arabic long sentences might be less problematic than breaking it into short sentence.

Surveying the novel tale of two cities, the researcher found different kinds of complex sentences. Here is an example and its translation:

SL:

With that look on his face , he seemed old. Hanadi Gkan (2006:p :38)

وبالتحديد الي شعره الابيض وإلي نظرته المتأملة في وجهه التي توحي بأن أفكاره تدور حول شيء ماء (p:39).

The original English sentence is complex one , with dependent clause *" with that look on his face ",* and an impendent clause" *he seemed old"* .

The Arabic sentence is a compound complex one, with independent clause

"وبالتحديد الي شعره الابيض)

The followed by another independent clause

(إلي نظرته المتفائلة في وجهه).

Followed by dependent clause (التي توحي بأن أفكاره تدور)"

And dependent clause (حول شي ماء)

Both ST   sentence and it's Arabic equivalent are structure as follows

ST → PRE+NP+PRE+NP+VP+NP.

TT→CONJ+NP+PRP+NP+PRP+NP+PRP+CONJ+VP+PRP+ NP+PRP+NP.

Based on the sentence   above, the sentence " time passed ,and lucie held another life in for arms, another luice " consists of(n ph) followed with conjunction and (n ph) (luice) and(vph) (held) and pronoun (another) followed by (n ph) which consists of(n) life   and preposition (in) and(pr ph) consists of pronoun (her) and noun (arms) followed by   adjective phrase consist of adjective (another) and noun (lucie).

As an example, we noted that the translator failed to give adequate translation, because in above example the source text is a compound complex sentence but it translated as a compound one. This is what inspired the present study.

1.2. Previous study

A research was conducted by Ahmed Mohammed(2012) The aims of this study compared the simple sentence structure in the form of statement of both standard Arabic SA and English SE Language on the basis of Lad's contrastive Analysis Hypothesis HAH . The data of this study consists of 500 sentence in Stand Arabic and 500 sentence in Standard English were collected randomly from published academic sources in both language where all of them are simple and in some cases a compound or complex sentence is broken to have a simple sentences.

The result of the research shows that SA is free word- order system in the case of structuring a simple sentence in the form of statement compared to the SE which proved a fixed –word-order language. It is indicated in the statistical analysis that there are only a hundred and twenty two (122) nominal and educational sentences out of five hundred (500) sentences, which means there are three hundred and seventy eight (378) verbal sentences out of the whole inserted date- five hundred sentences (500). In other words, there are about (24.3) percent non-verbal (nominal and educational) sentences and amazingly about (75.3) percent are verbal sentences.

The second previous research study was A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES IN NOVEL THE SCARLET LETTER AND ITS TRANSLATION, written by Fauznh, Rahmawati (2009). This research is a descriptive qualitative research. This is the aims of this research are to find out

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the translation variation of English complex sentence and to describe the translation equivalence of complex sentence in the novel THE SCARLET LETTER and its translation. The data of this study consists of complex sentences and their translations found in novel THE SCARLET LETTER consisting of 254 pages and researcher find 110 data in complex sentence.

The result of the research shows that there are 6 variation of translating complex sentence namely: 1) Complex sentences are translated into complex sentences 39.09% , 2) Complex sentences are translated into simple sentences 33.64% , 3) Complex sentences are translated into compound sentences 4.54% , 4) Complex sentences are translated into compound complex sentences 2.72% , 5) Complex sentences are translated into two or more simple sentences 3.36% , 6)Complex sentences are translated into omitted 16.36%.

1.3 Literature review

One of the main difference between Arabic and English Grammar is that English has verbal sentence only, where as Arabic has both nominal and verbal sentence.

English grammar sentence structure is the organization of words and phrase in sentence the meaning of sentence dependent on syntactic structure.

English sentence include three parts (subject +verb +object)

According to Bornstein (1997), There are different types of phrases and they may appear anywhere in a sentence. a sentence must has a noun phrase and verb phrase:

S + NP +VP. Noun phrase and verb phrase.

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According to (Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams [2011] 167-168) Subject contains old information (so speakers will have something to talk about), and the Predicate contains new information (so speakers will be able to say something new).

English sentence basic five structure subject + verb /subject + verb + object / subject +verb + adverb / subject + verb +adverb /subject +verb + adjective / subject + verb + noun

Murray and Anna stated that Common sentence patterns range from a basic subject-verb pattern to a variety of patterns with different types of predicates or inverted word order, as follows: Subject + [Verb]: a simple subject is followed by a verb "The performance ended."

Sentences consist of Subjects and Predicates so the Subject is nouns or pronouns are talking about, and the Predicate is what we say about it.

Subject + [Verb + Direct Object]: the direct object completes the meaning of the verb

Subject + [Verb + Direct Object + Object Complement]: the object complement refers to and renames or describes the direct object

Subject + [Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object]: the verb is followed by an indirect object, referring to the person or thing doing or performing the action, and by a direct object

Subject + [Verb]: a simple subject is followed by a verb

[Verb] + Subject: in specific contexts, the verb precedes the subject (inverted word order)

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Arabic sentence depending on the nature of the first words it divided into nominal sentence and, verbal sentence: the nominal sentence, where the sentence's first word is a noun.

The verbal sentence, where the sentence's first word is a verb.

Classical Arabic grammarians recognize only three parts of speech: verbs, nouns and particles. The concept of a verb is the same in Arabic as in English; adjectives, adverbs and pronouns (in addition to proper noun) are classified under the category of nouns. Particles include conjunctions, prepositions and interjections According to Holes (1995).

1.4. Aims of the study

This paper attempts to identify the problem of complex sentence structure in both language the main objective of this paper is to find out complex sentences are translated from English into Arabic into the same structure of source text or given different one with addition or omission. This paper also aims at achieving the following:

- Finding out whether the translator would retain the source language structures or does not.

- Highlighting the difficulties of rendering clauses from English into Arabic.

1.5. Hypotheses of the study

Every language has its own sentence structure and lexical system; English and Arabic have many differences in their sentence structure. This paper hypothesize that: Complex sentence is translated into complex one, and the complex sentence structure in both English and Arabic are different.

1.6. Methodology of the study

The paper consists of two parts: the first is theoretical and the second is practical. In the theoretical part, is given a brief review of English and Arabic sentence structure.

In the practical part, an analysis of sentences and their translations from English into Arabic will be presented. The data is extracted from a novel titled Tale of two cities.

 Examples of these translations will be analyzed with reference to the presence or absence of parallel structure in both sentences as well as the presence of any   mistranslations. The reason behind choosing translated novel is that the researchers are trying to reach a generalization in finding of this study about rendering clause structure from English into Arabic.

2. Data Analysis

The data of this study consist of seventeen sentences extracted from tale of two cities by Charles Dickens (1859) and its Arabic translation by Hanadi Gkan (2006)

Order to be objective and avoid subjective, the researchers served all the ten chapters of the novel to collect the data of this study.

3. Complex sentences

A complex sentence in English   has one independent clause and then any number of those dependent clauses attached. The punctuation rule that goes with this kind (complex) is a comma that must follow the dependent clause if it comes first. In other words, if the sentence begins with a subordinate conjunction, you probably need a comma in there. English subordinate conjunctions are that, *because*, *as though*, *when*, *where*, *which*, *since*, *who*, or relative pronoun .According to Quirk et al (1987)

Arabic complex sentences Holes (1995:72,73), stats that a main clause and one or more subordinate or embedded clauses. Subordinate clauses are of three main types: complement clause, adverbial clauses, and relative clauses. In each case, there is usually linking or connective element such as أن ، لكي، الذي .

3.1. Conclusion:

Having discussed the data, the researchers draw some conclusion of syntactical study concerning the sentence patterns of English translation of tale of two cities.

3.2 Findings

the findings of the study a brief reiteration of its aims and hypotheses is quite relevant. This study aims at:

- Finding out whether the translator would retain the source language structures or does not.

- Highlighting the difficulties of rendering clauses from English into Arabic.

The study also hypothesized the following**:**

Complex sentence is translated into complex one. and The complex sentence structure in both English and Arabic are different.

 There are seventeen sentence patterns of sentences in English translation of tale of two cities as:

1-complex sentence   compound complex

2-complex sentence →complex sentence

3- complex sentence→ simple sentence

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4- complex sentence → simple sentence

5- complex sentence→ simple sentence

6- complex sentence→ compound complex

7- complex sentence→ complex sentence

8- complex sentence→ compound complex

9- complex sentence→ complex sentence

10- complex sentence→ compound complex

11- complex sentence→ compound sentence

12- complex sentence→ compound complex

13- complex sentence→ complex sentence

14- complex sentence→ complex sentence

15- complex sentence→ compound complex

16- complex sentence→ simple sentence

17- complex sentence→ simple sentence

Sales

- SIMPLE SENTENCE 29%
- COPOUND COMPLEX 35%
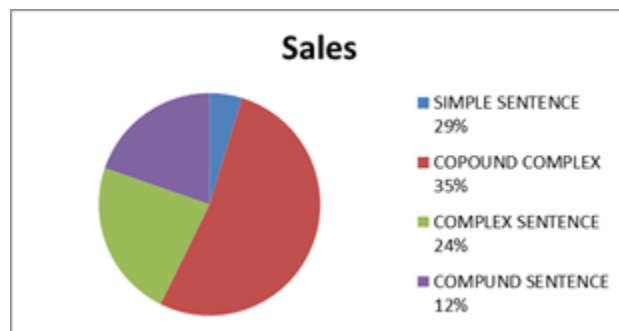- COMPLEX SENTENCE 24%
- COMPUND SENTENCE 12%

Fig.1.

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