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**Semantic and Syntactic Investigation
of the Passive Voice in English and Arabic with Reference to
Text Typology**

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
Degree of master of Arts in English

By

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Dedication

To my beloved mother for all her ultimate support, tolerant and understanding. I find no words to express my respect and gratitude to her for all what she has done to support me .

To my family, namely my husband for his love and patience during the preparation of this dissertation.

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Abbreviations

ST.....Source Language.

TL.....Target Language.

ST.....Source Text.

TT.....Target Text.

Abstract

This study aimed at investigating the semantic and syntactic relation and its effect on meaning when translating passive construction between English argumentative text and its Arabic translation and between Arabic expository texts and its English translation. Since Arabic and English are incongruent languages, consequently each of them has its own system and there is no word for word correspondence. The study was divided into two parts, theoretical as well as the empirical part; The former presents a general background on how the English passive voice was rendered into Arabic and visa versa. The latter, which is the empirical part, focuses on the semantic and syntactic analysis of the Hallidayan (1976) argumentative and expository text types. To examine the effect of this relation on meaning in rendering English passive (argumentative , expository) text into Arabic text and visa versa. On the basis of the analysis of each text and its translation a number of recommendations are summarized as follows; First, translating a wide range of different texts in both languages in order to help the translators recognize how each language differ from another in terms of style and structure. Second, Intensive courses in a comparative study of Arabic and English grammar specially related to passive vice constructions in order understand the composition of each sentence.

CHAPTER ONE

Background to the Study

1.0. Introduction

One of the greatest achievements of mankind in the twenty first century is represented in the use of science and technology to reach the most remote part of the world. The world has become smaller and smaller to the extent that it has become a global village, and people with different cultures and languages get closer to each other and interact than any other time.

This interaction between languages was and will always be a center of dispute among researchers and the argument concerning the concept of correct rendering or as some may argue the concept of equivalence between languages has existed as old as life itself.

Arabic and English possess glorious linguistic history, this history that inspired linguists to approach these two languages by research, and studies.

Amongst these studies that researchers have investigated is the term voice, which leads to the publishing of various books and studies each with different prospective and view.

1.1. Literature Review

There has been an increasing interest amongst linguists toward the notion of passive which has led to research in other voice-related phenomena such as semantic, syntactic constructions and the notion of agentivity.

Some scholars like Aziz (1996) and Fillmore (1968) point out that the issues regarding the nature of semantic relationships holding between a verb (and other predicting element) and its arguments have been the focus of much research and controversy since the mid-1960's. Passive is a debatable topic in linguistics. Bazzanella (1990:126) argues that "although the passive has been studied widely and in depth for many years, it is still one of the most controversial subjects in the field of the linguistic research".

Chalker and Weiner (2001) explain that

The subject of the active corresponds to an oblique in the passive construction; the oblique may be marked by a preposition ('by' in English or a case inflection or be omitted; the object of the active corresponds to the subject of the passive; the verb of the passive displays passive morphology.

Larson (1984:199-203) also states that

An agent is usually the grammatical subject of the verb in an active clause. A prototypical agent is conscious, acts with volition (on purpose), and performs an action that has a physical, visible effect". Arabic on the other hand, is widely considered one of the most difficult languages to deal with in a localization context.

Deek argues that

The passive without agent denotes a passive action (i.e. directed toward the subject) without saying anything about the fact that someone did it. In other words, it ignores the performer of the action, thus indicating less meaning than the passive of the unknown.

(The_arabic.tripod.com/Passive1.htm)

For example:

They speak English (active)

English is spoken (passive)

Some recent studies carried out by modern Arab linguists such as Hasan (1984), Baker (1980) and also by modern Arabists such as; Anshen and Scheriber (1974) Beeston (1970) have attempted to account for the pragmatic function of the initial noun phrase (NP) and semantic function whether it occurs pre or post-verbally, as Abbas (1989:8) states

ترتيب المعاني عند النطق ناشئ عن ترتيب المعاني في النفس.

(The order of words when uttered resulted from their arrangement in our souls)

(My translation)

Sibawayhi (1984:20) argues that

"المبتدأ هو كل اسم تبدأ به الجملة ويتبعه خبر."

(The subject is any noun initiates a sentence and followed by a predicate)

(My translation)

In Arabic, according to Wright (1974:50) "the traditional technical term for passive in Arabic is (the unknown) an elliptical form (that its doer is unknown)".

In translation, agentive passive is a problematic area namely from English into Arabic. However, Arabic and English have agentless passive, which is almost the same in both language. In this respect El Yasin (1982) states that "it is true that a new trend has emerged whereby the doer is mentioned preceded by 'from the direction of'. El Yasin (1990:32) adds that

one is trying to find a smooth way of rendering the meaning in Arabic. One does not want the translation to sound foreign structural adjustment. If function and naturalness are to be preserved. Translation into a topic-comment structure preserves the rhetorical word order. Moreover, it sounds natural in Arabic.

For example:

My car was stolen

سُرِقَت سيارتي

Cantarino (1974:132) claims that

Arabic does not have an equivalent to the agentive particle 'by' so Modern Standard Arabic MSA can to some extent name the agent in one of the two ways either by repeating the same passive construction as an active one which is rare or by using particles like "من" (from) and "بي" (with) which are not equivalents to (by) in English.

For example:

The wall was demolished by the fans.

هُدِمَ الجدار من قبل المشجعين

هُدِمَ الجدار بواسطة المشجعين

Arabic does not allow the doer to appear explicitly, but some agentive phrases appear under the influence of European language through translation and media. Therefore, some translations become acceptable in modern standard Arabic. The above mentioned studies indicate that how it is important to investigate the notion of agentive passive with relation to both languages.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The major problem of this study does not lie in the nature of the study *per se* as much as in the complexity of the many linguistic concepts and views of the passive voice than the active voice in general. In this respect, researchers have noticed that much of these difficulties that face the

linguists and translators alike are the matter of rendering passive from English to Arabic in argumentative and expository texts, they also have noticed a problematic area regarding the semantic and syntactic relationships holding between the active and the passive.

1.3. Aims of the study

This study aims to investigate the semantic and syntactic relation and its effect on meaning holding between English and Arabic.

1.4. Research Question

The study addresses the following question:

What are the reasons behind the problems in rendering English passive into Arabic?

1.5. Methodology

The study was divided into two parts, theoretical and empirical. The former presented a general background on how the English passive voice is rendered into Arabic and from Arabic into English and an investigation of semantic and syntactic phenomenon was preformed primarily depend on library sources, recent studies and internet. The latter, which was the

empirical part, focused on the semantic and syntactic analysis of texts from English into Arabic and visa versa. In short, the data was based on a comparison between the Hallidayan (1976) argumentative and expository text types and its Arabic translation which was collected and analyzed to examine the semantic and syntactic relation and its effect on meaning.

CHAPTER TWO

The Grammar of the Passive in English and Arabic

2.0. Introduction

The term voice has constituted a core area of research in modern linguistics and attracted the attention of many Arab and non Arab researchers alike. The term voice was viewed as a grammatical process which helps to view the action of the sentence in two ways while keeping the basic meaning. These two ways are: Active and Passive voices.

According to Quirk et. al (1985:159) “voice is a grammatical category which makes it possible to view the active of a sentence in either of the two ways, without change in the fact reported”. In this respect Pei and Gaynor (1954: 228-229) state that “voice is a grammatical category that expresses the semantic functions attributed to the referents of a clause. It indicates whether the subject is an actor, patient, or recipient”.

Hartmann and Stork (1972: 251–252) believed that “active voice is a voice that indicates a subject has the semantic function of an actor”. They viewed passive as “a voice that indicates that the subject is the patient or recipient

of the action denoted by the verb”. In addition, Kies (1995) provided the following definition:

Voice systems allow speakers to view the action of the sentence in different ways without changing the facts involved. English has two voices, active and passive. Seeing the event from the perspective of the 'agent' (the conscious "doer" of the action - that is active voice), where as seeing the event from the perspective of the 'goal' (the "receiver" of the action - that is passive voice).

Arabic like English has two verbal voices, active صيغة المعلوم and passive صيغة المجهول.

The passive voice is expressed in Arabic by a change in vocalization and is normally not expressed in un-vocalized writing. For example:

- Active فَعَلَ (he did), passive فُعِلَ (it was done)
- Active يَفْعَلُ (he does), passive يُفْعَلُ (it is being done)

Notice that active and passive forms are spelled identically in Arabic”.

Aziz (1996:189) also states that “both Arabic and English have active and passive construction. Due to the fact that, passive voice had produced more concern to researchers than active in both English and Arabic, the talk of passive by general concern, has highly interest researchers. In this respect, Drummond (1977:308) states that : "The passive voice is used if we are

more interested in what is done than in what performed the action. It is also for the sake of convenience and if the doer of an-action is unknown."

An example by Quirk et. Al (1985:160) John admired Mary (active sentence) Mary was admired (by John) (passive sentence).

In linguistics, grammatical functions (or grammatical relations) refer to syntactic relationships between participants in a proposition. Examples were subject, object, adjunct, complement. These were distinct from the semantic notions of agent and patient, as demonstrated by the fact that the English passive voice modifies the mapping between agent/patient and subject/object. According to Payne (1997: 47) "a semantic role is the underlying relationship that a participant has with the main verb in a clause".

A sentence whether it is written or spoken bears a message addressed to a hearer or a reader. Its elements are related to each other in a deliberate way; they are controlled and joined by the textual strategy which aims at controlling the information flow and making sure that the sentence achieved the intended goal for which it is written or spoken.

There is a difference between the grammatical and the semantic structure of a sentence. The former consists of subject, verb, object, (S.V.O). The latter which the semantic role of the sentence consists of agent, predicator, patient (A.P.P). A sentence can be well formed in term of grammatical level but not in term of semantic roles. i.e. The structure of the sentence is still the same but in the case of transferring the active sentence to passive sentence, the patient (Object) of the active sentence becomes a patient (Subject) in the passive sentence, and the agent (Subject) of the active sentence becomes an agent (Object) , while the predicator (Verb) is still the same.

Beedham, (1982:44) claims that "actives and passives are equivalent in meaning is based on the assertion that each passive construction includes an active sentence in its structure." The option of using the passive over the active depends on the purpose of the utterance, or the sentence. If the purpose of the utterance is to describe a happening, the active form is used. If the intention of the speaker, or writer, is to describe both the happening and the state arising from it, then the passive is chosen.

The horizontal word order plays a good role in informational treatment and message organization on textual level. When the writer or reader wants to

send a message he chooses the way in which this sentence is easily decoded or understood. The writer/speaker thinks of a sentence not on a grammatical basis which has propositional meaning but on the basis of a reactive response between writer/reader or speaker/hearer.

Thompson (1987: 497) says that "option of choosing a passive over an active construction is based on two distinct pragmatic utterance facts, one of which predicts an agentive passive, the other predicts an agentless passive."

Agentless passives are necessary in certain circumstances. These circumstances depend more on the intention of the addresser, and the capability of the addressee in inferring this intention rather than on the actual structure of the discourse.

2.1. Categories of Passive in English

There has been a big move of concern regarding the definition of the passive from morphology to syntax. Yet, morphology still plays a main part in the definition of the passive. When approaching a definition of the passive, difficult problems arise. For there is no specific passive morphology. Anderson (1990:192) states that "there is no general consensus regarding the

necessary existence of passive morphology in passive construction”.

Anderson (Ibid :190) argues that “ the notion of the terms passive and voice are derived from the morphological classical Greek term pathos and diathesis”.

In addition, there is the problem that the central type of passive construction (using the verb ‘to be’ For example. *he was pushed*) is closely related to other types of construction like *he got pushed, he was interested* and a boundary line is sometimes difficult to establish Crystal (1991: 252).

For the above reasons, it is hard to decide the true classification and categories of the passive. There are, however, a few categories of the passive fall into neat categories. These include: agentive passive; agentless passive; personal and impersonal passive; irregular or odd passive.

2.1.1. Agentive Passive

Agentive passive has a direct connection with a personal or impersonal agent, For instance. *He was killed by the dog*. Agentive passive, as opposed to agentless passive, needs an agentive phrase to be added. Consider these examples:

- a. This table was made by John. (Agentive passive)
- b. It is said that women live longer than men. (Agentive passive)

These examples are different despite the fact that they seem to fulfill the traditional definition of the passive. In example (a) the agent is personal whereas in example (b) the agent is impersonal. Personal Passive simply means that the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. So every verb that needs an object (transitive verb) can form a personal passive. However, Impersonal Passive is not as common in English as in some other languages (like German, Latin). In English, Impersonal Passive deletes the subject of an intransitive verb. In place of the verb's subject, the construction instead may include a syntactic placeholder, also called a dummy. This placeholder has neither thematic nor referential content. Thompson (1987:501) argues that "agentive passive is rarely used in formal written English and even less in informal English." She also noted that only twenty percent of all passives have agents.

2.1.2 Agentless Passive

It is a passive sentence in which the agent is not mentioned, since the speaker does not have a performer of the action in mind. For instance:

The city is industrialized now.

This is because (i) the action subject, or agent, is unknown; (ii) the agent is clear from the context, or (iii) the agent is not important. There are in fact various reasons that writers use the agentless passive voice in their writing, but they do so consciously and for a reason:

(i) The writer or speaker does not know the actor/subject of the sentence. In academic writing many actors remain unknown, because many secondary sources report facts in passive voice. For example:

My car was stolen.

My office was broken into when I was on holiday.

(ii) The writer or speaker is aware of the actor/subject of the sentence identity, but it is not worth mentioning or want to avoid mentioning the actor. For example:

These boxes should be handled with care.

(iii) Another main reason for using the agentless passive is to put emphasis on the receiver of the action or if the receiver is more important than the actor. Along with this, the writer may just want to emphasize the receiver of the action over the actor itself, i.e. The writer or speaker sees that the identity of the actor is not important. For example:

A poor was given a food today.

Dr. Fox was presented with an award.

2.2.3. Personal Passive

Siewierska (1984:132) argues that " the personal passive is marked by the lack of a visible agent and by the fact that it is morphologically and syntactically characterized." However, the most common type of personal passive is one in which the passive subject correspond to a direct object in the active. For example:

The police held the thief. (active)

The thief was held by the police. (passive)

2.2.4. Impersonal Passive

Siewierska (Ibid :93) states that “ impersonal passive, unlike personal passive, have not been deeply studied and analysed ”. Impersonal passive is not used as often as personal passive, yet it is found frequently in official letters and in statements made at large. Consider this example;

It was believed that a large green car was in the vicinity of the accident. Fowler (1979: 440)

Impersonal passive has been traditionally considered subjectless active. Some grammarians such as Siewierska argue that impersonal passive have a dummy subject, such as *there* or the neutral pronoun *it*. For instance:

It is understood that the wanted man is wearing a raincoat and a cloth cap.

There is believed to be an outbreak of salmonella.

Haspelmath (2001:905) argues that: “passive without promotion of non-subject are usually termed impersonal passives.” It should be noted, however, not all scholars agree that the existence of the impersonal passive implies the

core function of passive is always subject demotion. Haspelmath in this domain (Ibid:905) states that

The view of subject demotion was rejected in relational grammar (Perlmutter & Postal 1983a). Where the home existence of spontaneous demotion is a basic grammar “low”. Perlmutter & Postal have suggested on alternative analysis of impersonal passives; which rescues that low. According to their analysis. Promotion in their fact take place in impersonal passives, but that is promotion of a dummy, which may be invisible.

Note that some grammarians argue about the importance of the verbal morphology of the passive construction. What is regarded as impersonal passive by some, is defined as active by others Siewierska (1984:93). Impersonal passive constructions appear to be true passive since they are agentless and have a passive verb form.

2.3. Arabic Passive Transformation

Many attempts have been made by different scholars to define the Arabic passive transformation process and passivization. Most of these attempts fall short of finding a suitable definition of the passive and creating grammatically well-formed passive construction Saad (1982: 32-33).

Constructing passive sentences in English are completely different then constructing passive sentences in Arabic. As it is pointed out earlier, to

construct English passive sentence the researcher have to operate at two levels (a) verb phrase level (b) clause level. In the case of Arabic, it operate at two different levels as we shall see.

2.3.1. Subject (agent) is omitted

The early Arab grammarians regarded the passive voice as originating from the active by means of cancelling the subject (agent) of the active, and changing the object (patient) of the active verb to the (acting subject) نائب الفاعل of the passive. The object (now acting subject) is placed in the nominative case. According to Saad (1983:31) “ the Arab grammarians describe passivization in terms of the entities that may become subject of the passive verb.”

a). كَتَبَ الولد القصيدة (active) → d). كُتِبَت القصيدة . (passive)

O + S + V

(نائب الفاعل)+V

The boy wrote the poem.

The poem was written.

In the example above the subject (agent) of the active sentence is omitted. While the object of the active sentence becomes (acting subject) نائب الفاعل which displaces the subject of the active sentence.

2.3.2.The morphological changes in verb

The formation of the passive in Arabic has three characteristics: as Saad (1982) states that: the first is the lack of the copula Be; the second is the elimination of the actor/agent and the third is the change of the verb. This latter feature has two forms: the perfect ماضي (past) and the imperfect المضارع (present).

The verb in Arabic changes according to the tense: (a) perfect, (b) imperfect. Arabic has two main tenses: perfect tense (past), and imperfect tense (present). In the perfect tense the action is completed. You may also call this as the past tense because the action is completed before the present so it belongs to the past. The perfect passive form is فُعِلَ. Alternately, in the Arabic imperfect tense expresses an incomplete continuous or habitual action or on-going state i.e. the action is still continuing. The imperfect form is يَفْعَلُ .

2.3.2.1. The Perfect

(Events that have been completed i.e past tense).

The construction of the perfect verb in passive is by putting ضمة (the nominative case marker) on the first letter, and كسرة (the genitive case marker) on the letter that precedes the final letter of the same verb as in the examples.

كَتَبَ He wrote (active)

كُتِبَ It was written (passive)

(active verb) كَتَبَ →becomes→ كُتِبَ (passive verb)

wrote →becomes → was-written

2.3.2.2. The Imperfect

(Event that have not been completed i.e present tense)

The construction of the imperfect verb in passive is by putting “ضمّة” (the nominative case marker) on the first letter, and “فتحة” (the accusative case marker) on the letter that precedes the final letter of the same verb as in the examples below.

يَكْتُبُ He writes (active)

يُكْتُبُ It is written (passive)

(active verb) يَخْتَارُ →becomes → يُخْتَارُ (passive verb)

choose →becomes → is/was-chosen

2.4. Categories of Passive in Arabic

According to Aziz (1993:1) “ the passive voice can appear in two types of construction depending on the mention of the agent: agentive and agentless. Arab grammarians such as Saad have always described the passive in Classical Arabic (henceforth, CA) as an agentless construction. English, unlike CA, has both agentless and agentive passive constructions”.

He also added (ibid:171) that "translators should notice and decide whether the sentence or phrase is “Modern” or “Classical” and then rewrite each one judged to be “Modern ” that’s the language of the media and modern literature. Or “classical” that is the language of the Qur’an, the prophetic tradition, and the ancient literature." Arabic unlike English has considerably fewer categories of passive than English. These two categories are : agentive passive and impersonal passive.

2.4.1. Agentive Passive

Agentive passives are constructions which contain explicit agent. In Arabic agentive passive constructions are usually used with the addition of the preposition من from, من قبل on the part of, or على يد the hand of..... .These prepositions are frequently found in newspapers and in translations of the

languages. Aziz (1993:172) believe that “A number of factors may have contributed to their result: first, the frequent use of these agentive phrases by the media, the press and modern literary writers may have given these phrases wide currency. Second, there exists a tendency among some “inexperienced” translators to translate word for word. The existence of agentive phrase in some English sentences encourages literal translation. Third, Arabic-English dictionaries include these agentive phrases in their entries”. For example:

كُسِرَ الزجاج علي يد احمد

The glass was broken by the hand of Ahmad.

هُدِمَ الجدار من قبل المشجعين

The wall was demolished by the fans.

Arabic does not allow the doer to appear explicitly, but some agentive phrases appear under the influence of the European languages through translation and media as we have explained previously.

2.5. Syntactic, Semantic and Pragmatic Comparisons between Active and Passive

There are certain changes occurred to the active sentence when we transfer it

to passive sentence. The use of the passive enables us to shift the subject of the active to the end of the sentence to become the agent. This exchange between the subject and the object satisfies the needs of functional sentence perspective by changing the word order. There are two type of changes occurred to the active sentence.

2.5.1.Grammatical Function

The boy ate the cake. (active)

S V O

This sentence consists of subject (The boy), verb (ate), object (the cake),

For example,

The cake was eaten (by the boy). (passive)

S V By-phrase object

The structure of the sentence is still subject (The cake), verb (was eaten), by-phrase object (by the boy), though the grammatical function of the two sentence is still the same, the semantic role of the two sentence is different.

2.5.2. Semantic Role

The boy ate the coke. (active)

S V O

Agent Predicator Patient

When we transfer the active sentence to passive sentence, the patient (O) of the active sentence becomes a patient (S) in the passive sentence, and the agent (S) of the active sentence becomes an agent (O), while the predicator (V) is still the same.

The cake was eaten (by the boy). (passive)

S V By-phrase object

Patient Predicator Patient

According to Beedham (1982), active and passive constructions are thought to have the same meaning but different function. Active and passive are said to portray one single point of view, but from different angles. Active portrays the logical subject agent, whereas passive portrays the logical object affected participant of the sentence. The claim that actives and passives are equivalent in meaning is based on the assertion that each passive construction includes an active sentence in its structure. (ibid, 1982: 44).

Chomsky (in Beedham, 1982:44) introduces *be* and *by* in the very first passive transformation. The reason for the presence of *be* and *by* in passive sentence was not explained, neither was the meaning. It was thought, however, that their presence fits the aims of the transformation of the active into the passive and the convenience of the grammar.

Beedham (1982) argues that a change in the meaning of the actives was sensed by the presence of *be* and *by* in the passive sentences. No explanation was given for how meaning is affected.

The notion of the passive is distinctive and cannot be phrased in the active. The option of using the passive over the active depends on the purpose of the utterance, or the sentence. If the purpose of the utterance is to describe a happening, the active form is used. If the intention of the speaker, or writer, is to describe both the happening and the state arising from it, then the passive is chosen. Thus, passives and actives do not share the same meaning and are not semantically synonymous. Each of them serves the purpose of the speaker, or the writer. (Beedham, 1982:46).

2.5.3. The pragmatic Aspect of the English Passive

House (1997:31) explains that

The distinction between semantic meaning and pragmatic meaning underlies the theory of speech acts developed by Austin (1962) and Searle

(1969). Pragmatic meaning is referred to as illocutionary force that an utterance is said to have, i.e. the particular use of an expression on a specific occasion.

House holds that

In effect, in translation we do not operate with sentence at all but with utterances, i.e., units of discourse characterized by their use-value in communication. In certain types of translation then, it is both possible and necessary to aim at equivalence of pragmatic meaning at the expense of semantic meaning. Pragmatic meaning overrides semantic meaning in these cases. And we can then consider a translation a primarily pragmatic reconstruction of its original.

Thompson (1987: 497) states that option of choosing a passive over an active construction is based on two distinct pragmatic utterance facts, one of which predicts an agentive passive, the other predicts an agentless passive. Preference of choosing the passive over the active voice occurs in two instances: First, if the agent is not to be mentioned, use the passive. Second, if the agent is to be mentioned, than use the passive only when the ‘affected participant’ is more closely related than the agent either to the theme of the paragraph, or to a participant in the immediately preceding clause.

2.5.3.1. Agentless Passive

Thompson (Ibid:497) argues that there is a consensus that most passive constructions are agentless. She refers to Givón (1979) who observe that between 80 and 82 percent of sentences in written and spoken English are

agentless. She refers also to Jespersen who suggests that there are two situations where the passive is employed without mentioning the agent. Firstly the agent is unknown, or is difficult to recognize, for example:

He was killed in the first World War.

Secondly the agent of the verb is obvious from the context of the construction and does not need mentioning, as in:

His memory of these events was lost beyond recovery.

Fowler, (1979: 31) argues that agentless passive sentences “ have a powerful neutralizing effect on the action or process being communicated”. Thompson (1987: 501) adds that; agentless passives are necessary in certain circumstances. These circumstances depend more on the intention of the addresser, and the capability of the addressee in inferring this intention rather than on the actual structure of the discourse.

2.5.3.2. Agentive Passive

As mentioned previously the passive is sometimes used in agentive

constructions. The passive is found infrequently in informal written English and even less frequently in informal English. The question of the optional preference between passive and active rises again.

Thompson (1987:501) explains that "the principle of cohesion has a different domain but not unrelated." The passive should be used when the affected participant is closer to the theme, or the paragraph, than the agent, or when the unspecified agent is closer to a participant in the previous sentences.

The following example is taken from *The Explorers of the Mississippi*.

Lorenzo arrived in Paris as a down-at-heel political refugee without friends or money; luckily for him France at that time was ruled by an Italian, Cardinal Mazarani, in the minority of the twelve-year old Louis IX.

(Thompson, 1987;506)

Here France is not the theme. The paragraph is not about France, but about Lorenzo. The passive *was ruled* is chosen because the affected participant France, which naturally includes Paris, is closer to the participant Lorenzo in the previous sentence than the agent Cardinal Mazarani.

2.5.4. The Pragmatic Function of the Arabic Passive

Moutaouakil (1989: 14) argues that the object function in Arabic sentences is assigned to goal. Goal refers to the entity which is affected by the action of the verb. For example:

The cat caught the mouse. (Crystal, 1991:159)

Here goal is connected with the claim of the traditional Arab grammarians who suggest that the subject function of passive sentences is attributed to the component with object function in active sentence. The Arab grammarians consider the attribution of this function in passive constructions to other components in Arabic as an extension, as in the following examples:

- (1) دُعِيَ زَيْدٌ Zayd was invited
- (2) صِيَّمَ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ someone fasted on Friday

Sentence 2 is marked in comparison with sentence 1 because sentence 2 is effectively subjectless. Moutaouakil (1989: 14) argues that the attribution of the subject function in passive sentences to other components, other than the function of the object as goal tends to augment the constrains. Thus, the

subject of these sentences may be definite or indefinite, as in:

- (1) ضُرِبَ زَيْدٌ Zayd was beaten.
(2) ضُرِبَ رَجُلٌ A man was beaten.

The subject Zayd in example 1 is the goal and is definite. The subject *a man* in example 2 is the goal and is indefinite.

2.5.4.1. Agentless Passive

According to Retso (1983:176), the use of the agentless passive is an excellent way to solve a problem that most languages encounter: the formation of a sentence without the logical subject, as in:

أُعِدِمَ الْمَجْرِمُ The criminal was executed.

The passive voice is used since there is an inclination in Arabic to avoid subjectless sentences with transitive verbs. Intransitive verbs, however, are often used in subjectless sentences, as in:

هَرَبَ مِنَ السِّجْنِ someone was helped him to escape from prison.

Agentive passives, on the other hand, convey stylistic variation. They are used to avoid repetition of words. Retso (1983:176), argues that the absence of the agent is made possible by its occurrence in the preceding sentence, as in:

وبعدها نصنع مدواس، لعصر العنب، كبيرا لي حد تظن ان احدهم يبسط فراشاً عليه يعصر العنب.

Then, we also make a trader, for pressing the grapes, so large as if one were spreading out a mattress on which the grapes are squeezed.

Jastrow, (in Retso, 1983:176)

The above sentence has the agent *we* in the preceding sentence.

Retso (1983:176) claims that the presence of the agent in a passive descriptive sentence or its surroundings, indicates the valid existence of the passive constructions in Arabic with an explicit agentive subject, as displayed in the above example.

The agentive passive in English mentions the agent preceded by the preposition "by".

The apple was eaten(by the boy). → (Agentive passive sentence)

Translating the English passive sentence with an agent to Arabic passive sentence, shall not only omit mentioning the agent (by the boy) , but gives the

prominence to the patient (the apple).

التفاحة أكلت → (Agentless passive sentence in Arabic)

2.6. Conclusion

Chapter two has dealt with passivization in English and Arabic in general and agentive passive in specific with reference to semantic and syntactic structure. The English Arabic transformation of the agentive sentence was and still one of linguists debatable subjects. Aziz (1993:172) believe that: Arabic does not allow the doer to appear explicitly, but some agentive phrases appear under the influence of the European languages though translation and media such as the addition of the preposition *من* *from*, *من قبل* *on the part of*, or *علي يد* *the hand of*,.....

Other linguists like Retso (1983:176), argues that the absence of the agent is made possible by its occurrence in the preceding sentence, other may argue that meaning can only be achieved by conveying English passive sentence into Arabic active sentence.

English has a relatively fixed word order. Arabic, unlike English exploits the

advantage of the fluidity of word order because of the parsing system الإعراب .
This system enables the speaker or writer to put the object المفعول in the
beginning of the sentence without changing the meaning. English and Arabic
do not exhibit parallel behavior towards passivization; there is a tendency
towards passive in English, on the other hand, Arabic does not favor it.

CHAPTER THREE

Data collection and Analysis

3.0. Text Typology

Text is a linguistic structure which realizes a system. Segre (in Darwish 2008: 154) argues that every writer has a linguistic system of his or her own that comes into contact with the linguistic system of the text resulting in a diasystem.

De Beaugrande and Dressler (in Darwish 2008: 154) define the text as a communicative occurrence which meets seven standards of textuality. These standards of textual communication are cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informality, situationality and intertextuality. However, according to Widdowson (1979), a text cannot be an occurrence since it has no mechanism of its own, but can only be achieved by a human agency. It does not itself communicate, but rather provides the means of achieving communication.

Hatim (in Darwish 2008: 154) on the other hand, defines a text as a stretch of material which maps on the surface a set of mutually relevant

communicative intentions. By pursuing and fulfilling these communicative intentions, "language users process language into what Hatim terms "realizations" or texts.

Rhetorical typology in which Halliday and Hasan (1976), and Hatim and Mason (1990) prefer to divide texts according to the rhetorical purposes that characterize every text. Within this model, three major text-type- with other branching subtypes- can be listed. First, an *expository text* is used to analyse concepts with the aim of informing or narrating. Second, an *argumentative text* is used to evaluate object, event or concepts with the aim of influencing future behavior. Third, an *instructive text* is used to direct the receiver toward a certain course of action.

On the other hand, it is acknowledged by many scholars and researchers that any attempt to classify text is fraught with problems. The issue is controversial and no agreement seems to exist among scholars. Bell (1991: 202) argues that the difficulty of typology stems from the fact that such a typology deals with actual systems "in which selections and decisions have already been made" and that it must "be correlated with typologies of discourse actions and situations". He argues that with typology it is feasible

to group text types under each labels. However, he noted that an objective clear definition of these labels does not exist.

3.1. Theme and Rheme in English

Firbas (1965:78) states that the Pragueans are those who first employed the terms Theme (thema) and Rheme (rhema). Theme is what the writer or the speaker chooses as a point of departure of the message. The Thematic elements are those elements which form the foundation of the utterance from which the speaker proceeds. This concept of Theme Rheme is adopted by the British school led by Halliday (1985:50) who argues that: "If the speaker includes within the message some elements that expresses his own angle of judgments on the matter it is natural for him to make this his point of departure."

Halliday (1967:205) adds that: "in the clause Theme always precedes Rheme, the Theme Rheme structure being in fact realized by sequence of elements within the clause".

The second term employed by the Pragueans is Rheme which means what is said about the topic. Rheme is the most important part in the message. It

contains the most important information that the speaker/writer to send to the hearer/reader.

According to Firbas (1965:171) a sentence is a field of relations mainly grammatical and semantic functioning in a certain type of sentence elaborates more on the notion of Communicative Dynamism (CD) by postulating a range: a transition between the lowest (Theme) and the highest (Rheme) degree of CD. Firbas (ibid) points out that the elements with the lowest degree of CD (Themes) occur first in an utterance and are said to be less (dynamic). Themes do not play a considerable role in the text development.

Firbas was criticized by many linguists for the validity of his notion of different degree of Themes and Rhemes. One of these linguists is Adjmian (1978:226) who defines CD as “ an unfortunate attempt to measure the communicative capabilities of the sentence elements”.

Halliday (1967:179) states that theme belongs to two different systems: (1) given means what you were talking about or what I was talking about before a while (2) Themes mean what are you talking about, or what I am talking

about now. The initial and final position in a sentence are of special importance; because the initial position is usually associated with what the utterance is about, and the final position is related to the emphasis. For example:

We shall have a test.

Both Theme and Rheme (we+ a test) are new and carry new information and are of special importance.

3.2. Theme and Rheme in Arabic

One of the characteristics of standard Arabic is the relative fluidity flexibility of its word order. It seems to permit almost as many ways of ordering the constituents of the sentence as possible. In other words, Arab speakers prefer to focus on the verb rather than the subject as in:

يكتب علي قصيدة

(Literally: write Ali a poem)

علي يكتب قصيدة

Ali writes a poem

The definite Theme is as Givon (1983:101) defines it, “is that which the speaker assumes the hearer can identify uniquely, is familiar with, in his register and thus available for quick retrieval”. The initial position is always emphatic. Golkova (in Bazzenella1990:30) states that “ in languages like Arabic which a relatively free word order, the element to which attention is directed may occur in any position” as in the following examples by Golkova (in Bazzenella1990:30);

الولد أكل التفاحة	The boy ate the apple
التفاحة أكل الولد	The apple ate the boy
أكل الولد التفاحة	The apple the boy eat
التفاحة أكلها الولد	The apple the boy ate it

Here the noun apple تفاحة is considered the old information or Theme, because all the previous sentences are considered answers to one question: who ate the apple?

3.3. Data Collection

The data is based on a comparison between the Hallidayan (1976) argumentative and expository text types and their translations. The main

aim of this comparison is to investigate how the translators assign passive or active construction in translating different types of texts mainly argumentative and expository texts.

To achieve this aim, two authentic texts were investigated (argumentative and expository). The argumentative text is taken from Kingbury and Spratt (1984) proficiency skills (course book). The Arabic translation is rendered by Sueke (1993). The Arabic expository text is taken from BBC publications and its English translation is also taken from Sueke (1993).

Each sentence in a text is assigned a number and each passive construction is underlined to facilitate the process of analysis between the source text (ST) and its target text (TT).

These texts are chosen on the basis that they meet the main aim of this thesis: which is an investigation of the semantic/pragmatic and syntactic effect in argumentative and expository texts to determine whether or not the passive is used by the translators. Furthermore, to examine the way translators deal with passivization in both English and Arabic.

In other words, how to bridge the gap between two incongruent languages English and Arabic in a problematic area such as conveying the meaning

between the ST and the TT, regarding the semantic and syntactic relationships holding between the active and the passive. Moreover, how does the translator deal with each text type? did he maintain the quality of the ST or did he make some modifications to the text type allowing the text to lose its quality.

3.4. Data Analysis

As we have mentioned earlier our data is based on two Hallidayan text types argumentative and expository. (see appendix I page 71- appendix III page 75).

3.4.1. Argumentative Text.

The present comparison between the English ST and the professionally translated Arabic TT, illustrates how the translator copes with the English passive sentences when translating them into Arabic. A careful reading of the ST and TT leads us to note that: (see appendix I page 71 - appendix II page 73)

1.STIn the early 1980s smuggling gangs were generally smaller and fewer in number than they had been during the previous century, they were operating less frequently, and the amount of contraband arriving in Dorset was greatly reduced.... (line1-2-3)

1a.TT... فِي أَوَائِلِ الْقُرْنِ الثَّامِنِ عَشَرَ كَانَتْ عِصَابَاتُ التُّهْرِيْبِ فِي دُورِسْت (بريطانيا) صَغِيرَةً
وَقَلِيلَةً الْعَدَدِ مِمَّا كَانَتْ عَلَيْهِ خِلَالَ الْقُرْنِ السَّابِقِ . فَتَشَاطُهَا كَانَ مَحْدُودًا وَالْبِضَائِعُ الْمُهْرَبَةُ قَلِيلَةً
.....(line 1-2)

Here though, the translator was successful in rendering the intended meaning of the ST and the emphasis of both Theme/Rheme is still achieved in both sentences, the Theme the amount of contraband (كمية البضائع المهربه) and the Rheme was greatly reduced (قليله) of the ST was changed to Theme قَلِيلَةً and Rheme كَمِيَةِ الْبِضَائِعِ الْمُهْرَبَةِ in the TT, because the translator changed the English passive into active in Arabic. As it can be seen the structure of the original sentence is passive the amount of contraband was greatly reduced was changed in the TT to قَلِيلَةً وَالْبِضَائِعِ الْمُهْرَبَةُ active form. Though changed the structure of the sentence from being passive to active, the meaning was achieved.

2. ST.... the number of runs being intercepted...(line 3-4)

2a.TT..... اِرْتِفَاعِ عَمَلِيَّاتِ الْأَعْتِرَاضِ(line 3)

By avoiding the use of passive here the translator permitted the change of the structure of the sentence while preserving the semantic form of the ST. At the time of transition we could see that the Theme/ Rheme construction was changed completely *the number of runs* being the Theme of the ST

has become the Rheme whereas the noun ارتفاع becomes the Theme. By changing the Theme-Rheme organization the emphasis is changed completely. The ST focuses on *the number of runs* which shifted in the TT by the noun ارتفاع (increase) which could have been replaced by ارتفعت عمليات الاعتراض allowing the emphasis to take its place in the عمليات الاعتراض being the Theme

3. ST.... the number of smugglers arrested....(line 4)

3a. TT.... وَعَدَدَ الْمُهْرَبِينَ الَّذِينَ تَمَّ إِقْبَاضُ عَلَيْهِمْ..... (line 3)

The translator changed the structure of the sentence here to active voice while the meaning and the Theme/ Rheme were both preserved. The verb تم often found in Arabic as a conjunction phrase. Abdul Rahman Al-Saeed (2006:2) states that some writers use (verb « تَمَّ » + source action to be mentioned (infinitive). This method of outsider Arab depends on the inclusion of an auxiliary verb to get to the verb to be mentioned. The structure was changed to active voice.

4.ST... just sixty-two smugglers were imprisoned at Dorchester- an average of less than two a year....(line 6-7)

4a.TT... تَمَّ سِجْنُ 62 أَيُّ أَقَلِّ مِنْ مُهْرَبِينَ بِالسَّنَةِ... (line 5)

We can see that the technique employed by the translator here is similar to example 3, where he used the Arabic auxiliary verb *تم* followed by the infinitive verb *سجن* (imprisoned). Arabic sometimes uses the auxiliary verb *تم* in order to convey the passive voice construction (Abdul Rahman Al-Saeed,2006:2). Semantically, the translator was successful in conveying the meaning of the ST, though the emphasis of the ST and TT was changed . In the ST the emphasis was on the Theme *sixty-two smugglers* on the other hand the emphasis in the TT was on the Theme *تَمَّ سِجْنُ*. Therefore, the intended meaning could be achieved by the marked nominal sentence.

اثنتان وستون تم سجنهم أي اقل من سجينين في السنة

5. ST....and if the five years beginning 1821 are taken in isolation, the average annual figure rises to forty-eight,(line 8-9)

5a. TT... وَإِذَا اعْتَبَرْنَا الْخَمْسَ سَنَوَاتِ الْمُمْتَدَّةِ مُنْذُ 1821 يَتَبَيَّنُ أَنَّ عَدَدَ الْمُهْرَبِينَ الَّذِينَ سُجِنُوا
(line 6-7) قَدْ وَصَلَ إِلَى 48 سَنَوِيًّا

The translator ignored the passive of the ST and used the conditional form. In this situation, the translator had to resort to the conditional structure because the author imposed this form in order to convey the intended meaning of the ST. According to Ryding (2005 : 671) "Arabic uses *different particles* to express possible conditions and impossible conditions". She (ibid:671) adds "to express possible conditional particle:

إذا or *إن* to start the short conditional clause *إذا* occurs much more frequently than *إن* and the use of *إذا* is considered to imply probable conditions". The Rheme *are taken* is preceded by the Theme *five years* as for the TT the emphasis shifted to the conditional structure *إِذَا* which acts as the Theme of the TT and the Rheme of the ST becomes the Rheme of the TT. By changing the Theme-Rheme organization, the emphasis is changed. This shift often changes the pragmatic meaning of the ST.

6. ST..... In the same report, the clerk stated "there had been few instances of insubordination or discontent in the prison"...(line 12-13)

6a.TT... *وَجَاءَ نَفْسُ التَّقْرِيرِ أَنَّهُ وَبِاسْتِثْنَاءِ بَعْضِ حَالَاتِ التَّمَرُّدِ وَالْأَسْتِيَاءِ*...(line 9-10)

The translator changed the style of the sentence from passive voice to conditional sentence, he also changed the meaning and the structure by changing the Theme-Rheme organization. We can see that the Theme *the clerk* in the ST has been dropped in the TT and the passive structure *had been few instances* is replaced by a conditional structure *أَنَّهُ وَبِاسْتِثْنَاءِ*. The translator could give appropriate translation by translating the sentence as

في نفس التقرير ذكر الموظف أن "هناك بعض حالات التمرد ولاستياء في السجن".

7. ST....the general demeanour of the prisoners had been regular and orderly....(line 13-14)

7a.TT.... *فَإِنَّ سُلُوكَ السُّجَنَاءِ بِصِفَةِ عَامَّةٍ كَانَتْ عَادِيَّةً*...(line 10-11)

The translator used the auxiliary verb كان in order to carry the intended meaning of the ST. Bassiouney, et al (2012:120) state that "grammarians such as Sibawayhi, Mubarrid, Ibn al sarraj and others investigate the nature of kāna and its sisters started with the need to differentiate from other verbs that have true subjects and objects and indicate event and time". Semantically, the translator was successful in conveying the meaning and keeping the same thematic structure i.e. he preserved the Theme-Rheme organization.

8. ST...the prison chaplain reported that the spiritual condition of prisoners in general had improved and he hoped that many who entered the prison with little sense of religion in their minds had been induced ...(line 15-16-17)

8a.TT..... وَفِي نَفْسِ السِّيَاقِ أَشَارَ قَسِيْبُ السَّجْنِ (الْمُرْشِدُ الدِّيْنِي) أَنَّ الْوَضْعَ الدِّيْنِي (الرُّوْحِي) لِمُعْظَمِ نَزَلَاءِ السَّجْنِ تَحَسَّنَ وَأَنَّهُ مُتَّفَائِلٌ أَنَّ عَدَدًا مِّنَ الَّذِينَ دَخَلُوا السَّجْنَ دُونَ أَيِّ حِسِّ دِيْنِي قَدْ زَادَتْ(line 12-13)

Here, the translator succeeded in conveying the passive construction. Pragmatically, the translator was able to convey the intended meaning. On the basis of the Theme-Rheme organization, the Theme *little sense of religion in their minds* and the Rheme *had been induced* of the ST were rendered successfully into Theme حِسِّ دِيْنِي and Rheme قَدْ زَادَتْ.

9. ST..... It is true smugglers were punished more harshly than many petty criminals.....(line 22)

9a. TT.... وَفِعْلاً عُوَقِبَ الْمُهْرَبُونَ بِالْعَدِيدِ مِنَ الْمُجْرِمِينَ الْآخِرِينَ لَكِنَّ الْأَحْكَامَ الَّتِي كَانَتْ تَصْدُرُ ضِدَّهُمْ كَانَتْ أَقَلَّ قَسَاوَةً مِنْ أَحْكَامِ النَّفْيِ لِسَارِقِي الْخُبْزِ.....(line 16-17)

In this example the translator translated the agentless passive *were punished* into عُوَقِبَ in the passive form. The translator made several changes in his translation. First, on the basis of Theme-Rheme organization, the Theme *smugglers* and the Rheme *were punished* was changed in the TT, the Theme became the passive construction عُوَقِبَ and the noun الْمُهْرَبُونَ became the Rheme. Second, the meaning of the translated sentence was also changed completely *more harshly than many petty criminals* was rendered into بِالْعَدِيدِ مِنَ الْمُجْرِمِينَ الْآخِرِينَ which is quite confusing. The translator could have achieved his translation successfully by rendering line 23 into:

وفي الواقع فان المهربين عوقبوا بقساوة

both Theme-Rheme organization and the intended meaning were preserved.

10. ST.... sentences were far less severe.....(line 23)

10a.TT.... الْأَحْكَامَ الَّتِي كَانَتْ تَصْدُرُ ضِدَّهُمْ كَانَتْ أَقَلَّ قَسَاوَةً.....(line 17)

Arabic seems to use the passive when the agent is understood from the surrounding sentence and as a means to avoid mentioning the subject. الأَحْكَامُ is acting as نائب الفاعل (acting subject) is considered the Theme of the more apparent Rheme كَانَتْ أَقْلًا قَسَاوَةً and the meaning in this situation is successfully achieved.

11. ST...The usual penalty for smuggling was a fine which, during the past-Napoleonic period, was about £ 100 with an indefinite period of imprisonment in default(line 25)

11a. TT... وَمُدَّةَ سِجْنٍ غَيْرَ مُحَدَّدَةٍ إِذَا مَا تَأَخَّرَ أَحَدُهُمْ عَنِ الدَّفْعِ....(line 18-19)

The translator here resorted to the active voice إِذَا مَا تَأَخَّرَ أَحَدُهُمْ عَنِ الدَّفْعِ if someone was late in paying. The conditional participle إِذَا has been used with the impersonal active in order to convey the meaning of the prepositional phrase *in default*. Note that some grammarians argue about the importance of the verbal morphology of the passive construction. What is regarded as impersonal passive by some, is defined as active by others (Siewierska 1984:93). Impersonal passive constructions appear to be true passive since they are agentless and have a passive verb form.

On the basis of Them and Rheme, the ST Theme is understood from the context which is *if someone was late in paying* the Rheme is *indefinite*

period of imprisonment in default .The translator kept the same Theme – Rheme construction. Therefore, the emphasis is maintained.

12. ST.... most were released from prison after a year or so....(line 27)

12a.TT.... لَكِنْ كَانَ يُخَلَّى سَبِيلَ الْمُهْرَبِينَ بَعْدَ حَوَالِي سَنَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ بِالسَّجْنِ(line 20-21)

The translator rendered *were released* into the passive *كَانَ يُخَلَّى* for the purpose of avoiding the subject. Pragmatically, the translator was successful in maintaining the intended meaning of the ST. The Theme in the ST is *smugglers* and the Rheme is *were released*. As for the TT we can see that the translator preceded the Rheme *كَانَ يُخَلَّى* by the Theme *الْمُهْرَبِينَ*, the emphasis in this case is shifted from the noun *الْمُهْرَبِينَ* (smugglers) to the verb phrase *كَانَ يُخَلَّى سَبِيلَ*. Therefore, the emphasis of the ST is changed in the TT because of the shift of the Theme and Rheme construction.

13. ST.... there is no known record of any Dorset smuggler being hanged.....(line 27-28)

13a. TT.... وَلَا يُوجَدُ أَيُّ إِثْبَاتٍ أَنَّهُ حُكِمَ عَلَى أَحَدٍ مُهْرَبِي دُورَسْتِ بِالْإِعْدَامِ(line 22)

Here, the translator kept the same Theme-Rheme organization of ST and the TT because the passive voice I agentless. Therefore, the translator succeeded in rendering the pragmatic meaning by keeping the same emphasis of the ST .

14. ST.... There is no known record any Dorset smuggler bring hanged for a straight forward smuggling offence, though a handful were sentenced to death....(line 27-28-29)

14a. TT... وَلَا يُوجَدُ أَيُّ إِثْبَاتٍ أَنَّهُ حُكِمَ عَلَى أَحَدٍ مُهْرَبِي دُورَسْتِ بِالْإِعْدَامِ بِسَبَبِ ارْتِكَابِهِ لِجَرِيمَةٍ... (line 22-23) التَّهْرِيبِ فَقَطَّ

The translator used the passive construction حُكِمَ to translate the passive construction *were sentenced* as a means of avoiding the subjectless sentence. On the basis of the Theme-Rheme organization, the Theme *handful* and the Rheme *were sentenced to death* of the ST were changed to Theme حُكِمَ and Rheme عَلَى أَحَدٍ in the TT. In spite of the shift of emphasis in the TT the translator was successful in conveying the intended meaning.

However, the translator mistranslated the word *handful* when he substituted it by أَحَدٍ. The English word exact meaning is بعض. Therefore, the most accurate translation could be بعض مهربي دورست تم الحكم عليهم بالإعدام. According to this translation, the pragmatic meaning is restored because there is no shift of emphasis as can be seen in the professional translation above.

15. ST.... Most of these were eventually reprieved(line 29-30)

15a. TT... لَكِنْ مُعْظَمُ هَذِهِ الْأَحْكَامِ غُيِّرَتْ لِأَحِقًّا....(line 24)

As it can be seen, that the translator kept on using the passive construction mostly as a way of avoiding the agentless sentence that has been applied throughout the ST. The Theme *most of these* (sentenced) and the Rheme *were eventually reprieved* was changed successfully into Theme *الأحكام* and Rheme *لأحِقًّا غُيِّرَتْ*. The emphasis was not changed and the meaning was preserved.

3.4.2. Expository Text

In the present comparison we shall see how the translator copes with passive voice construction in the Arabic expository text when it is rendered into English.(see appendix III page 75- appendix IIV page 77)

1. ST فَكَلَّفَ الْبَرْنَامِجُ الدُّكْتُورَ مُحَمَّدَ رِضْوَانَ دَايَةَ لِأَسْتَاذٍ فِي كَلِيَّةِ لِأَدَابِ بِجَامِعَةِ دِمَشْقَ بِإِعْدَادِ لِإِجَابَةِ (line 1-2)

1a.TT.....Dr. M.R. Daya, professor in the Department of Literature, University of Damascus was commissioned by the program to prepare a reply(line 2-3)

In the above example the active construction *رِضْوَانَ مُحَمَّدَ الدُّكْتُورَ الْبَرْنَامِجُ كَلَّفَ* was rendered in the TT into the passive construction *Dr. M.R. Daya was commissioned by the program*. The sentence (in line 1-2) is written in the

active voice in the ST as Arabic does not like to use the passive when the agent is mentioned. On the basis of Theme-Rheme organization the Theme *فَكَلَّفَ الْبِرْنَامَجُ* and Rheme *الدُّكْتُورَ مُحَمَّدَ* in the ST was changed completely to Theme *Dr. M.R. Daya* and the Rheme *was commissioned by the program* in the TT the emphasis in this case changed from verb phrase *فَكَلَّفَ الْبِرْنَامَجُ* to the noun *Dr. M.R. Daya* . Therefore the pragmatic meaning is not completely achieved because the emphasis in the Arabic text is shifted in the English text. Here the intended meaning is not conveyed due to the shift of the English Theme-Rheme organization. The most appropriate translation could be:

The program commissioned Dr. M.R. Daya who is a professor in the Department of Literature, University of Damascus to prepare a reply.

Here the Theme-Rheme organization is preserved and the intended meaning is conveyed.

2.ST *فَكَلَّفَ الْبِرْنَامَجُ الدُّكْتُورَ مُحَمَّدَ رِضْوَانَ دَايَةَ لِأَسْتَاذٍ فِي كَلِيَّةِ لِأَدَابِ بِجَامِعَةِ دِمَشْقَ بِإِعْدَادِ*
لِإِجَابَةٍ وَقَدْ قُرِئَتْ لِإِجَابَةٍ بِالنِّيَابَةِ(line 1-2)

2a.TTDr. M.R. Daya, professor in the Department of Literature, University of Damascus was commissioned by the program to prepare a reply and this was read on his behalf....(line 2-3-4)

The translator was successful in rendering the passive construction قُرِئَتْ in the ST into *was read* in the TT. Semantically, we can see that the translator changed the noun لِإِجَابَةٍ by an article *this* in *this was read* in the TT in order to achieve the intended meaning. The Theme قُرِئَتْ and Rheme لِإِجَابَةٍ was shifted into Theme *this* (reply) and the Rheme *was read*. In spite of the change of the emphasis in the TT the translator was successful in conveying the meaning of the ST .

3.ST وَجَحًا هُوَ اسْمُهُ وَقِيلَ بَنٍ إِنَّ لَهُ اسْمًا آخَرَ....(line 3)

3.aTT Juha was his name, and he was also said to have another name.....(line 5-6)

The translator succeeded in conveying the passive construction by providing the literal equivalent form to the passive construction وَقِيلَ which was rendered into *was also said*. The translator conveyed the meaning and form of the original sentence and kept the same Theme-Rheme organization. The Theme جَحًا and Rheme وَقِيلَ بَنٍ إِنَّ لَهُ اسْمًا آخَرَ in the ST was rendered into Theme *Juha* and the Rheme *was also said to have another name*. This is because there is some similarity between English and Arabic agentless passivisation.

4.ST وَرُويَ عَن الْجَاحِظِ(line 4)

4a.TT It was related by Jahid....(line 6)

Though, the translator was faced with an impersonal passive , he succeeded in conveying the passive construction faithfully into the TT. Siewierska (1984 :93) states that “ impersonal passive, unlike personal passive, have not been deeply studied and analysed”. The meaning was conveyed accurately and the reader could have noticed that the Theme in both languages does not exist for the reason that impersonal passive construction in English has neither thematic nor referential content (Klaiman,1991:8).

5.ST وُلِدَ جُحَا نَحْوَ 60 هِجْرِيَّةً(line 5)

5a.TT Juha was born around the year 60...(line 9)

In this sentence we can see that the translator succeeded in conveying the passive construction into the TT. On the basis of the Theme-Rheme organization the Theme وُلِدَ and Rheme جُحَا of the ST was rendered into the Theme *Juha* and the Rheme *was born*. The emphasis and meaning were conveyed.

6.ST وَيَرْتَبِطُ الْحَدِيثُ عَن أَبِي الْعُصْنِ بِالْحَدِيثِ عَن نَصْرِ الدِّينِ خُوجَا الَّذِي يُقَالُ فِيهِ إِنَّهُ جُحَا(line 9-10) التَّرْكِيبِي

6a.TTThe story of Abu Alahasn is linked to that of Nasr-Eddine Hoja who is said to have the Turkish Juha....(line 16-17).

The translator used the passive form *is said* to translate passive Arabic *يُقَالُ* of the ST. The translator conveyed the meaning of the ST into TT and the emphasis was preserved. The Theme *أَبِي الْعُصْنِ* and Rheme *يُقَالُ* of the ST was change to Theme *Abu Alahasn* and the Rheme *is said* in the TT.

7.ST فَإِنَّ الشَّائِعَ بَيْنَ أَيْدِي النَّاسِ مِنْ كُتُبٍ مَطْبُوعَةٍ عَنْ نَوَادِرِ جُحَا....(line 10-11)

7a.TT....It is clear from books published about the stories of Hoja....(line 17-18)

The translator conveyed the passive form of the ST into its equivalent passive structure. On the basis of Theme-Rheme organization the Theme *كُتُبٍ* and the Rheme *مَطْبُوعَةٍ* of the ST was maintained (Theme *books* and Rheme *published*) . The emphasis was not changed and the meaning was preserved.

8.ST وَكَانَتْ لَهُ جُرْأَةٌ عَلَى الْحُكَّامِ وَالْقَائِمِينَ عَلَى الْأُمُورِ وَعُرِفَ بِحَيَاةِ الزُّهْدِ وَالتَّقْوَى وَجُودٍ مَشْهُورَيْنِ وَالنَّزَاهَةِ فِي كَسْبِ الْمَعَاشِ إِلَى كَرَمٍ وَجُودٍ مَشْهُورَيْنِ....(line 15-16)

8a.TT...He was bold towards the governors and rulers and was known for his asceticism, strong faith and his honest living...(line 24-25)

As we can see here the translator rendered the passive form *وَعُرِفَ* into its equivalent structure *was known* in the TT. Semantically, the meaning is conveyed and the emphasis was achieved .

9.ST ... وَهُوَ عِنْدَ النَّاسِ مَعْرُوفٌ بِكِرَامَاتِهِ وَكِرَامَاتِ ضَرِيحِهِ . . . (line 19)

9a.TT...He was known for working miracles and the miracles of his tomb....(line 29-30)

The translator here provided the equivalent passive construction *مَعْرُوفٌ* to the verbal form *was known* of the ST. Semantically, the translator was able to convey the intended meaning on the basis of the Theme-Rheme organization. The Theme pronoun *هُوَ* (الْخُوْجَا نَصْرُ الدِّيْنِ) Rheme *مَعْرُوفٌ* of the ST was rendered into Theme *He (Hoja Nasr-Eddine)* and the Rheme *was known* in the TT.

10. ST ... وَتَوَادِرُ جُحَا الْمُدَوَّنَةُ . . . (line 20)

10a. TT ... The stories of Juha that were written down... (line 30-31)

The translator was once again succeeded in conveying the passive construction. The Theme-Rheme organization was also achieved faithfully and the meaning was preserved. The Theme *وَتَوَادِرُ جُحَا* and the Rheme *الْمُدَوَّنَةُ*

in the ST was rendered successfully into the Theme *The stories of Juha* and Rheme *were written down*.

11.ST وَنَوَادِرُ جُحَا الْمُدَوَّنَةُ وَالْمُتَدَاوِلَةُ....(line 20)

11a.TT....The stories of Juha that were written down and that were passed down...(line 30-31)

We can see that the translator kept on using the passive construction successfully throughout the TT without resorting to the active form. The Theme *وَنَوَادِرُ جُحَا* and the Rheme *وَالْمُتَدَاوِلَةُ* was changed successfully into Theme *The stories of Juha* and Rheme *were passed down*. The emphasis was not changed and the meaning was preserved.

3.5. Findings

A translator's task is to be faithful to the source text without distortion of the target text. In languages with relatively free word order Arabic is an example, there will be less tension between the requirements of syntax and those communicative function. Conversely, with languages with relatively fixed word order, English as an example. In the argumentative text it can be seen that the translator resorted to the active form more frequently in rendering the passive structure than in the expository text.

For example, in lines (1-2-3-4) appendix I the translator resorted to the active form were as in lines (8-9) appendix I the translator ignored the existence of the passive in the ST and resorted to the conditional structure in order to convey the intended meaning .

The translators also committed various changes on the basis of the Theme-Rheme organization and semantic level, Arabic exploits the fluidity of word order comparing with English to exhibit different ordering such as fronting.

According to Greenbaum and Quirk (1990:407), fronting involves 'the achievement marked theme by moving into initial position which is otherwise unusual there'. For example, in lines (12-13) appendix I, the

researcher can see that the translator in an argumentative text changed the meaning and the structure by changing the Theme-Rheme organization. Whereas in lines (1-2) appendix III, the Theme/Rheme and emphasis was changed. Therefore the pragmatic meaning is not completely achieved.

There is a greater tension between syntax and communicative function. For example the translation of lines 12-13 appendix I.

In the same report, the clerk stated there *had been few instances* of insubordination or discontent...(line 12-13)

وَجَاءَ نَفْسُ التَّقْرِيرِ أَنَّهُ وَبِاسْتِثْنَاءِ بَعْضِ حَالَاتِ التَّمَرُّدِ وَالْأَسْتِيَاءِ

One could say that the translator could not give a satisfactory translation in terms of structure, meaning nor Theme-Rheme organization. The researcher can see that the Theme *the clerk* in the ST has been dropped in the TT and the passive structure *had been few instances* is replaced by a conditional structure *أَنَّهُ وَبِاسْتِثْنَاءِ*. The translator could have achieved his translation by translating the sentence to

ذكر الكاتب في نفس التقرير انه كانت هناك بعض حالات التمرد ولاستياء

The translator have seen throughout this study that passivization in English is more commonly than in Arabic. In a comparative analysis of the mainly argumentative English text and its Arabic translation has revealed frequent use of the passive in the English text. For example the translation of sentence 4 appendix I.

The number of smugglers *arrested*...(line 4)

وَعَدَدَ الْمُهْرَبِينَ الَّذِينَ تَمَّ الْقَاءُ الْقَبْضِ عَلَيْهِمْ

On the other hand, in a comparison between the mainly expository Arabic text and its English translation has shown the English frequency of the use of the passive in both languages. For example the translation of line 5 appendix III.

وُلِدَ جُحَا نَحْوَ 60 هِجْرِيَّةً

Juha *was born* around the year 60...(line 9)

The analysis of the study sheds light on this assumption that Theme in English is sentence initial, whereas in Arabic it tends to be sentence initial, but it is not position bound. In other words what comes first is the most important for the speaker/writer. For example in line 22 appendix I.

It is true smugglers *were punished* more harshly than many petty criminals.

وَفِعْلًا عُوْقِبَ الْمُهْرَبُونَ بِالْعَدِيدِ مِنَ الْمُجْرِمِينَ الْآخَرِينَ

In this example the Theme *smugglers* and the Rheme *were punished* was changed in the TT, the Theme became the passive construction عُوْقِبَ and the noun الْمُهْرَبُونَ became the Rheme. Where as in sentence 20 appendix III.

وَنَوَادِرُ جُحَا الْمُدَوَّنَةُ

The stories of Juha that *were written down*

The translator succeeded in achieving the Theme-Rheme organization faithfully and the meaning was preserved. The Theme *وَنَوَادِرُ جُحَا* and the Rheme *الْمُدَوَّنَةُ* in the ST was rendered successfully into the Theme *The stories of Juha* and Rheme *were written down*.

CHAPTER FOUR

Concluding remarks and Recommendations

4.0. Concluding remarks

English and Arabic are considered incongruent languages, there are disparities between them in lexicology, linguistics, structure and culture. Thus absolute faithfulness is impossible. The translator shall maintain as possible as he can the coherent flow of information by putting in account the form and the content of the source text.

From the analysis of the English translated argumentative texts and Arabic expository text shows that the translators conveyed the originality of both text types successfully.

On the basis of the structure of both languages which has lead to changing of the structure number of times from passive to active (it supposed that the translators are more capable when translating into their own language).

There is a change regarding Theme-Rheme organization in the argumentative texts which have affected pragmatic meaning of the texts.

The researcher have noticed that the translator committed several changes regarding fronting for example in lines number 3-4 and line 22 which has lead in effecting the intended meaning of each line but generally speaking the translator succeeded in conveying the general intended meaning of the source text.

Finally, one can state that stylistic analysis of English and Arabic texts is of a novel importance so as to confirm some generalization about similarities and differences in the two languages. In other words, according to Newmark, (1988:21) the translator has to understand the text and classifies it according to types of text in order to analyse its stylistic features before attempting to produce any rendering.

By analysing the two original texts English argumentative and Arabic expository we can see that the translators were successful in conveying the intended meaning of both texts and in the same time maintaining the origin and the form of the source text.

4.1. Recommendations

This study sheds light on many problems that arise when translating passive from English into Arabic because each language has an obligatory category.

It is worthy to summarize some recommendation as follows:

1. Exposing the translators to a wide range of different types of texts in both languages in order to help them recognize how each language differ from the other in terms of style and structure.
2. Intensive courses in a comparative study of Arabic and English grammar specially related to passive vice constructions in order to understand the composition of each sentence.

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Appendix I

1 In the early 1980s smuggling gangs were generally smaller and fewer in number than they
2 had been during the previous century, they were operating less frequently, and the amount
3 of contraband arriving in Dorset was greatly reduced. Furthermore the number of runs being
4 intercepted, and the number of smugglers arrested had increased dramatically. There is clear
5 evidence for this in the registers of Dorchester Gaol, which survive from 1782. In the thirty-
6 three years from then to 1815, just sixty-two smugglers were imprisoned at Dorchester- an
7 average of less than two a year; in the following thirty-three years, from 1816 to 1848, the
8 number totaled 749- an average of twenty - three a year. And if the five years beginning
9 1821 are taken in isolation, the average annual figure rises to forty-eight, prompting the Clerk
10 of the Peace for Dorset to remark in 1825 that the ratio of smugglers to other offenders in the
11 Prison was a constant subject of regret to the visiting Justices.

12 In the same report, the clerk stated there had been few instances of insubordination or
13 discontent in the prison and the general demeanour of the prisoners had been regular and
14 orderly, the only particular exception having taken place in the smuggling wards. Similarly,
15 the prison chaplain reported that the spiritual condition of prisoners in general had improved
16 and he hoped that many who entered the prison with little sense of religion in their minds
17 had been induced to reflect on their past habits of immorality and crime and to forsake them
18 in the future. The chaplain had, however, experienced a great difficulty in introducing
19 sobriety of thought and exciting attention to religious instruction amongst the smugglers due
20 to a feverish state of mind prevalent in that class of prisoners and a persuasion that their
21 offenses are more vigorously punished than those prisoners of other classes.

22 It is true smugglers were punished more harshly than many petty criminals but sentences
23 were far less severe than for those who faced the death penalty for burglary, or transportation

24 for stealing bread. The usual penalty for smuggling was a fine which, during the past-
25 Napoleonic period, was about £ 100, with an indefinite period of imprisonment in default.
26 Few smugglers were able to pay such an enormous sum (equivalent then to about four years
27 wages for an ordinary job) but most were released from prison after a year or so. There is
28 no known record of any Dorset smuggler being hanged for a straightforward smuggling
29 offence, though a handful were sentenced to death for offenses of violence against the
30 Coastguard. Most of these were eventually reprieved.

Roy Kingsbury and Mary Spratt (1984)

Proficiency Skills (Course Book). England, Longmen

Appendix II

- 1 في أوائل القرن الثامن عشر كانت عصابات التهريب في دورست (بريطانيا) صغيرة وقليلة العدد
- 2 مما كانت عليه خلال القرن السابق . فنشاطها كان محدوداً والبضائع المهربة قليلة وذلك مع
- 3 ارتفاع عمليات الأعراض وعدد المهربين الذين تم إلقاء القبض عليهم .
- 4 وهذا ما عززته سجلات سجن دور تشستر التي تعود إلى سنة 1782 ، فخلال 33 سنة الممتدة
- 5 إلى عام 1815 تم سجن 62 أي أقل من مهربين بالسنة . لكن هذا العدد ارتفع إلى 749 مهرباً
- 6 خلال 33 سنة الممتدة من 1816 إلى 1848 بمعدل 63 مهرباً سجيناً بالسنة . وإذا اعتبرنا
- 7 الخمس سنوات الممتدة منذ 1821 يتبين أن عدد المهربين الذين سُجِنُوا قد وصل إلى 48 سنوياً
- 8 مما حدا بضابط أمن (بمسؤل أمن) منطقة دورست إلى الإشارة في تقرير له سنة 1825 أن نسبة
- 9 المهربين بالمقارنة مع باقي السجناء كانت دائماً موضوع أسى للفضاة الزائرين للسجن . وجاء
- 10 نفس التقرير أنه وباستثناء بعض حالات التمرد والأستياء فإن سلوك السجناء بصفة عامة كانت
- 11 عادية ما عدا الأجنحة التي كانت تظم المهربين .
- 12 وفي نفس السياق أشار قسيس السجن (المُرشد الديني) أن الوضع الديني (الروحي) لمعظم
- 13 نزلاء السجن تحسن وأنه متفائل أن عدداً من الذين دخلوا السجن دون أي حس ديني قد زادت
- 14 رغبتهم في التأمل في عاداتهم الإجرامية والأخلاقية مما قد يعيدهم إلى الطريق السوي
- 15 مُستقبلاً . لكنه أشار إلى الصعوبات التي واجهته في عمله مع المهربين بسبب افتناعهم بأن
- 16 العقاب الذي ينزل بهم أشد ولا يعادل جرائمهم . وفعلاً عوقب المهربون بالعديد من المجرمين
- 17 الآخرين لكن الأحكام التي كانت تصدر ضدهم كانت أقل قسوة من أحكام النفي لسارقي الخبز .
- 18 وعموماً كانت الغرامة السائدة للتهريب خلال الفترة ألماً بعد-الناپليونية- حوالي مائة جنيه ومدة

19 سَجْنٍ غَيْرَ مُحَدَّدَةٍ إِذَا مَا تَأَخَّرَ أَحَدُهُمْ عَنِ الدَّفْعِ . وَقَلِيلٌ مِنَ الْمُهْرَبِينَ كَانَ بِاسْتِطَاعَتِهِ دَفْعَ هَذِهِ

الغَرَامَةِ - 20 كَانَتْ تُعَادِلُ 4 سَنَوَاتٍ لِعَامِلٍ عَادِيٍّ- لَكِنْ كَانَ يُخَلِّي سَبِيلَ الْمُهْرَبِينَ بَعْدَ حَوَالِي

سَنَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ

21 بِالسَّجْنِ.

22 وَلَا يُوجَدُ أَيُّ إِثْبَاتٍ أَنَّهُ حُكِمَ عَلَى أَحَدٍ مُهْرَبِيٍّ دُورَسَتْ بِالإِعْدَامِ بِسَبَبِ ارْتِكَابِهِ لِجَرِيمَةِ التَّهْرِيبِ

23 فَقَطْ . إِلاَّ أَنَّ عَدَدًا قَلِيلًا مِنْهُمْ حَكَمَ عَلَيْهِ بِالإِعْدَامِ- وَذَلِكَ لِارْتِكَابِهِمْ جَرَائِمَ عُنْفٍ ضِدَّ حَرَسِ

24 السَّوَاحِلِ ، لَكِنْ مُعْظَمُ هَذِهِ الأَحْكَامِ غَيْرَتِ لِأَحْقَا .

Appendix III

هل جحا شخصيته حقيقية أم أسطورة ؟

1 لقد ورد إلى برنامجنا " لكل سؤال حقيقة " سؤال عن حقيقة جحا. فكلف البرنامج الدكتور محمد

2 رضوان داية لأستاذ في كلية الآداب بجامعة دمشق بإعداد إجابة وقد قرئت لإجابة بالنيابة.

3 جحا شخصيته وليست أسطورة. وجحا هو اسمه وقيل بل إن له اسماً آخر فقيل هو نوح أو دجين

أو 4 عبد الله وروي عن الجاحظ أنه نوح وهو جحا أو نوح الفزاري نسبة إلى قبيلة فزارة ويكنى أبو

5 العُصن. وُلِدَ جُحَا نَحْوَ 60 هِجْرِيَّةً وَأَدْرَكَ عُمَرَ بَنِ أَبِي رَبِيعِ الَّذِي قَالَ (دَلَهَتْ عَقْلِي وَتَلَاعَبْتُ بِي

6 حَتَّى كَانِي مِنْ جُنُونِ جُحَا). تُوفِّي سَنَةَ 160 بَعْدَ أَنْ عُمَرَ نَحْوَ قَرْنٍ مِنَ الزَّمَانِ وَأَدْرَكَ مُدَّةَ أَبِي

7 جَعْفَرَ مَنْصُورٍ وَابْنِهِ مَهْدِي. وَيُظْهَرُ جُحَا مِنْ خِلَالِ أَحْبَابِهِ وَنَوَادِرِهِ رَجُلًا ذَكِيًّا فَصِيحًا قَادِرًا عَلَيَّ

8 التَّكْثِيفِ السَّرِيعِ مَعَ الظَّرْفِ وَ الْمُنَاسَبَةِ ، وَهُوَ يُعَالِجُ الْمَوْقِفَ بِالذِّكَاةِ حِينًا وَبِالتَّحَامُقِ حِينًا آخَرَ .

9 وَقَدْ غَلَبَ عَلَيْهِ التَّحَامُقُ حَتَّى أَدْخَلَهُ الْمُؤَلِّفُونَ فِي أَعْدَادِ الْحَمَقَى وَ الْمُغْفَلِينَ . وَيُرْتَبِطُ الْحَدِيثُ عَنْ

10 أَبِي الْعُصْنِ جُحَا بِالْحَدِيثِ عَنْ نَصْرِ الدِّينِ حُوجَا الَّذِي يُقَالُ فِيهِ إِنَّهُ جُحَا التُّرْكِي . فَإِنَّ الشَّاعِرَ بَيْنَ

11 أَيْدِي النَّاسِ مِنْ كُتُبِ مَطْبُوعَةٍ عَنْ نَوَادِرِ جُحَا هُوَ الْحَقِيقَةُ خَلِيطُ بَيْنِ نَوَادِرِ جُحَا الْعَرَبِيِّ وَالْحُوجَا

12 نَصْرِ الدِّينِ التُّرْكِي . وَالْحُوجَا أَيُّ الْمُعَلِّمِ نَصْرِ الدِّينِ شَخْصِيَّةً حَقِيقِيَّةً أَيْضًا وَإِنْ وُجِدَ فِي

الْبَاحِثِينَ 13 مَنْ يُنْكِرُ وَجُودَهُ . وَقَدْ تَلَقَّى نَصْرُ الدِّينِ عِلْمَهُ فِي بَلَدَتِي أَقْ شَهْرٍ وَ قُونِيَّةً وَتَوَلَّى

مَنَاصِبَ رَفِيعَةً 14 كَالْإِمَامَةِ وَالتَّدْرِيسِ وَالفَضَاءِ وَالحَطَّابَةِ فِي الْمَسَاجِدِ . وَكَانَ فِئْهَاءً وَوَاعِظًا

وَمُرْشِدًا يَأْتِي الْمَوَاعِظَ 15 فِي مَعْرِضِ النَّادِرَةِ ، وَكَانَتْ لَهُ جُرْأَةٌ عَلَى الْحُكَّامِ وَالْقَائِمِينَ عَلَى الْأُمُورِ
وَعُرِفَ بِحَيَاةِ الزُّهْدِ 16 وَالتَّقْوَى وَالنَّزَاهَةِ فِي كَسْبِ الْمَعَاشِ إِلَى كَرَمٍ وَجُودٍ مَشْهُورَيْنِ . وَفِي
تَحْدِيدِ زَمَانِ الْخُوجَا نَصْرٍ 17 الدِّينِ خِلَافُ وَلَعَلَّهُ كَانَ مِنَ الْقُرْنِ الْهَجْرِيِّ السَّابِعِ / الثَّلَاثِ عَشَرَ
الْمِيلَادِيِّ وَتُوفِيَ عَنْ سِتِّينَ عَامًا ، 18 فَهُوَ إِذَنْ أَدْرَكَ أَوَاخِرَ دَوْلَةِ السَّلَاجِقَةِ وَبِدَايَةَ الدَّوْلَةِ الْعُثْمَانِيَّةِ ،
وَكَانَتْ لَهُ تَنْقَلَاتٌ وَاسِعَةٌ فِي بِلَادٍ 19 أَنَاضُولَ وَلَهُ ضَرِيحٌ مَشْهُورٌ فِي أَقْ شَهْرٍ وَهُوَ عِنْدَ النَّاسِ
مَعْرُوفٌ بِكَرَامَاتِهِ وَكَرَامَاتِ ضَرِيحِهِ . 20 وَنَوَادِرُ جُمَا الْمَدَوْنَةِ وَالْمُنْتَدَاوَلَةُ عَلَى أَلْسِنَةِ النَّاسِ تَجْمَعُ
خَلِيطًا مِنْ أَخْبَارِ جُمَا الْحَقِيقِيَّةِ وَنَوَادِرِهِ 21 وَأَخْبَارِ نَصْرِ الدِّينِ وَنَوَادِرِهِ .

Appendix IIV

WAS JUHA A REAL PERSON OR JUST A LEGEND

1 The question of the reality of Juha is the subject of our programme " For ever
2 question – an answer". Dr. M.R. Daya, professor in the Department of Literature,
3 University of Damascus was commissioned by the programme to prepare a reply and
4 this was read on his behalf.

5 Juha was a real person, not a legend. Juha was his name, and he was also said to
6 have another name being Nuh or Dajin or Abd Allan. It was related by Jahid that
7 Juha is Nuh and Nuh is Juha or Nuh Al Fazari of the Fazara tribe and that his
8 surname is Abu Alahash.

9 Juha was born around the year 60 of the Hijra and lived at the time of Umar bn Abu
10 Rabi who said " she drove me crazy and played games with me until I become mad
11 like Juha ". He died in the year 160 after surviving for about a century, and he lived
12 in the time of Abu Jafar and his son Mehdi. Juha, from stories about him, appears to
13 have been a clever and eloquent man capable of rapidly amusing people with his wit
14 and sense of timing. Sometimes he would tackle the situation intelligently and at
15 other time by acting stupidly. This folly overtook him to the point where writers
16 included him with the crazy and stupid. The story of Abu Alahasn is linked to that

17 of Nasr-Eddine Hoja who is said to have the Turkish Juha. It is clear from
18 books published about the stories of Hoja that he is in fact a mixture of the stories of
19 the Arabic Juha and the Turkish Nasr-Eddine Hoja. Hoja, or the teacher Nasr-Eddine
20 was a real person also, although some researchers deny his existence. Nasr-Eddine
21 gained his knowledge in two towns, Akshahir and Konya and he reached high
22 positions as an Iman, in education, the law and in sermon-giving in mosques. He was
23 a jurisprudent and a master preacher who gave spiritual (sermons)counsel in the form
24 of anecdotes. He was bold towards the governors and rulers and was known for his
25 asceticism, strong faith and his honest living.

26 There is disagreement as to the time of N.E. Hoja. It may have been in the 7th
27 century of the Hira / 13th A.D. He died at the age of 60. Thus he saw the end of the
28 Seljuk emire and the beginning of the Ottoman Empire. Hoja moved around a great
29 deal in the area of Anatolia and his famous tomb is in Akshahir. He was known for
30 working miracles and the miracles of his tomb. The stories of Juha that were written
31 down and that were passed down orally gather together a mixture of the stories of the
32 real Juha and those of Nasr- Eddine Hoja.

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بأنماط مختلفة من النصوص

دراسة مقدمة استكمال متطلبات الحصول علي درجة الإجازة العليا الماجستير في اللغة

الانجليزية

إعداد
آية بشير محمد العربي

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