



Translation

*University of Misan
Faculty of Basic Education
Department of English
morning and evening
Studies*

جامعة ميسان
كلية التربية الاساسية
قسم اللغة الانكليزية
المرحلة الثالثة
الدراسات الصباحية والمسائية

اعداد التدريسي

م.م. فلاح الساري



Definitions of Translation

Translation is a controversial concept that is hotly debated. There are many definitions of translation that revolve around meaning, and the different notions of equivalence. Halliday ,describe translation as the establishment of textual equivalents, rather than lexical or grammatical equivalents. Thus, as stated by Halliday translation is not a mere word-for-word rendition but, rather, translation is seen as a whole text-to-text transplanting. Catford, similar to Halliday, defines translation as ‘the replacement of textual material in one language, i.e. the source language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language, i.e. target language (TL).’ House ,perceives translation as a reproduction of a text in an SL in an equivalent text in a TL. Thus, Halliday ,see translation in terms of textual equivalence, and not word-for-word equivalence. Widdowson ,sees translation from a different perspective.

He views translation from a communicative perspective. Widdowson states that translation should neither operate at the word level, the sentence level, the lexical level, or the grammatical level; translation should be only at the communicative level. As for Hatim and Munday ,they state that there are two distinctive senses of translation: translation as a process, and translation as a product. They view translation, or to use their words, the ambit of translation as:

(1) the process of transferring a ST into a TT in a specific socio-cultural context; (2) a product which is the result of the previous step; and (3) the cognitive, linguistic, visual, cultural and ideological phenomena that are a principal component of (1) and (2). This definition seems have greater care for the socio-cultural aspects of translation.

Other scholars and researchers; Ahmed, see translation as a process that not only implies conveying meaning in a TL, but that should retain the same style and tone of a ST: the translated text should not appear to be a translation but, rather, should appear to be an original text, wherein no translator is visible. This definition focuses on the equivalence level between a ST and a TT; it goes beyond lexical equivalence to include style and tone, which are difficult to achieve. However, another perspective sees translation as reproducing a text in one language in another TL to make it accessible to a larger audience ,Ordudari's definition is more concerned with the aim of translation; that is, to reach a greater audience, which applies to many types of texts.

The equivalence in Translation

The equivalence is an important concept in the process of translation. There are three types of equivalence in translation.

1) Formal equivalence:

It focuses on the form of the source language expression.

Ex:

- Sami turned a deaf ear to his mother's advice.
- اعطى سامي اذنا صماء اتجاه نصيحة والدته.

2) Functional equivalence:

It focuses on the functional of the source language expression independently of the image utilized by translating it into target language expression, that performs the same function.

- ضرب سامي نصيحة والدته عرض الحائط.

3) Ideational equivalence:

Its conveys the communicative sense of the source language expression independently of function and form.

- لم يكثرث سامي لنصيحة والدته.
- لم يهتم سامي لنصيحة والدته.

Ex: Ali is going to move the heaven and earth in order to get his job.

- سيحرك علي السماء والارض في سبيل الحصول على هذه الوظيفة.
- سيقوم علي الدنيا ولايقعدها في سبيل حصوله على هذه الوظيفة.
- سيبدل على قصار جهده ليحصل على هذه الوظيفة.

How does the translator decide which types of equivalence to choose in the translating process?

Opt depends on the type of the context. If the translator deals with legal text or religious text so he/she should concentrate on formal equivalence. While if the translator is dealing with literary texts such (novel, poem or idioms). So, she/he should concentrate on functional equivalence. Also the type of equivalence in translation depends on the target audience which the translator translates for them. In this case the translator is advised to use ideational equivalence , like in the translation of message and media texts.

- King Abdullah of Jordan met with King Salman bin Abulaziz of Saudi Arabia.
- التقى جلالة الملك عبد الله الثاني بأخية خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك سلمان بن عبد العزيز.
- التقى ملك الاردن عبدالله الثاني ملك المملكة العربية السعودية سلمان بن عبدالعزيز.

Methods of Translation

There are various types of methods of translation that may be adopted by translators, the following is an illustration of some of these methods.

1) Word-for-word Translation and Literal Translation:

Some students of translation can not distinguish between these two types.

A- Literal translation " involves the conveyance of denotative meaning of a phrases and sentences in a text from one language into another. So, it focuses on the structure of TL.

B- word-for-word translation is not required because the text translated without concerning to the TL structure is method described as the worst translation.

Ex: I bought a red car.

(انا اشتريت حمراء سيارة) W-for-W. translation

(اشتريت سارة حمراء) L.T. translation

Arabic language sentence based on the verb:

V + S + sentence complement.

While English sentence based on the subject:

S + V + sentence complement.

A good translator should be aware about the grammar and the structure of the source language and the target language. Literal translation may falter especially in case of the multi-words units, like collocation and idioms which these words express another meaning. That is different from the definitions of the individual words.

Ex:

1- Pay visit.

L.T يدفع زيارة.

Idiom يزور فلانا

2- Take after

L.T يأخذ بعد.

Phrasal verb يعتني ب

2) Adaptation Translation and Free Translation

A- Adaptation translation:

Its a method where the SL text is freely translated into TL text. Its used in literary works such as plays. The themes, characters, plots are usually presented. While the SL culture is converted to TL culture.

Ex:

1. Arabian nights

▪ الف ليلة وليلة.

2. Are you drunk?

▪ أنت ثمل او سكران.

▪ أفقدت عقلك؟

▪ أنت مجنون؟

▪ أبله انت؟

B- Free translation:

When the SL literary text is relayed into TL, by reproducing " the matter without manner" or the content without the form . It's usually a

paraphrase much longer than the original text. In fact many people would consider it as translation.

Ex: You should close the door.

- L.T ينبغي لك اغلاق الباب.
- F.T سرقة البيوت منتشرة في هذه الايام.

So, free translation gives the translator more freedom to interfere, to add or omit whatever he or she sees is possible and serves the target language text. The following verse written by an examshakespeare as ple regarding free translation:

- Shall I compare thee to a summer's day.
 - هل اقول بأن فتوتك أشبه شئ بصيف جميل(حسين دباغ).
 - ألا تشبهين صفاء الصيف (محمد عناني).
 - من ذا يقارن حسنك المغربي بصيف قد تجلى(صفاء خلوصي).

So, its quite clear the difference of translation to the same text. This is the most optimal example which incarnates the understanding of free translation.

3) Semantic Translation and Communicative Translation:

According to Peter Newmark there are two types of translation.

A. Semantic translation:

Semantic translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original . Newmark also added, " the content and the form is semantic translation are one'. So, it basis on auther's thoughts"

- Are you comfortable?
▪ أتشعر بالراحة هنا؟
- The criminal begged the mercy from the judge.
▪ التمس الجاني الرحمة من القاضي.

B. Communicative translation:

This kind of translation makes target language smoother, it is concerned with the receptors.

Ex: After a hard day, Sami prepared blood and bone meal to restore his strength.

- بعد يوم شاق، حضر سامي وجبة دسمة ليسترد قوته.

Semantic translation is used when the original expressions of author is important as the content , such as in religious , political, literary and philosophical texts. While in case of most none literary writing, such as journalism, informative articles and technological text. The communicative translation is used.

Ex" Semantic V.S. Communicative translation

- A matter of life or dead.
▪ S.T انها مسألة حياة أو موت.
▪ C.T انها مسألة مصيرية.

4) Pragmatic Translation:

Pragmatic, is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of these forms. Which refers to show how words are used in practical sense. Words could mean different things.

Ex: I heart this place.

- احببت هذا المكان.

Pragmatic translation also, clarifies the cultural differences between the source and the target language.

مثال:

(1) صحة وهنا.

1. health and well. (not familiar in west culture).
2. Enjoy your meal OR bone appetite.

(2) تعبك راحة.

1. Your tiredness is comfort. (not common in west culture).
2. Don't mention it.

(3) يطلب منكم القرب.

1. He asked to be closer to you. (does not make sense in west culture).
2. He wants to marry your daughter.
- 4) Iam blue.

1. انا زرقاء. (ليس لها معنى في ثقافتنا العربية).

2. انا حزينة.

Translation Procedures

Newmark (1988)

Translation procedures are " technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language into a text in another language.

Newmark procedures are:

1. Transference:

The process of transferring from the source language (SL) to the target language(TL) text. It includes transliteration, Harvey called it transcription.

Ex:

1) The holy Quran

(1) القرآن الكريم.

2)) Cricket.

(2) لعبت الكركت.

2. Borrowing:

One of the direct translation procedures where the SL word is transferred directly to the TL. To fill the semantic gap between the SL text and the TL text.

Ex:

1-Pizza

2-Zakah

3-Agenda.

3. Calque:

Its a type of borrowing where the SL word or expression is transferring literally, which means to copy or model; i.e, the " the equivalent thus produced is modlled after the SL word or expression. It is also known as loan translation.

Ex:

1) Honeymoon

1. شهر العسل.

2) Brainwash

2. غسل دماغ.

3) From bad to worse

3. من سيء الى اسوء.

Also, it can be "acronymic calque", a word can be formed by combining the initial letters of a multipart names.

EX:

- 1- NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- 2- OPIC = Oil Producing and Exporting Countries.

4. Naturalization:

It adapts the SL words first to the normal pronunciation then the normal morphology of the TL.

EX:

1) Olympics

1. الالعاب الاولمبية.

2) Philosophy

2. فلسفة.

5. Cultural equivalent:

It means " replacing a cultural word in the source language with appropriate cultural word in the target language".

Ex:

1) Romeo and Juliet.

1. قيس وليلى.

2) The three little pigs.

2. الخراف الثلاثة.

6. Functional equivalent:

It requires the " use of a cultural free words sometimes with a new specific term".

Ex"

1) Dead letter

1. حبر على ورق.

2) Deaf ear

2. ضرب عرض الحائط.

3) Hello

3. السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

4) Bye

4. في رعاية الله وحفظه.

7. Shift or Transportation:

It means the " linguistic change that occurs on translating process from SL to TL ".

EX:

1) When she arrived

1. عند وصولها او عندما وصلت.

2) Before she comes back.

2. قبل عودتها او قبل ان تعود.

Why translation?

Translation is necessary for the spread of information, knowledge, and ideas. It is absolutely necessary for effective and empathetic communication between different cultures. Translation, therefore, is critical for social harmony and peace.

Enables effective communication between people around the world. It is a courier for the transmission of knowledge, a protector of cultural heritage, and essential to the development of a global economy. Highly skilled translators are key and cultural Bridger.

Studies helps practitioners to develop those skills. Translation Studies entails the systematic examination of translation both as an

applied practice and also as a means of understanding the movement and transfer between diverse languages and cultures.

What are the qualifications of a translator?

- 1- A translators should have a mastery of the source and the target languages. Besides, the requirements of the modern life are becoming more and more complicated, and a translator is now often required to know more than two languages. Three languages are becoming norm.
- 2- The translators should have a good general knowledge of what he translates. The best translators are those who are also specialists in the field with which they are concerned. The translator is therefore required to acquire a general knowledge of the material or the field he works in. Programmes for translators usually contain such courses as economics, politics, and international organazitions.
- 3- The translator should interested in what he translates. A bored translator is a bad translator. Good translations are normally the work of genuinely interested persons.
- 4- It is sometimes said that only a poet can translates a poem into another poem. what he translates.

The most workable definition of translation is the following ‘ Translation is replacing a text in one language by another text in another language’.

A text is a linguistic unit, which higher than a sentence, and consists of one sentence or more. It is highly dependent on the context, and may be oral or written.

The definition involves two languages, which is translation proper. Replacing a text by another text in the same language is often termed rewording or interpretation. Translation proper is always between two languages. A text may appear in several languages , e.g., an Arabic story may be rendered into English or any other language.

- The whole text may be replaced as in the following example:

I was listening to the radio.

▪ كنت اصغي الى المذياع.

- Or part of the text may be rendered into another language as in following example:

▪ كنت اصغي الى الراديو.

In the last example, the term ‘radio’ is not translated for one reason or another; it is directly borrowed from the original.

The source language and the target language:

The language of the original is termed the source language, and the language into which a text is translated is called the target language. In the following example Arabic is the source language and English is the target language:

1. على تلك الشجرة طير جميل.

1. There are a beautiful bird on the tree.

Similarly, we may use the term ‘source text’ for (1) and the ‘target text’ for (2). The term ‘ source ‘ and ‘ target ‘ will be used attributively in ‘source culture‘ and ‘taget culture.’

Translation theories

Translation, both as process and product, is concerned with language. It is a linguistic activity. Translation theories may be divided into two main classes:

1. literary theories of translation.
2. Linguistic theories of translation.

1. Literary theories of translation:

Such kind of theories are based on various schools of literary criticism, and consider translation as an art. Such theories view translation as an activity, which is essential for a comparative study of literature. These theories of translation are characterized by being highly subjective.

2. Linguistic theories of translation:

Such type of theories seeks a more objective basis for translation studies. They make use of various linguistic theories. For those scholars, a translation theory is part of a general linguistic theory. They exploit basic linguistic categories to investigate problems of translation.

Types of texts:

Translation has been defined in terms of replacing one text with another in two different languages. It is therefore important to know that the process of translation will naturally differ according to the type of the text involved. There are obviously many types of texts, but for the purpose of translation these types may be divided into two main classes:

(1) Informative texts:

Informative texts basically aim to conveying information for these texts, content is all important, whereas the style of expressing the content (form) is secondary. To this class of texts belong scientific, commercial and legal writings, to common only a few.

Informative texts basically aim to conveying information for these texts, content is all important, whereas the style of expressing the content (form) is secondary. To this class of texts belong scientific, commercial and legal writings, to common only a few.

(2) Creative texts:

In creative texts, content is not so important as the way which the writer uses to convey to the content. These texts do not depend so much on the information which they convey to the reader or hearer as on their aesthetic effect. Literary essays, novels, plays and above all poetry belongs to the creative class of texts.

▪ **Some tips regarding the translation of culture-specific items**

The translator has to be aware of the cultural similarity and differences ,as in transferring the symbols, for instance, the similarity between Arabic :and English cultural symbols.

lion is a symbol to courage or bravery and the fox is a symbol to treachery or cunning and the snake is a symbol to evil:

for example:

He is as brave as a lion

شجاع كالأسد

He is as cunning as a fox

ماكر كالثعلب

He is a snake in the grass

خبيث كالثعبان

While " the owl" indicates to difference issues, in Arab culture it refer to jinx or bad omen while in west culture in means wisdom and dignity. The same with " moon" in Arab heritage or culture it indicates to beauty while in west culture is use for referring to bad habits.

For example:

- John looked so owlsh in his new suit.
▪ بدا جون وقورا في بدلته الجديدة.
- She is as changeable as the moon.
▪ هي كالقمر متغيرة المزاج.

The Linguistic sign

Language is often defined as a system of sign. A sign is roughly defined as something which stands for somehting else. Thus in the traffic light, the red and green colors are signs which stand for 'stop' 'go' as understood by driver. A policeman who puts up his hand to stop the traffic is using a sign; smoking coming out of a window is a sign which stand for certain things or ideas. However, the most common type of signs is linguistic signs. Linguistic signs are used by human beings to communicate.

The two classes of signs are recognized in semiotic (the science which studies signs) limguistic signs and non-linguistic signs. In translation as in human communication in general linguistic signs are by far more important than non-linguistic signs. A linguistic sign is used for a single word, as phrase, a clause, or a whole sentence. For example, the linguistic sign ' tree' stand for the external world.

Translation is sometimes viewed as a process of replacing a linguistic sign by another linguistic or non-linguistic sign. Thus three types of translation may be recognized:

- 1- Replacing linguistic signs by other linguistic signs in the same language; this is sometimes termed ‘ rewording or interpreting’.
- 2- Replacing linguistic signs by other linguistic signs in different languages this is termed translation proper.
- 3- Replacing linguistic signs by non-linguistic signs; this is termed transmutation, or intersemiotic translation as translating a play into an opera or into music.

Object Language and Metalanguage

In linguistics, we use language to speak about language; both the raw material and the means of description are languages. The language of description is called metalanguage and the language which is described is called object language. For example:

1. Arabic has five 2nd person pronouns:

1. انتن، انتم، انتما، انت، أنت .

Here English is the metalanguage; Arabic is the object language. English is used to describe Arabic. In the next example both the object and the metalanguage are the same, English:

2. English has one form of 2nd pronoun, the form ‘ you’.
This distinction is important for translation, which usually involves metalanguage but not object language.

Word Meaning

Word meaning consists of word meaning, sentence meaning and text meaning. What is the meaning of the word? This is common question which is asked by anyone who comes in contact with a foreign language, whether in his capacity as a learner or a translator. The sumption behind this and similar questions is that the meaning of sentence or utterance is the aggregate meaning of the words comprising it. There is much truth in this view, an essential part of the sentence is the meaning of the words make up that sentence, for example:

1. The sphinx saw the griffon.

One has to know the meanings of the words ‘sphinx’, ‘saw’, and ‘griffon’ in addition to the definite article. The problem which philosophers and semantics face is how to define ‘meaning’. What does one exactly mean by ‘meaning’? Meaning is general word which is in everyday use, and is not very useful in serious studies. It needs to be defined more precisely.

Meaning is often defined in terms of signification; a linguistic sign the signifer, stands for, represents or signifies, something the signified. Linguistic disagree about the nature of what is signified; it is a mental image, a psychological concept or a concrete thing in the external world for this reason, a neutral term is often used, significatum, to refer to the signified thing.

Classes of Words

- 1- Closed class words(grammatical words).
- 2- Open class (lexical words).

In example '1' the item 'sphinx', 'saw', and 'griffon' are lexical words. They belong to open-class words. The word 'the' on the other hand , is a closed class or grammatical word. Lexical words include the traditional parts of speech, verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. They are termed open classes in that they cannot be listed exhaustively. It is difficult to say how many nouns or verbs there are in a language. Closed class words can be listed exhaustively. They include determiners (the, article, demonstratives, etc) prepositions (of, to, on, etc), pronouns(he, we, which, etc) , conjunctions (and, that, but etc), modal verbs in English (can, may, will, must etc) and primary verbs in English (be, have, do).

Denotation

Denotation is the definition found in a dictionary; it defines the class rather than any individual. Thus the definition of 'cow' as: a mature female having animal of the genus but defines the class cows. Thus the denotation of the 'cow' points to the whole class.

Denotation normally determines the reference of a word when it is uttered. We normally use the word 'cow' to refer to a certain 'cow' and the word 'fox' to refer to a 'fox' or group of foxes. The reference or an expression falls within its connotation. We cannot point to a 'fox' and say: 'Look at the cat'. Because these words 'fox' and 'cat' differ in denotation. Similarly , the denotation of the word is the source texts determines its equivalent in the target text.

For example:

1. The lion is chasing a deer.
2. The denotation of 'lion' and 'deer' is normally preserved.

3. الاسد يطار غزالاً

Connotation

Connotation is the shade of meaning acquired by a word in addition to its denotation. Thus, the denotation of 'lion' is a class of animals. But this word also conveys such properties as strength, bravery, nobleness. Connotation is often culture-specific and is the most difficult part of meaning to translate. Two words in two languages may have the same denotation but a different connotation. They have the same denotation, 'owl' and 'بوم' owl and They point to the same class of birds, but the similarity ends there, 'owl' occurs in English literature as a symbol of wisdom; in Arabic literature and even in its daily use, it symbolizes ill-omen. Thus (1) and (2) are translational equivalents at the level of denotation; they are non-equivalent at the level of connotation.

1. انه كالبوم.

1. He is like an owl .

Dictionary and contextual meaning

The student of translation has to distinguish between the dictionary and the contextual meaning in other words, each word has a dictionary meaning but in the same time that meaning can be changed by their relation with other words inside the text.

Such relation is called ‘paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations’ for instance , the word (طغى) (تجاوز الحد في العصيان) in the Arabic dictionary (اذهب الى فرعون انه طغى) as in the holy verse of Qur’an which translated into ‘ to wax insolent’ and ‘ transgress all bounds’ while the contextual meaning (في الجارية انا لما طغى الماء حملناكم) is different as in which translated by the specialized translators into overflow/rise beyond its limits’.

Grammatical words

Grammatical words (determiners including article, pronouns, prepositions and auxiliary verbs) acquire their meaning within the grammatical system of the language to which they belong. thus the English articles (the, a, and zero) have their meaning within the system of English determiners. Similarly , انت the meaning of the Arabic personal pronouns.

for example , is determined by the pronoun system of the Arabic language. And انت

In translation grammatical words are not translated i.e., not replaced by equivalent grammatical words in the target language. They are replaced by suitable elements of the grammar of the target language, including zero elements (omission).

1. Life is beautiful.

This example contains two grammatical forms, the zero article before “life” and “is”. They are not replaced by equivalent grammatical words in Arabic, as is the case with the lexical words “life” and “beautiful”. They are rather replaced by suitable (often non-equivalent) words in the target language.

1. الحياة جميلة

The English zero article is replaced by the definite article ال

Idioms

The meaning or definition of an idioms, is the expression that cannot be understood from the meanings of its separate words but that has a separate meaning of its own. The student has to differentiates between idioms. And here are some examples upon idioms.

1) Knife

1. A war of the knife. حرب لا هوادة فيها.
2. under the knife. يخضع لعملية جراحية.
3. Before you say a knife. فجأة

2) Nose

1. A nose of wax. شخص سهل الانقياد.
2. Under one's nose. امام عينية
3. To bite(snap) a person's nose off. يخاطب بحدة و غضب
4. To count(tell) the noses. يحصي عدد الأشخاص او الأصوات
5. To cut off one's nose to spite one's face. ينزل الضرر بمصالحة الشخصية في نوبة غضب.
6. To follow one's nose. يتقدم في خط مستقيم.
7. To keep one's nose to the grindstone. يواصل العمل بهمة وكد.
8. To lead a person by the nose. يجعله طوع امرة.
9. To nose around. يبحث الكلب عن الفريسة. يتتبع (يشمشم) الاخبار
10. To nose down. يميل الطائرة نحو الأرض.
11. To pay through the nose. يدفع ثمنا اعلى مما يجب بكثير.
12. To turn up one's nose at. ينظر بازدراء الى.

3) Dog

1. Our company is going to the dogs. على حافة الهاوية، على وشك الأفلاس.
2. Let sleeping dogs lie. الفتنة نائمة لعن الله من أيقظها
3. He is leading a life of dogs. يعيش حياة كلها مشاكل واضطرابات.
4. It is raining cats and dogs. تمطر بغزارة.
5. These are the dogs days of summer. اشد الأيام حرارة صيفا
6. Tom leads a dog's life. حياة صعبة.
7. Every dog has its day. لكل منا يوم سعد.
8. He is putting on the dog. يتظاهر بالثراء/بالعلم
9. This T.V. Is a dog. سيئ الصناعة.
10. Advertising is a dog-eat-dog business. عمل تغلب عليه روح المنافسة.

4) Run

1. The rebels tried to run weapons across the borders. يهرب
2. Tom ran a red light. يضرب(اشارة المرور).
3. Mary ran an errand for her mother. يذهب لعمل ما.
4. The bus ran a mile every 40 seconds. يقطع مسافة.
5. The college runs computer courses every summer. ينظم.
6. The fence runs round the garden. يمتد.
7. He didn't know how to run the engine. يشغل.
8. Ali runs a company. يدير.
9. He will run in the election. يرشح للانتخابات

Journalistic Texts

Journalistic texts are like commercial texts in that their main function is to convey information. But the style of these texts is also important. The language of mass media has developed a special style, which often aims at conveying information in a thrilling or even dramatic way to attract the attention of the reader, or to influence the opinion of

certain sections of the public or the ruling party. Such a style requires that certain aspects of new items be given special prominence.

Headlines have also their own ways of attraction the attention of the reader. In English, informationally empty forms (including auxiliaries and articles) are usually deleted from headlines. Only semantically heavy words are retained. Furthermore, newspaper headlines normally use block language for two reasons: to give prominence to certain items which have much news value, and to save space. Here are some examples:

1. Interior minister says everything under control.
2. Woman claims harassment by boss.
3. French defeat unexpected.

The full forms would be:

1. The interior minister says that everything is under control.
2. A woman claims that she has been harassed by her boss.
3. The French defeat has been unexpected.

Note also the use of the simple present instead of the present perfect. An adequate translation of journalistic texts requires that the conventions of the target language be observed. For example, Arabic has no auxiliaries, the articles are normally in headlines, the verb often appears either in the present (the imperfect) or in its infinitive form.

- وزير الداخلية يقول ان كل شيء تحت السيطرة.
- امرأة تدعي ان رئيسها يضايقها.
- خسارة فرنسا غير متوقعة.

Application:

بعد ان جلنا في المدينة كلها، وأجرة العربة تصعد كالزئبق في تموز، والدليل يحرك رأسه ويهز كتفيه شاكيا اسفا، وقفنا عند بوابة كبيرة الى جانبها مصباح صغير ضئيل. فترجل الدليل وقال كمن انزل عليه الوحي:

انا يا سنيور، انزل سأخذك الى بيت عمي وهو بيت يليق بك. فنزلت والحقيبة بيدي ومشيت وراءه، وكان المصباح عند الباب اخر عهدي بالنور. مشينا في زقاق ضيق ومنه الى ساحة ثم شبه جادة فيها شبه قنديل. ثم وصلنا الى زقاق مظلم فوقف الدليل فيه وقال: اعطني يدك. فأنزلني درجا وهو يقول لا تخف. قد وصلنا. فتنفست الصعداء وقلت: أيقم عمه تحت الأرض يا ترى.

- It was rising like the mercury level in July. تصعد كالزئبق في تموز
- The interpreter/guide. الدليل.
- Shaking his head and shrugging his shoulders. يحرك رأسه ويهز كتفيه
- A small warning with lamp. مصباح صغير ضئيل
- My last contact with light. اخر عهدي بالنور
- A so-called street. شبه جادة
- He heaved a sigh of relief. تنفس الصعداء.

كانت لي سيارة كبيرة، أرتني النجوم في الظهر. ذلك انها كانت تستفد من البنزين والزيوت كل ما هو معروض في طريقها منهما، ثم لا تشبع حتى فكرت في ان اصل خزانها بأبار الموصل. ثم ان خزان الماء كان يغلي كالمرجل بعد دقائق قليلة من السير. فتبدو لي علامة الخطر الحمراء، فأقف واغير لها الماء ثم أستأنف السير، وهكذا.... وهذا في الشتاء، فكيف بها في الصيف؟ ولهذا صرت اشتري الثلج وأحشو به خزانها بدلا من الماء. ولا اركبها الا ومعني ذخيرة كافية من الواح الثلج على المقاعد الخلفية. وقد اكون سائرا مغتبطا، راضي النفس، منشرح الصدر، واذا بإحدى العجلتين الخلفيتين قد خرجت من محورها وذهبت تجري وحدها في الطريق.

- It gave me all sorts of experiences.
- أرتني النجوم في الظهر.

- The oil-wells of mousl.
 - The radiator.
 - The boiler.
 - To fill with.
 - Content.
 - Satisfied.
- ابار الموصل.
 - خزان الماء.
 - الغلاية.
 - حشأ، يحشأ.
 - راضي النفس.
 - منشرح الصدر.

Now is no time to think of baseball, he thought. Now is the time think of only one thing. That which I was born for. There might be a big one around that school, he thought. I picked up only a straggler from the albacore that were feeding. But they are working far out and fast. Everything that shows on the surface today travels very fast and to the north east. Can that be the time of day? Or is it some sign of weather that I do not know. He could not see the green of the shore now but only the tops of the blue hills that showed white as though they were snow-capped and the clouds that looked like high snow mountains in the water. The myriad flecks of the plankton were annulled now by the high sun and it was only the great deep prisms in the blue water that the old man saw now with his lines going straight down into the water that was a mile deep.

- The thing that I was born for.
- الشيء الذي ولدت من اجله.

امداد التدريس: م. م. فلاح الساري

- Straggler.
- متشرد.
- Albacore.
- سمك بحري كبير.
- The tops of the blue hills.
- قمم التلال الزرقاء.
- Snow-capped.
- معممة بالثلوج.
- The myriad flecks of the plankton were annulled by the high sun.
- فلما ارتفعت الشمس تلاشت ملايين الكائنات الصغيرة الطافية على سطح المياه.

Good luck