The Role of Explicitation Strategies in Arabic Translated Texts: Evidence from Faulkner's 'A Rose for Emily'

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved country Iraq and to my dear College of Languages / University of Baghdad.
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The Role of Explicitation Strategy in Arabic
Translated Texts: Evidence from Faulkner's 'A Rose for Emily'

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Abstract
The present study aimed at detecting, classifying and interpreting the different typologies of explicitation found in the context of Arabic translated texts as a result of different techniques and sub-techniques. The contrastive analysis, viz. the alignment of the two Arabic translated texts with their English source text, has resulted into detecting four main techniques of explicitation namely: (1) lexical explicitation, (2) syntactic explicitation, (3) pragmatic explicitation, and (4) textual explicitation. Each main technique, mentioned above, is realized by sub-technique(s). To begin with, lexical explicitation comprises four sub-techniques: (a) the lexicalization technique, (b) expansion of lexical items, (c) addition of lexical items, and (d) specification technique. Syntactic explicitation is divided into three sub-techniques: (a) addition of linking ties, (b) expansion of phrases, and (c) spelling out implicatures. Pragmatic explicitation is realized by spelling out culture-specific features. Textual explicitation was counted by counting the number of orthographic words in the English source text and its two Arabic translations, as well as the Arabic source texts and their English translations, in order to test the hypothesis which states that translated text is longer than its source text. The
results of English-Arabic translations have refuted the hypothesis whereas the results of Arabic-English translation have confirmed the same hypothesis.

However, the general results of the textual and contrastive analysis in the present study revealed that English-Arabic translations exhibit instances of various types and techniques of explicitation due to the nature of the translation process itself. Moreover, the statistics reported in the tables of data analysis showed that the two translators may sometimes differ or agree in using a given sub-technique for the same text segment.

The interpretation of results was based on the conclusion that four functions have prompted the translator(s) to use the various explicitation techniques. These functions are: (1) avoiding ambiguity, (2) adding extra explicitness, (3) explicating logical relations, and (4) explicating language- and culture-specific features. Each of the functions was interpreted with relation to instances of the various explicitation sub-techniques which have been found in the results of data analysis mentioned above.
دور الاستراتيجية التصريحيّة في النصوص العربية المترجمة:
دراسة قصة وردة إلى أميلي” للكاتب وليام فولكر
إعداد الطالبة
ندي نزار العنبي
المشرف
د. عاطف جلانية
الอาจารي

الملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد وتصنيف وتفسير أنواع التصريحيّة المختلفة والناجحة عن أساليب متباينة في سبيل النصوص العربية المترجمة. وقد نتج عن تحليل مقارنة النصوص والمقصود به اصطلاح النصوص العربية المترجمة بجانب النص الإنجليزي الأصلي، إلى تأمين أربعة أساليب توضيحية رئيسية تدعى: (1) التصريحي المعجمي، (2) التصريحي النحوي، (3) التصريحي البراجماتي، و (4) التصريحي النصي. وقد تحقق كل إسلوب رئيس ذكر في الأعلى، من خلال أساليب فرعية عديدة أو أسلوب فرعی واحد. فالتصريحي المعجمي (1) يضم أربعة أساليب فرعية (أ) إسلوب استبدال المصمّر بالاسم (ب) توسيع الكلمات (ج) إضافة كلمات (د) إسلوب تخصيص المعنى للكلمة. (2) التصريحي النحوي قسم إلى ثلاثة أساليب فرعية هي: (أ) إضافة أدوات الربط (ب) توسيع العبارات (ج) إظهار المعنى المتضمن (3) التصريحي البراجماتي، وقد تحقق عن طريق ظهور خصائص ثقافية معينة، وأخيرا (4) التصريحي النصي الذي تمثل بحساب عدد الكلمات الموجودة في النص الإنجليزي الأصلي والنصين العربيين المترجمين وكذلك حساب الكلمات الموجودة في نصين عربيين أخرين مع ترجيهم الإنجليزية، والعرض من حساب الكلمات في النصوص العربية والإنجليزية هو اختيار الفرضية التي تنص على أن النص المترجم أطول من نصه الأصلي. وقد بنيت النتائج أن النص الأصلي الإنجليزي أطول من النصين العربيين المترجمين، لهذا رفضت الفرضية بينما كانت النصوص العربية الأصلية أقصر من ترجماتها الإنجليزية.

ويبدو أن نتائج تحليل النصوص مقارنتها في هذه الدراسة قد أكّدت الفرضية التي تنص على أن النصوص العربية المترجمة تحتوي على أنواع وأساليب تصريحيّة متوازنة ناتجة عن عملية الترجمة بحد ذاتها والأكثر من ذلك أن الاحصائيات التي أشير إليها في بداية تحليل البيانات قد أثبتت الفرضية التي تنص على أن المتّرجمين في بعض الأحيان يختلفون أو يتّفقون في استخدام أسلوب تصريحي لنص معين.
أما بالنسبة لتفسير النتائج فقد تم التوصل إلى أن أربعة وظائف قد دفعت كلا المترجمين إلى استخدام أساليب تصريحيّة متنوعة وتشمل هذه الوظائف على (1) تجنب اللبس في المعنى (2) إضافة مزيد من التصريح للنص، (3) تصريح العلاقات المنطقية بين الجمل و (4) تصريح خصائص لغوية وثقافية. وقد تم تفسير تلك الوظائف من خلال الأساليب الفرعية التصريحيّة المختلفة التي وجدت في نتائج تحليل البيانات المذكورة أعلاه.
Chapter One

Introduction

Today, translation studies (henceforth, TS) is an established field of study, a discipline or interdiscipline in its own right. The subject has grown in importance as issues of intercultural communication have been highlighted by the impact of globalization and new electronic media. In its development, the focus of scholars' translation has varied. In the 1970s, their discussions focused on issues of equivalence to move beyond binary appositions between languages. More recently, they also explored broader questions of power relations between linguistic systems.

The birth of (TS) as an autonomous discipline started in 1972 when Holmes (1972) suggested the distinctive term for the emerging discipline in modern languages. He proposed the word "studies" since this word can comprise various phenomena related to translation. Holmes's article was described as a turning point in the translation history from 'translation' to 'translation studies'. He divided the field which TS covers into two significant areas: (1) pure TS and (2) applied TS. Within pure TS, two subdivisions are observed: (a) descriptive translation studies (DTS) comprising product-oriented DTS and function-oriented DTS and (b) process-oriented DTS. Product-oriented DTS is a subdivision that studies translations; it analyses translated texts and describes what happened in their translation. This means that it deals with actual translated texts. Function-oriented DTS focuses on the context of culture and social situation of translations in the target language and culture. However, process-oriented DTS deals with cognitive processes that take place during the act of translating. This is evident in comparing different translators' texts, their feelings and thoughts while translating.
The theoretical discipline of TS is also subdivided into general and partial theories. The general one proposes that there has been no general theory yet and the search for such a theory would be complex. In order to arrive at a general theory, TS is supposed to set partial theories which are restricted. According to Holmes, there are six such partial theories; namely, (i) medium-restricted theories which differentiate between human and machine translations. This subdivision is needed because human translators have knowledge which is different from machines. Machine translation also needs human assistance; it means that someone has to program the computer. Human translations are also subdivided into written and oral ones. The oral translation can be done simultaneously (while hearing) or consecutively (after a short paragraph or sentence). (ii) Area-restricted theories are restricted to specific languages or cultures. Holmes (1972) made an important distinction between language and culture to avoid misunderstanding. For example, in Spain, people speak Catalan or Spanish but they share the same culture; whereas, people from Spain and Mexico do not share the same culture but they do share the same language. (iii) Rank-restricted theories mean that texts and discourses can be analyzed at different linguistic levels, e.g. at the sentence or word levels. (iv) Text-type restricted theories investigate the translation of specific text types such as literary or scientific texts. (v) Time-restricted theories concentrate on differences between contemporary and old translations. (vi) Problem-restricted theories deal with certain problems of translating, e.g. one such phenomenon is equivalence or universals in translation.

Within applied TS, on the other hand, Holmes focused on: (i) translator training. This discipline concentrates on the teaching and testing of translation in foreign language as well as on curriculum design. (ii) Translation aids; namely, lexicography, terminologies and grammars are studied as they constitute a great help to the translator.
(iii) Translation criticism aims at comparing different translated versions and making statements about their value.

With the applied branch of TS, Holmes has mentioned another issue, i.e. translation policy, which means planning the place of translation in a specific culture or society. Furthermore, in this study Holmes stresses the social-cultural dimensions of translation; those dimensions which have been neglected by other translation scholars. Holmes finally concludes his perspective with the sentence: "Let the meta-discussions begin" (p. 79), which signifies an initial attempt to build the theoretical background for TS.

With Holmes's distinctive approach towards translation and TS, the translator, who has been shrouded by the source text author/culture, has at last found the opportunity to get the identity as an expert which s/he deserved long ago. Moreover, translators become free from the eternal bonds between themselves and the source language culture, and author. Additionally, it has been realized and accepted that true translation cannot depend only on the source language, culture, or author. By taking Holmes's study as a starting point, other scholars have focused on the cultural aspects of target language and they have developed many theories regarding TS for example, the development of Even-Zohar's polysystem theory in literature and turning it to study the target culture, as will be discussed later in the present study.

Toury (1995) argued that to achieve a perfect version of translation in texts, a translator has to know the descriptive translation study (henceforth DTS). He focused on putting the text within target culture to search for its significance and acceptability. A translator must compare the source with the target texts to investigate shifts and identify relationships between source and target text segments. A translator must detect
implications to decision-making in future translations. Thus, attention has shifted from the source text towards the target text.

Toury (1999) thought that regularities in translation behaviour which are external evidence that reflect the norms existence are essential. There have to be a distinction between norms and strategies. He stated that norms and repeated strategies in translation are not identical. The norms are the ideas behind strategies norms, as said, "exist only in situations which allow for alternative kinds of behaviour, involving the need to select among these, with the additional condition that selection be non-random" (p.15).

Toury's norms in DTS are regarded laws in translation and have led to be universal properties in translation. The laws he has proposed are as follows: (1) the law of growing standardization, which states that textual relations of the original are ignored and those of the target language are emphasized. (2) The law of interference which mentions that the linguistic features of the source text are copied in the target text when the target language or culture is minor. He confirmed that any translation phenomenon must not be immediately regarded as norms but they may be a result of translation universals since universals are not culturally and socially constrained as norms.

Universal rules are determined regardless of the language text type or period since as Baker (2006) says "Universals are relatable to cognitive factors rather than social ones" (p.53).

Despite the difficulties in the investigation of norms and universals, they have become the focus of DTS in general and corpus-based translation studies in particular. The study of language via computer gives a huge support to TS in terms of analyzing the tendencies of translation and norms. Its development started from the 1990s and Baker and Laviosa were the first scholars who used computerized corpora in studying
some features of translation. This, however, does not mean that there was no interest in studying those features in earlier decades. Blum-Kulka’s (1986) hypothesis of ‘explicitation’ as well as ‘lexical density’ and ‘normalization’ and other hypotheses of other scholars are some earlier evidence in studying or analyzing those tendencies.

The concept of target-orientedness in DTS is part of Even-Zohar’s (1978) polysystem theory in which he turns his study of literature to this concept. Before discussing the significance of this theory in literature, a brief idea about literary translation in general may be in order. Literary translation includes the translation of various genres of literature studies prose, drama, and poetry. Literary translation deals with translating texts written in a literary language which carries ambiguities, homonyms and arbitrariness, as distinct from the language of science. Literary language is highly connotative because each author has his own lexicon, style, and imagery, and uses certain literary techniques, such as proverbs, figures of speech and homonyms.

A literary translator, according to Newmark (1989):

Generally respects good writing by taking into account the language, structures and content, whatever the nature of the text. The literary translator participates in the author’s creative activity and then recreates structures and signs by adapting the target language text to the source language text as closely as intelligibility allows (p. 34).

The concept of fidelity in literary translation must also be taken into consideration since fidelity means the relationship between author’s intentions, target language and target reader. If the translator ignores one of these aspects and remains faithful to only one of them he/s cannot be faithful to the sense.

The development of the study of literature as a system was highlighted by Even-Zohar (1978) who thought that literature is like other cultural activities and is to be seen
as a network of relations among phenomena. Literature is both concrete language which includes texts, authors, publishers and abstract which includes status within the system, methods of marketing and textual models. He believed the literary system is dynamic on its own and assumed that literature is a polysystem, i.e. a system which comprises other systems. In this respect, he stated that "polysystem is a multiple system, a system of various systems which intersect with each other and partly overlap; using concurrently different options, yet functioning as one structured whole, whose members are interdependent" (p. 11).

The literary system is divided between the center which includes norms and models of the polysystem as a whole and the periphery, viz. between the canon system which locates the center of the polysystem and the non-canon, between the systems of children and adults' literature and finally between translated and non-translated literature. From this, Even-Zohar ensured that the literary system is not isolated from the other system but its operation is the result of its relationship with other polysystems.

The development of the theory of target-orientedness in TS and corpus-based translation studies as well as the focus on the position of translated texts in the target culture in addition to their relation with the culture of the original text can be considered part and parcel of modern translation studies. Moreover, the development of polysystem theory in literature especially after Toury's extension to this theory by taking into account the role of norms in the process of translation is another basic development. All these reasons above attracted translation scholars to follow a systematic study in analyzing a certain phenomenon in literary text to ensure that the translation carries the same effect (fidelity) as the source text and using norms as a tool for descriptive analysis which will make the translated text acceptable in its polysystem and also adequate to the original.
1.0 Statement of the problem:

Regardless of the languages they are involved in, translators have been found to explicate the target texts which they produce. Many researchers have investigated these explicitation techniques in different languages. In the present study, the researcher tried to identify and investigate the problem of overt realizations and shifts found in Arabic translated texts with reference to the explicitation strategy. The present research focused on those shifts which are attributable to the process of translation itself and not those which are due to the different language systems of English and Arabic.

1.1 Objectives and Questions of the study

The objective of this study was to detect, describe and explain the different instances of explicitations [i.e., lexical, syntactic, pragmatic and textual] found in Arabic translated texts as a result of using different techniques like: (a) adding linguistic items in Arabic translated texts, (b) spelling out the cultural-specific information in the source text for the target reader who is unfamiliar with such information, (c) disambiguating vague referents of the source language and explaining (d) filling out elliptical gaps by adding certain semantic and syntactic connectors.

The questions which the present study tried to answer are the following:

(1) What instances and types of explicitation techniques can be detected in the context of English-Arabic translations?

(2) What are the different types and techniques used by writers to explicate the source text in general?

(3) What are the factors that determine when and where translators introduce explicitation to help the readers grasp the intended meaning?
1.2 Significance of the Study

This study is both descriptive and corpus-based, in line with the new trend of research in TS. It also sheds more light on the translation phenomenon of explicitation as found in Arabic translated texts, which is a text type that is under-investigated in Arabic. Most studies in translation have shown a bias towards the study of translated texts in Indo-European languages which are genetically related. This study, however, investigated the phenomenon of explicitation in Arabic, a Semitic language, which is genetically distant from English and other Indo-European languages. Its findings are therefore expected to redress the balance and enrich the field of translation theory and TS.

1.3 Definitions of Basic Terms

The following definitions of basic terms have been adopted as working definitions in the present study:

i. Translation Universals: They are common features that occur in translated texts but not in original ones. They are not the result of interference from a specific linguistic system.

ii. Explicitation: The phenomenon which frequently leads to target text stating source text information in a more explicit form than the original. Such a process is used to fill out gaps in translation by inserting additional explanatory phrases, spelling out implicatures or adding semantic connectors to help the logical flow of the new text and to increase readability. This process is motivated by the translators' conscious desire to explain the meaning to the reader.

iii. Translation Shift: It is a departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. Shifts are of two categories: (a) level shifts and (b) category shifts. The former involves all the shifts which occur in
translation between the two linguistic levels of grammar and lexis. However, the latter involves shifts like changing the class of the ST category in the target language.
Chapter Two

Review of Literature

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents two sections. Section (2.1) is a survey of theoretical literature and section (2.2) presents related literature.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

Recently, Translation Studies has shifted from comparing translated texts with their source texts to the study of language of translation. The systematic study of this field has revealed many common distinctive features in translated texts as compared with the source and target languages. Scholars of translation have called such features as either 'universals', 'tendencies', 'regularities', or 'laws'.

The first use of the notion of explicitation is to be found in Vinay and Darbelent (1958). They defined it as "a stylistic translation techniques which consists of making explicit in the target language what remains implicit in the source language because it is apparent from either the context or the situation" (p. 342).

Halliday and Hasan (1976), (See Baker (1992), p.12) argued that lexical cohesion does not deal with grammatical or semantic connections but with connections based on the words used. It is achieved by the selection of certain vocabulary and by using semantically close items. As lexical cohesion in itself carries no indication whether it is functioning cohesively or not, it always requires reference to the text or to some other lexical items to be interpreted correctly. They also divided lexical cohesion into (i) reiteration and (ii) collocation. The former refers to a large range of relations between one lexical item and another occurring before it in text, where the second lexical item can be a repetition to the first one, as is the situation in super ordinate
clauses, synonym or near synonym. As for the latter, viz. collocation, it is a relationship between lexical items that occur in the same environment.

Barthudárov and Vaseva (1980) understood the notion of explicitation to be additions too. The Bulgarian scholar Vaseva's, who works on Russian-Bulgarian translation, believed that the target text language exhibits additions because the linguistic asymmetry needs explicit expressions that remain implicit in source text language. She explained grammatical additions with respect to so-called 'missing categories'. Bulgarian, for instances, has articles while Russian does not have. Likewise, the progressive aspect and the copula can be omitted in Russian, but can not in Bulgarian. She also referred to the so-called pragmatic additions which are used as they are originally known by a source language reader but they are unfamiliar to a target language reader; thus, they require explanation in translation.

Frawley (1984) used the term 'third code' or 'third text' to describe the language of translation text. He said that the unique language which is selected as a result of the source and target texts confrontation, viz. languages and cultures confrontation, is also a descriptive instrument which has been realized by observation and comparison of source with target texts and comparison of source with target materials.

Blum-Kulka (1986) developed the notion of translation universals in her investigation of shifts of cohesion and coherence. She defined coherence as

"covert potential meaning relationship among parts of a text, made over by the reader or listener through processes of interpretation", while cohesion is "an overt relationship holding between parts of the text, expressed by language specific markers" (p.299).

She also studied reader-focused shifts which are related to the change of reader and text-focused shifts which are associated with the translation process itself. She
concluded that reader-focused shifts of coherence are unavoidable as is obvious in her words: "unless the translator is normatively free to transplant the text from one culture environment to another" (p.309). Text focused shifts of coherence are the result of the translator's choices which reflect his/her inability to realize the potential meaning. She stated that "the translator failed to realize the functions a particular linguistic system, or a particular form, plays in conveying indirect meaning in a given text" (p. 309). Finally, she emphasized that shifts of coherence and cohesion should be treated by contrasting the process of translation with discourse. She said that, "Translation is a process by which what is said might become obvious and clear while what is meant becomes vague and obscure" (p. 312).

Evidence in support of the explicitation hypothesis is also provided by a study by Séguinot (1988) in which she found greater explicitness in both English-French and French-English translations in the form of improved topic-comment links, additions of linking words and substitution of subordinate by coordinate clauses. She believed that Blum-Kulka's perspective is correct, "namely that the process of translation naturally includes a process of explicitation" (p. 106). However, Séguinot thought that Blum-Kulka's definition is "too narrow", and instead she believed that "explicitness does not necessarily mean redundancy" (p. 108). As she thought,

"Languages are inherently explicit or implicit in the kinds of information they convey and the way they convey it, first through their formal properties and secondly through their stylistic and rhetorical preferences" (p. 108).

She thought that the term explicitation should be reserved in translation studies for those additions, which cannot be illustrated by structural, stylistic or rhetorical differences between the two languages. To her, explicitation is
Something expressed in the translation which was not in the original, something which was implied or understood through presupposition in the source text is overtly expressed in the translation, or an element in the source text is given greater importance in the translation through focus, emphasis, or lexical choice (p. 108).

Her point of view led to distinguish between choices that are due to language system and choices that are due to the translation process.

It was her who first propagated the systematic analysis of the explicitation hypothesis. She suggested that explicitation may be a feature of translation rather than being the result of linguistic and cultural differences between source and target language. In her study of professional and non-professional translations from English into French, and French into English, and English into Hebrew translations, she found shifts in the cohesion markers used in the target language texts and gave instances in which a translator expands the target text by using words which are absent in the source text. She concluded that those shifts or translation features in the target language may not only be the result of differences between the two languages system; the differences are ascribed to constraints imposed by the translation process itself.

Her hypothesis was formulated based on Levenston's (1976) (See Blum-Kulka (1986), p.300) and Berman's (1978) (Ibid, p.300) studies on English and Hebrew. They studied the preference of Hebrew for lexical repetition or pro-nominalization. For instance, Levenston states that Hebrew writers prefer lexical repetition while English writers prefer pro-nominalization. Likewise, Berman asserts that both Hebrew and English prefer to use pro-nominalization whenever pro-nominalization is necessary to be used. Likewise, Kulka also followed Stemmer (1981) (Ibid, p.300) to develop the same hypothesis in which the latter uses cohesive devise in German translated text. She
investigated five kinds of cohesive devices: (1) substitution, (2) ellipsis, (3) references, (4) lexical cohesion and (5) conjunction. She (1986, p. 300) concluded that "it was lexical cohesion (e.g. lexical repetition) as well as conjunction which were markedly overrepresented in the learners’ data, with non-comitant underrepresentation of reference linkage (e.g. pronominalization)."

Thus, she formulated the "explicitation hypothesis" on the basis of work done by the above mentioned linguists. The process of interpretation performed by the translator on the source text might lead to a TL text which is more redundant than the SL text. This redundancy can be expressed by a rise in the level of cohesive explicitness in the TL text. She postulates an observed cohesive explicitness from SL to TL texts regardless of the increases traceable to differences between the two linguistic and textual systems involved. It follows that explicitation is viewed here as inherent in the process of translation. She proposed the (1) lexical repetition (called lexical explicitation), (2) coherence (called pragmatic explicitation) and (3) textual explicitation in translation as techniques to be followed in translation. These types of explicitation are theorized as follows:

1. Lexical explicitation

Lexical explicitation is a process in which the translator adds a number of entities in the target texts not found in the source text. Blum-Kulka (1986) gave an example of lexical explicitation from French in which the lexical word 'branch' is repeated twice including gender as in [La branche, elle commensa] and repeated one more time than in the English version as in [l'attrapa] (p. 299-300). This process in translation is called (redundancy) and happened in the French translated version because anaphoric reference.
2. Pragmatic explicitation

Pragmatic explicitation means filling a cultural gap in translation. In other words, the target reader may not be familiar with certain concepts in the source text and the translator would give explanation for these unfamiliar concepts. Blum-Kulka (1986) stated that:

"if bridging across cultures and languages, as is always the case in translation, is indeed different from switching primarily between audiences (even if a language shift is involved), then we should see evidence for reader-based shifts in texts originally aimed at two audiences and written in two languages" (p. 305).

3. Textual explicitation

Blum-Kulka (1986) also investigated text length in her study of cohesive ties between the source and target texts. She concluded that the reason behind text length is because translations tend towards explicitation. As far as the theoretical perspectives of this work are concerned, Baker (1996) highlighted a new explicitation strategy, namely, syntactic explicitation in which she made suggestions of how syntactic features are reflected in translation and how they may be investigated empirically. She used a parallel corpus to find out whether translations are longer than their source texts. Moreover, she was the first to use comparable corpora to investigate explicitation and to detect syntactic and lexical explicitation by using such comparable corpus. She found, for example, that the optional "that" in reported speech is used more in translation than in non-translation and that conjunctions such as 'cause', 'reason', 'due to', 'lead to', 'because' and 'therefore', are used more in translation in order to make the relations more explicit. Finally she defines explicitation as "the tendency to spell things out in translation including, in its simplest form, the practice of adding background information"(p.181).
Baker (1992) confirmed that "there is no equivalent in the target language for a particular form in the source text" (p. 24). She gave an example from English and Arabic. English mostly uses suffixes such as 'ish' as in [hellish] and 'able' as in [conceivable, retrievable and drinkable] while Arabic does not have such forms and the most appropriate way to reproduce them is to use paraphrase; for instance, 'retrievable' can be paraphrased as 'can be retrieved' and 'drinkable' as 'suitable for drinking' (p. 24).

Baker (1993) was the first scholar to emphasize that the notion of translation universals can be investigated in corpora of translated texts regardless of the source language. She recommended the application of corpus methods to the study of translated texts by comparing translations with non-translated texts. In her studies, she investigated features such as simplification, explicitation, normalization and leveling out. She explained universal features of translation as "features which typically occur in translated text rather than original utterances and which are not the result of interference from specific systems" (p. 243).

Toury (1995) argued for a systematic study in translation; for which one has to refer to the field of the Descriptive Translation Study (henceforth DTS). His methodology can be summarized as (i) putting the translated text within the target culture to search for its significance and acceptability, (ii) comparing between source and target texts to investigate shifts and identify relationships between source and target text segments and (iii) detecting implications to decision-making in future translations. Thus, attention has shifted from the source text towards the target text and describing translations as they occur and explaining their observed features with regard to historical, literary and cultural contexts in which they are produced. He also argued that the most appropriate way to investigate translation is from the perspective of target-orientedness; this is because target-orientedness has become the central feature of TS;
thus, he called for an empirical study to translation phenomena. He suggested that various norms operate in translational activities which are of social and cultural background. Any translation scholar must reconstruct norms that operate in particular translation, his/her statement about the process that s/he decided to follow; and formulate hypotheses that can be tested in future studies. He classified norms into: (1) Initial norms when the translator exposes himself to the norms of the source text or the norms of the target text or culture. The former is regarded as an ‘adequacy’ style in translation whereas the latter as 'acceptability'. (2) Preliminary norms refer to the translation policy, which determines how the text is to be translated. (3) Operational norms deal with linguistic and presentation matters of the target text. These sub-categorize into (a) metrical norms and (b) textual linguistic norms.

In addition to the above theoretical views, the researcher followed other theoretical perspectives to detect and classify the various manifestations of explicitation techniques in the process of translation. The procedures of explicitation were detected by mapping the target texts onto their respective translation equivalents in the source text. Moreover, the contrastive text analysis conducted in the present study was to help the researcher investigate the role of the two translators as text mitigators, viz. to study how the two translators were able to use various strategies and decisions to facilitate the transfer of meaning of the source text to their target readers.

More specifically, the objective of this study was to detect instances of the four main types of explicitation techniques, namely: (1) lexical explicitation, (2) syntactic explicitation, (3) pragmatic explicitation, and (4) textual explicitation.

The phenomenon of explicitation in translated texts has attracted the attention of a number of translation scholars. It can be observed that in translation, explicitness is demonstrated by, among other things, adding explanatory notes, filling in ellipsis, or
using overt semantic connectors. It has, therefore, been the focus of many research projects and papers, especially in countries such as: England, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Research centers in these countries have been set up to study large electronic corpora of translated text.


Øverås (1998) worked on the English-Norwegian parallel corpus and recorded a tendency toward greater explicitness both in English and in Norwegian. She aimed to look for evidence of explicitation as inherent in the translation process. The data she used was a parallel corpus which was a set of English texts and their translation into Norwegian and Norwegian texts and their translation into English. She studied lexical and grammatical ties including addition of grammatical ties and specification of lexical ties. For instance, she specified the gender in the target text as the lexicalization of proform, as in the specimen given below:

Source text:

Her companion hesitated, looked at her, then, leaned back and released the rear door.

Literal translation from Norwegian:

looked at the girl.

However, not all scholars agree about the use of the term universals in translated language. Schäffiner and Adab (2001) used the term hybrid text instead. She wanted to confirm that translated texts exhibit unusual patterns for target readers. That is why translated text is supposed to be expanded and reworded. Hatim (2001) stated that the language of translation tends to overuse certain features
Øverås (1998, p.7) investigated the addition of conjunctions such as (and, then, but) to the target text to increase the level of explicitness. She concluded that the reason behind substituting one grammatical tie by another was to add a semantic information. For instance, the additive item 'and' is a general purpose link or as she called it a vague connective since it connects two positive ideas and leaves the readers to find out the shift from vague connective to proform as in the specimen bellow:

Source text:

They were supposed to stay at the beach a week, but neither of them had the heart for it and they decided to come back early.

Literal translation from Norwegian

So they decided

However, other researchers such as Klaudy and Karoly (2003), (See Pym (2005), p.4) preferred to refine the explicitation hypothesis into a wider term called "asymmetry hypothesis". The hypothesis involves the operations that are specific to translation situation itself in which the relation between explicitation and implicitation is a symmetric. Explicitations in L1 and L2 direction are not always counterbalanced by implicitations of L2 and L1 direction because translators-if they have a choice-prefer to use operations involving explicitation, and often fail to perform optional implicitations.

This is unlike those operations which are required by different language systems in which the relation between explicitation and implicitation is symmetric. Klaudy and Karoly (2003) ( Ibid, p.4) defined explicitation as

"when SL (source language) unit of a more general meaning is replaced by a TL (target language) unit of a more special meaning; the complex meaning of SL word is distributed over several words in the TL; new meaningful elements in the TL text; one sentence in the SL is divided into
Toury (2004) accepts the term 'universals' in translation but he preferred to use translation laws. He suggested that "the whole question of translation universals is not one of existence but one of explanatory power" (p. 29). He believed that regularities in translation represent probability; therefore, they are not absolute decisions. Thus, regularities are controlled by conditions.

Chesterman (2004) preferred to call universals as potential universals not only regularities. He divided potential universals into two categories. Firstly, S-universals that illustrate the, differences between translations and their source text regardless of the language systems of explicitation, and interference. Secondly, T-universals that illustrate the differences between translations and comparable texts in the target language due to use of simplification by lower lexical density and less lexical variety. The distinction confirmed that universals are the result of the relations between translated texts both with their source text and with original texts in the target language.

Mauranen (2004), (See Othman (2006), p.13) believed that one of the reasons behind the features of translated language are both universals tendencies and interference.

Papái's (2004) study on pragmatic explicitation was similar to Baker's since Papái also added explanatory items in the Hungarian translation which were not present in the English source text. This explicit link was also a reference to repetition strategy to explicate ambiguous information, as in the example given bellow:

Source text:

A dozen years ago, a senior man from Knopf recognized his former prison guard inside the well-pressed suit of a Heibon-sha executive, stood
staring at him for a moment or two, then threw his champagne into the startled Japanese face.

Back translation from Hungarian:

It happened 10 or 12 years ago that a senior man from the America Knopf recognized in a Heibon-sha publishing house executive his former prison guard – although he was wearing a well-pressed suit –who used to torture him so much in a pow comp. stood silently staring at him for a moment or two, then threw his champagne into the startled Japanese man's face. (p. 155).

Pápai (2004) studied shifts on the lexico-grammatical level in English-Hungarian translation. She followed lexical repetition as in the example bellow:

Source text:

As far as Kepler was concerned, elliptical orbits were merely an ad hoc hypothesis and a rather repugnant one at that, because ellipses were clearly less perfect than circles.

Back translation from Hungarian:

Kepler concerned elliptical orbits merely an ad hoc hypothesis, and a most repugnant hypothesis at that, because an ellipses is clearly less perfect than a circle (p.152).

Frankenberg-Garcia (2004) argued that a study of text length by using voluntary explicitation in terms of addition of extra words in the translation is needed. She used parallel corpus in which the length of original English and Portuguese language fiction was compared with the length of their translations into Portuguese and English. In her analysis of the parallel corpus, she discussed three methods to measure text length in translations. These methods were: (i) word count, (ii) character count and (iii) morpheme count. With respect to words count, she gave the example that English tends
to use contractions such as (isn't) while in Portuguese nãoe is regarded as two words. She also explained that even if the contractions in English were counted as isolated words, they would still pose some problems. For instances, English has compound words such as teapot while in Portuguese such words are written as isolated words bule de chá. Another problem is that Portuguese is a pro-drop language, viz. that only one word is sometimes enough in Portuguese to express what requires three or four words in English. For example, the question in English 'Did you like it?' is asked in Portuguese by the one word only Gostou? From all the examples above, she concluded that "word counts are not enough to compare text length across languages" (p. 4).

As for the use of character counts to measure text length across languages, she pointed out those differences in equivalent meanings between two languages led to differences in number of characters in source and target texts. For instance, the word teapot has six characters in English, while its translation equivalent in Portuguese bule de chá has eleven characters.

Morpheme counts represent the third method to measure and compare text length across languages. In spite of the fact that morphemes are not difficult to count, they are sensitive to the increase in explicitness dictated by the language specific differences. For instance the word 'teapot' has two morphemes in English while bule de chá has three morphemes because the function of de is to connect the nouns bule and chá. Moreover, this method like the former two can not differentiate between those morphemes that are due to different language system and those due to voluntary explicitation (p.5).

Consequently, Frankenberg-Garcia concluded that all methods whether word counts, character counts, and morpheme counts, make one language sometimes seem shorter or longer than the other. This leaves either positive or negative impact on the
source texts and translations since they will make them shorter or longer. But, she confirmed that the bi-directional sample of Portuguese and English source text and translation was a good method to measure text length since it did not depend on the differences between Portuguese and English as two different languages but on differences due to source texts and translations.

Pym (2005) was in favor of Klaudy's (2003) hypotheses of symmetric hypothesis and asymmetry hypothesis. As for the former, he gave the example for further clarification:

Source: Frances liked her doctor
Translation: Frances gostava dessa médica
Back translation: Frances liked this [female] doctor

Pym illustrated that a translator into Portuguese is obliged to clarify the ambiguity of gender in the source text, whereas a translator of English isn't. So, the disambiguation of gender is the result of explicitation. As for the latter, he gave the example bellow:

Source: Você também gosta dela?
Translation: So you like her too?
Literal translation: You liked her too?

Here, Pym explained that the addition of optional 'so' is to knit the discourse or the situation between the source of Portuguese text and English target text; therefore, the relation between explicitation, which is attributed to situation itself and the potential implicitation, is called asymmetric hypothesis. He also believed that the traditional explicitation hypothesis should be reformulated as to be wider asymmetry hypothesis in which explicitation in L2-L1 direction are not counterbalanced by implicitation in the L1-L2 direction. Thus, he agreed with Klaudy's hypotheses, but he pointed out that the semantic content is not stable, as there must always be doubt about assumption of stable
semantic content. Pym put explicitation within a risk-management framework and
distinguished between undesired outcomes which were those that restrict cooperation
between the communication partners and desired outcomes which were those that
enhance the potential for cooperation, which cooperation allowed for mutual benefit.
For him, good translating is a matter of using low effort for low risks and high effort to
solve high risks. The reason behind using the model of risk aversion is a cultural reward
system which determines translator's tasks in the translation process. He called for
setting the alternative variations to solve any problem or minimize the risks that the
translator may exhibit in the process of translation. The solving of translation problems
may be seen as a process of generating such alternatives and then selecting one of them
as suitable translation.

He gave another example to explain her model of explicitation which is risk-
averse and to show how he differentiated between low and high risks. His example is a
title taken from an article in German:

Selbstverständlich besteht ein gewisses interesse für Finland aber….

He gave the following alternative translations for this title:

1. Of course there is a certain interest for Finland, but …
2. Naturally there is a certain interest for Finland, but …
3. Obviously there still exists a certain interest in Finland, but …
4. Of course here in Finland there exists a certain interest, but …
5. It is self-explanatory that a certain interest for Finland is still standing, but …
6. Of course there exists a certain interest for Finland, but …( p.6)

To select the correct alternative translation, he analyzed the title by using low
risks on one hand, and high risks on the other hand. In terms of low-risk, he illustrated
that there is no problem in translating both 'Ein gewisses Interset' which is 'a certain
interest' and 'Finland' which is 'Finland'. And also in using 'of course', 'naturally' and 'obviously'. In respect of high-risk, he explained that it is difficult to choose the suitable translation for the case of 'Interesse für Finland'. This could be restored as 'interest for Finland' or 'interest in Finland'. He stated that selecting 'interest in Finland' would be acceptable for the reader because the reader may think that the interest is located in Finland. However, during reading the whole article, the reader found out that the article was concerned with Germany. Moreover, in choosing 'interest for Finland' will 'sound strange' but there is no risk in exchanging Germany for Finland. He concluded that the correct rendition is (7):

7. Of course Germans have a certain interest in Finland, but …

The insertion of the word 'Germans' does not come from a vacuum since the phrase above was repeated within the text not only in the title but also elsewhere. For instance, in the title, 'we right-wing Germans who believe in the unity of Nordic people still have deep ideological interests in manipulating the Germanic image of Finland', the word is obvious to confirm Pym's translation. So, he stated that 'Germans' is explicit information which is inferred from the implicitness of the source context of the text.

Baker (2006) gave many examples on obligatory explicitation, specifically, between synthetic languages represented by Hungarian as source text and analytic languages represented by English and Russian as target texts. The word kertemben is expanded to a phrase in English "in the garden". The Russian sentence ya lyublyn tebya 'I love you' becomes a single word in Hungarian szeretlek (p. 80). However, this study was not concerned with obligatory explicitation, since obligatory explicitation deals with differences in language systems. This study is interested in investigating those optional types and techniques used by different translators to observe the manifestations of explicitation.
Kamenická (2007) analyzed an English-Czech translation with respect to pragmatic explicitation. Her example was taken from Lodge's novel published in (1988). At that time, the Czech people did not experience air travel, thus the readers of Czech were unfamiliar with the names of foreign international airports. The translator used general words instead of specific ones to bring close the picture for his/her readers as in the specimen below:

Source text:

The job of check-in clerk at Heathrow, on any other airport, is not a glamorous or particularly satisfying one.

Back translation from Czech:

Checking in passengers at an airport counter, whether in London or anywhere else, is not an attractive or particularly satisfying job (p. 48).

To sum up, the review of literature above highlights the significant issues which will be focused on in this study to investigate the explicitation techniques and its types in translated texts. The review covered the theoretical issues of and the development of explicitation phenomenon in translated texts. After the appearance of corpus-based translation studies as a new area of investigation, many scholars have investigated various techniques in their study of explicitation phenomenon and other phenomena in the translation process.

In spite of the different languages and different techniques used, scholars asserted that explicitation is a universal issue in the process of translation. The various techniques followed by scholars are the main concern of the present study since it will adopt and use some of them to investigate the explicitation process, especially in Arabic translated texts. However, it is true that other studies have dealt with many
techniques of explicitation but not in details. The previous studies did not seem to account for all types of techniques of explicitation, viz. lexical explicitation, syntactic explicitation, pragmatic explicitation and textual explicitation. This is what the present study aims to do, and made it unique.

2.2 Related Literature

This section involves work related to Arabic translations only.

Baker (1992) gave two kinds of paraphrasing strategies which explain paraphrasing by using related and unrelated words. In respect of related words, the lexical item of the source text is lexicalized in the target text but in a different form. For example:

Source text (Kolestral Super):

The rich and creamy Kolestral-Super is easy to apply and has a pleasant fragrance.

Target text:

كولسترال-سوبر غني ومكلف في تركيبته التي تمنح مستحضرًا يشبه الكريما ..

Back translation: Kolestral-super is rich and concentrated in its make-up, which gives a product that resembles cream (p. 37). Here, the Arabic translated text has expanded the source text by using comparison.

Another example from English translated into French:

Source text:

As well as our enviable location, other facilities include an excellent Conference and Arts Center, gourmet restaurant, and beautiful terraced garden.

Back translation from French translation:

Besides its enviable location, the museum equally provides a Conference and Arts Center, a gourmet restaurant and magnificent gardens created in a terrace
(p.38). Baker (1992) followed the lexical cohesion strategies and used them with various types of non-equivalence specifically in terms of propositional meaning. It can be used in all languages since the hierarchical structure of semantic fields is not language-specific as in the illustration given below:

Source text:

Shampoo the hair with a mild well-shampoo and lightly towel dry.

Target text:

ُغسل الشعر بشامبو من "ويلا" على أن يكون من نوع الشامبو المطفي.

Back translation:

The hair is washed with "Wella" shampoo, provided that it is a mild shampoo.

Another example is taken from English to Arabic translation:

Source text:

The rich and creamy Kolestral-super is easy to apply and has a pleasant fragrance.

Target text:

كولسترال سوبر غني ومكثف في تركيبته التي تمنح مستحضرًا يشبه الكريم، مما يجعله في منتهى السهولة لوضعه على الشعر.

Back translation:

Kolestral super is rich and concentrated in its make-up which gives a product that resembles cream, making it extremely easy to put on the hair. (p. 27).

With respect to unrelated words, the lexical item of the source text is not lexicalized in the target language. This strategy is used when the translator finds difficulties in rendering the meaning of the sentence because of its complexity. For example

Source text:
In the words of a Lonrho affidavit dated 2 November 1988, the allegations…

Target text (Arabic):

وحسب النص الوردي في إفادة كتابية مشغولة بيمين قدمها مؤسسة لونرو بتاريخ 2 نوفمبر 1988، فإن
الادعاءات...

Back translation:

According to the text of a written communication supported by an oath presented by the Lonrho organization and dated 2 November 1988, the allegations (p. 38).

Another example is also taken from English to Arabic translation:

Source text:

They have a totally integrated operation from the preparation of the yarn through to the weaving process.

Target text (Arabic):

هذا وتقوم الشركة بتنفيذ جميع خطوات الإنتاج بمصانعها، من إعداد الخيوط إلى نسجها.

Back translation:

The company carries out all steps of production in its factories, from preparing the yarn to weaving it (p. 39)

Baker (1992) argued that:

"the coherence of a text is a result of the interaction between knowledge presented in the text and the reader's own knowledge and experience of the world, the latter being influenced by a variety of factors such as age, sex, race, nationality, education, occupation, and political and religious affiliation" (p. 219).

In her example below, she said that there is no explicit tie emphasizing that 'the splendid Knightsbridge store' is the same as 'Harrods' or as she said that there is no
direct repetition or reference ensuring that they are the same thing. Actually 'Harrods' is a famous store with which the British people are familiar with it but this is not so obvious for Arab readers. Consequently, the translator added the word "store" to clarify the explicit relations between the two stores through repetition, as in the specimen bellow:

Source text:

The purchasing power of proposed fifteen hundred shop outlets would have meant excellent price reduction to customers across Britain and the United States. The flagship, Harrods, had never been integrated with the rest and would demerge to retain its particular character and choice.

It's often written, as a handy, journalist's tag, that I suffered from an obsession to control the splendid Knightsbridge store.

Target text

And the purchasing power of proposed fifteen hundred shop outlets would have meant excellent price reduction to customers across Britain and the United States. The flagship, Harrods, had never been integrated with the rest and would demerge to retain its particular character and choice.

It's often written, as a handy, journalist's tag, that I suffered from an obsession to control the splendid Knightsbridge store.

Othman (2006) used techniques of explicitation in translated Arabic text. He referred to Naguib Mahfouz's novels Afrah Al-Qubbah and Qasr El-Shawy as source texts and their translation into English. In terms of lexical explicitation, he noticed that a translator opts for lexicalizing the pronoun as in the example below:

Source text

وكتيرا ما كتب عني في الدوران الصحفيه أنني أعاني من الإحاج مرضى يدقعني دفعا إلى محاولة السيطرة على متجر دايتسيرد الفاخ... (p. 219).

Target text

Abbas Younis is a criminal, not an author!
He (2006) noticed that a translator, in the following example, added two lexical items in translation. The two additions were inferred from the context of the source text below:

Source text:

لاكتشاف الخيانة.

Target text:

The denunciation of Karam and Halima (p. 21).

He also (2006) argued that the process of substitution is needed when an item is substituted by another item. For example, he substituted the title 'المخرج' with a name in the following example:

Source text:

وجّه عينيه نحو المخرج فقال المخرج:

Target text:

And turns back to Salim, who murmurs.

He found out that the translator of Arabic to English texts has used connectives like 'but' and 'and' in translation which were absent in the Arabic source text. The addition of these connectives was because the source text read incohesively. So the translator inserted the discourse connectives 'but' and 'and' as in the specimen given below:

Source text:

أريد أن أتنفس بكلمة مع أحد (،) سحابة الدخان المنعقدة في الحجرة تزيد من غريتي (،) أغوص في الرعب

Target text:
I'd like to start talking with someone to break the tension, but the thick cloud of smoke in the room deepens my sense of alienation; and I am sodden with some kind of fear (p. 18).

Othman (2006) investigated how a translator had resolved the problem of ambiguity in an Arabic source text. The example below shows that the verb in Arabic text (يَحَلمُ) is not to be rendered as (lit. dream of) because this would create ambiguity. That is why the translator, as Othman states, has preferred to use the present perfect in English.

Source text:

واقول أنا، وأنا أحلم بدمير العالم:
المؤلف؟! ... ما هو إلا مجرم علينا تسليمه إلى النيابة ....

Target text:

"Author"? I venture, convinced that somehow the world has come to an end. "He is nothing but a criminal" (p. 24-25).

Another example of resolving the ambiguity is when the translator replaces the pronominal reference in the Arabic word (ستغطيها) by the pronominal reference (they) in the English translation. The motive behind substituting the pronoun (هما) by (they) is because that the pronoun (هما) actually refers to 'faces' in the translation rather than to Halima.

Source text:

أي رد فعل إداح في جوارح كرم وحليمة؟ ستغطيها التجاعيد قبل الهبوط الأخير للestar.

Target text:
But how are Karam and Halima taking it? Before the final curtain they're going to have a few more wrinkles in their faces (p. 24).

He also added that the translator may add an introductory phrase in the instance below. The translator found that it was important to add the phrase "To ward off the evil eye" because, as Othman explained, the translator wanted to surface the implied meaning of the source text.

Source text:

\[ \text{سقلت خديجة وهي تبسط راحة منها في وجهه مفرجة بين أصابعها الخمس: ومن شر حاسد إذا حصد.} \]

Target text:

To ward off the evil eye and held her hand with the palm facing Yasin, reciting, "And from the evil of the envious" (p. 24).

Another example shows the insertion of phrase in the English translated text:

Source text:

\[ \text{طارق رمضان (....)} \]

Target text:

Tariq Ramadan, the actor …

Moreover, there are examples that illustrate that the addition of full sentences can also be used for the sake of making the translated text more explicit.

Source text:

\[ \text{سيقده أيّ عطف} \]

Target text:

It will destroy any sympathy the audience might have had for him (p. 20).
But the thick cloud of smoke in the room deepens my sense of alienation; and I am sodden with some kind of fear. To hold back panic, I pin my eyes to the impressive desk in the rear of the room or a picture on the wall (p. 22).

Othman (2006) analyzed Arabic-English translation in terms of pragmatic explicitation. In his study, he investigated how the translator rendered the cultural material of names of places (e.g. Bab Al-Shariya) as footnote strategy. See the example bellow:

Source text

What melanchory engulfs me as I plunge into…Bab Al-Shariya!

(footnote: A quarter in the north-west section of the old Fatimid quarter of Cairo) (p.16).

Or, sometimes the translator used a functional equivalence approach to render cultural material.

Source text

ليلة القدر (17)

Target text

…. The Night of Destiny, at the end of Ramadan when prayers are sure to be answered.
Al-khafaji (2007) tested the validity of explicitation strategy by using an English source text and its translation into Arabic and an Arabic source text and its translation into English. He compared translated texts with their source text to investigate instances of explicitation by contrastive analysis. In respect to lexical explicitation, Al-Khafaji found out that the translator in the example below has lexicalized the reference of the deictic word هذه in the phrase (على هذه الشاكلة) because it forms a problem for the readers of the target text to capture the meaning without this lexicalizing as in the example bellow:

" ولم يخطر ببال أحد منهم التقدم لمساعدتي، ربما لاعتقادهم أن الحافلات عندنا هي على هذه الشاكلة أو لقتهم في براعة قيادتي."

It didn't seem to have occurred to any of them to offer me assistance, perhaps because they thought that all of "our" buses were as unconventional as this one, or perhaps because they had such confidence in my skill as a driver (p. 84).

Al-Khafaji also found that the translator has added a lexical item to the target text which is absent in the source text. This addition is already understood from the meaning of source text, viz. the lexical item (ostensibly) does not add new information in translation. However, the translator intended to explicate the implied meaning of the source text.

Source text:

"ولأنه الشيخ ورث المشيخة والبندقية والغضب، فقد اعتاد أن يطوف بسيارته اللوبي على الفلاحين في مواسم البيادر، بجمع شوالات القمح للفرقاء والأيتام في القرى المجاورة.

Target text
The sheikh's raids on the villages at harvest time begun as soon as he was given his title and position. Each time he made a raid, he would demand sacks of wheat, ostensibly for the poor and orphans in neighboring villages (p. 85).

He also investigated pragmatic explicitation while translating English texts to Arabic; he noticed that the translator below had clarified the target text for his reader by adding an explanatory phrase, as in the example below:

Source text

It was a big, squarish frame house that had once been white, decorated with cupolas and spires, and scrolled balconies in the heavily light stone style of the seventies ....

Target text

كانت الدار كبيرة ومدورة وقد طُليت في وقت بطلاء الأبيض، ومزخرفة بالقباب والأبراج والشرفات المدرجة على أساليب الطرز المعماري الضخم والنقيل الوطأة الذي شاع في سبعينيات القرن التاسع عشر (p. 82) (Abdullah)

In the following example, Al-Khafaji (2007) noticed that the English-Arabic translator had used a linking tie to connect two sentences. The function of this connector was "to explicate adversative logical relationship between two sentences" which is implicit in the source text (Ibid, p. 83).

Source text:

I received a paper, yes "Miss Emily said." Perhaps he considers himself the sheriff .... I have no taxes in Jefferson".

Target text

قالت السيدة أميلي: "أجل لقد تسلمت ورقة ممن يعتبر نفسه الحاكم ... ومع ذلك ليس على ضرائب في جيفرسون!"
This strategy was explained earlier; however, the present study prefers to give another example. Al-Khafaji (2007) has found out that the English-Arabic translator below used linking words to connect two sentences because the translator aimed to make the target text more understandable to target readers and to make the text more explicit.

Source text:

They called a special meeting of the Board of Alderman. A deputation waited upon her, knocked at the door ..... 

Target text:

دعوا إلى عقد اجتماع لشيوخ البلدة، فانعقد وقرر أن يذهب إليها مندوبون منهم .. فلما طرقوا بابها ..(p.83)

In another instance, in Arabic to English translation, Al-Khafaji pointed out that the translator had used expansion strategy to render the title (الشيخ) which is culture-specific in Arabic to enable the non-Arab target reader understand the pragmatic meaning.

Source text

وَلَانَهُ السَّيِّدُ فَقِدْ كَانَ لَهُ صُدَاقةٍ الإِنْكَلَازِ وَعَصاَرُهُم. 

Target text

Being in this privileged position the Sheikh had close relations with the British soldiers (p. 84).

In short, the above related literature is obvious that the related studies have used a number of explicitation techniques such substitution, addition, paraphrasing, lexicalization….etc. for the reader to understand the target texts. However, the current study will make use of such techniques and add others like syntactic, lexical, pragmatic
and textual techniques to cover all possible problems that might face a translator in translating literary texts.
Chapter Three

Methods and Procedures

3.0 Introduction

This chapter includes four sections and an introduction. In Section (3.1) the researcher briefly describes the descriptive method used as an instrument to analyze the data. Section (3.2) specifies the population of the study while Section (3.3) describes the sample of the study. Finally, Section (3.4) outlines the specific procedures that the researcher has followed to achieve the objectives of this study.

3.1. Instrument of the study

The descriptive method of the present study basically consisted of careful analysis and alignment of the two Arabic translated texts with their English source text, with reference to Toury (1995), Blum-Kulka (1986), Baker (1996) and others.

The researcher followed the above perspectives on explicitation to analyze the data of the short story in the fourth chapter.

3.2. The population of the Study

The population of the study is the American literature in the twentieth century.

3.3. The Sample of the Study

The data of the present study consists of a parallel corpus comprising an American source text, which is a short story, and its two Arabic translations. The short story, written by the American writer William Faulkner, is called 'A Rose for Emily', and it comprises four pages which are divided into five sections. Its first Arabic translation version was done by Al-Aqqaad (1983) while the second translation by Abdullah (1986).

3.4. The Procedures

The researcher used the following steps in conducting this work.
1. The researcher made a survey of the American literature, particularly, the short story written by William Faulkner as a writer of the modern literature.


3. The researcher detected all the explicitation instances found in the five sections of the story. The total number was 63 instances of explicitation.

4. The instances of explicitation represent all the types which the present study was looking for.

5. The focus, in Chapter Four, would be on three samples of instances for each sub-technique in order to get rid of repetition.

6. All the explicitation sub-techniques would be illustrated in the tables at the end of Chapter Four.

7. Any instance of explicitation sub-technique reported in each table would carry a reference code to its actual position in its relevant appendix.

8. All the appendices, therefore, would be underlined in order to show the position of explicitation in any instance of sub-technique.

9. Moreover, the corpus is reported in three appendices: (a) Appendix 1 refers to the original English short story, (b) Appendix 2 refers to Al-Aqqaad's Arabic translation, and (c) Appendix 3 refers to Abdullah's translation.

10. Furthermore, the appendices are divided into 15 sections. Each appendix comprises of 5 sections and each section is divided into many sentences with each sentence given a serial number.

To sum up, the theoretical as well as the practical procedures followed in Chapter Three are to be strictly followed in Chapter Four while dealing with the sample of the analysis.
Chapter Four

Data Analysis and Results

4.0 Introduction

The analysis of data has led to the detection of many types of techniques of explicitation phenomena in Arabic translated texts. The results have been, as mentioned above, classified into four main types of explicitation techniques: (1) lexical explicitation, (2) syntactic explicitation, (3) pragmatic explicitation, and (4) textual explicitation. Each main type of explicitation technique has been also further classified into sub-techniques of explicitation. Each example reported below comprises the source text fragment and its two translations. Moreover, in order to interpret the results of data analysis, this chapter has focused on the basic functions or motives which have prompted the translator(s) to use the explicitation techniques. These functions are: (1) avoiding ambiguity, (2) adding extra explicitness, (3) explicating logical relations, (4) explicating language- and culture-specific features. Furthermore, tables were drawn at the end of this chapter in order to show all explicitation techniques used by the translators. Moreover, these tables interpreted the agreement and disagreement between the two translators as will be shown in the section of Interpretation of Tables below. To begin with the dedication of the following explicitation techniques and sub-techniques:

4.1 Lexical Explicitation

4.1.1 Lexicalization technique

(1) ST: …the mayor- he who fathered the edict that no Negro woman should appear on the streets without an apron- remitted her taxes, …( Ap.1, Sc.1, Sn.5)∗

TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)

* The abbreviations 'Ap. 1' refers to Appendix 1, 'Sc. 1' to Section 1, and 'Sn.5' to Sentence 5. Each instance of explicitation cited subsequently has been given such a reference code so as to refer to its exact position in one of the three appendices.
In the translation below, Abdullah did not lexicalize the pronoun. The reason behind reporting his example is to make a comparison between the two translators:

**TT₂ (Abdullah)**

قَامَ عَمَّدةُ الْمِدَانِ يَوْمَ عَامٍ ١٨٩٤ أَلَا تَخْرَجُ إِلَى الْطَرِيقِ اِمْرَأَةٌ مِّنَ الْزَّوْجِ بِغَيْرْ مِيَدَعَةٍ، وَظَلَّ يَعْفِي

( Ap. 2, Sc. I, Sn. 9)

Abdullah differed from Al-Aqqaad and kept the same pronoun of the ST in his TT below:

**TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)**


Abdullah differed from Al-Aqqaad and kept the same pronoun of the ST in his TT below:

**TT₂ (Abdullah)**

( Ap. 3, Sc. I, Sn. 6)

(2) ST: They rose when she entered – a small, fat woman...


**TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)**


Abdullah differed from Al-Aqqaad and kept the same pronoun of the ST in his TT below:

**TT₂ (Abdullah)**

( Ap. 3, Sc. I, Sn. 22)

(3) ST: She would have to cling to that which had robbed her, as people will. ( Ap. 1, Sc. II, Sn. 90)

**TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)**

( Ap. 2, Sc. II, Sn. 69)

**TT₂ (Abdullah)**

( Ap. 2, Sc. II, Sn. 69)
4.1.2 Expansion of lexical items

(4) ST: When Miss Emily Grierson died, our whole town went to her funeral. (Ap. 1, Sc. I, Sn. 1)

TT<sub>1</sub> (Al-Aqqaad)


In the translation below, Abdullah has not expanded the ST item. He has thus differed from Al-Aqqaad:

TT<sub>2</sub> (Abdullah)


(5): ST: It was a big, squarish house that had once been white, decorated with cupolas and spires and scrolled balconies in the heavily lightstome style of the seventies…. (Ap. 1, Sc. I, Sn. 2).

TT<sub>1</sub> (Al-Aqqaad)

كان منزلًا كبيرًا الأركان، مربع البناء، ويحيل أنه كان فيما مضى متألق الجذبات، تزيينه القباب والطينف ذوات الأبراج على طراز القرن السابع عشر…. (Ap. 2, Sc. I, Sn. 4)

TT<sub>2</sub> (Abdullah)

كانت الدار كبيرة ومدورة وقد طليت في وقت ما بالطلاء الأبيض، ومزخرفة بالقباب والأبراج والشورفات المدرجة على أسفل الطراز المعماري الضخم والتقيل الوطأة الذي شاع في سبعنيات القرن السابع عشر…. (Ap. 3, Sc. I, Sn. 2)
(6) ST: When her father died, it got about that the house was all that was left to her; and in a way, people were glad. At last they could pity Miss Emily. Being left alone, and a pauper, she had become humanized. Now she too would know the old thrill and the old despair of a penny more or less. (Ap. 1, Sc. II, Sn. 80-82)

TT1 (Al-Aqqaad)

فلما مات أبوها وجدت أنه لم يبق لديها غير المنزل، وارتفع الناس لهذا المصير، ولكنهم استطاعوا أن يشعروا نحوها بالشفقة، إذ كانت قد تخلقت وحيدة موعزة، فاصطبغت عدتهم بالصيغة الإنسانية... وأنهَا الآن تهتم بسحتوت يزيد وسحتوت ينقص، شأنها في ذلك شأن سائر الناس من المتدونين والفقراء...


TT2 (Abdullah)

وعندما توفي والدها، أشيوع عنها بأن الدار كانت هي كل ما تركته لها، وإلى حد ما شعر الناس بالحبور. فأخيراً يستطيعون أن يشغفو عليها، فقد أصبحت وحيدة تعيش على الصدقة وهذا ما جعلها تكتسب صفة بشرية. الآن تستطيع أن تحس برغبة الشيخوخة وياها من الحصول على الدرهم.

(Ap. 3, Sc. II, Sn. 72-73). (See Table 2)

4.1.3 Adding lexical items

(7) ST: But garages and cotton gins had encroached and obliterated even the august names of that neighborhood; only Miss Emily’s house was left. Lifting its stubborn and coquettish decay above the cotton wagons and the gasoline pumps-an eyesore among eyesores. (Ap. 1, Sc. I, Sn. 2-3)

TT1 (Abdullah)
ولكن زحف الكراجات ومحالق القطن طمس معالم الأسماء الجليلة التي علت دور جيرانها، ولم يبق من تلك الجبيرة غير دار الألسنة إميلي: دار خربة واقفة بعدناء ودلال فوق عربات القطن وميضات البنزين، وباشرت كانت الدار منظراً قبيحاً ومؤذناً للعين وسط مناظر أشد قيحاً.

( Ap. 3, Sc. I, Sn. 2-4)

Al-Aqqaad below did not use any addition as Abdullah did above. So they differed in their translation:

TT2 (Al-Aqqaad)

لا إنه قد طغت عليه الآن حظائر السيارات ومحالق القطن، وعفت على كل ما فيه، حتى تلك العناوين الفخام التي كانت تحل في ذلك الجوار... ولم يبق غير منزل السيدة إميلي الذي ظل قائماً على رغم البلى في إصرار وعند بين مركبات القطن وميضات البترول: قذي بين أذى... (7-4)

(8) ST: She no longer went out at all. (Ap.1, Sc. I, Sn. 13)

TT1 (Abdullah)

لم تعد تخرج من الدار قط. (13)

In his translation below Al-Aqqaad was different since he did not use additions like Abdullah:

TT2 (Al-Aqqaad)

لم تعد تستطيع الخروج. (16)

(9) ST: The ladies said; so they were not surprised when the smell developed. (Ap. 1, Sc. II, Sn. 53)

TT1 (Al-Aqqaad)

كانت السيدات في دهشة حينما انتشرت هذه الرائحة الكريهة من بينها. (46)
Abdullah below has differed from Al-Aqqaad because he did not add any explicative word as Al-Aqqaad did

**TT₂ (Abdullah)**

وهمدا لم يفاجأ أحد عندما تبعثت الراحنة.

(Ap. 3, Sc. II, Sn. 49). (See Table 3)

### 4.2 Syntactic Explicitation

#### 4.2.1 Adding linking ties

(10) ST: When her father died, it got about that the house was all that was left to her; and in a way, people were glad. At last they could pity Miss Emily. Being left alone, and a pauper, she had become humanized. (See Ap. 1, Sc. II, Sn. 80-81)

**TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)**

فِلما مات أبوها وجدت أنه لم يبق لديها غير المنزل، وارتاح الناس لهذا المصير، ولكنهم استطاعوا أن يشعروا نحوها بالشفقة، إذ كانت قد تخلقت وحيدة معوزة، فاصطبعت عندهم بالصبغة الإنسانية...


**TT₂ (Abdullah)**

وعندما توفي والدها، أشيع عنها بأن الدار كانت هي كل ما تركه لها، ولهد ما شعر الناس بالحبور. فأخيراً يستطيعون أن يشفقوا عليها، فقد أصبحت وحيدة تعيش على الصدقة وهذا ما جعلها تكسب صفة بشريّة.

( Ap. 3, Sc. II, Sn. 72)

(11) ST: She was sick for a long time. When we saw her again, her hair was cut short, making her look like a girl, .... ( Ap. 1, Sc. III, Sn. 92)

**TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)**
4.2.2 Spelling out implicatures

(12) ST: Then we noticed that in the second pillow was the indentation of a head. One of us lifted something from it, and leaning forward, … (Ap. 1, Sc. V, Sn. 198-199)

TT1 (Al-Aqqaad)

(148) ثم لمحنا على الوسادة رأساً مخومياً، فقامه أحدنا ورفعه إلى الأمام …

TT2 (Abdullah)

ثم لاحظنا في المحلة الثانية انخفاضاً بتأثير رأس ما. ورفع أحدنا شيئاً منها …

(Ap. 3, Sc. V, Sn. 184-185). (See Table 6)

Below, Al-Aqqaad, on the other hand, has opted not to spell out the implied information.

TT2 (Al-Aqqaad)

وتبعم النساء غالباً بعامل الفضول لاستطلاع منزلها من الداخل …
(14) ST: A week later the mayor wrote her himself, offering to call or to send his car for her, and received in reply a note. (Ap. 1, Sc. I, Sn. 13)

**TT**<sub>1</sub> (Al-Aqqaad)

فلما انقضى أسبوع كتب إليها الحاكم نفسه يطلب إليها الحضور لمقابلته، فإذا لم تستطع وتعثر عليها الحضور.

(Al-Aqqaad)

فإنه يرسل إليها مركته، فجاوزه ردده وهو مكتوب. (16-15)

In the translation below, Abdullah has not spelled out what is underlined above in Al-Aqqaad's translation.

**TT**<sub>2</sub> (Abdullah)

وبعد أسبوع كتب رئيس البلدية لها رسالة بنفسه عارضاً الاتصال بها أو إرسال سيارته إليها، فتسلم إجابتها على شكل ملحوظة. (13)

(15) ST: We saw a long strand of iron-gray hair. (Ap. 1, Sc. V, Sn. 199)

**TT**<sub>1</sub> (Al-Aqqaad)

فوجدنا خيطاً طويلاً من الشعر الأبيض الحديدي اللون- شعر إميلي...!

(Al-Aqqaad)

Conversely, Abdullah's translation below stays close to the ST text and does not explicate in this case.

**TT**<sub>2</sub> (Abdullah)

شاهدنا خيطاً طويلاً من شعر رمادي قاتم.

(Al-Aqqaad)

(16) ST: They rose when she entered – a small, fat woman in black. (Ap. 1, Sc. I, Sn. 23)

4.2.3 Expansion of phrases
TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)

فلما دخلت السيدة إميلي نهضوا واقفين: سيدة ممثثة في ثياب الحداد...


TT₂ (Abdullah)

نهضوا على أقدامهم عندما دخلت... امرأة صغيرة الجسم وبدينة مرتديّة ملابس سوداء اللون...

( Ap. 3, Sc. I, Sn. 22)


TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)

ثم أرسله إليها الزنجه الذي يوزع الطلبات على أصحاب المنازل. (99)

Abdullah did no expand in his translation, as shown below:

TT₂ (Abdullah)

جلب عامله، الصبي الزنجه، الطرد إليها...

( Ap. 3, Sc. III, Sn. 125). ( See Table 8)

4.3 Pragmatic Explicitation

4.3.1 Spelling out culture-specific features

(18) ST: … graves of Union and Confederate soldiers who fell at the battle of Jefferson.

( Ap. 1, Sc. I, Sn. 4)

TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)

حيث مثوى جنود الاتحاد الأمريكي الذي لاقوا حتفهم في معركة جيفرسون.

( Ap. 2, Sc. I, Sn. 8)

TT₂ (Abdullah)

واقف الجند المجهولين الذين قاتلوا في الحرب الأهلية الأمريكية وسقطوا في معركة جيفرسون.
(Ap. 3, Sc. I, Sn. 5)

(19) ST: She fitted up a studio in one of the downstairs rooms, where the daughters and grand-daughters of Colonel Sartoris' contemporaries were sent to her with the same regularity and in the same spirit that they were sent on Sundays with a twenty-five cent piece for the collection plate. (Ap. 1, Sc. IV, Sn. 169)

TT1 (Al-Aqqaad)

وتنذل لها مرسمية في حجرة من حجرات الدور الأرضي حيث كانت بنات الخاصة من كريمات جيل الحاكم وحفرياته يزرنها بانتظام في المواعيد التي كن يراعينها في زيارة الكنيسة أيام الأحد ومعهن قطرة من ذوات الربع الريال لطبيق الهدايا...

(Ap. 2, Sc. IV, Sn. 120)

TT2 (Abdullah)

وقد هبت لهذا الغرض مرسمية في إحدى غرف الطابق الأسفل حيث كانت بنات وحفريات الكولونيل سارتيز يرسلن بنفس النظام والروح التي كن يرسلن فيها إلى الكنيسة مع قطرة نقد من فئة خمسة وعشرين سنتاً لوضعها في طبيق الأموال الخيرية الذي يطوف بالمصليين. (Ap. 3, Sc. IV, Sn. 154)

(20) ST: The men did not want to interfere, but at last the ladies forced the Baptist minister –Miss Emily's people were Episcopal- to call upon her. (Ap. 1, Sc. IV, Sn. 145)

TT1 (Al-Aqqaad)

أما الرجال فلم يشأوا أن يتعرضوا للأمر، إلا أن النساء قد أرغمن القيس على أن يستدعيعها إليه، لأن أسرة السيدة إميلي كانت من أتباع الكنيسة الرسولية. (Ap. 2, Sc. IV, Sn. 107)

TT2 (Abdullah)
4.4 Textual Explicitation

The present study has investigated the hypothesis which states that translated texts are longer than their source texts. The words of the English source text, viz. the short story 'A Rose for Emily', and its two Arabic translations have been counted. It has been found that the English source text contains (3709) orthographic words while Al-Aqqaad's translation contains (3221) and Abdullah's translation contains (3319) words, as shown in Table 15.

Moreover, in order to confirm or refute the hypothesis above, Table (16) reports that the present study has examined two translations in the other direction, viz. Arabic-English translations. The reason behind using Arabic-English translations is the possibility that the directionality of translation and/or morphological characteristics of words in Arabic may be behind distorting the results. The STs used for this purpose were two Arabic short stories: the first is called 'الحافلة تسير', written by Mahmoud Al-Rimawi and translated by Nancy Roberts while the second is called 'طريدة الظل', written by Saada Abu Iraq and also translated by Nancy Roberts. It was found that the first short story 'الحافلة تسير' contained (628) words while its translation contained (1002) words while the second short story 'طريدة الظل' contained (1377) words whereas its translation contains (2638) lexical items.
A detailed discussion and interpretation of all of the above results of data analysis will be included in this chapter.

4.5 Interpretation of Results

The interpretation of results of data analysis would not report all instances of explicitation sub-techniques. In other words, each sub-technique comprises many examples which have been detected throughout the data analysis. The present study, therefore, selected samples of examples which are representative to different sub-techniques of explicitation. Each sub-technique and its representative examples would be interpreted in the light of the potential conditioning factors which have prompted the translators to select them.

4.5.1 Avoiding ambiguity

The function of avoiding ambiguity was found to be a major motive behind using many explicitation techniques, as detected in the two analyzed translations. Below is a list of the various explicitation techniques used to realize this function by the translator(s). Some representative examples are cited from the data analysis of Chapter Three in order to demonstrate this function.

4.5.1.1 Lexicalizing pronouns:

In the example below, Al-Aqqaad has opted to replace the personal pronoun (her) in the ST by a noun for the sake of avoiding ambiguity. This shift is an example of explicitation by lexicalization in the TT. The translator has lexicalized the ST pronoun since he must have thought that the referent of the pronoun (her) was not explicit enough, viz. whether it referred to the Negro woman or to Emily.

ST: the mayor – he who fathered the edict that no woman should appear on the streets without an apron- remitted her taxes.

TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)
In the second example below, both translators lexicalized the ST pronoun (it) because the pronoun is separated from its referent noun by many sentences. Therefore, rendering the pronoun (it) in the TTs may lead target readers to misunderstanding as a result of losing track of its nominal referent.

ST: Only a man of Colonel Sartoris’ generation and thought could have invented it...

TT\textsubscript{1} (Al-Aqqaad)

ولم يكن لي{{{خديد}}} بهذه القصة غير رجل من ذلك الجيل الذي عاش فيه الكولونيل سارتوس...

TT\textsubscript{2} (Abdullah)

لم يكن بوسع شخص إلا من جيل وتفكير الكولونيل سارتوس أن يبتدع تلك الحكاية; ....

4.5.1.2 Adding new words

The translator, sometimes, added lexical items which were understood from the context of the ST, viz. the addition of such lexical items was taken from the surrounding ST. In the following instance, Abdullah has added some lexical items in order to resolve potential ambiguity, for example:

ST: It was a big, squarish house that had once been white, decorated with cupolas and spires and scrolled balconies in the heavily lightsome style of the seventies, set on what had once been our select street. But garages and cotton gins had encroached and obliterated even the august names of that neighborhood; only Miss Emily’s house was left, lifting its stubborn and coquettish decay above the cotton wagons and the gasoline pumps—an eyesore among eyesores.

TT\textsubscript{1} (Abdullah)
Abdullah has added the word (الدار) three times in the above TT. These shifts were the result of the translator’s decision to explicate the reference to the ‘house’ in the TT. In the first instance, (الدار) the word الادار was added for avoiding ambiguity for the target readers since the subject of the verb (set on) in the ST could be misunderstood to be either the cupolas, the spires, the balconies or Emily’s house. In the other two instances (دار خراب و افقة) and (دار خراب و افقة), the added words were similarly used to explicate the reference of the non-finite verbal noun (lifting) and the nominal phrase (an eyesore among eyesores) to Emily’s house and not to any other things, for example.

4.5.2 Adding extra explicitness

Sometimes, the use of explicitation techniques is not so much to avoid ambiguity but to add extra explicitness which may help in alleviating the processing efforts for the TT readers. This desire of the two translators to be even more explicit has been realized by:

4.5.2.1 Lexicalizing the pronouns

In the example below, for instance, Al-Aqqaad has decided to lexicalize the pronoun (she) in order to make the reference more explicit to his target reader:

ST: They rose when she entered –a small, fat woman….
The co-text of this sentence may help in blocking potential ambiguity but the translator has still opted for more explicitness by lexicalizing the pronoun 'she'.

### 4.5.2.2 Expanding lexical items

Sometimes, both translators expanded some words in their TTs. The expansion of words meant that the translator added one or more words implied from the co-text of the ST and not from the context of the ST, viz. that already existing word(s) were expanded. The words in the ST were expanded in the TT so as to add explicitness. Al-Aqqaad, for example, has explicated the underlined word of the ST.

**ST:** And so she died. Fell ill in the house filled with dust and shadows.

**TT<sub>1</sub> (Al-Aqqaad)**

"ثم ماتت بعد أن دهمها المرض في منزل يعلوه التراب وتغمره الأشباح..."

Here, Al-Aqqaad used this lexical expansion strategy and explicated the already existing word 'اشباح' by adding 'تغمره' which was understood from the co-text of the ST.

### 4.5.2.3 Spelling out implicatures

In the following example, Abdullah opted to be more explicit in his translation by adding the underlined clause:

**ST:** A week later the mayor wrote her himself, offering to call or to send his car for her, and received in reply a note.

**TT<sub>1</sub> (Al-Aqqaad)**

"فإنه يرسل إليها مركبته. فجاءوه ردها وهو مكتوب..."
In the instance above, Al-Aqqaad explicated the implied meaning in the ST sentence for the sake of being more explicit. He wanted to be more explicit by retrieving the clause in the surface of the TT.

4.5.2.4 Lexicalizing deictic words

In the example below, both translators opted to explicate the deictic word (that) because it was separated by many sentences from its referent nouns (الخطيب، الشخص), respectively, in the TTs.

ST: ….she would have to cling to that which had robbed her, as people will.

TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)

TT₂ (Abdullah)

4.5.2.5 Adding new words

The addition of these words was to minimize the load of comprehension by being even more explicit as in the example below:

ST: The ladies said; so they were not surprised when the smell developed.

TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)

4.5.3 Explicating intersentential logical relations

In order to alleviate the comprehension load for the TT readership, the two translators both tried in may cases to explicate the logical relations between sentences in the translation corpus. This was achieved by employing the following explicitation techniques:
4.5.3.1 Adding intersentential linking ties

The addition of sentence connectors was to minimize the heavy use of punctuations as will be discussed later in the section of Concluding Remarks on p.98 and to explicate the various semantic relations between sentences. Explicit sentences connecters can greatly help enhance text readability and lead to better comprehensibility. It was found from the data analysis that these linking ties, viz. connecters, have been added to explicate various logical relations, as follows:

(i) Temporal relations: The addition of temporal connectors between the TTs sentences in both translations below was to make the sequential temporal relations more explicit.

ST: Then we noticed that in the second pillow was the indentation of a head. One of us lifted something from it, and leaning forward, …

TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)

Numeric code ...

TT₂ (Abdullah)

Numeric code ...

(ii) Cause-affect relation: The motive behind adding sentence connectives again was sometimes to explicate the logical relations of cause and effect:

ST: When her father died, it got about that the house was all that was left to her; and in a way, people were glad. At last they could pity Miss Emily. Being left alone, and a pauper, she had become humanized.

TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)

قلما مات أبوها وجدت أنه لم يبق لديها غير المنزل، وارتاح الناس لهذا المصير، ولكلهم استطاعوا أن يشعروا نحوها بالشفقة، إذ كانت قد تخلفت وحيدة معوزة، فاصطبعت عندهم بالصيغة الإنسانية...

 Numeric code...

 Numeric code ...
In the above, the two translators tried to explicate that because of the death of Emily's father and the fact that Emily was left alone, her personality changed and people felt more sympathetic towards her. (See also Example 38 in Chapter Three where the two translators added the connectives (وهمدا، فـ), respectively to explicate cause-affect relations. There, they tried to explain that because the children were not sent to Miss Emily's studio or the drawing room, she had to close the studio).

4.5.4 Explicating language- and culture-specific features

It was observed in the data-analysis conducted in Chapter Three that explicitation was sometimes used due to lack of a translation equivalent which was lexicalized in the TL.

4.5.4.1 Explicating lexical items

As was just mentioned above, the motive behind expanding a word was sometimes because a word in the ST was not lexicalized in the TT language, for example:

ST: When her father died, it got about that the house was all that was left to her; and in a way, people were glad. At last they could pity Miss Emily. Being left alone, and a pauper, she had become humanized. Now she too would know the old thrill and the old despair of a penny more or less.
Both translators have expanded the word 'humanized' in the TT because such a word had no lexicalized translation equivalent in Arabic.

4.5.4.2 Spelling out culture-specific features

As for the explicitation of culture-specific references in the ST, the following can be quoted as examples. In the ST below, both translators took upon themselves to explicate the reference to the 'Confederate soldiers' which may be unfamiliar to the target readers, although it is common knowledge of the American history for the ST readers.

ST: … graves of Union and Confederate soldiers who fell at the battle of Jefferson.

TT1 (Al-Aqqaad)

حيث موثى جنود الاتحاد الأمريكي الذي لاقتوا حتفهم في معركة جيفرسون.

TT2 (Abdullah)

иمقابر الجنود المجهولين الذين قاتلوا في الحرب الأهلية الأمريكية وسقطوا في معركة جيفرسون.
In another instance of explicitation due to culture-specific features of the ST, the two translators chose to explicate implicit religious background information as in the example below:

ST: The men did not want to interfere, but at last the ladies forced the Baptist minister – Miss Emily's people were Episcopal– to call upon her.

TT₁ (Al-Aqqaad)

أما الرجال فلم يشأوا أن يتعرضوا للأمر. إلا أن النساء قد أرغمن القسيس على أن يستدعى إليها، لأن أسرة السيدة إميلي كانت من أتباع الكنائس الرسولية.

TT₂ (Abdullah)

لم يرغب الرجال بالتدخل، ولكن النساء أกระทقن القس المعمداني على زيارتها –كان أهل الأندية إميلي من الطائفة الأسقفية.

'Episcopal' is one of the religious sects in Christianity. This information may be common to the American readership but not to Arab readers. The two translators have, therefore, explicated the reference to the sect for Arabic readers.

4.6 Interpretation of Tables

This section of Chapter Four is dedicated to the discussion of the extent of the agreement and disagreement between the two translators in using the various explicitation techniques detected and reported in the tables at the end of this chapter. This is thought to be illuminating in shedding light on the size and frequency of usage of these different techniques. The techniques will be discussed in groups which reflect the above quadripartite typology of explicitation adopted in this chapter, viz. lexical, syntactic, pragmatic, and textual.
4.6.1 Discussion of Results of Lexical Explicitation

Lexical explicitation was found, as reported in this chapter, to have been realized by various techniques in the translated texts. In each of the following paragraphs one such technique is discussed with reference to the relevant tables at the end of this chapter. To begin with Table 1 shows that Al-Aqqaad used the lexicalization technique more often than Abdullah. According to Table 1, Abdullah kept the same wording of the ST more often than Al-Aqqaad. Nevertheless, Table 1 also shows that the two translators sometimes agreed on substituting pronouns by the nouns which they referred to in order to help their target readers avoid potential ambiguity or to be more explicit, as interpreted in this chapter on pages 52, 55 and 56.

The interpretation of the relevant explicitation instances in this chapter shows that Al-Aqqaad also used the lexical expansion strategy more than Abdullah as seen in Table (2) reported at the end of this chapter. Al-Aqqaad differed from Abdullah because it seems that Al-Aqqaad decided to use the expansion technique even with some lexical items which did not need such expansion in order to be more explicit. Strictly speaking, the expansion of such lexical items did not add new meaning to the TT but such expansion made the translation more explicit, as the present study will discuss later in the section of Concluding Remarks. For this reason, Al-Aqqaad differed from Abdullah in many examples which were reported in Chapter Four, since Abdullah opted to leave his readers retrieve or comprehend the implied meaning of such lexical items from the co-text. The agreement between the two translators is mainly found in the TT words which can be even more explicit for the target readers as interpreted in the section of Expanding Lexical Items in this chapter.

Conversely, the interpretation of the relevant instances in this chapter shows that Abdullah used the addition of lexical items technique more often than Al-Aqqaad, as
seen in Table (3). The disagreement between Al-Aqqaad and Abdullah was because Abdullah opted to add many words in order to avoid ambiguity and be more explicit, as interpreted in this chapter on pages 53 and 56, whereas Al-Aqqaad opted to render the direct translation in the same instances.

Table (4) showed that Al-Aqqaad used the three above-mentioned lexical explicitation techniques 20 times whereas Abdullah used them 19 times. Here the percentage of differences both translators scored was not high. However, Al-Aqqaad favored the use of the lexicalization technique over the others while Abdullah favored the use of the addition of words over other sub-techniques.

4.6.2 Discussion of Results of Syntactic Explicitation

Syntactic explicitation was realized by various sub-techniques. The following paragraphs show the discussion of these sub-techniques with reference to the relevant tables reported at the end of this chapter. As for the addition of linking ties technique, Table (6) showed that the disagreement between the two translators in this case was very little. Most of the time they agreed because of the desire of the translators to explicate the various logical relations as interpreted in above Chapter Four on pages 57-58.

Table (7) reported that Al-Aqqaad opted for the explicitation of the implied information more than Abdullah who, most of the time, resorted to keep the same wording of the ST in his TT. With respect to Table (8), the disagreement between both translators showed that Abdullah seemed to use the expansion of phrases technique twice whereas the agreement between the two translators was because of their desire to be even more explicit, as interpreted above in this chapter.

Table (9) showed that Al-Aqqaad used syntactic explicitation more than Abdullah. However, the percentage of variations scored was not very high between the
two translators. Additionally, Al-Aqqaad and Abdullah seemed to have favored the use of the linking ties sub-technique more than other sub-techniques.

4.6.3 Discussion of Results of Pragmatic Explicitation

Pragmatic explicitation was realized by one sub-technique called **spelling out culture specific-features**, as reported in this chapter above. This discussion of such technique depends on Table 11 reported at the end of this chapter. According to the example interpreted above, and the other instances reported in Table (11), the usage of such technique revealed that Abdullah used pragmatic explicitation more often than Al-Aqqaad. Moreover, Table (11) showed that this was the first technique which Abdullah used more than Al-Aqqaad.

Table (14) showed that Al-Aqqaad used the **explicitation techniques** in his translation more than Abdullah. However, the percentage of variation between the two translators was not high in terms of using the explicitation strategies in general. Al-Aqqaad's translated text seemed to be more explicit than Abdullah's because the former seemed more interested in explicating the implied co-text and context of the ST than Abdullah. In other words, Al-Aqqaad was more keen to explicate such words, phrases and sentences only to make them even more explicit, as seen in the interpretation on pages 55 and 56 in this chapter. Additionally, Table (14) reported that the two translators favored syntactic explicitation over lexical explicitation and pragmatic explicitation.

4.6.4 Discussion of Results of Textual Explicitation

Before the discussion of both Tables (15) and (16), the present study would like to give a brief idea about how textual explicitation was studied with relation to text length, viz. the number of words in the source and target texts. There are various concepts of the 'word' which can be used to count the words in a text, such as the morphological, phonological and orthographical concepts. The present study opted to
count the number of words by adopting the orthographic concept, viz. a word in a text, should be preceded and followed by a space, as reported in this chapter. The motive behind using the orthographic word is because Arabic and English morphologies are different in that the former is synthetic and the latter is analytic. To explain briefly the meaning of the difference between analytic morphology and synthetic morphology, the following example is given. In the lexical item "رَأَيْتِهَا" in Arabic, and its translation equivalent in English "I saw her", we notice that "رَأَيْتِهَا" is one orthographic word in Arabic but its translation equivalent in English comprises three lexical items or words. Moreover, verbs in Arabic are mostly connected to their subjects, personal pronouns and auxiliaries. Arabic therefore is called a 'synthetic' language. English, on the other hand, tends to isolate verbs, subjects, auxiliaries and personal pronouns and is therefore called 'analytic'. To investigate the hypothesis, viz. the translated text is longer than its source text, the words in the English source text and its Arabic translations were counted. Similarly, the lexical tokens in the two Arabic short stories as source texts and their English translations were also counted. The reason behind using Arabic-English translations, in addition to English-Arabic ones, was to rule out the possibility that the directionality of translations was the determining factor behind text length.

The results in Table (15) revealed that the length of the English source text was longer than its two Arabic translated texts. These results did not seem to confirm the hypothesis just mentioned above, viz. that translated texts are longer than their source texts. On the other hand, the results in Table (16) showed that the length of the two Arabic source texts were shorter than their English translated texts. The results in Table (16), therefore, confirmed the above-mentioned hypothesis. One possible reason behind the results in Table (15) which refuted the hypothesis was that the present study
analyzed a small corpus. In future studies, therefore, it would be useful to work on a larger corpus to test such hypothesis, as Frankenberg-Garcia (2004) has done. She counted the number of words of 16 English and Portuguese source texts and their corresponding Portuguese and English translations. She summarized her results in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ST words</th>
<th>TT words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1501</td>
<td>1585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1499</td>
<td>1467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1501</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1498</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1550</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>1499</td>
<td>1682</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1499</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1502</td>
<td>1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1501</td>
<td>1726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1502</td>
<td>1714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1501</td>
<td>1675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1502</td>
<td>1583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24001</td>
<td>25279</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

She discovered that only five translations, as shown in the table above, were shorter than their source texts while all the other eleven translations were longer than their source texts. Actually, the motive of the present study behind quoting Garcia's study is because Portuguese is also a synthetic language, like Arabic. With a larger corpus, the results of comparing the text length in English and Arabic source texts and their translations is therefore expected to be similar to Garcia's results, if the hypothesis is valid.

4.7 Concluding Remarks

The analysis of results in this chapter shed light on the role of the explicitation phenomenon in the two Arabic translations. The types of sub-techniques in both
translations were the result of the two translator's decisions taken at the conscious and subconscious levels. These decisions lay between adequacy and acceptability. In other words, the translators sometimes were subject to source-text norms (language and culture), and thus adhered to what is called "adequacy", while at other times they were subject to target-text norms, and gave priority to what is called acceptability. Thus, adequacy and acceptability played an important role in determining the sub-techniques or shifts on the one hand, and the differences as well as correspondences between the two translators, on the other. The two translators sometimes opted for different translation options. In general, however, Al-Aqqaad seemed more inclined to produce an acceptable translation than Abdullah. He tried to be more acceptable to target readers' expectations and culture, whereas Abdullah's translation was more adequate since he seemed to favor abiding by the norms of the source text's writer and language.

The instances in Chapter Four, and the other instances reported in the tables and underlined in the appendices, show that Abdullah used the explicitation techniques with lexical items, phrases, and sentences to ward off ambiguity in cases which actually did require explicitation. In other words, he rarely used explicitation techniques just to be more explicit. (See all his examples in Chapter Four and the other examples reported in the tables and underlined in the appendices). Only in the following two examples can we see that Abdullah used explicitation techniques just for the sake of being more explicit.

ST: She no longer went out at all.

TT₁ (Abdullah)

لم تعد تخرج من الدار قط.

ST: The women mostly out of curiosity to see the inside of her house.
TT_1 (Abdullah)

وذهبت النساء على الأغلب بدافع الفضول لرؤية الأشياء الموجودة في داخل بيتها.

The addition by Abdullah of the lexical item (الدادر) and the phrase (الأشياء الموجودة) did not actually explicate something ambiguous, but he just wanted to be more explicit to his readers. On the contrary, Al-Aqqaad's translation exhibited many instances interpreted above in this chapter and others detected in tables and underlined in appendices, in which he explicated the implied context just in order to be more explicit to his readers, e.g:

ST: Alive, Miss Emily had been a tradition, a duty, and a care; a sort of hereditary obligation upon the town.

TT_1 (Al-Aqqaad)

كانت العناية بالسيدة إميلي تقييداً وواجبًا وضرورةً من الدعاية، وفرضًا يتوارث الناس في المدينة...

(See also other Examples relevant to tables 2, 8, and 7 as well as underlined in the appendices).

In short, the present study found out that Al-Aqqaad used the explicitation strategies in such examples which could be recognized logically from the co-text or context of the ST more than Abdullah. Moreover, Abdullah's idiolect as a translator may have been influenced by his study of the English language and literature in the U.S.A. This may have resulted in him being more subject to the textual norms and conventions of the English style of writing. Al-Aqqaad, on the other hand, tried to be omnipresent in his translation. In other words, he tried to leave his personal touches in his translation by adding words, and phrases which did not add new meaning but only made his translation more explicit. Al-Aqqaad, being a literary writer himself, was used to penetrate in the character's mind, actions or even the discourse of situation. He is
inclined, therefore, to be anywhere and everywhere, i.e. 'omnipresent', in order to explicate the story for his readers. This factor may also have effected his translation in the way mentioned above.

However, it was also found that the two translators were sometimes agreed in their translations because they seemed to face the same pressure from the target language and culture. According to the discussion of results above, these pressures could be detected at the (1) syntactic level, (2) lexical level, or (3) cultural level. In terms of the syntactic level, the present study found out that the two translators agreed to use syntactic explicitation, in general, and adding linking ties, in particular, (See Tables 9 and 14 in this chapter). The motive behind this high frequency was because Arabic as a language is genetically and culturally distant from English. Most of the time the two translators tried to explicate the heavy use of punctuation by adding connectives in order to get rid of the ambiguity of such punctuation, as discussed in the instances above. The present study revealed that the two translators used many linking ties because Arabic does not normally use many punctuation marks in writing whereas English does so. These different tendencies of each language are part of 'language norms'. Baker (1992) states that "English relies on a highly developed punctuation system to signal breaks and relations between chunks of information. Unlike English, Arabic prefers to group information into very large grammatical chunks. It is not unusual for Arabic paragraphs to consist of one sentence. This is partly because punctuation and paragraphing are a relatively recent development in Arabic" (p. 193).

With respect to the lexical level, the present study discovered that lexical explicitation was the second most frequent type of explicitation used by the two translators (see Table 14). The translators lexicalized many pronouns, deictic words, and relative pronouns, as discussed above. This is also related to the two languages'
norms since Arabic is known to prefer nominalization while English prefers pronominalization. (See Al-khafaji (2006) on pages 52-53 and 56-57)

As for the cultural level, both translators disambiguated the different culture-specific references of the ST, such as explicating aspects of the history of American civil war and religious background for their target readers, as discussed above. In spite of using the same techniques in certain examples, the two translators differed in their interpretations because of different concepts of the context or the situation in these instances. More specifically, it could be said that the translators sometimes faced problems in understanding the meaning of the source text's context. In such cases, the translator rendered his own interpretation, as seen in the two examples below:

ST: It was a big, squarish frame house that had once been white, decorated with cupolas and spires and scrolled balconies in the heavily lightsome style of the seventies…

**TT1 (Al-Aqqaad)**

كان منزلًا كبير الأركان، مربع البنيان، ويخيل أنه كان فيما مضى متألق الجنبات، تزينه القباب والطلبن ذوات الأبراج على طراز القرن السابع عشر.

**TT2 (Abdullah)**

كانت الدار كبيرة ومدرة وقد طلت في وقت ما بالطلاء الأبيض، ومزخرفة بالقباب والأبراج والشرفات المدرجة على أسلوب الطراز المعماري الضخم والتقليد الوطأة الذي شاع في سبعينيات القرن التاسع عشر.

Al-Aqqaad understood that the phrase 'the seventies' referred to the century and not to the year, while Abdullah understood that the phrase referred to the year and not to the century. Here, the two translators tried to disambiguate the phrase 'the seventies' according with their two different interpretations. The following is yet another example:

ST: Not that Miss Emily would have accepted charity. Colonel Sartoris invented an involved tale to the effect that Miss Emily's father had loaned money to the town
The two translators in the example above added linking ties to render the two ST sentences into one in the TT. However, the interpretations of such connectives varied. Al-Aqqaad added the two linking ties (كلا ل) in the TT to explicate that the relation between the two ST sentences was adversative. Abdullah, on the other hand, added one linking tie (فـ) to explicate that there was a cause-affect relation between the ST sentences.

In spite of the many types of explicitation techniques which were investigated in the Arabic translations and the reasons behind using such techniques as interpreted above, the present study concludes that they can be classified and summarized into three major techniques only. These are: (1) Addition, (2) Expansion, and (3) Substitution. It was found out that these three techniques made the most prominent explicitation strategies in the two Arabic translations. Hence, any one of the many sub-techniques which were detected in Chapter Four can be assigned to one of these three techniques, as shown below:

(1) Addition

- Adding lexical items.
- Adding linking ties.
- Adding implied phrases.

(2) Expansion

- Expansion of lexical items.
- Expansion of phrases.
- Expansion of cultural features.

(3) Substitution

- Lexicalization technique.
Table (1) below illustrates the numbers of lexicalized instances which are detected above. Al-Aqqaad has used 10 lexicalizations in his translation while Abdullah has used 7 only. Moreover, the table shows the number of differences and correspondences between the two translations in terms of using the lexicalization technique.

**Table (1): Use of the lexicalization technique in the translated texts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of lexicalized items in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Number of lexicalized items in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Position of lexicalized words in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Number of lexicalized items in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Differences between the two translators</th>
<th>Correspondences between the two translators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 9</td>
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<td>Sc. I, Sn. 6</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 8</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 9-10</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 10</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sn. II, Sn. 50</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 48-49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 52</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 50</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 52</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 58</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 22</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 69</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 82</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. IV, Sn. 123</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. IV, Sn. 157</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. IV, Sn. 132</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. IV, Sn. 166</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (2) below has detected eight expanded lexical items for Al-Aqqaad compared to five expanded lexical items for Abdullah. They have been also found to differ 7 times and to agree three other times.
Table (2): Expansion of lexical items in the two translated texts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of the expanded words in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Number of the expanded words in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Position of the expanded words in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Number of the expanded words in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Differences between the two translators</th>
<th>Correspondences between the two translators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 6</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 62-63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 72, 73</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. III, Sn. 75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. III, Sn. 92</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. III, Sn. 75</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Sc. III, Sn. 92</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. IV, Sn. 129</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. IV, Sn. 163-164</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. V, Sn. 136</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. V, Sn. 170</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 16</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Differed six times and agreed once in the same examples above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (3) below shows the number of instances of explicitation by lexical addition in the two translations. With respect to Al-Aqqaad, he has used this technique twice whereas Abdullah has used it six times in the instances above. They differed six times and agreed once in the same examples above.
Table (3): The addition of lexical items in the two translations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of the added words in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Number of the added words in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Position of the added words in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Number of the added words in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Differences between the two translators</th>
<th>Correspondences between the two translators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 4-7</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 2-4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 16</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 45</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 47</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 49</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 53</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Sc. II, Sn. 59</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. III, Sn. 71-72</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. III, Sn. 103</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (4) below is a general table which summarizes the use of the various lexical explicitation techniques detected in the above analyzed text fragments of the two translations which are illustrated in the three tables reported for the two translations above.

**Table (4): Summary of the lexical explicitation techniques in the two translations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lexical explicitation</th>
<th>Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Abdullah's translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lexicalization technique</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of lexical items</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adding lexical items</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table (5) below gives a summary of the differences and correspondences in the two translations which are reported in Tables 1, 2, and 3 above.

**Table (5): Summary of the differences and correspondences in the two translations in terms of lexical explicitation techniques**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lexical explicitation techniques</th>
<th>number of differences in Al-Aqqaad and Abdullah translations</th>
<th>number of correspondences in Al-Aqqaad and Abdullah translations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lexicalization technique</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of lexical items</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adding lexical items</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (6) below reports the number of explicative linking ties used by the two translators. Al-Aqqaad has used 29 times linking ties whereas Abdullah has used them 22 times. Table (6) also shows the variations as well as the correspondences between the two translators. Additionally, Table (6) gives the differences in the interpretations of the linking ties where the two translators differ 14 times and agree 18 times.

**Table (6): The addition of linking ties in the two translations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of linking ties in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Numbers of linking ties in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Position of linking ties in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Numbers of linking ties in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Differences between the two translators</th>
<th>Correspondences between the two translations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 9-10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 15-16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 28</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table (7) below illustrates the number of implied phrases or clauses which were explicitted by the two translators. Al-Aqqaad has explicitted the implied phrases 5 times while Abdullah has done so only once. Table (7) also shows the instances of differences and correspondences between the two translators in terms of spelling out implicatures; they differed 6 times and did not agree in any single case.

Table (7): Spelling out implicatures in the two translations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of the added sentences in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Numbers of the added sentences in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Position of the added sentences in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Numbers of the added sentences in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Differences between the two translators</th>
<th>Correspondences between the two translators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 3</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 9</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 15-16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 13</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 15</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 21</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. V, Sn. 149</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. II, V, Sn. 185</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table (8) below gives the number of the expansion by explicative phrases and clauses in the two translations. Al-Aqqaad has used this explicitation technique 3 times while Abdullah twice. Table (8) reports the differences and the correspondences as well as the differences in the interpretations of the same expansion technique. They differ 3 times in the instances above and they agree once.

**Table (8): The expansion of phrases in the two translations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of expansion technique in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Numbers of expanded phrases in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Position of expansion technique in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Numbers of expanded phrases in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>Difference between the two translators</th>
<th>Correspondences between the two translators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 6</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. III, Sn. 99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. III, Sn. 125</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. V, Sn. 134</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Sc. V, Sn. 168</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (9) below summarizes the use of the syntactic explicitation techniques in the two translations which are reported in tables 6, 7, and 8 respectively. Moreover, Table (9) reports the total number of the different types of techniques of syntactic explicitation of the two translators.
Table (9): Summary of the syntactic explicitation techniques in the two translations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntactic explicitation</th>
<th>Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Abdullah's translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adding linking ties</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spelling out implicatures</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of phrases</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (10) below presents a summary of the differences and correspondences between the two translations. They differ 23 times and 19 times.

Table (10): Summary of the differences and correspondences in the two translations in terms of syntactic explicitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntactic explicitation</th>
<th>The differences between the two translators</th>
<th>The correspondences between the two translators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adding linking ties</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spelling out implicatures</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of phrases and</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (11) below gives the number of instances of the explicitation of the culture-specific features which are used by the two translators. Al-Aqqaad has explicited three cultural features while Abdullah has explicited four. Additionally, Table (11) shows the differences and the correspondences between the two translators with respect to the addition of cultural features.
Table (11): Spelling out culture-specific features in the two translations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The position of the added cultural features in Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>The numbers of the added cultural features in Al-Aqqaad’s translation</th>
<th>The position of the added cultural features in Abdullah's translation</th>
<th>The numbers of the added cultural features in Abdullah’s translation</th>
<th>The differences between the two translators</th>
<th>The correspondences between the two translators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. I, Sn. 5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. IV, Sn. 120</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. IV, Sn. 154</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. IV, Sn. 106-107</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sc. IV, Sn. 132</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc. V, Sn. 137</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Sc. V, Sn. 171</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (12) below summarizes the total number of the explicitation of cultural features by the two translators which are reported in Table (11).

Table (12): Summary of the total number of the explicating culture-specific features between the two translations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pragmatic explicitation</th>
<th>Al-Aqqaad’s translation</th>
<th>Abdullah’s translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The total number of explicating culture-specific features</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (13) summarizes the differences and correspondences between the two translators:
Table (13): Summary of the differences and correspondences in the two translations in terms of pragmatic explicitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pragmatic explicitation</th>
<th>The differences between the two translators</th>
<th>The correspondences between the two translators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spelling out of culture-specific features</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (14) below summarizes the number of the major types of explicitation techniques which are reported in Tables 4, 9, and 12 above. Al-Aqqaad has used (20) lexical explicitation techniques while Abdullah has used (19). With respect to syntactic explicitation, Al-Aqqaad has used (37) syntactic explicitation techniques while Abdullah has used (25). In terms of pragmatic explicitation, Al-Aqqaad has used (3) pragmatic explicitation techniques whereas Abdullah has used (4). Moreover, Table (14) reports to rather all the instances of types of explicitation techniques which are used in both Al-Aqqaad's translation and Abdullah's. The total number of the three major types of explicitation techniques which are used by Al-Aqqaad's translation is (60), whereas, those used by Abdullah is (47) in the same instances above.

Table (14): Summary of the types of explicitation techniques between the two translators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of explicitation techniques</th>
<th>Al-Aqqaad's translation</th>
<th>Abdullah's translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lexical explicititation</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntactic explicititation</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pragmatic explicititation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table (15): Number of words in the source texts and translated texts in terms of textual explicitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English-Arabic translations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>number of words in the</td>
<td>number of words in</td>
<td>number of words in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source text</td>
<td>source text</td>
<td>Al-aqqaad's</td>
<td>Abdullah's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>translation</td>
<td>translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3709</td>
<td>3221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (16): Number of words in the source texts and translated texts in terms of textual explicitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Arabic-English translations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>number of words in (الحافلة تسير)</td>
<td>number of words in (طريد الظل)</td>
<td>Nancy's translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nancy's translation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nancy's translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>628</td>
<td>1002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Five

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.0 Conclusions

1. The alignment of the source text portions with those of the two translations has revealed many types of explicitation techniques in Arabic translated texts, viz., lexical explicitation, syntactic explicitation, pragmatic explicitation and textual explicitation.

2. The manual analysis for such explicitation techniques which are mentioned above, has detected many sub-techniques of explicitation. The results of analysis, in Chapter Four, classified the sub-techniques under their main techniques. For instances, lexical explicitation, one of the main techniques, was classified into four sub-techniques: (1) lexicalization technique, (2) expansion of lexical items, (3) addition lexical items, and (4) specification technique. Similarly, syntactic explicitation, the second main technique, was divided into three sub-techniques: (1) adding linking ties, (2) spelling out of implicatures, and (3) expanding of phrases. Moreover, pragmatic explicitation, the third main technique, was represented by spelling out of culture-specific features.

3. In order to test textual explicitation, the fourth main technique, the present study selected to investigate the hypothesis which states that the translated text is longer than its source text. The researcher counted the lexical tokens in the English source text and its two Arabic translations. The results, as reported in Table (15), in Chapter Four have showed that the hypothesis was refuted, since the English source text turned to be longer than its two Arabic translations. The reason behind this refutation may, however, be due to the fact that Arabic is a synthetic language while English is analytic, as explained in Chapter Four. On the other hand, the results of comparing the textual length of the above hypothesis Arabic-English translations confirmed the above hypothesis, as shown and discussed in Chapter Four.
4. Each explicitation sub-technique was reported in the study with actual examples taken from the source text and its two Arabic translations. Each example consisted of a text segment taken from the source text together with its two Arabic translations equivalent. Furthermore, in each example, the relevant words which exhibited the explicitation were underlined to highlight the explicitation techniques in the Arabic translations. These instances of explicitation techniques were sample of many instances detected in the tables. At the end of Chapter four, tables were drawn so as to record all explicitation sub-technique and to show their actual position in the appendices. Moreover, these tables recorded the results of differences and correspondences between the two translators.

5. The results of differences and correspondences, as reported in all tables, revealed that the two translators sometimes differ or agree in using a given sub-technique for the same text segment.

6. The present study also drew tables which summarized the numbers of sub-techniques between the two translators and other tables which summarized differences and correspondences.

7. The present study summarized the types of explicitation techniques in Table (14) which illustrated that Al-Aqqaad used more explicitation techniques than Abdullah. In other words, the results of the analysis of Al-Aqqaad's explicitation techniques revealed that Al-Aqqaad's translation was more acceptable and abiding by the target readers' expectations. Conversely, the results of analyzing Abdullah's translation with the explicitation techniques showed that Abdullah's translation was more adequate in that it manifested more the 'finger prints' of the source text's writer's style and language.

8. The results of detecting and classifying the sub-techniques in all examples of explicitation were interpreted in Chapter Four in order to investigate the functions or the
conditioning factors behind using such sub-techniques by the two translators. Primarily, it was found that the motives were sub-divided into: (1) avoiding ambiguity, (2) adding extra explicitness, (3) explicating logical relations, and (4) explicating language- and culture-specific features. Moreover, Chapter Four interpreted the disagreement and agreement between the two translators through the interpretation of most tables which were reported at the end of Chapter Four.

9. The results of analyzing and detecting explicitation techniques shed light and confirmed the role of the two translators as communicators. In other words, the two target texts would not have been explicated without the translators' understanding, consciously or subconsciously, of the differences between the two cultures and their own role as text mitigators.

10. The results of the analysis of the Arabic translated texts enrich the field of TS in general and translation theory in particular since English and Arabic are culturally and genetically distant languages. Studies in TS have been generally biased towards English and other European languages and Arabic translated texts have been under-investigated.

### 5.1 Recommendations

1. The field of TS has received great attention especially after the development of electronic corpora and the impact of globalization. Thus, TS should be studied as an inter-disciplinary field. In other words, Arab universities of graduate studies have to give more attention to teaching and research of translation studies, especially of the corpus-based and descriptive type.

2. The student of translation has to be acquainted with how s/he could transfer the meaning (the message) of source text. Rendering the message is not an easy task since
without understanding the message, s/he may not be able to find explicit clues for solving the linguistic and extra linguistic features in the process of translation. Strictly speaking, it is important to educate students about the visibility and responsibility of the translator in the translation processes as a text mitigator and cultural communicator. Additionally, the student of translation has to realize that s/he deals with different language systems and different cultures. The student of translation, therefore, has to be faithful to the source text and author, as well as, to be acceptable to her/ his TL readers and language norms.

3. The results of the present study are based on a small corpus of English and Arabic parallel texts because of time restrictions. In future studies, it would be useful to replicate such results by using larger corpora. The use of large corpora from similar and different text types may shed light on other sub-techniques which are related to Arabic translations. The findings, therefore, will add new linguistic and textual features to the field of TS in general and translation theory in particular.

4. This study dealt with English-Arabic translations. In future studies, it could be used the other direction, viz. Arabic-English translations by using large corpora in order investigate the various techniques of explicitation.

5. Furthermore, the results of textual explicitation in this study did not reach to definite judgments about the reason behind increasing and decreasing the number of words in the translated texts because of using small corpus. In future studies, it would be useful to search for such study by using large corpora such as translated novels or drama in both directions, viz. English-Arabic translation and Arabic-English translation for the sake of investigating the same reason mentioned above.
References


Appendix (1)
A Rose for Emily
(By William Faulkner)

S.1: When Miss Emily Grierson died, our whole town went to her funeral: the men through a sort of respectful affection for a fallen moment, the woman mostly out of curiosity to see the inside of her house, which no one save an old man servant—a combined gardener and cook—had seen in at last ten years.

S.2: It was a big, squarish house that had once been white, decorated with cupolas and spires and scrolled balconies in the heavily lightsome style of the seventies, set on what had once been our select street.

S.3: But garages and cotton gins had encroached and obliterated even the august names of that neighborhood; only Miss Emily’s house was left, lifting its stubborn and coquettish decay above the cotton wagons and the gasoline pumps—an eyesore among eyesores.

S.4: And now Miss Emily had gone to join the representatives of those August names where they lay in the cedar-bemused cemetery among the ranked and anonymous graves of Union and Confederate Soldiers who fell at the battle of Jefferson.

S.5: Alive, Miss Emily had been a tradition, a duty, and a care; a sort of hereditary obligation upon the town, dating from that day in 1894 when Colonel Sartoris, the mayor—he who fathered the edict that no Negro woman should appear on the streets without an apron—remitted her taxes, the dispensation dating from the death of her father on into perpetuity.

S.6: Not that Miss Emily would have accepted charity.
S.7: Colonel Sartoris invented an involved tale to the effect that Miss Emily's father had loaned money to the town, which the town, as a matter of business, preferred this way of repaying,

S.8: Only a man of Colonel Sartoris' generation and though could have invented it, and only a woman could have believed it.

S.9: When the next generation, with its more modern ideas, became mayors and aldermen, this arrangement created some little dissatisfaction.

S.10: On the first of the year they mailed her a tax notice.

S.11: February came, and there was no reply.

S.12: They wrote her a formal letter, asking her to call at the Sheriff's office at her convenience.

S.13: A week later the mayor wrote her himself, offering to call or to send his car for her, and received in reply a note on paper of an archaic shape, in a thin, flowing calligraphy in faded ink, to the effect that she no longer went out at all.

S.14: The tax notice was also enclosed, without comment.

S.15: They called a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

S.16: A deputation waited upon her, knocked at the door through which no visitor had passed since she ceased giving China-painting lessons eight on ten years earlier.

S.17: They were admitted by the old Negro into a dim hall from which a stairway mounted into still more shadow.

S.18: It smelled of dust and disuse – a close, dank smell.

S.19: The Negro led them into the parlor.

S.20: It was furnished in heavy, leather-covered furniture.

S.21: When the Negro opened the blinds of one window, a faint dust rose sluggishly about their thighs, spinning with slow notes in the single sun-ray.
S.22: On a tarnished gilt easel before the fireplace stood a crayon portrait of Miss Emily's father.

S.23: They rose when she entered—a small, fat woman in black, with a thin gold chain descending to her waist and vanishing into her belt, leaning on an ebony cane with a tarnished gold head.

S.24: Her skeleton was small and spare; perhaps that was why what would have been merely plumpness in another was obesity in her.

S.25: She looked-bloated, like a body long submerged in motionless water, and of that pallid hue.

S.26: Her eyes, lost in the fatty ridges of her face, looked like two small pieces of cool pressed into a lump of dough as they moved from one face to another while the visitors stated their errand.

S.27: She did not ask them to sit.

S.28: She just stood in the door and listened quietly until the spokesman came to a stumbling halt.

S.29: Then they could hear the invisible watch ticking at the end of the gold chain.

S.30: Her voice was dry and cold.

S.31: "I have no taxes in Jefferson.

S.32: Colonel Sartoris explained it to me.

S.33: Perhaps one of you can give access to the city records and satisfy yourselves".

S.34: But we have.

S.35: We are the city authorities, Miss Emily.

S.36: Didn't you get a notice from the Sheriff, signed by him?"

S.37: "I received a paper, yes" Miss Emily said, "Perhaps he consider himself the Sheriff….
S.38: I have no taxes in Jefferson.

S.39: "But there is nothing on the books to show that, you see.

S.40: We must go by the…..".

S.41: "See Colonel Sartoris.

S.42: I have no taxes in Jefferson".

S.43: "But Miss Emily …..

S.44: "See Colonel Sartoris".

S.45: (Colonel Sartoris had been dead almost ten years).

S.46: "I have no taxes in Jefferson.


S.48: "Show these gentlemen out".

Section (II)

S.49: So she vanquished them, horse and foot, just as she had vanquished their fathers thirty years before about the smell.

S.50: That was two years after her father's death and a short time after her sweetheart – the one we believed would marry her- had deserted her.

S.51: After her father's death she went out very little; after her sweetheart went away, people hardly saw her at all.

S.52: A few of the ladies had the temerity to call but were not received, and the only sign of life about the place was the Negro man –a young man then- going in and out with a market basket.

S.53: "Just as if a man –any man- could keep a kitchen properly," the ladies said; so they were not surprised when the smell developed.
It was another link between the gross, teeming world and the high and mighty Griersons.

A neighbor, a woman, complained to the mayor, Judge Stevens, eighty years old.

"But what will you have me do about it, madam?" he said.

"Why, send her word to stop it," the woman said.

"Isn't there a law?"

"I'm sure that won't be necessary," Judge Stevens said.

"It's probably just a snake or a rat that nigger of hers killed in the yard.

I'll speak to him about it".

The next day he received two more complaints, one from a man who came in different deprecation.

"We really must do something about it, Judge.

I'd be the last one in the world to bother Miss Emily, but we've got to do something".

That night the Board of Aldermen met –three grey-beards and one younger man, a member of rising generation.

"It's simple enough," he said.

"Send her word to have her place cleaned up.

Give her a certain time to do it in, and if she don't....".

"Dammit, sir," Judge Stevens said, "will you accuse a lady to her face of smelling bad?"

So the next night, after midnight, four men crossed Miss Emily's lawn and slunk about the house like burglars, sniffing along the base of the brickwork and at the cellar openings while one of them performed a regular sowing motion with his hand out of a sack slung from his shoulder.
S.71: They broke open the cellar door and sprinkled lime there, and in all the outbuildings.

S.72: As they crossed the lawn, a window that had been dark was lighted and Miss Emily sat in it, the light behind her, and her upright torso motionless as that of an idol.

S.73: They crept quietly across the lawn and into the shadow of the locusts that lined the street.

S.74: After a week or two the smell went away.

S.75: That was when people had begun to feel really sorry for her.

S.76: People in our town, remembering how old lady Wyatt, her great-aunt, had gone completely crazy at last believed that the Griersons held themselves a little too high for what they really were.

S.77: None of the young men were quite good enough for Miss Emily and such.

S.78: We had long thought of them as a tableau; Miss Emily a slender figure in white in the background, her father a straddled silhouette in the foreground, his back to her and clutching a horsewhip, the two of them framed by the back-flung front door.

S.79: So when she got to be thirty and was still single, we were not pleased exactly, but vindicated; even with insanity in the family she wouldn't have turned down all of her chances if they had really materialized.

S.80: When her father died, it got about that the house was all that was left to her; and in a way, people were glad.

S.81: At last they could pity Miss Emily.

S.82: Being left alone, and a pauper, she had become humanized.

S.83: Now she too would know the old thrill and the old despair of a penny more or less.
The day after his death all her ladies prepared to call at the house and offer condolence and aid, as is our custom.

Miss Emily met them that her father was not dead.

She did that for three days, with the ministers calling on her, and the doctors, trying to persuade her to let them dispose of the body.

Just as they were about to resort the law and force, she broke down, and they buried her father quickly.

We did not say she was crazy then.

We believed she had to do that.

We remembered all the young men her father had driven. Away, and we knew that with nothing left, she would have to cling to that which had robbed her as people will.

Section (III)

She was sick for a long time.

When we saw her again, her hair was cut short, making her look like a girl, with a vague resemblance to those angels in colored church windows – sort of tragic and serene.

The town had just let the contracts for paving the sidewalks, and in the summer after her father's death they began to work.

The construction company came with niggers and mules and machinery, and a foreman named Homer Barron, a Yankee – a big, dark, ready man, with a big voice and eyes lighter than his face.

The little boys would follow in groups to hear him cuss the niggers, and the niggers singing in time to the rise and fall of picks.
Pretty soon he knew everybody in town.

Whenever you heard a lot of laughing anywhere about the square, Homer Barron would be in the center of the group.

Presently we began to see him and Miss Emily on Sunday afternoons driving the yellow-wheeled buggy and the matched team of bays from the livery stable.

At first we were glad that Miss Emily would have an interest, because the ladies all said, "of course a Griersons would not think seriously of a Northerner, a day laborer."

But there were still others, older people, who said that even grief could not cause a real lady to forget nobles oblige- without calling it nobles oblige.

They just said, "Poor Emily".

Her kinsfolk should come to her."

She had some kin in Alabama; but years ago her father had fallen out with them over the estate of old lady Wyatt, the crazy woman, and there was no communication between the two families.

They had not even been represented at the funeral.

And as soon as the old people said, "Poor Emily", the whispering began.

"Do you suppose it's really so?" they said to one another.

Of course it is.

What else could"

This behind their hands; rustling of craned silk and satin behind jalousies closed upon the sun of Sunday afternoon as the thin, swift clop-clop-clop of the matched team passed: "Poor Emily".

She carried her head high enough – even when we believed that she was fallen.
S.111: It was as if she demanded more than ever the recognition of her dignity as the last Griersons; as if it had wanted that touch of earthiness to reaffirm her imperviousness.

S.112: Like when she bought the rat poison, the arsenic.

S.113: That was over a year after they had begun to say "Poor Emily", and while the two female cousins were visiting her.

S.114: "I want some poison," she said to the druggist.

S.115: She was over thirty then, still a slight woman, though thinner than usual, with cold, haughty black eyes in a face the flesh of which was strained across the temples and about the eyesockets as you imagine a lighthouse - keeper's face ought to look.

S.116: "I want some poison," she said.

S.117: "Yes, Miss Emily.

S.118: What kind?

S.119: For rats and such?

S.120: I'd recom….."

S.121: "I want the best you have.

S.122: I don't care what kind."

S.123: The druggist named several.

S.124: "They'll kill anything up to an elephant.

S.125: But what you want is……".

S.126: "Arsenic," Miss Emily said.

S.127: "Is that a good one?"

S.128: "Is …… arsenic?"

S.129: Yes ma'am.

S.130: But what you want ….."
S.131: "I want arsenic."

S.132: The druggist looked down at her.

S.133: She looked back at him, erect, her face like a strained flag.

S.134: "Why, of course," the druggist said.

S.135: "If that's what you want.

S.136: But the law requires you to tell what you are going to use it for".

S.137: Miss Emily just stared at him, her head titled back in order to look him eye for eye, until he looked away and went and get the arsenic and wrapped it up.

S.138: The Negro delivery boy brought her the package; the druggist didn't come back.

S.139: When she opened the package at home there was written on the box, under the skull and bones: "For rats".

**Section (IV)**

S.140: So the next day we all said, "She will kill herself"; and we said it would be the best thing.

S.141: When she had first begun to be seen with Homer Barron, we had said, "She will marry him."

S.142: Then we said, "She will persuade him yet," because Homer himself had remarked- he liked men, and it was known that he drank with the younger men in the Elk's Club- that he was not a marrying man.

S.143: Later we said, "Poor Emily," behind the jalousies as they passed on Sunday afternoon in the glittering buggy, Miss Emily with her head high and Homer Barron with his hat cocked and a cigar in his teeth, reins and whip in a yellow glove.

S.144: Then some of the ladies began to say that it was a disgrace to the town and a bad example to the young people.
S.145: The men did not want to interfere, but at last the ladies forced the Baptist minister -Miss Emily's people were Episcopal- to call upon her.

S.146: He would never divulge what happened during that interview, but he refused to go back again.

S.147: The next Sunday they again drove about the streets, and the following day the minister's wife wrote to Miss Emily's relations in Alabama.

S.148: So she had blood-kin under her roof again and we sat back to watch developments.

S.149: At first nothing happened.

S.150: Then we were sure that they were to be married.

S.151: We learned that Miss Emily had been to the jeweler's and ordered a man's toilet set in silver, with the letters H.B. on each piece.

S.152: Two days later we learned that she had bought a complete outfit of men's clothing, including a nightshirt, and we said, "They are married."

S.153: We were really glad.

S.154: We were glad because the two female cousins were even more Griersons than Miss Emily had ever been.

S.155: So we were not surprised when Homer Barron -the streets had been finished some time since- was gone.

S.156: We were a little disappointed that there was not a public blowing-off, but we believed that he had gone on to prepare for Miss Emily's coming, or to give her a chance to get rid of the cousins.

S.157: By that time it was a cabal, and we were all Miss Emily's allies to help circumvent the cousins.

S.158: Sure enough, after another week they were departed.
And, as we had expected all long, within three days Homer Barron was back in town.

A neighbor saw the Negro man admit him at the kitchen door at dusk one evening.

And that was the last we saw of Homer Barron.

And of Miss Emily for some remained closed.

Now and then we would see her at a window for a moment, as the men did that night when they sprinkled the lime, but for almost six months she did not appear on the streets.

Then we knew that this was to be expected too; as if that quality of her father which had thwarted her woman's life so many times had been too virulent and too furious to die.

When we next saw Miss Emily, she had grown fat and her hair was turning gray.

During the next few years it grew grayer and grayer until it attained an even pepper-and-salt iron-gray, when it ceased turning.

Up to the day of her death at seventy-four it was still that vigorous iron-gray, like the hair of an active man.

From that time on her front door remained closed, save for a period of six or seven years, when she was about forty, during which she gave lessons in China-painting.

She fitted up a studio in one of the downstairs rooms, where the daughters and grand-daughters of Colonel Sartoris' contemporaries were sent to her with the same regularity and in the same spirit that they were sent on Sundays with a twenty-five cent piece for the collection plate.

Meanwhile her taxes had been remitted.
S.171: Then the newer generation became the backbone and the spirit of the town, and the painting pupils grew up and fell away and did not send their children to her with boxes of color and tedious brushes and pictures cut from the ladies' magazines.

S.172: The front door closed upon the last one and remained closed for good.

S.173: When the town got free postal delivery Miss Emily alone refused to let them fasten the metal numbers above her door and attach a mailbox to it.

S.174: She would not listen to them.

S.175: Daily, monthly, yearly we watched the Negro grow grayer and more stooped, going in and out with the market basket.

S.176: Each December we sent her a tax notice, which would be returned by the post office a week later, unclaimed.

S.177: Now and then we would see her in one of the downstairs windows –she had evidently shut up the top floor of the house- like the carven torso of an idol in a niche, looking or not looking at us, we could never tell which.

S.178: Thus she passed from generation to generation, dear, inescapable, impervious, tranquil, and perverse.

S.179: And so she died.

S.180: Fell ill in the house filled with dust and shadows, with only a doddering Negro man to wait on her.

S.181: We did not even know she was sick; we had long since given up trying to get any information from the Negro.

S.182: He talked to no one, probably not even to her, for his voice had grown harsh and rusty, as it from disuse.

S.183: She died in one of the downstairs rooms, in a heavy walnut bed with a curtain, her gray head propped on a pillow yellow and moldy with age and lack of sunlight.
Section (V)

S.184: The Negro met the first of the ladies at the front door and let them in, with their hushed, sibilant voices and their quick, curious glances, and then he disappeared.

S.185: He walked right through the house and out the back and was not seen again.

S.186: The two female cousins came at once.

S.187: They held the funeral on the second day, with the town coming to look at Miss Emily beneath a mass of bought flowers, with the craven face of her father musing profoundly above the bier and the ladies sibilant and macabre; and the very old men - some in their brushed Confederate uniforms- on the porch and the lawn, talking of Miss Emily as if she had been a contemporary of theirs, believing that they had danced with her and courted her perhaps, confusing time with its mathematical progression, as the old do, to whom all the past is not a diminishing road, but, instead, a huge meadow which no winter ever quite touches, divided from them now by the narrow bottleneck of the most recent decade of years.

S.188: Already we knew that there was one room in that region above stairs which no one had seen in forty years, and which would have to be forced.

S.189: They waited until Miss Emily was decently in the ground before they opened it.

S.190: The violence of breaking down the door seemed to fill this room with pervading dust.

S.191: A thin, acrid pall as of the tomb seemed to lie everywhere upon this room decked and furnished as for a bridal: upon the valance curtains of faded rose color, upon the rose-shaded lights, upon the dressing table, upon the delicate array of crystal and the man's toilet things backed with tarnished silver, silver so tarnished that the monogram was obscured.
S.192: Among them lay a collar and tie, as if they had just been removed, which, lifted, left upon the surface a pale crescent in the dust.

S.193: Upon a chair hung the suit, carefully folded; beneath it the two mute shoes and the discarded socks.

S.194: The man himself lay in the bed.

S.195: For a long while we just stood there, looking down at the profound and fleshless grin.

S.196: The body had apparently once lain in the attitude of an embrace, but now the long sleep that outlasts love, that conquers even the grimace of love, had cuckolded him.

S.197: What was left of him, rotted beneath what was left of the nightshirt, had become inextricable from the bed in which he lay; and upon him and upon the pillow beside him lay that even coating of the patient and biding dust.

S.198: Then we noticed that in the second pillow was the indentation of a head.

S.199: Once of us lifted something from it, and leaning forward, that faint and invisible dust dry and acrid in the nostrils, we saw a long strand of iron-gray hair.

Appendix 2
وردة لإيميلي
(ترجمة عباس محمود العقاد)

Section (I)
S.4: كان منازل كبار الأركان، مربع البيتان، ويخيل أنه كان فيما مضى متألق الجنبات، تزينه القباب والطنُف
ذوات الأبراج على طراز القرن السابع عشر.
S.5: وقد أقيمت في شارع كان يعد من أهم شوارع المدينة.
S.6: إلا أنه قد طغى عليه الآن حظائر السيارات ومحال القطان، وعفعت على كل ما فيه، حتى تل العناوين
الفخام التي كانت تحت في الجوار.
S.7: ولم يبق غير منزل السيدة إميلي الذي ظل قائماً على رغم البلي في إصرار وعند بين مركبات القطان
ومضخات البترول: فذى بين أقاته.
S.8: وهما هي ذي السيدة إميلي قد رحلت من هذه الدار لتلقي بمسلماً من أصحاب تلك العناوين الفخام، وهو
رقيح في مقابرهم تحت أشجار الصنوبر الساحرة، حيث مئوي جنود الاتحاد الأمريكي الذين لاقوا حتفهم في
معركة جيفرسون.
S.9: كانت العناية بالسيدة إميلي تقليداً وواجباً وضريباً من الدعاية، وفرضها بتوارث الناس في المدينة منذ عهد
الكولونيال ستربوريس ذلك الحاكم الذي أصرده أمره ذات يوم عام 1894 إلا أن يخرج إلى الطريق أمر من الزنوج
غير مبدعة، وظل يعفي إميلي من الضرائب ويوفر لها تعشيماً ما أتى أبها، وما كان معنى هذا أن السيدة
إميلي تقبل الصدقة.
S.10: كلاً من كان الكولونيال ستربوريس قد أبديت قصة ليفهم الناس أن والد السيدة إميلي سبق فأقرض المدينة
فرضها وأنا أهاجسها هذه الطريقة لسادات.
S.11: ولم يكن ليندخذ هذه القصة غير رجل من ذلك الجيل الذي عاش في الكولونيال ستربوريس ولم يكن
ليصدفعها من الناس غير أمرأة واحدة.
S.12: ففانتصم ذلك الجيل واجا بعده جيل له أفكاره وأراواؤه، وتغير الحكام ومنشآت السفاس، ظهر بعض
الثورن من جراء هذا التذكير، فأنفده إليها رجال الإدارة في هذه السنة إعلاناً يطالبوها بالضرائب.
S.13: وحل شهر فبراير ولم يظهروا منها بحوب.
S.14: فأرسلوا إليها خطاباً يستدعونها إلى مكتب الحاكم في الوقت الذي يلائمها.
S.15: فلم يقم مليشيا باسم كتب إليها الحاكم نفسه يطلب إليها الحضور لمباشته، إذا لم تستطع وتعذر عليها.
S.16: فجاجزها مرضا وهو مكوب ببحر باهت على يد رفاع قديمة، وفحوى أنها لم تعد تستطيع الخروج، ثم أعادت
الإعلان دون أن ترد على ما فيه.
S.17: دعاو إلى عقد اجتماع لتشويخ البلدة، فانعقد وقرر أن يذهب إليها مندوبون منهم.
S.18: فلم قروفاً باباً الذي لم يعبره قط أحد منذ اقطع عن إعطاء دروسها في نقل الحفظ قبل ثماني أو
عشر سنوات.
S.19: أدخلهم الزنوج الهرم إلى ردهة مظلمة تقصي إلى سلم يؤدي إلى مكان أشد ظلما.
S.20: وكانت تتصاعد هناك رائحة الغبار والعنف، ومن ثم قادهم إلى قاعة الاستقبال.
S.21: وهي مفروشة بأنثى تغلي مغام بالجلد.
S.22: فلمأ فتح شراعة إحدى النوافذ ظهر لهم ما في هذا الجلد من السفاس.
S.23: فما كادوا يجلسون عليه حتى تتصاعد عليهم التراب، وأخذ ذرات منه تطوف وسط الشعاع الوحيد الذي
بدأ من النافذة.
Section (II)

S.24: ثم ظهر أمام الموقد صورة على حمالة مذهبة للسيد والد إبلي.
S.25: فلما دخلت السيدات إبلي نهضوا واقفين: سيدة متناثرة في ثياب الحداد، تتذكرين عن عققها سلسلة سميكة من الذهب، وتركوا على عسا من الأبوس متوجة الرأس من الذهب، وكان حكيم جسماً ضنياً حتى أن مازا يعد. بدانة في غيرها يعد إفراطاً من السمن بالنسبة إليها وقد بدأ جسمها راكد، وكان نونها شاهباً.
S.26: وعيناهما ضالعتان في غضون وجهها الممتلئ، كفطعتين صغيرتين من الفحم ركبتا في كتلة من العجين;
S.27: لم تدعهم إلى الجلوس ولكنها وقفت بالباب وأصغت في هدوء إلى أن انتهت محادثتهم من حدوثه.
S.28: وقد استطاعوا أن يشعروا دقات ساعتها وراء سلسلتها الذهبية.
S.29: قالت وفي صوتها جاف وبودرة ليس على ضرائب في جيفرسون، بهذا أخبرني الكولونيل ستروريس، وعلل أحمد يرجع إلى سجلات المدينة، وناقشها بما يجد هنالك.
S.30: ولنكن متعبنا.
S.31: ونحن السلطة التنفيذية في المدينة يا سيدة إبلي.
S.32: أم يصل إلىك إعلان ذلك من الحاكم موقع عليه بخانمه؟
S.33: قالت السيدات "إبلي": أجل لقد تسلمت ورقة ممن يعتبر نفسه الحاكم.
S.34: ومع ذلك ليس على ضرائب في جيفرسون.
S.35: ولكن ليس في سجلاتنا ما يدل على ذلك كما ترين.
S.36: ويجب أن نذهب إلى.....
S.37: ليس على ضرائب في جيفرسون، وممكن أن تسألوا في هذا كولونيل ستروريس!
S.38: ولكن يا سيدي إبلي، إن الكولونيل ستروريس قد قضى نحبه منذ عشر سنوات!
S.39: ليس على ضرائب في جيفرسون على كل حال!
S.40: ثم ظهر الزنجي فأعْمَّن إليه أن تقدم هؤلاء السادة إلى الباب.

S.41: وهكذا تعلنت عليهم بخيلهم ورؤاهما كما تعلنت على أبنائهم منذ ثلاثين سنة في أم الراحلة بعد موت أبيها بعمراً وبعد أن زوجها حبيبها بأيام قليبة.
S.42: وكنا نعتقد جميعاً أنه سيتزوجها.
S.43: فقد كانت بعد موت أبيها لا تغادر منزلها إلا في القليل النادر، وقل أن رآها أحد بعد أن رحل عنها.
S.44: عشيقها.
S.45: فكان بعض السيدات يجازفون ويعبرون عن رغبتهم في زيارتها، فلم يكن يسمح بالمقابلة.
S.46: وقد خلا هذا المنزل من كل علامة من علامات الحياة، إلا ذلك الزنجي الذي كان شاباً صغيراً في ذلك الوقت، ودخل وخرج فيما يليه ساعة.{
س.47: وشكت سيدتة من الجيران إلى القاضي ستفنون حاكم المدينة -شيخ في الثمانين- فقال لها: وماذا تريد أن أفعل يا سيدتي؟
س.48: قال السيدة: أتأمرها أن تزيل هذه الراحلة.
س.51: وفي اليوم التالي تلقى شؤميين أخرين أحرموا رجل جاه يسترحم وهو متردود، وقال: حقيقة أنني يجب أن أعمل شيئاً في هذه الراحلة يا سيدي القاضي.
س.52: فأجابه: إنني آخر إنسان في العالم يقدم على إزالة السيد إميلي، إلا أننا نستطيع أن نعمل شيئاً.
س.53: واجتمعت في تلك الليلة هيئة -شيخ المدينة- وهم ثلاثة من ذوي اللحى البيضاء ورجل أقل من سناً مسن بتنمو إلى الجبل الجديد.
س.54: من السهل علينا أن نرسل إليها أمرًا إداريًا بنقل منزلها وتعين لها وقتاً لتنفيذ ذلك، وإلا...
س.55: وقال القاضي: ليس ذلك الرأي يا سيدي... أيجوز أن نختار سيدة ونواجهها بهذه الراحلة الكريهة؟
س.56: وفي الليلة الثانية اتجه أربعة من الرجال عند منصف الليل حديقة السيد إميلي ودلالوا إلى داخل المنزل كالنصوص يشمون الراحلة في الطرق، ومعهم، ومن النوايا المطلة على مخازن الطعام، وأجدهم يبذر عبادة ملمحة من حبيبة ممكلة على كتفه، وطفوا إلى باب المنزل فرشوا به مقداراً من الجير وكذللك صمروا بسائر مباني المنزل من الخارج.
س.57: وقد ظهر بعصي من الدور من نافذة كانت مظلمة، وبدت وراءها السيد إميلي مائلة كلامية بغير حراء وإسلالوا من الحديقة بهدوء إلى ظلال شجر الحروب المصطف على طول الطريق، وقد اختفت الراحلة بعد أسبوع أو اثنين.
س.58: كان هذا والناس يانتون لحالها في الحديقة.
س.59: وينكر أهل بلادنا كيف خلت حالتها السيدية ديات.
س.60: وكانت تعتقد أن آلي جبريلسون يترددون كثيراً لما كنا عليه من سمو الملكة، وأن أحداً من الشباب لا يستحق أن يبدل السيد إميلي أمثالها.
س.61: وكتاب من ذمن نراه في لوحة فصورة تبدو فيها السيد إميلي رشيدة فقد إلى جانب أبها، وهو شيخ ضام قد أمسنة نظرها إليها وحمل في يد سوطاً، وكأنما الباب من خلفهما إطار لتلك الصورة، ولكننا جعلنا نقول في أنفسنا: إنها أو حتى مع الجنون الوراثي في الأسرة ما كانت تتوفر الباب في وجه كل فرحة لأتني لها أن تتنى؟!
س.62: فلما مات أبوها وجدت أنه لم يبق لديها غير المنزل، وارتحا الناس لهذا المصير، ولكنهم استطاعوا أن يشعروا نحوها بالشفقة، إذ كانت قد تخالفت وحيدة ممكلة، فاصطحبوا عدهم بالصيغة الإنسانية.
س.63: وأنها الآن تتهكم يسوعت ويسوعت بنقص، شأنها في ذلك شأن سائر الناس في المكرودين والفقراء.
س.64: وفي اليوم التالي تهيئة جميع السيدات للذهب إلى المنزل لتقديم عزائهن ومعونتهن جريأً على العرف والعادة.
س.65: فاستقبلته السيدية إميلي على الباب بملابسها اليومية، وليس على وليس على وجهها أثر من أحاتر الحزن.
Section (III)

S.70: مرستت برهة، فلما رأيناها بعد ذلك إذا هي قد قتلت شعرها ووعضته على زي الفتيات الصغيرات
متشابهة بسمات الملاكية المرتفعة على نواكشة الكنائس الملونة، بجلالها الحزن والوفار.

S.71: وكانت الدنيا قد أتت الاتفاق على رصف حقها وقد بدأ العمل في الصيف بعد موت أبيها.

S.72: وجاءت شركة المقاول الذي قام بهذا العمل بالزوج والبعلاج والآلات البخارية، وعلى رأسهم رجل يدعى
هومر بارون، رجل ضخم الجسم، أسمر البشرة، غليظ الصوت، غصواح سمرار أخف من سمرة وجهه، وكان
سماح الصبيان يتوافدون زرافات ليروه وهو يسوق الزنوج وينهارهم، وهم يغنوون مع حركة المعاون صاعدة
وياضفة!

S.73: وسرعان ما تعرف إلى الناس في المدينة، وحينما سمعت الضحكات تجلى متمثة في الحي، ف فهي
ضحكات هومر بارون بين رفاقه.

S.74: ثم أصبحنا فإذا بنا نراه والسيدة إميلي يخرجان في نزهات الأصائل أيام الأحد تسير بها مركبة خفيفة
ذات دواليب صفراء تحركها الجيلاء!

S.75: عينا الفرج بادئ الأمر لأن السيدة إميلي قد ظفرت بشيء من التلية وقال سائر الناس: أن سيدة في ال
جيرادسون بطبيعة الحال لن تفكر فذكرً جدياً في رجل شمالي يعمل بقدر يومه، إلا أن أساساً ممن هم أكبر سنأ
كانوا يقولون: إن الحزن لا يصح أن يجعل سيدة تنسى الكرامة والعرف وتتجاهلها!

S.76: فإن لها أقرباء في أجاسما قد أفطعنهم أبداً من جراء ضيوع السيدة ديات - تلك المرأة المجنونة- فلم بعد
ثمة اتصال بين العائلتين حتى أنهم لم يحوروا جانزته...

S.77: وما يكاد الرجال المتقدمون في السن بنظرهم إليها و يقولون "يا للمسكينة إميلي!!"

S.78: حتى يتهامسوا ويقولوا: "أنطلقوها كذلك...وماذا تكون غير ذلك؟.

S.79: ولا يقفلون "يا للمسكينة إميلي!!"

S.80: وهم فيما كانوا فيه، وبحلف الديباج المخمل المقصور خلف السائر المغلقة التي تحجب شمس الأصيل
يوم الأخ، والركوب بعيد، وحوزة الخيل تدوي في الطريق: "يا للمسكينة إميلي!!".

S.81: ذلك وهي لا ترى إلا رفاعة الرأس حتى في حين كنا نرثها لحالاتها. كانوا يتقاضي الناس فوق ما تعودت
أن تقاضيه من قبل- كرامته تجبر سلالة آل جيرادسون.

S.82: كذلك كانت ترى حين اشترت سم التدريخ، وكذلك بعد أن مضى عام وهم يقولون: "يا للمسكينة
إميلي!!".
وهي زيارةها يومدز اثنا من ولاد عموميتها.

S.83: قالت السيدة: "أريد مهماً، وكانت ذلك قد جازت الثلاثين.

S.84: فهؤلاء أدنى من المألوف. فهي عيان سودوان متكملان في وجه مشدود البشرة، كأنما تلك العيان قد ركبت فيه.

S.85: قال: "أريد مهماً..."

S.86: أبلغ يا سيدتي إميلي، وأي نوع تردين؟

S.87: أنجل الفلان. وما شكلته؟

S.88: إنني موضرة إليك.

S.89: "أريد أحسن ما لديك.

S.90: ولا أسأل عن النوع.

S.91: وأخذ السيدة بعد لها أسماء شتى.

S.92: إن هذه الأصناف تقلل ما تشانين وإن كان فيلاً...

S.93: ولكن ما هو النوع الذي تردين؟

S.94: قالت السيدة إميلي: الزرنيخ. أليس هذا نوعاً جيداً?

S.95: الزرنيخ؟ أجعل سيدتي، ولكن ماذا تصنعون به؟

S.96: "أريد زرينخاً.

S.97: وأخذ السيدة بنشر إليها وهي تنظر إليه ويد قصتها إليه كالعالم، فقال: إذا كان هذا طلبك فإن القانون يفرض علينا أن نسأل مما تصنعون به.

S.98: ولم ترد السيدة إميلي على أن نظرت إليه محضرة.

S.99: وأمالت رأسها سألت أنها تريد أن تتمكن من مواجهته عيناً لعين، حتى ما بنظرتها عنها ومضي في إحصار الزرنيخ. ثم أرسله إليها مع الزنجي الذي يوزع الطلبات على أصحاب المنازل.

S.100: ولم فتحت الورقة التي لف فيها السم وجدت مكتوبةً على الصندوق تحت علامة الجمجمة والعظام: "سم فيران".

Section (IV)

S.101: قالنا بعد يوم إنها تريد أن تبخر نفسها، وخيراً ما تعمل.

S.102: "أننا كنا نقول حينما رأيناها أول مرة مع همام بارون "إنسنتزوجه" ثم قلنا "أنها تحاول أن تنقع" لأن همام نفسه قد صرح بأنه لا يهوى النساء، وكان معرفاً عنة أنه ينادم صغار الشبان في نادي الوعل، ثم...

S.103: "عندنا قلنا: "يا للسكنية إميلي"!

S.104: وهي تمر خلف السائر المركزة الملاحة عصر يوم الأحد.

S.105: وكانت لسيدة إميلي رافعة الرأس وهو مهر بارون يضع على رأسه قبعة عالية وفي فمه سيجار، والعنان.

S.106: أما الرجال فلم يشأوا أن يتعرضوا للأمر.
107. S.: إلا أن النساء قد أرغمن القيس على أن يستدعيا إليها، لأن سيدة السيدة إميلي كانت من أتباع الكنيسة الرسولية، فاستدعدها ولم يتأكد أن يضع شيء مما درا بينها، ولكنه رفض مفاتحتها مرة أخرى.
108. S.: فما جاء يوم الأحد التالي خرجا في المركبة وطافوا في شوارع المدينة، فكتبت زوجة الفس عيدة ذلك اليوم إلى سيدة السيدة إميلي في ألمانيا.
110. S.: فلم يحدث شيء ما بادئ الأمر، ثم كنا على يقين بأنهما سيزورون لا محالة، وقد عرفنا أن السيدة إميلي كانت قد ذهبت إلى بائع الجوار وطلبت منه بعض أدوات الزينة الفضية من لوازم الرجال، وعند كل طلعة منها حرفًا ه. ب. ثم أشترت بعد يومين جهازاً كاملاً من ملابس الرجال ومنها قميص الل vọng، وقالنا حينئذ: "لا بد أنه قد يلزمنا"، وكنا مسرورين بذلك فعلًا.
111. S.: لأنناkB عما كانت أخرس منها على رعاية الطرف والسمعة، ولم ندعب حينما رحل هومر بارون من المدينة على أثر فراه من رصف الشوارع.
112. S.: وخباب ما كانا أن تتظروه من ثوران زوبعة من القيل والقال بالبلدة.
113. S.: إلا أننا اعتقنا أنه إنما ذهب ليستع سيا السيدة إميلي أو ليعطها فرصة تخلص فيها من ابنية عمها (وكان ذلك تأمر بينهما على السيدة إميلي التي كنا نناصرها جميعًا) ثم تأكدنا في ما بعد أن أهين غادر ثوران.
114. S.: قف إلى المدينة هومير بارون كما كنا تتوقع بعد ثلاثة أيام، وأوبره أحد الحُبران وراء الزنجي يقوده من باب المنطاد في عيش المساء.
115. S.: ثم كان آخر عهدنا بهومير بارون وكذلك السيدة إميلي فترة من الزمن كان الزنجي يدخل خلالها وخرج من المنزل والبابم من آخر، ومن أن آخر كما نراها تئف لحظة في الدافئة كما فعلت عندنا كـ...
117. S.: وكان هذا هو المنظر كما كانت خصبة أبيها التي عطلت حياتها الأبوثية وراثة أقوى من أن تموت في جوانج سيلينته....!
118. S.: فلم يوفق نظرونا على السيدة إميلي أول مرة بعد ذلك كنا قد سمعنا وشب شعرها، وازداد الشيب مع السنين حتى صار—ومثل يقولون— في لون الوجف والقليل، وثبت على ذلك.
119. S.: وحتى ونها في الرابعة والسبعين من عمرها عندما وافذاها الأجل كان شعرها قويًا حديثي اللون أشبه ما يكون بشر الرجال الأشداء!...
120. S.: ومن تلك الأونة نبت الباب الأمامي مغلقاً إلا خلال أيام ستة أو سبعة لا يبرى متفوقاً، إلا فترة من الزمن حيث بلغت الأربعين، وقد كانت في تلك الأيام تعطي دروساً في نقش الخطف وسكتاً له مرضاً في حجرة من حجرات الدور الأرضي حيث كانت بناها الخاصة من كريمات حبل الحلفاء فلديها زربني بانتظام في المواضع التي بلعبها في زيارة الكنيسة أيام الأحاد ومعهن قطعة من ذات الأربع فلما لطقب الهدايا.
121. S.: وطلبت إلى ذلك الجين معه من الصبرية.
122. S.: وتولى الجبل الجديد شؤون البلدة.
123. S.: وتمت التلميذات وكثير، فانقطع عن الدروس ولم يخفف أخذ من أطفالنا ليذهب إليها بصداقين الأوان، ورياضات التصوير والرسوم المصوسة من مجالات السيدات، وهكذا أغلق بابها على آخر تلميذة مـ...
لمبادئها، وظل مغلقاً وهي لا تسمح لرجال البريد أن يضعوا على بابها لوحاتهم المعدنية وصُناديقهم التي
يودعونها ما يحملون من الخطيبات.
S.124: وكن نترب الزننجي يوماً بعد يوم، وشهرأ بعد شهر، وعاماً بعد عام، وهو يزداد شيئاً وانحداء.
S.125: ولا يزال يظل ويدير بلدة السوق.
S.126: وفي كل شهر من شهر ديسمبر كلنا نرسل إليها إعلاناً نطالب فيه بالضرائب، فيرد بعد أسبوع بغير
جواب، وقد نراه من أن لأجر مطلة من إحدى الكنوز بالدور الأرضي، فقد كان الدور العلوي مغلقاً على
الدوام، وكأنما هو ونَنْ مكب في حفرة.
S.127: ولا نكاد ندرى هل كانت تنظر إليها أم لا.
S.128: وهكذا عاشت من جيل إلى جيل عزى، شاعرة، مستقرة.
S.129: ثم ماتت بعد أن دمتها المرض في منزل يعلوه التراب وتبعه الأشباح ولم يكن ليشهد وفاتها غير هذا
الزننجي.
S.130: ولا نعلم بمريضها ولا نسأل الزننجي شيئاً من أخبرها لأنه لا يكلم أحدا، ومن المحتمل أنه كان لا
يكلمها.
S.131: وقد عُلِّقت صوته وصدري من الإهانة وقفة استمال.
S.132: وماتت السيدة إميلي في حجرة من الحجرات الأرضية على سرير من الخشب الفئيل، ومطروح عليها
ستار، ورأسها الأبيض ملقى فوق وسادة صفراء وقد تعينت من القمم والطلاذ.

Section (V)

S.133: وقابل الزننجي أول وقود السيدات على باب المنزل، وأدخلن وهن يتبهمن وينظرون نظارات خاطفـة
ملؤها الفضول.
S.134: وكان يسير قدمًا داخل المنزل وخارجه، ثم احتفى بعد ذلك.
S.135: وحضرت أبينا عما على الآثر، وأقامت الزيارة في اليوم التالي.
S.136: وحضرت أهل المدينة ليشعروا بالسيدة إميلي في مرقدها الأخير تحت باقات الأزهار، وقد أطل على
النشع وجه أبيها من صورته المتألقة هناك تأمله في عمق وآمة وقال أحمد بن يعبر في ذعر وأس.
S.137: وبدأ الرجال الذين قد تقدمت بهم السن، على سدة السماشة، وفي طرقات الحديقة، ببعضهم يليس البوعدا
الرسمي، وبعضهم يغبره، وهم يتحدثون عن السيدة إميلي كما لو كانت معاصرة لهم، وربما قال بعضهم أنهم
واجهوها، وهم يخطبون بين الزمن وسياقة الحاسبة كما يفعل الشاب يوماً، إذ يخيل إلى أن هذا الزمن مرف
 طويل لا يعفو أبداً ولا يعفو الشتاء وإنما يفصل بينه وبينهم مدى السنوات العشر الأخيرات.
S.138: ونما إلى علمان أن بالدور العلوي حجرة لم يزده أحد منذ أربعين سنة، وأن هذه الحجرة يجب أن
تフトح.
S.139: وقد ترتبت القول حتى دفعت السيدة إميلي وتولوا فتحها.
S.140: وكان اقتصاد الفاب كيالاً باستفجار التراب في كل جانب، وقد بدأ كل ما في هذه الحجرة المؤثرة بجهاز
العرائس، وكأنما عليه عطاء كثيف من أعطية العش، هنا وهناك ستائر مهيأة للزفاف ناصعة اللون، ومناضدـ
مغطاة، وأواني بلورية، وأدوات الزينة من لوازم الرجال.
Appendix 3
وردة إلى إميلي

ترجمة عدنان خالد عبد الله

Section (I)

S.1: عندما توفيت الآنسة إميلي غريسن ذهبت المدينة ببرمتها إلى الجنازة شيعها الرجال بسبب حب مشاعب بالاحترام لهيكل تداعى، وذهبت النساء على الأغلب بدفع الفضول لرؤية الآشية الموجودة في داخل بيتها، وهي أشياء لم يكن قد اطلع عليها في السنوات العشر الماضية على الأقل. غير خادم غيوز كان يعمل جدًا وطباخًا في الوقت نفسه.

S.2: كانت الدار كبيرة ومودعة وقد طلبت في وقت ما بالطلاة الأبيض، ومزخرفة بالغيباء والأبراج والشرفات المدرجة على أسمنت الطراز المعماري الضخم والنقي الورثة الذي شاع في سبعينات القرن التاسع عشر.

S.3: شيدت الدار فيما كان سابقًا أفضل شارع في المدينة.

S.4: ولكن زحف الكراءوات ومحاليط الطين سماء العالم الآشية الجليلة التي عتب دير جيراتها، ولم يبق مس تلك الجهلة غير دار الآنسة إميلي: دار خيالة واقفة بعدد ودلال فوق عربات الطين وميضات البينزين، وباختصار كانت الدار منظراً قبيحة ومولداً للعين وسط مناظر أشد قبيحة.

S.5: وأنا أنقلت الآنسة إميلي لتنتمي تلك الآشية الجليلة الرائدة في المقدرة المحاطة بأشجار الأرز التي تظل متماثلة مقابر ذوي الرتب العسكرية العالية ومغار الجنود المحملين الذين قتلوا في الحرب الأهلية الأمريكية وسقطاً في معركة كيهيرس.

S.6: كانت الآنسة إميلي وهي حبيبة مثالية تعزف وعرف وواجد ومنهذ عنها أشبها ما تكون بالنظام مصري على المدينة. ينتمي تاريخها إلى عام 1894 عندما قام عدها المدينة الكولونيل ماتورس (الذي بني المسجد
لاقت القاضي بآلام لأمرأة زنجية بالظهور في الشارع دون منزر. بإعادة مبلغ الضرائب المستحقة عليها منذ وفاة أبيها وإطفاءها من الضريبة إلى الأبد.

S.7: لم تكن الأسمة إميلي من النوع الذي يقبل الصدقة. إذ أن الكولينيل سارتورس حكاة معقدة أساسا أن والد الأسمة إميلي كان قد أقرر مبلغاً من المال إلى المدينة. وفقدانة تجارية بحتة. فضلت المدينة إيفاء الديون بتلك الطريقة.

S.8: لم يكن يوسع شخص إلا من جبل، واتكر الكولينيل سارتورس أن يبتعد تلك الحكايته، ولم يكن أحد لصدقها إلا إذا كان أمرأة.

S.9: وعندما أصبح من الجيل الثاني رؤساء وأعضاء مجالس بلدية خلق هذا الإجراء استياءً عنهم بأفكارهم الأكثر عصبية.

S.10: فهي بداية السنة أرسلها إليها إشعاراً بما استحق عليها من ضريبة.

S.11: جاء شبايط ولم يرسل رد منها.

S.12: كتبوا إليها رسالة رسمية طالبين منها مراجعة مكتب الشرف في أقرب وقت.

S.13: وبعد أسبوع كتب رئيس البلدية لها رسالة بنفسه عارضاً الإستمالة به، أو إرسال سأرته إليها. فتسلم إجابتهما على شكل ملحوظة على ورق ذي شكل مهجور بخط أساسي رقيق بحير باخت الالوان ما يفيد بأنه لم تعد تخرج من الدرك.

S.14: كان إشعار الضريبة مرفقاً بالرسالة. دون تعليق.

S.15: طلبوها عند اجتماع خاص لأعضاء مجلس البلدية.

S.16: وقام وقد من لهم بزيارتها.

S.17: طرقوها على الباب الذي لم مخطئ أحد من خلاله منذ أن توقفت هي عن إعطاء دروس تلوين الحزف منذ ثلاثي أو عشر سنوات.

S.18: أنخلهم العجوز الزنجية في رواج محمد يرتفع منه دير إلى منطقة أكثر عمقا.

S.19: كانت تتهوي من المكان رائحة التراب وال بالإمبالير ورائحة رطوبة شديدة نفاذة.

S.20: قادهم الزنجية إلى ريدة الدير التي كانت موثقة بأنها نعل ومغطى بالجلد.

S.21: عندما قالت الزنجية ستار إحدى النفاذ، ارتفعت طبقة خفيفة من ذرات الرباط إلى مستوى أخافتهم على نحو لوالي بطيء، أما حزمة واحدة من أشعة الشمس وأمام مينذ ذهبي اللون فقد برزه أمام السفاح؛ لتصبح صورة مخططة بالطباشير لولد الأسمة إميلي.

S.22: نهضوا على أقدامهم عندما دخلت... أمرأة صغيرة الجسم وبديئة مرتبطة ملابس سوداء اللون تتخلد سلسلة ذهبية breve من عنقها وتحتفي في حزامها وتناثر على عصا من خشب الأبنوس الأسود ذات رأس ذهبي، فقد برزها.

S.23: كان هناك صغيراً وتحليلاً بعض الشيء.

S.24: ووربما كان ذلك السبب في أن ما كان يبدو بديلاً فيها كان إمتلاً من غيرها.

S.25: بدأ ممتلئ كجسم على في ماء راكد فترة طويلة. يمرئ على محيانا الشموح.

S.26: أما عنها الغارقات في الجوانب البلدية من وجهها، فقد بدت كفتين قدم مخروزتين في كتلة من العجبن وهم لننفانسان من وجه إلى آخر بينما كان الزوار يعرضون مهماً عليها.

S.27: لم تطلب منهم أن يجلسوا.
Section (II)

S.47: كانت الإشارة الوحيدة عن وجود حياة في الدار الرجل الزنوجي - كان شابًّا آنذاك وهو يخرج من البارد أو يدخلها بيديه الشبوع.

S.48: وهدفت النسوة وكنوا يبوع رجل، أي رجل أن يدير شؤون المطبخ ويصوئه كما ينبغي.

S.49: وهكذا لم يفاجأ أحد عندما تعتبت الراجحة.

S.50: كانت تلك الراجحة الكريبة حافة أخرى بين العالم الخشن الصاخب والغريبان الرفيعين المقام والأقوياء.

S.51: اشتكى إحدى الجارات، امرأة في الثمانين من عمرها، إلى الحاكم سبقت فسألها: "ولكن ماذا تريد مني أن أعقل؟".

S.52: أجابته المرأة بلبنها: "أرسل إليها إشعاراً بأن تتوقف عن ذلك.

S.53: ليس هناك قانون.
S.54: لَجِئَاً الحاكم ستيفنس "فان واثق من أن ذلك لن يكون ضرورياً.
S.55: ربما يكون مصدر الرائحة مجرد أفعى أو جريد قالت ذلك الزنجي القذر في الحديقة.
S.56: " ستيفنس حول الموضوع.
S.57: في اليوم التالي، تسلم شؤون أولو، أخذها من رجل دخل المكتب وهو يقلل من أهمية الموضوع.
S.58: بابحارة واضح قائلاً: "يجب أن نفعل شيئاً تجاه الموضوع يا حاكم.
S.59: سأكون آخر رجل في العالم يزعم أنك يمكننا، ولكن ينوي علينا أن نفعل شيئاً.
S.60: في تلك الليلة اجتمع مجلس البلدية: ثلاثة رجال ذوي بضعة، ورجل شاب، عضو من الجيل الصاعد.
S.61: قال: إن الموضوع سهل! أرسلوا إليها إشعاراً بنتائج المكان وأعطواها مهلة من الزمن، وإن لم تنجز...
S.62: فقاطعه الحاكم ستيفنس "اللغة! أريد يا سيدي أن تفهم سيدة بأن راحتها كرية؟
S.63: وهذا في الليلة التالية وبعد منتصف الليل عبر أربع رجاء جديرة الأنسة إميلي وانشفا خمسة كاللصوص
S.64: يستخدمون أساس المنزل وفتحات القبو في الوقت الذي كان أحمدها بير شتام ما من كيس كان يحمله على كتفه.
S.65: فتحواباب القبو عفوية، ورشوا الكلس هناك، وفي مباني المنزل الخارجية.
S.66: وبيبيما كانوا يعبرون حديقة الدار ثانية شاهدوا أنفاذًا، كانت في البداية مظلمة، مضاءة، وكانت الأنسة إميلي جائسة والضوء يبعث من ورائها، وكان جذوها المستقيم منتصباً دون حراك وكأنه جذع صنم.
S.67: رجحوا بهدوء في الحديقة فوق العشب إلى أن وصلوا إلى ظلال أشجار التربير التي تشكّ ينفاً على-
S.68: جانب الشارع.
S.69: وبعد أسبوع أو أسبوعين تلاشت الرائحة.
S.70: حصل ذلك في الوقت الذي بدأ الناس يشعرون بالأسف تجاربه.
S.71: تذكرون الناس كيف أن عمتها العجوز السيدة وات فتقت رشدها وأصبحت بالجنون في النهاية، وأمنوا بأن
S.72: أن غريبين كانوا يبحثون أنفسهم أرفع مكاناً مما كانوا على حققيتهم.
S.73: لم يكن أي شاب صالحًا للأنسة إميلي.
S.74: اعتبرنا لفترة طويلة كلحة حية: الأنسة إميلي في خفية الصورة بجسمها النحيل، والدها جالسة وقد
S.75: بادع ما بين قدميه على شكل صورة ظلية في الخفية مستديراً بظهيرها إليها وحاملًا بيداً سوتوًا ويشكل البالان
S.76: الواقفان أمامه إطاراً للحجة.
S.77: ولذا عندما بلغت الثلاثين من عمرها ولم تتزوج بعد، لم تشعر بالسرور تمامًا ولكن وجدت من التربير
S.78: للرأي الذي كرّمها عنها، رغم الجنون الساري في الماعة فقد رفضت جميع المقدمين لطلب بذلها لأنها في
S.79: الحققة كانت تعلم تمامًا أن زواجه لم يكن ليتحقق.
S.80: ومنذ توقيت واناها أتبع عنها بأن الدار كانت هي كل ما تملك لها، وإلى حد ما شعر الناس بالحبور،
S.81: فأخيراً استطاعوا أن يشفروا عليها، فقد أصبحت وحيدة تعش على الصمت وهذا ما جعلها تسكن صفة بشرية.
S.82: الآن تستطيع أن تحضر الشريحة وب أسما من الحصول على الدرهم.
S.83: يوم وفاتها استدعى الساحة جميوعاً لزيارة البيت وتقديم التعازي، كما كان شائعاً في عرفنا.
S.84: قابلتهن الأنسة إميلي على الباب.
S.85: وهي في ملابسها الاعتادية دون أثر للحزن على وجهها.
Section (III)

S.83: كانت مريضة وقت طويل.
S.84: ومما كانت معروفاً، كلما جعلها تبدو كفتاة صغيرة، وشبه على نحو عامض صور
S.85: الفناءة المرومة على نواف الكنيسة، وجه حزين وهادئ.
S.86: كانت المدينة قد تجاوزت لنول مع محاولة تتالي الأرتفاء، وهو الصيف الذي توفي والدها فيه بإلقاءها بالعمل.
S.87: كان شحماً ضخماً، دكان البشرة، سرير الحركة، ذا صوت جهوري وعينين أخف لوناً من وجه.
S.88: كان الأطفال يبوعونه على شكل مجموعات، وهو يبحث الزوجة القذرية على العامل، والزوجة القذرية وهم
S.89: يغدون على إيقاع ارتفاع المعامل ويوحقون.
S.90: وسرعان ما تعرف على جميع المدينة.
S.91: وبعد فترة وجيزة بدأ نراها مع الأثاث إميلي في أصل أباد الأحذ وكأنه واحد منهم يسوق عربة خفيفة
S.92: يجرها فرس واحد، ومنظر الفرسين القريبين يخرجان من مساحة تأثير العربات.
S.93: في البداية أحسنا بالسرور لأن الأثاث إميلي بدأ تظهر شغفًا واهتمامًا بشيء ما، لأن جميع النسوة قلق
S.94: طبعًا لن يأخذ أحد من غيرهم شخصًا من النساء على مجمل الجد، فهو مجرد عامل أجرة يومية.
S.95: ولما كان هناك البعض الآخرين، من كبار السن، فمن قال بأن حتى الحزن العميق لن يجعل أيّة سيدة
S.96: حقيقية تتسامى الزواجاتهم الأبدية، حتى فن أن تطلق عليها تلك التسمية.
S.97: كافحوا بمجردقول،"مسكينة إميلي، يذكي على أفكارها أن تكون أروئيتها.",
S.98: نحن عندما بعض الأقرباء في ولاية أباما، ولكننا، إذا اختفت معهم قطعة عضر كانت ملكًا للسيدة
S.99: العجوز وليت، المرأة المجنونة، فانقطعت الأصول بين العائبين، حتى إن مميتلاً عنهم لم يحضر للجنازة.
S.100: وحالما بدأ كبار السن يقولون "مسكينة إميلي" بدأ الهمس.
S.101: كافحوا بقولون لبعض البعض "هل تعتقد أن الأمر كذلك؟"
S.100: كان هذا الكلام يدور في الخفاء، وعندما كان الفرسان الكيماويان يمران كنت تسمع صوت خفيف الحبر.
S.101: والأطلال من أشخاص تشترب أبعادها من خلال حصران النوافذ المسندة على شمس الأصل في يوم الأحد:
"مسكنة إميلية.
S.102: كانت ترفع رأسها عاليًا - حتى عندما اعتقذا بأنها هزت.
S.103: فبدكرة وكأنها كانت تطلب أكثر من أي وقت مضى الاعتراف ببيئتها باعتبارها آخر شخص من سلالة
الغريرين، بل كان تلك اللمسة من الحياة العملية اليومية جاءت لتؤكد من مناعتها وحصانتها.
S.104: كان ذلك بعد مرور أكثر من عام منذ أن بدأ الناس يقولون "مسكنة إميلية" وفي الوقت الذي كانت بنت
عمها تزورها.
S.105: قالت للصيدلي "أريد بعض السم.
S.106: كانت آنذاك قد تجاوزت الثلاثين من عمرها وما تزال نحيفة، رغم أن نحاقها كانت أكثر من المتات.
S.107: كانت عينها سوداوية متغيرة في وجه جلد م تشتد عند الصدغي حول محجر العيين، أشبه بما
ينبغي أن يكون عليه وجه حارس فنار.
S.108: - تعم يا آنسة إميلية.
S.109: أي نوع؟
S.110: للجرذان وما شابه؟
S.111: - أصبح بـ.......
S.112: "أريد أفضل ما موجود لديك.
S.113: - لا تفهمي النوعية.
S.114: - اقترح الصيدلي عدة أسماء وقال "ستقتل كل شيء حتى فيلاً.
S.115: ولكن ما تريدن هو....."
S.116: - أجابته الآنسة إميلية "زرنيخ.
S.117: - "أهو جيد؟
S.118: - "زرنيخ؟ نعم يا آنست.
S.119: - ولكن ما تريدن هو......"
S.120: - "أريد زرنيخاً.
S.121: حذفتا بنظرية استنفار، فبدلتته نفس النظرية بوجه منصب كعلم مرفوع.
S.122: - فقال الصيدلي "نعم، بالطبع، إن كان ذلك ما تريدن.
S.123: ولكن حسب القانون ينبغي أن تعلمني بسبب استعماله.
S.124: اكتفت الآنسة إميلية بالتحديث في وجه، ورأسها مائل إلى الوراء لكي تنظر في عينيه مباشرة، حتى
نكس رأسه وذهب لجلب الزرنيخ بعد أن وضعه في رزمة.
S.125: جلب عامله، الصبي الزلخجي، الطرد إليها، ولكن الصيدلي لم يرجع.
S.126: - ومنذما فتحت الطرد في البيت شاهدت الكتابة التالية تحت علامة العظيمين والجمجمة "لجرذان."
Section (IV)

S.127: وهكذا في اليوم التالي قلنا جميعًا: "ستقلل نفسها" وقلنا أيضاً بأنه أفضل حل لها.
S.128: عندما بدأت تخرج مع هومر بارون كنتا قلقين حينئذ ستزوجها.
S.129: ثم قلنا: "ستنقذها" لأن هومر أدى ملاحظة مؤداها أنه ليس رجل زواج - فقد عرف عنه أنه كان يعافر
S.130: الحمر مع شباب أصغر منه سنًا في نادي أيكل، وكان يميل إلى الرجال.
S.131: ثم تقدم بعد مسيرة إميليًة من وراء حصران اللونافك فيما كان يمران في أصل يوم الأحد في
S.132: العربية اللامعة الوجدية الفرس: الأنسة إميلي برأسها المنتصب وهوهر بارون يقفته المرفوعة وسيكار بين
S.133: أسنانه، واللجم والحوت في قفازات صفراء.
S.134: ثم بدأت بعض السيدات بالقول بأن ذلك كان عارًا على المدينة ومتلاً سنًا صغير السن.
S.135: لم يرغب الرجال بالتدخل، ولكن النسوة أثارن الفس المعمدي على زيارتها - كان أهل الأنسة إميلي
S.136: من الطائفة الأسفية.
S.137: ثم يبيح الفس بهما دار بينهما فقط، ولكنه رفض الذهاب لزيارتها مرة أخرى.
S.138: في الأحد التالي، طافوا الشوارع بالعربية، وفي اليوم الثاني كنت تزوجة القسيس رسالة إلى أقرب الأنسة
S.139: إميلي في ولاية ألباما.
S.140: وهكذا جاءها أقرب للعيش معها مرة أخرى، وجلسنا نراقب تطورات الوضع.
S.141: فرحتنا بذلك فعلاً.
S.142: كان العمل على تليث الشوارع قد انتهى منذ أمد غير بعيد، ولكننا فوجئنا عندما غادر هومر بارون
S.143: المدينة.
S.144: أنتجنا إحساس بخيبة الأمل عندما لم نسمع بجليبة علنية حول الموضوع، ولكننا اعتقنا بأن رحلته كان
S.145: بتقيه قدوة الأنسة إميلي أو لإعطائها فرصه للتخلص من نبتة عمها (كان الموضوع أن يؤثر قد أصبح محكمة، وكنا
S.146: جميعاً حلًا لها لمساعدتها على التغلب على نبتة الحكم بالحالة والعراوة).
S.147: وبعد أسبوع من ذلك غادرنا المدينة.
S.148: وقد شاهد أحد الجيران الرجل الزنجي يدخله الدار من خلال باب المطبخ في أصل أحد الأيام.
S.149: كانت تلك آخر مرة يشاهد أحد هومر بارون وكذلك الأنسة إميلي ليتوقف.
S.150: كان الرجل يخرج من الدار ويدخلها حاملاً بينه سلة البضائع، ولكن الباب الأمامي بقي موصداً.
S.151: وبين الحين والحين كنا نراها أمام النافذة، ولكن لفتة تقارب سته أشهر لم تظهر في الشارع قط.
149: س.165 كنا نعلم أن هذا كان متوقعاً منها، وكان تلك الخصائص التي كان يوحيها يتمتع بها، والتي أعاقت حياتها
150: عندما أبنتنا الأكمة إميلية كرة أخرى فقد أصبحت بديعة وشعرها أخذ بالشبيبة.
151: وفي غضون السنوات القليلة التي تلت ازداد شعرها شبيهاً حتى أصبح لونه رمادياً قاتماً.
152: وحتى يوم وفاتها وهي في الرابعة والسبعين من عمرها، كان لا يزال يحتفظ بذلك اللون الرمادي القاتم.
153: وحتى ذلك الوقت بقي الباب الرئيسي موصداً، ما عدا فترة ست أو سبع سنوات عندما كانت هي في...
154: وفي نفس الوقت كانت الضريبة المفروضة عليها قد أُلغيت.
155: ثم أصبح الجبل الجديد العمود الفقري للمدينة وروحها، وأصبح تلمذة التلويين كباراً فقلاً عديهم وتوافروا
156: عن إرسال أطفالهم إليها بصندوق الأسباب وفرش التلويين المضجرة والصور المقصوة من المجلات النسوية.
157: فوجد الباب الرئيسي وراء آخر طفل وبيته موصداً إلى الأبد.
158: عندما خصصت المدينة على خدمة تسليم البريد مجاناً، رفضت الأكمة إميلية وحدها أن يثبتوا الأرقام
159: المعنيدة على الباب وأن يضعوا صندوق بريد عليه، ورفضت الإسعاف إلى حجومهم ردًا بدلاً.
160: وفي كانون الأول من كل سنة كنا نرسل إليها استمارة الضريبة التي كانت تعود إليها بالبريد بعد أسبوع
161: كما هي.
162: وبين الحين والآخر كنا نراها في إحدى نواخذ الطابق السفلي كمثال خشبي لمعبد في محراب ولم يكن
163: بمدورة أن عرف أن كان ينظر إليها أم لا. وكدما عاشت جيلاً بعد جيل: عزيمة، وحبوية، وكوكوم، وهادئة، ومنحرة.
164: سقطت مريضة في الدار المملوءة بالغبار والطلاب والزنجي الواهن على مقرية منها لخدمتها. كنا منذ
165: زمن بعيد قد تخيلنا عن فكرة الحصول على أي معلومات من الزنجي.
166: مـائتـ في إحدى غرف الطابق السفلي، في سرير مصنوع من خشب الجوز القليل تحوطـهـ ستارة، ورؤسـها الرمادي مستند على مخدد صفراء عتيقة يغطيها الغط لتعهدم ضياء الشمـس.
Section (V)

S.167: قال الزندجي الدفعة الأولى من السيادات على الباب الرئيسي، وأدخلن الدار بأصواته المكتومة والصغيرة، ونظرائه السريعة المتفتتة، ثم انقى.
S.168: سار من خلال الدار وخرج من الباب الخفيفي، ولم يره أحد بعد ذلك قط.
S.169: جاءت بني آدم حالاً.
S.170: أقامتا الجنازة في اليوم التالي، واجتازت المدينة للنظر إلى الأنسة إميلي وهي رافدة تحت كمية هائلة من الورد المشتهرة للمولوي، ووجه أنها الطباشيري مستغرق في تفكير عمق الفونش وسيدات بأصواته الصغرية قد اتخذنه من الموت مادة لحداثين.
S.171: والشيوخ المطاعون في السن، منهم من جاء بملابس الحرب الأهلية، وبعضهم واقف في السواق.
S.172: وكان نمل سفقاً يروح في هذه المنطقة فوق الدراج لم يبقاه أحد منذ أربعين سنة، وكأنه يتوجب دخوله عنوا.
S.173: انتظروا حتى دفنت الأنسة إميلي تحت التراب بصورة لائقة قبل ذلولها.
S.174: ظهر وكان العنف الذي كسر الباب به قد مأله العرق بالغاب المنتشر في أرجاه المكان.
S.175: وبدأ وكان عطاء خفيفاً لازعاً من الورش يكمن حينما نظرنا في الراقمة المكشوة والمؤثرة وكأنها معيدة للزفاد: فوق الصفاير القصيرة ذات اللون الوردي الباهت، فوق الأوراق الوردية الباهتة.
S.176: فوق طالفة الزينة، فوق مجموعة الألوقة من المبدر، فوق مواد زينة الرجل التي كان ظهرها من الفضة التي فقدت برقيها.
S.177: كانت الفضة قد فقدت لمعانها بحيث لم تسنح الحروف الأولى المحفورة فيها.
S.178: وبين مواد الزينة كانت هناك باقة ورياط عرق وكأنهما قد نزعاً تحت رفعهما تركاً أشابةً من الغبار.
S.179: وكانت بذلة فوق كرسي متطوعة ي huyện وتحتها الحذاءان الصمامان والجوربان المطروحان جانباً.
S.180: كان الرجل رآداً في السرير.
S.181: وقفنا طويلاً تحت في الإبسة العريضة العبراية المرسمة على الوجه العظمي.
S.182: كان الجسم في وقت ما مستقفاً، وقد بدأ وكأنه وضع ضعف، ولكن الآن كان النوم الذي يعم أكثر منن الحب، والذي يغمر حتى تكشيراً الحب، قد خانه.
S.183: ما تبقى منه، تечно في لجزء السليم في رداء النوم، وأصبح جزء لا يتجزأ من السرير الذي كان مضجعاً فيه فوقه فوق المخدة الموجودة أجاز له كان هناك طبقة مستقيمة من الغير الصغير المنظر.
S.184: ثم ظلنا في المخدة الثانية اختصراً يتأثر رأساً ما.
S.185: فوقع أحدنا شيئاً منها، وعندما انحلى للأمام. في ذلك الغير لفائف اللاذع الذي عبق بأثوفنا، شاهدنا خيطاً طويل من شعر رمادي قائم.