دراسة تحليلية للترجمة العربية لرواية تشارلز ديكنز "أوليفر تويست" (ترجمة فاضل ح. محسن) مع التركيز على الجمل المبنية للمجهول.

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ملخص :

تتناول هذه الدراسة صعوبات ترجمة الجملة المبنية للمجهول من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. وتهدف الدراسة إلى مناقشة الصعوبات التي يواجهها المترجمون، وتسليط الضوء على الاستراتيجيات التي يمكنهم استخدامها للتغلب عليها. كما تهدف إلى دراسة معرفة أسباب تلك الصعوبات. تستند هذه الدراسة إلى فرضية مفادها أن فشل ترجمة الجملة المبنية للمجهول من الإنجليزية إلى العربية يعود إلى: 1. ضعف الكفاءة اللغوية. 2. جهل المترجم في ترجمة تراكيب مبنية للمجهول غير شائعة. 3. تداخل تراكيب اللغة الإنجليزية بواسطة الترجمة الحرفية إلى هيمنة التركيب الإنجليزي.

لإثبات هذه الفرضية، تم اعتماد نظرية التكافؤ القواعدي لدي بيكر(2018) كاطار نظري مع أخذ في الاعتبار تناظر قواعد اللغتين. بينما تعتمد المنهجية على ترجمة الجمل المبنية للمجهول المستخرجة من رواية تشارلز ديكنز "أوليفر تويست" (1812) التي ترجمها فاضل حبيب (2002). تميل نتائج البحث إلى تأكيد نقطتين من الفرضية ودحض واحدة. تُظهر النتائج أن المترجمين يفشلون أحيانًا في ترجمة بعض التراكيب المبنية للمجهول في اللغة الإنجليزية، وذلك بسبب ضعف كفاءتهم اللغوية في اللغة العربية. كما يتأثر المترجمون ببنية اللغة الإنجليزية وأسلوبها، وإفراطهم في استخدام الترجمة الحرفية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المبني للمجهول، منهجية الترجمة، التكافؤ النحوي، أوليفر تويست

Analytical Study of Arabic Translation of Charles Dicken's Novel Oliver Twist
Translated by Fadel H.Muhsen with Reference to Passive Sentences.

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Abstract

This study devoted to investigate the difficulties in rendering English passive construction into Arabic. The study aims to discuss the difficulties that translators encounter and sheds light on the strategies they may employ to overcome such difficulties. It also aims to look into the reasons behind these difficulties. This study is based on a hypothesis stating that failure of rendering English passive sentence into Arabic is due to:1 lack of language competence. 2 unawareness on the part of the translator that, he is dealing with rare passive structure. 3 the interference of English language structures by away of literal translation, leads to the dominance of English structure.

To prove this hypothesis Baker's(2018) grammatical equivalence and the grammar of both languages is adopted as theoretical frame. While, the methodology is based on the translation of passive sentences extracted from the novel of Dickens *Oliver Twist* (1812) translated by Habeeb(2002). The results of research tend to confirm two point of the hypothesis and disconfirm one. The result shows that, translators fail sometimes to render certain English passive constructions, because of their poor linguistic competence in Arabic. Translators affected by English structure and style and their overuse of literal translation.

Key words: passive voice, translation technique, grammatical equivalence, Oliver Twist

1. Introduction

Translation is known to be the bridge that brings societies, cultures and civilizations close to one another. This noble aim cannot be achieved unless the translators, who are the engineers and masons of this bridge, are well qualified to deal with the linguistic and cultural aspects of language. Translation as defined by New Mark(1988) is *"the rendering of the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text"*. According to Nida and Taber (1969) Translation "consists in producing in

the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style".

Text analysis in translation is one of the first steps that translators do in preparing to translate a text in order to highlight its main aspect that should be maintained in target text. Text analysis includes also comparison between the original text and its translation. This analysis focuses on language features such as stylistic or syntactic feature and examines their corresponding in translation. This analysis focuses also on a kind of problem in translation such as passive voice sentence and the ways used to overcome it. In addition to the strategies which professional translators particularly follow to tackle this problem. This research is intended to the difficulty which occurs in rendering English passive sentences into Arabic. The difficulty arises because English language and Arabic language are belonging to different families and cultures. Therefore, the gaps are widening particularly at the structure and style of these languages. That is what leads to the emergence of some difficulties which passive voice is one of them. English passive voice sentence has its own function which differs somehow from that of Arabic passive voice sentence. Hence, the translator plays the main role in the translation to narrow those gaps. Furthermore, this research is devoted to the causes behind the difficulties.

Based on comparison between translation and original texts, the researcher intends to analyze a translated text. The comparison deals with an aspect of source text which is the translation of passive voice sentences that pose problems in translation. In order to identify the causes, see how the professional translator of a novel solved the problem, and what translation strategies he has used. This research is product oriented in which the researcher could see how an element of source text is translated in target text. The translation of any source text into target text often involves particular difficulties. Having consulted Baker (1992: 102), I came across this quote:

> The use of the passive voice is extremely common in many varieties of written English and can pose various problems in translation, depending on the availability of similar structures, or structures with similar functions, in the target language.

Similarly Mohsen(2005: 34), states:

> Linguistic problems in translation.1-passive voice: one of the problems is that of the passive voice in English where it is possible for the subject to appear at the end of a sentence.

Considering the follows examples:

1.*Oliver and old gentleman were taken in front of the judge*. Rendered أحضر الشرطى أوليفر والسيد العجوزأمام القاضى. In this example the ST sentence is agent less transferred to TT active sentence. Although ST author didn't mention an agent but it was created by the translator. He is trying to make his translation sound natural to the TT style. In second example the ST is

2.*Oliver was badly treated by all*. Translated to *يعامل أوليفر معاملة سيئة من قبل الجميع*

This example is ST agentive sentence that conveyed to the TT passive sentence maintaining SL structure and style. Although an agent is there. Consequently, it has been seen that these problems require a close study and more investigations to find out reasons that stand behind such problems and then providing some suitable solutions. This study aims at achieving the following. 1- Identifying the causes that stand behind difficulties of rendering passive voice sentence. 2- To suggest the strategies that can be used to overcome these difficulties.

The researcher hypothesizes that failure to render passive voice constructions maybe due to the lack of language competence, unawareness on the part of translator that, he is dealing with rarely passive sentences particularly types like pseudo-passive and interference of English language structures by way of literal translation, leads to dominance of English language structures. Meanwhile, this research tends to answer the questions how and what?1-how do translators render English passive voice sentence into Arabic. 2-what kinds of techniques do they use for this purpose. This research employs a descriptive qualitative method for implementing the study, because the nature of research needs some tools of qualitative method. Passive voice constructions together with their translations will be collected. Then they were classified according to the translated sentence,

passive or active. Based on Baker's grammatical equivalence(2018), passive voice constructions will be
analyzed. so the research will be able to test hypothesis. The source of the data of this research is a translated novel which written by a well-known English novelist Dickens(1812), translated by a professional translator Habeeb (2002). This research is descriptive study. The study investigates also the relation between the occurrence of the failure in rendering English passive sentences into Arabic and different between the structures of both languages.

2. Related literature

This problem has been of interest to many researchers and it has been analyzed in different ways. Khalil(1993) who concentrated on the translation of English agentive passive sentences. A major problem he encountered was the dominance of literal translation among Arab translation students for English by-agentive phrase. Ghazala (1995) discussed that, passive and active are varied styles, therefore, translators should not be confused or ignored in Arabic translation. He also advised that, translators should insist strongly on using the same active passive style of English original in Arabic. Passive voice translation has drown an interest of many researchers. Another research was done by ElSherif(2024) who investigated the techniques and strategies employed in translating passive structure from English into Arabic at the United Nations. The idea is that passive voice in Arabic is a morphological feature while it is a syntactic feature in English and that pose a problem for translators. The researcher compared and contrasted that following a quantitative approach to reach a conclusion, it adopted a contrastive analysis technique to reveal best practices and strategies used by UN translators in rendering English passive sentences into Arabic. As a result, it concluded that translators resort to all translation techniques and strategies in translating English passive sentences in addition to use reflexive verbs and active voice sentences strategies. A different research was done by Shamsan(2018). This research is a descriptive one. Researcher compared and contrasted theta roles assigned to the passive voice arguments in Arabic and English. As a result, Shamasan found out

that both Arabic and English have close similarities concerning theta roles that could be assigned to the subject of the passive voice.

2.1.Grammatical structure and function of English passive voice

This part focuses on both English and Arabic Passive voice which contrasts with active. The standard form is the active voice but sometimes the passive voice is needed for specific purposes. The passive voice is sometimes chosen by writers as a rhetorical effective technique to express a given situation indirectly. Passive voice makes sense in circumstances where the agent performing the action is obvious unimportant or unknown so that it is left unmentioned. This is clear in scientific texts. In other circumstances where the agent is known the passive voice is preferred in order to postpone the agent until the end of the sentence. In this case it is effective because it emphasizes the action rather than the agent. Linguistically, the main purpose of the active is describing what people do their selves.

1. He writes a letter.

In active sentence the grammatical subject who starts a sentence (person or thing) that is responsible for an action.

2. John burnt the dinner last night.

But if the choice is passive, the action will be done for a subject

3. The dinner was burnt last night

2.1.1 Definitions:

Based on Oxford dictionary(2005:1107 "passive voice is the form of a verb used when the subject is affected by the action of a verb". The passive voice is determined by Leech and Svartivik (1994:328) the name of a verb phrase which contains construction be + past participle (has been shown and will be shown). Oxford Dictionary (ibid:1065) passive voice is a noun describes a form of a verb in a sentence when the subject of a sentence is affected by an action of a verb.

4. She was bitten by a dog.

According to Carter and Mc Carthy(2006: 793) passive voice structure choice is chosen when the starting point of the message is the person or thing that is the affected participant of the action.

5. Those houses were built by johen walten.

Palmer(1987:77) defined passive in terms of the last eight forms of the primary pattern. Based on Radford (1997: 341) cited in Al Housien (2004-2005: 6) passive voice constructions have four properties which differentiate passive sentences from their active counterpart. A. Passive sentences generally require the auxiliary be. B. The lexical verb in the passive sentences is in the past participle form (passive participle). C. Passive sentences may include a by-phrase in which the noun phrase plays the same thematic role as the subject in the corresponding active sentence. D. The object of the active verb serves as the subject in the corresponding passive construction.

6. The police arrested the attorney general of the United States.(Active)

7. The attorney general of the United States was arrested by the police.(Passive)

In (7) the theme phrase The attorney general of the United States occupies the subject position and is therefore more significant than (6). The police also in (7) represent relevant new information.

2.1.2 Passive forms

Passive voice structures are classified into two types, finite passives and non- finite according to the role of the verb in the sentence.

2.1.3 Finite forms

The most typical passive (central) is that composed of be plus lexical verb in past participle form (was killed, is done and are broken).

8. The bird was killed.

9. The work is done.

10. Branches are broken

Traditional linguistics has essential classic way for the production of passive sentence through its active counterpart.

11. The dog bit the boy.

The dog in (11) is the grammatical subject and the agent responsible for an action in a sentence. It's also the starting point of the message (the theme). But the boy is the rhyme which describes what the speaker wants to say about the dog. The boy is the object received the action. Traditional way is reproducing the passive sentence from the active one. a. Replace the object of the sentence (11) the boy (noun phrase?) with the subject the dog

(noun phrase (11). b. Move the subject the dog (noun phrase 1) towards the object the boy (noun phrase 2)

12. The boy was bitten by the dog.

Consequently, the passive sentence is produced. In (12) The boy is the grammatical subject of (12) which is the theme of the message. The dog is the rhyme of the message and the agent responsible for an action, expressed in prepositional phrase. Chomsky (1957) cited in palmer (ibid: 98) discussed this rule in his earlier forms of transformational generative grammar.NP1 Vact NP2 = NP2 Vpass by NP1. palmer.(ibid: 98) stated that,

The switching of the two noun phrases makes voice quite different from the categories of the tense, phase and aspect. That voice does indeed require this transformation is clearly shown not only because of the meaning correspondence of active and passive, but also by the fact that without it the resultant sentence may be unacceptable.

Parrott(2000: 288) discussed that, in active sentence the subject of a sentence usually establishes what the sentence is about, it refers to something already known to the reader. What is following the subject is new information while in passive sentence, the subject still establishes what the sentence is about but it is the recipient of the action not the agent.

2.1.4 Non-finite forms

The passive auxiliary is normally (be) however, auxiliaries other than be such as (get) and (have) may be used.

2.1.4.1Get passives

13. The boy got hurt on his way home from school.

Leech and Jan(1994: 330) confirms that, the get-passive is found only in informal style and normally in construction without agent. According to Carter and McCarthy(2006: 479) the get passive is formed with get plus the -ed participle of the verb. As with be, a range of tense-aspect forms is possible, though in fact with get a narrower range of forms actually occurs.

14. Do you know how much lawyers get paid for an hour?

15. All of a sudden they got raided by the police

16.7 have got invited to the school ball as well

2.1.4.2 Have passive

The auxiliary have also used to form passive structures. Although it is rare constructions in academy written books Carter (et al 2001: 209)

mentioned that, passives with have are another way of expressing the relationship between the agent and the recipient of an action. Have passive called also pseudo-passive which is composed by have plus the object plus the -ed participle of the verb.

17. Hilary had hair cut.

Based on Carter and McCarthy (2006: 797) "the pseudo passive word order have plus object plus ed is different from that of active present and past perfect verb phrases.

a. I had my hair cut the day before the wedding.

b. I had cut my hair the day before the wedding, would mean I did it myself.

What makes have passive different is that, auxiliary have makes the subject as assistant of the agent in action took place. Therefore, have passive called sometimes causative passive

Martin (2000: 292) states in standard passive constructions, the subject is the recipient of some action".

18. I have been sacked

In causative constructions the object is the recipient of an action, the subject is in some way responsible for what happened but did not do it

2.1.5 Modals passive

There are also another forms of passive such as may, must, could, and should that are used to compose passive structure. Based on Alexander (1990: 182) basic passive voice modals are modal plus have been in addition to past participle.

19. The letter may have been written

2.1.6 Passive types

Generally passive voice structure is classified into two types, agentive or agent- less. It depends on the existence of agent that expressed in prepositional phrase.

2.1.6.1 Agentive passive constructions

It is a structure in which prepositional phrase occurs at the end of a sentence.

20. The lecture was taken by students.

The most utilized prepositional phrase is that begins with by. However, there are another prepositions which are used as well as (in, at, on).

21. All my money has spent on the boys.

2.1.6.2 Agentless passive construction

It is a structure which is not included preposition phrase by.

22. Swimming in the lack is prohibited.

Carter and Mc Carthy (2006: 798) stated that "passives frequently occur without agent phrase and this type are called agent less passive".

23. Hamlet was written in the 17th century.

Have and get passives also categorized under this type since, they often occur without agent.

24. I got my bag searched once, when I went England.

2.1.7.1 The passive use

Roughly speaking, many grammarians said that, passive is a different style or rearrangement of the content of a sentence. There are mainly three reasons for using passive:

a. When we don't want to be responsible for doing something.

25. It has been broken.

b. When we are focusing on what happened rather than who is the doer of an action.

26. Our house was damaged.

c. when we want to avoid vague subjects such as one or someone.

Furthermore, as introduced by John (1994) in comparing between active and passive.

27. The secretary typed the report.(Active)

28. The report was typed by the secretary.(Passive)

If the person doing an action the *secretary* is the subject then we use active. When the subject is what an action is directed at the *report* then we use passive. That is to say a choice of passive verb or active is indeed a matter of whether the subject is an agent or not. Consequently, when the subject is the agent (person or thing) doing an action then the verb is active (*typed*). If the subject is not the agent then the verb is passive (*was typed*). The structure of passive is normally verb be plus past participle of a verb, unless we want to give more information about the agent then, the by-phrase is added at end.

28. The letter was written.

29. The letter was written by the teacher.

According to Alexander(1990) the choice of adding by to the passive sentence used only when we need to say who or what is responsible for an event.

30. The window was broken last night.

We don't know or want to say who or what did it. we don't know

31. The window was broken by a slate that fell off the roof.

We wish to give information. We often use by plus agent with verbs that occur in passive. Such as build, compose, damage, design, destroy, discover, Invent and made. In order to identify who or what is/was responsible.

32. It was designed by Cheristopher wern

2.1.7.2 The use of causative passive

Passive is normally made of verb be in different tenses. But there are also passive that formed with modals like Get and Have. These auxiliaries are also called causative passive. In active structure, we describe things we do ourselves.

33. I am servicing my car.

However in be passive structure, we describe things done for us.

34. The car is being serviced

Whereas in causative passive, we use this special structure to describe an action that we causing someone to do it for us.

35. I'm having the car serviced.

It is possible to substitute auxiliary have with get. When we want to stress that something is more urgent to be done.

36. Have that car repaired. (Causative)

37. Get that car repaired. (More urgent)

Eastwood (1994: 134) stated that "passive constructions are often common in":

a. Describing industrial and scientific processes.

38. If sulphur is heated, a number of changes can be seen.

b. Describing historical and social processes.

39. Thousands of new houses have been built.

c. Official rules and procedures.

40. This book must be returned to the library by the date above.

2.2.0 Introducing Arabic Passive voice

Arabic passive voice is not exactly as English passive voice. It differs in some aspects such as definition, structure and use. The section will introduce Arabic passive voice starting with its definition. Arabic classic grammarians are defined it in different ways.

2.2.1 Definitions

Arabic passive has many names. According to the grammarians, Habeeb (2001: 243) stated that "Arabic passive is called subject of the passive. It is object which acts as a subject of a sentence when its subject is omitted. An object is always carries damma symbolized as (’). particularly after a verb which comes in passive form.

.1 أجرى الامتحان .The exam was done.

Passive voice sometimes called subject of the passive. Due to the function that subject does in a sentence and the features which subject carries. According to Ibn Dawd (2002:182) "passive voice is an object which its agent is neglected". This object is always noun or noun phrase acts as a subject.

2 .و خلق الانسان ضعيفا .for man was created weak(in flesh). AnNisa(Vers28)

Arabic passive voice is focusing on the object. This object always takes the position of the subject when the subject (the doer) is omitted for any purpose. The object in this position has the features which the subject has. Arabic passive constructions are defined by two ways. The first is the subject of the passive as illustrated in (1). The second is object that has no subject the agent of an action.

2.2.3 Passive forms

Passive constructions in Arabic are formed in quite different way from that of English. Arabic has specific forms which is tackling active into passive morphologically. In English, all many verb infinitives have past participle form.

Lameche (1987: 32-32) cited in Al husien (2005: 60) distinguishing between Arabic passive and English passive. He mentioned that in Arabic there is no verbs like verb be or any other auxiliaries to be used in the Passive constructions. In meantime, the agent is almost never named in the passive. It is either unknown or preferred not to mention. Language like Arabic has special form for the passive. Active sentence verb must undergo vowel change when turned into passive. Arabic passive forms are divided

into two types. Based on the type of the action in specific time which is present or past. Megnia (2001: 244-245) considered that verb in passive form is divided into present and past.

English passive form		Arabic passive form	
1	Delivered	present	past
		تُسلم	سُلمت
2	Known	يُعلم	عُلم
3	Beaten	يُضرب	ضُرب

Table 1: Arabic passive forms

2.2.3.1 Present forms.

Ibn Dawad (2002:183) stated that "the form of the passive in present time is shaped by First, putting dammah symbolized as (’) and considered as a mark of subject-position elements on the first letter of the verb radical. Second is putting fataha symbolized as (-) on the pre-final letter" as in table 1.

Active			
1	يَعرف	Know	يُعرف
2	يَرسل	Send	يُرسل
3	يَضرب	Beat	يُضرب
4	يَسال	Ask	يُسال
5	يَدين	Convict	يُدان

Table2. Active vs. Passive Arabic present form

3.يُضرب زيدُ . Zaid is being hit

4. تُسلم الرسالة .The letter is being delivered.

If the second letter of verb is) واو (or)ياء(Then, it changed into)الف(as the following:

1. يسوس is changed to يُساس

2. يدان is turned to be يُدان

5. البرى يُدان .The innocent is being convicted.

2.2.3.2 Past form

In the past, the active verb form is changed into passive by First putting dammah on the first letter. In this process past tense resembles present tense. Second, putting Kasrah symbolized(ِ) on pre-final letter. There are some exceptions:

a. If the verb comes in past form begins with (تاء) then, the first and second letters will carry dammah mark.

b. When the verb begins with letter (الف), dammah mark will be on the first and the third letter.

c. But if the letter(الف) comes in the middle of the verb. Then, it must be changed either to (ياء) and marked the first letter by khasrah or to (واو) and mark the second by dammah Such as the following:

Active			Passive
1	رزق	endowed	رُزق
2	سلم	delivered	تُسلمت
3	قال	said	قول
4	باع	sold	بِيع

Table3. Active vs. Passive past form

6.رُزق محمد مولودا Mohammed was endowed with a baby.

7 . سُلمت الرسالة The letter was delivered.

8. بيع المحصول.The crop was sold

2.2.4 Passive functions

In Arabic language omitting the agent responsible for an action is essential matter. In order to change active construction into passive. But omission is done for particular purposes. They are:

a. When the agent of a sentence is known. Hence, there is no need to be included.

9 (28) وخلق الانسان ضعيفاً. The mankind was created (in flesh).

b. If the agent is unknown by the speaker. Therefore, the speaker has to use passive structure to convey a message.
10. سُرق المنزل.The house was stolen.

c. When the agent is ambiguous or preferred not to include it. Because it is considered unimportant.
11. ركب الحصان. The horse was ridden.
There are other functions for the passive in Arabic. They have to do with pronunciation in the use of rhyming or brevity.
2.3 .Passive voice translation strategies.

Many translation scholars have suggested certain translation strategies and techniques to tackle voice structures.

3.0.Methodogy

This section aims at analyzing passive constructions that extracted from a translated novel. These constructions were investigated in English-Arabic translation. The research discussed the passive voice construction based on the grammar equivalence proposed by Baker(2018) in terms of structure and function. Therefore, the researcher has identified the constructions which agree and disagree with model. The researcher has identified also reasons behind the difficulty of passive in translation and how mistranslation affected the TT.

3.1 Data collection

This study is based on a descriptive analytic investigation of fifty one English passive constructions. These constructions were taken from English Novel (Oliver Twist) by Dickens with their Arabic translation done by Habeeb. These are the source of the data of this study. The English sentences were compared with their translation and analyzed according to the following procedures:

1. Identification of the passive constructions and classifying them according to the type of the translated sentence. Active, passive or other the third type is beyond this study.
2. Analysis of the data based on Baker's grammatical equivalence model.
3. Investigation of the reasons behind the translator's employment of certain target sentence type.

3. Identification of the strategies used by the translator.
4. Identification of the effects of the strategy on the target text

3.2 Active Constructions

1. All of them had been beaten by him.ST. p7
فلم ينج أحداً من الأولاد من ضرب السيد بمبل . 1 ص P6
2. Oliver was awakened by someone kicking the shop-door. ST, p11
واستيقظ أوليفر على صوت شخص كان يضرب باب الدكان ص 10
3. But his attention was caught by a boy who passed him by then come by. ST, p19
لكن لفت انتباهه صبى كان قد مر من امامه ثم رجع اليه 1 ص 18
4. His evil-looking face was partly hidden by his long red hair. ST, p21
وكان وجهه ينذر بالشر وقد غضى نصفه بشعره الاحمر الطويل ص 20.
5. He told her how Oliver had been taken away by MR. Brownlow.ST, p37
فأخبرها كيف أن السيد براونلو قد عطف على أوليفر واحده إلى منذله ص 36.
6. He was followed by two big strong men. ST. p99
خرج السيد براوتلو بنيه رجلا قربان 11 ص 98
7. The policeman was touched by her sorrow. ST. p37
وتألم الشرطي لحزنها الشديد 17ص 36
8. That merry game was played again and again. ST, p29
أما لعبتهم المرحة فقد تكررت مرات ومرات ص 28
9. Oliver and the old gentleman were taken in front of the judge. ST, p31
أحضر الشرطى أوليفر والسيد العجوز أمام القاضي . ص 30
10. Oliver was kept in a damp, dark room for many days. ST, p47
وحبسوا أوليفر في غرفة مظلمة ورطبة لعدة أيام 1 . ص 46
11. expecting that, he would be followed. ST, p97
توقع أن شخصا ما قد يلاحقه ص 96
12. Every bone in its body was broken. ST, p109
ولم يبقى عظم في جسده إلا وتحطم ص 108
13. "It was decided that Oliver should ask for more at supper that evening". ST, p7
قررو أن أوليفر هو الذي سيطلب المزيد من الحساء عندما يقدم العشاء في ذلك المساء" . ص 6
14. Oliver was locked in a dark room. ST, p9
حبسو أوليفر في غرفة مظلمة . ص 8
15. "A reward of five pounds is offered". ST, p9
يمنح الملجأ مكافا . قدرها خمسة جنيهات ص8

16. "He would have been murdered if we hadn't been there." ST, p15
لو لم نكن هنا لقتله أوليفر " . ص 14

17. The police must be told. ST, p37
يجب أن تخبر البوليس" ص 36
18. He would be taken to bill sikes's house that night. ST. p47
سيرسله إلى منزل بيل سياكس في تلك الليلة 1 ص 46
19. "That'll never be seen again, ST. p75
هناك إفلن يراها أحدا على الإطلاق ص 74"
20. "She mustn't be seen with us". ST, p91
يحب أن لا يراها احد معنا ص 90
21. We shall stay in London till "Monks is found" ST. p85
سنبقى في لندن حتى تعثر على الراهب" ص 84
22. I said to myself. "Mr Giles went on. "We'll all be murdered in our beds" ST, p53
وستمر السيد جوبلز في حديثه وقلت لنفسى ، شخصا ما يحاول اقتحام البيت وسيقتلنا . ص 52. كلنا ونحن نيام
23. The boy has been hurt, ST, p31
لقد ضربو الولد كثيرا ص 30...
24. All my money has been spent on the boys. ST, p77
أنفقت كل أموالي على الأولاد . TT . ص 76
25. Oliver was dragged a way to the police station. ST, p31
ثم أخذ الشرطى يسحب أوليفر في الشارع ليوصله إلى مركز الشرطة ص 30.
26. The poor little orphan was given the name of " Oliver Twist". ST,p7
لقد أسمو الطفل المسكين اليتيم أوليفر تويست" . 1, ص 6

As seen in (3.2) section "Agentive passive" is a sentence which has an agent. It is normally occur at the end of a sentence. And translated to Arabic active sentence in order to express that, an agent responsible for an action is included. For example in sentence (2). Oliver was awakened by someone kicking the shop-door rendered as واستيقظ أوليفر على صوت شخص كان(10) يضرب باب الدكان It obvious that ST sentence is agentive passive sentence. In English grammar, a sentence can be passive although the agent is recognized. This shows how English style in structuring a sentence. It can be said this is a problem in translation. Because Arabic grammar main reason for structuring sentence is unknown of the agent. Translator is aware of these differences

and his treatment is in line with what Baker has proposed in grammatical equivalence. He succeeded in conveying the intended meaning. He takes into account TL style and word order. He rendered the ST sentence by using TT active sentence. He was forced by SL and TL grammar. But this technique has a good effect on the meaning in TT. Translator used modulation technique to overcome this problem. To sum up, Arabic active sentence as seen above in example number (10) section (3.2) Arabic translation is equivalent to English agentive passive sentence. Therefore, translation of these agentive sentences is obliged to use some kind of shift between the structure of these languages for many reasons. (1) In achieving naturalness of expression (2) Rendering the meaning of ST. keeping the style of TT. The using of modulation technique is important to render proper acceptable meaning.

The other examples stated above indicate that Arabic prefers active structure. Therefore, most English passive sentences were rendered by Arabic active sentences. The reason behind this is that the active structure is the most acceptable structure in Arabic. Therefore, translators are overusing this way. It appears that the translators succeeded in finding an equivalent for quite few sentences. However, they failed to do so with other sentences. For example in number (9) Oliver and the old gentleman were taken in front of the judge. Rendered as (10)حضر الشرطى أوليفر والسيد العجوز أمام القاضي. It is clear that translator is trying to produce an adequate and acceptable TL meaning. For his preference of TT style he replaced ST passive structure by TT active one. Although ST sentence is agent less and the agent in this type is omitted for authors' particular purposes. It is clear that author was intended to hide the agent in order to draw attention to the fact that, both of them were in front of judge, the suspect Oliver and gentleman who claims that Oliver is innocent. The gentleman was in crime scene that is why he was arguing so. It is been concluded that translator failed to render the ST intended meaning concerning ST structure and style. This is explained by the effect of the SL on translator. That led to insufficient competence of the translator of both languages. The overuse of free translation has negative effect on intended meaning of ST. It could be rendered as أحضر أوليفر والسيد العجوز إلى القاضي it fits in both TL grammar and ST intended form. This translation kept ST structure and style.

3.3 Passive constructions

1. Oliver was badly treated by all. ST, p13
يعامل أوليفر معاملة سيئة من قبل الجميع 17 ص 12
2. Oliver is saved by, Mrs. Maylie and Miss Rose. ST. p61
ينقذ أوليفر من قبل السيدة ميلى والأنسه روز ص 60
3. Oliver was born in a poor house. ST, p7
ولد أوليفر في ملجا للايتام 17 ص6
4. Oliver is sent to work at a coffin-maker's. ST. p9
يرسل أوليفر للعمل لد حانوني . . ص 8
5. he was taken in front of other boys in that cold stone hall. ST, p9
ص 8 TT ثم يؤخذ ليقف امام الأولاد في تلك القاعة الباردة
6. There he was beaten, ST, p9
ليُضرب ويهان علناً ص 8
7. Oliver was cruelly treated and runs a way. ST, p13
يعامل أوليفر بقسوة فيهرب . ص 12
8. That Oliver had been arrested. ST, p35
قد القى القبض على أوليفر 1 ص 24
9. Oliver is left to die in a ditch. ST, p51
ويترك أوليفر في مجرى للمياه ليموت 1 ص 50
10. When a boy was born here? ST. p69
عندما ولد الصبي هنا ص 68
11. Many boys were born then; ST. p69
ولد الكثير من الأولاد . ص 68
12. She been murdered for it. ST. p103
وقد قتلت بسبب ذلك . ص 102
13. He was hanged. ST. p107
شلق سايكس ص 106
14. Fagin himself was hanged. ST p109
أما بالنسبة لفيجن فإنه قد أعدم 17 ص 108
15. and the others, except Charlie Bates were sent to prison. ST, p109
وأرسلت كل العصابة إلى السجن سوى شارلي بيتس ص 108
16. she would have been hanged; ST, p15
فقد تشنق الآن. . ص 14
17. The dog must be killed. ST, p97
يجب أن يقتل الكلب . ص 96

18. Oliver was left in peace. ST, p65
وترك أوليفر للعيش في سلام ص 64
19. All were badly treated. ST, p7
وكان يعامل كل الأطفال معاملة سيئة 17 ص6
20. That boy will be hanged. ST, p9
سيشنق هذا الولد . ص 8
21. Then, he would be hanged....! ST. p91
ومن ثم سيشنق ص 90
22. Oliver had been shot. ST. p51
وقد أصيب أوليفر بطلق ناري TT . 50 ص.
23. Twice a week. They were given an union. ST. p7
نضاف اليه بصلة واحدة مرتين في الاسبوع 1 . ص 6

As above examples show, some structures of ST sentences are agentive passives which rendered by translator active TT sentences. Keeping close SL form, style, and meaning. In section (3.3) example (1) *Oliver was badly treated by all* rendered as يعامل أوليفر معاملة سيئة من قبل الجميع. It appears that, the translator adopted literal translation. Implementation of this strategy was optional in this example. Strategy had unacceptable effect on both TL form and style. The tendency to translate English passive structures literally into a variety of target languages which either have no passive voice as such or which would normally use it with less frequency is often criticized by linguists Baker(2018:114). This structure could be rendered as . يعامل الجميع أوليفر معاملة سيئة It's easy to be received by the reader without complications. ST sentence has an agent which helped in treated structure in TT as active. But the translator preferred to borrow ST style and structure by employing literal translation. It is obvious that translator failed to convey this sentence and keeping naturalness and smoothness of TL for his favor preference of ST style. It can be concluded that SL has great effect on the translator what led to the interference of ST grammar. This example is evident to prove that the translator had affected by English style. Using literal translation strategy is inapplicable particularly in rendering agentive passive sentence. To sum up, English agentive passive is difficult in translation. The difficulty is due to:1. The impact of English structure and style on Arabic language. 2. The overuse of literal translation which leads to mistranslation. The pervious section has included also agent less passives. These passive constructions

were rendered into Arabic passive sentence as well. For example in (4) *Oliver is sent to work at a coffin-maker's*. Rendered as (8) يرسل أوليفر للعمل لد حانوتي . It worth mentioning that the translator had adopted literal translation maintaining SL form, style, and meaning. The TL rules agree with structure. Although translator was forced to do so, it is obligatory to adopt literal translation. But it conveyed the intended meaning. It has also great effect on the TT. TL agrees with this structure in serving the ST passive function. This sentence type could be an acceptable accurate TL equivalent.. To sum up, the translator employed literal translation in order to serve the function of ST sentence. The strategy conveyed the meaning accurately and kept the style of the ST author. Moreover, the treatment had good effect on TT meaning. Finally there was no other better way to tackle the sentence.

3.4 Others

1. a low knock was heard. ST, p105

كان هناك طرق فخيف على الباب" ص 104

2. His left check was marked by an ugly red scar. ST, p59

كان على خده الأيسر تقرح أحمر قبيح . ص 58.

This type is beyond this study.

4.1 Conclusion and Recommendation

This research has drawn attention to the importance of passive translation. This study sheds light on the difficulties that translators face when translating English passive construction into Arabic. The researcher was exploring strategies that professional translator had employed to overcome the problems of rendering English passive construction into Arabic. To achieve these purposes a set of passive constructions from Dickens novel translated from English into Arabic were analyzed. The conclusion and suggestions listed below are based on data analysis conducted in this study. Through our discussion in previous sections, it seems quite evident that there is a strong link between the type of passive structure in translation and the occurrence of the failure in rendering it. Although, results of this type of data cannot be generalized, but it is clear that the relation between the type of passive sentence agentive or agent less and failure of translating it is by chance. Indeed, this phenomenon differs with regard to the type of the text and how competent the translator is. The

analysis has shown that translator in general faced difficulties in translating English passive constructions into Arabic. Difficulties are related to main points: First, problem of agentive passive which is still rendered in some cases literally. Second, the lack of competence leads to mistranslation of agent less passive construction. The main reasons of these difficulties can be summarized in the following:

1. Lack of competence in both Arabic and English languages.
2. The interference of English language structure by a way of literal translation.

The findings indicate that the most common strategies employed by translator were literal translation which widely adopted in rendering agent less passive sentences. With a few cases the strategy was utilized even with agentive passive. Modulation technique was employed more in rendering agentive passive sentences. The use of these techniques were sometimes obligatory in rendering the example agent less passive constructions. The translator was forced to use literal strategy, the sentence has no agent to use as the subject of TT active sentence. The word order of both languages is quite chose. The function of passive structure in ST and TT is correlated. The meaning also can be delivered properly. Therefore, translator was forced to choose the most proper one. But with agentive passive, the translator had more choices.

4.2 Recommendations

Hoping that this study has the merit of being both informative and readable yet, it may help other researchers to pursue this subject and carry it out in other texts particularly, in media texts which is carried more and more new structures in everyday language, and from other perspectives. Further research needs to be carried out on:

1. The strategy of literal translation when it is suitable and for which text type
2. Agent less sentence when can be rendered into Arabic active sentence.
3. Passive with have and get are also, the large area that need more research to be carried out. In terms of difficulties and strategies.
4. There are other type of sentences occurred in this study. These types are nominal Arabic structure. They are also need more investigation to find out when this type occurs by which reason how to deal with.

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