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## Dedication

"IT WOULD BE KIND OF SELFISHNESS, BUT THIS ENTIRE WORK IS FOR MY MOTHER, HANIA OKBA, WHO MAKES IT ALL POSSIBLE".

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## **List of Abbreviations**

Acc: Acceptable.

CA: Contrastive Analysis.

EA: Error Analysis.

Eg: Example.

Inco: Incorrect.

MT: Mother Tongue.

SL: Source Text.

ST: Source Language.

S.V.O.: Subject Verb Object.

TL: Target Text

Trans: Translation

TT: Target Language

V.S.O.: Verb Subject Object

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# **Introduction**

## **Statement of the Problem**

Arabic and English are two quite different languages with different systems and structures. These differences create problems for any translator when translating across these two languages. Furthermore, the appearance of mother tongue influence also creates problematic which lead to apply SL linguistic system into TL linguistic system. Despite the fact that translators of Echourouk have got some theoretical background knowledge on translation from Arabic into English, they still find it hard to be away from the influence of their MT which leads to the appearance of linguistic interference. That is why the present study tries to explore the different levels of linguistic interference in which translators fall in by treating different articles from the Algerian newspaper "Echourouk".

## **Aim of the study**

The main objective of this research is to shed some light on linguistic interference as a dilemma which disturbs translators and calling for investigating and limiting this dangerous phenomenon to purify the quality of translation.

## **Rationale**

English is considered as the first international language in politics, economic and science. Despite that French is the second language in Algeria; the Algerian society starts to be used with English, and many institutions are using it in their advertisements, publications, and announcements. More than this, many Algerian intellectuals are calling to use English as a second language instead of French. Through an experience and during my BA degree, I read the articles of Echourouk because I thought that it would help me to be familiar with political texts and to enhance the reading skills. During this period, I faced many errors such as over generalization of grammar rules, using French words instead of English one without recognizing that I was dealing with linguistic interference in different levels. This, linguistic interference, is due to the over use of word for word translation and the application of the Arabic style on the English one. 2012 I started my MA degree as student in translation and translation studies, and my view about those articles started to be different, instead of reading and enhancing my skills, the process of purification occupies my first interests. Moreover, the lack of research about linguistic interference in translation especially in Arabic English field and the mentioned factors makes me feel obliged to deal with this topic, and specifies my analysis on Echourouk because it is the most famous newspaper in Algeria in which this

dissertation shall help readers and translators to apply an original English in their teaching, studying and more specifically in their translating.

## **Literature Review**

Large body of literature addressed itself to interference in language learning and teaching by examining the area of error analysis (Richards, 1947), and widening the linguistic researches and investigation into the term "positive transfer" and "negative transfer" (Odlin, 1989) and so many other researches. That is why language learning and teaching on interference is somehow adequate. In contrast, discussing the phenomenon of interference in the field of translation is limited, and it has received little attention by theorists and scholars especially in the area of Arabic-English translation. May be, the most prominent research which tackles this phenomenon is (Newmark, 1991) which investigates the different levels which may influence by this phenomenon, in the same time, he suggests the term "translationese" which is an area of interference in the field of translation. Moreover, (Newmark, 1981) has covered the area of interference and translators. Concerning the Arabic-English translation investigation on this phenomenon, the researchers were adopted by (Khalil, 1985) and (Khalil, 1989) by investigating the different levels of linguistic interference.

## **Hypothesis**

As known, French is the second language in Algeria. Therefore, it is hypothesized that its approach to English as they originated from the Indo-European family can reduce the phenomenon of linguistic interference.

## **Research Questions**

This dissertation tries to answer this question as main Research Question and several other questions as a secondary questions to rich the answer of the main question.

### **Main question**

To what extent the differences between Arabic and English at one hand and mother tongue influence at the other hand can affect the translated texts?

### **Secondary questions**

- What is the relation between transfer and translation?

- What is the process within translation which causes interference?
- What are the problems of transfer within translation?
- How could transfer produce interference?
- What are the endurable levels which can be affected by interference?

## **Methodology**

The present research is basically divided into two main parts: a descriptive part which includes two chapters about the review of the related literature, and an empirical part which includes one chapter.

In the first chapter, an overview about translation and the notion of transfer, and how theorists and scholars treat the term transfer in translation, so that, it tries to make differentiation between transfer and translation by defining both of them, trying to extract the role of transfer and how it works within two different theories of translation and an implicit comparison between the problems of translation and the problems of transfer. Generally speaking, the first chapter aims at separating transfer as process in translation and transfer as notion in linguistics which consists of positive and negative transfer.

Secondly, the second chapter directly tackles the key element in this dissertation which is interference, and starts from the general thoughts and ideas and goes deeper until reaching the phenomenon of linguistic interference and its relation with translation by giving its characteristics, features, causes, investigating the linguistic side which deals with positive and negative transfer and error analysis. Because of any linguistic system of any language is contained in the cultural features, the phenomenon of cultural interference is discussed as well.

The second part is developed in the practical chapter which is devoted to the analysis of data which was retrieved from the Algerian newspaper "Echourouk". In order to test the hypothesis, thirty articles were taken from the mentioned newspaper. The results of the analysis show that translators have made many errors, over use of word for word translation and the inappropriate choice of equivalences which lead to the appearance of linguistic interference at the end product. Furthermore, suggested enhancement during the analysis which may help translators to be away as much possible as they can from the phenomenon of linguistic interference.

Part One  
The Theoretical  
Part.

# Chapter I

## Translation and Transfer

## **I.1. Introduction**

Regardless to the appearance of translation as a process and its history in both modern and antiquity ages, it is a wide field which consists of vagueness or easiness according to the type text which translators treat. From another side, if translation was just a general operation which consists of one process, for instance writing or understanding a translated text or an original text respectively, there is no need for these huge numbers of debates and conflicts between theorists and scholars of this field. Those debates are clearly observed in the different number of theories and approaches, how scholars deal with the problems of translation and so many other issues. Returning back to the processes which are contained in the operation of translation, and limiting those processes, this chapter shall be limited by the term transfer which is central process to the translation operation. That is why, this part shall give an overview about translation, and tries to separate "transfer" as a separate process, Furthermore, an attempt to investigate and relate "transfer" to the different theories, approaches, problems of translation.

## **I.2. Translation and Transfer**

At the first glance, it looks like that transfer has the same meaning and purpose of translation. For sure, translation and transfer deal with the same field: texts, speeches, culture, problems.... . More specifically, it was mentioned that "... transfer and translation operate on the semiotic distance between known and unknown signs" (Pym, 2010, p.15). Nevertheless, they are dealing with the same field, but they are integral to each other, consequently; translation, as a process, can be seen as a response to transfer because of the transfer's process may face problems before getting the final product. More specifically and according to Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary 3<sup>rd</sup> which defines transfer as "to move someone or something from one place, vehicle, person or group to another" (Walter, 2008). From another side, the origin of the word translation dates back to the Latin verb *transferre* as it is illustrated: "... the English nominalization translation is derived from *translatum*, past participle of the Latin verb *transferre*". (Pym, 2010, p.16). The term transfer also means to carry, to bear, to point, to copy from one place to another. Moreover, it was referred to the term transfer as "...central to the translation process ...transferring content and meaning into different culture" (Gouadec, 2007, p.23). At the same hand and from the perception of word meaning and synonyms, two words cannot refer to the same meaning; at least there should be a nuance differences between them. Consequently, from this definitions and explanations,

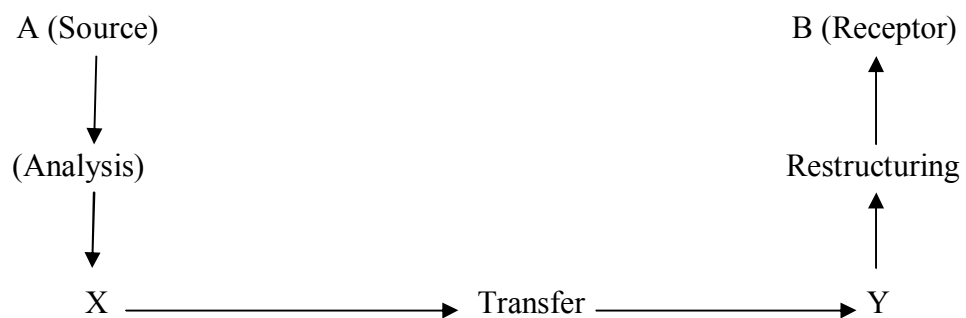


differences must take place between the term transfer and translation. Within the same area and more specifically, Nida and Taber (1982) have mentioned that:

After having completed the processes of analysis, which involve both grammatical and semantic aspects of the text, it is then essential that the results of the analysis be transferred from language A to language B, that is, from the source language to the receptor language (p.99).

Before resuming definitions of translation are numerous but the general and the agreed one is: "...understanding an SL and formulating a TT" (Dickins, Hervey & Higgians, 2002, P.07). Resuming again and From the combination of these latest two quotations and as an inference, the process of transfer occurs as a sub-process in the translation operation, and any translator should go through more than one step, such as: reading, understanding, analysing, transferring and writing..., to achieve the appropriate end product. All these steps may occur with collaboration between translators if it is nessesary, whereas the process of transfer, which is the transformation of the analysed information from language A (SL) to language B (TL), should happen in the translator's mind . It was found that the privous information is emphasized as: "... transfer must take place in some one's brain, and the translator is the person in whose brain the actual transfer take place" (Nida and Taber, 1982, P.99). According to Taber and Nida's speech, each translator has his own view, way, style and thinking in transferring the analyzed information from SL into TL.

As a conclusion of what is dealt before, it would be appropriate to say that translation is somehow physical activity in contrast with transfer, whereas transfer is psychological and cognitive activity which is hidden inside the translator's brain, and they should be separated.



**Figure 01: translation and transfer.**

### **I.3. Theories and Approaches of Translation and Transfer**

This part shall investigate the relations between the term "transfer" as a process in translation and the different theories and approaches of translation. Starting with the general definition of theory which is a group of ideas try to explain a phenomenon, and it is promoted through the use of reflective and logical forms of abstract and generalized thinking. Furthermore, a theory is often based on general principles that are independent of the thing being explained. On the other hand the term approach refers to the particular way of dealing, applying a certain results. As a result, it is safe to say that the role of theory is to create whereas an approach's role is the way of applying or/and in which the way of treating the created information (theory) ().

#### **I.3.1. Theories of translation and transfer**

More specifically, translation theory looks like as determining appropriate translation method for wide possible range of text or text categories. It also provide a frame work of principle, restricted rules and hints for translating text and categorizing translation, a background for problem solving, it also concerns with translation strategies and problems in certain complication texts (Newmark, 1981).

firstly, Even-Zohar emphasized that transfer theory did not emerge yet, but, in his paper, he claimed that “there has recently evolved a set of hypothesis which analyze translation in the context of the sign-system mechanism of human production rather than in term of isolated verbal, literary, stylistic or cultural types ” (Even-Zohar, 1981, P. 01). In addition, he criticizes theories of translation which ignores the phenomenon of interference. Moreover, he also emphasizes on the mechanisms of transfer which are the procedures by which lexical modals in one system are transferred to another, in addition, he emphasizes on the problems of correspondence which are no longer just for translation theories but also for transfer as well; saying that, the lack of an appropriate equivalence at one hand and the sense of TT and its features should corresponds to ST, both of them, should be discussed by a theory of transfer. He also criticized the notion of untranslatability which should be reformulated, and give a greater value for more critical investigation and outcomes. By the end, he also suggests many hypotheses which, as he believe, shall create a theory of transfer. These hypotheses includes: making transfer as a general theory which contains theories of translation, and considering homologous as inter and intra systemic transfer. Furthermore, he focused on making transfer as procedures of translation which includes the TT features; the lack of

correspondence should be discussed under the guidance of the theory of transfer (op. cit.). In short, the writer is calling to get away from the old views of translation theories which ignored the interference and transfer theory which they are crucial part within the theory of translation and translation process.

On the other hand, ignorance of the investigation of theorists in the process of transfer would be wrong idea, but dealing with all of them shall be like lost in deep sea of knowledge. Generally speaking, each theory of translation regards the process of translation from its own view. For example: functional theories regard the end product as purpose and aim to be reached. They emphasize on the role of the receptor, and/or to whom the end product will be delivered. On the other side, Interpretative Theory (or Theory of Sense) tries to investigate interpretation as activity in the conferences. Returning back to transfer, these theories had discussed transfer implicitly, there is no theory which tackle transfer as own theory. As a result, this part shall investigate some of them.

One of the most prominent proponent theories is George Steiner's theory which is included in the **philosophical theories**. Steiner's **hermeneutic approach** is defined as “the investigation of what it means to understand a piece of oral speech or written text, and the attempt to diagnose the process in terms of a general model of meaning” (Munday, 2001, P. 163). He, Steiner, specifies four main steps in the translation process. The first step is called trust or faith where any translator should trust that the ST contains a sense to be extracted to be translated to the TT. For better defining this step, it would be what is known today “the understanding process”. For the second step which is called aggression, penetration or decipherment which treats the transfer process. According to the risks which may face the translator in the transfer process, Steiner emphasizes that translator must find the equivalence in the SL, even if to force the meaning to be translated regardless to the form. In this case Steiner ignores the notion of untranslatability by ignoring the form of literature like rhyme and so many other forms. Moving to the third step which is called incorporation embodiment or appropriative use where the translators could introduce new elements into the target linguistic and cultural system. On the other hand, the last and the final step which is called compensation or fidelity where the Translator must work to restore in his language what he has failed to recover from the original text (op. cit.).

In addition to Steiner's theory, paying attention to the **communicative theory** of translation will be beneficial to tackle the process of transfer. Without any doubt,

communication built on three parts which are the speaker, the message and the receptor. Putting away the attention on the first and the third items, and putting all concentration on the message and how it will be delivered to the receptor because this message is changeable according to the situation. For instance any translator cannot translate a short story for any child as the same as for younger people; transfer should meet the requirement of the end product's style, and it should be simple at the first type, whereas it will be more complicated in the second one. From another view, the religious side is more sensitive in transferring any message from ST to the TT. For instance:

Eg: "Muslims believe that God's spirit approaches to earth in that night"

could not be translated as:

"يؤمن المسلمون بان روح الرب تقترب من الأرض في تلك الليلة"

Depending on the traditions and the rituals of Muslims, it is forbidden to exemplify the God as a spirit, so that; the process of transfer is somehow restricted one in the communicative theory.

Finally and as the previous discussion on translation's theories, each theory has its own purpose and aim in translation because each theorist has his own view on transfer and translation process.

### **I.3.2. Approaches of Translation and Transfer**

Approaches of translation are numerous that is why putting a limit to this part is the first priority. As known, approach of translation can be defined as the way in which translators transfer ST into TT. That is why each approach has its effects on the end product, and any translator should apply these approaches according to the type-text which he treats.

First of all, **Word for word** is the way of transferring language's items into TL without any attention to its grammar, word order and style. In other words, the SL word order is preserved and words are translated singly by their most common meanings. Consequently, the over use of this approach can lead to a lot of problems, depending on the fairness or approximation between SL and TL at the end product. In contrast, **literal** translation appears when the grammatical constructions of SL are converted to their nearest TL equivalents. From another side, **sense for sense** can be seen as transferring the meaning rather than form of ST. In addition, **free translation** cares about the spirit of the TL more than neither the letters nor the

form. Generally speaking, translators should transfer language's items separately and collectively between those approaches to get the appropriate end product.

To sum up, English is unlike Arabic. Structurally speaking, English is structured as SVO, and Arabic is VSO one. So that, translator should care about these differences. In addition, the process of transfer and these approaches should go parallel as much as the translator can. As it mentioned before, the process of transfer is something which happen in the translator's mind which means that word-for-word, literal, free and sense-for-sense and the other approaches are complementary ways within transfer to get the proper end product. Moreover, all steps of the translation process should complete each other; translators should not jump any one of them in the translation process. As an inference, the best understanding of the text leads to the best transferring could be and so on. On the other hand, theorists have dealt with translation according to their own view.

#### **I.4. Types of transfer**

As usual, continuing the separation and putting dissimilarity between transfer and translation is the priority of this chapter. Starting with Types of translation, it could be as House (2009) who has said that translation can be categorized as **interlanguage**, **intranlanguage** and **intersemiotic** translation. On the other hand, Nida and Taber (1982) conducted research into the result of the terms **consciousness** and **unconsciousness**, transfer can be in both of those situations. Firstly, translators may face problems of nonexistence of the appropriate equivalence in the TT, as a solution; they should work with the procedure of borrowing and use the **transliteration** in which translators replace each SL letters by its equivalence of TL letters. However translators may fall in unconscious transfer because they are not mastering SL rules of grammar and the linguistic system at first rate, or depending on cultural aspects of SL which are totally different in case of Arabic-English translation. For example: when any translator starts translating the proverb:

Eg: "between the blue devil and the Dead Sea".

Translators who are unaware of the Arab culture may translate that proverb as:

Unacceptable translation: "ما بين الشيطان الأزرق والبحر الميت".

In this translation, translators adopted word for word approaches and did not transfer the exact meaning. In other words, it can refer to this phenomenon as an over use of word for

word translation which sometimes lead to this mistranslation. Moreover and according to the requirements of this dissertation and as a suggestion, dealing with types of transfer shall be as “transfer and translation correctness, and, transfer and translation failure”.

#### **I.4.1. Translation Correctness and Transfer**

This part shall shed light on translation as an end product and the ways in which the translator followed to get it right. Translation is a controversial field even with its different definitions and its basis as well. Till today, debates on translation, is it an art or a science, constitutes a problematic between scholars and theorists in this field. That is why translation correctness is somehow ambiguous according to the transfer process which is hidden in the translators’ brain. Therefore, this part shall investigate the extent of correctness in the process of translation and its relation with transfer.

Talking about the end product leads any one to ask how that end product could be. When the transfer process occurs in the translator's brain, an end product cannot be predicted. What looks like perfect translation to any one cannot be perfect to another one.

Eg: “Eskimos can fish”

Could be translated as: يستطيع سكان الاسكيمو الصيد

Or: يُعَلِّب سكان الاسكيمو السمك

At the first glance, any translator can understand, transfer and write in his own view. From this point, debates could appear as correct and failure in the end product.

#### **I.4.2. Translation Failure and Transfer**

According to the previous debates, the process of transfer could be influenced by any aspect of, both, ST and TT. For instance, the latest example and its end product are influenced because of the lack of the whole context and the way in which the background knowledge influences the translator in translating the verb “CAN”. Context is an influential fact in translation. In the second hand, many failure of many translated text is due to the lack of context and so many other problems which can affect the process of translation as well.

## **I.5. Translation Problems and Equivalence Categories**

Generally speaking, problems of translation can be categorized into: grammatical, lexical, style, phonological problems. Furthermore, the nonexistence of equivalence may formalize a great problem to any translators. That is why theorists and scholars have suggested many procedures, methods, theories and approaches to deal with this huge number of problems in the field of translation. More specifically and limiting those problems as Ghazala (1995) who defines the problems of translation as "... any difficulty we come across at translating, that invites to stop translating in order to check, recheck reconsider or rewrite it, or use a dictionary, or reference of some kind to help us overcome it and make sense of it" (p.17). Summarizing what Ghazala has mentioned, even if the translator stops the process of translation to check a dictionary searching on the appropriate **equivalences**, it would be a problem. Mentioning the term equivalence leads to investigate the different categorization by many theorists. Each one of them has his own view. Starting with Nidas' categorizations of the term equivalence, this includes **Formal** and **Dynamic** equivalences, it is agreed about its definitions in the following quotation: formal equivalence is " the closest possible much of form and content between ST and TT... Dynamic equivalence is the principle of equivalence of effect on reader of TT". (Hatim and Mason, 1990, p.7). Depending on what Nida categorizes equivalences; formal equivalence refers and cares about the form and content of SL and conveying the message into the TL, While dynamic one refers to the adaptation of the ST into the naturalized way of SL. On the other hand, (Baker, 1992) has studied the term "equivalence" according to the levels of language, starting with equivalence at word level, above word level, grammatical, textual and pragmatic equivalence. In addition to these, many other theorists and scholars have mentioned and categorized the term in different types, each one, according to their view. For instance, Ctford approach to translation equivalence clearly differs from that adopted by Nida, since Ctford had a preference for more linguistic based approach to translation. Generally speaking, In addition to the problems of the equivalence, structure, lexis, syntax and stylistics, translators should master both SL and TL, and should be qualified one. Talking about mastering languages, which means in any field, translators should be curious about everything as grammar, syntax, lexis, style and even culture of both SL and TL. All of these problems may lead to mistranslation and even errors at the end product.

## I.6. Problems of transfer

After discussing the general problems of translation, moving to the problems of transfer is inevitable one to make the differences between transfer and translation very clear and shall lead to the central problem in this dissertation. Since transfer must take a place in some one's brain, it is inevitable that certain personal problems likely to distort the process of translation. Personal problems could be as subjectivity and objectivity of handling the message where the translator starts transferring. In addition to any subjectivity may lead to bias to either TL or/and SL, Nida and Taber (1982) also mentioned that “perhaps some of the more important problems may be stated in terms of the relations of the translator to the subject matter, the **receptor language**, the nature of communication and the **procedures** which he should use” (p.99).

First of all, procedures of translation must be chosen by any translator. Nida has divided the procedures of translation into two categories, **technical** procedures which care about the process which any translator should follow in transferring by analyzing the ST, studying SL and choosing an appropriate equivalence, and the **organizational** procedures which are such including an organized work. Generally speaking, organizational procedures refer to the revision of the end product (Nida, 1964). On the other hand, another distinction of the procedures of translation which is made by Vinay and Darbelnet, and they divided them into seven types: borrowing, calque which is borrowing procedures as well, it is used when translators borrow a word or an expression from SL into TL, literal which refers to word for word and literal approaches (see: I.3.2.), transposition refers to the procedure when translators transfer a word class to another class without changing the meaning of ST, modulation which is translating ST by changing the point of view (opposite), equivalence and adaptation which refers to the cultural issues in translation and how translators should deal with cultural aspects (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1984). Moreover, Newmark (1988) also debates the previous procedures and suggests other procedures such as: transference which is Catfors' term, it refers to transliteration and loan words, naturalization, through-translation, shifts or transpositions, modulation, compensation used in case of loss of meaning such as metaphor and pragmatic effects, reduction and expansion, and Paraphrase.

Generally speaking, procedures of translation are categorized as one of the different areas of transfer problems in which any translator may fail in choosing the appropriate procedure. It also refers to the case of meaning and form by emphasizing on the meaning which should



be transferred appropriately in some cases, and on the form in different status, without forgetting the problems of culture which formalize big difficulties in case of Arabic-English translation. That is why translators should carefully choose the appropriate procedure to reach the perfect end product.

Returning back to Nida's quotation which includes "**the receptor language**", any receptor language can influence translators. In this case, Taber and Nida (1982) said that:

Some national writers felt obliged to imitate the forms of other languages which they regard as having more prestige. Hence they borrow wholesale, not only words, idioms, and stylistic devices, but even grammatical forms, for they conclude that these prestigious languages must be right (p.101).

To sum up and emphasizing the purposes of this chapter, problems of transfer are somehow different from the notion of translation problems. As mentioned above, procedures and receptor languages effects are the most significant issues which can affect the transfer process.

## **I.7. Conclusion**

To sum up what is mentioned in this chapter. It is agreed that transfer is the central process in translation and it is included in translation, but the over generalizing and mixing them, translation and transfer, is somehow odd information. That is why this chapter shed light on the relations between transfer and translation in different area. First of all, an overview and different definitions and illustrations are given to show to what extent transfer has relation with translation, and giving a figure which shows the position of transfer in the process of translation. After that and going deeper an investigation about the notion which tries to make transfer as a general theory of translation at one hand, and dealing with how theories of translation deals implicitly with the process of transfer. Furthermore, the notion of transfer which assumes that transfer has his own types and problems was improved, and extra collected information was given. First of all, a differentiation between types of translation and transfer was made by giving the different type of translation which are interlanguage, intranlanguage and intersemiotic at one hand, and a suggested terms to illustrate these differences, Furthermore; crossing the area of problems lead to make an addition separation between those mentioned terms and in which shall help to reach the significant part of this

dissertation. Generally speaking, this part has investigated and searched the different definitions, theories and approaches, types, problems of the term transfer within translation, and try to differentiate it, transfer, as an own part in the translation process which contains specific problem that may cause problems to any translator.

# Chapter II

## Interference

## II.1. Introduction

As a supplement of the first chapter which considers the influence of TL or SL as a problem of transfer which leads to the appearance of the phenomenon of interference at the end product, this chapter shall continue the investigation about this phenomenon. Generally speaking, if translation was just transferring terms, which has direct correspondence, from the ST into the TT, there is no need for these huge debates and conflicts between theorists and scholars in this field as well. More specifically, each language has its own properties and its special ways in expressing thoughts and ideas. Thus, translators should not ignore the cultural aspects which govern both written and spoken rules of any language, Furthermore; linguistic system, in case of Arabic-English translation, is totally different, that is why language genius hard to be understood by any translator who just masters his mother tongue. In this case, the process of purification could make any translated text to be as the original and save its properties. From what is mentioned before, this chapter shall shed light on the outcomes of negligence of the linguistic system of target language within the process of translation and how, translators, fallen in the trap of mother or any other acquired language influence during the translation process.

## II.2. Factors and Concepts of Interference

As one problem of transfer in translation, the phenomenon of imitating the form of other language either in writing or translating is known as interference. So, giving general concept and factors of this phenomenon shall be suitable step before tackling the area of interference in the field of translation.

First of all, interference is the strange use/application of mother tongue rules or any acquired language at the end product. One of the most influential factor which leads to this phenomenon is the **influence**. Linguistically speaking, the term **transfer** has different meaning in contrast with translation, and its general idea which is accepted by all linguists is that **transfer** refers to the phenomenon of **influence** which leads, **not always**, to the emergence of problems in languages teaching of foreign one. More specifically, Terence Odlin (1989) has defined transfer as “transfer is the **influence** resulting from similarities and differences between the TL and any other language that has been previously acquired” (p.27). The two mentioned terms, similarities and differences, play a crucial role in distinguishing two types of transfer. Firstly, similarities which are related to the rapprochement of languages families. As known, German, English, Greek, Italic, Celtic and so many other languages

originated from the Indo-European family. The previous mentioned languages have one main basis and rules, but across the time differences come to light between them. As a result, similarities can facilitate foreign language learning within the same language family. All of what is mentioned before refers to what is called **positive transfer**. Secondly, differences occur between different language families. As known, Arabic is originated from Semitic family, whereas English is from Indo-European family. In this case learning and translating processes is quite difficult than the previous mentioned one and **errors** may appear at any level. Both, Arabic and English, of them have their own rules which govern style, grammar, syntax ... and even cultural aspects. These problems which may appear in learning and translating are known as **negative transfer** which causes the phenomenon of interference (op. cit.). Returning back to the factors, according to the divergence between Arabic and English, even weather could affect the end product in the example of "هذا الخبر أثلج صدري". Moreover, also the religious side plays his part in the influence on the user of language. In addition to those factors, the historical events which include wars, conflicts and politics may affect the TL, and it can be observed in the Algerian dialects which are full of **French** vocabulary.

As a result, transfer has different meaning whether in translation or linguistics, but even it does, transfer is the principle cause of interference which is the use of the properties of certain language in another one which creates an **erroneous** end product. That is why crossing the area of EA shall give a general idea to the committed errors. Furthermore, translators should master both TL and SL to be away of interference.

### **II.3. Interference and Error Analysis**

Concerning the idea of committed errors, the notion of EA is derived from the notion of CA. According to the failure of CA and the growth of its criticisms, theorists and scholars turn their investigations to the notion of EA which is a type of linguistic analysis which focused on the errors which committed by the learners of foreign languages and translators as well. So, this part shall investigate the general ideas of Error Analysis by analyzing and investigating its sources, causes and significance.

Firstly, the **significance** of EA is to put a limit to the scope of errors. In other words, the importance of error analysis is to help teacher/ translators to follow a certain strategies/methodologies to avoid the previous errors which are made by students/translators. These strategies/methodologies are divided according to the linguistic and extra linguistic levels such as: morphological, phonological, lexical, semantic, syntactic and cultural levels.

Moreover, EA can help to realize that the second language learners' errors are important to facilitate the learning process in case of **positive transfer**, and for best understanding of the process of second language learning. For instance: to allow teachers to plan a good course to avoid the previous committed errors. Types of texts are different, so that types of errors can be different as well. Any students/translator may commit an error according to the type of text; errors of literature texts are different from the scientific one and cultural as well. So that, attentions to the type of texts leads students/translators to pay their attentions to the type of error they may fall in. In addition to those importance, Error Analysis diagnoses the performance of second language learning, and tries to polish it.

Secondly, **sources and causes** of errors can be identified according to these factors. Starting with the lack of comprehension of SL, this lack is derived from the lack of linguistic and extra linguistic knowledge. As an inference, learners and translators may fall into the influence of their mother tongue which causes interference as a phenomenon in the field of learning and translating. Returning back to the term competence, the inadequacy of communicative competence/performance leads learners to commit errors as well. In the other hand, as EA tackles both theoretical and practical part of learning process, practically speaking, the overgeneralization of rules of the TL may lead to the misuse and errors in the end product. So that, errors are produced not only from the negative transfer, but also from the overgeneralization of TL rules which affect learners/translators (Richards, 1973)

To sum up, in contrast with CA, the notion of EA is away from predicting errors, its **goals** is to put a clear, theoretical and practical, framework and gives solutions to the committed errors.

#### **II.4. Interference and Translation**

In this par discussions and investigations about interference shall purely occupy the field of translation. Shedding light and investigate this phenomena according to many views of theorists and scholars who tried to identify this phenomenon. In addition to that, other suggested terms which are equal to the term interference are shown to give additional information about this phenomenon.

Straightforward, talking about the influence of either SL or TL on the translators leads to the appearance of the phenomenon of interference at the end product as problem in the field of translation. More specifically, interference leads to a problematic, **not always**, at the end

product. In fact, as a general idea about interference within translation it could be as the importation of SL features into the TL, the influence of MT thinking on the end product, confused or brought more than one meaning because of the over use of word for word translation and without caring about the types of equivalence which any translators should choose. Furthermore, interference could be as the use of unusual expressions which are not belonging to the TL. Moreover, interference is the influence of MT, at the first rate, or any acquired language which influences translators and his way of thinking. On the same hand, readers of the end product cannot even understand parts of the translated text which is affected by this influence which lead to interference.

Eg: "between the blue devil and the Dead Sea"

If it is translated as

“ما بين الشيطان الأزرق والبحر الميت“

And be given it to any student of Arabic literature, he/she cannot understand anything. Moreover, Newmark (1991) conducted the research on interference and claimed that interference is the inappropriate expressions which are brought by any features of the SL or any acquired language including syntactic structures, lexical items, an idiom, a metaphor or word order translated literally without caring about the style and the conditions of TL. In addition, interference may appear even with punctuations, proper names, neologism or cultural words. As an example of interference within punctuation which includes this translations which bring more than one meaning:

Example	Inappropriate trans	Acceptable trans
لنأكل يا جدي	let us eat grandfather	Let us eat, grandfather

As mentioned, interference can bring more than one meaning. From another hand, the phenomenon of interference is psychological and cognitive features which happened in the translators' brain as one of the crucial problems of transfer. So that, the borders of this phenomenon is quite ambiguous to put a limit to it because each translator has his view on how the end product or the translated text could be. Because of this ambiguity, Baker tackles and puts rules as law of interference as a phenomenon connected to the color substance used as an improvement of the TL, and realization of the interference depends on the

professionalism of the translators/readers which, the professionalism, is governed by the socio-cultural conditions (Baker, 2009). So, the more experienced and professional translators are, the more avoidance of the phenomenon could be. As mentioned before, these professionalisms could take place when the translators cover all the aspects of, both, TL and SL.

Depending on Newmark (1991) investigation of the term interference, he has distinguished between two terms which are interference and **translationese**. The term translationese refers as an area of interference which occurs as error due to the over use of literal translation. This, translationese, leads to the ambiguity of the meaning and inaccurate use of SL features within the TL or the end product. Moreover, this area of interference can be seen as an error due to the ignorance and carelessness of TL characteristics. Returning to the previous part which tackles the factors and ideas of interference, interference could emerge even in the same language families as English and French. In this case, interference is clear in the notion of false friends. More clearly, the more differences between languages the more errors and interference could appear. On the other hand, Newmark focused, in some cases, on the interference as positive aspect when any writers/translators present his language into the TL; it means to make his language more known and to transfer the SL knowledge and to be universal. In addition to the term translationese, Guy Cook has suggested another term which refers to interference as well. **Word for Wordism** which is a textual phenomenon, which is the over use of word for word translation which leads to an incorrect grammar or worst. More specifically, Cook has defined word for wordism as “privileging the lexical and syntactic levels, translating each word in the same order as it occurs in the original” (Cook, 2010, p.98). In general, Cook has focused his investigations on the term interference as an error in the textual forms. Returning back to the notion of interference, as an error, leads to the emergence of counter operation which is the process of purification in translation which is the process of polishing the end product and as a solution to avoid interference, translationese and word for wordism. For instance:

Example	Inappropriate trans	Acceptable trans
أرى ما تراه تماما	I see what you are seeing exactly	I am totally agreed with you



In this case both SL and TL have kept their charm and authenticity. Moreover, another suggested example which explains how translators fallen down in the over use of word for word translation:

Example	Inappropriate trans	Acceptable trans
صدق او لا تصدق	believe or do not believe	believe it or not

As mentioned before, an extra investigation tries to shed light on the boundaries of interference and the role of translator which may affect the end product. It looks like that only translators who are beginner, and in what extent they master, both, cultural and linguistic aspects of TL and SL can lead the end product to this phenomenon, but many theorists and scholars has different view of the impact of interference on the translators. At one hand, Kussmaul argued that “we can observe interference both in novices and in advanced translators” (Kussmaul, 1995, p.17-18), while Malkiel has said: “identifying the differences between novices and professional translators has been a major concern of Translation Studies...training and experience contribute to translation quality, such that trained, experienced translators will generally produce higher-quality translations than untrained, inexperienced translators” (Malkiel, 2006, p.338). Generally speaking and in addition to what Nida has mentioned, the notion of interference could appear in both cases, but the more translators are qualified, professional and trained the more they are away from this phenomenon. So that, the case of mastering SL and TL could plays its roles in this case.

To sum up, interference can be seen as an error or mistranslation in the process of translation, whereas in certain situations other theorists are seeing it as positive aspects. In addition to the complete cover of cultural and linguistic aspects of TL and SL, categorizations of the term equivalence by many theorists and the appropriate choice of them play a crucial role of being away of the interference as an error or mistranslation.

## **II.5. Types of Interference**

After having discussed the phenomenon of interference within its factors, general ideas and its definitions within translation, it is time to go beyond the different types of interference. More clearly, Newmark (1991) have said that: “In translation, there are various degrees of interference, and its appropriacy depends partly on the type of text that is translated; in literary work, both ideological and cultural interference often enrich the translation” (p.78). So that, before tackling the main point which is linguistic interference, an over view on

cultural interference shall clarify the milestones of linguistic interference. More clearly, linguistic items are contained in cultural aspect, and each linguistic system is governed by an extra linguistic items. So that, it would be a good idea to give an over view on cultural interference.

### II.5.1. Cultural interference

As mentioned before, this part shall give a general idea on the cultural interference. An attempt to investigate this phenomenon should across the definitions of both, interference and culture, terms. As shown, interference was defined in the previous parts, whereas the term culture is no yet. Generally speaking, culture refers to the shared knowledge, believes, way of thinking which are governed the communication in certain community. More specifically, culture is that elusive concept which includes believes, art, moral, and habits which are acquired by any experience within a certain community. So, culture has crucial role in the communication and the way in which a certain speech community interact.

The Combination of the two definitions, interference and culture, leads to say that cultural interference is any strange and incomprehensible end product which cannot meet the TL cultural requirement according to the wrong application of extra linguistic features of SL to the non corresponding TL extra linguistic features. That is why Kussmaul (1995) has said that: "Translators have to be aware of the fact that readers' expectations, their norms and values, are influenced by culture and that their comprehensions of utterances is to a large extent determined by these expectations, norms and values"(p. 70). In the same hand, the cultural farness between Arabic and English leads the Arabian translators, who are unaware of the English culture, to fall into the cultural interference. Returning back to the extra linguistic features, which include: religion, politics, social and even weather which can affect the translators and the end product. Nida (1964) has classified the extra linguistic items as the following: political, social, religious, material and ecological, and according to these classifications and the previous one, examples and illustration are given to make the cultural interference more clear.

According to the huge difference between the northern and the southern **weather**, the next example shows how translators my fall in phenomenon of cultural-weather interference.

Example	Unacceptable trans	Acceptable trans
هذا الخبر أثلج صدري	this news ices my heart	It's heart-warming news

Secondly, within the **rules which govern both countries**, translators cannot recognize the role of many hidden items which translators should take them in account as this example:

Example	Unacceptable trans	Acceptable trans
Department of health	قسم الصحة	وزارة الصحة

In addition to the mentioned categories, the **religious** side plays its role in affecting the end product. Islam has its own properties, whereas Christianity is different. For instance, the proverb

Example	Unacceptable trans	Acceptable trans
لا يلدغ المؤمن من نفس الجحر مرتين	A believer is never be stung twice in the same hole	A fox is not taken twice in the same snare
السلام عليكم	Peace be upon you	Hi/Hello

To sum up, the cultural differences play its role in affecting the end product and producing the cultural interference that is why translators should be aware of these differences.

## II.5.2. Linguistic Interference

Tackling the crucial point of this dissertation starts from this point. For sure, any linguistic system has its properties and differences according to the level of rapprochement or farness of any language to another. For example: the Indo-European languages looks like that they have a lot, linguistic features, in common, whereas in contrast the Indo-European and Semitic languages have huge linguistic differences, that is why translators should be aware, not only for the cultural aspects, but also for the linguistic system of either SL or TL. Moreover, as a general example of the differences, Arabic is VSO in its sentence combination, whereas English is SVO. Returning back to the phenomenon of interference and as an inference with the previous clarifications and definitions of interference, a linguistic interference can be defined as the translator's bias to use features of his native language in his attempt to translate from one language to another, or the application of unacceptable linguistic norms already

found in the SL into the TL due to the ignorance by the translators and little linguistic affinity between Arabic and English. In addition, linguistic interference is the application of MT's linguistic features into TT. Moreover “linguistic interference refers to the intervention and reflection of the repertoire, rules and norms of special language in the international performance of MT” (Pym, Shlesinger and Simioni, 1984, p.34). On the other hand, the term linguistic refers to language or the study of language, and the term linguistics is defined as the scientific study of language. As an inference, linguistic interference, depend on the degree of separation, may occurs in all levels of linguistics which include: morphological, phonological, syntactical, lexical, and pragmatic levels. So that, the next parts shall investigate as much possible as interference could appear in the different levels of linguistics.

### II.5.2.1. Phonological Interference

Generally speaking, phonology refers to the study of sounds in particular language or in languages. Regardless to different rules of intonation, stress and so many other phonological aspects at one hand and the different number of consonants, vowels and diphthongs between Arabic and English, phonological interference could be as the transfer of those phonological rules from SL into TL which cannot meet the TL requirements. Such transfer cannot appear in written text such as journalistic articles, but the process of transliteration, which is when “the translator replaces each SL letter or other graphological unit by a TL letter, or other unit” (Catford, 1965, p.66), can shows the phonological interference at the end product as well by borrowing letters from the **English** into the **Arabic**.

Example	Transliteration
hamburger	همبرغر

### II.5.2.2. Lexical Interference

Tackling another point shall clarify and shows the signposts of the practical part. As usual, if there are a direct equivalence in each TT words into the SL words, there is no need for discussing the lexical interference. In contrast, each language has its properties, that is why a confusion, which break down the meaning, may appears in the end product that is why Interferences of this type arise unconsciously and without any notice, which shows that the problem was not realized at all.

At first, the term lexis refers to whole vocabulary which any language contains. Moreover, it is the used words in a particular language or dictionary. As an inference the lexical interference appear in the level of separated words during the translation process, or even when translators are unaware about the nuance meaning and the different meaning of certain words. In this case, translators should check dictionaries to be sure about the correct use of the correct equivalences. From another side, lexical interference can be defined as the translation of words or lexical items (words, phrasal verbs, collocation, idioms, proverbs...) from the mother tongue into its counterpart in the foreign language which results a deviant or unintended meaning. As mentioned before, the lack of knowledge about the target language text leads to this phenomenon that is why Kassmaul (1995) stated that “Learners of foreign language and translators are often not aware of the fact that words might have more meanings than the meaning they know” (p. 20). Consequently, many aspects can lead to this phenomenon. The following example shows this type of interference.

Eg: لا يلدغ المؤمن من نفس الجحر مرتين

The pervious example shows that the word "believer" should not appear in the end product, whereas the term must used is a Fox.

#### II.5.2.2.1. Level of Words

Within the same area and going ahead to different kinds in which words can be affected by the lexical interference, the first kind is when any translators translate a sentence items without recognizing the correct equivalence.

Example	Inappropriate trans	Correct trans
خطف الإرهابيون الطائرة الماليزية	The terrorists kidnapped the Malaysian plane	The terrorists hijacked the Malaysian plane
ألعب كرة القدم حين اشعر بالملل	I play football when I feel bored.	I play football when I get bored

#### II.5.2.2.2. Level of Collocation

In addition to the previous type of lexical interference, another kind is the most prominent proponent interference in the level of lexis which is the interference at the level of collocation. Firstly, the term collocation refers to the combination of two or more words which usually

occur side by side. The combination of these words may appear as (noun+adjective), (verb+noun), (noun+noun), (preposition+noun) and so many other types, these, collocations, may create problems while translating them. The next example show the lexical interference which may appear in the level of collocations.

Example	Inappropriate trans	Correct trans
ليلة بيضاء	a white night	sleepless night

### II.5.2.2.3. Level of Proverbs

First of all, the term proverb refers to a short sentence or phrase usually known by many people which is commonly experienced by certain culture such as giving advice or telling a truth. Moreover, the example which contains the misuse of "believer" and "fox" can show that lexical interference may appear in level of proverbs as well. In the same time, not all proverbs and its mistranslations can be categorized as lexical interference; they may classify as cultural interference.

### II.5.2.2.4. Level of Idioms

In addition to those mentioned types of lexical interference, idioms play crucial role in the emergence of this level of interference as well. Before starting, the term idioms refer to a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning. That is why translators should focus on the meaning rather than the separated words different from the meanings of each word understood on its own. As mentioned, a fixed order and particular meaning lead to the appearance of lexical interference in the end product, and the following example shows that:

Example	Inappropriate trans	Correct trans
سيداتى سادتى أعيرونى انتباهكم	Ladies and gentlemen (borrow, loan, lend) me your attention	ladies and gentlemen, lend me your ears

### II.5.2.2.5. Level of Proper Nouns

Firstly, the term of proper nouns refers to the names of a particular person, place or object that spelt with capital letter. A lot of novice translators translate the proper nouns by using

transliteration without knowing that they have a different equivalence in the target text. The following list shows the unacceptable and the acceptable translation of some of them.

Proper noun	Absurd translation	Acceptable translation
أريحا	Areha	Jericho
ابن رشد	Ibn-Rochd	Averroes
جزر القمر	El-kamar islands	Moon islands

As an inference, there is an interference between levels and types of interference, that is shown in the phonological, cultura and lexical interference. On the other side lexical interference hits and breaks down the meaning of separated words in whatever lexical items appear due to the over use of formal equivalence. In other words, lexical interference leads to the emergence of unforgivable mistakes in the end product and at the semantic level as well.

### **II.5.2.3. Grammatical Interference**

This part shall shed light on the phenomenon of grammatical interference. At first, the term grammar refers to the study and the use of the rules and how words change their forms and the combination with other words to arise correct sentences, clauses and phrases. So that, grammatical interference could be as the odd use of source language rules and structures which destroys the style of the target language. Returning back to the term grammar, grammarians divided it into two categories which are morphology and syntax. Morphology, it is the study of morphemes which are the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning such as affixes, definite and indefinite article, letters (in case of plural)... . Secondly, the term syntax means the appropriate arranging together. It is branch of grammar, which is branch of linguistics as well, dealing with the ways in which words are arranged to get the regular meaning. More specifically and as considered, syntax refers to the formation of sentence from words; it also refers to the arrangement of sentence items. So, interference, as a problem in translation, in combination with problems of morphology and syntax, can be seen when any Arabic translators apply the morphological and the syntactical rules of their mother tongue or any acquired language rather than the rules, word order and unacceptable end product which must meet the requirement and properties of source language. So that, this part shall investigate as much possible as grammatical interference could appear.

### II.5.2.3.1. Definite and Indefinite Articles

Morphologically speaking, differences between Arabic and English morphological basis are numerous. More specifically, the indefinite article "A" does not exist in the linguistic system of Arabic. On the other hand, even if the definite article exists within the linguistic system of both Arabic as "أل" and English as "the", the rules which govern their uses are different as well. In English "A" is used with countable nouns to indicate singularity, coats, speed and frequency, and it is used for certain numbers such as "a hundred", "a dozen". On the other hand, "the" is used according to this condition: when any word is repeated in the sentence, when things are known, musical instruments and unique things. But the most problematic issue is when there is no article used, in this case interference at the definite article play crucial difficulties for the translators at the end product. This can be seen in case of abstract nouns, materials, countries and towns (Walker, Elsworth, 1988).

E.g.: "بالرغم من انه بذل جهودا جبارة إلا أن نظريته لم ترى النور إلا قبل فترة بسيطة جدا".

Any novice translators shall translate "النور" with definite article, but the acceptable translation is:

"Although he spared no efforts, his theory did not see **light** until recently". Addition examples are shown in the next list.

Examples	Incorrect translation	Correct translation
الترجمة مادتي المفضلة	The translation is my favorite module.	Translation is my favorite module.

### II.5.2.3.2. Word Order, Adjectives and Adverbs

Generally speaking and regardless to the emphasis in both Arabic and English, they have lots of rules which govern their word order; some English rules are just like the Arabic one, and many others are totally different. According to these differences, the phenomenon of linguistic interference during the translation process can appear. For instance, Arabic sentence consist of three types: nominal, verbal and a sentence which begin with phrase according to the semantic purpose of each one, while English sentence must consist a verb to be complete one, and it normally begin with a subject –any other types may begin with a phrase are



exceptions-. According to the mentioned information, translators must be aware of these orders.

In addition to the general view about word order and more specifically, English adjectives usually occur before the noun, whereas in Arabic it comes after the noun. From another side, adjectives can occur as a series in certain order; English grammarians mentioned that four adjectives in sentence are enough to enhance the style of English language. In this case, translators should follow this order: opinion, size, age, shape, color, material, origin and purpose. In contrast, Arabic grammarians mentioned that if the noun is definite one, the followed adjective should have another noun to identify it as well.

Example	Correct translation
اشتريت سيارة فرنسية الصنع حمراء اللون قديمة الطراز	I bought an old, red, French car

Thirdly, adverbs are words which describe or give more information about a verb, adjective or even another adverb. Arabic adverbs are usually positioned at the bottom, while English adverbs are quite different in dealing with its order. Firstly, there are three main types of adverbs which are **manner, place and time**, and if they come after each other, translators **must follow** the mentioned order. More specifically, these types usually follow the direct object. If there is no direct object, they usually follow the verb. Moreover, frequency adverbs are located before the main verb, whereas if there is a modal or an auxiliary they located between modal / an auxiliary and the main verb. The exception in this case is that if the verb to be appears as the main verb, adverbs must located after it.

As a result, Arabic and English are fully of exceptions that is why translators should be aware of all aspects of TT and ST. As mentioned before, the more differences between SL and TL the more interference can affect the translator and the end product as well.

### II.5.2.3.3. Level of Preposition

One of the most crucial problems which caused by interference is translating prepositions. The source of these difficulties is According to the difference in the number of prepositions and the lack of a one to one correspondence between the Arabic and English prepositions. In addition, some English prepositions are not present in the Arabic language. The main problem

of these ambiguity in translation lies firstly that not every Arabic preposition has definite equivalent in English and vice versa, and secondly, that not every English or Arabic preposition has a definite usage and meaning, indicating only time or space or following preceding a certain word.

Examples	Incorrect translation	Correct translation
الخاتم مصنوع من الذهب	The ring is made from gold	The ring is made of gold
في الخامس من مايو	In 5 <sup>th</sup> May	On May 5 <sup>th</sup>

#### II.5.2.3.4. Level of Tenses

Tenses are the forms of a verb which show the time at which an action happen. Straightforward, Arabic has only two tenses which are past and present, while English has more than twelve tenses. According to this huge divergence, it is hard for any novice translators to accomplish the appropriate end product. For instance, some Arabic translators translate the Arabic past simple tense into the direct equivalence which is the past simple tense without caring about time sequence which can show the appropriate tense which they must use at the end product. Furthermore, English rules of tenses are quite complex in contrast with Arabic one.

Eg: طرقت الباب حتى كلت يدي ولا ادري متى سيفتح

Inc Trans: "I knocked the door for ages and I wonder when it will open"

Acc Trans: "I have been knocking at the door for ages and I wonder when it will open for me".

#### II.6. Conclusion

To sum up what is mentioned in this chapter. As general definition of interference which is the application of the differences between source text and target text into the end product which can obviously observed in case of over use of word for word translation, and according to the huge differences between Arabic and English, the boundaries of interference is somehow ambiguous. On the other hand, whatever the term transfer means for translators and theorists of this field at one hand and linguists in the other hand, it, transfer, plays a crucial role in the appearance of interference in the different mentioned levels. Moreover, According

to the general definition of translation which is the movement of source text items into different norms, style and culture of any target text, consequently, translators should not only be influenced by the authenticity of their MT, but also they must master all aspects of TL such as culture, linguistics and style as much they are mastering the SL to be away of this dangerous phenomenon.

Part Two  
The Practical Part.

Chapter III

Analysis of Linguistic  
Interference in  
Echourouk Newspaper.

### **III.1.Introduction**

After discussing the theoretical chapters and collecting the important information about the phenomenon of interference and the linguistic levels which may affect. The relation between interference and translators is still ambiguous; many scholars have said that both novice and professional translators are affected by this phenomenon, whereas many other theorists have said that professional translators are away from interference. According to this rate and the huge differences between Arabic linguistic system and the English one at one hand, and the limitation of the dissertation, it is impossible to cover all aspects of linguistic interference. So, this chapter shall present the practical issues of what is mentioned in the first two chapters, and attempt to search and investigate: the levels of linguistic interference which may appear in the corpus, the efficiency of translators and how they translate the articles, which are taken from the corpus, from Arabic into English. Those articles are taken from the Algerian newspaper "Echourouk" to limit the study into one category of the Algerian press. Returning back, this study is made through investigations, discussions and comparative analysis. In addition, the practical part shall be developed through practicing the discovered information in the first two chapters and applying them through a comparative analysis on the examples which are found shall show the different levels of linguistic interference. Furthermore, as a suggestion, the given examples are enhanced to purify the end product and make it looks like original English. Shedding light on the practical chapter shall emphasis and explores what is the main causes of linguistic interference and to what extent the ambiguity can appear at the end product.

### **III.2. Methodology**

In attempt to go deeper and investigate the translated articles of Echourouk which are affected by the phenomenon of linguistic interference, thirty articles are taken from the Arabic version of Echourouk website, and the same number of articles are taken from the English website as well. Without any doubt, this investigation and analysis shall go through a comparative study/analysis and an investigation in the grammatical system between the Arabic text which is ST and the English one which is TT. On the other hand, because of the way of translation which is somehow free and conductive, the first step was dividing those articles into units/sentences. The purpose of this step is to put a limit to what is exactly called translation and to ignore the untranslated parts (in some cases, translators of Echourouk do not translate the whole texts, but they just translate the important sentences.). More clearly, the

Arabic articles are not the same one hundred percent as the English one that is why this step was made. After that, the examples that are found in the articles, which are shown in the patterns, are analyzed and compared between the original text and the translated one to show to what extent the translators succeeded to translate acceptably and being away of: representing their mother tongue at the end products, being away of over use of word for word and literal translation, and if the TTs are original as they must be or not. Furthermore and during the analysis, tackling the points which show the efficiency of translators is made, and to what extent they succeed in choosing the appropriate equivalences, and comments showing to what extent the TTs have kept its style and authenticity, how translators deals with procedures and methods of translation. Furthermore, procedures of modifications are provided to enhance and purify the end product which is translated by Echourouk translators. Finally, general statistics for each pattern are provided as well to show the rate of the affected articles.

### **III.3. Corpus**

Straightforward, this part shall give a general idea about the corpus which is used in this dissertation. "Echourouk" is one of the most famous newspapers in Algeria; its sales reached 250000 copies per day. It is national independent press which is published from Echourouk institution of information and publication. It was founded in 1991, and it was called "Echourouk Alarabi" at that time, but on November 2<sup>nd</sup> 2000 this institution has changed the name of this newspaper into "Echourouk Alyawmi". Under this name, it continues its development by tackling the political issues until it recognized the first rank in Algeria as printed newspaper. Moreover, its journalists are in estimate of 60, and 100 correspondents in all the country and 12 in different countries. In addition, this newspaper is printed in six different printing offices (two in Algiers, Constantine, Oran, Bachar and Ouargla).

From another side, this institution has founded its electronic website in 2005 which contains only the Arabic articles at that time, whereas in 2008 it founded the French and the English websites to convoy the development of the world and to link the emigrants and foreign people to the latest political information about Algeria and all over the world. From another side and according to FORPS, this website classified as the third one after Al-Jazeera and Al-Arabyia.

Considering how translation works and how it starts, the English version is not printed; they just publish those articles in the English website. Through a visit to Echourouk institution many answers to many questions are collected. As mentioned before, translation of

the Arabic articles starts in 2008 to help foreign journalists to collect information about the Algerian political status, and making Echourouk website as reference for those journalists and immigrants. At the start, "Echourouk" faced many problems in the field of translation such as the littleness of translators who are specialized in press and political writing and translating, the influence of French as second language in Algeria makes the English website uninterested in contrast with the French one and so many other problems. Through the time those problems start to disappear, consequently, many conditions have made by "Echourouk" to choose its translators. Firstly, Focusing on the way of writing political essays more than the translation per-se, being away of translating the whole articles to reduce the charges of translation, concentrating on press and political writing capability. On the other side, translators do not translate all articles which are written in the Arabic version nor the whole article, they just translate the significant idea and sentences. That is why these conditions formalized many problems during the analysis, and the most frequent problems are to separate the translated sentences and ignore the untranslated one (A. Lanez, Personal Communication, May 06, 2014).

### **III.4. Corpus Analysis**

As mentioned before, this analysis shall go through comparative study/analysis between ST and TT. Furthermore, an attempt is made to apply the information of the first part on the following patterns in order to show and measure the amount of linguistic interference in different levels at different end products.

#### **III.4.1. grammatical interference**

This area aims at applying what is found in the second chapter. investigations, analysis and enhancements are made on the grammatical interference which is found in the corpus. For more information about grammatical interference see (II.5.2.3.).

##### **III.4.1.1. Pattern 01**

First of all, the next pattern shall show one of the most influential criteria of the over use of word for word translation which led to eliminating the verb.



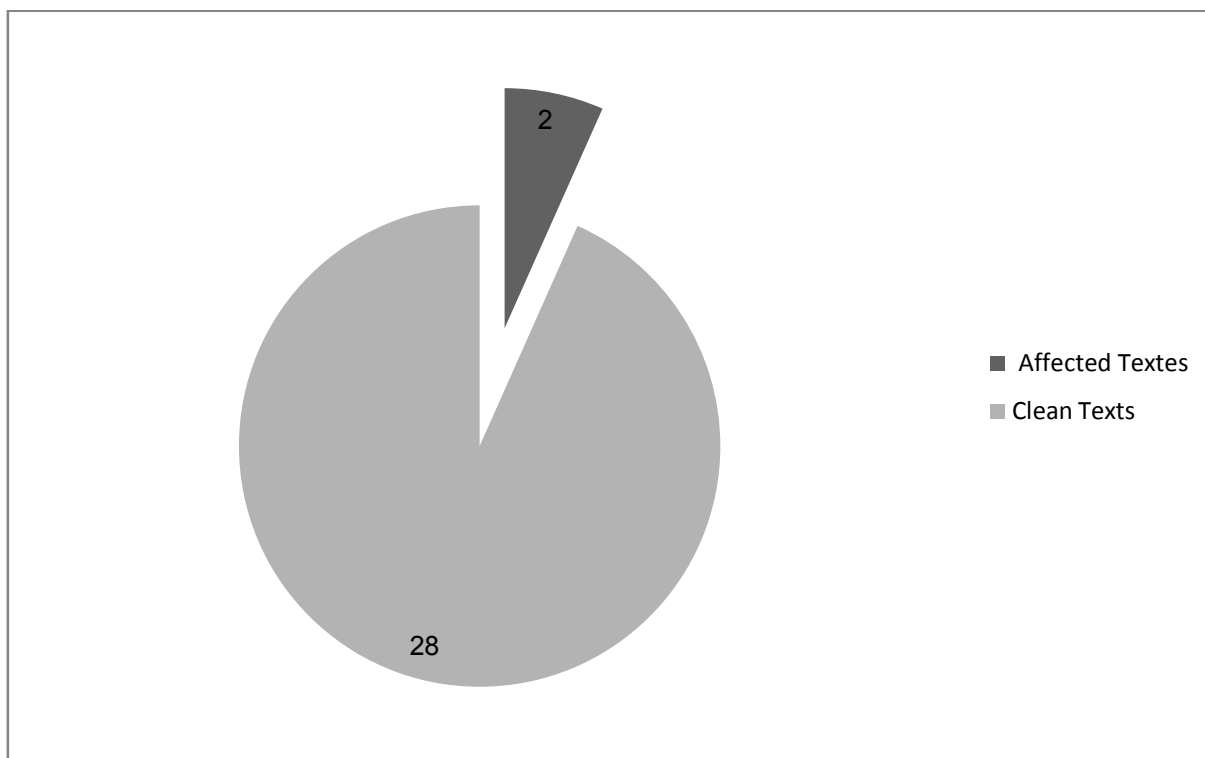
"رباعين: الملاحظون الدوليون مجرد سياح" (الشروق, 2014/04/13, 18:51) جلب من:

<http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/?news=201276>

"Faouzi Rabbaine: "International observers just tourists" (Echourouk, 2014/04/14, 01:10). Retrieved from: <http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/articles/201325.html>

Tackling an area of interference which destroys the structures of TT, that is why approaching to the area of grammatical interference shall show an absurd error which is made by translators who fall into the mother tongue influence. As mentioned in the second chapter, one of the characteristics of linguistic interference is the over use of word for word translation (see II.5.2.). In addition, a further discussion about SVO and VSO was made to clarify the Arabic word order and the English one (see 1.5.2.3.2.). Generally speaking, Arabic sentences may start with a noun which is called nominal sentence, verb which is called verbal sentence and even with phrase. In addition to those mentioned categories, Arabic sentences which are starting with a noun may not contain a verb at all, and it gives a complete thought. In contrast and regardless to emphasis of English sentences, it usually starts with a noun (subject) which called nominal sentences. In addition, English sentences must contain a verb at least to be a complete one and gives a complete thought. That is why this pattern deals with how translators follow the structures of Arabic nominal sentence which do not contain a verb at all, and translate it into English sentence without a verb. More specifically, in this case the translator has used the word for word approach/procedure without caring about the other approaches/ procedure which are shown in (I.3.2/I.6) respectively. So that, deficiency of the translator is clear by omitting the main verb which is obliged to add it to meet the English structure requirements. So the demonstrated translated example is not a complete sentence in which translators must add the auxiliary "to be" as main verb to make the English sentence makes a sense. The correct translation shall be as:

Faouzi Rabbaine: "International observers **are** just tourists".



**Figure 02: Over Use of Word for Word / Omission of Verbs**

Concerning this statistics and as mentioned before, thirty articles are taken and analyzed in this chapter. The investigation and the analysis have shown that two articles (7%) are affected by this phenomenon (omission of verb), and twenty eight articles are (93%) are clean. Forgetting the verb during translating Arabic nominal sentences which are not consist of a verb can be considered as unforgivable error. That is why the statistics shows that the existence of this error among the articles of Echourouk is rarely.

#### **III.4.1.2. Pattern 02**

Continuing the analysis within the area of grammar, the next pattern shall give an over view of how translators imitate the use of morphological items of their mother tongue which affect and destroy the target language style and system.

"واتضح أن هؤلاء اشترروا الدينار وباعوه بمختلف الأثمان، فتمت إحالتهم على التحقيق"، (الشروق،

2014/04/23, 20:55) جلب من:

<http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/articles/202402.html>

"It turned out that they bought the dinar and sold it with various prices, then they were referred to the investigation" (Echourouk, 2014/04/24, 01:30). Retrieved from:

<http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/articles/202411.html>

Generally speaking, Arabic language prefers to clarify each item alone, just like in case of adjectives and its substantive (see: II.5.2.3.2, p.33) and by using the bound morphemes such as dependent pronouns. In contrast, English language does not own such pound pronouns. That is why in this case, translators of Echourouk and their over use of the pronoun "IT" can show how much unacceptable translation they produce by imitating their mother tongue. In this case, the translator shows his diffeciency by adopting literal translation. On the other hand and stylistically speaking, the original text was written as:

واتضح أن هؤلاء اشتروا الدينار وباعوه بمختلف الأثمان

to show the aesthetic semantic of Arabic at one hand, and try to focus the attention on the "DINAR" which is the key term and the title of this article, while it is possible to write it as:

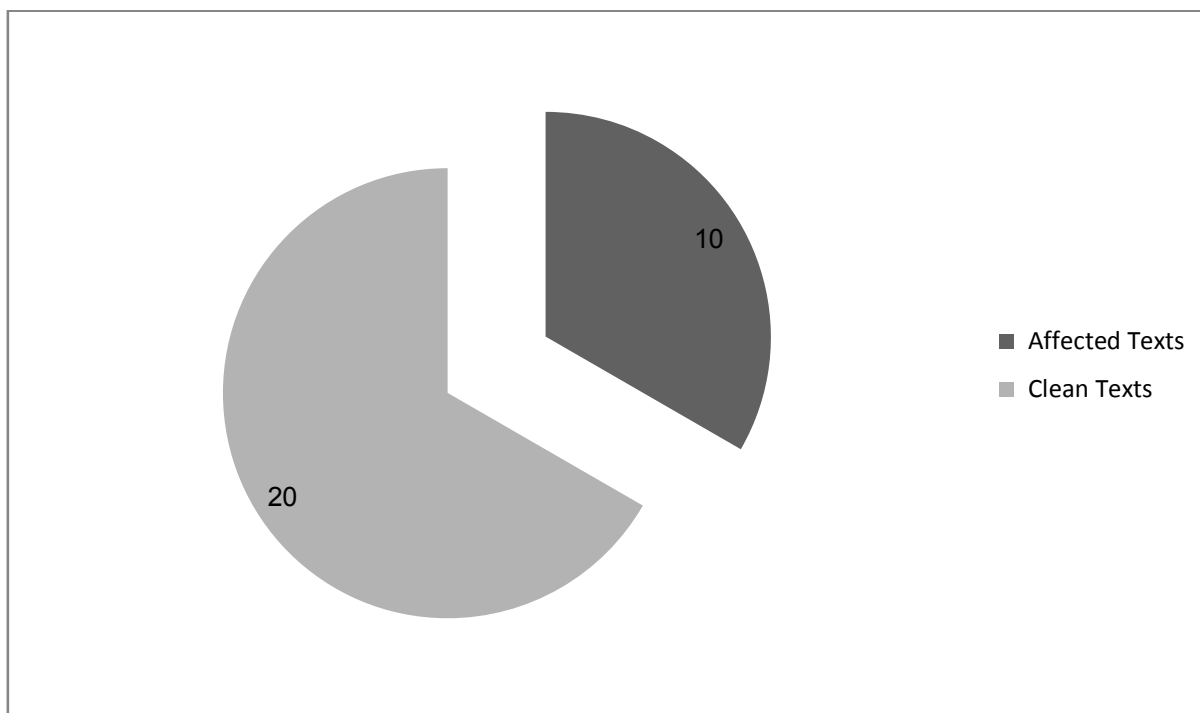
واتضح أن هؤلاء اشتروا وباعوا الدينار بمختلف الاثمان

By ignoring the emphasis and the Arabic aesthetic style. On the other hand, English is structured as: S+S+S+V+O or S+V+V+V+O, but if there are more than one subject and verb it shall be a compound or a complex sentence. In this case, translator transferred the Arabic pound pronoun which leads them to apply the aesthetic style of Arabic into the ST. so that, as suggestions, the above example can be translated as:

1- "It turned out that they bought and sold the dinar with various prices".

2- In addition to this suggestion, translator may put the emphasis on the dinar by transforming the English sentence into the passive voice:

"I turned out that the dinar was bought and sold with various prices".



**Figure 03: The Influence of Arabic Bound Pronouns**

According to this statistics and more clearly, an investigation shows that ten articles (33 %) are affected by this phenomenon (The Effect of Arabic Bound Pronouns), and twenty (67 %) are clean. More specifically, those affected articles may contain more than one case of imitating Arabic bound morphemes.

### III.4.1.3 Pattern 03

Thirdly, the next pattern shall show another influential area of applying rules and grammar of source language into the target text which led to an ambiguous meaning by mistranslating tenses.

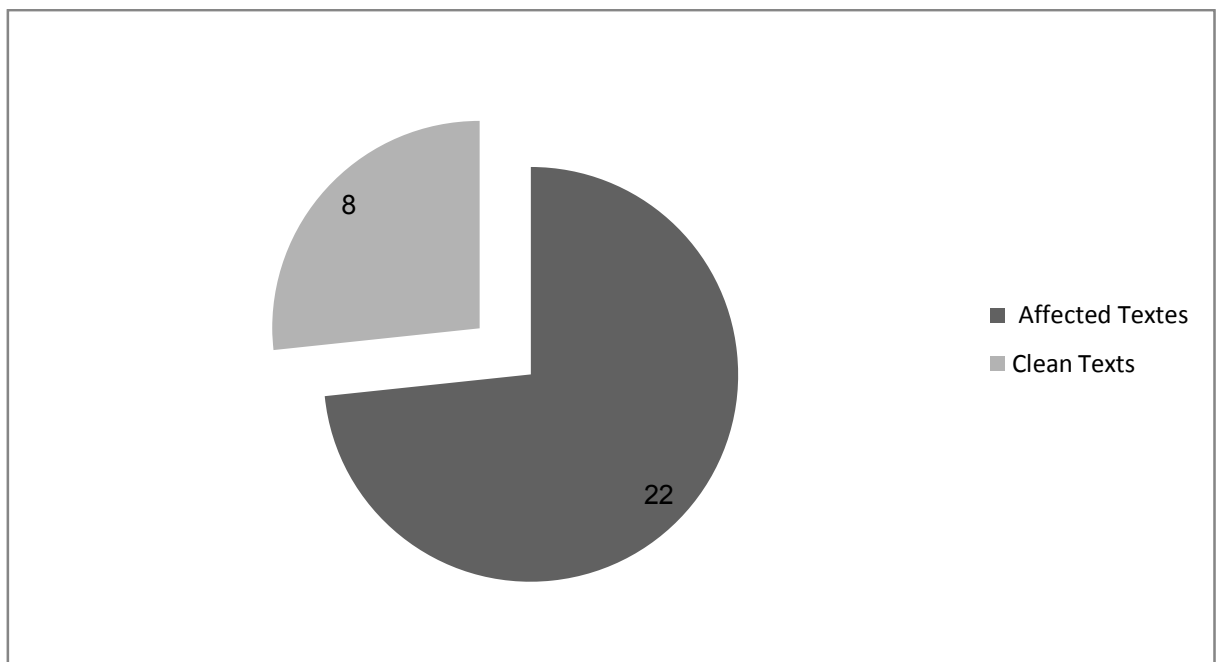
أحميدة.. 'لمجنون' " يحصل على ثلاث براءات اختراع (الشروق، 2014/02/06، 20:30) جلب من:

<http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/articles/194289.html>

Ahmida, a "crazy" man who got three patents (Echourouk, 2014/02/07, 09:51) Retrieved from: <http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/articles/194305.html>

As mentioned in the second chapter (see: II.5.2.3.4, P. 34), Arabic language owns only two tenses which are past and present. In contrast, English possesses more than twelve tenses. That is why translators fall in copying their mother tongue tenses into the target text. More specifically in this case, the original text has used the present tense which implicitly indicates something which happens in the past. So that, translator focuses only on transferring the past tense more than the action and its results. On the other hand, English past simple is used for an action in the past which is done and its results are done as well, whereas "Hmida" is still owns those patents. By using the simple past, readers cannot infer that "Hmida" still owns those patents or not. In this case, the use of present perfect which is used for an action in a period leading up to the present would be an appropriate choice. Generally speaking, translators should be aware of these divergences within tenses between Arabic and English. As a solution for these problems, translators may infer the appropriate tense which they must choose through the context and time sequences as a reference to be away of these errors, mistranslation and an ambiguous end products. The suggested enhancement is in the following example:

Ahmida, a "crazy" man who has got three patents



**Figure 04: Mistranslation of Tenses.**

This statistics shows that twenty two articles (73 %) are affected by this phenomenon (The Mistranslation of Tenses), and eight (27 %) are clean. In this case, more than one case is found per-affected-text.

#### III.4.1.4. Pattern 04

The latest suggested pattern in the area of grammatical interference was the most problematic which found in the corpus. That is why more than one example is given to show to what rate translators influenced by their mother tongue in choosing the appropriate equivalence which lead to ambiguous meaning in some cases.

##### EG.01:

تفاصيل القضية تعود إلى شهر نوفمبر من سنة ٢٠١١، أين تقدم ممثل عن الجمارك بميناء وهران إلى عناصر الأمن لإيداع شكوى مفادها حجزهم لكمية من الخمر البرتغالية على متن ٣٥ حاوية، (الشروق، 2014، 2014/02/13، 20:55). جلب من:

<http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/articles/194999.html>

"Earlier in November 2011, a representative of customs at the Oran Port filled a lawsuit as a quantity of Portuguese wine on 35 containers". (Echourouk, 2014/02/14, 01:17) Retrieved from: <http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/articles/195018.html>

##### EG.02:

على أن يتم برمجة امتحان شهادة نهاية المرحلة الابتدائية في ٢٨ ماي المقبل (الشروق، 2014/03/18، 20:11). جلب من:

<http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/articles/198568.html>

Primary final exams are scheduled for May 28<sup>th</sup> (Echourouk, 2014/03/19 à 09:05) retrieved from: <http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/articles/198627.html>

As mentioned in the second chapter (see: II.5.2.3.3.), English prepositional usage is one of the different problems facing Arab translators, they expected to find difficulties in the use of English proposition because Arabic and English prepositions have some characteristics in common, whereas they have a lot of different usage. More specifically, one of the different features is that neither Arabic nor English prepositions can stand by themselves: they get their meanings through their usage in contexts

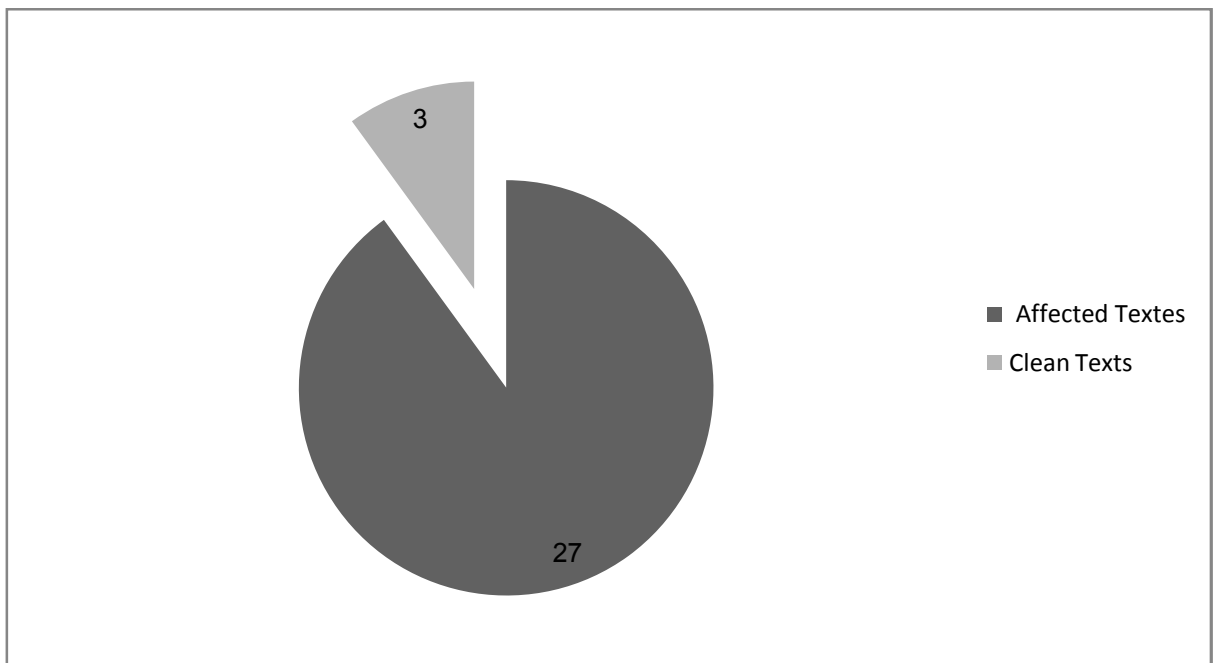
For the first example, the use of "back" simultaneously with the proposition "on" can show that that Portuguese wine is in the containers, but using "on" alone in the translated text can lead to an ambiguous meaning. So that, from the context translators can infer the appropriate use of prepositions as well.

Secondly, concerning prepositions of time, Arabic uses the preposition "in" to identify specific period of time, whereas English uses the preposition "on" to identify specific time. So, the direct translating of preposition "in" into other preposition can lead to an unusual use of prepositions in English.

As usual, suggestions to enhance the end products are provided:

EG. 1: Earlier in November 2011, a representative of customs at the Oran Port filed a lawsuit as a quantity of Portuguese wine in 35 containers.

EG. 02: Primary final exams are scheduled on May 28<sup>th</sup>



**Figure 05: Mistranslation of Prepositions.**

According to this statistics and more clearly, an investigation shows that twenty seven articles (90 %) are affected by this phenomenon (Mistranslation of Prepositions) and three articles (10 %) are clean. More specifically, those affected articles may contain more than one

case of mistranslating tenses. Generally speaking, translators have influenced by their mother tongue during translating preposition more than any other area in grammatical interference.

### III.4.2. Lexical interference

This part aims at searching and applying what is found in the second chapter. An investigations, analysis and enhancements are made on the lexical interference which is found in the corpus. For more information about lexical interference see (II.5.2.2).

#### III.4.2.1. Pattern 01

After discussing the phenomenon of grammatical interference, it is time to go deeper and investigate the area of lexical interference. So, the next pattern shall shed light on the phenomenon of lexical interference at the level of collocations.

"هذا المحتال الذي تجاوز الخمسين من العمر، كان أول من نشر فكرة الدينار الذي يحمل صورة الجرار،" (الشروق، 2014/04/23، 20:55). جلب من:

<http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/articles/202402.html>

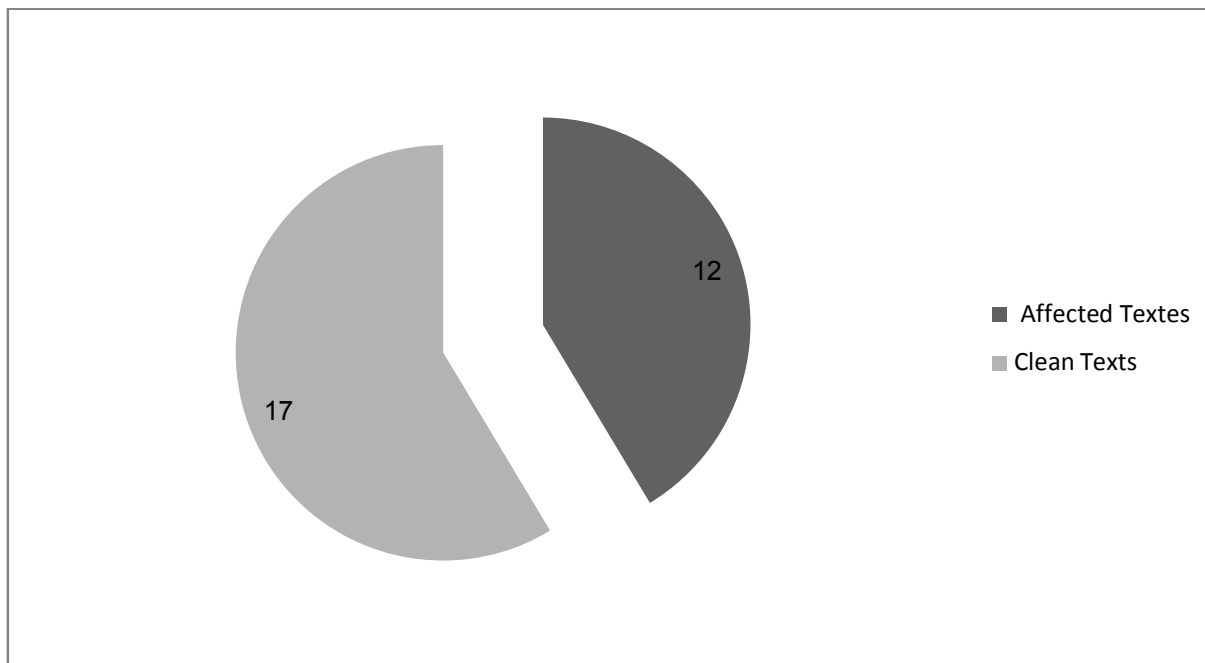
"This crook who exceeded fifty years of age, was the first to publish the idea of the dinar, which contains the jar's image" (Echourouk, 2014/04/24, 01:30). Retrieved from:

<http://www.echoroukonline.com/ara/articles/202411.html>

Regardless to the different errors which is made by translators in the grammatical level of interference, lexical level is somehow different. As mentioned in (II.5.2.2), lexical interference occurs at word level. Furthermore, the discussed information in (II.5.2.2.2) have shown the area of lexical interference at the collocation level. In this example, translators do not pay too much attention to transfer meaning; the only concern was how they will transfer the items of source text into target text. Furthermore, translators were just using the direct equivalence without caring about the meaning at all. On the other hand, the categorization of the term equivalence in (I.5) by Nida which includes formal and dynamic equivalence can show that translators are just using and over using the formal equivalence instead of dynamic one in some cases like this one. That is why formal dynamic equivalences can help translators to be away of this mistranslation which are ignored at all. So, the appropriate translation shall be as:



"This crook who exceeded fifty years old, was the first one who has published the idea of the dinar, which contains the jar's image"



**Figure 06: Mistranslating of Collocations.**

According to these statistics and more clearly, an investigation shows that twelve articles (41 %) are affected by this phenomenon (Mistranslation of Collocations) and seventeen articles (59 %) are clean

### **III.5. Conclusion**

According to what is mentioned in this chapter, different levels of linguistic interference are appeared in the articles of Echourouk due to the over use of word for word and literal translation without forgetting the impact of mother tongue thinking as well. All of these factors can play crucial role in the appearance of Linguistic interference in the different mentioned level. On the other hand and concerning Errors and mistranslation, most of the grammatical interference can be categorized as an error whereas lexical interference can be categorized as mistranslation which is due to the ignorance of using dynamic equivalences in some cases. Furthermore, phonological interference is neither error nor mistranslation. Regardless to the mistranslation or the errors which are made by translators, the main reason behind the deficiency of the translation was due to applying the linguistic system of their mother tongue into the end product and applying the word for word and literal translation approaches which lead translators to focus on transferring the words instead of the general

meaning. That is why approaches, methods, procedures and transfer as process must go parallel as much possible as translator should do to enhance the end product and to be away of the phenomenon of linguistic interference.

# Conclusion

There is no doubt that the huge divergence between the Arabic linguistic system and the English is one of the different problems facing translator, that is why the major of the Arabian translators are exposed of being influenced by their linguistic system and mother tongue or any other acquired languages when creating the end products. For example and being away of translation, in case of French as a second language in Algeria, the shared knowledge, the way of expressing the written and the spoken language are totally different between Arabic and French, that is why the Algerian dialects are full of French vocabulary which is a kind of interference happen due to the historical events and the occupation. All of these aspects and more can formalize a lot of problems during the process of transfer, as specific term used in language learning and teaching at one hand, and as an operation/step in the translation which is the first concern in this dissertation. Furthermore the above information about interference can be seen in different areas and levels such as cultural and linguistic at one hand, and errors, lexical mixture which causes an unusual expression in the TL or even more than that, grammatical level which is the most dangerous phenomenon which crash the meaning, style and norms of TT and so many other linguistic levels.

The present research attempts to recognize and categorize the level of linguistic interference, in which any translators fall in, in order to put a limit to this odd uses, and try to draw the translators' attention to the committed errors and the mistranslated patterns which is made by the translators of Echourouk newspaper at one hand, and the examples which is given in the first part at the other hand.

Based on the assumption that translators should master both TT and ST to limit the rate of linguistic interference, a suggested hypothesis said that the Algerian translators may benefit from French language, as a second language in Algeria, which can make good link between Arabic and English and leads translators to be away of linguistic interference.

This work is divided two parts: the first part contains two theoretical chapters and the second part contains just one practical chapter. The first two chapters are devoted to investigate about the studied information, while the third one is devoted to the analysis of date and applying what is collected information in the theoretical chapters. In the first chapter, an overview about translation from the notion of transfer, and how theorists and scholars treat the term of transfer in translation, so that, it try to make differentiation between transfer and translation from the notion of defining both of them, trying to extract the role of transfer and how it works within two different theories of translation and an implicit comparison between

the problems of translation and the problems of transfer. Generally speaking, the first chapter aims at separating transfer as process in translation and transfer as notion of linguistics which consists of positive and negative transfer. Secondly, the second chapter directly tackles the key element in this dissertation which is interference, and starts from the general thoughts and ideas and goes deeper until reaching the phenomenon of linguistic interference and its relation with translation.

The practical chapter is devoted to the analysis of data which is taken from the Algerian newspaper "Echourouk". In order to test the hypothesis, thirty articles are taken from the mentioned newspaper. The result of the analysis show that translators have made many errors, over use of word for word translation and the inappropriate choice of equivalences which lead to the appearance of linguistic interference at the end product which invalidate the hypothesis of this research. Furthermore, suggested enhancement during the analysis which may help translators to be away as much possible as they can from the phenomenon of linguistic interference.

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## Appendix

### English-Arabic Glossary.

مَسرد انجليزي عربي.

Words	Translation
Acquired language	لغة مُكتسبة
Antiquity	العُصور القديمة
Appearance	ظُهُور
Approach	نهج/طريقة
Assumption	فرضية
Authenticity	أصالة
Borrow	اقتراض
Collocations	متلازمات اللفظية
Conflicts	نزاعات
Context	السياق
Consciousness	الوعي
Correspondence	تطابق
Cultural interference	تداخل الثقافي
Debates	نقاشات
Dissimilarity	تباين/اختلاف
Easiness	سهولة
Emphasis	تأكيد
Equivalence	مكافئ
Errors	أخطاء
Failure	إخفاق
Farness	بعد

Field	مجال، حقل
Genius	عبقرية
Grammar	قواعد
Idioms	عبارات اصطلاحية
Influence	تأثير
Language	لغة
Levels	مستويات
Lexis	معجمي أو ذو علاقة بمفردات اللغة
Linguistic interference	تداخل اللغوي
Linguistic system	نظام اللغوي
Linguists	اللغويون
Metaphor	استعارة
Mistranslation	سوء الترجمة
Modern	حديث
Morphology	الصرف
Norms	معايير
Numerous	متعدد
Phenomenon	ظاهرة
Procedures	إجراءات
Process	عملية
Problematic	إشكالية
Properties	خصائص
Proverbs	أمثال
Purification	تنقية / تدقيق
Rapprochement	تقارب
Role	دور

Scholars	عالِم
Signposts	معالِم
Structures	تراكيب
Style	أسلوب
Syntax	النحو
Type-text	نوع النص
Theories	نظريات
Theorists	مُنظر
To master	يُتقن / برع في
Thoughts	أفكار
Transfer	نقل
Translation	الترجمة
Translationese	الاستعمال المفرط للترجمة الحرفية
Transliteration	لذقحة (الترجمة الصوتية)
Unconsciousness	لاوعي
Vagueness	غُموض

## خاتمة

حاول البحث الحالي تقديم نظرة عامة حول التداخل اللغوي في جريدة الشروق الجزائرية المترجمة إلى اللغة الانجليزية بادئا بمعلومات نظرية وتعريفات للتداخل والأسباب المتعلقة به ومنتها بدراسة تحليلية تطبيقية على ثلاثين مقالا مأخوذ من نفس الجريدة. حيث تم إحصاء عدد لبأس به من التداخل اللغوي في جميع المستويات مبرهنا على عدم صحة الفرضية المقترحة في المقدمة.

## الجزء الثاني: الجزء التطبيقي.

### الفصل الأول: تحليل التداخل الغوي في جريدة الشروق.

سار تحليل البيانات عبر مقارنة أسلوبية، تحليلية، قواعدية لاكتشاف التداخل اللغوي في مقالات جريدة الشروق الجزائرية المترجمة إلى اللغة الانجليزية المنشورة في موقعها الالكتروني فقط. حيث قمنا بالتعليق على الترجمات وتسليط الضوء على براعة المترجمين من عدمها وتقديم تحسينات للترجمة المتأثرة بالتداخل اللغوي إضافة إلى رسم إحصائيات لمختلف المستويات.

#### التداخل النحوي:

##### النمط الأول: حذف الفعل.

نظرا للاستعمال المفرط للترجمة الحرفية، نقل المترجم لا واعيا الجملة الاسمية العربية التي لا تحتوي على فعل إلى جملة اسمية انجليزية لا تحتوي على فعل بدورها وهو الذي يخل بنظام الجملة الانجليزية التي يجب أن تحتوي على فعل لتكون جملة كاملة تؤدي معنا كاملا.

##### النمط الثاني: تأثير الضمير المتصل على أسلوب اللغة الانجليزية.

نظرا لعدم توفر اللغة الانجليزية على ضمائر متصلة وتركيز المترجمين على نقل الكلمات أكثر من المعنى وإتباع أسلوب اللغة العربية وتطبيقه في اللغة الهدف لاحظنا أن مترجمي الشروق قاموا بسوء ترجمة تتعلق بالضمائر العربية المتصلة وصلت إلى ٣٣% من أصل ٣٠ مقالا.

##### النمط الثالث: ترجمة الأزمنة.

حيث يؤدي هذا النوع من سوء الترجمة إلى غموض في المعنى لدى القارئ الانجليزي

##### النمط الرابع: ترجمة حروف الجر.

حيث يؤدي هذا النوع من سوء الترجمة أيضا إلى غموض في المعنى لدى القارئ الانجليزي

#### التداخل المعجمي

##### النمط الأول: المتلازمات اللفظية.

حيث أخذت عينة من متلازمات لفظية تم ترجمته كل من كلماتها على حدة، مما أدى إلى غموض في المعنى في احد الأمثلة وأسلوب انجليزي معرب في المثال الثاني

## التداخل النحوي

كما هو معلوم فالمستوى القواعدي يتكون من الصرف والنحو. إذن فهذا العنوان سيقوم بدراسة التداخل في المستوى القواعدي. ويمكن تعريف التداخل القواعدي على انه الاستعمال الشاذ لقواعد وتراكيب اللغة المصدر في اللغة الأم والذي قد يؤدي إلى فقدان أسلوب اللغة الهدف عن طريق تطبيق أسلوب اللغة الهدف.

### أدوات التعريف والتنكير

من المعروف في العربية أن التعريف يكون بزيادة "أل" إلى الكلمة أما التنكير فبحذفها. وأما الانجليزية فأداة تعريفها هي "the" أما التنكير فب: "A" وأما استعمال صفر الأداة فله حالاته أيضا. من خلال ما ذكر، يشكل اختلاف استعمال أداة التنكير وصفر الأداة مشكلة للمترجمين إضافة إلى أن قواعد استعمال أداة التعريف لا تشبه بعضها البعض في العربية والانجليزية.

### ترتيب الكلمات، الصفات والظروف

كما سبق ذكره، فالعربية جملة فعلية اما الانجليزية فهي جملة اسمية وبغض النظر عن الحالات الخاصة لاستعمال هذه القاعدة يشكل ترتيب الكلمات مابين اللغتين أثناء الترجمة عائقا للمترجمين. من جهة أخرى، تتبع الصفات بموصوف في اللغة العربية بدون تحديد أي من تلك الصفات قد يأتي أولا أن كانت هناك عدة صفات في الجملة الواحدة، عكس الانجليزية فلا تحتاج الصفة إلى موصوف إضافة إلى إن هناك ترتيبا خاصا للصفات إن جاءت متتالية. أما من جانب آخر فعادة ما تأتي الظروف في آخر الجملة العربية لكن هناك قواعد صارمة في التعامل مع هذه الظروف في اللغة الانجليزية. كخلاصة للقول ، إن لم يكن المترجم عالما بقواعد ترتيب الكلمات في اللغتين فهو في غير منأى عن التداخل في هذا المستوى.

### حروف الجر

وتعد حروف الجر من اكبر مشاكل المترجمين ويعود هذا الإشكال إلى أولا عدد حروف الجر المتباين بين اللغتين، وعدم وجود مكافئات مباشرة لكل حرف جر في اللغة العربية والانجليزية

### الأزمة

تحتوي اللغة الانجليزية على أكثر من اثني عشرة زمن على عكس اللغة العربية والتي تحتوي على زمنين فقط. في هذه الحالة دائما ما يلجا المترجم للابتعاد عن التداخل عن طرق استنتاج الزمن المناسب من السياق وإشارة الأزمة التي تعرف من السياق أيضا.

## التداخل المعجمي

عموماً، لو كان هناك مكافئ مباشر لكل كلمة اثنا ترجمتها لما كان إلزاماً علينا الخوض في غمار هذا المستوى. حيث أن التداخل المعجمي يحدث على مستوى الكلمات المنفردة والذي يؤدي إلى تشويش معنى اللغة الهدف وسبب هذا النوع من التداخل كما علل كاسمول (١٩٩٥) بان: "مستعملي اللغات الأجنبية والمترجمين غالباً ما لا يعلمون أن الكلمات تدل على معنى أكثر من الذي يعرفونه" (ص. ٢٠)

## مستوى الكلمات

Example	Inappropriate trans	Correct trans
خطف الإرهابيون الطائرة الماليزية	The terrorists kidnapped the Malaysian plane	The terrorists hijacked the Malaysian plane
ألعب كرة القدم حين اشعر بالملل	I play football when I feel bored.	I play football when I get bored

## مستوى المتلازمات اللفظية

Example	Inappropriate trans	Correct trans
ليلة بيضاء	a white night	sleepless night

## مستوى العبارات الاصطلاحية

Example	Inappropriate trans	Correct trans
سيداتي سادتي أعيروني انتباهكم	Ladies and gentlemen (borrow, loan, lend) me your attention	ladies and gentlemen, lend me your ears

## أسماء العلم

Proper noun	Absurd translation	Acceptable translation
جزر القمر	El-kamar islands	Moon islands

## أنواع التداخل

بعد تعريف التداخل في الترجمة سنحاول الاقتراب أكثر من صلب الموضوع عن طريق طرح وذكر أنواع التداخل مع التطرق إلى التداخل الثقافي لتوضيح معالم التداخل اللغوي في الترجمة. ذكر نيومارك (١٩٩١) أن "في الترجمة هناك عدة أنواع من التداخل حيث يمكن تصنيفه على حسب النص المترجم بالإضافة إلى التداخل الثقافي" (ص.٧٨).

### التداخل الثقافي

يمكن لنا تعريف التداخل الثقافي من خلال تعرف كل من التداخل والثقافة. كما هو مبين أعلاه تم تعريف التداخل، أما الثقافة فيمكن تعريفها على أنها تلك المعرفة والمعتقدات المشتركة، طريقة التفكير في مكان معين حيث تكون أشياء مكتسبة من خلال تجارب الحياة في مكان محدد، فلكل بلد أو منطقة ثقافة محددة. كاستنتاج يمكن لنا تعريف التداخل الثقافي على أنه الاستعمال الشاذ للعبارات الغير مستعملة في ثقافة ما وهذا راجع إلى عدم الإتقان والمعرفة الكاملة بثقافة أي لغة مترجم إليها. عدت أمثال أقرحت في الجانب الانجليزي للمذكرة تتضمن الطقس والدين وقواعد الحياة والتعبير.

### التداخل اللغوي

يمثل هذا العنوان المحطة الرئيسية لهذه المذكرة. بالتأكيد النظام اللغوي العربي مختلف اختلافا تاما عن النظام الانجليزي فلكل نظام خصائصه ومميزاته فعلى سبيل المثال: العربية أصلها سامي أما الانجليزية فتتحد من العائلة الهند أوروبية ، ونظرا لهذا الاختلاف يجب على المترجمين إتقان جميع النواحي اللغوية لكلا اللغتين وعدم التأثر بمعايير وقواعد أي لغة أثناء الترجمة.

### التداخل الصوتي

نظرا إلى عنوان المذكرة الذي يؤشر إلى أن الدراسة التحليلية ستكون على جريدة مكتوبة، لا يمكننا إيجاد تداخل صوتيا في مقال صحفي. فعلى سبيل المثال اختلاف الحروف الأبجدية والأصوات والحروف الساكنة واللينية ما بين العربية والانجليزية قد يشكل مشكلا يولد التداخل الصوتي. إلا أننا يمكن أن نجد التداخل الصوتي في ما سماه كاتفورد (الترجمة الصوتية) من خلال نقل حروف اللغة المصدر إلى اللغة الهدف



## الفصل الثاني: التداخل.

### عوامل ومفاهيم التداخل

كمشكل من مشاكل النقل يعد التداخل تأثيراً من احد اللغات على لغة أخرى أو استعمال خصائص لغة ما في لغة أخرى، حيث نرى هذا جلياً في اللهجات الجزائرية الممتلئة بالمفردات الفرنسية. ويرجع هذا إلى عدة أسباب منه الثقافية كاختلاف الأديان والمعتقدات، حيث يمكن لطقس بلد ما أن يحدد طريقة التعبير في تلك المنطقة عن سواها، بالإضافة إلى العوامل السياسية كحروب ومعاملات وحتى احتلال اندثر منذ قرون إلا أن استعمال لغة المستعمر قد تدوم لسنوات. من جهة نظر أخرى يرى المنظرون اللغويون بان الانتقال أو التأثير السلبي هو العامل الأساسي في ظهور التداخل خاصة في مجال التعليم حيث يولد عدة أخطاء لا يمكن للتلميذ أو حتى للمترجم من أن يدرك بأنها خطأ ولهذا نرى أن فكرة "تحليل الأخطاء" جاءت لوضع حد لهذه الأخطاء عن طريق توضيح مصدرها، أسبابها وأهميتها.

### التداخل والترجمة

ترجمياً، تم تعريف التداخل على انه استعمال خصائص اللغة الأم في اللغة الهدف بالإضافة إلى جلب خاصيات لغة في لغة أخرى أو التفكير بطريقة لا تشبه طريقة تفكير أصحاب اللغة المترجم إليها ويرجع هذا إلى الاستعمال المفرط للترجمة الحرفية وعدم اختيار المكافئ المناسب خلال الترجمة وينتج عنه عبارات شاذة لا تنتمي إلى اللغة الهدف أو جلب أكثر من معنيين يمكن تفسيرهما في أن واحد. من الجانب النظري، يرى بعض المنظرين أن كل من المترجمين المبتدئين والأكفاء يمكن لهم أن يتأثروا بالتداخل ويرى منظرون آخرون أن التداخل محصور عند المترجمين المبتدئين فقط. لكن ما هو متفق عليه انه كلما زاد تعلم المترجم وإحاطته باللغتين المترجم منها واليها نقصت نسبة التداخل.

بعيدا عن الاختلافات، قام نيومارك (١٩٩١) بابتكار مصطلح ثانوي عن التداخل ألا وهو (translationese) حيث عرفه على انه مجال من التداخل في الترجمة والذي يؤدي بالمترجم في الوقوع في الأخطاء. إضافة إلى هذا المصطلح قام كوك (٢٠١٠) باقتراح مصطلح يعرف ب (Word for wordism) والذي عرف على انه استعمال مفرط للترجمة الحرفية من قبل المترجمين والتلاميذ والذي يؤدي إلى ظهور أخطاء بعض الأحيان. من جهة أخرى، قام نيومارك بتصنيف التداخل كوسيلة جيدة في التفاعل ما بين الثقافات بعض الأحيان. عموماً لا يمكن حصر التداخل على انه خطأ فقط بل يمكن ان يكون سوء ترجمة في بعض الأحيان.

## صحة الترجمة وعملية النقل

يهدف هذا العنوان إلى دراسة الترجمة من الناحية النهائية والطريقة المثلى إلى الوصول إليها. إضافة إلى أن الترجمة مجال مليء بالنقاشات والاختلافات وبما أن عملية النقل تجري داخل فكر المترجم فهذا يؤدي إلى عدم توقع نتيجة واحدة لعدة مترجمين. إذن، قد يتأثر المترجم بعدة عوامل قد تجعل نصه المترجم مختلف عن نص مترجم آخر.

## فشل الترجمة وعملية النقل

قد يلعب السياق دورا كبيرا في التأثير على جودة الترجمة. إضافة إلى السياق قد نجد عدة عوامل ومشاكل أخرى فسر كل منظر هذه المشاكل من جهة نظره الخاصة، حيث تتمثل مشاكل الترجمة في العنوان المبين أدناه

## مشاكل الترجمة وأصناف المكافئات

مشاكل الترجمة عديدة وقد قسمها المنظرون إلى: قواعدية، معجمية، أسلوبية وصوتية إضافة إلى عدم توفر المكافئ المناسب الذي يولد مشكلا كبيرة بدوره. من جهة أخرى قام غزالة (١٩٩٥) بتعريف مشاكل الترجمة على أنها حتى وان توقف المترجم للتحقق من في القاموس عن المكافئ المناسب قد يعتبر إشكالا في الترجمة. على ذكر المكافئات قام العديد من المنظرين بتقسيمها إلى عدة أصناف على غرار "باكر" حيث اقترحت المكافئ الديناميكي والشكلي. عموما، كان تقسيم المكافئات عبارة عن تطبيق وجهة نظر المنظرين فلكل ميوله الخاصة. فكاتفورد بميوله اللغوية مثلا كانت نظرتة إلى المكافئات مختلفة عن ما يراه الآخرون.

## مشاكل عملية النقل

صنف تابير ونايدا مشاكل النقل على أنها تكمن في الإجراءات المتخذة أثناء الترجمة هذا من جهة وتأثير اللغة على المترجم من جهة أخرى حيث يعد المذكور آخره صلب موضوع هذه المذكرة.

## نظريات الترجمة وعملية النقل

قام نيومارك (١٩٨١) بتعريف نظريات الترجمة على أنها تحديد طريقة مثالية للتعامل مع أنواع النصوص المختلفة أثناء الترجمة كما أنها تحدد إطار لقواعد التعامل مع مشاكل الترجمة. أولاً قام افن زوهار (١٩٨١) بنقد تفكير المنظرين الذين قاموا بإهمال النقل في الترجمة معتقدا انه من الواجب الإقرار بنظرية النقل على أنها نظرية تحوي جميع نظريات الترجمة وإضافة إلى انه ركز على أن مشاكل التقابل والمكافئات بأنها لا تنتمي إلى نظريات فقط بل يجب أن تكون محتواة في نظرية النقل، ومن جهة أخرى قام أيضا بنقد فكرة المصطلحات الغير قابلة للترجمة المتبناة من طرف كاتفورد. عموما يدعو- افن زوهار- إلى الابتعاد عن النظرة التقليدية إلى نظريات الترجمة والتي لا تعطي حق عملية النقل حقها في الترجمة.

من جهة أخرى، تحتوي النظرية الهرطقية المحتواة بدورها في النظريات الفلسفية للترجمة على أربع خطوات قد تكون الخطوة الثانية منها أحسن مثال عن عملية النقل. بالإضافة إلى النظرية الهرطقية، تدعو النظرية التوصيلية إلى تضيق الخناق على المترجم أثناء النقل حيث تستدل هذه النظرية على انه لا يمكن أن نترجم أي شيء بنفس الطريقة إلى كافة أنواع القراء ومركزة على السؤال القائل: "إلى من نحن نترجم؟".

## مناهج الترجمة وعملية النقل

في هذا الجزء ونظرا للاختلاف التراكمي الكبير بين اللغة العربية والانجليزية، قمنا بتبسيط الضوء على مناهج الترجمة وكيف يجب على المترجم أن ينقل المعلومات المحللة باستعمال هذه المناهج. حيث استخلصنا انه يجب أن يكون النقل متوازيا بين هذه المناهج -كلمة بكلمة- حرفية-حرية.... الخ- للتوصل إلى نص مترجم بكفاءة.

## أنواع النقل

كالعادة واستمرارا لوضع نقاط الاختلاف قام هاوس (٢٠٠٩) بوضع ثلاثة أنواع للترجمة ، أما تابر ونايدا فقد قاما بتصنيف عملية النقل على أن المترجم يقوم بها لاوعيا بسبب نقص المعرفة الثقافية واللغوية باللغة المصدر. و واعيا في حالة الاقتراض وإعادة الصياغة نظرا لعدم توفر المكافئ المناسب اثنا عملية الترجمة. ولمواكبة ما ستدرسه هذه المذكرة قمنا كاقترح حيث صنفنا النقل من ناحية: صحة الترجمة وعملية النقل، فشل الترجمة وعملية النقل.

المأخوذة من جريدة الشروق الجزائرية "الشروق اليومي" وذلك لاختبار مدى صحة الفرضية، حيث جُمعت ٣٠ مقالة للمقارنة والتحليل وأظهرت تلك التحاليل بان المترجمين ارتكبوا أخطاء إضافة إلى سوء ترجمة بعض الجمل وكان سبب هذا هو الإفراط من استعمال الترجمة كلمة بكلمة والحرفية والاختيار الغير مناسب للمكافئات والتي أدت إلى ظهور التداخل اللغوي في النص المترجم. أخيراً، إضافة إلى التحليل والمناقشة أُقترحت عدة تحسينات وإحصائيات لمساعدة المترجمين على فهم ظاهرة التداخل اللغوي ومحاولة الابتعاد عنها قدر المستطاع.

## الجزء الأول: خلفيات نظرية

### الفصل الأول: الترجمة وعملية النقل.

#### عملية النقل والترجمة

من الوهلة الأولى قد يبدو أن عمليتا النقل والترجمة سيان من حيث المعنى والغرض، بالتأكيد هما عمليتان يشغلان نفس الميدان -الترجمة- حيث أن كلمة "الترجمة يعود أصلها إلى الفعل اللاتيني transferr (بايم، ٢٠١٠، ص.١٦). من الجهة اللغوية وأكثر تدقيقاً يمكن تعريف النقل على انه عملية تحريك شيء من مكان إلى آخر، وفي نفس السياق قام غوداك (٢٠٠٧) بتعريف النقل على انه "العملية المحورية والرئيسية في الترجمة، حيث يتم نقل المحتوى والمعنى إلى ثقافة أخرى" (ص.٢٣). زمن خلال الفرضية التي تقول انه لا يمكن لكلمتين مختلفتين أن يكون لهما نفس المعنى سنؤكد أن عملية الترجمة والنقل مختلفتان حتى وان كانتا عمليتين في نفس الميدان. إضافة إلى ما قاله غوداك أضاف نايدا وتاير (١٩٨٢) القول بأن عملية النقل تأتي بعد انتهاء المترجم من تحليل النص من جانب المعنى والقواعد اللغوية حيث يتم نقل المعلومات المحللة من لغة (أ) إلى لغة (ب). وقبل الخوض في غمار التفارقة بين المصطلحين، يمكن تعريف الترجمة على أنها فهم للغة المصدر وصياغة اللغة الهدف. من هنا يمكن فهم أن عملية النقل مجرد عملية ثانوية في العملية الإجمالية ألا وهي الترجمة حيث أن عملية النقل تحدث في فكر وعقل المترجم.

#### نظريات ومناهج الترجمة وعملية النقل

خلال هذا الجزء قمنا بالبحث في العلاقة في العلاقة ما بين النقل والترجمة عبر دراسة نظريتين مختلفتين مع إعطاء وجه نظر احد المنظرين الذي يدعو إلى إقامة نظرية نقل بحد ذاتها، إضافة إلى دراسة عدة مناهج مختلفة والتي يقوم المترجم بإتباعها أثناء النقل وربط علاقتهم بعملية النقل.

## مقدمة

تعد العربية والانجليزية لغتين مختلفتين تماما، حيث يشكل هذا الاختلاف إشكالا كبيرا للمترجمين الذين يقومون بالترجمة من وإلى اللغتين، إضافة إلى ظهور تأثير اللغة الأم الذي يشكل عائقا أيضا والذي يؤدي إلى تطبيق النظام اللغوي ل اللغة المصدر في اللغة الهدف، وعلى الرغم من أن المترجمين يملكون بعض المعرفة النظرية حول الترجمة وكيفية صيرورتها (العربية إلى الانجليزية) إلا أنهم يجدون انه من الصعب الابتعاد عن تأثير اللغة الأم والذي يؤدي إلى ظهور التداخل اللغوي في النص المترجم. من كل ما سبق ذكره، تهدف الدراسة الحالية لاستكشاف المستويات اللغوية المختلفة للتداخل اللغوي والتي يقع فيها المترجم وذلك عن طريق دراسة مقالات مختلفة مأخوذة من جريدة الشروق الجزائرية وذلك لأجل حصر هذه الظاهرة ومحاولة تنقية النص المترجم والمحافظة على جودة الترجمة حيث افترضنا أن الاستعمال المفرط للغة الفرنسية في الجزائر وقربها من اللغة الانجليزية كلغتين هند-أوربيتين قد يساعد المترجمين الجزائريين على أن يكونوا بمنأى عن هذه الظاهرة، وعبر طرح الأسئلة التالية قمنا بكتابة هذه المذكرة:

- إلى أي مدى يمكن للاختلاف بين اللغة العربية والانجليزية من جهة وتأثير اللغة الأم من جهة أخرى أن يؤثر في النصوص المترجمة؟
- ماهية العلاقة بين الترجمة والنقل؟
- ما هي العملية الضمنية في الترجمة التي تُؤَلد التداخل؟
- ما هي مشاكل النقل في الترجمة
- ما هي المستويات اللغوية المحتملة التي يمكن أن تتأثر بالتداخل؟

منهجيا كانت الإجابة عن الأسئلة المسبقة الذكر عبر جزء يتكون من فصلين نظريين، جاء الفصل الأول عن نظرة عامة حول الترجمة والنقل كعملية فرعية للترجمة وكيف قام المنظرون بدراسة عملية النقل. أكثر تدقيقا، حاول الفصل الأول التفرقة بين النقل والترجمة عن طريق تعريف كل منهما واستخراج دور النقل وكيفية عمله في نظريتين مختلفتين للترجمة -النظرية الهرطقية والتوصيلية- وإضافة إلى هذا قمنا بمقارنة ضمنية ما بين مشاكل الترجمة ومشاكل النقل كعملية مخصصة في الترجمة. عموما، كان هدف الفصل الأول عبارة عن تعريف مفهومي الترجمة والنقل كفكرة لغوية تتضمن التأثير الايجابي والسلبى. أما الفصل الثاني فتطرق مباشرة إلى العنصر الأساسي في هذه المذكرة ألا وهو التداخل حيث بدأ بأفكار عامة وتعمق حتى الوصول إلى ظاهرة التداخل اللغوي وعلاقته بالترجمة عن طريق إعطاء خصائصه وأسبابه ومختلف تعريفاته والتطرق إلى المصطلحات اللغوية-تأثير سلبى وإيجابي وتحليل الأخطاء -، بالإضافة إلى مناقشة فكرة التداخل الثقافي كمدخل للتداخل اللغوي ولأن النظام اللغوي لأي لغة محتوى في الميزات الثقافية لتلك اللغة. أما الفصل الأخير فقد كان تطبيقيا بحث عن طريق تحليل البيانات

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بـعنوان

التداخل اللغوي في الصحافة الجزائرية  
المترجمة إلى الانجليزية

دراسة حالة: "جريدة الشروق"

## Abstract

The present paper is intended to shed light on the faults of Arabic-English translation caused by linguistic interference, especially when the translators resort to their mother tongue in the translation from Arabic into English. The data was taken from "Echourouk website", this data was translated articles published only at the website. This paper shows that the translations have traces of interference that are due to the over use of word for word translation, the ignorance by the translators at one hand and the linguistic farness between Arabic and English which may affects the ultimate goal of translation. Generally speaking, this research aims at helping translators to purify the quality of translation. The study, especially at the lexical level, shows that linguistic interference is minimized when the dynamic equivalence is opted, whereas it is maximized when formal equivalence is employed. On the other hand, this study argues that linguistic interference may be a good means for intercultural interaction in view of Newmark (1991).

Keywords: interference, linguistic interference, equivalence, transfer, negative transfer, positive transfer

## ملخص

يهدف هذا البحث إلى تسليط الضوء على اخطاء الترجمة من العربية إلى الانجليزية والناجمة عن التداخل اللغوي خاصة حين يلجأ المترجم إلى اللغة الأم في ترجمته. أخذت البيانات المدروسة من موقع الشروق الالكتروني بحيث كانت البيانات عبارة عن مقالات مترجمة على هذا الموقع فقط. ويوضح هذا البحث بان الترجمات تأثرت بالتداخل اللغوي بسبب الاستعمال المفرط للترجمة الحرفية وإهمال المترجمين من جهة والبعد اللغوي بين العربية والانجليزية من جهة أخرى والذي قد يؤثر على الهدف النهائي للترجمة. عموما هذا البحث يهدف إلى مساعدة المترجمين على تنقية وضمان جودة الترجمة. من جهة أخرى أظهر هذا البحث أن التداخل على المستوى المعجمي يقل حين يختار المترجم المكافئ الديناميكي بينما يزداد التداخل حين يختار المترجم المكافئ الشكلي. أخيرا، يدرس هذا البحث أيضا أن التداخل قد يصنف كوسيلة جيدة للتفاعل مابين الثقافات من جهة نظر (نيومارك ١٩٩١)

كلمات مفتاحيه: التداخل، التداخل اللغوي، المكافئ، الانتقال، الانتقال السلبي، الانتقال الايجابي