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The Difficulties of Translating English Middle-age Pronouns into Arabic.

Case Study: The Canterbury Tales

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Dedication:

First and foremost, I would thank *Allah* for his blessing and help accomplishing this work.

I would like to dedicated this work my beloved mother who has been with me in every moment during writing of this work, Also I would like to dedicate it to all of my family members for their unconditional support since day one.

I would like also dedicated this work to my friends and colleagues in the department of English

Especially the Big Four (Karim – Lyna – Chahinez) and my friend my big brother Abdelrezzak. Thank You for every Memory we Had together.

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Selami Abdelmounaim.

Dedication:

 I dedicate my work for all members of Hamlaoui's family and many friends. A special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents, Mouhammed & Nadia. And My aunt Fethya whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity

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Lastly, I would dedicate this work for my colleagues, and give a special thanks to my mate and best friend Abdelmounaim.

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List of Abbreviations

OE   Old English.

ME   Middle English.

MEP   Middle English pronouns.

ModE   Modern English.

OED   Oxford English Dictionary.

CLLD   Collins Dictionary.

CBT   The Canterbury Tales.

AR   Arabic.

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Introduction:

Statement of the Problem:

Translation is the process of rendering from source language into a Target language, in which the translator transfer words, phrases, fragments, paragraphs and Texts into another language in order to be understood by the reader, hence in some cases the translator faces some struggles and obstacles during the process. One of these problems is the translation of Medieval Works because some of these works is no longer used and their language is not familiar to the Modern receiver, therefore the only way to read it is through a readable translated version. this brings us to ask about these difficulties during the process of translating Middle-age pronouns into Arabic.

Aim of the study:

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the difficulties that faces the Translator while moving from Middle-English into Arabic, identify them and attempt to provide possible solutions for it.

Motivation for the study:

English is the World's language, it is universal that the whole globe could recognize it, moreover like every other language the English has its own rich history over the decades which is derived from the old ages until the late years. and since the researchers of this study studies the English Language and they are concerned with all of its aspects. Hence, Among the plenty of reasons, the complex history of English drove the researchers to explore

the middle ages and go deeply inside the Era of Middle English and its difficulties translating it into Arabic. Thus, this study is conducted to investigate the difficulties of translating one of the aspects of Middle English particularly the Pronouns. the researchers had the motive to investigate these problems and tends to try translating it into Arabic.

Rationale of the study:

Middle English is considered as one of Eras of English History, for many learners of English it is unknown and ambiguous and complex because of its structure and grammar, especially for those foreign learners who would fail to understand it. this study is helpful not only for the learners of English but for everybody in general who's interested in English it would be a great help in order to know one of the aspects of Medieval eras and make sure they obtain the knowledge and be able to translate it into Arabic.

Literature review:

Some scholars over the years conducted their studies to define the Middle English, the following segments demonstrate the various findings they reached:

- In his book; *The Cambridge history of Middle English*, Norman Blake,1992 wrote "the start of Middle English is dated in 1066 with the Norman Conquest and its finish in 1485 with the accession of Henry VII, the first Tudor monarch. Both dates are political and historical, and the events they represent may have an impact on the development of the English language in the longer term but they are hardly appropriate as guides to the dating of

periods in it— The period is called 'Middle' English because it falls between Old and Modern English. Perhaps the most important of these has been the influence of Geoffrey Chaucer and his reputation as the ' Father of English Poetry' has meant that many people have some familiarity with Middle English through his writings. More importantly, his work has been almost constantly available since Caxton issued the edition princeps of The Canterbury Tales in 1476".

- As per S. Horobin & J. Smith, 2002; *An introduction to Middle English*, they said: "Middle English may be distinguished from Old English, the form of the language spoken and written before c.1100, and from Modern English (ModE) which is the term used to categorise English after c.1500. The ME period thus corresponds roughly with the centuries which lie between the Norman Conquest of 1066 and William Caxton's introduction of printing in 1475. ME is sometimes divided into Early ME and Late ME, dividing roughly in the middle of the fourteenth century correlating with the approximate date for the birth of Chaucer (c.1340)".

- And in his article untitled Language and voice; David Crystal, 2018 explained how Middle English developed from Old English, changing its grammar, pronunciation and spelling and stated that "Middle English which is a period of roughly 300 years from around 1150 CE to around 1450 and how difficult is to identify it because it is a time of transition between two eras that each have stronger definition: Old English and Modern English. Before this period -ME- we encounter a language, which is chiefly Old Germanic in its character – in its sounds, spellings, grammar and vocabulary. After this period, we have a language which displays a very different kind of structure, with major changes having taken place in each

of these areas, many deriving from the influence of French following the Norman Conquest of 1066."

For the MEP and the problems with translating them into Arabic, Al-Jarf Reima's article, 2010, She indicated in general that "Arabic is not the same as English in general, because it has two forms of subject pronouns: Independent such as Ana (I), and a pronominal suffix that is an integral part of the verb. Independent subject pronouns are commonly used in nominal sentences, not verbal sentences — An error corpus of faulty uses of Arabic independent subject pronouns was collected from the translation projects of senior students majoring in translation. Syntactic, pragmatic and discoursal criteria were used to judge the deviations. Since English sentences begin with a subject pronoun such as I, he, they, the students used an independent subject pronoun followed by a verb + pronominal suffix in declarative, affirmative statement, without realizing that the subject is contained in the verb, and use of Ana or huwa is redundant. Implications for increasing students' awareness of pragmatic, discoursal and syntactic constraints in translating English pronouns into Arabic are provided".

Methodology:

In order to investigate the difficulties of translating Middle-age pronouns into Arabic, a qualitative, descriptive, analytic, and contrastive method would be helpful assistant in order to provide some reliable findings for this thesis.

Research Questions:

What are the difficulties of translating middle-age pronoun into Arabic?

How does the translator deal with these MAp difficulties while moving from English into Arabic in Geoffrey Chaucer Canterbury Tales?

Hypotheses:

It is hypothesized that:

1) The translator translates directly from ME into Arabic because there is no difficulty.

2) The translator should first translate into MnE (intralingual) then into Arabic because of the impossibility/ difficulty of the direct translation.

3) The translator has to undergo a search on Medieval ages to obtain knowledge on ME in order to translate accurately.

4) The translator does not translate from Middle English literature but directly from intralingually translated works into MnE.

Structure of the study:

This thesis is divided into three chapters in two parts, a theoretical part, which contain two (02) Chapters. The first one provides the concept of Middle English alongside with its history, then this study defines each of the MEP; what are they and how they were on ME and how they were translated into ModE. On the second chapter the study tackles the difficulties of translating MEP providing some problems that face the Translator during the process also what error can the translator fall into while translating MEP Into Arabic. In the second part of part of this thesis, the practical one, the study investigates the Canterbury tales by Geoffrey Chaucer providing a brief biography of the author and his works and then a definition of the Canterbury tales, furthermore an analysis of the translation of some of these tales into both ModE and Arabic.

Significance of the study:

This research helps to understand the ME and its Pronouns and would be a helpful guide to translate them accurately into Arabic.

plus, this study will introduce the reader to:

- the ME and its history.

- the MEP as an archaic form of the English pronouns.

- tackles some common difficulty in translating From and Into Arabic/English.

- a view on the ME Literature presented in The Canterbury tales and to recognise the "Father of ME Poetry" Geoffrey Chaucer.

Limitations of the study:

Corona Virus (Covid-19) and the restrictions of its protocol; time constraints, and the lack of resources & references about this subject were the main obstacles while writing this Thesis.

CHAPTER ONE

Middle English & middle-age Pronouns

I.1 Introduction:

It is known that languages change over time, Language is not static, it is on the path of constant change. The English language is not an exception, Historically English has been through some major changes and different Eras in all its aspects like pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary, starting from the Anglo-Saxon (Old) to Present day (Modern) English. One of these epochs was The Middle English - a period of roughly 300 years from around 1150 CE to around 1450- which is commonly known for its distinctive variation and development after the Old English Period following the influence of the Noe which brought important changes on the Grammar. In this Chap shed lights on Middle English and provide a brief history of it, and to be precise the Main interest is the Grammar particularly ME singular pronouns; when they are used and a definition of each Middle English pronouns in addition the translation of each ME pronouns into Modern English with discussion on how it was developed and translated into MnE.

I.2 The Concept of Middle English:

Middle English was a form of English spoken and written after the Norman conquest (1066) in Britain, the origin of the term 'Middle English' is derived from nineteenth-century studies of the history of the English Language, German philologists at that time Separated the history of it into three main periods/eras: Old (*alt*-) also called Anglo-Saxon, Middle (*mittel*-) and Modern (*neu*-). English underwent distinct variations and developments following the Old English period, the *Oxford English Dictionary* specifies the period when Middle English was spoken as being from 1150 to 1500.

I.2.1 A brief history of Middle English:

The year 1066 marks the beginning of the transition from the Old English to

the Middle English also the start of a new linguistic and social era in Britain, This Shift came as a result of The Norman Conquest that Overthrows the government of England by the forces of Normandy; a province of northern France, under the leadership of William the Conqueror (Duke of Normandy and, later, William I of England) William proclaimed himself the King of England after defeating England's King Harold at the Battle of Hastings. The Norman reign strengthened the king's power and the feudal system in England and brought a large number of French influences to the English language and English institutions. Yet this event does not actually identify the boundaries between OE and ME.

The period we call ME is often divided into three periods:

- ❖ Early Middle English, from about 1100 to about 1250, during which the Old English system of writing was still in use.
- ❖ The Central Middle English period from about 1250 to about 1400, which was marked by the gradual formation of literary dialects, the use of an orthography greatly influenced by the Anglo-Norman writing system, the loss of pronunciation of final unaccented -e, and the borrowing of large numbers of Anglo-Norman words; the period was especially marked by the rise of the London dialect, in the hands of such writers as John Gower and Geoffrey Chaucer.
- ❖ Late Middle English, from about 1400 to about 1500, which was marked by the spread of the London literary dialect and the gradual cleavage between the Scottish dialect and the other northern dialects. During this period the basic lines of inflection as they appear in MnE were first established. Among the chief characteristic differences between Old and Middle English were the substitution of natural gender in ME for grammatical gender and the loss of

the old system of declensions in the noun and adjective and, largely, in the pronoun.

I.3 Introducing middle-age Pronouns:

According to *Merriam-Webster Dictionary.* A *pronoun* is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase. Pronouns refer to either a noun that has already been mentioned or to a noun that does not need to be named specifically.

The most common pronouns are the *personal pronouns*, which refer to the person or people speaking or writing (*first person*), the person or people being spoken to (*second person*), or other people or things (*third person*).

-Middle English Personal Pronouns:

Personal Pronouns in Middle English:

-the table below shows the singular ME pronouns, the *Modern English* is written in ***italics***.

Person/Gender	Subject	Object	Possessive determiner	Possessive pronoun
First	Ic/ich/I *I*	me/mi *me*	min/minen[pl.] *my*	min/mire/ minre *mine*
Second	þou / þu / tu / þeou / (thou)	þe (thee)	þi / ti (thy)	þin / þyn (thine)

Third	Masculine	he he	him[a] / hine[b] *him*	his / hisse / hes *his*	his / hisse *his*
	Feminine	sche[o]/s[c]ho/ʒh o *she*	heo / his / hie / hies / hire *her*	hio / heo / hire / heore *her*	- *hers*
	Neuter	hit *it*	hit / him *it*	his *its*	his *its*

.   <u>Dative case, indirect object.</u>

b.   <u>Accusative case, direct object</u>

Table 01: Personal Pronouns in middle English.

I.4 English Middle-age Pronouns:

Thou, thee, thy and thine are archaic personal pronouns (words which are substitutes for nouns or noun-phrases) that are generally articulated in the form of subject and object (depending upon the relation of the pronoun to the structure of a sentence).
The following Pronouns definitions are defined by OED and CLLD:

I.4.1 Thee:

-Archaic second person singular pronoun, used when talking to only one person who is the object of the verb.

-Thee is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'you' when you are talking to only one person. It is used as the object of a verb or preposition.

I.4.2 Thou:

-Archaic second person singular pronoun, used when talking to only one

person who is the subject of the verb.

 - Thou is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'you' when you are talking to only one person. It is used as the subject of a verb.

I.4.3 Thy:

- Archaic possessive determiner of <u>Thou</u>, used when talking to only one person.

- Thy is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'your' when you are talking to one person.

I.4.4 Thine:

- Archaic and the possessive pronoun form of Thou, used when speaking to one person.

- Thine is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'yours' when you are talking to only one person.

I.5 Translating English Middle-age Pronouns into Modern English.

Middle English / Modern English

1) Thee   You

Thee is the objective form of you in Middle English, used when you are

talking to only one person. It is used as the object of a verb.

Example: *I shall bring **thee** a mighty army*

*I shall bring **you** a mighty army.*

2) Thou   You

Thou is the subjective (or normative) form of you in Middle English, used when you are talking to one person, it is used as the subject of a verb.

Example: *Thou* shalt keep it simple and be yourself.

you shalt keep it simple and be yourself.

3) Thy   Your

Thy is an old Possessive determiner of your, used to talk one person.

Example: honour **thy** father and **thy** mother.

honour **your** father and **your** mother

4) Thine   Your(s)

Thine is possessive form of your (yours), Commonly used before a noun Also used when indicating that something is absolute and understood

Example: this book is **thine.**

this book is **yours.**

I.6 Conclusion:

Middle English (1150-1500), the spoken language during Medieval Epoch, Started with the 1066 Norman Conquest. It is remarkable that this event is not only the beginning of the transition from Old English to the Middle but also it completely changed and influenced the development of English language. this Chapter studied Middle English with reference to its history and the shift from OE into ME moreover the changes that took place on its Grammar especially on the Personal Pronouns which were mostly developed from those in OE; furthermore, the main emphasis was on Second person Pronouns and how it was reformed and translated into Present-day

English, and accordingly, the chapter provided an intralingual translation of these pronouns as examples from ME into MnE to show the shift between these Eras.

CHAPTER TWO

Difficulties of translating Middle-age pronouns into Arabic.

I.1 Introduction:

Translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to another language, and just like any other process, it contains some problems and difficulties that struggle the translator while translating from a language into another. The same case here for translating ME pronouns, starting from being abandoned and forgotten the translator simply can't render these pronouns accurately without any former knowledge of their meaning therefore the translator has to run through the dictionary to translate them Intralingual into Modern English Moreover, the translator would face other difficulties while rendering these pronouns into Arabic.

Thus, this chapter shall investigate the difficulties of translating Middle-age Pronouns into Arabic, such as Correspondence problems, Coherence, Tracking and Clarifying Unite, in addition, this chapter tackles the possible Errors that may face the translator in rendering these pronouns into Arabic.

I.2 Difficulties of Translating Middle-age Pronouns into Arabic:

In order to translate Middle-age pronouns from English into Arabic, it's obligatory in most cases to go first through Modern English (intralingual translation), that's to say; English and Arabic are both distinct Languages and their grammatical system is totally different, this difference creates problems and difficulties for the translator during the process of translation from and into both languages. These are some of those problems:

I.2.1 Correspondence Problems:

The correspondence of a pronoun is the pronoun that correlates with its antecedent number (singular, plural), person (first, second, third), and gender (masculine, feminine, neuter).

Traditionally, one of the fundamental principles of the pronoun agreement (also called noun-pronoun agreement or pronoun-antecedent agreement) is that a singular pronoun Arabic has genders. The nouns in Arabic grammar are either masculine or feminine. And even the pronouns have genders. While in English, the plural "you" and "they" isn't affected by gender, in Arabic it is. Depending on whether the people you're talking about are women or men, you use the appropriate pronoun. (Although dual personal pronouns in Modern Standard Arabic don't have genders). refers to a singular noun while a plural pronoun refers to a plural noun., this usage becomes more complicated when the pronoun is indefinite. *(Dr.Richard Nordquist, Thoughtco.com, February, 2020)*

Middle English	Modern English	Arabic
Thee	You	أنتَ، أنتِ، أنتما، انتما، أنتم، أنتن
Thou	You	أنتَ، أنتِ، أنتما، انتما، أنتم، أنتن
Thy	Your	ملكك، الخاص بك
Thine	Your(s)	لكم، لكن، لك، لكِ، لكما، لكما

Table 02: Translation of MAp into Arabic

While translating from modern English into Arabic; the translator may face multiple correspondences in which the translator finds it a problem to select the appropriate pronoun in Arabic that correlates the other pronoun in modern English.

I.2.2 Coherence:

In an ordinary text, when sentences and ideas are connected and flow together smoothly, Coherence is achieved. A text without coherence can inhibit a reader's ability to understand the ideas and main points of the text. Coherence allows the reader to move easily throughout the text from one idea to the next, from one sentence to the next, and from one paragraph to the next. The same goes with Pronouns, if the Usage of the pronoun is accurate the text can't be coherent.

In this regard, there a small problem that could be pointed out in relation to coherence has to do with the translator's failure to lexicalize the English impersonal pronoun "*they*", which would stop the Arab reader in an attempt to figure out to whom it refers. One should note that while English tolerates the exophoric use of the pronoun "*they*", the Arab reader finds this quite odd, hence its lexicalization is called for in the Arabic translation.

I.2.3 Clarifying Unit:

Pronoun reference is the practice of making pronouns refer clearly to the words they replace. A pronoun takes the place of a noun; thus, the pronoun must correlate with the noun it replaces in number and person. Also, it must be clear which noun the pronoun is substituting for. The noun that the

pronoun is the substitute for is called the *antecedent.*

A structure in which a pronoun doesn't refer clearly and unambiguously to its antecedent is called a *faulty pronoun reference.*

-Example: Kathrin told her friend that she should take Piano lessons.

The pronoun *she* <u>does</u> <u>not</u> have a clear noun antecedent.

Figure 01: Faulty pronoun Example

I.2.4 Tracking:

Pronouns can be tricky and misleading in some cases, for examples a pronoun can refer to many or multiple antecedent or even complicated antecedent:

Example: "When a customer has completed an online transaction, they should print their invoice for expense tracking purposes."

The word *they* is used as a gender-biased singular pronoun instead of he/she. The problem occurs to the reader when the antecedent is unclear or ambiguous, the reader would lose the track of the pronoun and whom it may refer and remain confused.

In order to solve this problem, the translator should track these pronouns in the text to find out to whom they may refers.

I.3 Possible Errors in rendition Middle-age Pronouns into Arabic

01)   The three English subject pronouns (you, they and it) can be rendered in different ways into Arabic based on gender and singularity plurality or even duality the pronoun "You" it has five Equivalence in Arabic:
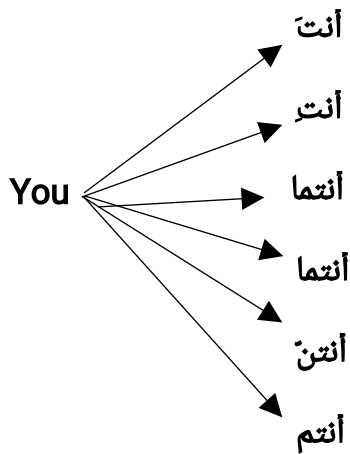

Figure 02: Possible Errors in rendition MAp into Arabic example.

1)   A grammar error occurs when a sentence in SL violates the grammatical rules of the TL. Grammar Errors include incorrect declension of nouns.

2)   Pronouns Ambiguity Error in a pronoun agree with two nouns in number and gender and both nouns could be the antecedent of the pronoun then this is pronoun ambiguity.

3)   The Pronoun can refer to multiple Antecedents:

but should have only <u>one</u> antecedent (the noun it refers to) that must be clear and unmistakable.

4)   No Antecedent for a Pronoun:

   Mary Called the hot line, but no one answer

Conclusion

Based on the study of this chapter and after investigating the problems and the difficulties of translating ME pronouns. Hence, the findings of this chapter can be concluded on the following. First, English and Arabic are both distinct languages apart from each and both have their rich grammar and rules. Secondly, the difficulties of translating ME pronouns are more likely to be understood along with the correspondence problems as it necessary to differentiate between the English pronouns and Arabic and be able to render them accurately into Arabic, moreover it is mandatory for the

translator to be coherent in the process aiming at achieving the reader understanding of these pronouns and to get a clear view of them besides being able to refer each of them correspondingly. Finally, the translator should be aware of any possible error that might be an issue during the process of translation from modern English into Arabic.

CHAPTER THREE

Investigate the translation of the Canterbury Tales into Arabic.

I.1 Introduction:

Chaucerian English, a term used to describe the ME poetry, named after Geoffrey Chaucer who is also known as "the Father of Middle English" for his prominent contribution to poetry in medieval epoch. In this regard he wrote one of what is considered as Masterpiece in the English Literature history; The Canterbury Tales. This work was translated into distinct languages, one of versions this work was rendered into is Arabic. Yet Arabic and English are different and each have its own language system. This chapter shall investigate the Corpus: The Canterbury tales and try to analyse it in the three versions: ME, ModE and Arabic with a mention of its author Geoffrey Chaucer in a brief biography.

I.2 Background of Corpus: The Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer

I.2.1 the Author Biography

Geoffrey Chaucer (l. c. 1343-1400 CE) in London, England. He was a medieval poet, writer, and philosopher. Widely considered as the greatest English poet of the Middle-ages. He's best known for his work: *The Canterbury Tales*; a masterpiece considered as one of the greatest poetics works in the Literature world. He established Middle English as a respectable medium for medieval literature (previously, works were written in either French or Latin). He also contributed importantly in the second half of the 14th century to the management of public affairs as courtier, diplomat, and civil servant. In that career he was trusted and aided

by three successive kings—Edward III, Richard II, and Henry IV. Chaucer died on 1400 and was buried in Westminster Abbey in London.

Figure 03: Portrait of Chaucer

I.2.2 Public Positions and Service

During 1359 to 1360, Chaucer served with the English army in France and was taken prisoner near Reims. He was released for ransom, toward which Edward III himself contributed sixteen pounds, and returned to England. Later that same year, Chaucer travelled back to France, carrying royal letters, apparently entering the service of Edward as the king's servant and sometimes emissary.

by 1370 Chaucer was traveling abroad on a diplomatic mission for the king. Chaucer took his first known journey to Italy in December of 1372 and remained there until May 1373. He probably gained his knowledge of Italian

poetry and painting during his visits to Genoa and Florence.

Chaucer received various appointments, including justice of the peace in Kent (1385), Clerk of the King's Works (1389).

I.2.3 Literary Works

Chaucer was a prolific writer, creating many other fine works which have been overshadowed by The Canterbury Tales. None of his pieces were technically published during his lifetime as that concept had not yet been invented. His works were hand-copied by scribes who admired them and either sold or shared them. Chaucer did not make a living from his writing, as his occupations and salaries from court records attest, but was honoured for his poetry by noble patrons in other ways. His major works are:

Year	Literary work
c. 1370 CE	*The Book of the Duchess*
c. 1378-1380 CE	*The House of Fame*
c. 1380-1387 CE	*Anelida and Arcite*
c. 1380-1382 CE	*The Parliament of Fowls*
c. 1382-1386 CE	*Troilus and Criseyde*
c. 1380's CE	*The Legend of Good Wome*
c. 1388-1400 CE	*The Canterbury Tales*

Table 03: Chaucer's Major Works

I.3 Definition of the Corpus: "The Canterbury Tales"

The Canterbury Tales (1387−1400) is a medieval literary work by the poet Geoffrey Chaucer (1343-1400 CE) comprised of Twenty-Four (24) tale written in middle English which are mostly written in verse, although some are in prose. After the opening introduction; known as the General Prologue, the stories are told by each of the characters who are a group of thirty people (30). The journey started at the Tabard Inn, London as they undertake a pilgrimage to visit the shrine of Saint Thomas Becket at Canterbury Cathedral. The pilgrims, who come from all layers of society agree upon the suggestion of Harry Bailly; the host of Tabard Inn and one of the pilgrims, to tell the stories as a part of a story-telling contest as they travel.

Figure03: Geoffrey Chaucer manuscript The Canterbury Tales

In the General Prologue the Characters agree to tell two (02) stories on their way to Canterbury and Two stories on the way back to Tabard Inn. But the manuscripts contained just twenty-four (24) tale besides the return journey from Canterbury is not included, also some of the pilgrims do not tell stories. thus, this frame story is considered an unfinished work by Chaucer, however some scholars claims that Chaucer did finish the work, based on the tone and subject matter of the last tale and The Retraction appended to the manuscript.

The following table shows the CBT classified by the order of the presentation in the story:

tale number	tale title
1st	The Knight's Tale
2nd	The Miller's Tale
3rd	The Reeve's Tale
4th	The Cook's Tale
5th	The Man of Law's Tale
6th	The Wife of Bath's Tale
7th	The Friar's Tale

8th	The Summoner's Tale
9th	The Clerk's Tale
10th	The Merchant's Tale
11th	The Squire's Tale
12th	The Franklin's Tale
13th	The Physician's Tale
14th	The Pardoner's Tale
15th	The Shipman's Tale
16th	The Prioress's Tale
17th	Sir Thopas' Tale
18th	The Tale of Melibee
19th	The Monk's Tale
20th	The Nun's Priest's Tale
21st	The Second Nun's Tale
22nd	The Canon's Yeoman's Tale
23rd	The Manciple's Tale
24th	The Parson's Tale

Table 04: The Canterbury tales

The CBT is considered Chaucer's masterpiece and it's among the most important works of medieval literature for many reasons besides its poetic

power and entertainment value, notably its depiction of the different social classes of the 14th century CE. The use of a pilgrimage as the framing device enabled Chaucer to bring together people from many walks of life: knight, prioress, monk; merchant, man of law, franklin, scholarly clerk; miller, reeve, pardoner; wife of Bath and many others. The multiplicity of social types, as well as the device of the storytelling contest itself, allowed presentation of a highly varied collection of literary genres and touching on subjects ranging from fate to God's will to love, marriage, pride, and death.

-Characters of the Canterbury Tales

Character name	Description	Tale
Chaucer	the pilgrim who narrates the work	tells the 17th and 18th tales
The Knight	a man of honour, truth, and chivalry	tells the 1st tale
The Squire	the knight's son, a gentle youth of poetic sensibilities	tells the 11th tale
The Yeoman	the knight's servant	no tale
The Prioress (Madame Eglentyne)	a nun who supervises a priory	tells the 15th tale
The Second Nun	secretary to the Prioress	tells the 21st tale
The Nun's Priest	one of three priests traveling with the Prioress	tells the 20th tale
The Monk	a worldly lover of hunting, riding, and drinking	tells the 18th tale

The Friar (Huberd)	a corrupt clergyman who keeps donations for himself	tells the 7th tale
The Merchant	a somber man who distrusts women	tells the 10th tale
The Clerk	a scholar from Oxford University	tells the 9th tale
The Sergeant of the Law	Man of Law, a wealthy lawyer	tells the 5th tale
The Franklin (landowner)	a glutton, companion of Man of Law	tells the 12th tale
The Five Tradesmen: Haberdasher, Carpenter, Weaver, Dyer, and Tapestry Weaver.	all traveling together; described in General Prologue	NO speaking parts
The Cook (Roger)	works for the above tradesmen, loves to drink	tells the 4th tale
The Shipman	a ship's captain	tells the 14th tale
The Doctor of Physic	physician, a greedy astrologer	tells the 13th tale
The Wife of Bath (Alisoun)	a widow who has survived five husbands and traveled the world	tells the 6th tale
The Parson	a devout and honest clergyman	tells the 24th (last) tale
The Plowman	the Parson's brother, devout and charitable	NO speaking parts
The Miller (Robyn)	coarse, rough, and fond of drinking and stealing	tells the 2nd tale
The Manciple (caterer)	purchases food for establishments	tells the 23rd tale

The Reve (Osewald)	manager of an estate, an accountant	tells the 3rd tale
The Summoner	server of summons to ecclesiastical courts	tells the 8th tale
The Pardoner	seller of indulgences (pardons) and fake holy relics, rides with the Summoner	tells the 14th tale
The Host (Harry Bailey)	Innkeeper at the Tabard where the pilgrims begin their journey, proposes the story-telling contest and moderates/settles disputes	
The Canon's Yeoman	not introduced in the General Prologue; meets the pilgrims along the way	tells 22nd tale

Table 5: characters of the Canterbury tales

I.4 Investigate the translation of the Canterbury Tales into Arabic.

I.4.1 Research methods and Data analysis

Pronouns are defined as being one of the parts of speech that obtain their meaning from other noun phrases in a sentence. This study is descriptive, analytic, and contrastive. It deals with comparing pronouns in English and Arabic by concentrating on the points of difference and similarity between the two language. The following are the examples of the selected tales for in the translation of the CBT into Arabic:

ME	ModE	AR
For wel *thou* woost that I have kept thy lyf.	For well *you* know that I have saved your life.	لأنك تعرف معرفة تامة انني انا التي حافظت على حياتك

The nexte thyng that I requere _thee_	I shall next require of _you_	فقالت: " اعطيني كلمة شرف هنا امامي ان الامر الذي سأطلبه منك ستفعله
For wel thou woost that I have kept _thy_ lyf.	For well you know that I have saved _your_ life	لأنك تعرف معرفة تامة انني انا التي حافظت على حياة ك
If I seye fals, sey nay, upon _thy_ fey!"	If this be false, deny it on _your_ sword!' .	فاذا كان كلامي كذبا أنقضه من فضلك بحق ايمانك
I grante thee lyf, if _thou_ kanst tellen me	You shall live if _you_ can answer me.	اهبك الحياة لو استطعت ان تقول لي ما هو الامر الذي تعشقه النساء أكثر من غيره
Thou art so loothly, and so oold also,	_You_ are old, and so abominably	انت كريهة الى حد بالغ بل وعجوز

Table06: The Wife of Bath's Tale examples

I.4.2 Thou

"…. said this knight…Thou art so loothly, and so oold also". In this example during the dialogue between the knight and his wife, the author selected the pronoun Thou. Which is second-person singular pronoun, the pronoun used for the person being spoken to, In Middle English Thou used for social inferiors, children, and by husbands. This example was translated into ModE as:

"... You are old, and so abominably ...".

Nowadays in modern English Thou is transferred into You, "You" is the pronoun of the second person singular or plural, used for the person or the persons being addressed that's why in modern English version the

translator uses You because one person is addressed which is the wife.

"......أنتِ   ِ كريهة الى حد بالغ بل وعجوز....."

In the other hand in Arabic Version, it is somehow complex because according to Arabic grammar, it depends on whether the people being addressed are: a single(مفرد)), a dual(المثنى) or a plural(الجمع)). Also on the gender whereas it is a Feminine (المؤنث) or a Masculine (المذكر), the translator should consider using accurately the appropriate pronoun without any difficulty in determining the gender or quantity of people and that's according to the context.

Furthermore, in Arabic Translation the translator used second person Arabic pronoun "أنتِ" (الضَّمِيْرالمُخَاطَب))To show that the person addressed is feminine singular in the Arabic Translation the pronoun is overt (ظاهِر) and it's a separate pronoun (الضَّمِيْر المُنْفصِل).

ME	ModE	AR
Thine angre dooth thee al to soore smerte	It is your anger causes you to smart	فان غضبك الشديد يسئ اليك
I dampned thee; thou most algate be deed.	I have condemned you. You must therefore die.	".... لقد نطقت بالحكم علي لك، فلابد اذن ان تموت..."

Table 07: The Summoner's tale examples

I.4.3 Thee

"... quod he, ... `I dampned thee; thou most algate be deed".

   As shown in the example the judge verdict death to the knight. the author selects Thee which is an object form of "Thou" It is used as the object of a

verb or preposition and it is a second-person singular pronoun. The judge is superior to knight in social status meaning that People of high social rank when address to those who are below them on rank. Thus, the pronouns they use is Thee.

This example is translated into ModE as:

"…I have condemned you. You must therefore die…".

 in ModE, the translator uses You and it refer to one person in this example which is the "knight". And it is just like the ME on the usage.

"لقد نطقت بالحكم عليك، فلابد اذن ان تموت".

 In Arabic, the attached pronouns (الضَّمِيْرُ المُتَّصِل) are always added to the end of the word. This word can be a verb, a noun, or a preposition; if appended to a preposition, it functions as an object of a preposition (اِسْم مَجْرُور). as shown in this example.

ME	ModE	AR
Good morwe, I se thee wel,	Good Morning! I can see you well	مرحبا بك سيد نقولا. صباح الخير. اراك بخير فقد أشرق النهار
Suffiseth thee, but if thy wittes madde	You Should be satisfied, unless you are mad	ويجب ان تكون راضيا بهذه النعمة الكبرى التي من ى الله بها على نوح والا كذ ت مجنونا
Thou shalt upon thy trouthe	Swear on your honour here	احلف لي بشرفك هنا الا

swere me heere		تبوح بكلمة مما سوف أقول لك

Table08: The Miller's Tale examples

I.4.4 Thy

"…He seyde, "John, myn hooste, lief and deere.""

"Thou shalt upon thy trouthe swere me heere That to no wight thou shalt this conseil wreye,".

Thy is a second-person singular pronoun, and a possessive determiner in the example. The Two friends one is addressing the other one, in this example (Young Nicholas and John) Low/Middle class people addressing to each other. in middle English it's possible to use Thy familiar usage that's why author select Thy. This example is translated into ModE as:

He said: "Now, John, my dear swear on your honour here Not to repeat a syllable I say".

In modern English used You to indicate that one belonging to oneself or to any person. Your is always followed by a noun or gerund (Your honour)

"... احلف لي بشرفك هنا الا تبوح بكلمة مما سوف أقول لك..."

In Arabic translation, the attached pronoun is added to a noun(الشرف). If added to a noun, it is a possessive pronoun (مُضَاف إِلَيْهِ) to Arabic possessive pronouns attach to the noun that is owned (بشرفكَ) and it is singular masculine. because possessive pronouns in Arabic it has dual plural masculine and feminine (كما- kuma) / /plural masculine (كم- -kum) /plural feminine (كن-kunna).

ME	ModE	AR
O deere cosyn Palamon," quod he, ,"Thine is the victorie of this aventure. Ful blisfully in prison maistow dure	the victory in this adventure is Yours	لقد فزت في هذه المغامرة ولك ان تبقى في هذا السجن سعيدا
Of all our strife, God knows, the profit is thine	In our dispute God Knows you have the fruit	يعلم الله أنك جنيت ثمرة خ لافنا كله
I loved hire first, and tolde thee my wo	I loved her first told my grief to you	لقد احببتها أولا قبلك وكاشفتك بسري

Table 09: The Knight's Tale example

I.4.5 Thine

"…O deere cosyn Palamon," quod he "Thine is the victorie of this aventure. Ful blisfully in prison maistow dure…"

Thine is another second-person singular pronoun, possessive the author use it to refer to thing associated to person that the speaker is addressing.

"Arcite" is the speaker and he is addressing "Palamon" about a thing associated to him, Also Denoting sense of familiarity, friendship or intimacy. in this case author select "Thine" as the appropriate pronoun for the sentence. This example is translated into ModE as:

"….'the victory in this adventure is Yours'…."

In modern English the speaker or the writer uses "yours" to refer to something that belongs or relates to the person or people that they are talking or writing to. "yours" is the possessive form of you, used without a following noun the translator put it at the end of the sentence to refer to "Palamon" it is related to him. The translator kept the basic meaning translating the sentence from ME to MnE.

النصر لك في هذه المغامرة ولك ان تبقى في هذا السجن سعيدا.

In Arabic translation, the pronoun in this example (كَ) is attached to a preposition (حرف جر), it functions as an object of a preposition in this case (اِسْم مَجْرُور)

Arabic possessive pronouns can be also as suffixes, the pronoun(كَ) related to "Palamon". your (masc.) (كَ-ka) The translator show the meaning of ownership in the Arabic translation and the gender.

I.4.6 Conclusion

After Analyzing these examples, we deduce that there are similarity and difference between the two languages

In English, pronouns can be defined as lexical items. They belong to closed system items. The meaning of the word pronoun comes from pro and noun that means the possibility of using the pronouns instead of nouns.

Arabic has 12 personal pronouns (الضَّمِير ُ). It has singular, dual, and plural pronouns in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person. The dual pronouns are used when there are only two people you're talking about. If it's three or more, you have to use plural Arabic pronouns

In English a pronoun can occupy the positions of a subject, an object, and an object of a preposition, the pronoun must be equal to the noun phrase in terms of case subjective, objective, and possessive, person personal and non-personal, number singular and plural, and finally in terms of gender feminine and masculine.

While in Arabic, for each pronoun there must be an explicit noun which is considered as a way of getting rid of ambiguity. That's why: the pronoun has a strong connection with the explicit noun phrase.

Conclusion

The ME is The Medieval form of English. Historically English underwent a Major change and distinct variations in all of its aspects, and when the translator tries to translate it into Arabic, he faces some difficulties, the subject of this dissertation is to explore one of these difficulties which is how to translate the MEP. This dissertation is aimed to investigate the difficulties that faces the translator while rendering from Middle English Pronouns into Arabic, Based on a qualitative, descriptive, analytic, and contrastive method.

This study summarizes the following points:

- Middle English was spoken and written as being from 1150 to 1500. And the Norman Conquest marks the beginning of the shift from OE into ME.

- This Shift came as a result of The Norman Conquest that Overthrows the government of England by the forces of Normandy, under the leadership of William the Conqueror.

- the ME is divided into three periods (Early ME period, Central ME period, Late ME period)

- this study is concerned with the personal pronouns (thee, thou, thy and thine). and these pronouns can be translated intralingually into you, your, yours depending on the usage of it on the context.

- the English in general and Arabic are distinct from each other, this difference creates some difficulties while translating MEP. the translator has to understand and differentiate between English and Arabic pronouns

in order to deal with the correspondence problems, also he has to be coherent in his translation that the reader can easily understand and get clear view on these pronouns besides being able to refer them accordingly to the person or people. moreover, the translation should be with full attention of the errors happening on the process of rendering between the English and Arabic

- The CBT are collection of stories written by Geoffrey Chaucer in the ME and after analysing the tales it shows that there are similarities and differences between English and Arabic.

This Study shows and confirmed what were hypothesized that the Translator; in order to translate ME Pronouns, the translator should first translate into MnE (intralingually) then into Arabic because of the impossibility/ difficulty of the direct translation.

Suggestions and recommendations:

This study tends to constitute an idea on how to translate from ME be a helpful guide for translating Middle English, but the main focus was only on the Personal Pronouns. therefore, it suggests in the future that researchers should expand the scope of this study and investigate the other aspects of ME.

In future research, it is recommended write books, article, useful resources for the researchers in order help them conducting their studies.

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to investigate the difficulties of translating English Middle-age pronouns into Arabic and compare and analyse the use of second person pronouns in Geoffrey Chaucer "Canterbury Tales" in both languages. This study conducted by define Middle English and highlight its history then, introduce each of these pronouns and show the shift of these pronouns by translating MEP into ModE. Furthermore, presenting the difficulties facing translator while rendering the MEP into Arabic with the mention of the possible Errors in rendition those pronouns into Arabic language. this study aims at describing these pronouns and the specific characteristics of both languages and tends to demystify and filling the gap between the two languages. the outcome of this study is that the translator should translate the MEP first into ModE in order to render them accurately into Arabic.

Keywords: Middle Age, Pronouns, Translation, Difficulties.

ملخص:

الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحري صعوبات ترجمة ضمائر إنجليزية العصور الوسطى وتحليل ومقارنة استخدام ضمائر المخاطب في حكايات كانتربري لجيفري تشوسر. وذلك من خلال إجراء دراسة على انجليزية العصور الوسطى وتسليط الضوء على تاريخها، ثم تعريف هذه الضمائر وترجمتها إلى الإنجليزية الحديثة. علاوة على ذلك تقديم الصعوبات التي تواجه المترجم اثناء ترجمة هذه الضمائر إلى العربية وتهدف

هذه الدراسة إلى وصف هذه الضمائر والخصائص المحددة لكلتا اللغتين بهدف إزالة اللبس والغموض وسد الفجوة بينها. هذه الدراسة خرجت بنتيجة أن المترجم حين يريد ترجمة ضمائر انجليزية العصور الوسطى يتعين عليه أولاً ً العروج إلى الإنجليزية الحديثة وذلك من اجل ترجمتها بدقة إلى العربية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: العصور الوسطى، ضمائر المخاطب، الترجمة، الصعوبات