



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**TRANSLATION OF COMPLEX CLAUSES IN HEMINGWAY'S
The Old Man and The Sea FROM ENGLISH INTO ARABIC**

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By

MUHAMMED IBRAHIM HAMOOD

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

January 2019

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DEDICATION

TO MY FAMILY

This thesis is whole-heartedly dedicated to: My wife who hard prays to make my dream come true, my lovely son, Nabeel and my daughters, Malak and Miral who have made my life more precious.



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Dotor of Philosophy

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January 2019

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This study sought to investigate the translation of complex clause structure in the English novel "The Old Man and The Sea" and its Arabic rendering by Ali Al-Kasimi. The specific objectives of the study are: 1) To examine the extent to which the English nominal beta clause functions in Hemingway's "The Old Man and The Sea" have been preserved in the Arabic translation by Ali Al-Kasimi; 2) To find out whether the English adverbial beta clause functions in Hemingway's "The Old Man and The Sea" have been retained in the identified Arabic translation; 3) To determine whether the translation of the ST complex clause structure into Arabic has applied Newmark's theory of semantic or communicative translation; 4) To examine to what extent the rendered English nominal beta and adverbial beta clauses in the novel in Arabic has affected their intended meaning in the source text. The novelty of this study is in its focus on the translation of the English complex clause structure, which functions as a subject, an object and complement, into Arabic. Functional Grammar and Newmark's theory of semantic and communicative translation underlie this study.

A qualitative, descriptive research approach was employed in both data collection and analysis. The data comprised 103 complex clauses extracted from "The Old Man and The Sea" by Hemingway and their Arabic translations by Ali Al-Kasimi. The bilingual corpus was compiled according to certain criteria, in line with the objectives of the study. The data were analysed according to Halliday's Functional Grammar and Newmark's theory of semantic and communicative translation.

The findings of the study revealed that in general, the complex clauses were translated into group, clause or complex clauses, which display different functions and loss of the intended meaning of the selected texts. These suggest difficulties in

finding translation equivalence in the two languages, due to the nature of the English complex clause structure as well as Arabic. However, the study concludes that such difficulties could be overcome, in that a translator must determine the structure and function of each beta clause in the source and target texts and its influence on the quality of the message of the target text. In this manner, the translator would be able to find an accurate equivalent in Arabic without adding or deleting some linguistic items or particles.

Finally, knowing the complex clause structure of the source language may assist translators to know of any change in or loss of meaning of the complex clause or its equivalence during the process of translation, for this has significant implications on the aesthetics value of the translated text, on the whole.



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**TERJEMAHAN KLAUSA KOMPLEKS DALAM *The Old Man and The Sea*
KARYA HEMINGWAY DARI BAHASA INGGERIS KEPADA BAHASA
ARAB**

Oleh

MUHAMMED IBRAHIM HAMOOD

Januari 2019

Pengerusi : Sabariah Md Rashid, PhD

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Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji terjemahan struktur klausa kompleks di dalam novel Inggeris "The Old Man and The Sea" dan alihan Bahasa Arabnya oleh Ali Al-Kasimi. Objektif khusus kajian ini adalah: 1) Untuk mengkaji sejauh mana fungsi klausa beta nominal bahasa Inggeris di dalam novel "The Old Man and The Sea" karya Hemingway dikekalkan di dalam terjemahan Bahasa Arab oleh penterjemah, Ali Al- Kasimi, 2) untuk mengetahui sejauh mana struktur klausa beta adverbial bahasa Inggeris di dalam "The Old Man and The Sea" karya Hemingway dikekalkan di dalam terjemahan bahasa Arab oleh penterjemah, 3) untuk mengenal pasti samada terjemahan bagi struktur klausa kompleks teks sumber ke dalam Bahasa Arab berdasarkan teori terjemahan semantik atau komunikatif Newmark, dan 4) untuk menganalisa sejauh mana terjemahan klausa kompleks beta nominal dan klausa kompleks beta adverbial bahasa Inggeris kedalam bahasa Arab mendatangkan kesan terhadap makna yang disampaikan di dalam teks sumber. Sesuatu yang baharu bagi kajian ini adalah fokusnya terhadap terjemahan struktur klausa kompleks bahasa Inggeris yang berfungsi sebagai subjek, objek dan komplimen, ke dalam bahasa Arab. Nahu Fungsian dan teori semantik dan terjemahan komunikatif Newmark mendasari kajian ini.

Pendekatan penyelidikan kualitatif, deskriptif digunakan untuk pengumpulan dan analisis data. Data terdiri daripada 103 klausa kompleks dan terjemahan Bahasa Arabnya yang dipetik daripada "The Old Man and The Sea" serta terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Arab oleh Ali Al- Kasimi. Korpus dwibahasa tersebut mengikut kriteria tertentu, sejajar dengan objektif kajian ini. Data dianalisis mengikut Tatabahasa Fungsian Halliday dan teori semantik dan terjemahan komunikatif Newmark.

Penemuan kajian menunjukkan bahawa klausa-klausa kompleks diterjemahkan ke dalam unit-unit kumpulan atau lebih kecil klausa-klausa kompleks tersebut serta mempunyai fungsi yang berbeza kerana kehilangan makna teks-teks yang dipilih. Akibatnya, ini menandakan kesukaran mencari kesetaraan di dalam kedua-dua bahasa tersebut, kerana sifat struktur klausa kompleks Bahasa Inggeris serta Bahasa Arab.

Walau bagaimanapun, kajian ini menyimpulkan bahawa kesukaran seperti ini dapat diatasi, di mana seseorang penterjemah mestilah dapat menentukan struktur dan fungsi setiap klausa beta di dalam teks sumber dan sasaran serta pengaruhnya terhadap kualiti mesej teks sasaran itu. Ini akan membolehkan penterjemah mendapatkan persamaan yang tepat di dalam Bahasa Arab tanpa menambah sesuatu item atau partikel linguistik.

Akhirnya, mengetahui struktur klausa kompleks bahasa sumber dan fungsinya mungkin dapat membantu penterjemah untuk mengetahui sebarang perubahan atau kehilangan makna struktur klausa kompleks dan fungsinya semasa proses terjemahan, kerana ini mempunyai implikasi yang signifikan dari segi pemahaman teks yang diterjemahkan.

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This thesis was submitted to the Senate of the Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SFG	Systemic Functional Grammar
SFL	Systemic Functional Linguistic
Et al	Other
FG	Functional Grammar
TG	Traditional Grammar
SL	Source Language
TL	Target Language
SAL	Standard Arabic Language
ETT	English Target Text
TT	Target Text
ADCL	Aderbial Clause
NCL	Nominal Clause
NGs	Nominal Groups
VCL	Verbial Clause
VG	Verbial Group
βCL	Beta Clause
NβCLFs	Nominal Beta Clause Functions
CCL	Complex Clause
CCLF	Complex Clause Function
RCL	Relative Clause
AST	Arabic Source Text
S	Subject
SC	Subject Complement
C	Complement
O	Object
P	predicator

A	Adverb
AD β CLS	Adverbial Beta Clause Structure
V	Verb
CL	Clause
CCL	Complex Clause
CCLS	Complex Clause Structure
CCLFs	Complex Clause Functions
VSOOC	Verb Subject Object Object Complement
β CL	Beta Clause
α CL	Alpha Clause
β CLF	Beta Clause Function
1	First Independent Clause
2	Second Independent clause
/// ///	Complex Sentence
// //	Compound Sentence
Q	Question
Ar.	Arabic
ARCCL	Arabic Complex Clause
En.	English

Table of Arabic Transliteration Symbols (Dewan Bahas, 2008)

Consonant					
Arabic Letter		Roman Letter	Arabic Letter		Roman Letter
أ		A	ط		t
ب		B	ظ		z
ت		T	ع		‘
ث		Th	غ		gh
ج		J	ف		f
ح		H	ق		q
خ		Kh	ك		k
د		D	ل		l
ذ		Dh	م		m
ر		R	ن		n
ز		Z	و		w
س		ṣ	ه		h
ش		Sh	ء		’
ص		S	ي		y
ض		ḍ	ة		ah*
Vowels					
Short		Long		Diphthong	
أ	A	أ	ā	أي	ay
ي	I	ي	ī	أو	aw
و	U	و	ū		

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary translation has attracted more attention in recent years. It is an art involving the transposing and interpreting of creative works such as novels, short prose, poetry, drama, comic strips, and film scripts from one language and culture into another. Literary translation can also involve intellectual and academic works such as psychology publications, philosophy and physics papers, art and literary criticism, as well as works of classical and ancient literature.

The area of literary translation also represents a distinct type of translation not only because of its unique challenges, but also because it represents an opportunity to discover the imaginary world of the original writer and make it available for the readers of another culture (Gentjana, 2011). In practice, the purpose of the translation and the source text (ST) embedment in the source structure can present difficulties in literary translation. In this respect, the task of the literary translator is more or less the same as that of the original writer. Translators will somehow use the target language features to create a credible and engaging literary reality which belongs to characters unknown to the target reader but who are eager to discover it in their own language.

It is conventionally believed that having knowledge of the source and target languages (TL) is enough to translate literature. This depends on what translation theory suggests as a model for the study. This theory will help translators uncover the meaning of the text behind its forms in the source language (SL) and then produce that meaning in the target language by using the TL forms and structures. What the translator attempts to do is the reproduction of the same meaning and message even though the form and structure may be different. In other words, the translators' final goal is to reproduce the same ideas, thoughts, and messages in the TL according to the target text structure.

A very important issue in literary translation, which has been the focus of late, is identification of the linguistic unit for which the equivalent must be sought. Based on the linguistic form, the discussion is focused on whether equivalence is to be pursued at the level of words, clauses, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, or the entire text. Such an attempt has led to the concept of "Translation Unit", which is one of the key concepts in translation theory. In the field of translation theory, translation unit may be a single word, a phrase, a clause, a sentence, or even a larger unit such as a paragraph (Newmark, 1988: 66-67; Manfredi, 2008). As sentence is regarded as a meaningful unit that conveys the message completely, it is considered the unit of translation for the purpose of this study.

From a Systemic Functional Grammar (FG) perspective, the clause is considered a unit of translation. Halliday regards it as a sensible unit to deal with, because it is at clause level that language represents events and is perhaps the most fundamental category in the whole of linguistics (Manfredi, 2008).

On the other hand, at the grammatical level, the clause (CL) is seen on the rank scale as the structural unit above the rank of the group but below that of a sentence (Muir, 1972; Barry, 1975, 1977; Young, 1980; Matthysen, 2014). English clause is defined as a group of words containing a subject and predicate and functioning as a member of a complex clause (Matthysen, 2014). In addition, the clause structure is represented by clause elements which are: subject, predicator, complement and adjunct (SPCA) as shown in the following example,

(1). Miral drinks milk every day

S P C A

Sentence (1) above is a simple sentence which consists of one subject and one predicate with the structure “SPCA”. Hence, a simple sentence containing one clause can be enlarged into a complex clause, a notion which suggested by Halliday (1994: 216) says:

“We shall assume, therefore, that the notion of 'clause complex' enables us to account in full for the functional organization of sentences. He says also “a sentence will be defined, in fact, as a clause complex”. He adds that “the complex clause (CCL) will be the only grammatical we shall recognize above clause”.

In other words, the complex clause consists of one or more independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses. According to Halliday (2004), the clause type could be alpha (α) an independent clause or beta (β), a dependent clause. The alpha clause can stand on its own, while the β CL cannot as it depends on the alpha clause (Farinde1, R. O., et al., 2015), e.g,

A

β

(2). // Nabeel left the class // because he was hungry//.

In sentence (2), the clause “Nabeel left the class” above is an alpha (α) clause that can stand alone but the clause “because he was hungry” is a β CL that cannot stand alone. These clauses, alpha and beta are connected by the relation that is called taxis relations. The taxis relations or system tells us whether the clauses are of equal or unequal status and also, they are parataxis and hypotaxis. Parataxis is relations between two elements of equal status and Hypotaxis logical interdependency between clauses where the interdependent are of unequal status (Halliday, 1994: 216).

A NCL, (Alexander, 1992: 13) is a dependent clause that acts like a noun. It serves the exact same function as a noun. It can be a subject, object, or complement. NCLs are subdivided into That, Wh- interrogative, Nominal relative, To- infinitive, Ing and Yes- no interrogative (Quirk et al, 1985:1049). However, it can also begin with a subordinate conjunction, such as the following.

An Adverbial Dependent Clause (ADCL) is a dependent clause which acts as an adverbial part of another clause (Alexander, 1988: 24). This clause functions mainly as adjuncts and disjuncts (Quirk et al, 1991: 26). It describes the action of the main clause as well as provides information on how, where, when, and why the action or event took place (Elly Van, 2013: 56), such as the following example.

However, complex clauses are widely used in English writing, especially literary works. Therefore, the use of complex sentence is considered one of the important elements in a novel because of the narrative technique employed in literary works. The nature of complex sentences in a language like English makes translation of the complex sentences in a piece of literary work, into another language challenging, let alone the translation of a variety of complex clauses in English into another language with an aim to achieve translation equivalence. Such a task is even more difficult, especially, when the source text (hereafter, ST) language and target text (hereafter, TT) language are vastly different, such as English and Arabic. With this in mind, this study focuses on the translation of an English novel by Hemingway, "The Old Man and the Sea" into Arabic by Ali Al-Kasimi, specifically investigating the translation of complex clauses in Arabic, paying attention to their structure and functions, comparing the translated clauses to their corresponding ST in English.

In this study, Hemingway's novel "The Old Man and the Sea" was chosen as the source text to be compared closely with their corresponding translated target texts in

the Arabic translation by Ali Al-Kasimi. The novel is very popular and very well known worldwide. It played a significant role in Hemingway's selection for the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954 and was also awarded the 1953 Pulitzer Prize and American Academy of Arts and Letters' Award of Merit Medal. Since its publication in 1952, the novel has made a big impression on the reader and has been analysed, described and translated innumerable times into many languages in the world. It is considered a rich resource of complex clause functions and types, which are deemed suitable for this study.

Ernest Miller Hemingway (July 21, 1899 – July 2, 1961) was one of the greatest American writers, novelist, short story writer, and journalist (Monteiro, G. 2017). He is considered as one of the most famous mystery writers in the world. His economical and understated style had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction, while his life of adventure and his public image influenced later generations.

As a writer, Hemingway writes in a clear and concise manner, alternating between long and descriptive sentences, short, brief, and powerful ones that show the readers facts. This effect produces a variance to Hemingway's composition, creating a much more hospitable environment for the reader to delve in. Additionally, Hemingway was a prolific writer, whose influence is still felt in Western literature to the present day. Much of his fiction was based on his experiences as an adventurer, world traveller and war correspondent.

In the Arab world, Hemingway was also an influential writer who made a significant impact on contemporary Arabic literature. Among all the Arab translations of Hemingway's works, "The Old Man and the Sea" is the most popular.

This novella has been translated into around 30 different versions in Arabic between 1979 and 2013. The novel "The Old Man and the Sea" has been given more attention since it was first translated into Arabic in 1979 by Bala'baki, (1979). Significantly, this study has focused on one of these translations entitled "Al-Shiekh Wa Al-Bahr" by Ali Al-Kasimi (2008).

1.3 Why Ali Al-Kasim's "Al-Shiekh Wa Al-Bahr" (2008)

Ali Al-Kasimi, an Iraqi translator, is considered one of the greatest Arab translators, writers, novelists, and short story writers. Al-Kasimi, also an educationalist, is well-known in his time as an inexhaustible Arab writer of high ability. More specifically, Al-Kasimi has published over 40 books in English and Arabic which include short stories, essays, and dictionaries, collection of short stories, works on linguistics and translation theory, Literature, Democracy and Human Rights, Human Development, and the Intellectual History of Iraq (see Appendix C).

Additionally, lots have been written about Ali Al-Kasimi's translation of "The Old Man and the Sea" by different scholars such as Faisal (2015) who says about Ali Al-Kasimi that no other translators have had an equivalent influence on the translation of "The Old Man and the Sea".

Abdulrahman (2015), remarks that Al- Kasimi translated this novel in a clear and concise manner. Mahmood Abdulghani (2016) states that Al- Kasimi is one of the greatest Arab translators and many people hold the opinion that there have been no Arab translators like him. Al- Kasimi employed a distinctive style which others drew comment from many critics and studies. These reasons made him very popular in the Arab. As for this study, the translated of "The Old Man and the Sea", "Al Sheikh wa Al-Bahar" (2008) is one of his best known translation works, which is considered a great source for samples for translating materials from English into Arabic, particularly, complex clauses. Despite his renowned work of translation, it is yet interesting to find out how the English complex clauses in the novel have been translated into Arabic. Pertinent issue such as the attainment of translation equivalence between the complex clauses in the ST and their translated counterparts in the TT is one of the concerns of this study. In this study, only the complex clauses in the novel were collected as data for analysis in comparison to their corresponding translated source texts in English.

1.4 Complex clauses: An Overview

A complex clause contains alpha clause (independent) and β CL (dependent) linked by means of hypotaxis (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 438). The β CL is a dependent clause because it cannot stand alone and it depends on the main clause as well it functions as subject, object and complement (Halliday, 2004). The β clause dependent nature is considered resource of creating problems during the translation process from English into Arabic.

In line with this, the $N\beta$ CLFs as subject object and complement as well $AD\beta$ CLS. Occasionally, these two reasons have not been focused during the Arabic translation of "the old Man and the sea" by Ali Al-Kasimi. Therefore, the selected translation has been selected because of its complexity, as well as to clear the ambiguity which resulted from transferring the β CL functions and structures.

1.5 Statement of the problem

Newmark (1988: 5) defined a translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". When we try to find the equivalence, we are faced with text as a unit of meaning, even in the form of sets of words or clauses. Besides, more attention should also be paid to a certain unit of meaning, such as a CCL to understand the text meaning of the SL as an inaccurate translation of the CCL has specific effect on the ST during the rendering process into the TT.

Similarly, it also has certain effects on the translator's understanding of the ST intended meaning in the TT. Normally, the failure in fully or partially translating complex clause function (CCLF) and structure (CCLS) may be caused by linguistic facts such as grammatical differences between the ST and TT, or the nature of the linguistic features or all of them. Similarly, it may refer to a translator's misunderstanding or a lack of attention to the CCLF and CCLS (Ghazala, 1995; Mona Baker, 2011).

Generally, syntactical similarities between two languages derived from the same language family such as Indo-European languages allow translators to reproduce the same illocutionary effect by using the same devices as the original (Levefere, 1992:78; Gentjana, 2011). However, grammatical differences between languages such as Arabic and English, which are derived from two different linguistic roots and cultures (Fatima and Hassan, 2012) may pose inevitable problems in translation.

Accordingly, the translation may result in different linguistic features and cultural differences may pose various problems in translation, especially in terms of the CCLS and CCLF in English and Arabic (Baker, 2011). Specifically, in Arabic, the structure of the clause may be one of the three clauses: Verb and subject (VS), subject and adverb (SA), or subject and complement (SC). Contrastively, in English, the minimal clause has the structure subject (S) and verb (V) (Aziz, 1989: 200, Mubark, 2014; Rdhawi, 2009) as shown in examples (5) to (7) below:

(5) ميرال جميلة
S C
Miral is pretty.

(6) ميرال في سريرها
S A
Miral in her bed.

(7) جاءت ميرال
V S
Miral came

On the other hand, in the simple clause patterns, Arabic normally allows more elements of the simple clause patterns (VSOOC) than does in English (Aziz, 1989: 201; Rdhawi, 2009), as shown below.

C O O S V
(8) أبلغت زيدا محمداً صديقاً
 α β

I told Zadanthat Muhammadan is honest.

In the above example, the clause is a simple clause in Arabic whereas its equivalent in English is a complex clause. In this respect, the Arabic N β CL”أن” corresponds to “that” in English, but it can only be deleted in English when the β clause operates as SC (direct object) (Aziz, 1989). For instance,

- (9). I know that they are clever
I know they are clever

- (10) أعلم أنهم أذكىاء
أعلم أذكىاء *

Moreover, a translator may not translate it into the same structure as in the ST. He/she may change it into a word, group, and clause, two or more simple clauses.

In addition, another grammatical aspect of the CCLS which might cause problems in translation is, for instance, the N β CLS which is normally realized by different elements such as a subject. In comparison, the N β CL in Arabic is realized by the elements of structure NG, NCL, and VCL (Aziz, 1989) as shown in examples 11 to 13 below.

- (11) β α
زيد قام أبوه (VCL)
 β α

- (12) زيد أخوه ذكي (NCL)
 β α

- (13) رأيت الرجل في البيت (NG)

Thus, such grammatical differences between English language and Arabic which are derived from different languages may cause some obvious changes in the way the information or message is carried across. These changes may induce the translator either to add or to omit information in the TT Mona Baker (1992).

The beta clause (β CL) is a dependent clause in nature, which cannot stand alone because something about it implies that it needs to depend on an independent clause. In other words, on its own, a dependent clause is left hanging, its meaning incomplete and must be combined with an independent clause in order to produce a complete meaning (Halliday, 2004: 400). In this respect, Thompson, (1988) indicates that:

Another possible set of terms would be ‘main clause’ for the dominant clause and ‘subordinate clause’ for the dependent clause. However, this could lead to confusion since ‘subordination’ has usually been used to

refer to the hypotaxis and embedding without the critical distinction between the two (Matthiessen, 2004: 408).

Thus, the dependent nature of the β CL in the complex clause always poses certain problems in translation. For example, a problem may arise when translating complex clauses from English into Arabic by a non- native speaker of English or when the translator does not pay greater attention to the complex clause functions and structure. In this light, the present study focuses on complex clauses which are formed by means of hypotaxis where the N β CL realizes an element of structure in the complex clauses, namely subject (S), object (O), and complement (C). The first β CLF is as a subject. A subject is a clause that performs the action of or acts upon the verb. For example, NCL functions as a subject:

(14) β *That the museum cancelled the lecture* α disappoints me.

The second β CLF is as an object, which is a clause that follows a transitive verb and answers the question “who?” or “what?” that receives the action of the verb. The following illustrates the function of the N β CLFs as an object:

(15) Do you know *when the train should arrive*?

The third β CLF is as a complement when N β CLFs as complement that completes the meaning of the nominal clause. For example, the N β CLFs as a complement:

α β
(16) My problem is the fact *that you are never on time for work*.

Consequently, these functions cause serious problems to translators who are unable to recognize the dependent clause functions as a subject, an object or a complement. In this light, the meaning of the complex clause is not easily captured since it is based on the intended meaning rather than the literary style per se. So, understanding the construction of the CCLS and function in the source language would help translators to decide on the right theory and method or approach to solve these problems (Gabriela, 2014).

In relation to grammar, the lack of equivalence between languages in terms of grammar leads to grammatical problems in translation. It may also be caused by the lack of particular grammatical devices in the TL itself (Newmark, 1988). As such, it is expected that there is no one complex clause to one complex clause correspondence between the English language and the Arabic language. Thus, the lack of equivalence in terms of complex functions may cause serious problems for the translator who assumes that English and Arabic grammars are identical (Hatim, 2014; Ghazala, 1995).

On the issue of grammatical competence, translating the CCLS and CCLF requires a high competence and deep understanding of the text (Newmark, 1988, Christiana, 2005). For the translator is who may lack knowledge or pay more attention to the style rather than the CCLS and CCL. Moreover, a translator may not translate it into the same structure as in ST. He/she may change it into a word, group, and clause, two or more simple clauses.

Amongst these grammatical devices which might cause problems in translation is CCLS. For instance, the N β CL in English realize the elements of structure which are normally realized by a subject whereas, the N β CL in Arabic is realized by the elements of structure, which are normally realized by NGs, NCL, and VCL (Aziz, 1989). Thus, in this manner, a translator may not be able to bridge the gap which resulted from the grammatical differences such as the CCLS and CCLF whereby, in general, may lead to translation failure when rendering from the ST into TT (Baker, 2011). Thus, the translation of the selected complex clauses in Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea" from English into Arabic would seem to create major translation problems as shown in the following example:

(17) That come out to sea to meet them (20, 12)
أنها الصقور التي تخرج إلى البحر لملاقاة هذه الطيور (4, 46)

In the above example, the translator has translated the nominal beta that clause in the ST into the two clauses which are that and relative clause (التي تخرج إلى البحر) by adding new information (الصقور) that are not found in the ST. So, the translator has translated the N β CL in the ST into the complex clause in the TT. Hence, the complex clause in the ST has been translated into more than the complex clause.

Furthermore, this translation has caused a difference in function as well as in structure between the English text and its Arabic translation equivalent. Moreover, the N β CL (That comes out to sea) might not mean أنها الصقور التي تخرج إلى البحر لملاقاة هذه الطيور but it may mean other things besides. Consequently, the translation has failed to achieve both communicative (Arabic structure equivalence) and semantic equivalence (intended meaning) by adding new information in the TT unavailable in the ST.

(18) Take it when it comes. (39, 1)
لكل حادث حديث (2, 89)

In the given example, the translator has translated the AD β CL of time in with when in the ST into the. Hence, the complex clause in the ST has been translated into a group in the TT. However, the translator should be aware of grammatical patterns in rendering the ST. Furthermore, this translation has caused a difference in function in the structure of the English text and its Arabic translation. Moreover, the N β CL (when it comes) might not mean (لكل حادث حديث) but may mean 'other things besides'. Consequently, the translation has failed to achieve the ST equivalence in the TT by changing the meaning completely.

The aforementioned examples show that the translations of the complex clauses have failed to achieve structural equivalence between the ST and TT. However, the problem related to complex clauses, particularly, in literary works represents a real challenge to Arab translators, especially when translation occurs between two distinct languages like English and Arabic, which are linguistically and functionally different.

However, the difficulty of achieving the CCLS and CCLF equivalence in English can be overcome if the translator is highly competent and has a long list of qualifications, specifically, in literary works. According to Gazala (2015), a literary translator would need to have, among others, the following: '[a]ccuracy of rendering', 'mastery of the two languages concerned', 'competence in tone', 'good knowledge of the different types of style', 'good knowledge of the SL', and the list goes on. In other words, to be an effective translator, a translator must also have high grammatical competence and experience in both the CCLS and the CCLF.

In view of the above highlighted problems, thus, it is timely to investigate the topic related to syntactic and semantic equivalence, to achieve accurate translation. To date, analytical investigation of the CCLF and the CCLS in translation of complex clause in Arabic in general and in Hemingway "The Old man and the Sea" from English into Arabic in particular have been neglected. To date, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, no study has examined the translation of the CCLS and CCLF from Hemingway's "the Old Man and the Sea" in English into Arabic. The few research available in the literature related to the context have only focused on aspects that are non-complex clauses (Rdhawi, 2009; Farrokh, 2011; Gentjana, 2011; Farrokh, 2012; Hassan, 2013; Mubarak, 2014; Widarwati 2015 and Juan Zou, 2016).

Moreover, some of these studies tended to compare only simple sentence uses and patterns between Arabic and English language (Mubarak, 2014; Rdhawi, 2009). Both these studies revealed that the minimal clause in English is (S V), whereas in Arabic, there are three: (V S), (S C) and (S A). The analysis of the sentences also showed that the Arabic pattern (VSOOC) has no equivalent in English.

Another study by Hassan (2013) aimed to compare relative clause structure in English and Arabic at the grammatical level. He concluded that there were similarities and differences in the structure of relative clauses in English and Arabic, but English relative clause is simpler than that of Arabic (Hassan, 2013).

In a related study, Gentjana (2011) examined the translation analysis of complex sentences from English into Albanian in Theodore Dreiser's novel "The Genius". The results of this study illustrated that English complex sentences are generally translated by the same sentence type in Albanian because English language and Albanian language are derived from the same language family namely, Indo-European. Generally, syntactical similarities between Indo-European languages

allow translators to reproduce the same illocutionary effect to achieve the beauty of style by using the same devices as the original (Levefere, 1992:78; Gentjana, 2011).

On a slightly different stance, two studies examined the types of shifts and equivalence in *wh*- clauses and infinitive *wh*- clause which occurred in Persian and Azari's translation (Farrokh, 2011; Farrokh, 2012). The findings of these studies indicated that the shifts occur more than the equivalence in the Persian translation when rendering from English into Persian (Farrokh, 2011).

Likewise, the results of the *wh*- clauses and infinitive *wh*-clause research also show that there are some mistranslations regarding the both *wh* –interrogative and infinitive constructions due to ignoring the "obligation sense of these clauses in Azeri's translation (Farrokh, 2012).

Finally, further related studies investigated rank-shift of the compound- complex sentence translation from English into Indonesian language(Widarwati 2015) and long and complex English sentences in English-Chinese translation(Juan Zou, 2016). These two studies focused on a different area as they both examined compound-complex sentences, which are excluded from the scope of the present study. Both these studies did not deal with English and Arabic, but with English and Indonesian. In other words, the first studycompared texts in the English ST and their transference into the TT, Indonesian language whist the other compared the translation of long and complex sentences from English into Chinese language.

Thus, in light of the aforementioned reviewed studies, there is still a gap in the study of translation of complex clause functions and structures from English into Arabic which needs to be explored. In other words, to the best of the researcher'sknowledge, no study has examined the translation of the CCLS and CCLF in Hemingway's "the Old Man and the Sea" from English into Arabic. With this gap in mind, this study investigates the rendering of the CCLF and CCLS English in the English novel inits Arabic translation by Ali Al Kasimi (2008).

1.6 Objectives of the Study

The major purpose of this study is to investigate the translation of CCLS in the English novel "The Old Man and the Sea" into Arabic rendering by Ali Al- Kasimi. The study has four specific objectives:

1. To examine the extent to which the English N β CLFs in Hemingway's "The Old Man and The Sea" in the Arabic translation by Ali Al- Kasimi have been preserved.
2. To find out whether the English AD β CLSs in Hemingway's "The Old Man and The Sea" have been retained in the Arabic translation by the translator.

3. To determine the application of Newmark's theory of semantic and communicative translation has been adopted in rendering the ST into the TT by the selected translator?
4. To examine whether the intended meanings of the identified complex clauses in the ST have been affected by the rendered complex clauses in the TT during the translation process.

1.7 Research Questions

Based on the objectives specified above, the current study aims to answer the following research questions:

1. To what extent have the English N β CLFs (as a subject, an object and a complement) in Hemingway's "The Old Man and The Sea" been preserved in their Arabic translation by Ali Al- Kasimi?
2. To what extent have the English AD β CLSs in Hemingway's "The Old Man and The Sea" been retained in the Arabic translation by Ali Al- Kasimi?
3. To what extent has Newmark's theory of semantic and communicative translation been applied to achieve equivalence in rendering the ST into the TT by the selected translator?
4. To what extent has the change of the N β CLF and the AD β CLS in the TT affected the conveyance of the meaning in the ST during the translation process.

1.8 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study utilised Hemingway's novel "The Old Man and the Sea" (1952) and its translation in Arabic by Ali Al-Kasimi (2008) as its corpus. This literary work and its translated text two texts provide a rich source of the CCLS (N β CLF and AD β CLS) examined. So, they are considered suitable for achieving the objectives of this study. A full description of the corpus and its justification is given in the methodology section.

In particular, the corpus used in this study was limited to CCLs, which are linked by means of hypotaxis to structure the β CL which are S, O, and C. Specifically, this study investigates the problem of translating CCLS, specifically the β CL only. Complex clauses which are formed by means of parataxis are excluded from the present study.

More specifically, problems which are related to a unit of language smaller than (e.g. word and group) or bigger (compound- complex or text) than the CL, are also beyond the scope of this study. Likewise, relative clauses that are not linked by means of hypotaxis or when they operate as modifiers in the noun phrase structure will be treated as a simple sentence rather than a complex one.

1.9 Significance of the Study

Translation besides communicating and providing an understanding of some facts or messages rendered in a language other than the source language has been an object of cross-cultural research. In addition, it allows us to make clear certain linguistic phenomena which or else would remain undiscovered. Moindjie (2006:3), for example, stated that translation study may need to focus more on translation modelling based on a descriptive comparative study. On a similar note, Toury (1985:24) pointed out that "one may compare several translations of what is assumed to be the same text into different languages, as an initial means of establishing the effects of different cultural, literary, and a linguistic translation".

The importance of translation in modern society has long been recognized. Practically, not a single contact at the international level or even between any two texts in different languages can be established or maintained without the help of translators, whose task is to render the message of the original in the most complete way, so as to be able to reach structural similarity of the ST and the TT.

In fulfilling this task, the translator faces a number of problems such as ambiguity, problems that arise from structural and lexical differences between languages and a large number of grammatical problems. These syntactical differences pose problems to the translator as it not only involves analysis of the differences but also finding accurate or proper and approximate correspondences in the TL for effective transfer of the message.

In particular, this study is conducted and directed to focus on one of such problems, which is the translation of complex clauses structure (CCLS) in Hemingway's *The Old Man and The Sea*. Complex clauses structure (CCLS) is the most widely studied phenomenon within syntactic theory, because it refers to how clauses are structured within a complex sentence, their relationships to each other, and factions within a complex clause such as subject complement and object may occur more fixed in some languages than others (Halliday, 2014).

Accordingly, differences between languages in terms of the CCLS must be considered in a translation. In translating sentences, a translator has to pay attention to the structure and function of each clause and one of these clauses is a complex clause. Translating a CCL is more difficult than translating simple and compound sentence because a simple sentence has only one idea while a compound has at least two equal ideas, but the CCL contains one or more β CL (dependent clause) but they are an unequal.

Complex clause, on the other hand, may be difficult to understand since the "content of the sentence may assume knowledge that is not generally available" (Halliday, 1994; Quirk et al., 1985: 987). Furthermore, a translator has to identify the type and

function of the dependent clause in order to avoid any deviation during the process of translation.

Significantly, findings of the study would give insights to the complexity of CCLs and would assist translators to be able to recognize the different functions and structure and decide on the right strategy to solve the aforementioned translation problems.

In addition, the translator must also ensure that the rendered texts do not have any negative influence on the quality of the message of the target text, in a way that would have an impact on accuracy in equivalence in Arabic without adding some linguistic items or particles. Thus, any change in clause structure and function during the process of translation would lead to deviation in the conveyed meaning of the rendered ST.

The present study would illustrate how the N β CLF as a subject, an object and a complement occurs in the translation of the CCL in Hemingway's "The Old Man and The Sea" into Arabic as well show to what extent have the AD β CLS been restructured in the Arabic translation. The study would also provide information on in what way Newmark theory of semantic and communicative translation has been adopted in translating the N β CLF and the AD β CLS of the ST into the TT.

In this respect, the current study would highlight the importance of the CCLS and its translated counterpart's in aiming for translation equivalence of the CCLS which has not been paid much attention in previous related studies. Significantly, the present study may help translators, interpreters, translation students, and language learners to achieve better understanding of the complex clauses in a ST, in particular, in the context of literary works.

1.10 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework refers to the theory or set of theories on which the study will be grounded. The framework serves as lenses through which we can examine the problem (Angelelli and Brianr (2016). In this study, Newmark's theory of semantic and communicative translation (1988; Tsai, 2010) approaches of translation provides a model for translation analysis, and Halliday's functional grammar (FG) (1994 revised by Matthiessen, 2014) serves as a model of syntactic analysis for the English text. These theories will be used as tools for analyzing the data semantically within the framework of analytical and critical translation studies for investigating the translator's renderings in the target texts. Fundamentally, FG theory will be used as the first theory in this study. In this case, it provides the basis for the analysis of the semantic and syntactic devices utilized by Ali Al-Kasimi to translate the complex sentences and to explore how they are employed in his translation of the complex clauses in Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea". A brief introduction will be

presented in the next sub-sections and these theories will be further discussed in Chapter Two.

1.10.1 Newmark's Translation Theory (1988)

Peter Newmark is one of the most outstanding translation theorists in contemporary Britain. Over the years, he has been engaged in research work of translation theory and practice, and has put forward his own opinions on many translation theories (Newmark, 1981 ;Wei Liu, 2015). Meanwhile, in Newmark's view, the work of translation is a translation of the text; the text cannot be put aside when we do research on translation.

Thus, Newmark divided all texts into three main types, i.e. expressive text, informative text and vocative text (Newmark, 2001: 15). In order to solve problems of translation of different text types, he proposed two dominants translation approaches, namely, semantic translation and communicative translation. Correspondingly, he also pointed out that only semantic translation and communicative translation can achieve accurate, economical and smooth translation.

1.10.1.1 Semantic translation

In general, a semantic translation is written at the author's linguistic level, a communicative at the readers. Semantic translation is used for 'expressive' texts, communicative for 'informative' and 'vocative' texts (Liu, 2017). In addition, semantic translation emphasizes the loyalty to the original text (Newmark, 1991).

Additionally, semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as possible to the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language. In other words, it is more semantic and syntactic oriented and, therefore, also author-centred. Semantic translation emphasizes the thinking process of the author and represents the original meanings of the source text.

Semantic translation is more flexible, and it admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original. Semantic translation is also more informative but less effective. Additionally, it tends to be more complex, detailed and concentrated, and focuses on the thought-processes of the translator rather than his/her intention. Moreover, semantic translation tends to be more specific than the original, to include more meanings in its search for one nuance of meaning.

1.10.1.2 Communicative translation

Communicative translation emphasizes the loyalty to the “readers” and more reader-centred. By definition, communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the source language. Additionally, communicative translation addresses itself to the second reader, does not anticipate difficulties or abs-entities, and would expect a generous transfer of foreign elements into his own culture as well as his language where necessary (Newmark, 1988: 47 ;Wei Liu, 2015).

Fundamentally, a communicative translation is simple, clear, more direct, more conventional, conforming to a particular register of language, tending to under-translate (Manfredi, 2008). However, in communicative, as in semantic translation, word for a word is not only the best; it is the only valid method for translation. In communicative translation, the translator is trying to write a little better in his own language than the original, unless he is reproducing well-established notices or correspondence.

Communicative translation is also concerned mainly with the receptors, usually in the context of language and cultural variety, such as non-literary writings, journalism, informative articles and text book reports. Scientific and technological writing, non-personal correspondence and popular fiction are also materials which suit communicative translation (Wang, 2014).

In light of the above description of the two types of translation proposed by Newmark, it can be summarised that semantic translation is accurate, but may not communicate well, whereas communicative translation communicates well, but may not be very precise. The major difference between the two types is that semantic translation focuses on meaning whereas communicative translation concentrates on effect.

In other words, semantic translation looks back at the ST and tries to retain its characteristics as much as possible. Its nature is more complex, detailed and there is also a tendency to over-translate, whereas communicative translation looks towards the needs of the addresses, thus trying to satisfy them as much as possible.

In this respect, communicative translation tends to under-translate; tends to be smoother, more direct and easier to read. Accordingly, in semantic translation, great emphasis is placed on the author of the original text whereas communicative translation is meant to serve a larger readership.

It should be pointed out that during the translation process, communicative translations need not be employed exclusively over semantic or vice versa. It may well be the case in a literary text that a particular sentence requires communicative

translation whereas another sentence from the same text may require a semantic one. Hence, the two methods of translation may be used in parallel, with varying focuses where each is employed.

1.10.2 Halliday's Functional Grammar theory (FG)

The syntactic analysis, in particular, that of the CCLs that the study draws on is Functional Linguistics. Specifically, Functional Grammar (FG), a grammar model developed by Michael Halliday in the 1960s, has aroused great interest for researchers in many linguistic and translation studies

In particular, this model was devised by Halliday himself through a series of articles and books (Halliday, 1966, 1968, 1985) and Halliday and Hassan, (1976) and his followers who contributed in introducing the model such as Scott et al, (1968); Sinclair (1972); Muir (1972); Berry (1975) and others. Based on Halliday (1994), grammar consists of both syntax and vocabulary, which should be studied together (Matthiessen, 2014).

In addition, Halliday (1994), points out in his classic book "An Introduction to Functional Grammar" that functional grammar is so-called because its conceptual framework is functional one rather than formal. It is functional in three distinct senses: in its interpretation (1) of texts, (2) of the system, and (3) of the elements of linguistic structures. In the first sense, functional grammar is designed to account for how the language is used (Zhiwen Feng, 2013).

In the second sense, the fundamental components of meaning in language are functional components. In the third sense, each element in a language is explained by reference to its function in the total linguistic system. Accordingly, "a functional grammar is one that construes all the units of a language – its clauses, phrases and so on. In other words, each part is interpreted as functional with respect to the whole" (Zhiwen Feng, 2013).

In this study, I would restrict the topic to one aspect only, which is the linguistic structure. According to systemic functional grammar, clause is considered the basic unit of the linguistic analysis as well as the basic unit of translation analysis. It is a combination of the different strands of meaning, which include "clause as a message (i.e. a quantum of information)", and "clause" as an exchange (i.e. a transaction between speaker and listener), and clause as a representation (i.e. a construal of some process in on-going human experience)" (Halliday, 1994: 34; Wang, 2014).

With regards to translation, the applicability of Halliday's (1985, 1994) linguistic framework has been widely recognized within the field of translation studies (e.g. Newmark, 1987, 1991; Munday, 1997, 2001, 2002, 2008; Taylor, 1993). Newmark praised Halliday's work, declaring that since the appearance of his "Categories of the

theory of grammar” (Halliday, 1961), a functional approach to linguistic phenomena had appeared to him to be useful to translation analysis (Manfredi, 2008).

In respect to the clause unit, Newmark (1987: 294) found that systemic grammar enables us to demonstrate the flexibility and multiplicity of grammatical variations. On the basis of this, for instance, a SL nominal group may translate into a TL nominal group. Likewise, it may also be ‘rank-shifted’ – upward into a clause or downward into a word (Newmark 1987: 293). Catford (1965) exploits Halliday’s (1961) scale and category grammar which is an early version of Systemic Functional Grammar, and constructs a model of translation. He shows how translation could be seen as a relationship between units in structures arranged in a hierarchy of ranks and levels (Steiner, 2005: 485; Manfredi, 2008), and has thus been commonly recognized as one of the first scholars to apply systemic functional linguistics to translation (Zhiwen Feng, 2013).

Consequently, Functional Grammar is considered very useful in showing how texts work beyond the level of the clause, how different texts are structured, and how language varies to suit the purpose of the users. It takes on a descriptive approach and focuses on groups of words that function to make meanings. Therefore, functional grammar, based on cultural, social contexts and elements of the linguistic structures, is very useful for describing, analysing and translating the complex clause. It is also very useful to show the clause classifications structurally and functionally more appropriately and effectively. Finally, using functional grammar can help us to translate more carefully and critically.

1.11 Definition of Terms

Fundamental terms used in the study are defined below to enable the readers to obtain better understanding of these terms.

1.11.1 Complex Clause

The term complex sentence has been defined differently by different scholars. In traditional grammar, a *complex sentence* is defined as a sentence that contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause joined with an appropriate conjunction or pronoun. Musser, (2008:4) defines a *Complex Sentence* as consisting of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Each clause must have a subject and a verb (A dependent clause must include a subordinating word, a subject and a verb).

On a different note, Halliday (1994: 216.) defined a complex clause as "...a sentence can be interpreted as a clause complex": a Head clause together with other clauses that modify it. A combination of clauses related paratactically or hypotactically but not through embedding; the mode of combination is the mode of organization of the logical subtype of the ideational metafunction. For example, clauses combined

through coordination form a clause complex. The notion of 'clause complex' thus enables us to account in full for the functional organization of sentences. In this study, a complex sentence contains an alpha clause (independent) and one or more β CLs (dependent) linked by means of hypotaxis when one of the clause elements (S, C, O, A) is realized by a whole clause which is called β CL.

1.11.2 Clause structure

In grammar, clause structure refers to the classification of sentences (such as a simple, a compound, a complex and a compound- complex sentence) based on the number and kind of clauses in their syntactic structure (David Morley, 2000). Such division is an element of traditional grammar. In this context, a simple sentence consists of only one clause and a compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses. A complex clause, in contrast, consists of at least one dependent clause and at least one independent clause.

Syntactically, the term 'Sentence Structure' refers to the grammatical arrangement of words in sentences to express a complete thought. In addition, sentence structure refers also to the physical nature of a sentence and how the elements of that sentence are presented. Finally, sentence structure is incredibly important to the way we communicate and translate. It is considered as an ability to effectively combine a complete sentence or independent clause with a dependent clause to easily form a complex sentence.

1.11.3 Function structure

The term function structure is used inside and outside systemic linguistics to refer to a configuration of functions (Halliday as revised in Matthiessen, 2014). The grammatical functions are such as a subject, an object and a complement. Each function may be realized by either a set of grammatical features or a set of lexical features.

The grammatical feature set constitutes a pre-selection of features that have to be chosen when the grammar is re-entered to develop a function further. For example, the function of subject may have the associated pre-selection 'nominal group', which means that once the structure of the clause of which subject is a constituent has been fully defined, the grammar is re-entered and subject is developed as a nominal group. Finally, in terms of this study the grammatical functions of the β CLFs are as a subject, an object and a complement.

1.11.4 Translation strategies

The term strategy is often used synonymously with such terms as procedure, technique, method, tactic, approach, in translation strategies. Among local

translation strategies, Chesterman (1997) distinguishes between comprehension strategies (for understanding and analyzing the source text) and production strategies (for the production of the target text) (ZohreOwji, 2014).

In the light of a linguistic perspective, he divides production strategies into mainly syntactic/grammatical, mainly semantic and mainly pragmatic strategies. Syntactic strategies involve purely syntactic changes, manipulate form, and include such techniques as sentence structure change. Semantic strategies mainly pertain to changes concerning lexical semantics (Sanjun Sun, 2012).

1.11.5 Grammatical Equivalence

The notion of “equivalence” assumes a fairly close relationship between a specific original source text and a translated version of it. Irrespective of the types of things which may form the two poles of the equivalence relation (meaning, effect, function, etc.); the assumption is that if they are equivalent, their relationship is one of sameness or identity.

Any kind of theoretical notion in the humanities that starts from an assumption of identity or sameness (whether this assumption is descriptive or prescriptive in nature) is unlikely to be popular in the present intellectual climate (Zhen Xu, 2016).

Therefore, grammatical equivalence in translating the two languages is very important to achieve closest meaning. It is easy to get meaning of words in isolation either from English into Arabic or vice versa, but when it comes to translating clause, the knowledge of grammar plays an important role to achieve success or failure in translation.

1.11.6 Translation Method

Generally, the term “method” is usually defined as a way of doing something in accordance with a predefined plan; it is less sensitive to contingencies than strategy. However, a translation method is almost always used to refer to the global characteristics of the product, especially in relation to its source text.

Furthermore, method is used in product-oriented studies to refer to one or more translational criteria; it can be distinguished from strategy by introducing the requirement that it be identifiable on the basis of the formal and functional characteristics of a TT and its ST (Allison, 2000).

A good example of a list of normative methods can be found in Newmark (1988); the range covers the ground between the long-standing methods of “word-for-word” and “adaptation”, with his own ‘communicative’ and ‘semantic’ method at the centre

of each one and comes with a short recommendation for when it applies in order to solve problems of translation (Hurtado Albir, 2001).

1.11.7 Unit of Translation

Originally, the unit of translation was narrowly defined as the smallest translatable segment of units, understood as the units which are connected such that they cannot be separated and translated in isolation, which essentially covers lexemes, some grammatical constructions and idioms. With the introduction of discourse analysis into translation studies, the unit of translation was expanded into being the whole text.

Newmark, (1988) shows that translation units can occur at any language unit length, such as morpheme, single word, phrase, clause, sentence, and so on. Since sentence is regarded as a meaningful unit that conveys the message completely, for the purpose of this study it will be the unit of translation. In addition, Halliday, (1985: 67) argues that the translation unit is restricted to one language unit length, which is the clause.

In respect to the present study, the translation unit is restricted to the clause with conjunction to Halliday and Newmark (Manfredi, 2008). The clause is considered as the primary channel of grammatical energy (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: 31). In addition, the clause features plays a consistent role in the construction of translation, and has measurable meaning.

Furthermore, the clause of the source and target text may have the same or different syntax features and whose meaning comes from the same or different linguistic units. In other words, a TT clause may be a translation of a ST clause, or a clause of a sentence, or two clauses, two parts of two ST sentences, or a sentence and part of another sentence.

1.12 Structure of the Thesis

The present study was designed to examine how literary text is translated from English into Arabic by Arab translators and to help them translate accurately. In particular, the concern of this study is the question of how Ali Al-Kasimi translated the English text "The Old Man and the Sea".

This thesis is divided into five basic chapters. Chapter One describes the background of the study and includes a statement of the problem, objectives and purposes of the study, its questions, scope and limitation. The significance of the study, its theoretical framework and definitions of terms used as well as the conclusion is also presented in Chapter One.

Chapter Two discusses the literature review of the study and presents a detailed review of various topics pertinent to this study. It describes a structural and functional classification of the complex clauses and reviews the subordinate relations. It also provides a theoretical background of the study, which would enable the readers to perceive how complex clauses structure can be used as a tool that may help to translate the source language text into the target language text accurately.

Chapter Three outlines the design and the methodology used to analyse the data. It also details how the data were collected and sampled and how they were analysed. Results and discussion of the analysis of the data are then presented in Chapter Four.

Finally, Chapter Five outlines an overall discussion of the findings of the study and provides conclusions and implications drawn from the findings. The chapter ends with a set of recommendations which may help further addressing the problems faced by the translators when rendering complex clauses. It also presents some suggestions in this area of study for further research in the future.

1.13 Summary

This chapter presents a background about developing the notion of “clause” to the complex clause with a structural and functional classification of the dependent clauses in complex clause (beta) and reviewing the subordinated relation conjunctions. A cursory glance at previous studies reveals that the translation of complex clauses structure from English into Arabic has been neglected, and that it is a gap that has to be filled.

The present study is considered as an attempt to fill that gap by achieving the objectives of the study. The research objectives aim to investigate the translating of English complex clauses structures in Hemingway’s ‘The Old Man and The Sea’ from English into Arabic.

To facilitate the entire conduct of this work, the scope of the study and limitation has also been defined and there are justifiable grounds in drawing the above boundaries for the scope of this study. The researcher has also rationalised the possible significant contribution that relates to the present study by conducting this research with an emphasis on the identification of complex sentences, theoretical framework and the definition of related terms.

The following chapter discusses the discussion of sentences, complex sentences, definitions of translations, and review of previous related studies, semantic and syntactic classifications of complex clauses in English with reference to a brief classification of the Arabic complex clause (ARCCL) types, structures and functions.

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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Muhammed I. H. & Rashid, S. M. "Translation of Relative Pronoun Clause Structures in Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea" From English into Arabic"
(To be Submitted)

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"Constructing a Literature Review". 21st of April 2104, organized by Putra Sarjana, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

"Grant Proposal Writing". 24th of April 2104, organized by Putra Sarjana, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

"Research Profile Development". 25th of April 2104, organized by Putra Sarjana, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

"Proposal Writing and Literature Review ". 19th of May 2104, organized by Putra Sarjana, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

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"Strategies to Successful Publishing in High- Impact Journals". 12th of November 2015. Wiley - UPM workshop, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

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