# A Contrastive Analytical Study of Cohesive Devices in Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* and its Translation into Arabic

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## Abstract

The aim of this study is to deal with the translation of selected English cohesive devices into Arabic in Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*. The Arabic translation of Dickens' novel that is adopted in this study is Munir al-Baalbaki's translation. This study presents a comparison of various cohesive devices in English and Arabic through examining its translation from the source language (English) into the target language (Arabic). Adopting this comparison, this study intends to show differences and similarities between these two languages concerning the matter of cohesion in literary works, precisely the novel adopted and its Arabic translation. This research is achieved using descriptive and qualitative method so as to uncover selected cohesive devices utilized in English, particularly, the English novel and its Arabic translation. The translation of four types of cohesive devices: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and lexical cohesion including repetition and synonymy are to be analyzed here. The researcher concludes that it is important to study the translation of cohesive devices in literary works because they have diverse parts in language and the literary works are taught at the undergraduate level as well.

**Keywords**: translation: cohesive devices; reference; substitution; ellipsis; repetition; synonymy

## دراسة تحليلية مقارنة لأدوات التماسك في رواية ديكنز "قصة مدينتين" وترجمتها الى العربية

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## المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة كيفية ترجمة أدوات تماسك مُختارة من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية في رواية ديكنز "قصة مدينتين". الترجمة العربية لرواية ديكنز المعتمدة في هذه الدراسة هي ترجمة منير البعلبكي. تُقدم هذه الدراسة مقارنة بين تراكيب أدوات التماسك المتنوعة في اللغتين الانجليزية والعربية بترجمتها من لغة المصدر (الانجليزية) إلى اللغة المستهدفة (العربية). يُمكن لهذه الدراسة أن تُبين عبر المقارنة أوجه الاختلاف والتشابه بين هاتين اللغتين بخصوص موضوع التماسك في الأعمال الأدبية، وعلى وجه التحديد الرواية الإنجليزية المُعتمدة في هذه الدراسة وترجمتها العربية. أجريت هذه الدراسة بالاعتماد على المنهج الوصفي والنوعي للكشف عن أدوات تماسك مُختارة في اللغة الانجليزية' وعلى وجه الخصوص، الرواية الإنجليزية وترجمتها العربية. وتتبنى هذه الدراسة تحليل ترجمة أربعة أنواع من أدوات التماسك: الإشارة، الإستبدال، الحذف' والتماسك المعجمي متضمناً التكرار والمترادفات. وخلص الباحث الى أنه من المهم دراسة ترجمة أدوات التماسك في الأعمال الأدبية لما لها من أدوارٍ متنوعةٍ في اللغة بالإضافة الى تدريس الأعمال الأدبية على مستوى البكالوريوس.

**الكلمات الدالة:** الترجمة، أدوات التماسك، الإشارة، الإستبدال، الحذف، التكرار ، المترادفات

## 1. Introduction

The patterns that depend on the sentence "stop at intersentential cohesion." To that degree at which some kinds of transferring information as well as particular kinds of text may derive benefit from certain examples of cohesion, text patterns that depend upon sentence are able to give additional ways to "rhetoricians and students of style" to determine the signs of style [1:24]. The focus of this study is on literary work represented by Dickens'"A Tale of Two Cities" and its Arabic translation by Munir al-Baalbaki because literary works enjoy the attention of readers all over the world, regardless of their different languages.

English cohesion can be done through four devices: conjunction, reference, ellipsis and lexical organization [2:533]. Conjunction refers to "conjunction proper" as well as "continuity", and it is possible for the relations of "explicit cohesive conjunctions" to be available connecting clauses in a complex sentence [3:603] .What is assumed in reference can approximately be semantic illustration concerning a participator when the pronoun "it" in "when you have a small baby in the house, do you call it 'it', or do you call it 'she' or 'he'?", for instance, makes anaphoric reference to "a small baby", however, it can be of a semantic conception respecting any degree [4:282].

Ellipsis means "substitution by zero" and that ellipsis and substitution are various types of morphological technique and accordingly they may reveal partly various models though they express the identical basic connection linking components of a text [5:142]. It is possible to explain ellipsis as a type of substitution when nothing can take the place of an element [5:88].  It is stated that no one, nowadays, tends to write more than needed, or to run his eye over "fifty words" in case that there is possibility to use half of that number to transfer the same details. It is added that the basis of using ellipsis is when the receiver reads or listens carefully, he automatically provides the lost elements depending upon the context. The clearness will also be available as well as getting rid of weariness by leaving out unnecessary words [6:39-40]. Ellipsis is represented by deleting some words that can be obtained again depending upon the linguistic situation. Ellipsis may mainly be available in coordination, comparison, and question-answer sequences [7:156-157]. Ellipsis is defined as the deletion of item/s from a structure because it/they can be identical, from a syntactic perspective, to another item/s in the structure [8:221]. Also, elliptical responses can be referred to as answers to yes/no questions where it is possible to repeat a piece of the question [8:65]. There are three major kinds of ellipsis: clausal, verbal, and nominal ellipsis and that clausal ellipsis can be divided into two kinds: yes/no ellipsis, and Wh-ellipsis [2:563].

A learner may commit a mistake when trying to substitute a word from source language for a word in the target language. A French speaker, for instance, may say "I'll be leaving demain in place of "I'll be leaving tomorrow [9:570]. There is a clear similarity between ellipsis and substitution of pro-forms and that both of them are used to get rid of repetition [10:82].What can be various forms of the identical kind of cohesive connection are ellipsis and substitution. While it is possible in certain grammatical contexts to use only ellipsis, others can allow for only substitution, and others, like "I preferred the other [one], may permit both [3:635].

## 2. Cohesion in English and Arabic

Cohesive devices utilized in a certain text are able to have an effect on the texture in addition to the style and significance of the text. In literature, the selection of the kinds of cohesive signs can provide the text with main functions [11:302]. It is stated that simple repetition is the clearest device to keep the elements of a text with each other, and that there is another way to keep the parts of a text side by side called ellipsis [12:91-92]. Cohesion can be achieved by means of reference to get rid of repetition utilizing brief pro-forms instead of some lengthy element referred to earlier [12:94].

In spite of the fact that Arabic texts take into consideration the use of pronominal reference to a great extent, but such a reference is not used in English texts at all. There is a chance to use, in English texts, suitable pronouns in place of some of the lexical repetitions, but this would be strange from a textual point of view. It is added that the English text utilizes, in addition to the lexical repetition, substitution and ellipsis to create cohesive markers [13:203-204].

Each of the four principal kinds of cohesive devices that are used in English are also used in Arabic, but the principal variance can be in the secondary types and minute details [14:91].

Ellipsis and substitution are used in English and Arabic to evade repetition and emphasize the importance of novel information [14: 81, 96]. A number of variations may come into being when using lexical cohesion in English and Arabic. While Arabic reiterates the similar form to a considerable extent, English evades repetition through utilizing reference, substitution or ellipsis. The item which leads to this propensity in English is the auxiliary verbs, which are able to take the place of particular parts in the sentence [14:111].

Reference is a device dependent on semantics, and it refers to the referent of a linguistic item, and it is explained that this device in all its details is used in English and Arabic [14:78,91]. Grammatical cohesion is less familiar in Arabic texts than English versions. It is maintained that as there is no dependence on reference, substitution, and ellipsis in the Arabic writings, the Arab translators will face problems [15:254].

## 3. Analysis and discussion

| SL  (source language) | TL (target language) |
|---|---|
| *"Two* other passengers, besides the *one*(passenger), were plodding up the hill by the side of the mail. All *three* (passengers) were wrapped to the cheek-bones and over the ears,…"(16: 21,l.28-30) | "وبالإضافة إلى ذلك *المسافر*، كان ثمة مسافران آخران يصعدان الى الهضبة إلى جانب المركبة. وكان *الثلاثة* جميعاً متلفّعين بألثمة تغطي آذانهم ووجوههم حتى عظم الخدّ،..." (17:12, l. 9-11) |

In the English extract, the numeratives "one" and "three" replaced the ellipted noun phrase heads "passenger" and "passengers" respectively to avert repetition and attain cohesion. In Arabic, the numerative (واحد: wahd: one) was not used to exchange the noun head (مسافر: musafir: passenger) but the noun head was repeated to communicate a full meaning to the reader and dispose of confusion. Otherwise, the numerative (ثلاثة: thalatha: three) was utilized by the translator as a pronominal reference in place of the

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noun head (مسافرين: musafireen: passengers) to get rid of reiteration and lead to cohesive construction.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "…,with a pretty desire to convey to him that she felt how much older and wiser he was than she."(was old and wise)(16:40,l. 26-27) | "...راغبةً رغبةً قويةً في أن تُبلغه أنها تستشعر مبلغ تقَدمه عليها سناً وحكمةً." (17: 32, l. 1) |

Using the comparative method, the English author omitted the operator (was) and the adjectives "old, wise" to get rid of repetition and pay attention to other details. The ellipted words are those in brackets, and they lead to create a consistent relationship with the former text. The translator used the nouns (age, wisdom) in the accusative case instead of the adjectives "old, wise" for it is impossible, in Arabic, to use the adjectives in such a context. Also, he utilized the complete noun phrase as a possessive determiner (تقدمه: taqadumahi: his progress) instead of the English comparatives "older, wiser" to achieve cohesion through reference. The researcher finds it more appropriate to translate the extract above as: (… راغبةً رغبةً قويةً في أن تُبلغه أنها تستشعركم كان أكبر منها سناً وأكثر منها حكمةً: …with a pretty desire to convey to him that she felt how much he was *older* and *wiser than her*) indicating that in comparison, the equivalent of English "than" is (من: min: from) in Arabic.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "Our relations were business relations, but confidential." (relations) (16: 42, l. 18-19) | "لقد كانت العلاقات بيننا علاقات عمل، ولكنها كانت تتسم بالسرّية والكتمان." (17: 33, l. 20-22) |

The author put to use the conjunction device, particularly extension by the adversative "but" leaving out the noun phrase "relations", the subject and the auxiliary (they were) of the second part of the coordinated sentence to avoid redundancy and attract the reader's attention to additional information. The translator used two conjunctions jointly, the particles of contrast and additive respectively (ولكن: wa laakinna: and but), and he employed the reference device by the inseparable third non-personal pronoun (ها: haa: it) and the verb (تتسم: tattasim: characterize, mark) to refer back, anaphoric reference, to the noun omitted "relations" mentioned in the first sentence. In Arabic, the particle (but: laakinna) is followed by a noun in the accusative case called masdar or by a pronoun whereas these elements can be excluded in English as a kind of cohesive device.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "…and, with a fair sea voyage, and a fair land journey, …" (16: 46, l. 26-27) | "وما هي إلاّ رحلة بحرية جميلة، ورحلة برية جميلة" (17: 38, l. 9-10) |

Lexical cohesion was achieved through using synonyms "voyage" and "journey" in the English extract. Similarly, the Arabic extract realized cohesion by means of synonymy using (رحلة: rihla: voyage, journey) which mean the same.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "'Why don't you go and fetch things? I'll let you know, if you don't bring smelling | "لماذا لا تذهبون وتحضرون الأشياء؟ سوف أريكم إذا لم تجلبوا الأملاح المنبهة، والماء البارد، والخل. هيا عجلوا. |

| salts, cold water, and vinegar, quick, 1 will.'" (let you know) (16: 48, l.7-11) | (17: 39, l. 22-24) سوف أريكم!" |

The author utilized ellipsis of the verbs "let, know" and the second pronoun "you" which is in the objective case to evade repetition and monotony because the reader can easily retrieve them by referring to the earlier text. The translator used the future particle (سوف :sawfa: will) with the present indicative verb (أُري: show) and the inseparable pronoun (كم-: -kum: you) in the second part of the text. In Arabic, unlike English, the omission of part of the verb is impossible for there is no auxiliary doing as operator and consequently the deletion of part of it will make it difficult for the reader to understand the meaning of the text. The researcher gives a suggestion for the English extract: "Why don't you go and fetch things? I'll *show* you, …".

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "In his expostulation he dropped his cleaner hand (perhaps accidentally, *perhaps not*) upon the joker's heart."(16:54,l. 18-20) | "وفيما الخمّار يعنّف الرجل القى يده الأكثر نظافةً (وقد يكون ذلك اتفاقاً، وقد لا يكون) على قلب المجّان." (17: 46, l. 19-20) |

The strategy of substitution is achieved via using the negative expression "not" with the adverb modality "perhaps" to replace the whole text "he dropped his cleaner hand". On the other hand, the Arabic extract is achieved by using the negative particle (لا: laa: not) to negate the present tense of the verb (يكون: yakun: to be) to substitute for the entire text "القى يده الأكثر نظافةً".

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "Their conference was very short, but (it was) very decided."(16: 57, l. 31) | "كان المؤتمر قصيراً جداً، ولكنه حاسم جداً." (17: 50, l. 3) |

The author excluded the impersonal pronoun "it" which refers to the antecedent "conference" and the operator of the subordinate clause "was" since it is easy for the reader to understand the meaning although these elements were ellipted. The translator utilized the concessive particle (لكن: laakinna:but) and the additive particle (و: wa: and) related to the inseparable pronoun (ه-: haa: it) in the subordinate clause. He creates an anaphoric reference to the antecedent (مؤتمر: mutamar: conference) by the pronoun (ه-: haa: it) which must be added here to make the idea clear to the reader. A suggested translation provided by the researcher: كان مؤتمرهم قصيراً جداً، ولكنه *كان حاسماً* جدا :Their conference was very short, but *it was* very decided).

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "'Is he always alone, then?'" <br> "'Yes.'"(he is always alone.)(16:58,l.24-25) | -"((أهو دائما وحده، إذن؟))" <br> "((نعم.))" -(17: 50, l. 24-25) |

As we have a question and its response here, the entire response excluding the marker of polarity may be deleted. The translator, like the author, used the positive response (نعم: naam: yes) to confirm the information given in the question. In English and Arabic extracts here, the reader can comprehend the whole meaning though most of the components were deleted because the omitted parts make a cohesive connection with the former text. In Arabic, one more translation is available of the English extract represented by using a complete answer (نعم هو دائما وحده: Yes, he is always alone) whereas it is enough to make a response as (Yes, he is) to give complete meaning in English.

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| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "He recoiled, but she laid her hand upon his arm. A strange thrill struck him when she *did so*,"(laid her hand upon his arm) (16:71, l. 4-5) | "وتراجع منكمشاً، ولكنها وضعت يدها على ذراعه. (17:62, l.14-15) وأخذته رجفة غريبة حين *فعلت ذلك*،" |

The author made use of the tactical substitution by combining one helping verb "did" with the pro-form "so" to avoid wordiness and attract the reader's attention to the next details or events in the novel using "did so" as an alternative of the predication in the second sentence. The translator resorted to the same strategy of substitution using the expression (فعلت ذلك :fa'lat dhaalika: did that) instead of repeating the predicate ( وضعت يدها على ذراعه :wadha't yadaha ala dhira'hi: laid her hand upon his arm) of the first sentence to escape from monotony of the text.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "…; he had been maligned respecting a mustard-pot, but it turned out to be only a plated *one*." (16:102, l. 4-6) | "ولقد نُسبت إليه سرقت إناء خردل، ولكن ظهر بعد ذلك (17: 97, l.2-4) أن ذلك *الإناء* مموّه ليس غير." |

Substitution is achieved by the author when he employed the indefinite pronoun "one" as an alternative for the noun "pot" to create a cohesive relationship with the former text. From the other point of view, the translator repeated the noun (إناء :inaa: pot) for deleting it will lead to ambiguous meaning, therefore he used lexical cohesion in place of substitution reiterating the identical form.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "'Were there any other passengers in the mail?'"<br>"'Two.'" (passengers) (16:102, l.22) | -"((هل كان في مركبة البريد مسافرون آخرون؟)"<br>-"((كان فيها مسافران.))"<br>(17: 97, l. 17-18) |

Only the numeral "two" is used in the English extract to refer to dual (two passengers) and the plural noun phrase "passengers" and the subject and verb are ellipted because the reader is able to get them back. On the other hand, the translator used the dual noun phrase (مسافران :musafiran: two passengers) as well as the verb (kaan-a: was), the pronoun object (ـها :haa: her) which is added directly to the preposition (في :fii: in) to refer to the noun "mail" in the previous text, but he deleted the numeral (إثنان :ithnan: two) for it is impossible, in Arabic, to delete the noun phrase in this context.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "The arm of the golden giant in the hall was not *more steady than* he was," (steady) (16:145, l.32-33) | "ولم تكن ذراع العملاق الذهبي *أكثر* منه *ثباتاً* ورباطة (17: 142, l.22-23) جأش،" |

The author used ellipsis omitting the adjective "steady" in the second part of the sentence for it was mentioned earlier. The translator used the adjectival noun or al-tamyiiz (steadiness) in place of the adjective "steady" for it impossible, in Arabic, to use the adjective after the preposition (من :min: from) and he added the noun (رباطة جأش :rabatat jash: composure) which gives specific meaning to the word "steadiness" to make the transferred idea clearer to the reader. In both extracts, there is no need to mention the adjective "steady" for in English it is not necessary to repeat it again because doing this

will result in redundancy, and the word "steady" changed into "steadiness" which is known as al-tamyiiz in Arabic to give more accurate information.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "'*Killed*!' shrieked the man, in wild desperation, extending both arms at their length above his head, and staring at him. '*Dead*!'" (16: 157, l.15-17) | "وفي يأسٍ ضارٍ، صاح الرجل باسطاً ذراعيه فوق رأسه محدّقاً إلى المركيز: ((لقد قُتِل! لقد مات!))" (154, 17: l. 19-20) |

A cohesive device is achieved here through lexical cohesion when the author used synonymous expressions "killed" and "dead" which both refer to the same meaning. In a similar manner, the translator used the technique of synonymy (قُتِل: qutl: killed) and (مات: mat: died).

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "He stooped a little, and with his tattered blue cap pointed *under the carriage*. All his fellows stooped to look *under the carriage*." (16: 163, l. 31-33) | "وانحنى قليلاً، *وأشار* بقلنسوته الزقاء البالية إلى ما تحت العربة. وانحنى رفاقه كلهم ليروا إلى حيث *أشار*." (17: 160, l. 24-25) |

The strategy of lexical cohesion was used by the author through repeating the same expression represented by the prepositional phrase "under the carriage", but its Arabic translation was done through repeating the past tense (أشار: ashar: pointed) for, in Arabic, the verb must be reiterated in this context, otherwise the text will be ambiguous.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "She looked an old woman, but (she) was young." (16:166,l.28) | "لقد بدت عجوزاً، *ولكنها* كانت في ريعان الشباب." (17:164,l.3) |

In this coordination, the author deleted the subject "she" of the secondary clause as a cohesive device to overcome repetition. In Arabic, the translator made use of the reference device of cohesion linking the noun (عجوزاً: ajuzan: old) with the pronoun suffix (ها: haa: she) which was attached to the particle of additive and that of contrast (ولكنَ: wa laakinna: and but) because it is impossible, here, to delete the subject pronoun in the dependent clause. Omitting the subject pronoun which refers to its antecedent in the superordinate clause will lead to ambiguity in Arabic extract here.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| - "Can I *separate* my father's twin-brother, joint inheritor,and next successor,from himself?" - "'Death has *done* that!' said the Marquis." (16: 175, l. 13-15) | -"هل أستطيع أن *أفصل* توأم والدي وشريكه في الميراث وخليفته، عن نفسه؟" -"فقال المركيز: ((لقد *فعل* الموت ذلك.))" (17: 173, l. 12-14) |

According to the English extract, the author employed the pro-form "done" to substitute for the verb phrase "can separate" to establish a cohesive relation with the preceding part. Similarly, the translator utilized the verb (فعل: fa'al: did) to substitute for the lexical verb (أفصل: afsal: separate) because the reader may recover the ellipted parts by referring to the prior text.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| - "'In England, for example?'" <br> - "'Yes. …'"(in England)(16:177, l. 11-12) | - "(( في إنكلترة، مثلاً؟))" <br> - "((أجَل. ...))" <br> (17: 174, l. (13-14) |

In English, the author utilized ellipsis to create cohesion leaving out the whole response clause related to the question for the reader may understand the meaning without mentioning it. Similarly, the translator used the same technique omitting the complete clause of response to the question excluding the polar marker (أجل: ajal: yes) since it is easy for readers to know the parts deleted in both English and Arabic extracts.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "You shall not put me in the wrong, young lady,' said Mr Stryver; 'I'll *do that* (put you in the wrong) for you.'"(16: 206, l.2-4) | "((إنكِ لن تلبسيني ثوب المذنب النادم، أيتها السيدة الصغيرة. أنا الذي سوف أُلبسكِ *ذلك الثوب*.))" (17: 205, l. 14-15) |

The author used substitution by the pro-form "do that" to replace the verb phrase "put you in the wrong" to get rid of repeating unneeded elements. The translator employs lexical cohesion by repeating the verb phrase of the first sentence (أُلبسكِ ذلك الثوب: ulbski dhaalika althawb: let you wear this dress) in place of the verb phrase (أفعل ذلك: afa'l dhaalika: do that) in English to avoid ambiguity of the text and achieve good clarification to the reader.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "I believe, with all my soul, that we shall *see* the triumph. But even if not,…" (16: 248,l. 30-31) | "وأنا أعتقد اعتقاداً جازماً أننا سنشهد النصر. ولكن حتى لو لم يتم ذلك،..." (17: 249, l. 12) |

The author used the pro-form "not" with the if-clause, and he omitted the entire predicate which was substituted for "not". On the other hand, the translator employed the strategy of reference rather than substitution using the demonstrative (ذلك: dhaalika: that) to make an anaphoric reference to the noun "triumph" aforesaid.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| - "'Still,' said Damay, 'you know how gloomy and threatening the sky is. '" <br> - "'I know *that*, to be sure,' assented Mr Lorry," (16: 293,l.16-18) | - "فقال دارني((ومع ذلك فأنت تعرف مبلغ إكفهرار السماء وتوعدها.))" <br> -"فأجابه مستر لوري، ((أنا أعرف*ذلك* من غير شك. ...))" (17: 295,l.8-11) |

Reference technique is used in the English extract when "that" is used with the verb "know" which indicates actuality to point to the information stated previously. Similarly, the translator utilized the strategy of reference by translating the word "that" into ذلك: dhaalika. So, the demonstrative "that" and its Arabic translation "ذلك: dhaalika" are used in both extracts as reference instead of substitution to get rid of repeating the words in the preceding part of the text.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| - The last supplication but one I make to you, is, that you will believe this of me.' <br> - 'I will (believe), Mr Carton.(16:213,l.15-17) | - "((...وإن آخر توسل أتقدم به إليك، قبل التوسل النهائي، هو أن تصدقي كلامي هذا.))" <br> -"((سوف أُصدقـُه، يا مستر كارتون.))" (17: 213, l. 23-25) |

On the one hand, ellipsis of the lexical verb "believe" was used in the English extract, but the operator "will" was kept for it is impossible, here, to omit the auxiliary verb because the meaning of the text will not be understood. Furthermore, as the verb phrase, in Arabic, is made up of only one component, therefore it is not possible to omit the verb because omitting it will cause ambiguity. The translator made use of cohesion repeating the main verb (أصدق: usaddiq: believe) prefixing it by the particle (سوف: sawfa: will) to form a future tense.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "the changed times were fraught with other obstacles than *these*."(obstacles)(16:339,l. 7-8) | "ولكن الفترة الجديدة كانت مثقلةً بعوائق أخرى غير هذه." (17: 343, l. 5) |

The author used the ellipsis method when he omitted the noun "obstacles" to get rid of repetition. On the one hand, the author used the demonstrative plural pronoun "these" for near reference to point back to the noun "obstacles" instead of repeating it to achieve coherence. The translator, on the other hand, used the singular feminine pronoun of proximity (هذه: hadhihi: these) to make an anaphoric reference to the noun (عوائق: awaiq: obstacles) which is deleted in the Arabic text as well.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "…, and I found *a patient* in a high fever of the brain, lying on a bed." "*The patient* was a woman of great beauty, and young; …" (16:439, l.16-18) | "حتى إذا بلغناها ألفيت امرأة طريحة الفراش مصابة بحمى دماغية شديدة." "كانت تلك *ال*مرأة رائعة الجمال نضرة العود، ..." (17: 446, l.4-6) |

The definite article is used as a cohesive device in the English extract to refer anaphorically to the noun "patient" mentioned earlier. Similarly, the translator utilized the definite article anaphorically as a prefix attached to the noun (امرأة: imra'a: woman) which is mentioned in preceding part of the text.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "'I repeat this conversation exactly as *it* occurred. I have no doubt that it is, word for word, *the same*." (conversation) (16: 438, l.19-20) | "إني أكرر هذا الحوار كما دار تماماً. ولستُ أشك في أن الكلمات التي دوّنتها هي ما دار بيننا *بالحرف الواحد*." (17: 445, l.10-11) |

The reference device was used by the author through employing the subject pronoun "it" to point to its referent "conversation" to evade wordiness in the first coordinated sentence of this text. The translator, on the other hand, utilized the verb (دار: darah: occurred) instead of using the English pronoun "it" to refer back to the referent noun (الحوار: alhiwar: conversation). In the second sentence, the author used the comparative expression "the same" as an anaphoric reference and a cohesive device to point to the noun "conversation" mentioned earlier. The translator used the comparative form (بالحرف الواحد: bialhiraf alwahid: literally/literal) in place of the English pronoun "the same" to refer back to its referent "الحوار: alhiwar: conversation".

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "They exchanged looks, but (they) bent their heads to me as I bent mine (my head) to them,…" (16: 450 , l. 16-17) | "وتبادلا النظرات، ولكن*هما* حنيا رأسيهما لي إذ حنيت *رأسي* لهما،...") (17: 457, l. 3) |

The subject of the dependent clause "they" was deleted by the author in order to achieve cohesion through substitution, and he used the possessive pronoun "mine" instead of repeating the noun "head" to escape from monotony caused by reiteration. Oppositely, the translator made use of the dual pronoun (هما: huma: they) to refer back to the two persons mentioned before for leaving out this pronoun will drive to vagueness. As there are no possessive pronouns in Arabic, the translator repeated the noun head (رأس: ras: head) with the possessive determiner (ي: yaa: my) instead because omitting the noun head will cause obscurity to the reader.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| - "'I have no hope,' said Mr Lorry, in a low and sorrowful whisper." <br> -"'Nor *have* I.'"(no hope)(16: 460. l. 27-29) | - "((ليس عندي أملٌ ما.)) كذلك قال مستر لوري في همسٍ خفيضٍ محزون." <br> -"((وأنا أيضاً.))" <br><br>(17: 466, l. 17-19) |

The whole predication "no hope" is replaced with an operator in isolation "have" in the English extract because it is easy for the reader to retrieve the elliptical noun phrase. What is done by the translator is that; he replaced the complete noun phrase ( ليس عندي أملٌ ما: lays eindi aml-n ma) with the word (ايضاً: aydan: too) to achieve cohesion through substitution for this phrase as a whole.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| "'I have *observed* his *face*!' repeated madame, contemptuously and angrily. 'Yes. I have *observed* his *face*. I have *observed* his *face* to be not the *face* of a true friend of the Republic." <br> (16: 464, l. 8-11) | "فكررت مدام دوفارج في استخفاف وغضب((لقد لاحظتُ وجهه! أجل، لقد لاحظت وجهه. لقد لاحظت أن وجهه ليس وجه صديق مخلص للجمهورية." (17: 471, l. 3-5) |

Lexical cohesion was attained in the English extract by repeating the verb "observed" and the noun "face" more than one time. In exactly the same way, the translator made use of the strategy of repetition reiterating the verb (لاحظت: lahazat: observed) and the noun (وجه: wajih: face).

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| - "Have you written "forget them!", Carton asked." <br> - "'I *have*." (written "forget them")(16: 479 L. 26-27) | -"وسأله كارتون: ((هل كتبت: أن تنسيها؟))" <br> -((نعم. ...)) (كتبت: أن تنسيها.)" (17: 487, l. 14-15) |

As it is possible, in English, to omit the lexical element of the verb phrase, the author omitted the main verb "written", but he kept the operator "have" since the reader is able to understand the meaning of the text even though some parts are deleted. On the contrary, the translator used only the polarity mark (نعم: na'm: yes) because, in Arabic, there is no possibility to delete one element of the verb and retain the remainder in

addition to the predication. As Arabic has no auxiliary which can function as an operator, the translator omitted the entire clause including the verb phrase to create cohesion through ellipsis.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| ""I am thankful that the time has come, when I can prove them. That I do so is no subject for regret or grief.", As he said *these* words…" (16: 479, l. 31-34) | "((أنا سعيد بأن يكون الوقت الذي يمكنني من إقامة الدليل على صحتها قد أزف. ولست أجد في عملي هذا موضعاً للندم أو الأسف.)) وفيما هو ينطق بهذه الكلمات..." (17: 487, l. 20-22) |

The English extract used the plural demonstrative pronoun "these" to create a cohesive connection with the previous text and it is utilized as a determiner followed by the noun "words" to refer back to what is mentioned earlier. On the contrary, the Arabic extract made use of the singular feminine pronoun (هذه: haadhihi: this) as an anaphoric reference to the quoted words mentioned in the preceding text.

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| The spy returned immediately, with *two men*. 'How, then? said *one* of them, contemplating the fallen figure. (16: 482, l. 4-7) | وفي الحال رجع الجاسوس يصحبه رجلان. وقال *أحدهما* وهو يتأمل الجسد المنطرح على أرض الحجيرة: ((كيف وقع هذا!...)) (17: 490, l. 6-8) |

The original extract used the indefinite pronoun "one" with the expression "of them" as a reference to the noun phrase "two men" mentioned earlier, but the translator used the pronominal reference (أحد: ahad: one) in addition to the possessive pronoun (hum: هم: them).

## 4. Results of Analysis

1. When the English author used ellipsis through the figures "three" and "one" in place of the omitted noun phrase heads "passenger" and "passengers" to achieve cohesion, the translator, on the one hand, said the noun head (مسافر: musifir: passenger) again to avoid confusion and convey a complete meaning to the reader. Apart from that, the translator resorted to the reference technique using the figure (ثلاثة: thalatha: three) to refer to the noun head (مسافرين: musafireen: passengers) pronominally to get rid of reiteration and drive to cohesive construction.

2. The English author used the comparative method and omitted the operator (was) and the adjectives "old, wise" to evade repetition and give the chance for other details to be noticed. The translator used the nouns (age, wisdom) in the accusative case instead of the adjectives "old, wise" for it is impossible, in Arabic, to use the adjectives in such a context. Also, he utilized the complete noun phrase as a possessive determiner (تقدمه: taqadumahi: his progress) instead of the English comparatives "older, wiser" to achieve cohesion through reference.

3. The author utilized ellipsis of the verbs "let, know" and the second pronoun "you" which is in the objective case to evade repetition and monotony. The translator used the future particle (سوف: sawfa: will) with the present indicative verb (أُري: show)

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and the inseparable pronoun (كم-: -kum: you) in the second part of the text for it is impossible, in Arabic, to omit a part of the verb because there is no auxiliary doing as operator.

4. The author excluded the impersonal pronoun "it" which refers to the antecedent "conference" and the operator of the subordinate clause "was" since it is easy for the reader to understand the meaning although these elements were ellipted. The translator utilized the concessive particle (لكن: laakinna: but) and the additive particle (و: wa: and) related to the inseparable pronoun (ها: haa: it) in the subordinate clause. He creates an anaphoric reference to the antecedent (مؤتمر: mutamar: conference) by the pronoun (ها: haa: it) which must be added here to make the idea clear to the reader.

5. When we have a question and its response, the entire response excluding the marker of polarity may be deleted. The translator, like the author, used the positive response (نعم: naam: yes) to confirm the information given in the question. In Arabic, one more translation is available of the English extract represented by using a complete answer (نعم هو دائما وحده: Yes, he is always alone).

6. Only the numeral "two" is used in the English extract to refer to dual (two passengers) and the plural noun phrase "passengers" with the omission of the subject and verb because the reader is able to get them back. On the other hand, the translator used the dual noun phrase (مسافران: musafiran: two passengers) as well as the verb (kaan-a: was), the pronoun object (ها-: haa: her) which is added dire`ctly to the preposition (في: fii: in) to refer to the noun "mail" in the previous text, but he deleted the numeral (إثنان: ithnan: two) for it is impossible, in Arabic, to delete the noun phrase in this context.

7. The author used ellipsis omitting the adjective "steady" in the second part of the sentence for it was mentioned earlier. The translator used the adjectival noun or al-tamyiiz (steadiness) in place of the adjective "steady" for it impossible, in Arabic, to use the adjective after the preposition (من: min: from) and he added the noun (رباطة جأش: rabatat jash: composure) which gives specific meaning to the word "steadiness" to make the transferred idea clearer to the reader.

8. The author used the ellipsis method when he omitted the noun "obstacles" to get rid of repetition. On the one hand, the author used the demonstrative plural pronoun "these" for near reference to point back to the noun "obstacles" instead of repeating it to achieve coherence. The translator, on the other hand, used the singular feminine pronoun of proximity (هذه: hadhihi: these) to make an anaphoric reference to the noun (عوائق: awaiq: obstacles) which is deleted in the Arabic text as well.

9. The author used the conjunction device through the adversative "but" omitting the noun phrase "relations", the subject and the auxiliary (they were) of the second part of the coordinated sentence to get rid of superfluity and give the opportunity for additional information to be observed. The translator used two conjunctions jointly, the particles of contrast and additive respectively (ولكن: wa laakinna: and but), and he employed the reference device by the inseparable third non-personal

pronoun (ها: haa: it) and the verb (تتسم: tattasim: characterize, mark) to make an anaphoric reference to the noun omitted "relations" mentioned in the first sentence.

10. Using coordination, the author deleted the subject "she" of the secondary clause as a cohesive device to overcome repetition. In Arabic, the translator made use of the reference device of cohesion linking the noun (عجوزاً: ajuzan: old) with the pronoun suffix (ها: haa: she) which was attached to the particle of additive and that of contrast (ولكنَ: wa laakinna: and but) because it is impossible to delete the subject pronoun in the dependent clause since it refers to its antecedent in the superordinate clause.

11. A cohesive device is achieved through lexical cohesion when the author used synonymous expressions "killed" and "dead" which both refer to the same meaning. In a similar manner, the translator used the technique of synonymy (قُتل: qutl: killed) and (مات: mat: died).

12. The strategy of lexical cohesion was used by the author through repeating the same expression represented by the prepositional phrase "under the carriage", but its Arabic translation was done through repeating the past tense (أشار: ashar: pointed) for, in Arabic, the verb must be reiterated in some contexts, otherwise the text will be ambiguous.

13. The strategy of substitution is achieved via using the negative expression "not" with the adverb modality "perhaps" to replace the whole extract "he dropped his cleaner hand". On the other hand, the negative particle (لا: laa: not) is used, in Arabic, to negate the present tense of the verb (يكون: yakun: to be) to substitute for the entire text "القى يده الأكثر نظافةً"

14. The author made use of the tactical substitution by combining one helping verb "did" with the pro-form "so" to avoid wordiness and attract the reader's attention to the next details or events in the novel. The translator resorted to the same strategy of substitution using the expression (فعلت ذلك: fa'lat dhaalika: did that) instead of repeating the predicate (وضعت يدها على ذراعه: wadha't yadaha ala dhira'hi: laid her hand upon his arm) of the first sentence to escape from monotony of the text.

15. Substitution is achieved by the author when he employed the indefinite pronoun "one" as an alternative for the noun "pot" to create a cohesive relationship with the former text. From the other point of view, the translator repeated the noun (إناء: inaa: pot) for deleting it will lead to ambiguous meaning, therefore he used lexical cohesion in place of substitution reiterating the identical form.

16. The author used the pro-form "not" with the if-clause, and he omitted the entire predicate which was substituted for "not". On the other hand, the translator employed the strategy of reference rather than substitution using the demonstrative (ذلك: dhaalika: that) to make an anaphoric reference to the noun "triumph" aforesaid.

17. The subject of the dependent clause "they" was deleted by the author in order to achieve cohesion through substitution, and he used the possessive pronoun "mine" instead of repeating the noun "head" to escape from monotony caused by

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reiteration. Oppositely, the translator made use of the dual pronoun (هما: huma: they) to refer back to the two persons mentioned before for leaving out this pronoun will drive to vagueness. As there are no possessive pronouns in Arabic, the translator repeated the noun head (رأس: ras: head) with the possessive determiner (ي: yaa: my) instead because omitting the noun head will cause obscurity to the reader.

18. The whole predication "no hope" is replaced by an operator in isolation "have" in the English extract because it is easy for the reader to retrieve the ellipted noun phrase. What is done by the translator is that; he replaced the complete noun phrase (ليس عندي أملٌ ما: lays eindi aml-n ma) with the word (ايضاً: aydan: too) to achieve cohesion through substitution for this phrase as a whole.

19. Reference technique is used in the English extract when "that" is used with the verb "know" which indicates actuality to point to the information stated previously. Similarly, the translator utilized the strategy of reference by translating the word "that" into ذلك: dhaalika.

20. The definite article is used as a cohesive device in the English extract to refer anaphorically to the noun "patient" mentioned earlier. Similarly, the translator utilized the definite article anaphorically as a prefix attached to the noun (امرأة: imra'a: woman).

21. The reference device was used by the author through employing the subject pronoun "it" to point to its referent "conversation" to evade wordiness in the first coordinated sentence of the text. The translator, on the other hand, utilized the verb (دار: darah: occurred) instead of using the English pronoun "it" to refer back to the referent noun (الحوار: alhiwar: conversation). In the second sentence, the author used the comparative expression "the same" as an anaphoric reference to refer back to the noun "conversation". The translator used the comparative form (بالحرف الواحد: bialhiraf alwahid: literally/literal) in place of the English pronoun "the same" to refer back to its referent "الحوار: alhiwar: conversation".

22. The English extract used the plural demonstrative pronoun "these" and it is utilized as a determiner followed by the noun "words" to refer back to what is mentioned earlier. On the contrary, the Arabic extract made use of the singular feminine pronoun (هذه: haadhihi: this) as an anaphoric reference to the quoted words mentioned earlier.

23. The original extract used the indefinite pronoun "one" with "of them" as a reference to the noun phrase "two men" mentioned earlier, but the translator used the pronominal reference (أحد: ahad: one) in addition to the possessive pronoun (hum: هم: them).

## 5. Conclusion

This study shows that some of the English cohesive devices are translated into Arabic in exactly the same way, but some others are translated differently. It is impossible, most of the time, to translate English elliptical constructions into Arabic in the same way, for Arabic tends to repeat words instead of omitting them as it is noticed

that when the author of the novel omitted the noun phrase heads "passenger" and "passengers", the translator repeated them, but in another position of the same text the translator used the numerative "three" alone to refer back to the noun head "passengers" to avoid repeating it. In another case of ellipsis, the author left out the noun "obstacles" to get rid of repetition, and he used instead the demonstrative plural pronoun "these" for near reference to achieve coherence. On the other hand, the singular feminine pronoun of proximity (هذه: hadhihi: these) was used by the translator to make an anaphoric reference to the omitted noun (عوائق: awaiq: obstacles). In another example of ellipsis, the author omitted the adjective "steady" in the second part of the sentence for it was mentioned earlier. The translator used the adjectival noun or al-tamyiiz (steadiness) in place of the adjective "steady" for it impossible, in Arabic, to use the adjective after the preposition (من: min: from) and he added the noun (رباطة جأش: rabatat jash: composure) which gives specific meaning to the word "steadiness" to make the transferred idea clearer to the reader. Another example of ellipsis is present when the author omitted the lexical verb "believe" keeping the operator "will" for it is impossible, here, to omit the auxiliary verb because the meaning of the text will not be understood. Furthermore, as the verb phrase, in Arabic, is made up of only one component, thus it is impossible to omit the verb because omitting it will cause ambiguity. The translator made use of cohesion repeating the main verb (أصدق: usaddiq: believe) prefixing it by the particle (سوف: sawfa: will) to form a future tense.

Regarding comparison, the author deleted the adjectives "old" and "wise" in addition to the operator "was" to provide the readers with new information, but the translator utilized nouns in the accusative case instead of using the adjectives. Furthermore, the translator used the complete noun phrase as a possessive determiner (تقدمه: taqadumahi: his progress) instead of the English comparatives "older, wiser" to achieve cohesion through reference.

In a question and its response, the complete response excluding the marker of polarity can be omitted. The translator, like the author, used the positive response (نعم: naam: yes) to confirm the information given in the question. In Arabic, one more translation is available of the English extract represented by using a complete answer (نعم هو دائما وحده: Yes, he is always alone). There is similarity between English and Arabic concerning this point.

There is difference between English and Arabic regarding coordination, the author deleted the subject "she" of the secondary clause as a cohesive device to overcome repetition. The translator made use of the reference technique linking the noun (عجوزاً: ajuzan: old) with the pronoun suffix (ها: haa: she) which was attached to the particle of additive and that of contrast (ولكنَّ: wa laakinna: and but) because it is impossible to delete the subject pronoun in the dependent clause since it refers to its antecedent in the superordinate clause.

There is similarity between the two languages when using lexical cohesion through synonyms for example, "voyage" and "journey" in the English text and (رحلة: rihla: voyage, journey) in the Arabic text, but there is difference between them when achieving lexical cohesion through repetition for example, when the author repeats the

prepositional phrase "under the carriage", the translator repeats the past tense (أشار: ashar: pointed) for, in Arabic, the verb is to be repeated in this context, if not the text will be ambiguous.

In regard to substitution, there are differences and similarities between the two languages. For instance, there is difference when the author of the novel used the negative expression "not" with the adverb modality "perhaps" to replace the whole statement "he dropped his cleaner hand", the translator, on the other hand, made use of the negative particle (لا: laa: not) to negate the present tense of the verb (يكون: yakun: to be) to substitute for the entire text "القى يده الأكثر نظافةً". Another example of difference is that when the author employed the indefinite pronoun "one" as an alternative for the noun "pot" to create a cohesive relationship with the former text, the translator, from the other point of view, repeated the noun (إناء: inaa: pot) for deleting it will lead to ambiguous meaning, therefore he used lexical cohesion in place of substitution repeating the identical form. But there is similarity between English and Arabic with respect to substitution in other cases, for example when using the pro-form "did so" in English and its Arabic translation "فعلت ذلك: fa'lat dhaalika: did that".

As regards the reference strategy, there is similarity between English and Arabic in some cases, but there is difference between them in other cases. For instance, when "that" is used by the author with the verb "know" which indicates actuality to refer to the information mentioned earlier, the translator, similarly, translated the word "that" into ذلك: dhaalika. In another case of reference, the author employed the subject pronoun "it" to refer to its referent "conversation" to evade wordiness in the first coordinated sentence of the text. The translator, on the other hand, utilized the verb (دار: darah: occurred) in place of using the English pronoun "it" to refer back to the referent noun (الحوار: alhiwar: conversation). Another example of difference between English and Arabic in regard to reference strategy is that when the author used the indefinite pronoun "one" with the expression "of them" as a reference to the noun phrase "two men" mentioned earlier, the translator used the pronominal reference (أَحَد: ahad: one) in addition to the possessive pronoun (hum: هم: them). Also, the difference is found when the author used the numeral "two" to refer to dual (two passengers) and the plural noun phrase "passengers" with the ellipsis of the subject and the verb because the reader is able to get them back, the translator, on the other hand, used the dual noun phrase (مسافران: musafiran: two passengers) as well as the verb (kaan-a: was), the pronoun object (ها: haa: her) which is added directly to the preposition (في: fii: in) to refer to the noun "mail" in the previous text.

**CONFLICT OF INTERESTS**
**There are no conflicts of interest**

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