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Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal

**A refereed journal concerned with the publishing of scientific researches
in the field of arts and humanities both in Arabic and English**

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Editor-in-chief

CONTENTS

FOREIGN RESEARCHES

Title	Page
<i>Students' Possible self as a Motivator in Learning Translation</i> <i>Osama Hameed Ibrahim & Mohammed Basil AlAzzawi</i>	20 – 1
<i>The Translation of the verb of appropinquation (Kada / كاد) in the Glorious Quran into English</i> <i>Anwar Ali Mohammed& Abdulrahman Ahmed Abdulrahman</i>	39 – 21
<i>The Challenges of Translating English Alternative Questions into Arabic</i> <i>Marwa Mwafeq Basheer& Halla Khaled Najim</i>	49 – 40
<i>Personal Pronouns and Their Relation to Number System in English and Arabic: A Contrastive Study</i> <i>Noor Duraid Alazzawi & Halla Khaled Najem</i>	63 – 50
<i>Problems of Translating Iraqi Marriage Contract into English</i> <i>Ali Mohamed Al-Jawali& Luqman Abdulkareem Nsser</i>	77 – 64
<i>Linguistic features of scientific texts in translation</i> <i>Ayman Nehad Abdulmajeed & Layth Nawfel Mohammed</i>	92 – 78
<i>Orientalist Eyes in Gertrude Bell's Persian Pictures</i> <i>Hasan Moayad Hamid</i>	107- 93
<i>Application of Reiss's Model to the Translation of Arabic Modern Novels into English</i> <i>Abeer Abdullah Khodher & Salim Fatehe Yahya</i>	143-107
<i>A Quantitative Analysis of In-Group Responses on Converging and Diverging on Facebook</i> <i>Hadeel Thaer Ibrahim Aldabagh& Ashraf Reyadh Alallaf</i>	159-144
<i>Loanwords in Mosuli Arabic with Reference to Car Mechanics Jargon</i> <i>Haneen Majeed Almetwaly & Ashraf Reyadh Alallaf</i>	178-160
<i>A Pragmatic Study of the Speech Act of Criticizing in Mosuli Arabic with Reference to English</i> <i>Mohammed Abdulatif Jasim& Ebaa Mudhafer Alrasam</i>	201-179
<i>A Pragmatic Study of Irony in Iraqi Arabic</i> <i>Ali Hussein Baba& Ebaa Mudhafer Alrasam</i>	222-202
<i>Structural Ambiguity in Selected Arabic Literary Texts</i>	241-223

<i>Nadya Shaker Jumaa & Marwan Najeeb Tawfeq</i>	
<i>Relevance – Comprehension Heuristics of Translation Process: A Case Study on Literary Translation</i> <i>Mohamed Nihad Ahmed</i>	259-242
<i>Identity, Migration, and Assimilation in Nadine Gordimer’s The Pickup</i> <i>Haider Najee Shanboj Alaliwi</i>	280-261
<i>La condition de la femme camerounaise dans Les Impatientes de Djaili Amadou Amal</i> <i>Hanan Hashim Mohammed Saed</i>	304-281

Structural Ambiguity in Selected Arabic Literary Texts

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Abstract

In general, ambiguity is a problematic area in studying literary texts, namely, structural ambiguity. The present paper is designed to investigate structural ambiguity in Selected Arabic Literary Texts and the data are taken from two selected Arabic novels; *Frankeshtine in Baghdad* and *Only the Pomegranate Tree*. Quirk et al. (1985) is adopted as a model of analysis. The study aims at diagnosing the types of structural ambiguity in those Arabic literary novels to lead to a better understanding of literary texts. The study mainly hypothesizes that Arabic readers face different cases of structural ambiguity in Arabic literary texts and structural ambiguity of some expressions in Arabic literary texts may occur spontaneously because the writers are not fully aware of that ambiguity as they believe that their expressions are clear. The paper provides a theoretical background of the previous studies and a practical part which tackles the data analysis in which samples of structural ambiguity are presented. Finally, it was concluded that structural ambiguity is a common phenomenon in language which can be removed by means of good style and context, ambiguous structures and expressions are heavily loaded in these novels, and structural ambiguity can be excluded by using punctuation marks, paraphrasing, or adding extra details.

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Keywords: ambiguity, structural ambiguity, vagueness in meaning, different interpretations.

1. Introduction:

Meaning is the most important factor in any process of communication in all languages and ambiguity is one aspect of that meaning, demonstrating itself in those languages and their linguistic modules, and verifying its universality. Ambiguity has broadly been realized as an unescapable phenomenon in language occurring in all linguistic levels for instance syntax, phonology, and lexicon. Any linguistic structures are thought to be ambiguous if they have more than one meaning. Chomsky (2002, p. 107) argues that ambiguity is part of the human languages. He claims that “if language were designed merely for communication and use, it would have been much simpler because one has such properties as ambiguity. If we want to have the property that the things that we usually would like to say come out short and simple, well, it [language] probably does not have that property.”

A word, phrase or sentence is said to be ambiguous if it provides more than one possible meaning. Generally speaking, ambiguity has several types, the most significant of which are phonological, lexical, structural (syntactic), and pragmatic.

Structural ambiguity does not arise from the words themselves, but from the way such words are structured in a phrase or a sentence. Consider the following phrase in English “*the German history teacher*” where it has two interpretations: i) German teacher of history and ii) teacher of German history. In Arabic, we may face the same type of ambiguity. Examine the following example: (كتاب تاريخ قديم) “an old history book”. Here, it is either the book is old or the history.

The present study is restricted to analyze structural ambiguity of Arabic literary texts in two Arabic Novels; (Frankeshtine in Baghdad, by Ahmed Saadawi, (فرانكشتاين في بغداد) and (Only the Pomegranate Tree, by Sinan Anton, (وحدها شجرة الرمان).

2. The problem of the study:

The following problems can be detected:

1. Readers sometimes face difficulties in interpreting the meaning of ambiguous words or sentences in Arabic literary texts
2. Most readers are not capable of determining the source of structural ambiguity in Arabic literary texts
3. Structural ambiguity is rarely investigated in Arabic literary texts.

3. Research questions:

The study is an attempt to answer the following research questions:

1. Is there structural ambiguity in Arabic literary texts?
2. What are the main sources of structural ambiguity in Arabic literary texts?
3. Are readers capable of determining the source of structural ambiguity in Arabic literary texts?

4. Aims of the study:

The present study aims at:

1. Investigating structural ambiguity in Arabic literary texts.
2. Diagnosing the sources of structural ambiguity in those Arabic literary novels to lead to a better understanding of literary texts and exploring some new horizons in linguistic studies.

5. Hypotheses:

The study hypothesizes the following:

1. Arabic readers face different cases of structural ambiguity in Arabic literary texts.
2. Readers of Arabic literary texts are not able in many instances to determine the source of structural ambiguity in those texts.
3. Structural ambiguity of some expressions in Arabic literary texts may occur spontaneously because the writers are not fully aware of that ambiguity as they believe that the expressions are clear.

6. Data Collection and Procedure of Analysis:

The data are taken from two Arabic novels (Frankeshtine in Baghdad, by Ahmed Saadawi, (فرانكشتاين في بغداد) and (Only the Pomegranate Tree, by Sinan Anton, (وحدها شجرة الرمان).

. The ambiguous sentences are determined and the source of ambiguity is defined followed by discussion and statistics of the cases of ambiguity.

7. The Concept of Ambiguity

Ambiguity is an essential part of language and it is the characteristic of linguistic expressions. Ambiguity is something listeners/readers are likely to come across in both spoken language and written context. It has broadly been realized as an inescapable phenomenon in language occurring in all linguistic levels such as syntax, phonology, and lexicon. Generally, ambiguity can be seen as the feature or case of being ambiguous. Any linguistic structure whether it is a word, phrase or sentence can be ambiguous, if it carries other than one interpretation or meaning (Al –Sulaimaan& Khoshaba, 2018: 768). Nevertheless, language ambiguity can be understood as an illustration of the complexity of language itself. In everyday communication, ambiguity could occasionally be understood as something clever or deceiving (Clare, 2003: 1- 2). Palmer (1976: 81) states that the phenomenon of ambiguity semantically, structurally, lexically, or phonologically can be dangerous to readers, writers, listeners, and speakers without a sufficient knowledge for coping with English.

8. Definition of Ambiguity

Ambiguity is an interesting topic that has been viewed from different perspectives by different linguists and researchers.

Debonliger defines ambiguity as a deep structure sentence corresponding to two or more surface structure sentences. Briefly speaking, ambiguity indicates that although one word, one phrase or one sentence is grammatically correct, misunderstanding of them still appear from the angles of meanings and structures (Yufeng, 2003; cited in Tang, 2016: 50).

According to Cruse (2006: 10), an ambiguous expression is that which has more than one distinct meaning. He argued that almost all expressions can mean different things in different contexts. When tackling ambiguity, the notion "distinctness of meaning" must be taken into consideration.

Hurfard et al (2007: 170) believes that any utterance can be ambiguous, if it possesses two or more rewordings which are not themselves paraphrased of each other.

Many linguists agree that ambiguity is a common phenomenon in all languages, which occurs at the levels of linguistic analysis (Al-Harbi, 2016: 2222). Crystal (1991:15); Gillion (1990: 394); Clare (2003); Anvita (1993: 94); Bach (1994); Chantree& Prakasam (1994); Granet & Taher (2002: 10); Hoefler (2003); oxford word power (2006:24) have something in common about the definition of ambiguity as "multiplicity of meaning ". In other words, ambiguity is when a word, phrase, or sentence has more the one possible meaning(interpretation)

Al-Sulaimaan (2011: 2) describes ambiguity as being a linguistic phenomenon that denotes a structure, a word, or any linguistic manifestation which carries more than one sense or interpretation. For him, ambiguity could be of variant types (among many others) phonetic, lexical, Structural, and cultural.

Ambiguity denotes the manipulation for arty objectives of language which possesses numerous meanings in literary criticism (Al-Sulaimaan and Khoshaba, 2018: 768). Regarding ambiguity in language, it can be said that ambiguity is a phenomenon of language where a linguistic structure carries more than one interpretation ,each of which is explicit and the rest are implicit (ibid: 769).

9. Ambiguity Role

The presence of ambiguity makes available a puzzle for functionalist theories which try to clarify features of linguistic system in terms of communicative pressures (e.g. Hockett, 1960; Pinker& Bloom, 1990). One might imagine that in a perfect communication system, language would completely disambiguate meaning. The effect of ambiguity is different from one to another field, so some fields added a vagueness to make the listener in confuse, other fields added a touch of beauty to make the listener happy, but in some situations it causes serious problems. However, ambiguity has effect on fields, like: computer linguistics, literature, peace agreement, and psychoanalysis (Al-Harbi, 2016: 2222).

In the following section of the present study, the focus will be on the effect of ambiguity on selected Arabic literary texts.

10. Ambiguity in literature

In literature, when an author uses ambiguity intentionally, it can be a powerful tool. Ambiguous conditions can force the reader to choose what happens in a story for him _or herself. This selection about which interpretation to elect thus reflects on the reader's own psychology. If a reader is an optimistic person, or if the reader has recently gone through a bad breakup, he or she might decide that a betrayal was intentional rather than accidental. Authors sometimes write ambiguous endings in their books precisely to create situations that ask the reader to bring their own experience to bear to decide what happened.

Many philosophers have explored the nature of ambiguity, and have concluded that it is an inevitable part of human existence. Psychologists have also researched how people deal with and tolerate ambiguity; being able to tolerate ambiguity seems to be an important element for creativity and being open-minded. Thus, while ambiguity can occur at the sentence level in literature, the ambiguity presented in characters' motivations and in plot lines can be important to help readers develop their own tolerance for it and thus their psychological well-being. (<https://literarydevices.com/ambiguity/>)

To conclude, ambiguity is mostly used intentionally in literature by writers for the sake of entertainment to keep readers in suspense, to make readers give their own conclusions and understandings of the text, and/or to add a dramatic flavor to the text.

11. Classification of ambiguity:

Ambiguity can be classified as follows:

11.1 Pragmatic Ambiguity

Pragmatic ambiguity is that kind of ambiguity which receives the maximum attention of ambiguity by researchers (Tang, 2016: 57).

Pragmatic ambiguity emerges when speakers use structures or utterances which carry more than one interpretation. Pragmatic ambiguity comes out from a specific communicative situation which is intended by the speaker and/or hearer for a precise communicative determination. It

denotes ambiguity in usage, to a conversational situation where the ambiguity takes part or plays a role. It arises when both the speaker and the hearer are not in agreement on what the case is (Al-Sulaimaan& Khoshaba, 2018: 769).

According to Axelsen (2000: 1), pragmatic ambiguity is that kind of ambiguity which happens when the statement isn't clear, the context doesn't give the information wanted to explain the statement, details are missing and required to be inferred. That's to say, the core of pragmatic ambiguity is "unspecifity of reference", which confuses the addressee and puzzles the interpretation. Pragmatic ambiguity is related to the actual category of ambiguity. Within pragmatic ambiguity, there is what is called "referential ambiguity" or "deictical ambiguity" and "attributive ambiguity". Kreidler (1998: 151) provides an example of a referential ambiguity as another type of ambiguity but one can see it to be a case of pragmatic ambiguity since the core of pragmatic ambiguity is "unspecifity of reference". Referential ambiguity comes out of unspecifity of reference that confuses the readers. So, it may result from the nature of the referring expression. Referential ambiguity is also called deictical ambiguity and it occurs when ambiguity occurs in the reference.

e.g: Mary told Suha that she passed the exam.

Here, ambiguity is: either Mary passed the exam or Suha passed the exam. It isn't clear which of them passed the exam, because the reference isn't clear.

Walton (1996) claims that pragmatic ambiguity comes into being when the speech is not precise, and the context is not of help in providing the information required to explain the speech (cited in Al-Sulaimaan& Khoshaba, 2018: 770).

11.2 Metaphorical Ambiguity

One of the most famous forms of figurative language is metaphor which was introduced by the Greeks for the first time with the meaning "to carry" or "to transfer". The metaphorical word is that one which can be given one or more figurative sense without losing its original meaning (Ulman, 1962: 126).

In other words, metaphors are mostly used intentionally in literature to clarify the image to the readers. Metaphors can confuse the readers and cause ambiguity in certain cases (metaphorical ambiguity).

e.g: *My mother has a heart of gold! (she is very kind)*

11.3 Structural Ambiguity

Structural ambiguity, as the name implies, is that kind of ambiguity which has to do with the structure of the sentence rather than words, this means that it comes out of the arrangement of words in a sentence. In other words, structural ambiguity doesn't rise from the meaning of the words by themselves, but the manner those words are organized in a linguistic structure or a sentence. Structural ambiguity can be said as the existence of a couple or more probable understandings within a particular sentence or a group of words .So, structural or syntactic ambiguity occurs when a certain piece of language possesses more than one sense, consider the instance, the sentence: "*They fed her dog biscuits*", has two interpretations, it either means "they fed dog biscuits to her" or "they fed biscuits to her dog". A sentence is syntactically ambiguous when a reader or listener is sensibly able to understand one structure as possessing more than one potential meaning. It arises when a phrase can be analyzed (Al-Sulaimaan& Khoshaba, 2018: 769).

11.3.1 Syntactic ambiguity

Although syntactic ambiguity and structural ambiguity are treated as the same type of ambiguity and there is no source regards syntactic ambiguity as independent of structural ambiguity, we believe that they are different in the point that structural ambiguity is when the sentence has two different meanings, while syntactic ambiguity is when the sentence has two different analyses, but not different meanings. In other words, Structural ambiguity is when the structure of the sentence has more than one meaning (interpretation). Syntactic ambiguity, on the other hand, is when the structure or elements of the sentence has more than one analysis (different analysis and the same meaning).

e.g: *He looked for an answer.*

This sentence is syntactically ambiguous, in the sense that the elements of this sentence can be analyzed in two ways, but they have the same meaning. This sentence can be analyzed as SVO (when the preposition "for" is treated as a part of the verb, and the phrasal verb is followed by NP), and this sentence can be also analyzed as SVA(when the preposition "for" is attached to the NP not to the verb).

e.g: *صيرت الديك حمارا*

This sentence can have two analysis: SVOO and SVOC (two analysis and the same meaning).

12. Sources of Structural Ambiguity

Structural ambiguity is of different sources. The sources of structural ambiguity can be illustrated in the following: (Khawalda & Al-Saidat, 2012: 2-3)

A. Ellipsis, which can be defined as the process of omitting some elements of the sentence for the purpose of economy or avoiding repetition without affecting the meaning of a sentence, is one of the common and main sources of structural ambiguity.

Sometimes in the case of ellipsis, one is not able to decide whether the residual NP is a subject or an object, causing structural ambiguity.

e.g: She loves me more than you.

It has two interpretations:

First: she loves me more than you love me

Second: she loves me more than she loves you. (Radford, 2008: 13)

e.g: هم يحترمونا اكثر منكم

This sentence is ambiguous in that it can either mean they respect us more than they respect you, or they respect us more than you respect us.

B. Usage of adverbial clauses

The use of adverbial clauses in complex sentences can cause ambiguity and the ambiguity lies in that whether the adverbial can be attached either to the lexical verb or the embedded verb.

e.g: I told him to leave before you came.

Here, the adverbial clause "before you came" can be attached either to the main verb to mean that the time of "telling" him was before you came, or to the embedded verb to mean "leaving" should be before you came.

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C. Placing prepositional phrases in sentences' final positions

e.g: He hit a man with a book.

It is either he hit a man by using a book as a tool, or he hit a man who had a book.

e.g: وصلتنا رسالة باليد

This sentence is ambiguous in the sense that it has more than one meaning, it either means that we received the message by someone (by

his hands), or we received a message that is written by using hands (handwritten).

D. WH-relative clause

WH-relative clause has its role in structural ambiguity in that in some sentences, it isn't clear where to attach the relative clause.

e.g: The student of the teacher who lived there died.

Here, WH-relative pronoun "who" either refers to the student or to the teacher: Either the student who lived there died, or the teacher who lived there died

Cuetos and Mitchell (1988), claimed that English native speakers prefer to attach the relative clause to the closest NP although the relative clause could modify either of the two noun phrases, thus "who" is attached to the teacher not the student.

e.g: ضاع كتاب الطبيب الذي كنت احبه (the book of the physician I loved has been lost)

This sentence is ambiguous, because the relative pronoun (الذي), refers either to the book or to the doctor.

E. Negation

One of ambiguity's sources is negation, because generally, ambiguity comes out of the so called and known in grammar, "the scope of negation" (this is called scope ambiguity, which can be regarded as a separate type of ambiguity (Bresnan, 2003:30-31).

e.g: All of you won't pass.

It means either all of you will fail, or not all of you will pass (some will pass)

Quirk et al. (1985) and Radford (2008: 171) stated that a sentence like:

e.g: "Everyone hasn't finished the assignment yet", is ambiguous considering the scope of negation, if the scope of "not" isn't the subject "everyone", the sentence has the meaning of everybody is in the position of not having finished the assignment yet, but if the scope of "not" is everyone, the sentence will have the meaning of not everyone is yet in the situation of being finished with the task or the homework (Khawalda & Al-Saidat, 2012: 3).

e.g: طرقت الباب لكن احدا لم يفتح

This sentence is ambiguous. It can be a scope ambiguity and also structural ambiguity. It has two interpretations: either a particular person

didn't open the door (some didn't open), or no one opened the door (all didn't open) .

For Quirk (1985: 920-1044) structural ambiguity occurs when a sentence can have two possible interpretations, the main source of syntactic ambiguity is the use of coordinators, for example :

e.g: *He took a picture for Ali and Silin.*

This sentence has two interpretations: he took a picture for Ali and a picture for Silin (separately), or he took a picture for Ali and Silin (together). An example in Arabic:

e.g: رأيت صورة بالأحمر والأصفر

This sentence has two meanings :either I saw one picture with red and yellow colors(together) , or I saw a picture with a red color and another picture with a yellow color (separately).

In this study, Quirk's view is adopted for analyzing structural ambiguity. Structural ambiguity can have other sources, like: proforms, and adjectives.

The use of proforms for economical purposes in writing, can be another source of structural ambiguity. It occurs when we have more than one main verb in a sentence.

e.g: *Layla ate a cake, went to school, and then made an accident. So did Suha.*

Here, ambiguity lies in the proform "did" whether refers to eating a cake, going to school, or making an accident .

e.g: ذهب الطلاب الى المدرسة و خرجوا في نزهة وفي الليل عادوا الى بيوتهم وانا ايضا فعلت ذلك .

The ambiguity is the demonstrative (ذلك) . It may refer to going, or coming back.

Structural ambiguity can also be caused by an adjective.

e.g: *The **Iraqi** history teacher.*

This sentence has a structural ambiguity caused by an adjective (Iraqi), in the sense that it has two interpretations: it either means the Iraqi teacher of history, or the teacher of Iraqi history.

e.g: ذهبت الى الجامعة بسيارة اختي الكبيرة

In this sentence, structural ambiguity stems from the adjective (الكبيرة), because it refers either to my sister or to the car of my sister.

13. Data Analysis

The present section is divided into five parts: the model, procedure, data analysis, findings and discussion. The model adopted in this study includes analyzing the syntactic (structural) ambiguity depending on Quirk's model 1985. Two Arabic modern novels have been selected to be analyzed according to the objectives of the study; فرانكشتاين في بغداد (Frankenstein in Baghdad) and وحدها شجرة الرمان (Only the tree of the Pomegranate). The samples will be taken from these two novels with their possible interpretations for the purpose of data analysis. Then, the discussion is presented depending on the findings which are provided in tables and figures.

In the two novels under investigation, (950) cases of structural ambiguity were detected. The following are some major samples:

Sample 1:

بالإضافة إلى الأبواب الخشبية ذات الفردتين بمزاليجها الحديد و الأقفال والشبابيك الخشبية المدعمة بقضبان اسطوانية داكنة و زجاج ملون.

In the above sample, the structural ambiguity is caused by the coordinator (and و), the coordinator (and) gives multiple possible interpretations to the structure of the phrase. It either means that only the windows are wooden, the locks are wooden, or both the windows and locks are wooden (wooden windows and wooden locks).

Sample 2:

وصل هادي إلى بيت الأمري وظل يطرق على بابه الخارجي ولكن أحدا لم يفتح له.

Here, the structural ambiguity is caused by negation. The sentence (ولكن) has more than one meaning; it either means that no one opened for him (all didn't open for him from a group of people), or one person didn't open for him from a group of people.

Sample 3:

ولم يستجب محمود لنصيحة صديقه. كان بحاجة ماسة للسفر الى بغداد، و بمعنى أدق: بحاجة للهرب من العمارة. ولم يعرف صديقه حازم اسباب ذلك

In this text, the structural ambiguity is caused by the pro-form (ذلك). This structure has more than one main verb, that is why there is ambiguity, whether (that) refers to lack of response by his friend, his need to travel, or his need to escape. Although ambiguity is caused by one word, but it cannot be considered as a lexical ambiguity, since this word is a pro-form which may cover two possible whole structures the sentence .

Sample 4:

نفث في الهواء براحة ثم عاود الكلام مع محمود الذي داهمه قلق شديد، فالرجل كما يبدو، مقبل على تصريح أو قرار هام.

In this sample, the structural ambiguity is caused by the coordinator (or أو), which gives two meanings to the phrase: either important decision (only the decision is important), or important decision and important statement (both are important). In Arabic, this can be disambiguated by changing the adjective from singular to dual state (هامين).

Sample 5:

سمعوا حشد أصوات بشرية متداخلة، صراخ غير واضح و لغط ومنبهات سيارات عديدة

In this sentence, the structural ambiguity is caused by the adjective (عديدة). The adjective (عديدة) may refer either to the cars (many cars) or to the horns of the cars (many horns or for both (cars and horns)).

Sample 6:

هتف العميد سرور غاضبا. ثم نزل الى مدخل الزقاق الذي اشار إليه كبير المنجمين. تحدث مع بعض الضباط الواقفين هناك.

In this sample, the structural ambiguity is caused by the relative pronoun (الذي), which refers either to the entrance of the alley, or the alley itself. Some Arab writers use repetition to disambiguate such structures (repeating either مدخل or زقاق).

Sample 7:

نفس الكابوس يتكرر منذ أسابيع مع بعض التغييرات الطفيفة. أحيانا أرى رأسها المقطوع على الدكة واسمع صوتها يقول: غسلني حبيبي.

In this sentence, the structural ambiguity is caused by the prepositional phrase (على الدكة), which can give two interpretations to the sentence: either the vision of her severed head on the bench or her severed head on the bench. Such ambiguity can be avoided in many cases by adding a verb like (موضوعا على الدكة).

Sample 8:

كنت قد أكملت رسم الطاولة والحقيبة والتفاحة و بدأت اظلل بعض الزوايا و التفاصيل الصغيرة، خصوصا ان اشعة الشمس كانت تدخل في تلك الساعة من الشباك.

This sentence has structural ambiguity, which is caused by the coordinator (and و), the sentence is either interpreted as: only details are small, or both corners and details are small (corners are small and details are small). We can disambiguate such structure by changing the place of the adjective or the noun and the adjective together (بعض الزوايا و التفاصيل الصغيرة).

Sample 9:

قال لي انه اتقن صنعته بالممارسة دون ان يكتب حرفا واحدا وكذلك فعل حمودي و من عمل معه قبله.

In this sample, the proform (كذلك) causes structural ambiguity. It can be interpreted either as: Hamoudi perfected his father's work without writing one letter, or Hamoudy perfected Hamoudi's work without writing one letter (Hamoudi perfected his work) .

Sample 10:

قيل لنا ان نجلب أعمالنا قبل يومين من المعرض. اخذت سيارة أجرة الى فرع المركز الثقافي الفرنسي في شارع ابي نؤاس (الأنيكس) كان هناك ازدحام شديد وفوضى المرور التي عمت منذ سقوط بغداد.

Here, Ambiguity is caused by the adverbial clause (قبل يومين), the sentence is interpreted either as: the act of informing to bring the works was two days before the fair, or bringing the works should be two days before the show. Simply, moving the prepositional phrase can disambiguate the sentence to become (قيل لنا قبل يومين ان نجلب أعمالنا من (المعرض).

14. Findings:

The findings of the present study have revealed the following:

1. There are (952) examples of structural ambiguity in the two novels: (524) in the first novel and (428) in the second.
2. This great number of ambiguous cases shows that the modern literary texts in Arabic are full of such ambiguous cases which can be attributed to the unawareness of the writers about ambiguous structures due to their low level of knowledge about standard Arabic.
3. The majority of ambiguous cases concerns the pronoun referents (dangling referents).

15. Conclusions:

Throughout the findings, data analysis, and discussion, many conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Ambiguity in general and structural ambiguity in particular are a common phenomenon in language which can be removed by means of good style and context, though sometimes context is not of much help.

2. Arabic literary texts under investigation are heavily loaded with ambiguous

structures and expressions.

3. Writers in the two novels depend on the readers' linguistic intuition and context to disambiguate the expressions. However, this kind of expectation may not be successful in many cases where the reader is left to his own imagination to select the interpretation.

4. Structural ambiguity of some expressions in Arabic literary texts may occur spontaneously because the writers are not fully aware of that ambiguity as they believe that the expressions are clear.

5. Structural ambiguity of some expressions in Arabic literary texts are used intentionally because the writers like to add suspension to the text to attract the readers' attention.

6. Structural ambiguity can be removed by using paraphrasing, repetition, and adding which to a clear style.

7. Although we differentiated between syntactic ambiguity and structural ambiguity, no cases of syntactic ambiguity have been found in the two novels.

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الغموض البنيوي (التركيبى) في نصوص أدبية عربية مختارة

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المستخلص

يعدّ الغموض عموماً مشكلة في دراسة النصوص الأدبية، وتحديدًا الغموض البنيوي (التركيبى). تم تصميم هذا البحث لاستقصاء الغموض البنيوي في نصوص أدبية عربية مختارة، وتم اخذ البيانات من روايتين عربيتين مختارتين وهما (فرانكشتاين في بغداد) و(وحدها شجرة الرمان). تم اعتماد كويرك ومجموعته (1985) كنموذج للتحليل. تهدف الدراسة إلى تشخيص أنواع الغموض البنيوي في تلك الروايات الأدبية العربية للوصول إلى فهم أفضل للنصوص الأدبية. تفترض الدراسة بشكل أساس أن القراء العرب يواجهون حالات مختلفة من الغموض البنيوي في النصوص الأدبية العربية. وقد يحدث الغموض البنيوي لبعض التعبيرات في النصوص الأدبية العربية بشكل عفوي لأن الكتاب ليسوا على دراية كاملة بهذا الغموض لأنهم يعتقدون أن تعبيراتها واضحة. يقدم البحث مراجعة نظرية للدراسات السابقة و جزءاً عملياً يتناول تحليل البيانات حيث يتم تقديم عينات من الغموض البنيوي. وأخيراً، توصل الباحثان إلى أن الغموض البنيوي ظاهرة شائعة في اللغة يمكن إزالتها عن طريق الأسلوب الجيد والسياق، فضلاً عن أن التراكيب والتعبيرات الغامضة متوافرة بشكل كبير في هاتين الروايتين، ويمكن تجنب الغموض البنيوي باستخدام علامات الترقيم، وإعادة الصياغة، أو إضافة تفاصيل إلى النص. الكلمات المفتاحية: الغموض، الغموض البنيوي (التركيبى)، الغموض في المعنى، تفسيرات مختلفة.

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