Translation of english Maximizers in Literary Texts into Arabic

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1.1 Introduction:
Maximizers play a vital role in expressing the maximum endpoint of meaning of the text. They maximize the boundary of meaning of the text in which they exist. They can be included for the purpose of extending the scale of meaning of the linguistic items they modify. Quirk et al. (1987: 590) state that maximizers can denote the upper extreme of the scale. Maximizers can, in a broad sense, modify verbs, adjective, adjectival ed-participles, and adverbs, i.e. they modify the degree of truth of what these linguistic terms express. Participants in the linguistic context use maximizers not only to convey literal meaning but also to strengthen the message of the intended meaning since they create a considerable effect upon recipients. Maximizers, expressively, can shunt the text of a shallow meaning to a text of deep and effective meaning. They display detailed and valuable outcome of expressive semantic content.

People are more likely opt to use certain expressions such as fully, completely, absolutely, etc., to assert the meaning they want to convey. Moreover, these expressions are used to emphasize the proposition inserted in their utterances. The phenomenon of maximization will certainly lead the participants in the linguistic exchange to make reliable inferences of what is said firstly, then of what is meant.

Maximizers patently have a main function in the phrases they occur. They provide a stronger meaning of the phrases and denote completeness. Bolinger (1972:227) points out that maximizers can confer completeness as in "I completely swallowed it " . Maximizers demonstrate meanings which are

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increasingly based subjectively to show the beliefs and attitudes of the text producer. This, of course, leads to more evaluative and effective meanings. The change in expanding the meaning of the text in which maximizers exist proceeds further up the scale, from a moderate to a higher degree of the property. This can be noticed in the following example 'absolutely fine'. (Absolutely) here denotes a maximum degree of property. Also (completely) gives the utterance more power and higher degree of pulse of meaning when grasped by receivers as in 'completely understood'. Maximizers are used when the extension of meaning is meant. Thus, maximizers can deeply enforce the interaction of the receivers with the text.

It is worthwhile to state that when maximizers are included in the text, the linguistic items modified by them function semantically stronger and show the ability of the text producer in demonstrating the extension of meaning of his statements. Thus, maximizers detect semantically the maximum assertion of the text meaning. In other word, maximizers show a high degree of confirmation on the part of the text producer to the true state of the sense that is meant in the whole text.

1.2 Syntactic and Semantic Functions of Maximizers:
It is fairly evident that maximizers are defined as a set of adverbs denoting a maximum degree of a property Tribushinina and Gillis (2012, via Internet: 3) (e.g. He fully understood what was said). By using maximizers in a certain text, the obtained meaning is unbounded since they express completeness which shows a high degree of property and quality. Quirk et al. (1987: 445) emphasize that,"as a subclass of amplifiers, maximizers scale upwards from an assumed norm, (e.g. They did not entirely trust him), (It was absolutely identical)". These two examples elucidate a maximum import that maps and at the endpoint of the scale. This facilitates a comprehensive interpretation to be grasped by recipients for such statements. In what follows, maximizers are viewed in some details:

1. Absolutely: "Absolutely can be used to add force to a strong adjective" (Cambridge International Dictionary of English 1995: 5). It throws an interesting light on the exaggeration a speaker may have or feel. See the following example:
1. "Absolutely. It could not be more obvious"
(Brown, 2003: 319)
Absolutely here demonstrates a harmonious relationship with the adjective it modifies. It is mainly a functional element (Paradis 2008, via Internet: 3). Cai (2006, via internet: 12) states that this maximizer tends to associate with imperative or assertive words such as should, necessary, not, and no. See the following example:

2. I should absolutely not blame him for leaving early.

In addition, example two shows that 'absolutely' can also be used with verbs when preceded by (not); it could mean (certainly).

2. Altogether: According to Biber et al (2007:209) cited in Wittouck (2011:11 via internet), this maximizer increases intensity. It can be used when a speaker opts to express strong emotions which are gathered up to dominate and attract the attention of recipients. The whole meaning of the statement including 'altogether' becomes more operative on the content part of the lexical items which are associated with this maximizer. Consider the following example:

3. Mr. Jaggers shook his head – not in negating the question, but in altogether negativing the notion that he could anyhow be got to answer it (Dickens, 2000: 239).

Here, (altogether) shows a high degree of emotional state when refusing to approve a proposal or a request to answer the question directed to the addressee.

3. Completely: According to Greenbaum (1970: 76). (Completely) is especially common with "verbs denoting a failure to attain a desirable goal or state" (e.g. forget, ignore). It may also collocate with positive or negative adjectives or participles such as innocent, right, disappointed, impossible, forgotten and destroyed. It demonstrates a high harmonious relationship in the sentence in which it occurs. Moreover, it shows no definite limits to the meaning of the whole items which accompany it. This is obvious in the following example:

4. He had exploited both the Vatican and Opus Dei, two groups that turned out to be completely innocent. (Brown, 2003: 460)

4. Entirely: It may occur or collocate with words that seem to encompass senses that have a wider range. It may exist with words which show degrees of
apposition such as lost, frustrated, different, etc., (Blacklund, 1973: 201), this is evident in the following example:

5. Sophie Neveu had shunned her grandfather and was now seeing him in an entirely different light.

(ibid.: 341)

The writer in this example deliberately uses maximization to add more acceptability and clearer interpretation to his statement which indicates an extreme point on the scale.

5. **Fully**: This maximizer tends mostly to collocate with verbs. These verbs are neutral in nature (may be slightly positive) (Cai, 2006: 15 via internet). It causes the verbs to be associated with scales of a top element, as in the following example:

6. The British historian hoped the touch of the Grand Master's cryptex would make Langdon Fully grasp the magnitude of its contents.

(Brown, 2003: 451)

In this example (*fully*) modifies the verb (*grasp*). It enriches and raises the degree of truth of what the verb says. It deeply conciliates setting a powerful impact upon receivers to have a definite and precise value of what is meant. It can also modify an adjective to draw out a harmonious relationship which unfolds an implicit superlative degree. See the following example:

7. As the monk advanced, Langdon stepped back, raising the keystone high, looking fully prepared to hurl it at the floor.

(ibid.: 390)

6. **In all respects**: (Wittouck, 2011:21, via internet) states that this maximizer contains two coexisting meanings, i.e. a more general intensifying meaning with an expressive connotation, as well as the original lexical meaning. This maximizer makes clear predictions about a wider range of meaning that the linguistic items have or express. It can exhibit precisely the scalar structure of the sentence. More generally, this maximizer can frequently serve to intensify or maximize the powerful meaning of an utterance. This maximizer produces a pleasant impression on the recipients and enhances the meaning of the modified word.

This maximizer modifies a verb, an adjective, an ed-participle construction. See the following examples:

8. ... his old agreeable characteristics of speech and manner, and became, **in all respects**, his old pleasant self.
9. I was amply provided in all respects, and had no idea where I was going (which was delightful), except that I was going abroad. 

(Dickens, 1904:63)

10. I examined the will with the deepest attention, pronounced it perfectly formal in all respects, made a pencil-mark or so in the margin, and thought it rather extraordinary that I knew so much.

(Dickens, 1966:453)

7. **Most:** It is obvious that this maximizer is used to maximize and reinforce the meaning of the words it modifies. The orientation of the statement will be highly intensified to an extent that it provides more power to the entire meaning of the statement. Consider the following example:

**11. This is the most wonderful thing you have ever made.**

Yet, the use of this maximizer is governed by some restrictions. Quirk et al. (1987: 469) state that there are some restrictions on the use of particular intensifies, and these can sometimes be stated in semantic terms:

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Most
{ Happy [subjective; extremely happy]
    Tall [objective]
}
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Here, in 'most happy', the maximizer shows quality which can be measured semantically on the scale.

8. **Quite:** Quirk et al. (1987: 446) emphasizes that 'Quite' can have two different meanings, as in:

**12. She's quite right. ['absolutely', 'completely', i.e. an amplifier].**

Unlike other maximizers, 'quite' is the most frequently used. Altenberg (via internet: 137) states that in cases where another maximizer is preferred, 'quite' is normally used as a second alternative. Moreover, 'quite' has an exclusive feature, it can be used to modify or intensify ly-adverbs (e.g. perfectly, fairly, easily, etc.).

This maximizer is used to demonstrate or emphasize a high degree at which what is meant is true or is the state. Let us consider the following example:
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13. Langdon intervened. "Leigh, asking Sophie to make that decision is quite a load to drop on someone who only an hour ago learned the Sangreal documents exist."
(Brown, 2003: 320)

Quirk et al. (1987: 590-591) elucidate that 'quite' functions as a 'maximizer' denoting the upper extreme of the scale, as in


9. **Thoroughly**: This maximizer can be associated with linguistic items which express or visualize states of mind or emotions as in the following example:

15. I had looked into my affairs so often, that I had thoroughly destroyed any slight notion I might ever had of their bearings.
(Dickens, 2000: 236)

Peters(1994:270) cited in Wittouck (2011:20,via internet) points out that" the newer, the more unusual and the more" original" a degree adverb, the more inventiveness or cognitive effort the speaker invests into his utterance". Cognitively, this maximizer expresses or plays a maximizing role to exhibit a correspondence to concepts which represent meanings or emotions through the privacy of human thinking. Consider the following example:

16. She thought that her son was thoroughly annoyed.

In this example, her state of mind (her thinking about her son) shows an implied emotion of sympathy towards her son.

10. **Utterly**: Scrutinizing (utterly), we find that it collocates with linguistic items which denote absence of quality or change of state. Greenbaum (1973b: 73) and Louw (1993: 160-161) state that 'utterly tends to have unfavourable implications'. See the following example:

17. Langdon was braced for the words, and yet they still sounded utterly ridiculous.
(Brown, 2003: 71)

It can be assumed that 'utterly' collocates basically with words denoting negative import. This collocation demonstrates an increasing force of negative meaning as in the following example:

18. I utterly failed to change his mind.
Maximizers in Arabic:

Arab grammarians and linguists have not paid sufficient attention to maximizers as linguistic items. Yet, they are mostly concerned with language and its aspects in the broad sense. They prefer not to identify or specify the concept of scaling up to avoid engaging themselves in an ambiguous linguistic phenomenon. This, however, does not mean in any way that Arabic does not have certain linguistic items or expressions that can be classified as maximizers.

It seems that maximizers in Arabic operate or function under the umbrella of assertion. Assertion in Arabic has certain linguistic constructions which include specific words and expressions that indicate maximization. Such words and expressions can exhibit maximization that establishes more powerful and more assertive meaning in the context. Arabic, in fact, is rich in its syntactic constructions that display assertion. The following syntactic constructions can mark maximization:

1. **Jussive Object of Elided Governer:** Al-Antaki (n.d: 112-113) and Fareed (2003: 111-27) emphasize that this jussive object serves patently the verb in three meanings: assertion, genre, and number. See the following linguistic items: كثيراً (a lot), حقاً (verily), مرتان (twice, two times), طويلاً (very long time).

19. For assertion: إنه ابني حقاً (he is verily my son).

20. For genre: "ما حلستم؟" فجيبون: "بلى، جلستم طويلاً" (you say: " You didn't sit?" they answer: "yes, for a very long time)

21. For number: لقد ضربته ضربتين (I did beat him twice)

Hasan (n.d.: 220) states that Arabs use jussive object of elided governor to indicate exaggeration and intensiveness since it is a powerful and effective linguistic item to convey and emphasize the meaning of the statements. For example:

لقد بدأ عليه مرهقاً تمامًا في الأسبوع الماضي. (Ali looked completely exhausted last week).

Hasan (n.d.: 223) adds that the jussive object of elided governor is mentioned in the sentence to emphasize, declare, and establish the meaning.

Al-Fakhoori (n.d.: 443); Ibn Ya'eesh (n.d.: 112) and Haroon (1966: 12) elucidate that this jussive object functions as an assertive linguistic item and modifies the meaning of the sentence whether it is preceded or followed by a verb, an adjective, or any other linguistic items. See the following examples:
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1. 

(My sister absolutely didn't realize this issue).

2. (Zaid is the most benevolent towards his parents).

Al-Samara’i (1975: 260) mentions that the governor of the jussive object is an abstract one because it gives rise to the meaning of the verb.

2. The assertive words: (كلنا, جميع, الناس, النفس) these words can be translated as the self, all, all of them, and both respectively. They can assert the words before or after them provided that they are added to a suitable assertive pronoun (Fareed, 2003: 111, 165), e.g.:

25. (The man himself came).
26. (I warned all the people).
27. (We must award the poor in this village, all of them).

28. (Both of the students succeeded).

3. The particle قد: The particle قد is used to establish affirmation in the sentence. It can be used with both, perfect and imperfect verbs. It can be translated into "verily" to express assertion and multitude (Fareed, 2003: 188), e.g.:

29. (You verily know that I am against this matter).
30. (I actually explained to you the reasons behind my leaving this city).

4. Introductory Phrases: These phrases have assertive linguistic elements that are fused with the speaker's personal certainty and obvious affirmation: (أنا متأكد, أنا على يقين, أنا من المؤكد, أكيد, ثابت, متأكد, متفاạo, متفااؤل, متفاوت, متفاوت). e.g.:

31. (I am sure that I saw him yesterday).
32. (I am sure that you will know everything).

5. Prepositional Phrases: These phrases can represent some of commonly familiar syntactic functions to exhibit assertion. There are phrases such as (أكيد, ثابت, متأكد, متفااؤل, متفاوت, متفاوت). e.g.:

33. (they hurt him literally).

6. Adjectival Model Phrases: These phrases involve certainty adjectives such as (أكيد, ثابت, متأكد, متفااؤل, متفاوت).
It can be assumed in the light of the above literature review that Arabic totally differs from English in expressing maximization. Arabic uses various patterns and phrases which involve different parts of speech that exhibit maximizing meaning. The concept of maximization in Arabic and English is contextually governed. Maximization in English is more obvious syntactically and semantically.

Syntactically speaking, maximizers in English are considered as a type of adverbs that denote scaling up the meaning of the sentence to the extreme point, while maximization in Arabic is achieved by various syntactic constructions which are different from their English counterparts such as jussive object of elided governor, particles and adjectives which are assertive linguistic items indicating maximization. Hence, the phenomenon of maximization is expressed differently in the two languages.

Before engaging in the discussion of the chosen literary texts and their renditions, it is important to provide a brief account of literary translation and its features.

**Literary Translation:**

Language is no doubt the best means of communication among different linguistic communities. Thoughts, beliefs, feelings, experiences and emotions can be transferred from this community to that via language. Nevertheless, communication is also possible through signs, gestures, sounds, facial expressions, etc.

The variety of linguistic fields requires different registers of language. Among these fields is literature. The language of literature is deeply accounted the most elegant and effective. As far as translation is concerned, literary translation should be effective and creative. The core of literary texts reflects the culture of the text producer. Any literary text involves the tone of the author's experience of the moment. Also, it probes his deep thinking and emotional state which are thought to be genuine reflections of his human perception of reality and imagination.
Any translator should be aware that, when he deals with literary texts, he cannot separate meaning from form because it is not enough to grasp the internal structure at the expense of external one. It is highly recommended that maximum accuracy in literary translation is required.

It is a well known fact that any translator is not safe from facing problems through the process of translating. Ketkar (2011:3, via internet) states that the traditional discussion of the problems of literary translation considers finding equivalents not just for lexis, syntax or concepts, but also for features like style, genre, figurative language, farcical stylistic dimensions, polyvalence, connotations as well as denotations, cultural items and culture-specific concepts and values. Lederer (2003:169) states that translators must be able to grasp facts of civilization when doing a translation into A and they must be able to transmit them in a translation into B.

Dealing with his substance, the translator should work diligently to exhibit in the target text the whole beauty and remarkable texture of the source text. The translation of maximizers ranges an important position in the whole process of submitting the meaning of the text. Maximizers, when used in the text, are meant to expand the circle of realization and perception of the audience to capture what is beyond the text. It can be assumed that maximizers are provided by the author in the text to reflect his deep and maximum reactions which function to touch and shake the recipients' passions and attentiveness. Hence, the translation of maximizers should be vigorously insightful and enviable.

**Analysis and Discussion:**

In order to achieve the objectives of this paper, 10 sentences from Dicken's (Barnaby Rudge) were translated into Arabic in a questionnaire conducted by eight M.A. lecturers at the Dept. of Translation, College of Arts, University of Mosul. The procedure involves the following steps: (1) analysing the SL texts. (2) selecting appropriate TL translations. (3) proposing proper translations if necessary.

*(1) The subject that worked in Mr. Willet's mind, and occasioned these demonstrations, was no other than his son's bodily disfigurement, which he had never yet got himself thoroughly to believe, or comprehend. P. 558.*
إن ما كان يشغل فكر السيد وليت ودعاني لهذ هذه الإيضاحات هو تشوه جسدي ولده الدائم لدندن يكدن يدته تماماً أو يستوعب حالةه.

إن الأمر الذي اكتمل في ذهن السيد ولتر وتبسب في إظهار كل تلك العواطف لم يكن سببه سوى التشويه الواضح الذي حصل لأبته، ذلك الأمر الذي لم يكن مستعداً بما فيه الكفاية لتصديقه أو استيعابه.

لم يدل في خلد السيد وليت غير الأمر الذي صاحب هذه المظاهرات، آلا وهو التشوه الذي أصاب ابنه وليت، والذي لم يستطع لحد الآن حمل نفسه على تصديقه أو استيعابه.

إن الأمدر الدائم اكتمله في ذهنه السديد ولدته ولدت إلا تجليت هذه التظاهرات لم يكن فقط التشوه الجسدية لابنه وهو الأمر الذي قد وجد نفسه غير قادر على تصديقه بشكل كامل أو استيعابه.

لم يكن الأمر الذي شغل بالسيد ولتر إلا تجليت صادرة عن التشوهات الجسدية لابنه والتي لم يصدقها أو بدركها تماماً.

إن الشيء الذي كان يطرق ذهن السيد وليت وتزامن مع هذه الأدلة لم يكن يختلف عن التشوه لولده، والذي لم يكن هو نفسه ليصدق أو يستوعب أيضاً.

إن الأمر الذي دار في خلد السيد وليت وأحدث هذه المظاهر انصب بمجمله على التشوه البدني الذي كان يعانيه ابنه الأمر الذي لم يستطع بياتاً أن يعبر أو أن يصدقه بالمرة.

لم تكون تلك الشخصية التي في ذهن السيد وليت وتسببت بهذه الاستعراضات سوى تشوه ابنه الذي لم يكن ليستوعبه أو يصدقه لحد الآن بشكل كامل.

Discussion:

The maximizer (thoroughly) in this context modifies a verb. It scales up its influence to a high degree. Thus, a sentence like this may be interpreted as "he had never yet got himself (very much) to believe or comprehend." The above versions show different translations of the maximizer (thoroughly). Subjects (2, 3, 6, 7) have incorrectly realized the wrong equivalent of the maximizer (thoroughly) as (ً،ًبًلما،أبرردً،لحرردً،ًبمررًًفيررهً لافًلررة). Such wrong renderings reflect incorrect understanding of this maximizer. Subjects (1, 4, 5, 8) have realized, to a certain degree, the proper equivalent of this maximizer. (1, 5) have used the TL equivalent تمًمرً and (4, 8) used the TL equivalent بشرالً. The proper translation could be:

1. إن الأمر الذي دار في خلد السيد وليت وتسببت بكشف كل هذه الأدلة لم يكن سوى التشوه الجسدي لولده، وهو الأمر الذي لم يجد نفسه قد صدقه أو استوعبه بصورة ثامنة بعد.
2. Altogether, he had something the look of a tipstaff, or a bailiff’s follower, desperately faded, but who had a notion of keep up the appearance of a professional character, and making the best of the worst means. P. 537.

Discussion:

It is obvious that (altogether) expresses strong emotions in the context. The maximizer (altogether) here modifies a verb and it encompasses and clarifies the whole condition of the verb and its effect upon the entire statement. Translators (1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8) have transferred the maximizer (altogether) to (بشمالية)، (عمامة)، (عمامة)، (عمامة)، (بصعيبة)، respectively, which are inappropriate options that reflect translators' wrong realization of this maximizer. The maximizer, in this statement, means "in total" or "completely". Differently, subjects (2, 4) have reproduced this maximizer successfully into Mظاهر الشخصية المحترفة وهو يخلق من الضعف قوة.
which show appropriate realization of this maximizer. The appropriate translation could be:

3. He fully confirms what I suspected; and blunt tools are sometimes found of use, where sharper instruments would fail. P. 192.

Discussion:

The maximizer (fully) in this text modifies a verb. It assigns a higher degree of import in the text and scales up the semantic value of the text which in turn produces a maximizing influence upon receivers. Generally, all translators, except (7), have succeeded in rendering the maximizer (fully) into (تماماً، بالإجمال) or (بالمثل). It is obvious that there is an unanimous agreement about the function of this maximizer which scaling up the effect of the verb to a highest degree on the scale. Yet, subject (7) has failed to produce the appropriate rendition of the maximizer under discussion. The appropriate translation could be:

3. إنه يؤكد بشكل كامل ما شككت فيه، فالحقيقة هي أن الشيء الجليل قد ينشأ من الشيء الصغير.
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4. Indeed he had been known to go so far as to boast that he could utterly quell and subdue the haughtiest beauty by a simple process, which he termed 'eying her over'. P. 40.

Discussion:
(Utterly) in this text modifies two verbs. It provides a maximum interpretation to be grasped. In displays the true property of the linguistic items it modifies. Ignoring or not appreciating the important function of the maximizer (utterly) really affects the whole meaning of the TL text. Subjects (1, 8) have not reproduced this maximizer into the TL. This caused their renditions of the whole text to be inappropriate and weak. Also, subjects (3, 5, 7) have patently failed to reflect the correct meaning of this maximizer in the SL text into the TL one. They couldn't realize the implication of this maximizer in such a context. As shown elsewhere, (utterly) tends to have unfavourable implications. It highly intensifies or reinforces the meaning of the linguistic
items it modifies. Unsurprisingly, translators (2, 4, 6) have produced the appropriate translation of this maximizer. The proper translation could be:

4. إن الذي عرف عنه في حقيقة الأمر أنه يفتخر كثيراً بأنه كان يستطيع بصورة تامة مؤكدة أن يأسر لب أكثر النساء عاجرها ويخضعها لإرادته وذلك بعملية بسيرة أسماها "رمقها بنظره مؤثرة".

5. the relief was so great, and the fatiguing occurrences of last night so completely overpowered the locksmith. P. 43.

Discussion:
As mentioned earlier, (completely) influences and strengthens the meaning of the linguistic items it modifies. It brings and adds force to the statement in which it occurs. Yet, subjects (1, 2) have evidently ignored translating this maximizer which throws a clear weakness upon the whole meaning of the above statement when rendered into TL version. Nevertheless, subjects (3, 4, 5, 7, 8) have translated it correctly and purely that has made the text acquire a more influential meaning. The proper translation could be:

6. Deserted by his former friends, and treated in all respects like the worst criminal in the jail, he lingered on, quite cheerful and resigned, until the 1st of November 1793, when he died in his cell. P. 636.
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Discussion:
The maximizer (in all respects) increases intensity of meaning of the context in which it is found, i.e. it provides an endpoint on a scale. Precise recognition of maximizers and their functions helps to produce accurate renditions. Seemingly, all subjects, except (2), couldn't realize the implication and meaning of the maximizer (in all respects). It does not mean that subjects (1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) have translated it. They have opted to literal translation which is incorrect choice. Such a maximizer should be understood and perceived accurately in its context in order to provide an appropriate rendition in the TL. This maximizer modifies an ed-participle construction that suggests a high degree of intensity that the statement is characterized by. Consequently, subject (2) has succeeded in translating this maximizer. The proper translation could be:
7. The raven gave a short, comfortable, confidential kind of croak, a most expressive croak, which seemed to say "you needn't let these fellows into our secrets". P. 39.

Discussion:
(Most) here is used as a maximizer to modify an adjective. It clearly triggers an absolute semantic value in the text. It also provides a maximum effect to be experienced upon the receivers of the SL text. As the renditions show, subject (1, 4) have skipped or neglected translating the maximizer (most) which has made their renditions weak and less expressive. (Most) here modifies an adjective that adds more power and intensity to it. The two renderings show that subjects (1) and (4) have been unaware of the maximizer's implication that
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includes expansion in meaning. Subject (5) has succeeded in translating the maximizer (most) into (الأكثر) but failed in translating the adjective (expressive) that the maximizer (most) modifies. The adjective (expressive) in this context means مؤثراً or مثيراً but not شريراً. Hence, he has failed in his job. Subjects (2, 3, 6, 7, 8) have succeeded in their job. The appropriate translation could be:

7- نعى الغراب نعياً قصيراً وهادئاً تستشر في الثقة، نعياً هو الأشد تعبيراً وكأنه يقول معاً لا لم تكن لك حاجة في إطلاع هؤلاء الأصحاب على أسرارنا.

8. Mrs. Varden returned from the contemplation of these wonders to the bar again, with a head quite dizzy and bewildered. P. 157.

Discussion:

(Quite) here suggests or demonstrates a high degree at which what is meant is true or is the state. It modifies two adjectives to produce evaluative meaning. The two adjectives modified by (quite) possess a higher degree of maximization and modification. Subjects (1, 2, 5, 7, 8), they have dropped away the maximizer (quite) which has made their renditions less expressive and less satisfying. As it has been shown earlier, the maximizer (quite) can have different meanings such as "fairly" in 'I quite like him', or absolutely in
She is quite right'. Subjects (3, 4, 6) have succeeded in translating 'quite' into Arabic as: تمامًا، بشكل كامل، جداً respectively. The appropriate translation could be:

8. توقفت السيدة فاردن عن تفكيرها بهذه الأحداث الغريبة وعادت بفكرها لتنتبه لعملها في الحانة مرة أخرى وهي مشدوهة الفكر تمامًا وحائرة.

9. All these compliments Mr. Tappertit received as matters of course-flattering enough in their way, but entirely attributed to his vast superiority. P. 302.

Discussion:

Obviously, the maximizer (entirely) modifies an ed-praticiple construction in this text. It adds or shows a wider range of senses and acceptability. Yet, some versions display, unfortunately, failure in translating this maximizer. Subject (1) has failed in providing the proper translation of the maximizer (entirely) which modifies the ed-participle construction (attributed), not the adjective (vast). He has incorrectly translated it into Arabic as (لاًمرل). Subjects (2, 3, 5, 8) have dropped away (entirely) when produced their TL versions. Subject (6) has also failed when he has reproduced the maximizer (entirely) in the TL as
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While the other subjects, though they have given different versions such as a photograph of the text, have succeeded in supplying the appropriate equivalent to this maximizer. The appropriate translation could be:

9. إن كل المديح الذي تلقاه السيد تأبرنت على إنه تمتلك فإنه يكتفي بحد ذاته، ولكنه يعجز بالكامل إلى تفوقه الكبير.

10. This Miggs was a tall young lady, very much addicted to patterns in private life; slender and shrewish, of a rather uncomfortable figure, and though not absolutely ill-looking, of a sharp and acid visage. P.20.
Discussion:

(Absolutely) here modifies an adjective and can express strong feelings or extreme qualities. It denotes absolute semantic and evaluative import. The text in which (absolutely) is used attains a maximum value which provides an extra semantic influence. The maximizer (absolutely) is seen here as being neglected by subjects (5, 6, 8). A review of these subjects' TL versions reveals the absence of quality and utility that have made these versions bad translations. The versions of subjects (1, 2, 4, 7) which are: (إجمالاً، تماماً، تماماً، لي بذلك السوء) respectively, display more acceptability in their approximate translations. We can assume that subject (3) has produced the most appropriate rendition of the maximizer (absolutely) when he has translated it into ليست بالتأكيد because (absolutely) preceded by (not) in this context means (certainly). The appropriate translation could be:

Here, the following table displays the results and the ratio of success and failure in translating maximizers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Success</th>
<th>Failure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions:
The preceding analysis shows that some of the versions or renditions of the subjects have been built up in the TL inaccurately or less expressively, or both. The maximizers encoded in SL should be reconstructed appropriately in the TL, which has not been achieved by some subjects. Translators should be very keen to adopt accurate TL rendition of any word or expressions and this approach can keep them away from misunderstanding of SL linguistic items, and consequently from producing mistranslation.

Moreover, neglecting, deliberately or not, the translation of maximizers has badly affected the TL outputs of our subjects, which reflects that they have overlooked the syntactic and semantic functions of maximizers. These functions give rise to the effect and force of the items modified by maximizers. The weak and inaccurate translation of maximizers is very clear in the examples.

It is obvious that the accurate and proper translation of maximizers is crucial to reflect the syntactic and semantic functions of these maximizers in the TL. The process of mistranslating, literal translating, or even neglecting translating maximizers has actually led our subjects to the trap of infidel and inaccurate renderings. In such a case, there has been a sacrifice of an important part of maximizers in showing or detecting their syntactic and semantic purposes for which they are used in their context. Therefore, maximizers require a great attention on the part of translators if they are intended to be rendered adequately.

References:

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Arabic References:
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ترجمة تعابير موسّعات المعنى في النصوص الأدبية الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية

م.م. أحمد محمد عبيد

المستخلص

يقدم البحث وصفاً وتحليلاً معمقاً لترجمة تعابير موسّعات المعنى في النصوص الأدبية الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية. ويهدف البحث إلى كشف، وتمييز الفشل الذي قد يواجهه المترجمون في ترجمة هذه التعابير. كما يسلط الضوء على الترجمات التي قدمها المترجمون، ونوع الترجمة الذي اعتمدوا، إضافة إلى مدى نجاحهم أو فشلهم في تمييز أهم الوظائف النحوية والدلالية لهذه التعابير.

وضمّ البحث عشرة نصوص تم تحليلها وشرحها، وقد وقع الاختيار على هذه النصوص من رواية (برنابي رج) للروائي الإنجليزي جارلاند دكنز. وترجمتها شمائية من حملة شهادة الماجستير على فرق.

عكست الدراسة قسم الترجمة / كلية الآداب / جامعة الموصل.

ويفترض البحث أنّ ثمة علاقة متكافئة في المعنى والدلالية بين هذه التعابير في اللغة الإنجليزية ومكافئاتها في اللغة العربية. ويمكن أن يتم تحقيق الأهداف المشار إليها باتباع الخطوات الآتية:

1- تحليل النصوص الإنجليزية.
2- اختيار الترجمات المناسبة.
3- اقتراح ترجمات صحيحة كلمات اقتضت الضرورة.

وتوصّل البحث إلى أن بخس، وإهمال القيم النحوية والدلالية لهذه التعابير يتسببان في ترجمات هزيلة وغير بليغة.

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