



**Rendering English Collocations
into Arabic:
A Corpus- Based Study**

By

Samar Mohamed Magdy

**PhD Candidate of Linguistics,
Faculty of Arts, Dept. of English**

Date received: 5 /10 /2020

Date of acceptance: 30 /11 /2020

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to investigate the phenomenon of collocations in English and Arabic using the corpus-based approach. It also aims at identifying the main patterns of collocations in a parallel corpus of two English novels (electronic versions) namely; *Animal Farm* and *1984* by George Orwell. The study examined two different Arabic translations for each novel (electronic versions). An application of the translation strategies as proposed by Vinay & Darbelent (1995) is used to find out the main strategies employed in rendering English collocations into Arabic. Moreover, the study took into account the notion of the structural divergence proposed by Mahmoud (2006). The study revealed that 279 collocations were found in the selected pages from the two novels. Eleven patterns of grammatical and lexical collocations were found. The application of the translation strategies to collocations showed that nine different strategies were employed by the translators of the corpus. Three different levels of structural deviations were identified. These are transformation, insertion of new elements, and suppression of certain elements in the TL.

Keywords: Collocations, English, Arabic, Strategies of translation, structural divergence.

ملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة المتلازمات اللغوية في اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية من خلال نصوص مختارة باستخدام لغويات المتون (Corpus Linguistics). كما تهدف الدراسة إلى تحديد الأنماط الرئيسية للمتلازمات اللغوية في المتون المتوازية في الروايتين الإنجليزيتين (نسخ إلكترونية) وتحديداً: رواية مزرعة الحيوان و١٩٨٤ للكاتب الإنجليزي جورج أرويل. وتتناول الدراسة ترجمتين مختلفتين باللغة العربية لكلا الروايتين (نسخ إلكترونية). وتم استخدام استراتيجيات الترجمة التي قدمها كلاً من فناي ودربلنت (١٩٩٥) في التطبيق على المتلازمات اللغوية لمعرفة الاستراتيجيات الأساسية التي قام بها مترجمو النصوص المختارة في ترجمة المتلازمات اللغوية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك تتناول الدراسة مفهوم الانحراف التركيبي الذي قدمه محمود (٢٠٠٦). أظهرت الدراسة أن هناك (٢٧٩) متلازماً لغوياً في الصفحات المختارة في الروايتين. كما أظهرت النتائج أن هناك (١١) نمطاً من المتلازمات النحوية والمعجمية وكشف تطبيق استراتيجيات الترجمة المتعلقة بالمتلازمات اللغوية عن تسع استراتيجيات مختلفة استخدمها المترجمون في تناولهم المتلازمات اللغوية. وكشفت الدراسة عن وجود ثلاثة مستويات مختلفة من الانحرافات التركيبية وهي التحويل والإضافة والاختزال لبعض العناصر في اللغة العربية (اللغة الهدف).

1. Corpus Linguistics

The term “corpus” comes from the Latin word ‘corpus body’ and it has been defined by many linguists. A simple definition of corpus linguistics according to Oxford dictionary David (1992: 85):

corpus, plural corpora A collection of linguistic data, either compiled as written texts or as a transcription of recorded speech. The main purpose of a corpus is to verify a hypothesis about language - for example, to determine how the usage of a particular sound, word, or syntactic construction varies. Corpus linguistics deals with the principles and practice of using corpora in language study. A computer corpus is a large body of machine-readable texts.

According to Bennett (2010: 2) the term “corpus linguistics” means “a corpus in a large, principled collection of naturally occurring examples of language stored electronically. It serves to answer two questions: What particular patterns are associated with lexical or grammatical features? How do these patterns differ with varieties and registers?” There is a large number of prominent scholars who have contributed to the evolution of modern-day corpus linguistics, amongst whom are McCarthy, Conrad, and Hunston. However, Sinclair is considered the most influential linguist in the field of corpus linguistics. Some linguists viewed corpus linguistics as a tool of research or a method while others consider it a discipline or a theory. Two

scholars, Kuebler & Zinsmeister (2015), have agreed that "the answer to the question of whether corpus linguistics is a theory or a tool is simply that it can be both". Corpus linguistics is considered an applied linguistics approach which became one of the most powerful tools used to analyze language.

2. The Notion of Collocations

The word "collocation" comes from the Latin word *collocatio* which means 'put together or side by side'. Collocations play a crucial role in any language. The main role it plays is in the coherence of the structure of that language. The term collocation has been defined by different scholars. J.R. Firth (1957), who pioneered the term "collocation" for characteristic and frequently recurrent word combinations, refers to it as "a combination of words associated with each other." After Firth, many scholars have developed the notion over the years. For Nattinger and Decarrico (1992: 36), collocations are defined as "strings of specific lexical items that co-occur with a mutual expectancy greater than chance, such as "rancid butter" and "curry favor" (Cited in Sedeghi & panahifar, 2008: 55). According to Lewis (1997: 8), collocation is defined as "the readily observable phenomenon whereby certain words co-occur in natural text with greater than random frequency." For James (1998: 152) collocations are "the other words any particular word normally keeps company with." Lewis (2000: 132) defines collocation as "the way in which words co-occur in the natural text in statistically significant ways." In support of Lewis (1997, 2000), Hill (2000: 51) suggests that "collocation is a predictable combination of words." Examples of common English collocations are "make a decision, internet access, etc."

2.1. English Collocations

A number of linguists have proposed certain criteria so far for distinguishing different kinds of collocations. Benson, Benson & Ilson (1986) have introduced two types of collocations which are grammatical and lexical collocations.

2.1.1. Grammatical Collocations

Benson et al (1986) define grammatical collocation as "a phrase consisting of a dominant word (noun, adjective, and verb) and a preposition or grammatical structure such as an infinitive or a clause" (Cited in Hoogland 1993: 76). In other words, it means a phrase that is composed of a preposition and the main word such as (nouns, verbs, and adjectives) or a structured pattern such as a clause or two-word verbs. According to Benson et al (1986), grammatical collocations have eight major types in English.

Table (1) Examples of the Major types of grammatical collocations

1. Noun + Preposition	e.g. ability in/at
2. Noun + Infinitive (to+V)	e.g. a problem to do
3. Noun + That Clause	e.g. we reached an agreement that ...

(Adapted from Benson et al 1986)

2.1.2. Lexical Collocations

Benson et al (1986) believe that "typical lexical collocations consist of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs." Lexical collocations, in contrast to grammatical collocations, do not include prepositions, infinitives, or clauses. According to Benson et al (1986), lexical collocations are composed of the following patterns:

Table (2) Example of the Major types of lexical collocations

1. Verb + Noun	e.g. make a decision
2. Adjective + Noun	e.g. weak / strong tea
3. Noun + Verb	e.g. alarms go off

(Adapted from Benson et al 1986)

2.1.3. Arabic Collocations

Although Arabic is one of the richest languages of the world in collocations, not many researchers discussed word combinations in the Arabic language in general or collocations in particular. According to Husamaddin (1985), collocation is one simple form of idiomatic expression. He defines it as "the normal occurrence of a word with certain other words in a language" (Cited in Brashi 2005: 34). Husamaddin classifies Arabic collocations according to their meanings only. The following are some examples:

Table (3) Some examples of Arabic collocations.

نغاء الغنم	θu-gaa?u l-ganam	bleating of a sheep
عواء الذئب	?awaa?u l-ði?b	howling of a wolf

(Adapted from Husamaddin 1985, cited in Brashi, 2005: 34-36)

Although Husamddin classifies Arabic collocations according to their meanings, Ghazala (1993a, cited in Brashi, 2005: 38-39) deals with collocations or what he calls "?al-mutalaazimaat al-lafiziyah" into three different headings:

1. The grammatical patterns of collocations
2. The relationship between the constituents of combination.
3. The stylistic patterns of collocations.

According to Ghazala (1993a, cited in Brashi, 2005: 37- 39), Arabic collocations fall into twenty different grammatical patterns. The most common of them are:

Table (4) Some examples of Arabic grammatical collocations

1. N + Adj	قول سديد	qawlun sadiid	a right saying
2. N + N	شروق الشمس	šuruuqu š- šams	Sunrise

(Adapted from Ghazala 1993a, cited in Brashi, 2005: 37-39)

3. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to answer the following questions:

1. What are strategies employed by translators in rendering English collocations into Arabic?
2. What are the main types of structural divergence which the English collocations undergo when rendered into Arabic?
3. What are the main implications underlying the findings of the study?

4. Translation Strategies proposed by Vinay & Darbelent (1995)

Translation strategies are generally known as “the procedures leading to the optimal solution of a translation problem.” (Kings 263-275, cited in Guerra 2012: 5) According to Kings, these strategies or procedures in the first place are meant to introduce a metalanguage or enlist possible solutions for translation. According to Vinay & Darbelent (1995), in the translation process, translators tend to inaugurate a link between certain manifestations of the two linguistic systems: SL and TL. The former is already expressed, while the latter is still potential and adaptable.

The classification made by Vinay and Darbelent (1995) of direct translation includes methods of borrowing, calque and literal translation. However, oblique translation lists equivalence,

transposition, adaptation, and modulation. This distinction made between direct and oblique translation methods along with their subcategories has been expanded to include other methods such as (adaptation, amplification, compensation, equivalence, explicitation, modulation, omission, and transposition). But direct translation includes the same methods which are (calque, loan and literal translation).

5. The Notion of Structural Divergence

Structural divergence is a term used to describe a deviation that takes place when translating ST into TT. According to Mahmoud (2006), structural divergence has three main forms: transformation, insertion of new elements in the TL and suppression of certain elements from the SL. This notion is attached to another term “cross-linguistic variations” which is proposed by Dorr 1995 and Saint-Daizier & Viegas, (cited in Mahmoud 2006: 2). The three levels of structural divergence as proposed by Mahmoud (2006) are transformation, insertion of new elements in the TL and suppression of certain elements from the SL. The results of his study reveal a deviation in the translation of certain forms of resultatives when rendered from English into Arabic. The following are examples of three types:

(1) He shouted himself hoarse.

Ar. buḥḥa Sawtu-hu mina S-Siyaah-I بُح صوته من الصياح
got hoarse voice-Nom-his from the -shouting-Gen

In the example above, structural divergence of category transformation takes place in transforming a resultative adjective in the SL into a verb in the TL.

(2) He walked his feet sore.

Ar. taʔallam-at qadam-aa-hu mina l-mašy-i. تألمت قدماه من المشي

got-soared 3fsg his feet-du-Nom from the walking-Gen

The example (2) represents structural divergence of the insertion of new elements in the TL. This insertion includes the Arabic word /mina/ (literally ‘from’) which has a resultative implication in the TL.

(3) He worked himself sick.

Ar. ?aSaab-a-hu l-maraD-u mina l-ʔamal-i أصابه المرضُ من العملِ
infect-pf.3msg-him the- disease -Nom from the-work-Gen

(adopted from Mahmoud 2006)

In the above example, a structural divergence of suppression takes place by removing the English reflexive pronoun when rendered into Arabic, the TL.

6. Data Analysis

The main aim of the current study is to investigate and analyze the rendition of collocations from English into Arabic. A parallel corpus of two English novels and the two Arabic versions of each novel were investigated (electronic versions). The selected novels are:

1. *Animal Farm* by George Orwell (an American writer), translated by two Egyptian translators: *Sabri Al-Fadl and Shamel Abaza* under the name of /mazraʔat Al-ḥaywaan/. The novel consists of ten chapters (122 pages). Chapters one and four (pages 5- 16, 41-49) were selected for the analysis.
2. The other novel is *1984* by George Orwell. The novel consists of three parts in twenty-four chapters (393 pages). Part one of the first chapter was chosen for the analysis (pages 2- 25). The Arabic versions of the novel were translated by Al-Harith Alnabhan (a Syrian translator) and Anwar Al-Shami (an Egyptian translator).

7. Methodology

The “*AntConc*” concordance program is employed in the current study for spotting collocations in the chosen chapters (source texts) and working out frequencies. Afterwards, collocations found in the chosen chapters are verified by consulting the *Co-Build Concordance and Collocations Sampler*, a website which is composed of 56 million words of contemporary written and spoken texts, Oxford Advanced Learners’ Dictionary of Collocations, the Free Dictionary of Collocations and the *BBJ Dictionary of English Word Combinations* by Benson, et al (2010). On the other hand, Arabic collocations are verified in this study by consulting the *ArabiCorpus*, a website of Arabic collocations which provides a list of the queried words.

8. Results

The analysis of the corpus of the two novels mentioned earlier shows that the total number of collocations found in the data was 279. Eleven collocational patterns were found. Ten patterns are found in *1984* and eleven patterns are found in *Animal Farm*. The patterns vary between grammatical and lexical collocations, namely, five grammatical collocations and six lexical ones. The total number of the tokens in *Animal Farm* novel was 4844 words. The types of words (i.e. parts of speech) found in the analysis were 1236 words. The words vary among the different parts of speech. The number of word types found in the first chapter of *1984* was 1816 words. The types vary among different parts of speech: verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc.

Table (5) shows the total number of patterns of the collocations in both novels

Patterns	Animal Farm	1984	Total Number
1. V + Prep	36	54	90
2. Adj + N	31	55	86
3. Prep + N	25	6	31
4. N1 of N2	6	19	25
5. V + N	4	14	18
6. N + V	6	3	9
7. Adj + Adj	0	5	5
8. V + Adv	2	3	5
9. N + Prep	2	3	5
10. Adj + Prep	1	3	4
11. Adj + that clause	1	0	1
Total Number	124	155	279

Table (5) shows the total number of collocations employed in the study. The highest number of collocations in both novels are (V + Prep) and (Adj + N) which are 90 and 86 collocations. On the contrary, the least frequencies of the collocations found in both novels were (N + Prep), (Adj + Prep) in *Animal Farm* as their occurrences were found only once while the third pattern of (Adj + that Clause) was found once in *Animal Farm* but not in *1984*.

Table (6) shows the Percentages of the patterns of the Collocations

Patterns of Collocations	Percentage
1. V + Prep	32.25 %
2. Adj + N	30.82 %
3. Prep + N	11.11 %
4. N1 of N2	8.96 %
5. V + N	6.45%
6. N + V	3.22 %
7. Adj + Adj	1.79 %
8. V + Adv	1.79 %
9. N + Prep	1.79 %
10. Adj + Prep	1.43 %
11. Adj + that clause	0.35 %

Table (6) ranks the collocations found in the aforementioned novels to show the highest percentages of the patterns employed in the selected chapters. According to the above table, the highest frequencies of the patterns were for (V + Prep) and (Adj + N) as they represent 32.25% and 30.82%. The least frequency was for the (Adj + that Clause.) pattern as its percentage is 0.35.

9. Strategies Employed by Translators in Rendering English Collocations into Arabic

Since the main objective of the current study is to investigate translating English collocations into Arabic, this part of the study is concerned mainly with the strategies adopted by translators in dealing with collocations. Therefore, collocations are selected to be examined along with their Arabic translations.

Collocations are categorized based on the strategies employed by the translators: literal translation calque or equivalence or by any other strategy. The analysis of the TL texts is based on the model of translation strategies put forth by Vinay & Darbelent (1995). The model they proposed includes seven basic translation strategies. These strategies include direct and oblique translations. Oblique translation lists modulation, adaptation, equivalence, and transposition. Nonetheless, direct translation is made up of calque, literal and borrowing translation. Then, the researcher presents Mahmoud's (2006) evidence of structural divergence in collocations translated into Arabic, which manifests itself in three different levels: transformation, suppression, and insertion of new elements in the TL. Based on the aforementioned categories of strategies, the number and percentage of collocations translated by each strategy are calculated to rank them according to their frequency. Therefore, the highest frequent strategy is identified as the most frequent strategy used. The presentation of these strategies moves from the highest to the lowest frequency of usage.

10. Statistical Analysis of the Translation Strategies

The table below summarizes the statistics of the strategies employed by the translators. They are presented from the highest to the lowest.

Table (7) Numbers and Percentages of the Strategies Employed in Translating Collocations

Strategy	Number	Percentage
1. Literal Translation	79	28.31 %
2. Calque	40	14.33 %
3. Equivalence	40	14.33 %

Strategy	Number	Percentage
4. Deletion	34	12.18 %
5. Expansion	27	9.67 %
6. Adaptation	25	8.96 %
7. Transposition	18	6.45 %
8. Modulation	10	3.85 %
9. Borrowing	6	2.15 %
10. Total number	279	100 %

10.1. Literal Translation

Literal translation is the most common strategy and has the highest frequency to be shown in Table (7). The basic definition of literal translation is a word for word translation which is considered one method of the direct translation category proposed by Vinay & Darbelent (1995). According to them, literal translation is the “direct transfer of an SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translator’s task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL” (1995: 33-34). This strategy is used in translating (79) 28.31 % of the collocations.

- (4) a. cynical remark mullaahZatun mutahakimatun ملاحظة متهكمة
 b. cold day yawaman baaridan يوما باردا

The above examples are from the novel *1984* novel which show that the translators opted for the literal translation strategy in rendering collocations into Arabic. The collocations are translated word for word in these examples, which is considered the safest way of translating them without changing the meaning of the collocations.

10.2. Calque Translation

The strategy of calque is much more like a literal translation. It could be lexical or structural. Calque is a direct method of translation. This strategy is used by the translators in the two novels with 40 (14.33 %) of all collocations. It has the second highest frequency. The translators may have adopted this strategy in a way of keeping the SL expressions and transferring them in literal translation as a safe way in rendering the text.

- (5) a. living-room gurafat-u l-maʿaiṣat-i غرفة المعيشة
b. uttering a prayer tatlu Saalat-an تتلو صلاة

The above collocations are examples of using of calque strategy in 1984. In the Arabic language, the word “تتلو” /tatlu/ does not come with “صلاة”/Salaah/ which is not the same in English. In the Arabic language, we use the word “تتلو” /tatlu/ as reading that comes with the Quran not with prayer. Thus, the translator transfers the word into Arabic through the calque method.

10.3. Equivalence

The equivalence strategy is also named “reformulation” of the TL. According to Vinay & Darbelent (1995: 38), equivalence is “rendering one situation by two texts using completely different stylistic and structural methods.” This strategy has been used by translators of the two novels in 40 collocations with a high frequency of 14.33 %.

- (6) a. freedom of speech ḥurriyatu t-taʿabiiri حرية التعبير
b. sigh of relief tanffasa S-Saʿdaaʿa تنفس الصعداء

The above examples are collocations from 1984 translated by employing the equivalence strategy, which means these

collocations have their exact equivalence in the Arabic language. In the first example, the collocation of (N1 of N2) “freedom of speech” has the Arabic equivalence as the translator transfers it into حرية التعبير /*ḥurriyatū t-taʿābiiri*/. Also in the second example, the collocation of (N1 of N2) “sigh of relief” has the Arabic equivalence “تنفس الصعداء” /*tanffasa S-Saʿdaaʿa*/ which is a commonly used word.

10.4. Deletion

According to Ayora (1977), deletion can also be known as compression, reduction, condensation, and omission. In this strategy, the translator tends to delete something to avoid repetition, misleading information or lack of naturalness. The results of the analysis show that it is used in 34 collocations that is 12.18 % of the data, which is quite high frequency. Two types of deletion were found in the analysis: full and partial.

Full deletion: It means that the whole collocation is dropped. The translators employed this strategy by omitting the whole collocation without a reason, opting for this method by providing no translation.

(7) Every day Snowball and Napoleon sent out flights of pigeons whose instructions were to **mingle with** the animals on neighboring farms.

وفي كل يوم كان سنوبول ونابليون يرسلان حملات دعائية عن طريق الحمام إلى سائر الحيوانات.

wa-fii kull-i yawwm-in snowbal wa-nablyuun yursilaan-i ḥamalaat-in diʿaaʿyyat-an ʿan Tariiq-i l-ḥamaam-i ʿila saaʿir-u l-ḥaywaanat-i.

Partial deletion: Happens when one element or more of the collocation is dropped when transferring collocations into the TL. Specifically, the remaining part of the collocation is being transferred. According to the analysis of the collocations in this study, the partial deletion was obvious in translating (Adj + N) pattern other than the rest of the patterns.

(8) once again, the men, with their sticks and their **hobnailed boots**.

ولكن الرجال قد تمكنوا أيضا من صدها بعصيهم وأحذيتهم.

wa-lakkin r-rijaal-u qad tamakan-u ?ayD-an min Saddih-a bi-
?aSyya-hum **wa- ?ahziyyat-him**.

10.5. Expansion

Expansion is the opposite strategy to deletion, omission, condensation, and compression. It is also known as explicitation, amplification and diffusion. In this strategy, the translator tends to expand the information introduced in the TL, by providing more information, translator’s notes and sometimes paraphrasing. This strategy is used in translating (27) 9.67 % of the collocations.

(9) goatee beard وله لحية صغيرة كلحية معزاة – وجه ذكي
wa lahu lihyatun Saḡīrat-un kalihyati mi?aaztin – wajhun
ḏakiyyun.

The above example presents collocation from 1984 where the translator rendered the collocation by adding extra information to the collocation. He translated the English “goatee beard” by paraphrasing the collocation and added extra information that does not exist in the text “وجه ذكي”/ wajhun ḏakiyyun/.

10.6. Adaptation

Adaptation is a strategy used by translators when the situation that is referred to in the ST is completely unknown to the TL. Thus, the translator adopts this strategy to find a new situation; this can be described as situational equivalence (Vinay & Darbelent 1995). This strategy can be applied by replacing one term in the SL with another suitable one in the TL. This strategy is used in translating (24) 8.96 % of collocations. Consider the following example:

(10) There was no evidence, only **fleeting glimpses** that might mean anything or nothing.

لم يكن هناك دليل، بل مجرد إشاعات قد تعني شيئاً وقد لا تعني شيئاً.

lam yakun hunaak-a daliil-un, bal **mujard-u ?ishaa?at-in** qad ta?ani-i šayy?-an wa-qad laa ta?ani-i šayy?-an.

10.7. Transposition

Transposition is a type of the oblique translation method. According to Vinay & Darbelent (1995: 36), transposition is a procedure which “involves replacing one-word class with another word class without changing the message”. This strategy is used in translating (18) 6.45% of the collocations in the data. Consider the following examples.

(11) The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the **plain truth**.

إن حياتنا في حقيقتها هي الشقاء مجسداً والعبودية في أبشع صورها!

?inn-a **hayaatun-a fii haqiqatu-ha** hiyy-a š-šaqaa?-u mujasad-an wa-l-?ubuudyidiat-u fii ?abša?-i Suuwrih-a.

10.8. Modulation

According to Vinay & Darbelent (1995: 37), modulation means “a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view.” This means that the translator transfers the meaning of the ST into the TT with a change in the viewpoint. The modulation is used in translating (10) 3.85 % of collocations in the data.

(12) the Ministry of Truth Minitrue, in Newspeak [Newspeak was **the official language** of Oceania.

كانت وزارة الحقيقة- مينيترو في **اللغة الجديدة** - تختلف اختلافا بينا في مظهرها

kaanaat wizaarat-u l-ḥaqqiiqat-i mintiru fii l-**lugati j-jadiidat-i**
taxxtalif-u ?ixtilaaf-an bayyn-an fii maZhira-ha.

10.9. Borrowing

The borrowing strategy is a type of the direct translation method. The reason behind opting for this strategy is when the translator cannot find an equivalent in the TL. Therefore, the translator uses this strategy by “borrowing” the word or expression from the SL and transferring it directly into the TL. This strategy is used in translating (6) 2.15 % of the collocations in this study.

(13) The stuff was like **nitric acid**.

كانت المادة شبيهة **بحمض النيتريك**.

kaanaat l-maadat-u šabiihat-un **bi-himD-i n-nitiriik**.

11. Structural Divergence in Collocations

Structural divergence as the name suggests is a divergence or a deviation that takes place in structures when undergoing the translation process. According to Mahmoud (2006), structural

divergence manifests itself in three different degrees: transformation, insertion of new elements in the TL and suppression of certain elements in the ST. Investigating translated English collocations into Arabic shows that some structures endure structural divergence. The three forms of structural divergence were found in the translation of certain collocations as will be shown below.

11.1. Transformation

Transformation in structural divergence simply means a change in the category of the SL when rendered in the TL. Transformation may happen due to the reason that some structures are unacceptable in Arabic or due to lack of experience in the field of translation. The evidence of category transformation in rendering English collocations into Arabic appears in alternating one part of speech with another without affecting the TT.

(14) It is about this that I wish to **speak to** you.

وذلك هو محور حديثي الذي أزمع أن أقدمه إليكم.

wa-ḍalik-a huww-a **mihwar-u hadiiθ-i** l-aḍi ?izmi?-u ?an ?uqadimu-hu ?ilyyk-um.

In the examples (14), category transformation is clear in rendering the (V + Prep) pattern (speak to) in the ST which is rendered into “what I am intending to talk about / what I am talking about” in the TT.

11.2. Insertion of New Elements

The second feature of structural divergence found in rendering English collocations into Arabic is the insertion of new elements from the SL into the TL. This element is considered a

deviation in the TL due to creating or adding certain elements or particles to the TL that do not exist in the SL. The results of the analysis revealed that translating English collocations into Arabic witnessed a high level of structural divergence especially by the insertion of new elements.

(15) It was a lean Jewish face, with a great fuzzy aureole of white hair and a small **goatee beard**.

كان وجهه وجه يهودي هزيل البينة، تعلق رأسه هالة من الشعر الأشيب، وله لحية
أشبه بلحية (تيس).

kaana-a wajhah-u wajh-u yahuud-i haziil-u l-binyyat-i taʿal-u
raʿsah-u haalat-un min š-šaʿ ar-i ʿal-ʿašyyab-i wa-lah-u lihyat-
in ʿašbah-u bi-lihyat-i (tays).

In example (15), the collocation (goatee beard) is translated into Arabic by adding an extra word that does not exist in the SL: /lahu lihyatin ʿašbahu bi-lihyati (tays)/. The two translators did employ this feature of structural divergence. The translators went beyond the ST and added a simile to the TT by using a new word /wajhun ḍakiyyun/. The translation is more like paraphrasing rather than using equivalence. The reason for this deviation is due to the lack of choices of Arabic equivalences.

11.3. Suppression

The last element of structural divergence is suppression. In this process, the ST is exposed to the deletion or suppression of some particles when transferred into TT. The suppression of translating collocations has been done by removing one or more particles of the collocation in the TT. This deviation or structural divergence could affect the translated text negatively in a way or another. No specific reason was found for employing this means of translation.

(16) thirty-five pigeons flew to and from over the men's heads and muted upon them from mid-air; and while the men were **dealing with** this.

فقد حومت خمس وثلاثون حمامة فوق رؤوس المهاجمين وعلى ارتفاع منخفض وهي تلقي بقاذوراتها عليهم، وبينما الرجال يتعجبون لهذا الهجوم المفاجئ.

faqad ḥawwamat xams-in wa-ḥalaaḥun-a ḥamaamat-un fawq-a ruʔuus-i l-muhaajim-in wa-ʔala ʔirtifaaʔ-in munxafiD-in wa-hiyy-a tulqi-i bi-qaaḏuuraati-ha ʔalyyi-him wa-baynama-a r-rijaal-u yataʔajabuun-a lihaḏa-a l-hujuum-i l-mufaajʔ-i.

In the example (16), the translator ignored the collocation “dealing with” when transferring it into Arabic. Therefore, it is a suppression of the whole collocations.

12. Conclusion

This paper is concerned with rendering English collections into Arabic. Based on the data analyzed in this word (279) collocations were found in the pages selected from two novels: *Animal Farm* and *1984* by George Orwell), it is pointed out that the number of collocations found in *Animal Farm* was 124. However, the number of collocations found in *1984* was 155. The patterns of collocations found vary between lexical and grammatical collocations, namely; five grammatical collocations and six lexical collocations. The present study focused on the application of the strategies of translation employed by translators in rendering English collocations into Arabic and investigating the structural divergence in translating collocations as well. The strategies of translation were proposed by Vinay & Darbelent (1995); in which nine of these strategies were applied in the analysis. Statistical analysis of these strategies was provided to show the frequencies of the highest strategies opted for when rendering collocation into

Arabic. The analysis of the strategies showed that the highest frequencies of the employed strategies were for the literal translation strategy, calque, equivalence, deletion, expansion, and adaptation while the lowest frequencies were for modulation, transposition, and borrowing.

The analysis of the data revealed a high degree of structural divergence in rendering English collocations into Arabic, based on Mahmoud's (2006) evidence of structural divergence. The deviation of the translation in English collocations manifests in three different ways: transformation, insertion of new elements and suppression. The results of the study revealed that the translators' poor knowledge regarding collocations is one of the key factors in employing deletion in their rendition. The translators of the novels opted for deletion in their renditions of the English collocations into Arabic although Arabic has the direct meaning of these collocations. Another significant conclusion of the study is that English collocations are much more productive than Arabic collocations. Some English collocations do not have their direct meaning in Arabic. Therefore, translators should use alternative constructions in order to bridge the gap between the two languages. Based on the analysis these constructions include paraphrasing, deletion, and adaptation. These significant parameters played a vital role in delivering the intended meaning in Arabic due to the lack of the Arabic equivalents of the English collocations.

Appendix

List of Phonemic Symbols

The symbols used to represent the Arabic data are listed in the table below with their corresponding Arabic graphemes.

/b/	Voiced bilabial stop	[ب]
/t/	Voiceless dento-alveolar stop	[ت]
/T/	Voiceless dento-alveolar emphatic stop	[ط]
/d/	Voiced dento-alveolar stop	[د]
/D/	Voiced dento-alveolar emphatic stop	[ض]
/k/	Voiceless velar stop	[ك]
/q/	Voiceless uvular stop	[ق]
/ʔ/	Voiceless glottal stop	[ء]
/j/	Voiced alveo-palatal affricate	[ج]
/ħ/	Voiceless pharyngeal fricative	[ح]
/ʕ/	Voiced pharyngeal fricative	[ع]
/f/	Voiceless labio-dental fricative	[ف]
/θ/	Voiceless dental fricative	[ث]
/ð/	Voiced dental fricative	[ذ]
/Z/	Voiced dental emphatic fricative	[ظ]

/s/	Voiceless dento-alveolar fricative	[س]
/S/	Voiceless dento-alveolar emphatic fricative	[ص]
/z/	Voiced dento-alveolar fricative	[ز]
/ʃ/	Voiceless alveo-palatal fricative	[ش]
/x/	Voiceless uvular fricative	[خ]
/g/	Voiced uvular fricative	[غ]
/h/	Voiceless glottal fricative	[ه]
/r/	Voiced alveolar flap/trill (when geminate)	[ر]
/l/	Voiced alveolar lateral	[ل]
/m/	Voiced bilabial nasal	[م]
/n/	Voiced alveolar nasal	[ن]
/y/	Voiced palatal glide	[ي]
/w/	Voiced bilabial round glide	[و]
/i/	High front vowel	كسرة
/a/	Low central vowel	فتحة
/u/	High back vowel	ضمة

(Adapted from Mahmoud 2006)

References

- Al-Fadl, S. (2007).** *Mazraʿat Al-Hayawaan*. Cairo: Al-Hayah Al-Aama lilkitaab.
- Al-Nabhan, A. (2014).** *1984*. Beirut: Dar Al-Tanweer for Publishing.
- Al-Shami, A. (2006).** *1984*. Al-Daar Al-Biydaa, Morocco: Al-Markaz Al-Thaqaafi Al-Arabi.
- Anthony, L. (2019).** AntConc (Version 3.4.4w) [Windows 2014]. Tokyo, Japan: Waseda University. Available from <https://www.laurenceanthony.net/software>.
- Ayora, V. G. (1977).** *Introducción a la traductología. [Introduction to Translation]*. Washington: Georgetown University Press.
- Bennett, G. (2010).** ‘Using Corpora in the Language Learning Classroom: Corpus Linguistics for Teachers’. *Michigan ELT*. Pp. 1-21
- Benson, M., Benson, E., & Ison, R. (1986).** *The BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English: A Guide to Word Combinations*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Benson, M., Benson, E., & Ison, R. (2010).** *The BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English*. Amsterdam: J. Benjamins Pub. Co.
- Brashi, A. S. (2005).** *Arabic Collocations: Implications for Translation*. Unpublished PhD Dissertation, University of Western Sydney.
- Cobb, T. (1997).** ‘Corpus & Concordance in Linguistics & Language Learning’. From Concord to Lexicon: Development and Test of a Corpus-Based Lexical Tutor. PhD Thesis, Department of Educational Technology, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Retrieved April 17, 2016, from: <http://www.lextutor.ca/cv/webthesis/Thesis2.html>

- Crystal, D. (1992).** *An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Language & Languages*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Firth, J. (1957).** ‘Modes of Meaning’. In F. Palmer (Ed.). *Papers in Linguistics* (pp. 190- 215). London: Oxford University Press.
- Ghazala, H. (1993a).** ‘The Translation of Collocations: Arabic-English’. *Turjuman*, vol 2, no.1, pp .7-44
- Ghazala, H. (1993b).** ‘The Translation of Collocations: English- Arabic’. *Turjuman*, vol 2, no.2, pp. 7-33
- Ghazala, H. (1995).** *Translation as Problems and Solutions*. Beirut: ELGA Publication.
- Ghazala, H. (2007).** *Dar El-Ilm’s Dictionary of Collocations (English-Arabic)*. Beirut: Dar El-Ilm.
- Guerra, A. (2012).** ‘Translating Culture: Problems, Strategies and Practical Realities’. *Art & Subversion*. Vol. 1 No.1 pp.1-28.
- Hill, J. (2000).** *Revising Priorities: From Grammatical Failure to Collocational Success*. In M. Lewis (Ed.), *Teaching Collocation: Further Developments in the Lexical Approach* (pp. 47-69). Hove: Language Teaching Publications.
- Hoogland, J. (1993).** ‘Collocations in Arabic (MSA) and the Treatment of Collocations in Arabic Dictionaries’. *The Arabist: Budapest Studies in Arabic*, 6-7(1), 75-93.
- James, C. (1998).** *Errors in Language Learning and Use: Exploring Error Analysis*. London: Longman.
- Kuebler, S. Zinsmeister, H. (2015).** *Corpus Linguistics and Linguistically Annotated Corpora*. Bloomsbury Academic; Annotated Edition
- Lewis, M. (Ed.) (2000).** *Teaching Collocations*. Hove: Language Teaching Publications.

- Mahmoud, A. (2006).** ‘Structural Divergence and the Translation of the English Resultatives into Arabic’. *Journal of the Faculty of Arts, Assiut University*, (1), p. 1-29.
- Nattinger, J. Decarrico, J. S. (1992).** *Lexical Phrases and Language Teaching*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Orwell, G. (1946).** *Animal Farm: A Fairy Story*. New York: The New American Library.
- Orwell, G. (1949).** *1984*. London: Secker & Warburg.
- Panahifar, F. Sadeghi, K. (2013).** ‘A Corpus Based Analysis of Collocational Errors in the Iranian EFL Learners Oral Production’. *The Journal of Skills*. Vol. 4 (4). pp. 53-78.
- Parkinson, Dil. (2012).** *ArabiCorpus Tool*. Brigham Young University. Retrieved from <http://arabicorpus.byu.edu/>, Accessed April 25-29, 2019.
- Vinay, J., & Darbelnet, J. (1995).** *Comparative Stylistics of French and English*. Philadelphia: J. Benjamins.