Arabic Translations of English Non-Finite Clauses in Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea": A Reading into Four Translations of the Novel

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Abstract

A non-finite clause is one kind of subordinate clauses whose meaning is not complete unless it is attached to a main clause. The appearance and the meaning of non-finite clauses are very ample and diverse. That is why the translation of non-finite clauses can, to some extent, be problematic if the translator fails to grasp their meanings. In this study, the translation of non-finite clauses (which include infinitival, gerundial and the past and present participial clauses) into Arabic will be studied. The primary source is Hemingway's novel "The Old Man and the Sea" which has been translated into Arabic many times. A comparative study between four translations of the novel is conducted to find out what different translation strategies can be used to translate non-finite clauses from English into Arabic and what the most common translations are.

Results showed that English non-finite clauses can be translated into Arabic in various ways and that the choice of one specific way is determined by the
neighboring structure that the translator has chosen to use. This multiplicity of workable translation choices introduces Arabic as a pretty flexible language in regard to the translation of English non-finite clauses. Nominal, verbal and prepositional clauses as well as verbal nouns are the translators' tools to translate English non-finite clauses into Arabic.

Despite the variety of choices at the hands of the translators, some of them appeared sometimes helpless and failed to provide a translation of non-finite clauses. They skipped translating some of the non-finite clauses not because of a failure in Arabic language to find equivalents to such clauses but because of their inability to comprehend them.

**1. Non-finite clauses: definitions**

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 724) define non-finite clauses as “means of syntactic compression” in which the verb, an ‘ing’, ‘ed’, or ‘to infinitive’, functions as predicate and the subject is omitted. Non-finite clauses have verbs
that are not marked for person, number, or tense. They often lack overt subjects and occur in embedded positions. They could be, thus, defined as verb phrases which do not contain a finite element and show no number and person concord relationship with the subject. They lack tense and mood contrasts and they are seen as sentence fragments.

Moreover, according to Peter Collins and Carmella Hollo in “English Grammar: an Introduction” (2000), a non-finite clause is a subordinate clause with a non-finite verb as the first or only verb: this could be an infinitive, a present participle or a past participle and gerund.

Leech (2006:71) states that a non-finite clause is a clause which has a non-finite verb phrase. He adds that Non-finite clauses are subdivided into (a) infinitive clauses, (b) -ing clauses and (c) -ed clauses. Non-finite clauses are normally subordinate clauses. They are treated as clauses because they have elements such as subject, verb, object and adverbial.

2. Non-finite clauses: types and uses

More than one criterion can be used to classify non-finite clauses. They, in fact, can be classified according to two criteria: 1) according to their form (into infinitival, gerundive and participial clauses) 2) according to the type of subordinate clause (into relative, adverbial and nominal clauses) (Quirk et al. 1985).

2.1. Infinitival Clauses

An infinitival clause is a clause headed by an infinitive VP. In contrast to gerund and participle, infinitive VP is the only VP which can express the full range of combinations of verbal categories found in non-finite verb phrases, i.e. perfective/non-perfective aspect, progressive/non progressive aspect, active/passive voice (Quirk et al., 1985: 153).
Infinitival non-perfective constructions often express time that is simultaneous with the time expressed in the superordinate clause (She is believed to delay) while perfective constructions express anteriority, i.e. going before in time or sequence, (She is believed to have delayed it). The time reference of an infinitival clause is naturally explicitly realized in its full-clause paraphrase. The two examples above could be paraphrased as It is believed that she delays and It is believed that she has delayed/delayed it, respectively. It should be noted that the distinction between past and present perfect (and similarly that between past and past perfect) is neutralized in an infinitival clause (Quirk et al., 1985: 191).

Besides, lacking tense markers, infinitives do not allow any modal auxiliaries. However, infinitival clauses often express modal meanings, especially if they refer to successive actions (i.e. mainly simple non-perfective non-perfective to infinitives): I recommend him to read the book/I recommend that he (should) read the book. In this case, infinitive carries the same meaning as subjunctive or an indicative clause with a modal (should). In connection with this, Jacobs argues that to infinitival clauses are found in contexts where subjunctive was used in the past. Therefore, their reality status in such sentences is left open. Similarly, Brazil (1995: 85-86) talks about potentiality (non-actuality) of events expressed by infinitives: “since to forms refer to events that are anticipated from the time reference point of another verb, they always leave open the possibility that, when that time comes, the event will not actually take place”. On the other hand, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) ascribe the hypothetical meaning of to infinitival clauses to the to (originally a preposition), which they contain:
Prepositional *to* is characteristically associated with a goal, and a metaphorical association between to-infinitivials and goals is to be found in the fact that they commonly involve temporal projection into the future, as with the complements of ask, choose, consent, hesitate, order, persuade, promise, resolve, strive, tell, threaten, and countless other catenatives. Linked with this is the modal feature of potentiality. (1241)

### 2.1.1 Infinitival Relative Clauses

Infinitival relative clauses are used as noun postmodifiers. They represent syntactically condensed relative full clauses and are paraphrasable by them. Their use is very flexible, since they correspond to a wide range of full clauses where the relative pronoun mostly functions as subject, object or adverbial and, to a limited extent, complement: (Quirk, 1985: 1265):

a) Subject: The man *to help you* is Mr. Johnson. [who can help you]

b) Object: The man *(for you) to see* is Mr. Johnson. [who(m) you should see]

c) Adverbial/time: The time *(for you) to go* is July. [at which you should go]

   Adverbial/place: The place *(for you) to go to* is the seaside. [where you should go]

d) Complement: The thing *(for you) to be* these days is systems analyst.  
   [the thing that people will try to be these days is systems analysts]

Infinitival relative clauses are usually subjectless, see the example in (a) above. The subject of the infinitival relative clause is recoverable from the context. However, infinitival relative clauses can have optional subjects introduced by *(for)*, see examples in (b-d) above.
Infinitival relative clauses can have either modal or nonmodal sense. Quirk et al. (1985:1269) discuss these two possibilities as follows:

If the antecedent corresponds to the object of the infinitive, the modal interpretation is the only possible one:

*The thing to do is.....* [the thing we should do .....not the thing we do]

If the antecedent corresponds to the subject of the infinitive, the interpretation may be nonmodal:

*They were the last guests to arrive.* [They were the last guests who arrived]

In many cases infinitival relative clauses that carry modal sense are paraphrasable by a full clause with *should*: *The man to discuss this with is Mr. Green / The man you should discuss this with is Mr. Green* (Close, 1975:98). Other modals used in full clauses that alternate with infinitival relative clauses are *will*, *would*, *must* or *can*: *There are still many obstacles to overcome/There are still many obstacles that must be overcome., Is he really a man to trust./ Is he really a man who can be trusted., The questions to be discussed are the following./The questions which will be discussed are the following., He needs a girl to love him./ He needs a girl who would love him.*

In addition to simple active infinitive, which was used in many of the examples so far, also simple active infinitive clause with a passive meaning is quite often used to condense full relative clauses (Close, 1975:99): *There are several people to consult first/ There are several people who should be consulted first.*

### 2.1.2 Infinitival Adverbial Clauses

Infinitival clauses can replace finite adverbial clauses of purpose (Close, 1975:97), they can often be considered to be condensed full clauses and have full clause paraphrases:

*He resigned (in order/ so as) to avoid any conflict of interest.*

*He resigned so that he could avoid any conflict of interest.*
Non-finite infinitival clauses governed by *so as* cannot contain a subject; however if a subject has to be expressed after *so*, the finite construction is required. Both infinitivals that are governed by *in order* and those that are ungoverned may have subject preceded by the subordinator *for*, though this construction is much less common than the subjectless one (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002:728).

*(In Order) for the flavours to mingle properly, the dish should be cooked very slowly in a low oven.*

In subjectless clauses governed by *in order/ so as*, the antecedent for the missing subject is the subject of the main clause (Ibid).

*He resigned in order/ so as to avoid any conflict of interest.*

2.1.3 Infinitival Nominal Clauses: Type of Predicate They Follow

Infinitival nominal clauses are usually classified according to the type of predicate which the clauses follow (verb, adjective, noun) as well as their syntactic functions, i.e. S, O, Cs, Co etc (Ibid).

2.1.3.1 Infinitival Nominal Clauses used with Verbs

Infinitival nominal clauses used with verbs are most commonly complements. Biber et al. (1999: 693) explain that the verbs taking infinitive clauses in post-predicate position can be usefully grouped into ten major semantic classes: speech act verbs (e.g. ask, tell, warn); other communication verbs (e.g. show, prove); cognition verbs (e.g. assume, consider, expect, find); perception verbs (e.g. feel, see, hear); verbs of desire (e.g. hope, wish, like); verbs of intention or decision (e.g. decide, choose, plan); verbs of effort (e.g. try, manage, fail); verbs of modality or causation (e.g. help, let, persuade, get); aspectual verbs (e.g. start, continue, cease); verbs of existence/occurrence, some with a probability meaning (e.g. seem, appear, happen, turn out).

2.1.3.2 Infinitival Nominal Clauses Used with Adjectives

Clauses with adjective predicates can occur in post-predicate, pre-predicate (as subject) or extraposed (as extraposed subject) position. The adjectives that
control to-infinitive clauses fall into five semantic categories: degree of certainty, ability or willingness, emotion or stance, ease or difficulty and evaluation (Biber et al., 2002: 335-336).

2.1.3.3 Infinitival Nominal Clauses Used with Nouns

Nominal clauses used with noun predicates can be found in the following functions: as the subject or object complement clauses, immediately following the nouns (His chance to escape), in identifying construction either as subject (To escape was his chance) or as subject complement (His chance was to escape). Semantically, the nominal clause expresses the content of the abstract noun (or describes the noun) and similar nouns are used in both types of constructions (Biber et al, 1999: 671).

Biber et al. (1999:715) point out that infinitival clauses are predominantly used after nouns that refer to human goals, opportunities or actions, concerning nominal clauses used in identifying construction, similarly, infinitival clauses often present an aim, plan, strategy, idea or method of doing something.

The majority of nouns used with nominal clauses are nominalizations, i.e. they are derived from verbs or adjectives, and most of them retain the same complementation: He is anxious to leave/ His anxiety to leave. Consequently, the possibility of paraphrasing infinitival clauses by full clauses usually stems from the fact that the original verbs and adjectives allow both types of complementation: He ordered to go there/ His order to go there/ He ordered that we go there/ His order that we go there. As with verbs and adjectives, infinitival clauses used with nouns tend to be “subjectless (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1258), therefore, in case the subject needs to be realized, a that-clause is often used.

2.1.4 Infinitival Nominal Clauses: Syntactic Functions

Quirk et al. (1985: 1061) state that the infinitival nominal clauses can occur as:

- Subject: To be neutral in this conflict is out of the question.
- Direct object: He likes to relax.
- Subject complement: The best excuse is to say that you have an examination tomorrow morning.
- Apposition: His ambition, to be a straight actor, was never fulfilled.
- Adjectival complementation: I'm very eager to meet her.

2.2 Bare Infinitive Clauses

This type of clauses occurs when the base form of the verb (for example, be, have, take, deceive) is used as a non-finite form, as in I saw her open the safe. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 311) this kind of verb clauses can be used either with a subject, as in Rather than John do it, I prefer to give the job to Mary, or without a subject, as in All I did was hit him on the head.

2.3 Gerundive clauses

A gerundive clause is a clause headed by a gerund VP. As infinitive, gerund can express the distinction between perfective and non-perfective aspect and active and passive voice, however, only one form is usually used for both progressive and non-progressive (non-perfective) aspect: (progressive meaning can be explicitly realized, Quirk et al, (1985: 154) give the example You can probably get an extension on the grounds of being teaching, however, he mentions that such sentences are rare to find)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voice</th>
<th>non-progressive/ non-perfective</th>
<th>non-progressive/ perfective</th>
<th>Progressive/ non-perfective</th>
<th>Progressive/ perfective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Doing</td>
<td>having done</td>
<td>doing</td>
<td>having been doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive</td>
<td>being done</td>
<td>having been done</td>
<td>being done</td>
<td>having been being done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gerundive clauses are typically nominal clauses or adverbial clauses (not relative clauses). In both types, gerund, frequently occurs after a preposition.

2.3.1 Gerundive Adverbial clauses

Gerundive adverbial clauses are adjuncts (namely, adjuncts of time, contingency, reason, purpose, manner, means, comparison or preference). Due
to their nominal character, they occur only in the presence of a preposition, which, naturally, makes it quite difficult to see them as a means of condensation of full clauses since full adverbial clauses are mostly introduced by a conjunction. Still, quite a big number of gerundive adverbial clauses can be paraphrased by full clauses; this is thanks to the fact that some prepositions (before, after, as, rather than) also function as conjunctions, some (complex prepositions (due to, on account of) may be complemented by the fact + that introducing a relative clause, and many prepositions have meanings comparable to conjunctions (Quirk et al: 1985, 1105-1106)

Other gerundive adverbial clauses frequently offering a full clause alternative are clauses of condition, concession, exception or purpose. These clauses are almost always introduced by a complex preposition: in the event of, in case of, in spite of, apart from, with the intention of etc. As has been already pointed out, such prepositions + (the fact) that introduce full clauses as well, or conjunction with a similar meaning may be used: In case of his inviting us, I will probably have to refuse/In case (if) he invites us, I will probably have to refuse. However, as Quirk et al (1985:1098) mention, these complex prepositions are “stylistically clumsy“, therefore, in many cases full clauses introduced by a simple conjunction (if, although, though, but) will be preferred.

Finally, gerundive clauses are often used to express manner, means and various contingency relations, these clauses being introduced by the prepositions by, by means of, without, far from, in addition to or besides. It is usually difficult or even impossible to paraphrase these clauses by full clauses, especially if we do not want to alter the meaning. As Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 328) state, full clauses of manner can be introduced by as or in the way that and a few gerundive clauses of manner or means can be paraphrased in this way: The questions were answered by using the described method/ The questions were answered in the way that the described method was used?.
To sum up, gerundive adverbial clauses can be considered as condensed full clauses in case the meaning of the preposition contained in the gerundive clause can be realized by a corresponding conjunction (or the structure preposition + the fact + that clause). However, more frequently, they tend to be used in different contexts than full-clauses.

2.3.2 Gerundive Nominal Clauses

Gerundive nominal clauses, like infinitival nominal clauses, are found with verb, adjective and noun predicates. Due to their nominal character, they frequently follow a preposition and, therefore, occur with prepositional verbs, prepositional adjectives and nouns followed by a preposition (Jacobs: 1995, 22):

- Verb + Gerund: He fears losing the job.
- Prepositional Verb + Gerund: He worries about losing the job.
- Adjective + Gerund: It is not worth losing the job.
- Prepositional Adjective + Gerund: He is afraid of losing the job.
- Noun + Gerund (mostly with a preposition): His fear of losing the job

2.3.2.1 Gerundive Nominal Clauses used with Verbs

Gerundive nominal clauses are used with a wide range of verbs. As Biber et al. (1999: 740) state they can be grouped into the following major semantic classes: verbs of aspect or manner (e.g. begin, keep, delay); communication/speech-act verbs (e.g suggest, talk about); cognition verbs (e.g. consider, decide about); perception verbs (e.g. see NP, imagine); verbs of affective stance (e.g. like, detest, worry about); verbs of description (e.g. be used for, describe); verbs of effort, facilitation, or hindrance (e.g. try, prevent, assist in); verbs of agreement or (dis)approval (e.g. permit, allow, agree to); verbs of avoidance and obligation (e.g. avoid, resist, be stuck with); verbs of offense, punishment, or apology (e.g. accuse NP of, catch NP, apologize for, condemn); verbs of required action (e.g. need, want).
2.3.2.2 Gerundive Nominal Clauses as Complements of Adjectives

As infinitival clauses, gerundive clauses with adjectival predicates are to be found in pre-predicate, post-predicate and extraposed position. It can be used in this way mainly with evaluative and emotive adjectives (it can be paraphrased by a that clause): *It was fortunate seeing him there/It was fortunate that I saw him there*, or, occasionally with adjectives of ease and: *Reading Spanish is easy.* (For more examples see Quirk et al, 1985: 1230, Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1254)

2.3.2.3 Gerundive Nominal Clauses Used with Nouns

Gerundive nominal clauses when used with noun predicates may function as subject, subject complement, or as immediate complements of the noun (mostly after a preposition). In the function of subject and subject complement, they occur with a wide range of abstract nouns: *Confiding in him was the mistake/That we, you...confided in him was a mistake, The mistake was confiding in him/The mistake was that we, you...confided in him* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1255).

2.3.2.4 -Gerundive Nominal Clauses: Syntactic Functions

Gerundive nominal clauses have a wide range of syntactic functions Quirk et al. (1985:1063) summarize these functions into:

- Subject: Watching television keeps them out of mischief.
- Direct object: He enjoys playing practical jokes.
- Subject complement: Her first job had been selling computers.
- Appositive: His current research, investigating attitudes to racial stereotypes, takes up most of his time.
- Adjectival complementation: They are busy preparing a barbecue.
- Prepositional complement: I'm responsible for drawing up the budget.

2.4 –ing Participle clauses

An -ing participle clause is a clause headed by an –ing participle verbal element. As other non-finite phrases, participle disposes of differentiated
constructions distinguishing between active/passive voice, perfective/non-perfective aspect or progressive/non-progressive aspect (only the distinction between active non-progressive non-perfective and active progressive non-perfective participle is neutralized). In fact, its forms are identical with those of gerund (with the exception of passive participle which is realized by ed-form), however, as will be shown further, the functional potential of the two considerably differs.

<table>
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<td>Done</td>
<td>having been done</td>
<td>being done</td>
<td>done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammars traditionally make a clear distinction between the ing-form of participle and the passive ed-form, using the terms “present participle” and “past participle”, respectively. The choice of these terms may be explained by the fact that -ing clauses are characteristically associated with time that is present relative to that of the previous finite verb: *She left, smiling* while ed-clauses often refer to effects of events accomplished in the past (again with respect to the time of the superordinate clause): *The results obtained by the test are not valid* (Brazil: 1995: 86 – 87). However, since participles are in fact tenseless and their temporal interpretation is dependent on context, the terms “present participle” and “past participle” are misleading. Moreover, as Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 84) argue, “the traditional distinction...inappropriately suggests a contrast of tense”. The contrast is rather that of voice: the -ing clause has active interpretation while the -ed clause, expressing a resultant state (not a past action), is passive in meaning.

As with all non-finite structures, the meaning expressed by participle is quite general, this naturally causes problems when searching for full clauses of which the participle can be seen as a condensed variant. As already mentioned, active (non perfective) participle (*ing*-form) can be either progressive or non-
progressive: *The people working in the firm/ The people who work/are working in the firm.*

Not unlike gerund, participle is preferred in factual contexts (it seldom refers to the future), therefore, it is paraphrasable by indicative clauses. Nevertheless, difficulties are connected with realization of subject, which must be present in a full clause and is often only implied in a participle clause. In addition to this, paraphrasability is often made difficult in cases participle (adverbial) clauses are only loosely attached to the superordinate clause and their semantic relation to them is vague or offers more interpretations.

2.4.1. –ing Participle Relative Clauses

Quirk et al (1985: 1263) mention that there is a correspondence between –ing clauses and relative clauses but this kind of correspondence is limited to those relative clauses in which the relative pronoun is subject. For example: *The person writing reports is my colleague.* The nonfinite clause *writing reports* may be interpreted, according to the context, as equivalent to one of the following more explicit versions: *who will write, who will be writing, who writes, who is writing, who wrote, who was writing.*

2.4.2 –ing Participle: Syntactic Functions

-ing participle clauses have the same range of functions that gerundive nominal clauses have. Quirk and Greenbaum (1973:321) state that they occur in the following positions:

- Subject: Telling lies is wrong.
- Direct object: No one enjoys deceiving his own family.
- Subject complement: His favorite hobby is playing pranks.
- Appositive: His hobby, collecting stamps, absorbed him.
- Adjectival complementation: They were busy building sandcastles.
• Prepositional complement: I'm tired of being told what to do.

3. –ed Participle Clauses

The –ed or past participle clause is the clause headed by –ed participle form of the verb. An –ed participle clause is normally a contraction of a clause in which in which the verb is in the passive voice (Close: 1977:94). Thus: *(If) this house (is) painted white, it looks bigger* can be contracted to: *Painted white, this house looks bigger.*

The –ed participle clauses can be classified into *a*) adverbial -ed participle clauses and *b*) relative –ed participle clauses.

3.1 –ed Participle Adverbial Clauses

Close (1977:95) states that adverbial –ed participle clauses can be introduced by a subordinating conjunction as in the following examples:

- I will gladly come to your house *(if/ when/ whenever)*(I am) invited.
- I won't come *(unless/until) (I am) invited properly.*
- *(Although)*(I was) invited, I didn’t go.
- *(Even if)*(I am) invited, I won't go.

3.2 –ed Participle Relative Clauses

Close (1977:95) mentioned that an –ed participle clause replaces a relative clause. Thus: *Cars (which have been parked) illegally will be removed,* can be contracted to: *Cars parked illegally will be removed.*

3.3 –ed Participle as an alternative to a passive to-infinitival

Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 1245) state that the past participle clauses can be used as a replacement or an alternative of passive to-infinitival clauses. As in the following examples:

- *He wants them (to be) killed humanely.*
- *The captain was reported (to have been) killed.*
• *They are feared (to have been) abducted.*

• *He ordered it (to be) destroyed.*

4. **Interpretation of non-finite clauses**

Because non-finite clauses lack tense markers and modal auxiliaries and frequently lack a subject and a subordinating conjunction, they are valuable as a means of syntactic compression. People can recover meanings associated with tense, aspect, and mood from the sentential context. They can also normally see a correspondence with a finite clause with a form of the verb BE and a pronoun subject having the same reference as a noun or pronoun in the same sentence (Quirk et al, 1985:995).

For a translator or any learner of the English language to get a full understanding of non-finite clauses, s/he should be trained to recover meanings associated with tense, aspect, and mood from the sentential context by making a correspondence with a finite clause with a form of the verb BE and a pronoun subject having the same reference as a noun or pronoun in the same sentence. They could get a full understanding of such clauses, if they were able to add appropriate insertions to the non-finite clauses. For example, depending on the contextual clues, one might make the following insertions so as to reach at a full understanding of the non-finite clauses:

1. *When (she was) questioned,* she denied being a member of the group.

2. *(Since/Because/As they were) considered works of art,* they were admitted into the country without customs duties.

3. *(If it is) kept in the refrigerator,* the drug should remain effective for at least three months.

4. *(Since/After he was) allowed unusual privileges,* the prisoner seemed to enjoy his captivity.
5. Methodology

As the major aim of this study is to provide an insight on the translation of English non-finite clauses into Arabic, a reading into four different translations of Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* was conducted to find out how non-finite clauses are translated into Arabic and what translation strategies are used in the translating process.

5.1 Data

The primary material for this study is Hemingway's novel *The Old Man and the Sea*. While the secondary material used for it is an array of four different Arabic translations of the novel. The first is Sameer Ezzat Nassar's translation (2006) published by Alahlia for Publishing and Distribution. The second is Ziad Zakariya's translation published by Dar Al-Sharq Al-Arabi. The third is Gabriel Wahba's translation published by Ad-dar Almasriya Allubnania. The fourth is Munir Al-Ba'alabaki's translation published by Dar Alilm Lil Malayin.

5.2 Method

To provide the material for this study, the source text has been read and during this process all occurrences of non-finite clauses were extracted. The different occurrences of non-finites in the source text and their translations in the target language "Arabic" are presented in lists and tables. These tables show the distribution of non-finite clauses in the source text, how these have been translated. These results are intended to show tendencies of how non-finite clauses can be translated into Arabic and a discussion of whether these translations could be relied on or not has been carried out.

5.3 Discussion

The reading of Hemingway's novel *The Old Man and the Sea* has shown that the author used different types of non-finite clauses throughout the novel. Table
(1) below shows the distribution of the different groups of non-finite clauses in the novel.

Table (1) Distribution of non-finite clauses in the novel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To-infinitival clauses</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>64.55 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present participle clauses</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>23.41 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past participle clauses</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.26 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerunds</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.86 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bare infinitive</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.89 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statistics presented in Table (1) show that the most common non-finite clause in the novel is the to-infinitival clause, constituting 64.55% of the total number of the non-finite clauses used in the novel, followed by the present participle clause making 23.41%, the gerund 8.86%, the bare infinitive 1.89% and at the bottom the past participle clause 1.26%.

In the following sections, each of the non-finite forms will be presented separately in the same order as is given in Table (1). The sections will include an overview of how the clauses have been translated into Arabic and what translation strategies have been used with illustrating examples from the primary material and a short discussion of alternative translations and the possible effects these would have on the results.

5.3.1 The to-infinitive clause

As indicated by the statistic analysis presented in Table (1) above, the to-infinitival was the most common non-finite clause constituting 64.55% of all non-finite clauses in the novel. The to-infinitival clauses can be further
subdivided according to how they are constructed in the novel. These constructions are *to*-infinitive clauses which are controlled by verbs (v+to+inf), and adjectives (Adj+to+inf), they can function as *subject, subject complement, object, object complement and prepositional complement*. There is also two occurrences of a *to*-infinitive clause which is controlled by an adverb (Adv.+to+inf). These different constructions and their distribution will be presented in Table (2) below.

**Table (2) Types of to-infinitive clauses in the novel and their distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To-infinitive clause type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V+to+inf.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23.52 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj+to+inf.</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35.29 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To-inf. as Object</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.86 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To-inf. as Object complement</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18.62 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To-inf. as Subject</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.98 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To-inf. as Subject Complement</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.78 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To-inf. as Prepositional Complement</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.92 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv+to+inf.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.96 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>102</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results presented in Table (2) will be exemplified and compared to Tables (3-6) which show the distribution of the different types of translations provided by the four Arabic translations:

**Table (3) Translation types for to-infinitivals in Arabic: Sameer Ezzat Nassar's translation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12.74 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>51.96 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbal Noun preceded by preposition & 36 & 35.29 % \\
Total & 102 & 100 % \\

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14.11 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>75.29 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepositional clause</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.52 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Noun preceded by preposition</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.05 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>85</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table (4) Translation types for to-infinitivals in Arabic: Ziad Zakariya's translation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18.68 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>71.42 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepositional clause</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.59 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Noun preceded by preposition</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.29 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table (5) Translation types for to-infinitivals in Arabic: Gabriel Wahba's translation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.89 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>78.02 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepositional clause</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.79 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Noun preceded by preposition</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.29 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table (6) Translation types for to-infinitivals in Arabic: Munir Al-Ba' alabaki's translation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.89 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>78.02 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepositional clause</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.79 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Noun preceded by preposition</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.29 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Having a quick view on the tables (3-6) above, one can easily see that although the total number of the to-infinitival clauses employed in the novel was 102, not all translators translated them all into Arabic. Table (4) shows that Ziad Zakariya translated only Eighty-Five out of the total 102. Tables (5 and 6) show that both Gabriel Wahba and Munir Al-Ba'alabaki translated Ninety-one clauses each. Sameer Ezzat Nassar was the only translator among the other three ones who translated all 102 to-infinitival clauses, table (3). This variation could be interpreted as a result of the free translation that the translators preferred when translating some clauses that seem to be a little bit hard to comprehend.

Tables (3 - 6) show that the most common type used to translate to-infinitival clauses into Arabic is the **verbal clauses**. This is what can be expected, since the verbal clause is the Arabic ‘equivalent’ of the to-infinitive. The second dominant type is the **nominal clauses**. The **verbal noun preceded by preposition** comes in the third place. There are also a few occasions where the translation has rendered prepositional clause in Arabic.

The most common construction of to-infinitive clauses in the novel is Adj.+to+INF. To-infinitive clauses controlled by adjectives are very common in English (Biber et al 1999:720) and they are usually within the semantic fields of necessity and importance, ease and difficulty and evaluation. According to the four translations under study, the construction Adj.+to+INF is usually translated with either a verbal clause or a nominal one. The following examples illustrate Adj.+to+INF constructions and their Arabic translations as they appear in the four translations:

1. It made the boy *sad to see* the old man come in each day……

   أحزن الولد أن يرى الرجل العجوز يرجع كل يوم…. (سمير عزت)
   ●

   كان يحز في قلب الغلام أن يرى العجوز قافلاً إلى الشاطئ في نهاية كل يوم…. (زياد زكري)
   ●

   مست كيد الصبي لوعة وحزن وهو يرى العجوز كل يوم…. (غيربال وهبة)
   ●

   ولقد أحزن الغلام أن يرى الشيخ يرجع كل يوم…. (منير البغليكي)
   ●
2. Perhaps he was too wise to jump.

3. When a sardine's head must have been more difficult to break from the hook.

4. …when it was necessary to free and untie the various lines.

5. They should be able to see the fish well…

The first runner up for the to-infinitive clauses which are controlled by adjectives is the V+to+INF. The construction V + to + INF is usually translated with a verbal clause in Arabic. The following examples illustrate V+to+INF constructions and their Arabic translations as they appear in the four translations:

1. But remember to sleep….
2. He **started to work** his way....

3. Can I **go out to get** sardines for you tomorrow?

4. But I **try not to borrow**.

5. You **don’t need to thank** him.

The **To-inf. as Object complement** is the second runner up for the **to-infinitive clauses** which are controlled by adjectives. The **To-inf. as Object complement** is usually translated with either a prepositional phrase or a verbal one in Arabic. The following examples illustrate **To-inf. as Object complement**
constructions and their Arabic translations as they appear in the four translations:

1. I'll try to get him *to work* far out.

   سأحاول أن أحمله على العمل بعيدًا.
   سأحاول أن أجعله الذي عمله على الذهاب بعيدًا هو الآخر.
   سوف أحاول أن أجعل معلمًا عليه الآنطلقلي على الطرقات إلى عرض البحر.

2. …and get him *to come out* after dolphin.

   وأحمله عليه أن يخرج وراء دلفين.
   وأحمله عليه الألغال في البحر.
   أحمله عليه الخروج بعيدًا سعياً وراء دلفين.
   أغبيه بالجري وراء الدلفين.

3. …then went up the road *to wake* the boy.

   ثم صعد الطريق ليوقظ الولد.
   ثم ذهب يوقظ الغلام.
   واتخذ سبيله الصاعد لكي يوقظ الغلام.

4. He never wants anyone *to carry* anything.

   إنه لا يريد أبدًا من أي شخص أن يحمل أي شيء.
   ولا يحب أن يحمل أحد له أي شيء.
   إنه لا يحب أن يحمل أحد له أي شيء.
   ليس لأحد الحق في أن يمسها على الأطلال.

5. God help him *to take* it.

   ساعدوا يا إلهي على أن تأخذوا.
   اللهم أعنها عليها.
   اللهم أعنها لتأخذها.
   يا إلهي ساعدها على النهارها.
6. I have enough line to handle him.

لا يพอ في التعامل معه.
إن عندي من الحبال ما يكفي
إن عندي مقدارا من الخيوط لمواجهتها.

7. God help me to have the cramp go.

ليساني الله على التخلص من هذا التشنج.
ليشفني الله من هذا التقلص.
أعانتي الله ليخلصني من تقلص يدي.
ياللهي ساعدني على طرد هذا التشنج.

The other less frequently employed to-infinitival clause constructions, To inf. as Subject Complement, To inf. as Object, To inf. as Prepositional Complement, Adv. + to inf., To inf. as Subject, are translated with the same Arabic constructions employed to translate the other aforementioned types, i.e. they are translated as verbal clauses, nominal clauses and prepositional clauses. The following examples illustrate these constructions and their Arabic translations as they appear in the four translations:

**To inf. as Subject Complement**

1. My choice was to go there.

كان اختياري هو أن أذهب هناك...
أما أنا فقد اخترت أن أسير معها بعيدا...
ووقع اختياري على أن أقضي معها...
واخترت أن أنطلق إلى هنا...

2. His choice has been to stay in the dark deep water...

كان اختيارهما أن يبقى في المياه العميقة المظلمة...
ولقد اخترت البقاء في الماء العميق القائم...
To inf. as Object

1. He woke up and dressed to go.
   
2. …when they came to sell them…

To inf. as Prepositional Complement

1. ….and a place on the dirt floor to cook with char coal.

2. …and put a bight of line around my toe to wake me.

Adv. + to inf.
1. *Far out to come in* when the wind shifts.

بعداً حتى أعود الى الير حين يتغير أتجاه الريح.

سألذهب بعداً لاعود مع الريح عندما تغير وجهتها.

سألذهب بعداً لاعود مع الريح عندما تغير أتجاهها.

إلى أبعد ما أستطيع لك معود حين تتغير الريح.

---

**To inf. as Subject**

1. *To give* himself more confidence……

ليعطي نفسه المزيد من الثقة...

لكي يزود نفسه بمزيد من الثقة...

تنكر ما يعطيه مزيداً من الثقة...

لكي يعزز ثقته بنفسه...

---

**5.3.2 Present Participle Clauses**

As indicated by the statistic analysis presented in Table (1), present participle clauses came in the second place in terms of number of occurrences in the novel, they constituted 23.41 % of the total number of the non-finite clauses employed in the novel.

**Table (7) Types of present participle clauses in the novel and their distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Participle clause type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ø+ING</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>83.78 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun+ING</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun+ING</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj+ING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Type</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13.51 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal clause</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>43.24 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Noun</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>43.24 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (9) Translation types for present participle clauses in Arabic: Ziad Zakariya's translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal clause</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>70.83 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Noun</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (10) Translation types for present participle clauses in Arabic: Gabriel Wahba's translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13.51 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal clause</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>64.86 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Noun</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21.62 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (11) Translation types for present participle clauses in Arabic: Munir Al-Ba'alabaki's translation
Tables (7 through 11) show that the most common type used to translate present participle clauses into Arabic is the verbal clauses. This is what can be expected, since the verbal power in the Arabic verb clause is ‘equivalent’ to that in the English present participle clauses. The verbal noun comes in the second place. The third type is the nominal clauses.

The Ø+ING present participle clause type is the most dominant one among all other types with 83.78 % of the total number of present participle clause occurrences. The following examples illustrate the Ø+ING present participle clause constructions and their Arabic translations as they appear in the four translations:

1. …and the boy took his trousers from the chair by the bed, sitting on the bed, pulled them on.

أخذ الولد بنطاله عن الكرسي إلى جوار السرير وارتداه وهو جالس على السرير.
فتناول سرواله من فوق المقعد المجاور، واعتد في جلسته على السرير.
تناول الصبي بنطلونه من فوق المقعد المجاور للسرير، ثم جلس على الفراش ليرتدى بنطلونه.
فتناول الغلام بنطلونه عن الكرسي المجاور للسرير، ثم استوى قاعدا في الفراش وارتدى

2. Just then, watching his lines, he saw one of the projecting green sticks dip sharply.

حينذا تاما، فيما هو يراقب خيوله، رأى أحدى العصى الخضراء تغطس بحدة.
وفي تلك اللحظة، لمح إذ هو يرقب جماله عصا من عصييه الخضر تنجذب بشدة.
في هذه اللحظة لمح، وهو يرقب جماله، عصا من عصييه الخضر البارزة فوق الماء تنغم بشدة.
3. **Shifting** the weight of the line to his left shoulder and **kneeling** carefully...

4. **Holding** the line with his left shoulder again, and **bracing** on his left hand and arm ......

5. He straightened up, **wiping** his hand on his trousers.

The use of the other **present participle clauses** was very limited in number where there were only three Noun+ING, two Pronoun+ ING and one Adjective +ING. The following examples illustrate these **present participle** clause constructions and their Arabic translations as they appear in the four translations:

1. I can remember the tail **slapping** and **banging**.

The use of the other **present participle clauses** was very limited in number where there were only three Noun+ING, two Pronoun+ ING and one Adjective +ING. The following examples illustrate these **present participle** clause constructions and their Arabic translations as they appear in the four translations:
2. But I will see something that he cannot such as a bird working.

لكني سأرى شيئا لا يستطيع روئته مثل طائر يصطاد.
لكني سأحدثه عن شيء لا تراه عيناه كطائر بحري يتعقب فريسته.
لكني سأرى شيئا لا يستطيع ان يراه مثل طائر يتعقب فريسته في البحر.
لكني احاول ان ارى شيئا لا يستطيع هو ان يراه ولنقل انه طائر يختلس شيئا.

3. I can remember you throwing me into the bow

أذكرك وانت تقفف بي الى مقدمة القارب.
وأذكر أنك يومئذ الغيت بي في جنية القارب.
وانذكرك حين الغيت بي الى مقدمة القارب.
استطيع ان اذكر كيف قففت بي الى مقدم القارب.

4. ….the noise of you clubbing him.

ومنحة ضريب للسمكة.
وكنت أسمع صوتك.
سمعت الضحية عاليا وانت تضرب السمكة.
وسمعت صدى ضريب للسمكة.

5. He was happy feeling.

 لقد أحس بالسعادة.
عاد يحس بالسعادة.
ثم شعر بالسعادة.
ثم انه احس بالسعادة.

5.3.3 Gerundive Clauses

As indicated by the statistic analysis presented in Table (1), Gerundive clauses came in the third place with fourteen occurrences. This number constitutes 8.86 % of the total number of the non-finite clauses employed in the novel. The gerunds found in the novel had the following constructions:
Table (12) Gerundive Clause type and their distribution in the novel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gerundive clause type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb+ Gerund</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21.42 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun+ Gerund</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepositional Phrase+ Gerund</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.57 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preposition+ Gerund</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.57 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective+ Gerund</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective + of+ Gerund</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (13) Translation types for Gerundive clauses in Arabic: Sameer Ezzat Nassar's translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21.42 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal clause</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.57 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepositional Clause</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42.85 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Noun</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (14) Translation types for Gerundive clauses in Arabic: Ziad Zakariya's translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.28 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal clause</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>57.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepositional Clause</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.57 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (15) Translation types for Gerundive clauses in Arabic: Gabriel Wahba's translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21.42 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal clause</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Type</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominalization</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal clause</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>64.28 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepositional Clause</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21.42 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Noun</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (16) Translation types for Gerundive clauses in Arabic: Munir Al-Ba'alabaki's translation

Tables (13 - 16) show that the most common type used to translate *Gerundive* clauses into Arabic is the *verbal clauses*. The *prepositional clauses* come in the second place. The third type is the *nominal clauses*. The last is the *verbal noun*. The following examples illustrate the *Gerundive* clause constructions employed in the novel and their Arabic translations as they appear in the four translations:

1. He never *went turtling*.

Both Ziad Zakariya and Gabriel Wahba failed to provide an accurate translation of the gerundive clause.

2. I wanted to take *him fishing*.
3. *For a long time now eating* had bored him.

4. There is no one *worthy of eating* him.

5. *Without taking* a fish.

6. He was *happy feeling the gentle pulling*.

### 5.3.4 Bare infinitive Clauses

Bare infinitive clauses constitute only small number of the whole occurrences of the non-finite clauses employed in the novel. There are only three occurrences. These three bare infinitive clauses and their Arabic translations as they appear in the four translations are shown below:

1. It was papa made me leave.

2. He was happy feeling the gentle pulling.
2. I let you carry things.

 سمحت لك بحمل الأشياء.
 لقد كنت أجعلك تحمل المعدات.
 لقد جعلتك تحمل الأشياء.
 لقد أجيزت لك أن تحمل أي شيء.

3. You can't fish and not eat.

 لا تستطيع الصيد وأنتم لم تأكل.
 إنكم لن تستطيع أن تخرج للصيد وأنتم جوعان.
 لايمكنك أن تخرج للصيد وأنتم جوعان.
 أنتم لا تستطيع أن تصطاد السمك إذا لم تأكل.

5.3.5 –Ed Participle Clauses

The –ed participle clauses are not different from the bare infinitive clauses in that they constitute only small number of the whole occurrences of the non-finite clauses employed in the novel. There are only two occurrences of these clauses. These two –ed participle clauses and their Arabic translations as they appear in the four translations are shown below:

1. Slipped the line over his back again.

 زلق الخيط فوق ظهره ثانية.
 وضع الحبل حول ظهره مرة أخرى.
 جعل الحبل ينزلق فوق ظهره مرة أخرى.
 وأزل الخيط فوق ظهره مرة أخرى.

2. …and carried them laid full length across two planks.

 وحملوها وقد مددت بكمال طولها على لوحى خشب.
6. Conclusions

The above discussions lead the researchers to draw the following conclusions:

1. To some translators, non-finite clauses seem to cause a bit of difficulty especially those whose elliptical elements are difficult to recover from the context. This difficulty caused the translators to provide either ill translations or they totally ignore them. This is very obvious from the fluctuation in the number of the translated non-finite clauses (see tables 2 - 6).

2. Arabic is such a flexible language which has a number of structures that are equivalent to the English non-finite clauses. Hence, an Arab translator has ample opportunities and workable choices that can help him/her translate English non-finite into Arabic. Regardless of their verbal force and the words that control them, English non-finite clauses can be translated, in addition to verbal clauses, into nominal clauses, prepositional clauses and verbal nouns.

3. Due to their condensed feature, English non-finite clauses are best translated only if the translator does certain insertions that help recovering the deleted elements. This is why the Arabic translation appears to be longer than the English non-finite clause.
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