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The Semantic Range of the Verbs of Perception in English and Arabic: A Contrastive Study

By

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Abstract

The study investigates what is believed to be a point of disagreement between Arabic and English, that is, the semantic range of the verbs of perception. It deals with two sets of perceptive verbs in both languages by surveying the range of senses of each verb in the two sets and distinguishing the perceptive senses from the non-perceptive ones.

The main problem of the investigation is that some foreign learners of both languages attempt, in their use of these verbs, to mistakenly generalize especially the main or the commonest senses of these verbs and misuse them where the other senses should be used. As a result, misunderstanding takes place or even a complete communication failure. The study aims to enlighten the reader with the semantic range (the set of senses) of each perceptive verb with explanation and illustrative example for each sense so that the reader can have a good image of these verbs in both languages and knows the correct use of them.

The study consists of three sections. The first one is dedicated for surveying the English verbs of perception with explanation and illustrative example for all their senses. The second section surveys the Arabic verbs of perception and also provides explanation and illustrative examples for all the available senses. The third section is the practical part of the study and consists of two tests in the form of tables the first of which is for the English verbs, whereas the second is for the Arabic verbs. The tests are given firstly to a group of beginner translators to provide their translations, then the tests are given with the translations are submitted to a set of professional translators for assessing the beginners’ translations and providing their own ones. Afterwards, an analytic discussion is conducted for each test in order to find out the similarities and differences between English and Arabic as regards the semantic range of the perceptive verbs.

The study arrives at a number of findings the main of which is that there is no identicality in the semantic range of the verbs of perception in English and Arabic, and that especially the beginner translators have the problem of generalizing certain senses to the others.
الخلاصة:
تبحث الدراسة ما يُعتقد أنه أحد موارد الخلاف بين اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية وهو المدى الديلي لأفعال الإدراج، تتناول الدراسة مجموعة من أفعال الإدراج في كل اللغتين من خلال استقصاء معياني لكل فعل في هذين المجموعتين وتمييز المعاني الإدراكية من غيرها تمكننا من مشكلة البحث في أن بعض المتعلمين للفعل عند استخدامهم لأفعال الإدراج يقومون بشكل خاطئ بتعميم بعض معاني هذه الأفعال وخاصة النسبية منها أو الأكثر استعمالًا واستخدامها في غير موضعها، نتيجة لذلك يحدث سوء الفهم أو حتى الفشل الكامل لل التواصل. لذلك تهدف الدراسة إلى تعريف القارئ بالمنهاج والبند (مجموعة المعاني) لكل فعل إدراجي مع شرح وإعطاء مثال توضيحي لكل معنى لكي يمكن القارئ من تكوين صورة واضحة عن تلك الأفعال في كل اللغتين ومعرفة الاستخدام الصحيح لها. تتألف الدراسة من ثلاثة أجزاء، يختص الجزء الأول باستقصاء أفعال الإدراج في اللغة الإنجليزية مع شرح وإعطاء مثال توضيحي لكل معاني هذه الأفعال مع تمييز المعاني الإدراكية من غيرها، أما الجزء الثاني فيختص باستقصاء أفعال الإدراج في اللغة العربية وأيضاً تقديم شرح ومثال توضيحي لكل معنى من معاني هذه الأفعال وتمييز الإدراكية من غيرها أيضاً، يشكل الجزء الثالث، وهو الجزء العملي، على اختبارين في صيغة جدولين يمثل الأول منهما أفعال الإدراج الإنجليزية فيما يمثل الثاني أفعال الإدراج العربية. هذا الاختباران تم إعطاءهما لأول مجموع من المترجمين المختارين لليابان بترجمتهما وثم إعطاؤهما مع ترجمة المبتدين إلى مجموعة من المترجمين المحترفين لعرض تقييم ترجمة المبتدين وتحديد أهميتها الخاصة بهم. بعد ذلك، يخصص كل من هذين الاختبارين إلى مناقشة تحملية لعرض إيجاد مواطن التشابه والاختلاف بين اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية فيما يخص المدى الديلي لأفعال الإدراج لتوصيل الدراسة إلى عدد من النتائج أهمها أنه لا يوجد هناك تطابق في المدى الديلي لأفعال الإدراج في اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية وان المترجمين، خاصة المبتدين منهم، يواجهون مشكلة تعميم بعض المعاني على المعاني الأخرى.

11.1. Introduction:

A well known fact is that human languages differ from each other in different aspects. In any language community, the language used considerably reflects the culture of that community. And since cultures are widely or narrowly different from a community to the other all around the world, the languages of these communities are also different consequently. Sapir – Whorph hypothesis (or the theory of relativism), regardless of all the controversies about it, believes in this connection between the language and the culture of any community. For instance, in the Eskimo language there are different names used for snow according to its different kinds used in their daily life. Another instance is from Hopi, an Amerindian language, in which there is a reference to everything around the world as a living thing, whether a human being, a tree or even a stone!. That is because the community of that language believes that everything in life is alive, (Glowacka, 1999: 78).

The above mentioned fact implies difficulties in communication among the language users of different communities which may occur even after learning a certain foreign language. In fact, learning a language without getting acquainted with the culture of its community may result in misunderstanding or even a communication failure. That is because the foreign learner, due to the impact of the mother tongue, would attempt to apply the linguistic patterns of his/her
mother tongue to the foreign language, and these patterns may not be used at all in the latter or used for purposes other than the intended ones.

Semantics, which is simply defined as the study of meaning, is one of the linguistic levels which may display discrepancies in languages due to belonging to different communities and cultures. The current study attempts to shed light on one of these semantic discrepancies found between English and Arabic, i.e., the difference in the semantic range of the verbs of perception.

Perception is generally defined as the ability of noticing and being aware of things through the senses or having and understanding ideas and concepts through the power of understanding. (Hornby, 2004: 638; Webster, 1999: 534). Verbs of perception are those verbs used for expressing perception. This category of verbs is found in both languages.

Regarding the problem of the study, the researcher believes that the learner of either language who is without enough knowledge of the semantic range of the verbs of perception in the foreign language may apply the semantic range of these verbs in the mother tongue to the verbs of the target language. Such a process may be serious enough to result in misunderstanding between the interlocutors, mis-translation of translators, or even a complete communication failure.

The study hypothesizes that there are differences in the semantic range or scope of the verbs of perception in both languages. It is also hypothesized that such differences can be acute enough to lead to misunderstanding and communication failure.

The study firstly aims at presenting the verbs of perception of both languages with all of their senses. Secondly, it also aims at investigating the similarities and differences in these senses by means of comparative method.

The present study is limited to investigating the verbs of perception only. It is not concerned with other groups of verbs. The study is also limited to dealing with the semantic range of these verbs only. It is not intended to handle the other linguistic aspects of these verbs such as phonology and morphology.

Regarding the data and the procedure of the study, it depends on looking up the entries of the verbs of perception in English dictionaries at first and listing them with all of their senses with examples. This is done in section A. In section B, the same process is applied to Arabic verbs of perception with translation for the examples into English. Section C is the practical part of the research. It consists mainly of two table tests submitted to translators of the beginners’ level. The first table test lists every already-dealt with English verb of perception and all its senses with examples for each sense. The translators are asked to suggest an appropriate Arabic translation for every example listed. Ultimately speaking, the suggested translations are submitted to a set of three
professional translators for the purpose of evaluation and assessment. The professional translation of every example appears in the last column of the table test. The second table test which includes the Arabic verbs of perception follows a similar path.

The study is expected to have considerable value for foreign learners of English and Arabic since it enlightens them with the similarities and differences of the senses of the verbs of perception in both languages. The study is also expected to be of value for translators as it attracts their attention especially to the dissimilarities of the semantic range of the senses of these verbs. The study can also be beneficial for lexicographers of Arabic-English and English-Arabic dictionaries. Additionally, foreign language teachers for English and Arabic, translation teachers and textbook designers may make use of the study when dealing with the domain of semantics.

Ⅵ. English Verbs of Perception

English has a good number of perceptive verbs which all share the general perceptive meaning of "being aware of sb, sth or an idea in mind" as one of their lexical senses. The present section lists the verbs of perception in an alphabetic order. In dealing with each verb, the section enumerates all the lexical senses including the perceptive one with an illustrative example for each. This is done according to some reliable English-English dictionaries.

Verbs of perception in this section are collected and classified into two groups: primary perceptive verbs and secondary perceptive verbs. The first consists of the verbs which have the perceptive sense as one of their primary senses or it is the commonest sense used within these verbs (e.g., perceive, realize,…etc. ). On the other hand, the second group incorporates some verbs which are not used primarily for the purpose of perception ( e.g., find ). The perceptive sense is used as a secondary sense within these verbs.

Every verb whether in the primary or secondary group is mentioned with all of its senses including the perceptive one. This is done for two purposes: firstly, to enlighten the reader with all the available senses of the verbs in question, and secondly, to conduct a general comparison among the senses of all verbs in English and Arabic.

Before dealing with the verbs in question, it is worth mentioning that this section comprises many verbs of perception which the researcher could collect according to his knowledge and effort. In fact, there may be other perceptive
verbs which are behind the acquaintance of the researcher that can be dealt with in some future studies.

١ Primary Perceptive Verbs of English

This group of verbs consists of verbs which all have the perceptive sense(s) as their primary or commonest sense(s). The verbs are presented in alphabetic order. (The perceptive senses are highlighted by underlining).

١. Apprehend:
It has the following senses:
a. to catch or arrest somebody (henceforth sb), e.g.,
   ٠. The police have not apprehended the criminal yet.
b. to understand or recognize something (henceforth sth), e.g.,
   ٠. He was slow to apprehend the danger.
   (Hornby, ٢٠٤: ٦٠٤)

٠. Believe:
a. to feel certain that sth is true or that sb is telling the truth, e.g.,
   ٠. I believe lies for years.
b. to think of sth to be possible although one is not completely certain, e.g.,
   ٠. The missing soldiers are believed to get killed.
c. to have the opinion that sth is right or true, e.g.,
   ٠. The president believes that poverty is the biggest problem facing the government.
d. to have a religious faith, e.g.,
   ٠. Do you believe in God?
   (Hornby, ٢٠٤: ١٠١; Webster, ١٩٩٩:٦٦)

٠. Comprehend
a. to grasp the meaning of sth or to understand sth fully, e.g.,
   ٠. I could not comprehend the complexity of the formula.
   (Hornby, ٢٠٤: ٢٤٨)

٠. Conceive
a. (for women) to become pregnant, e.g.,
   ٠. She is unable to conceive.
b. to realize an idea of sth, e.g.,
   ٠. The earth was conceived as flat in ancient times.
c. to have an opinion about sb or sth, e.g.,
   ٠. They conceive him as a genius.
   (Hornby, ٢٠٤: ٦٠٢; Jost, ١٩٩١:٦٦١; Webster, ١٩٩٩:١٤٨)

٠. Discern
a. to know, recognize or understand sth, especially sth that is not obvious, e.g.,
   ٠. He discerned some coldness in their welcome.
b. to discriminate, e.g.,
  "She couldn't discern right from wrong.

c. to become aware of sth but not very clearly, e.g.,
  "I could discern an aeroplane in the clouds.


٧. Discover

a. to be the first one to become aware that sth exists, e.g.,
  "Captain Cook discovered the islands of Hawaii.

b. to find sb/sth that was hidden, e.g.,
  "The police discovered a stash of drugs in the basement.

c. to find out information about sth, e.g.,
  "They haven't discovered the real cause of the fire yet.

(Hornby, ٢٠٥: ١٣٤; Wondolf, ١٩٩٠: ٣٨٩)

٨. Distinguish

a. to recognize the difference between two people or things, e.g.,
  "It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.

b. to discern or perceive sb/sth, e.g.,
  "I could distinguish a light in the distance.

(Ibid: ٣٦٥; Ibid: ٤٠٥)

٩. Grasp

a. to take a firm hold of sb/sth, e.g.,
  "I grasped his throat.

b. to understand sth completely, e.g.,
  "They failed to grasp the new plan.

c. to show eager willingness or acceptance, e.g.,
  "I shall grasp at any opportunity to travel abroad.

(Hornby, ٢٠٥٤: ٥٦١; Jost, ١٩٩١: ٣١٨)

١٠. Identify

a. to recognize sb/sth, e.g.,
  "She was unable to identify her attacker.

b. to find or discover sb/sth, e.g.,
  "Scientists have identified a link between smoking and cancer.

c. to think of sth as being identical with sth else, e.g.,
  "One should not identify democracy with capitalism.

d. to associate sb/sth with sb/sth else, e.g.,
  "He identified himself with the movement of behaviourism.

( Ibid: ٧٤٣; Webster, ١٩٩٩: ٣٦٧)

١١. Know

a. to have information in mind, e.g.,
  "Do you know the answer?

b. to realize, understand or be aware of sth, e.g.,
  "I know what you feel after the loss.

c. to be familiar with a person, place, thing,…etc., e.g.,
They already know each other.
d. to give sb/sth a particular name or title, e.g.,
   The criminal is known as the black tiger.
e. to be able to recognize sb/sth, e.g.,
   I knew her by the voice.
f. to have learnt a skill or a language, e.g.,
   Do you know French?
g. to have a personal experience of sth, e.g.,
   He has known both poverty and wealth.


11. Learn
a. to gain knowledge or a skill by study, instruction or experience, e.g.,
   I am learning Spanish.
b. to become aware of sth especially by hearing from sb else, e.g.,
   I have just learnt about his arrival.
c. to study sth repeatedly in order to be able to memorize or remember it, e.g.,
   You have to learn your role well.
d. to come to realize, e.g.,
   I soon learnt not to ask too many questions.


12. Note
a. to notice or pay careful attention to sth, e.g.,
   I noted that the office was not working well.
b. to make special mention of sth, e.g.,
   It is worth noting that poverty is the problem number one in the country.
   ( Hornby, 2004:867; Redmond, 2008:988; Webster, 1999:510 )

13. Notice
a. to perceive with the mind, e.g.,
   I could notice several discrepancies between the two sketches.
b. to become aware of sb/sth, e.g.,
   I did not notice his coming.
c. to pay attention to sb/sth, e.g.,
   My husband does not notice me any more.

   ( Hornby, 2004:867; Jost, 1991:97; Redmond, 2008:999 )

14. Observe
a. to become aware of sb/sth especially through careful and directed attention, e.g.,
   I have observed some changes in his plan.
b. to watch sb/sth carefully especially to learn more about them, e.g.,
   the trainees observed how to operate the system.
c. to make a remark, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) She observed that it was getting late.
d. to obey the rules, the laws, etc., e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) Tourists should observe the traditions of the country.
e. to celebrate festivals, birthdays, etc., e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) Do you observe Easter?
f. to watch or be present without participating actively, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) We were invited to the conference solely to observe.

(Ibid:\(\text{ذ.} \); Ibid:\(\text{ذ.} \); Ibid:\(\text{ذ.} \))

\(\text{ذ.} \) Perceive

a. to become aware of sb/sth through the senses, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) I perceived a continual change in the water flow.
b. to understand or interpret sth in a particular way, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) The military exercise was perceived as a hostile action.

(Redmond, \(\text{ذ.} \); Webster, 1999: \(\text{ذ.} \))

\(\text{ذ.} \) Realize

a. to be aware of a particular fact or situation, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) He could not realize the coming danger.
b. to accomplish sth important, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) Eventually, he realized his ambition of becoming a pilot.
c. to convert one’s property into money, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) I am going to realize all my assets.
d. (of goods and the like) to be sold for a particular price, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) The paintings realized one million dollars at the auction.

(Hornby, \(\text{ذ.} \); Jost, 1991: \(\text{ذ.} \); Webster, 1999: \(\text{ذ.} \))

\(\text{ذ.} \) Recognize

a. to admit or be aware that sth is true, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) Drugs are recognized as a serious problem in the country.
b. to know who sb is or what sth is according to a previous knowledge, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) I could recognize him by his voice.

c. to grant official diplomatic approval to sth, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) Most Arabs refuse to recognize Israel.
d. to give sb official thanks for sth s/he has done or achieved, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) Her sacrifice was recognized with the medal of citizenship.

(Ibid:\(\text{ذ.} \); Ibid:\(\text{ذ.} \); Ibid:\(\text{ذ.} \))

\(\text{ذ.} \) Sense

a. to become aware of sth even though you cannot see or hear it, e.g.,
\(\text{ذ.} \) As they sensed the danger, they started to run away.
b. to perceive by the senses, e.g.,
    ٥٤٠. I can sense increasing heat.
c. (of machines) to discover and record sth, e.g.,
    ٥٠٠. The device can sense the presence of toxic gases.
    (Jost, ١٩٩١: ٦٥٤; Redmond, ٢٠٠٨:٦٨١)

١٩. Think
Some of the major senses of this verb are the following:
a. to have a particular idea or opinion of sb/sth, e.g.,
   ٢٥١. I think he is crazy.
b. to use one’s mind to consider sth, e.g.,
   ٢٥٢. I shall think about buying that house.
c. to form an idea of sth (to imagine), e.g.,
   ٢٥٣. I can think of a new sketch.
d. to expect sth, e.g.,
   ٢٥٤. I did not think I would see you again.
e. to remember, e.g.,
   ٢٥٥. I cannot think where I put the keys.
   (Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ١٣٦٠٠٠١; Redmond, ٢٠٠٨٧٨٤; Webster, ١٩٩٩: ٨٠١)

٢٠. Understand
a. to know or realize the meaning of words, a language, etc., e.g.,
   ٢٥٦. Can you understand French?
b. to realize or interpret sth, e.g.,
   ٢٥٧. I understand the letter to be a refusal for the offer.
c. to know or realize how or why sth happens or how it works, e.g.,
   ٢٥٨. Doctors still do not understand much about the disease.
d. to have sympathy with sb, e.g.,
   ٢٥٩. I really understand what you feel.
e. to know sb’s character and why s/he behave in a certain way, e.g.,
   ٢٥٠. He does not understand women at all.
   (Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ١٤٩٣٢-١٣; Jost, ١٩٩١: ٧٧٥; Webster, ١٩٩٩: ٨٤٣)

٢١١. Phrasal Verbs:
٢١١١. Figure out
a. to think about sb/sth until one understands him/her/it, e.g.,
   ٢١١٢. The general failed to figure out the enemy’s plan.
   (Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ٤٧٧)

٢١١٢. Make out
a. to understand sth, e.g.,
   ٢١١٣. I cannot make out what she wants.
b. to see or hear sb/sth usually with difficulty or unclearly, e.g.,
I could just make out her profile in the darkness.
(Hornby, 2004: 776; Wondolf, 1995: 971)

Pick out
a. to recognize sth after a careful study, e.g.,
    74. Read the play and pick out the major theme.
    (Hornby, 2004: 950)

Secondary Perceptive Verbs

This group of verbs consists of only three verbs which have senses other than
the perceptive ones to be their main or commonest senses. The perceptive sense
or senses are used as secondary ones within the semantic range of these verbs.
The verbs in question are the following (the perceptive senses are highlighted
by underlining):

Feel
a. to have a particular feeling or emotion, e.g.,
    75. I felt sorry about her.
b. to suffer from, e.g.,
    76. He feels a cold.
c. to be aware of sth by touching or its physical effect, e.g.,
    77. He felt a hand touching his shoulder.
d. to think or believe that sth is the case, e.g.,
    78. I feel the decision to be a big mistake.
e. to search for sth with the hand, foot, etc., e.g.,
    79. She felt in her bag for some money.
    (Hornby, 2004: 464-65; Webster, 1999:)

Find
a. to discover sth unexpectedly or by chance, e.g.,
    80. I have found some money on the road.
b. to meet sb unexpectedly or by chance, e.g.,
    81. Yesterday, I went to the court and found an old friend there.
c. to discover sb/sth by searching, studying or careful thinking, e.g.,
    82. Scientists have not found a cure for cancer yet.
d. to know by experience, e.g.,
    83. I have found that training is crucial for good work.
e. to have a particular feeling or opinion, e.g.,
    84. I find it difficult to leave my family.
f. to have sth available and ready for use, e.g.,
    85. I cannot find time for a vacation.
g. (especially for plants) to exist or grow somewhere, e.g.,

\[\text{These flowers are found only in Africa.}\]

h. to make a particular decision, e.g.,

\[\text{The jury found him guilty of murder.}\]

\[(\text{Ibid: 474-75; Ibid: 278})\]

3. See

Some of the major senses of this verb are the following:

a. to have vision of sb/sth by the eyes, e.g.,

\[\text{I could not see him in the crowd.}\]

b. to watch sth, e.g.,

\[\text{Did you see the sport programme last night?}\]

c. to meet sb by chance, e.g.,

\[\text{I saw my uncle on my way home yesterday.}\]

d. to receive or have a meeting with sb, e.g.,

\[\text{The president is going to see you later today.}\]

e. to visit sb, e.g.,

\[\text{I shall see my aunt in the evening.}\]

f. to understand or perceive the meaning of sth, e.g.,

\[\text{He did not see the joke.}\]

\[\text{It opens like this. Oh, I see.}\]

g. to have an opinion of sth, e.g.,

\[\text{As I see it, lack of money is the main problem.}\]

h. to find out sth by checking, e.g.,

\[\text{Can you see what is wrong with the car?}\]

i. to witness an event, e.g.,

\[\text{Next year will see a real development in economy.}\]

j. to accompany or escort sb, e.g.,

\[\text{I saw the blind lady across the road.}\]

k. to have a romantic meeting or affair with sb, e.g.,

\[\text{He still sees his old girlfriend.}\]

\[(\text{Hornby, 2004: 1156; Jost, 1991: 650; Redmond, 2008: 278; Webster, 1999: 684})\]

6. Arabic Verbs of Perception

Arabic, on its part, has also a good number of verbs of perception which all share the general perceptive meaning \[\text{أدرك الأشياء على حقيقتها} = \text{being aware of sb/sth as he/she/it is}\], (Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, 1987, v.s. عقل). This section lists the Arabic verbs of perception in an alphabetic order with all their lexical senses including the non-perceptive ones. Illustrative examples are furnished for each
sense with translation. The section is based on some well-known and reliable Arabic- Arabic dictionaries.

Arabic perception verbs are also classified, for convenience, into two categories: primary perceptive verbs and secondary perceptive verbs. The first category incorporates the Arabic verbs that have the perceptive sense(s) to be the primary sense(s) or the commonest one(s) used within these verbs. On the other hand, the second category embodies those verbs which are not used primarily for the purpose of perception. The perceptive sense is used as a secondary one within these verbs.

As it is the procedure with the English perceptive verbs, every Arabic verb, whether in the primary or the secondary category, is going to be mentioned with all its senses including the perceptive one(s). This is done for, firstly, enlightening the reader with all the available senses of the verbs being investigated, and, secondly, for conducting a comparison among the English and Arabic perceptive verbs later in the study.

3.1. Primary Perceptive Verbs of Arabic

This category of verbs comprises verbs which all have the perceptive sense(s) to be its primary or the commonest one(s). The verbs are presented in the following alphabetic order( the perceptive senses are highlighted by underlining):

1. أدرك
   a. to perceive and understand the meaning of sth, e.g.,
   أنا لا أدرك قصده. ( I don't understand/ perceive his intention.)
   b. ( for fruit and the like) to get ripe, e.g.,
   أدرك التفاحة. ( The apple has ripened.)
   c. to reach puberty, e.g.,
   أدرك الصبي. ( The boy has reached puberty. )
   d. to get or catch sb/sth, e.g.,
   أدرك أحمد الحافلة. ( Ahmed has caught the bus.)
   e. to live with sb, e.g.,
   أنا أدرك جدي قبل موتته. ( I lived with my grandfather before he died.)
   f. to reach the bottom of sth, e.g.,
   أدرك ماء الينز. ( roughly The water of the well has reached the bottom.)
   g. (for sth) to finish, e.g.,
   أدرك الدقيق. ( The flour has finished.)
   h. to save or rescue sb, e.g.,
   أدرك زيداً قبل أن يغرق. ( Save/ Rescue Zaid before he drowns.)
   (Al-Mujam Al-Waseet,١٩٨٧, v.s. أدرك; Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ٢٠٠٦, s.v. أدرك ; Kitab Al-Ain, ١٩٨٩ s.v. درك; Lisan Al-Arab, ١٩٨٥, v.s. درك.)
   ٢٢٤

٦٣٣
a. to perceive or sense sth, e.g.,
   (roughly Ahmed has sensed danger.)

b. to have hair, e.g.,
   (roughly The camel had got hair.)


أ. استوعب 3

a. to comprehend or understand sth fully, e.g.,
   (Did you comprehend the lesson?)

b. to include or contain sb/sth, e.g.,
   ( roughly The hall cannot contain this huge crowd.)


إعتقد 4

a. to have a particular idea or opinion about sb/sth: to think, e.g.,
   (I think he is a liar.)

b. to put on sth as a necklace, e.g.,
   ( roughly Layla put on her necklace.)

c. to possess sth, e.g.,
   (Zaid has possessed an estate.)

d. to raise sth, e.g.,
   (Harith has raised a lot of money.)

e. to become firm, e.g.,
   ( roughly Fraternity has become firm between them.)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, 1987, v.s. وعِب.; Al-Qamoos Al-Muheet, 1985, s.v. وعِب.;
   Mukhtar Al-Sihah, 1994, s.v. وعِب.)

أ. استوعب 5

a. to know or realize sb/sth, e.g.,
   (If you realize maturity of intellect, be generous with him)

b. to notice sb/sth, e.g.,
   (I noticed fire.)

c. to feel sth, e.g.,
   (I felt an increasing heat coming out of the mine.)

d. to divert or entertain sb, e.g.,
   (Do you divert your child with mild speech?)

أيقن

a. to know sth with certainty and without any doubt, e.g.,

أيقن زيد أنَّهُ حافظٌ. (Zaid certainly believed that he would die.)

(Lisan Al-Arab، ١٤٨٥، v.s.; Al-Sihah، ١٤٨٧، v.s.)

تتته

a. to get or become aware of sb/sth, e.g.,

تتته الحارس إلى بعض المتسللين. (roughly The guard got aware of some people sneaking in.)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet، ١٤٨٧، v.s.)

حسب

a. to believe that sb/sth is the case but with no certainty, e.g.,

أظن أنَّهُ جبلٌ شاهقٌ. (I believe that it is a high mountain.)

(Ibid، v.s.)

ظنن

a. to believe or know sth/sb but with no certainty, e.g.,

أظن أنَّهُ جبلٌ شاهقٌ. (I believe that it is a high mountain.)

(Ibid، v.s.)

عرف

a. to know sb/sth, e.g.,

أنا أعرف الحل. (I know the solution.)

b. to recognize sb/sth, e.g.,

...فبدخلوا عليه فعرفهم وهم له منكروني. (…and went in to him, and he recognized them, while they did not recognize him.)

(Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth، ٢٠٠٦، s.v.; Lisan Al-Arab، ١٤٨٥، v.s.; Shakir، ٢٠٠٦: non)

عقل

a. to perceive or understand sb/sth, e.g.,

إنه لا يعقل ما أقول. (roughly He does not understand what I say.)

b. to tie sth especially an animal, e.g.,

عقل المسافر بعره. (roughly The traveler tied his camel.)

c. to prevent sb from (doing) sth, e.g.,

لا تعفني عن أداء واجبي. (Do not prevent me from doing my job.)
d. to pay the blood money of a killed person, e.g.,
( I have paid the blood money of the killed person.)
(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. عقل; Al-Sihah, ١٩٨٧, v.s. عقل; Taj Al-Aroos, ١٩٨٠, s.v. عقل )

علام ١٢.
ا. to know or learn about sb/sth, e.g.,
( ١٢١: تعلموه الله يعلمهم، )
(Sura: Al-Anfal Aaya: ٦٠ (whom ye know not. Allah knoweth them.)
(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. علم; Pickthall,٢٠٠٣:non)

١٣. فطن
ا. to get aware of or understand sth without being taught or instructed, e.g.,
( ١٣٢. أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد أحمد Ahmed got aware of the fatal mistake in the medicine formula.)
(Taj Al-Aroos, ١٩٨٠, s. فثٓ)

١٤. فهم
ا. to perceive or understand sth well, e.g.,
( ١٤٣. ولكن لا تفهمون تسبيبهم، )
(Sura: Al-Isra Aaya: ٤٤ (but ye understand not their praise)
(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. فهم; Lisan Al-Arab, ١٩٨٥, v.s. فهم; Pickthall,٢٠٠٣:non)

١٥. فهم
ا. to understand or grasp sth, e.g.,
( ١٥٥. هل فهمت الدرس؟ )
(Al-Qamoos Al-Muheet, ١٩٧٥, s.v. فهم; Kitab Al-Ain, ١٩٨٦ s.v. فهم)

١٦. لاحظ
ا. to observe or notice sb/sth, e.g.,
( ١٦٦. هل لاحظت الفرق بينهما؟ )
(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. لاحظ )

١٧. مميز
ا. to recognize the difference between two things or people ( distinguish ), e.g.,
( ١٧٧. أنا لا أقدر أن أميز بين هذين再到 Columns )
b. to perceive or realize sth, e.g.,
( ١٧٨. لا أقدر أن أميز مواطن الخلل في النظام )
There are Arabic verbs which all can be classified under this group. These verbs have the perceptive sense or senses to be secondary ones, whereas a set of other various senses are used as primary senses or the commonest ones of these verbs. The verbs in question are as follows: (The perceptive senses are underlined)

أبصر
a. to look at or see sb/sth with the eyes, e.g.,
أبصرت رجلين قادمين من بعيد. 145. (I saw two men coming from a distance.)
b. to have the power of sight, e.g.,
قال الطبيب أنه لن يبصر إبداً. 146. (The doctor said that he would never see again.)
c. to realize or recognize sth, e.g.,
أبصرت خطأين في تركيب المعادلة. 147. (I recognized two errors in the formula.)

أحس
a. to have a certain feeling, e.g.,
أحس بالبرد. 148. (I feel cold.)
b. to perceive, realize or know sth, e.g.,
But when Isa perceived unbelief on their part, ...

(Ibid: حسن, ۲۰۱۰: non)

إلتفت

a. to turn towards a certain side, e.g.,
   (roughly I called him and he turned to me. )
   ۱۵۸
b. to take care of sb/sth, e.g.,
   يجب أن تلتفت الحكومة إلى الفقراء. ۱۵۷
   (The government must take care of the poor.)
c. to be or become aware of sth, e.g.,
   (The commander became aware of what the enemies plan to.)
   (Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ۱۹۸۷, v.s. لفت; Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ۲۰۰۶, s.v. لفت)

تبين

a. (for sth) to become clear, e.g.,
   تبين الحقائق لي. ۱۵۹
   (Facts have become clear to me.)
b. to verify sth, e.g.,
   ۱۵۸
   (I see you well).
   (and when he fell down, the jinn came to know plainly that if they had known the unseen, they would not have tarried in abasing torment.)
   (Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ۲۰۰۶, s.v. فين; Lisan Al-Arab, ۱۹۸۵, v.s. البيان; Shakir, ۲۰۱۰: non)

c. to know or realize sth, e.g.,
   (O ye who believe! If an evil-liver bring you tidings, verify it.)
   ۱۵۸
   ۱۵۸
   "فلمّا خرّ تبَينَتْ الْجِنَّ أنّ لَوْ كَانُوا يُغْلِمُونَ الْغَيْبَ مَا لَبَنُوا فِي الْعَذَابِ الْمُهِينِ" Sura: Al-Hujurat Aaya: ۶
   "مَا أَبَى أَنْ يَلْبِنْهمُ الْعَذَابِ النَّارِ لَمَّا كَانُوا فَتُوبُوا فِي الْعَذَابِ الْمُهِينِ" Sura: Saba Aaya: ۱۴
   "فَلَمّا حِمَّتْ الْجِنَّ أَنّ لَوْ كَانُوا يُغْلِمُونَ الْغَيْبَ مَا لَبَنُوا فِي الْعَذَابِ الْمُهِينِ" ۱۵۸
   "فَلَمّا خَرّ تبَينَتْ الْجِنَّ أنّ لَوْ كَانُوا يُغْلِمُونَ الْغَيْبَ مَا لَبَنُوا فِي الْعَذَابِ الْمُهِينِ"
   "فَلَمّا خَرّ تبَينَتْ الْجِنَّ أنّ لَوْ كَانُوا يُغْلِمُونَ الْغَيْبَ مَا لَبَنُوا فِي الْعَذَابِ الْمُهِينِ"
   "فَلَمّا خَرّ تبَينَتْ الْجِنَّ أنّ لَوْ كَانُوا يُغْلِمُونَ الْغَيْبَ مَا لَبَنُوا فِي الْعَذَابِ الْمُهِينِ"
(Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ۲۰۰۶, s.v. فين; Lisan Al-Arab, ۱۹۸۵, v.s. البيان; Shakir, ۲۰۱۰: non)

رأى

a. to see sb/sth with the eyes, e.g.,
   أنا أراك جيداً. ۱۵۶
   (I see you well.)
b. to have an opinion of sth (think), e.g.,
   أرى أن نتأكد من الخير أولاً. ۱۵۷
   (I think that we should make sure of the news first.)
c. to realize or recognize sth, e.g.,
   (I do not realize/ recognize any problem in what he proposed.)
   (Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ۱۹۸۷, v.s. رأى; Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ۲۰۰۶, s.v. رأى)
Tests and Discussions:

The present section is the practical part of the study. It consists of two translation tests in the form of tables. The first is intended for translating the English verbs of perception with all their senses into Arabic. On the other hand, the second table comprises the Arabic verbs of perception with all their senses and is intended to afford translations for them into English.

Both tables were given to twenty beginner translators. They were asked to suggest suitable translations for all the items in the tables. Afterwards, the same tables with the suggested translations were given to three professional translators for evaluating the beginners’ translations and suggesting professional ones.
Each table is presented with five columns. The first and the second columns list the perceptive verbs and the senses of each. The third column presents example for every sense to be translated. The fourth column presents the beginners’ suggested translations which are intended to find out how accurate the beginners are in translating the verbs of perception. In fact, mentioning the translations of all the beginners in the table would be a redundant repetition. Hence, typical samples of their translations are mentioned in the column including the inaccurate ones. Finally, the fifth column embodies the agreed upon professional translations which are the results of evaluating the beginners’ translations. In case of disagreement, the translation of the most professional one is adopted.

After presenting each table with the beginners’ and professional translations, an analytic and comparative discussion is conducted to find out the similarities and dissimilarities between the two languages as regards the verbs of perception.

**Table 1**
**English Verbs of Perception**

N.B. The perceptive senses are highlighted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Verbs</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Beginners’ Translation</th>
<th>Professional Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apprehend</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>He wants to apprehend you.</td>
<td>إنه يريد إلقاء القبض عليك.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>She could not apprehend the greatness of the risk.</td>
<td>إنها لم تفهم عظمة المخاطرة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>I believed his lies for years.</td>
<td>أعتقد أنه سيأتي.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>I believe he is coming.</td>
<td>أعتقد أن الفقر هو المشكلة الأكبر في البلد.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e</td>
<td>The government believe that poverty is the biggest problem in the country.</td>
<td>هل تؤمن بالله؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believe</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>I believed his lies for years.</td>
<td>أعتقد أنه سيأتي.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>She believed he was coming.</td>
<td>أعتقد أن الفقر هو المشكلة الأكبر في البلد.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>The government believed that poverty was the biggest problem in the country.</td>
<td>هل تؤمن بالله؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic/English</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Beginners’ Translation</td>
<td>Professional Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comprehend</strong></td>
<td>I couldn’t comprehend the solution.</td>
<td>أنا لم أستوعب الحل.</td>
<td>لم أستطع أن أستوعب الحل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is unable to conceive.</td>
<td>إنها غير قادرة أن تحمل.</td>
<td>إنها غير قادرة على الحمل.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This problem is hard to conceive.</td>
<td>هذه المشكلة صعب أن تدرك.</td>
<td>هذه المشكلة صعبة الإدراك.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They conceive him as a genius.</td>
<td>هم يعتقدونه كعبقري.</td>
<td>إنهم يعتقدونه عبقرياً.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He discerned some coldness in their welcome.</td>
<td>هو أحس ببعض البرود في ترحيبهم.</td>
<td>استشعر بعض البرود في ترحيبهم.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discover</strong></td>
<td>Children cannot discern right from wrong.</td>
<td>الأطفال لا يستطيعون تمييز الصواب من الخطأ.</td>
<td>الأطفال لا يستطيعون تمييز الصواب من الخطأ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I could discern an airplane in the clouds.</td>
<td>أنا استطعت أن أدرك طائرة في الغيوم.</td>
<td>استطعت أن ألمح طائرة في الغيوم.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus was the first to discover South America.</td>
<td>كولومبوس كان أول من اكتشف أمريكا الجنوبية.</td>
<td>كولومبوس كان أول من اكتشف أمريكا الجنوبية.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A military patrol discovered a hideout of the rebels.</td>
<td>دورية عسكرية اكتشفت مخبأً للمتمردين.</td>
<td>وجدت غرفة مخفية للمتمردين.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The police have not discovered the real cause of the fire yet.</td>
<td>الشرطة لم تكتشف السبب الحقيقي للحريق بعد.</td>
<td>الشرطة لم تكتشف السبب الحقيقي للحريق بعد.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.</td>
<td>كان من الصعب تمييز أحد التوائم من الآخر.</td>
<td>كان من الصعب تمييز أحد التوائم من الآخر.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Verbs</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Beginners’ Translation</td>
<td>Professional Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know</td>
<td>Do you know the answer?</td>
<td>هل تعرف الحل؟</td>
<td>أنا أعرف الحل؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I know what you feel after the loss.</td>
<td>أنا أعرف ما تشعر به بعد الخسارة.</td>
<td>أنا أدرك ما شعرك بعد الخسارة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I already know him.</td>
<td>أنا أعرفه مسبقًا.</td>
<td>أنا أعرفه مسبقًا.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The criminal is known as the black tiger.</td>
<td>المجرم يُعرف بالنمر الأسود.</td>
<td>المجرم يُعرف بالنمر الأسود.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I knew her by her voice.</td>
<td>أنا أعرفتها من صوتها.</td>
<td>تعرفت إليها من صوتها.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do you know French?</td>
<td>هل تعرف الفرنسية؟</td>
<td>لقد جرب كلا الأمرين:اللغى و الفقر.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He has known both poverty and wealth.</td>
<td>لقد عَدّ نفسه ضمن النظرية السلوكيّة.</td>
<td>لقد عَدّ نفسه ضمن النظرية السلوكيّة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasp</td>
<td>I could distinguish a light in the distance.</td>
<td>أنا استطعت أن أَميِّر ضوءًا من بعد.</td>
<td>أُمسكت بعَنفًا.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I grasped his throat.</td>
<td>أنا قبضت على رقبته.</td>
<td>لقد قبضوا في استِعاب الخطة الجديدة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They failed to grasp the new plan.</td>
<td>فَالقد فشلوا في فهم الخطة الجديدة.</td>
<td>سأَشتبَّث بأي فرصة للدراسة في الخارج.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I shall grasp at any opportunity to study abroad.</td>
<td>أنا ساقِبض على أي فرصة للدراسة في الخارج.</td>
<td>هي لم تكن قادرة على التعرَف على من هاجمها.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify</td>
<td>She was unable to identify her attacker.</td>
<td>هي لم تكن قادرة على التعرَف على هاجمها.</td>
<td>شَحو العلامة علاقة بين التدخين ومرض السرطان.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scientists have identified a link between smoking and cancer.</td>
<td>العلماء اكتُشفوا ربطًا بين التدخين ومرض السرطان.</td>
<td>يجب على المرء أن لا يساوي الديمقراطية بالرأسمالية.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One should not identify democracy with capitalism.</td>
<td>الواحد منا يجب أن لا يعرَف الديمقراطية بالرأسمالية.</td>
<td>لقد عَدّ نفسه ضمن النظرية السلوكيّة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He identified himself with behaviourism.</td>
<td>إنه شَخص نفسه مع النظرية السلوكية؟</td>
<td>مثل شَخص نفسه مع النظرية السلوكية؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Verbs</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Beginners’ Translation</td>
<td>Professional Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Observe</td>
<td>a. The general observed some changes in the enemy’s plan.</td>
<td>الجنرال لاحظ بعض التغييرات في خطة العدو.</td>
<td>لاحظ الجنرال بعض التغييرات في خطة العدو.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. The trainees observed how to operate the system.</td>
<td>المتدربون لاحظوا كيف يشتغل النظام.</td>
<td>راقب المتدربون كيفية تشغيل النظام.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. The boss observed that we had to work harder.</td>
<td>المدير لاحظ أننا يجب أن نعمل بجد أكثر.</td>
<td>قال المدير أننا يجب أن نعمل بجد أكثر.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Tourists should observe the traditions of the country.</td>
<td>السياح يجب أن يراقبوا تقاليد البلد.</td>
<td>على السياح أن يحترموا/يرقبوا تقاليد البلد.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Do you observe Easter?</td>
<td>هل تراقبون عيد الفصح؟</td>
<td>هل تحترمون عيد الفصح؟</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 11. Learn      | a. I am learning Spanish.                                      | أنا أتعلم الإسبانية.                           | أنا أتعلم الإسبانية. |
|                | b. I did not learn about his arrival.                         | لم أعلم بوصوله.                               | ينبيغ أن تحظى دورك جيداً. |
|                | c. You ought to learn your role well.                         | فيما بعد، تعلمت أن لا أطرح الكثير من الأسئلة. | تعلمت فيما بعد أن لا أطرح الكثير من الأسئلة. |
|                | d. Later, I learnt not to ask too many questions.             | ألاستفهما أسأل أكثر من الأسئلة.               | ألاستفهما أسأل أكثر من الأسئلة. |
| 12. Note       | a. I noted that the seats are limited.                        | أنا لاحظت أن المقاعد محدودة.                    | لاحظت أن المقاعد محدودة. |
|                | b. It is worth noting that poverty is the biggest problem in the country. | من الجدير بالذكر أن الفقر هو أكبر مشكلة في البلد. | من الجدير بالذكر أن الفقر هو المشكلة الأكبر في البلد. |
| 13. Notice     | a. I could notice several discrepancies between the two sketches. | ألاستطع أن ألاحظ عدة اختلافات بين المخططين. | ألاستطع أن ألاحظ عدة اختلافات بين المخططين. |
|                | b. I did not notice his coming.                               | أنا لم ألاحظ مجيئه.                           | زوجي لم يلاحظي بعد الآن. |
|                | c. My husband does not notice me any more.                    | زوجي لم يلاحظي بعد الآن.                       | زوجي لم يلاحظي بعد الآن. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Verbs</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Beginners’ Translation</th>
<th>Professional Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sense</td>
<td>I can sense increasing heat.</td>
<td>أنا أحس بحرارة متزايدة.</td>
<td>يمكن للجهاز أن يحس بوجود الغازات السامة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The device can sense the presence of toxic gases.</td>
<td>استطاع الجهاز أن يحس بوجود الغازات السامة.</td>
<td>أعتقد إنه مجنون.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I think he is crazy.</td>
<td>أعتقد إنه مجنون.</td>
<td>سوف أفكر في شراء ذلك البيت.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I shall think about buying that house.</td>
<td>سوف أفكر في شراء ذلك البيت.</td>
<td>أستطيع أن أفكر في مخطط جديد.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I can think of a new sketch.</td>
<td>أستطيع أن أفكر في مخطط جديد.</td>
<td>أستطيع أن أفكر في مخطط جديد.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrasal Verbs</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Beginners’ Translation</td>
<td>Professional Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Understand</strong></td>
<td>I didn’t think I would see you again.</td>
<td>هل أتوقع أن أراك مجدداً.</td>
<td>لا أتوقع أن أراك مجدداً.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I can not think where I put the keys.</td>
<td>أنا لا أستطيع أن أتذكر أين وضعت المفتاح.</td>
<td>لا أستطيع أن أتذكر أين وضعت المفتاح.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do you understand French?</td>
<td>هل تفهم اللغة الفرنسية؟</td>
<td>هل تفهم اللغة الفرنسية؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I understand the letter to be a refusal for the offer</td>
<td>أنا أفهم الرسالة أن تكون رفضاً للعرض.</td>
<td>أنا أفهم الرسالة أن تكون رفضاً للعرض.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctors don’t understand much about the disease.</td>
<td>الأطباء لا يفهمون الكثير عن المرض.</td>
<td>الأطباء لا يفهمون الكثير عن المرض.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I really understand what you feel.</td>
<td>أنا حقيقةً أفهم ما تشعر به.</td>
<td>أنا حقيقةً أفهم ما تشعر به.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He does not understand women at all.</td>
<td>هو لا يفهم النساء كلياً.</td>
<td>إنه لا يفهم النساء إطلاعاً.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Figure out</strong></td>
<td>The general failed to figure out the enemy’s plan.</td>
<td>الجنرال فشل في فهم خطة العدو.</td>
<td>فشل الجنرال في إدراك خطة العدو.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I cannot make out what made him do it.</td>
<td>أنا لا استطيع أن أفهم ما الذي جعله يفعل ذلك.</td>
<td>لا استطيع أن أدرك ما الذي جعله يفعل ذلك.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I could just make out her profile in the darkness.</td>
<td>استطعت فقط أن أراها في الظلام.</td>
<td>استطعت فقط أن أراها في الظلام.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I read the play and could not pick out the theme.</td>
<td>أنا قرأت المسحية ولم استطع أن أفهم الموضوع الرئيسي.</td>
<td>قرأت المسحية ولم استطع أن أدرك/أفهم موضوعها الرئيسي.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Make out</strong></td>
<td>d a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b I felt sorry about her.</td>
<td>شعرت بالأسف حولها.</td>
<td>شعرت بالأسف عليها.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c He feels cold.</td>
<td>إنه يشعر بالبرد.</td>
<td>إنه مصاب بالبرد.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I feel as if my head would burst.</td>
<td>أنا أشعر أن رأسي سينفجر.</td>
<td>أشعر أن رأسي سينفجر.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d He felt a hand touching his shoulders.</td>
<td>هو شعر بيد تمس كتفه.</td>
<td>أحس بيد تلمس كتفه.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e I feel the decision to be</td>
<td>أشعر أن القرار هو خطأ كبير.</td>
<td>أشعر أن القرار هو خطأ كبير.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secondary Verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary Verbs</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Beginners’ Translation</th>
<th>Professional Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feel</strong></td>
<td>a I felt sorry about her.</td>
<td>شعرت بالأسف حولها.</td>
<td>شعرت بالأسف عليها.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b He feels cold.</td>
<td>إنه يشعر بالبرد.</td>
<td>إنه مصاب بالبرد.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c I feel as if my head would burst.</td>
<td>أنا أشعر أن رأسي سينفجر.</td>
<td>أشعر أن رأسي سينفجر.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d He felt a hand touching his shoulders.</td>
<td>هو شعر بيد تمس كتفه.</td>
<td>أحس بيد تلمس كتفه.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e I feel the decision to be</td>
<td>أشعر أن القرار هو خطأ كبير.</td>
<td>أشعر أن القرار هو خطأ كبير.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. Find

| a | I have found some money on the road. | أنَّتْ على بعض المال في الطريق. |
| b | Yesterday, I went to the court and found an old friend there. | فِتْ الأمس. ذهبت إلى المحكمة ووجدت صديقاً حنيناً هناك. |
| c | Scientists have not found a cure for cancer yet. | لم يكتشف العلماء بعد علاجاً للسرطان. |
| d | I have found that training is very useful to work. | أًتْ أن التدريب نافع جداً للعمل. |
| e | I find it difficult to leave my family. | أَجَد من الصعب أن أترك عائلتي. |
| f | I cannot find time for a vacation. | لا أستطيع أن أجد وقتاً لأجازة. |
| g | These flowers are found only in Africa. | تَوَجَد هذه الأزهار في أفريقيا. |
| h | The jury found him guilty of the murder. | أَدَّجَت هيئة المحلفين أنه مذنب في قضية القتل. |

### 3. See

| a | I see two people coming towards us. | أَرَى شخّصين قادمين باتجاهنا. |
| b | Did you see the scientific programme last night? | هل رأيت البرنامج العلمي البارحة؟ |
| c | I saw my uncle on my way home yesterday. | رأيت البارحة عمي وأنا في طريقي إلى البيت. |
| d | The president will see you later today. | الرئّيس سوف يراك لاحقاً هذا اليوم. |
| e | I shall see my aunt in her place. | أَرَى عمتي في بيتها. |
| f | He didn’t see the joke. | هو لم ير الحكمة. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary Verbs</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Beginners’ Translation</th>
<th>Professional Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>a big mistake.</td>
<td>هي بحثت في حقيقة أنها تجد بعض المال.</td>
<td>عن بعض المال.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>She felt in her bag for some money.</td>
<td>وجدت بعض المال في الطريق.</td>
<td>على بعض المال في الطريق.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Yesterday, I went to the court and found an old friend there.</td>
<td>في الأمس. ذهبت إلى المحكمة ووجدت صديقاً هناك.</td>
<td>وجدت صديقاً حنيناً هناك.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Scientists have not found a cure for cancer yet.</td>
<td>لم يكتشف العلماء بعد علاجاً للسرطان.</td>
<td>لم يكتشف العلماء بعد علاجاً للسرطان.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>I have found that training is very useful to work.</td>
<td>أًتْ أن التدريب نافع جداً للعمل.</td>
<td>نافع جداً للعمل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>I find it difficult to leave my family.</td>
<td>أَجَد من الصعب أن أترك عائلتي.</td>
<td>لا أستطيع أن أجد وقتاً لأجازة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>I cannot find time for a vacation.</td>
<td>لا أستطيع أن أجد وقتاً لأجازة.</td>
<td>لا أستطيع أن أجد وقتاً لأجازة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>These flowers are found only in Africa.</td>
<td>تَوَجَد هذه الأزهار في أفريقيا.</td>
<td>تَوَجَد هذه الأزهار في أفريقيا.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>The jury found him guilty of the murder.</td>
<td>أَدَّجَت هيئة المحلفين أنه مذنب في قضية القتل.</td>
<td>أَدَّجَت هيئة المحلفين أنه مذنب في قضية القتل.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1 Discussion and Analysis of Table(1)

The current subsection is intended to conduct an analytic discussion for the information presented in Table(1). The discussion mainly takes a form of a comparison between the senses of the English perceptive verbs and their counterparts in Arabic. In other words, the process is intended to show how wide is the semantic range of the English verbs of perception in comparison with the Arabic ones. Regarding the Arabic part, the comparison relies heavily on the professional translations of the table for the purpose of showing the similarities and differences between Arabic and English regarding the semantic range in question. In addition, professional translation is also adopted as a standard for assessing the work of the beginners and highlighting the problems they may have in their translations. In fact, the subsection is assumed to be of value in enlightening the readers with how and where to use the English perceptive verbs. According to the Arabic translation, the verbs are discussed in turn as follows:

4.1.1 Primary Verbs

1. Apprehend
   a. Sense (a) belongs to the verb (قبض) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (b) matches sense (a) of the perceptive verb (أدرك) in Arabic.

Some beginners translators have difficulty in translating sense (a) accurately.

2. Believe
   a. Sense (a) belongs to the verb (صدّق) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (b) is relevant to the verb (ظنّ) in Arabic.
   c. Sense (c) matches sense (a) of the verb (اعتقد) in Arabic.
   d. Sense (d) is property of the verb (أمن) in Arabic.

3. Comprehend
a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (استوعب) in Arabic.

4. Conceive
   a. Sense (a) is within the domain of the verb (حمل) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (b) matches sense (a) of the verb (أدرك) in Arabic.
   c. Sense (c) matches sense (a) of the verb (اعتقد) in Arabic.

5. Discern
   a. Sense (a) belongs to the verbs (أحسن) or (استشعر) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (b) matches sense (b) of the verb (ميز) in Arabic.
   c. Sense (c) is property of the verb (لمح) in Arabic.

6. Discover
   a. Sense (a) and (c), in Arabic, belong to the verb (اكتشف).
   b. Sense (b) is property of the verb (عثر) or the verb (وجد) in Arabic.

7. Distinguish
   a. Sense (a) matches sense(a) of the verb (ميّز) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (b) is property of the verbs (أدرك) or (لمح) in Arabic.

8. Grasp
   a. Sense (a) is property of the verb (أسلوب) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (b) matches sense(a) of the verb (استوعب) in Arabic.
   c. Sense (c) pertains to the verb (تشبيه) in Arabic.

Beginners seem to have some difficulty in translating sense (c) accurately.

9. Identify
   a. Sense (a) is property of the verb (تعرف) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (b) belongs to the verb (شخص) in Arabic.
   c. Sense (c) is listed under the verb (سارى) in Arabic.
   d. Sense (c) is of relevance to the verb (عدد) in Arabic.

Beginners also seem to have difficulty in translating the senses (c) and (d) accurately.

10. Know
    a. The sense (a,c,d,f) are grouped under the verb (عرف) in Arabic.
    b. Sense (b) matches sense (a) of the verb (أدرك) in Arabic.
    c. Sense (e) pertains to the verb (تعرف) in Arabic.
    d. Sense (g) is within the senses of the verb (جرت) in Arabic.

Beginners seem somewhat unable to translate the senses (b) and (g) into Arabic correctly.

11. Learn
    a. The senses (a) and (d) are properties of the verb (تعلم) in Arabic.
    b. Sense (b) is a sense of the verb (علم) in Arabic.
c. Sense (c) is property of the verb (خفظ) in Arabic.

12. Note
   a. Sense (a) belongs to the verb (لاظح) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (b) pertains to the verb (ذكر) in Arabic.

13. Notice
   a. The senses (a) and (b) pertain to the verb (لاظح) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (c) is relevant to the verb (هفم) in Arabic.

Beginners are also unable to provide an adequate translation for the sense (c) into Arabic.

14. Observe
   a. Sense (a) is pertinent to the verb (لاظح) in Arabic.
   b. The senses (b) and (f) are properties of the verb (قاب) in Arabic.
   c. Sense (c) is relevant to the verb (قال) in Arabic.
   d. Sense (d) belongs either to the verb (بزم) or (يترز) in Arabic.
   e. Sense (e) is a sense within the verb (احتفل) in Arabic.

Beginners have a real difficulty in translating the senses (b, c, d and e) into Arabic. They seem to have little knowledge of these senses, therefore, they couldn’t afford adequate translations for them.

15. Perceive
   a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (أدرك) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (b) is property of the verbs (فُم) or (فَم) in Arabic.

16. Realize
   a. Sense (a) belongs to the verb (لاظح) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (b) belongs to the verb (حق) in Arabic.
   c. Sense (c) is equivalent to the modern sense of the verb (سِل) in Arabic.
   d. Sense (d) is of relevance to the verb (باع) in Arabic.

Beginners here fail in translating the senses (b, c, and d) into Arabic. This may be due to their little knowledge of the senses of this verb.

17. Recognize
   a. Sense (a) matches sense(a) of the verb (أدرك) in Arabic.
   b. Sense (b) is property of the verb (تُرْز) in Arabic.
   c. Sense (c) belongs to the verb (إِعْرَز) in Arabic.
   d. Sense (d) belongs to the verb (قدَر) in Arabic.

18. Sense
   a. Sense (a) belongs to the verbs (أَخَس) and (أَدرك) in Arabic.
b. Sense (b) belongs to the verb (أخس) in Arabic.
c. Sense (c) belongs to the verb (تخس) in Arabic.

19. Think
a. Sense (a) matches sense(a) of the verb (اعتقد) in Arabic.
b. Sense (b), in Arabic, belongs to the verb (فكر).
c. Sense (c) is property of the verbs (تصور) and (تخيل) in Arabic.
d. Sense (d) is property of the verb (توقع) in Arabic.
e. Sense (e) is, in Arabic, property of the verb (تذكر).
Beginners have some problems in translating the senses (c) and (d).

20. Understand
a. Senses (a) and (b) belong to the verb (فهم) in Arabic.
b. Sense (c) belongs to the verbs (فهم) and (أدرك) in Arabic.
c. Sense (d) is property of the verb (فهم) in Arabic.
d. Sense (e) is property of verbs (فهم) and (عرف) in Arabic.

21. Figure out
a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (أدرك) in Arabic.

22. Make out
a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (أدرك) in Arabic.
b. Sense (b) is property of the verb (لمخ) in Arabic.

23. Pick out
a. Sense (a) is property of the verbs (أدرك) and (فهم) in Arabic.

4.1.1. Secondary Verbs

1. Feel
a. Sense (a, c and e) are listed under the verb (شغر) in Arabic.
b. Sense (b) belongs to the verb (أصاب) in Arabic.
c. Sense (d) belongs to the verb (أخس) in Arabic.
d. Sense (f) belongs to the verb (تخث) in Arabic.

e. The senses (e, f, g, and h) are related to the verb (وجد) in Arabic.
3. **See**
   a. Senses (a and g), in Arabic, match senses (a) and (b) of the verb (رأى) (رآي) respectively.
   b. Sense (b) is property of the verb (شاهد) (شآه) in Arabic.
   c. Senses (c and k) belong to the verb (التيقى) (التيقى) in Arabic.
   d. Sense (d) belongs to the verbs (اجتماع ب) (اجتماع ب) and (التقيى) (التقيى) in Arabic.
   e. Sense (e) belongs to the verb (زار) (زار) in Arabic.
   f. Sense (f) belongs to the verb (فهم) (فهم) in Arabic.
   g. Sense (h) is related to the verb (كتشف) (اكتشف) in Arabic.
   h. Sense (i) is property of the verb (شهد) (شاهد) in Arabic.
   i. Sense (j) is related to the verb (رأق) (رافق) in Arabic.

**Arabic Verbs of Perception**

N.B. The Perceptive Senses are highlighted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Verbs</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Beginners’ Translation</th>
<th>Professional Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أدرك. 1.</td>
<td>الإنسان قادرٍ على أن يدرك ما حوله.</td>
<td>Human being is able to perceive what is around him.</td>
<td>Human being is able to perceive what is around him/ her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أدرك الثمار مبكرًا.</td>
<td>The fruits perceived early.</td>
<td>The fruits have ripened early.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أدرك ولدي قبل أقرانه.</td>
<td>My son perceived before his friends.</td>
<td>My son has reached puberty before his peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أدرك على الحافلة.</td>
<td>Ali has caught the bus.</td>
<td>Ali has caught the bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أدرك جدي قبل وفاته.</td>
<td>I perceived my grandfather before he died.</td>
<td>I lived with my grandfather before he died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أدرك ماء البئر.</td>
<td>The well water has perceived.</td>
<td>The water of the well has reached the bottom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أدرك الدقيق.</td>
<td>The flour has perceived.</td>
<td>The flour has finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>الغريق كان يصرخ قاتلاً... أدركوني... أدركوني.</td>
<td>The drowning person was screaming &quot;Perceive me... Perceive me...&quot;</td>
<td>The drowning person was screaming &quot;Save me... Save me.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أسشعر. 2.</td>
<td>أسشعر احمد الخطر المقبل.</td>
<td>Ahmed has sensed the coming danger.</td>
<td>Ahmed has sensed the coming danger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أسشعر الجمل.</td>
<td>The camel has sensed.</td>
<td>The camel has got hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Verbs</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Beginners’ Translation</td>
<td>Professional Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. اعتقد</td>
<td>اعتقد زيدَ مالاً كثيراً.</td>
<td>Zaid has thought a lot of money.</td>
<td>Zaid has raised a lot of money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. أنس</td>
<td>أنسَ منه صبراً لا يصدق.</td>
<td>Fraternity has thought between them.</td>
<td>Fraternity has become firm between them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أنسَ ضوءاً خافتاً من بعيد.</td>
<td>I noticed incredible patience from him.</td>
<td>I realized incredible patience from him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أنسَ تغيراً في حرارة الجو.</td>
<td>I saw a slight light from a distance.</td>
<td>I noticed a faint light from a distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>لقد أنسنا المسرحية الفكاهية كثيراً.</td>
<td>I noticed a change in the temperature of the weather.</td>
<td>I felt a change in the temperature of the weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. أبقى</td>
<td>أبقى زيدَ أنه هالك.</td>
<td>Zaid believed that he would die certainly.</td>
<td>Zaid certainly believed that he would die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. تنبئه</td>
<td>تنبئه الحارس إلى بعض المشتبهين.</td>
<td>The guard got aware of some intruders.</td>
<td>The guard got aware of some people sneaking in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. حبِيبي</td>
<td>أحبِيكي رجلاً طيب القلب.</td>
<td>I believe that you are a</td>
<td>I believe you to be a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Verbs</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Beginners’ Translation</td>
<td>Professional Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عقل. 9. كَفْنَ ٥٩</td>
<td>أظنه طريقا مسددا.</td>
<td>I believe it is a closed road.</td>
<td>I believe it is a closed – ended road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عرف. 10. كَفْنَ ٥٩</td>
<td>أنا أعرف الجواب جيدا.</td>
<td>I know the answer very well.</td>
<td>I know the answer very well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عقل. 11. كَفْنَ ٥٩</td>
<td>لقد عرفته من صوته.</td>
<td>I recognized him by his voice.</td>
<td>I could recognize him by his voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عقل. المسافر بعيره.</td>
<td>إنه لا يعطف شيئا.</td>
<td>He doesn’t understand anything.</td>
<td>He doesn’t understand anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لا تعطني عن آداء واجبي.</td>
<td>The traveler understood his camel.</td>
<td>The traveler tied his camel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not prevent me from doing my job.</td>
<td>Do not prevent me from doing my duty.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Verbs</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Beginners’ Translation</th>
<th>Professional Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عقل. 11. كَفْنَ ٥٩</td>
<td>فثَِٓ أظلت المقتول.</td>
<td>I understood the killed person.</td>
<td>I have paid the blood money of the killed person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>علم. 12. كَفْنَ ٥٩</td>
<td>عندما علمت بالأمر،</td>
<td>When I knew the matter, I became happy very much.</td>
<td>When I knew the matter, I felt very happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فطن. 13. كَفْنَ ٥٩</td>
<td>فطن القائد إلى ما يخططه الأعداء.</td>
<td>The leader understood what the enemies plan to do.</td>
<td>The leader got aware of what the enemies are planning to do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فقه. 14. كَفْنَ ٥٩</td>
<td>أنا لا أفقه ما تقول.</td>
<td>I do not understand what you say.</td>
<td>I do not understand what you are saying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>فقه محمد (أي صارقها)</td>
<td>Mohammed became a priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mohammed has become a priest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Did you understand my speech?</td>
<td>Have you understood what I said?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Did you notice the difference between them?</td>
<td>Did you notice the difference between</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Primary Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Beginners’ Translation</th>
<th>Professional Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a هل تعي ما تقول؟</td>
<td>Do you realize what you say?</td>
<td>Do you realize what you say?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b وعى على القرآن كله.</td>
<td>Ali memorized all of the holey Quran.</td>
<td>Ali has memorized all of the holey Quran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c هذا البئر لا يعي الكثير من الماء.</td>
<td>This well does not contain a lot of water.</td>
<td>This well does not contain much water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Secondary Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Beginners’ Translation</th>
<th>Professional Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a أبصرتي فارسا مقبلا.</td>
<td>I saw a horseman coming.</td>
<td>I saw a horseman coming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b قال الطبيب أنه لن يبصر أبدا.</td>
<td>The doctor said that he will never see.</td>
<td>The doctor said that he would never see again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c أبصرتي خطأين في تركيب المعادلة.</td>
<td>I recognized two errors in the formula.</td>
<td>I recognized two errors in the formula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Verbs</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Beginners’ Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأى ٥.</td>
<td>أنا أراك جيداً</td>
<td>I see you very well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أرى أن نغادر بسرعة.</td>
<td>I see that we should leave quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>لا أرى مشكلة في ما طرحه.</td>
<td>I don’t see any problem in what he proposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>لا ظلمني.</td>
<td>Don’t touch me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>هل لم تست إمرأتك؟</td>
<td>Did you touch your wife?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>لم ألمس أي تعاون من جانيه.</td>
<td>I didn’t touch any cooperation from his side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1 Discussion and Analysis of Table (1)

Similarly to (4,1) what follows is a discussion and analysis of the information mentioned in Table (1). A comparison is conducted between the senses of the Arabic perceptive verbs and their counterparts in English. The purpose behind that is to show how wide the semantic range of the Arabic verbs of perception is in comparison with the English ones. The professional translation of the table is heavily relied on for the purpose of showing the similarities and differences between Arabic and English as regards the semantic range in question. The professional translation is also adopted for assessing the translation of the beginners and showing the problems they may encounter in translating Arabic verbs of perception. This subsection is expected to be of value in directing the readers to how and where to use the Arabic verbs of perception according to the English translation. The verbs are discussed in turn as follows:

4.1.1 Primary Verbs:

أدرك: ١١٦

a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the perceptive verb (perceive) in English.
b. Sense (b) belongs to the verb (ripen) in English.
c. Sense (c) matches the meaning of the phrase (reach puberty) in English.
d. Sense (d) belongs to the verb (catch) in English.

table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>وجد زيدَ كنزًا ثمينًا.</td>
<td>Zaid found a precious treasure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وجد صديقًا قديمًا في المحكمة.</td>
<td>I found an old friend in the court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لم أجد حلًا للمشكلة بعد.</td>
<td>I haven’t found a solution for the problem yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وجدته رجلاً حكيمًا.</td>
<td>I found him a wise man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وجد زيدًا على أخيه.</td>
<td>Zaid found on his brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaid found a precious treasure.</td>
<td>I met an old friend in the court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have not found a solution for the problem yet.</td>
<td>I found him a wise man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaid became angry with his brother.</td>
<td>Zaid found a precious treasure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Sense (e) matches the verb (live with) in English.
f. Sense (f) matches the meaning of the phrase (reach the bottom) in English.
g. Sense (g) belongs to the verb (finish) in English.
h. Sense (h) pertains to the verbs (save) and (rescue) in English.

Beginners seem to have a real problem in translating the senses (b, c, e, f, g and h) properly.

اَسْتَشْعَرُ

a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (sense) in English.
b. Sense (b) matches the meaning of the phrase (get/have hair) in English.

Beginners generalized sense (a) to sense (b) in their translation. As a result, mistranslation took place.

اَسْتَوْعَبُ

a. Sense (a) matches the verb (comprehend) in English.
b. In English, sense (b) is one of the senses of the verb (contain).
c. Sense (c), in English, is a sense of the verb (eradicate).

Beginners mistranslated by generalizing sense (a) to the senses (b) and (c).

إِعْتَدَدُ

a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (think) in English.
b. Sense (b) matches the meaning of the phrase (put on as a necklace) in English.
c. Sense (c) belongs to the verb (possess) in English.
d. Sense (d) is one of the senses of the verb (raise) in English.
e. Sense (e) matches the meaning of the phrase (become firm) in English.

Beginners have a serious problem in generalizing sense (a) to the other senses. Mistranslation is the result of such a process.

آَنَسُ

a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.
b. Sense (b) matches sense (b) of the verb (notice) in English.
c. Sense (c) is a sense of the verb (feel) in English.
d. Sense (d) is property of the verb (entertain) in English.

أَيْقَنُ

a. Sense (a) matches the meaning of the phrase (certainly believe) in English.

تَنْبِئُ

a. Sense (a) matches the meaning of the phrase (get/become aware) in English.

حَسِبَ

a. Sense (a) matches sense (b) of the verb (believe) in English.
9. Sense (a) matches sense (b) of the verb (believe) in English.

10. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (know) in English.
    b. Sense (b) matches sense (e) of the verb (know) and sense (b) of the verb (recognize) in English.

11. Sense (a) matches sense (c) of the English verb (understood).
    b. Sense (b) is property of the verb (tie) in English.
    c. Sense (c) belongs to the verb (prevent) in English.
    d. Sense (d) matches the meaning of the English phrase (pay the blood money).

Beginners mistranslated the senses (b) and (d) by generalizing sense (a) to them.

12. Sense (a) matches sense (b) of the English verb (learn).

13. Sense (a) matches the meaning of the phrase (get aware) in English.

14. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (understand) in English.
    b. Sense (b) matches the meaning of the English phrase (become a priest).

15. Sense (a) matches either sense (a) or sense (b) of the English verb (understand).

16. Sense (a) matches either sense (a) or sense (b) of the English verb (notice).

17. Sense (a) is property of the verb (distinguish) in English.
    b. Sense (b) matches sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.
    c. Sense (c) belongs, in English, to the verb (separate).
    d. Sense (d) is property of the verb (privilege) in English.
    e. Sense (e) pertains to the verb (appeal) in English.
4.1.1. Secondary Verbs

أبصر

1. Sense (a) and (b) match sense (a) of the English verb (see).
   b. Sense (c) matches sense (a) of the verb (recognize) in English.

أحس

2. Sense (a) is property of the verb (feel) in English.
   b. Sense (b) matches sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.

التفت

3. Sense (a) is property of the verb (turn) in English.
   b. Sense (b), in English, matches the meaning of the phrase (take care).
   c. Sense (c) matches sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.

Beginners seem to have some difficulty in translating senses (b) and (c) accurately.

تبيين

4. Sense (a), in English, matches the meaning of the phrase (become clear).
   b. Sense (b), in English, is a sense belonging to the verb (verify).
   c. Sense (c) matches sense (b) of the verb (know) in English.

رأى

5. Sense (a) is property of the verb (see) in English.
   b. Sense (b) is property of the verb (think) or can match with sense(g) of the verb (see)
      in English.
   c. Sense (c) is similar to sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.

لمس

6. Sense (a), in English, is property of the verb (touch).
   b. Sense (b), in English, is the same as the meaning of the phrase (make love).
   c. Sense (c) is similar to sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.

Beginners seem to be unable to translate sense (c) into Arabic accurately. They generalize sense (a) to it.

وجد
a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the English verb (find).
b. Sense (b) matches sense (b) of the English verb (find).
c. Sense (c) is similar to sense (c) of the English verb (find).
d. Sense (d) is similar to sense (d) of the English verb (find).
e. Sense (e) is similar in meaning to the English phrase (become angry). It is not property of the English verb (find).

Beginners fail to provide accurate translation to sense (e). They generalize sense (a) to it.

**Conclusions**

1. There is a considerable number of perceptive verbs of both Arabic and English.

2. There are differences in the semantic range of the verbs of perception in both languages, i.e., the range of senses of these verbs in either language is different from the range of senses of their counterparts in the other language, e.g., (perceive and أدرك).

3. There are no English perceptive verbs with all their senses that are identical with Arabic perceptive verbs or vice versa.

4. There are two types of verbs as regards perception: primary verbs in which the perceptive sense is the main one, and the secondary verbs in which the perceptive sense is a secondary one. This applies to both languages.

5. Many of the primary perceptive verbs in English have non-perceptive senses, e.g.,

   (realize, believe, think).

6. Many of the primary perceptive verbs in Arabic have non-perceptive senses, e.g.,

   (عقل, آنس, أدرك).

7. In English, there are some senses of the perceptive verbs which are the property of non-perceptive verbs in Arabic. (For the details, see 4,1,1)

8. In Arabic, there are some senses of the perceptive verbs which belong to non-perceptive verbs in English. (For the details, see 4,2,1)
9. Beginners have serious problems in translating a great deal of senses of English
and Arabic verbs due to little acquaintance of the semantic range of these verbs. In
most cases, they generalize one sense to the other senses. In fact, such problems
may be sharp enough to result in mistranslation or even a communication failure.

10. Out of the beginners’ failure in translating many senses properly, one can
conclude that there was a shortage in teaching those translators the semantic range of
the perceptive verbs during their study.

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