The Impact of Arabic Grammatical Parsing on the Translation of Some Arabic Sentences into English

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The study hypothesizes the following

I . Inflection signs play an essential role in determining the intended meaning of Arabic sentence.

2. Grammatical parsing is used as a strategy for understanding and solving problems encountered in translating Arabic sentences into English.

3. Formal equivalent is the most suitable technique to translate Arabic sentences with references to grammatical parsing into English.

4. Unawareness of Arabic grammatical parsing gives rise to inaccurate translations.

Example (I)

طعن الغلامُ جانبَ الرجلِ الأيسر

The point in the above example is that the word الأيسر can be put in three cases: nominative, accusative or genitive.

case , it functions as an adjective modifying the nominative noun الفلام, i.e. the subject . So , the meaning is

طعنَ الغلامُ الأيسرُ جانبَ الرجلِ
The lad who stands to the left has stabbed the side of the man

When الأيسر is placed in the accusative case, it qualifies the accusative noun جانب i.e(adverbial object). Thus, the meaning becomes

طعنَ الغلامُ جانبَ الرجلِ الايسر

The lad has stabbed the left side of the man

However , When الأيسر stands in the genitive case , it is considered as an adjective modifying the genitive noun الرجل to mean طعنَ الغلامُ جانبَ الرجلِ الأيسرِ

The lad has stabbed the side of the man who stands to the left.

Example 2

لا تأكل وتضحك

Obviously, the imperfect verb تضحك can express the indicative, subjunctive or jussive mood.

When the SL conjunctive device و functions as a (resumptive waw) واو الأستئناف , stands in the affirmative indicative mood to mean

لا تأكل لأنك تضحك

Do not eat because you laugh.

If the و does the function of waw of simultaneousness واو المعية او occurs in the affirmative subjunctive mood

The meaning is اي لا تجمع بين الأكلِ والضحك التجمع بين الأكلِ والضحك Do not eat while you laugh

When the g functions as an additive deviceتضحك ,واو الاضافة stands in the negative jussive mood. Thus, the meaning تأكل ولا تضحك becomes Do not eat nor laugh

The main conclusions

I. Words of multi-inflection signs create serious problems to translators

2. Having good knowledge about parsing is of crucial importance for those interested in the translation of Arabic texts in general and the translation of the Glorious Quran in particular.

3. Formal Equivalence by Nida (1964) is an adequate model for rendering Arabic texts with words taking different inflection signs

4. Grammatical parsing could be considered as a strategy for understanding and solving problems encountered in translating Arabic sentences into English .