

Componential Analysis In The Translation Of English Military Terms In Hemingway's "A Farwell To Arms" Into Arabic .

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Abstract

This research sheds light on the use of componential analysis in the translation of military terms in Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms" from English into Arabic. It tries to solve the problem of translating some military terms by using componential analysis as an assessment tool of translation. This approach involves the analysis of the word's meaning into certain components by decomposing or breaking down the sense or meaning of the word into its semantic features. Then , the target language possible renditions are analysed into basic sense components to find whether all sense component of SL item are there in the TL item or not and to find the effectiveness of context in rendering such items .Three Arabic renditions of some military terms in Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms" have been analysed and assessed according to the proposed model . Finally, the main conclusions of the study are given .

The problem

Translating military terms poses serious problems for the translators and requires special knowledge in the military field. Based on the fact that this kind of terminology is constantly changing due to the rapid advance in military research and technology especially with relation to the developing of new arms and ammunition. So translators working in this field should possess excellent knowledge in military terminology and should also be keeping pace with the most recent developments in arms and

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warfare technology and the resulting changes and updates on military terminology.

Aims of the study

1-defining the problems and errors resulting from the translation of the military terms.

2-Assessing the translation of some English military terms into Arabic.

Procedure of the study :

In order to realise the aims of the study the following procedure shall be adopted :

1. Selecting problematic military terms in the selected novel.
2. Consulting different SL dictionaries to determine the sense components of these terms .
3. Consulting different TL dictionaries to determine the sense components of the possible renditions of the SL item given by the three selected translators .
4. Analysing of compatibility of the sense components of SL item and TL renditions .
5. Discussing the results including determining the appropriateness of rendition and translation strategy as well as proposing an alternative rendition in case all given ones are inappropriate.

What is translation?

Translation has been defined and viewed differently by different scholars. Some define it in terms of equivalence, while others define it in terms of transference of meaning. For Ray (1962: 187), translation means "the transference of meaning from one language into another". Savory (1968: 34), on the same course with Newmark (1981: 7), (1992: 27) conceives translation as: "A craft attempts to

replace a written message and / or statement in another language". Farghal and Shunnaq (1999: 2) go along with this view saying that translation is "often regarded as a project for transferring meaning from one language to another". Catford (1965: 1), Nida and Taber (1974: 12), Mcguire (1980: 29), Aziz (1989: 258), and Aziz and Lataiwish (2000: 61); who follow the equivalence – based approach, view translation as a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. De Beaugrande (1978: 13) believes that translation should not be studied as a comparison and contrast of two texts, but as a process of interaction between author, translator, and reader of the translation. According to Schaffner (2000), translation requires "an awareness of and conscious reflection on all the relevant factors for the production of a target text that appropriately fulfills its specified function for its target addressees" (Schaffner, 2000: 146). Suleiman's (1999: 145) defines translation as "an art and skill, an integrated process which involves the comprehension, analysis, reformulation of text by incorporating the contextual, semantic, and socio – cultural aspects of source language and target language texts".

Componential analysis

Componential analysis is simply defined as a way of explaining the sense relations that hold among lexical items. It is also defined as the analysis of a set of related linguistic items, especially words meanings into combinations of features (Goodman, 1952; palmer, 1983; Matthews, 2007).

Componential analysis is also defined as a technique to identify basic meaning components of words (Hatim & Munday, 2004; Munday, 2001; Shuttleworth and Cowie, 1997; Bell, 1991; Newmark, 1998).

Other scholars define componential analysis as the breaking up of lexical items into a number of semantic components, so the relationship between the components that hold across lexical items can be stated and labeled systematically (Buren, 1975: 134; Lehrer, 1974: 66; J.Channell, 1981: 117-120; Nida, 1977; Nida, 1975; Crystal, 1987).

Aitchison asserts that by using componential analysis, it is possible to state the smallest indivisible units of lexis or minimal components (Aitchison, 2003: 92).

Componential analysis might also be defined as the analysis of words through structured sets of semantic features which are given as (present) or (absent) or (indifferent) with reference to a feature (Jackson, 1996: 80), (Saeed, 2009: 265), (Finegan, 2004: 181-182).

Componential analysis involves the analysis of word meaning into certain components, or we can say that it involves the process of decomposing the sense or meaning of the word into its semantic features (Leech, 1981: 89), (Kreidler, 2002: 87), (Wardhaug, 1977: 163), (Kess, 1976: 168), (Allan, 1986: 169), (Crystal, 2003: 91).

These semantic features will reduce the word's meaning into its ultimate contrastive elements. The dimensions of meaning are given (+,-) labels, so that the marked features carry (+) and the unmarked features carry (-) (ibid: 90).

	+	+	+
Man	human	adult	male
	+	+	-
Woman	human	adult	male
	+	-	+
Boy	human	adult	male

The significance of componential analysis stems from the fact that it goes far beyond the cultural and linguistic differences between languages and focuses on the meaning components of the words that can be called universal, so it goes without saying that componential analysis provides an insight into the meaning of words and represents a way to study the relationships between words that are related in meaning.

Semantic features

According to leech (1974: 90) the analysis of word meaning is defined as "a process of breaking down the sense of a word into its minimal distinctive features, that is into components which contrast with other components".

For Trask (1997), semantic features refer to any of the basic elements into which the meaning of a word can be decomposed in componential analysis (Trask, 1997: 196). Semantically, the term component or feature refers to an irreducible feature in terms of which the sense of lexical items can be, e.g. (girl analyzed into components, 'human', 'female', 'child'. (Crystal, 1991: 69).

Palmer (1976: 85) points out that "the total meaning of a word can be seen in terms of a number of distinct elements or components of meaning". These components serve to make distinctions among the meanings of words belonging to the same semantic domain.

So, in order to determine the meaning of any form, we need to find contrasts because there is no meaning without crucial differences among the contrasted lexemes.

Nida (1975: 31) within the above mentioned perspective states:

"if all the universe were blue, there would be no blueness, since there would be nothing to contrast with blue. The same is true for the meanings of words. They have meaning only in terms of systematic contrasts with other words which share certain features with them but contrast with them in respect to other features".

Nida (1975: 32) makes a distinction between two types of components, namely common components and diagnostic or distinctive components as follows:

1-common components

These components are shared by all the lexemes in the same semantic domain.

2-Diagnostic or distinctive components

These components are concerned with differentiating the meaning among components referring to the same semantic domain.

As an example illustrating the above mentioned concept, we have words such as, man, woman, boy, girl. All these words belong to the semantic field of human race and the relations between them may be represented in the following:

Man:	+Human	+Adult	+Male
Woman:	+Human	+Adult	-Male
Boy:	+Human	-Adult	+Male
Girl:	+Human	-Adult	-Male

Definition of Terminology

Terminology can be simply defined as the study of terms and their use. Terms are words and compound words or multi-word expressions.

Terminology is a discipline that studies the development of such terms and their interrelationships within a specialized domain.

Terminology differs from lexicography, since it involves the study of concepts, conceptual systems and their labels (terms), whereas lexicography studies words and their meanings.

According to Muegge (2007:17-19) terminology denotes a more formal discipline which studies the labeling or designating of concepts particular to one or more subject fields or domains of human activity through research and analysis of terms in context for the purpose of documenting and correct usage.

Terminology can be limited to one or more languages, for example, multilingual terminology and bilingual terminology or may have an interdisciplinary focus on the use of terms in different fields.

Terminology of any domain is used for a variety of functions; among these is the representation of the conceptual system of a definite field of knowledge.

Military Terminology

Military terminology can be defined as the terms and language of military institutions and personnel or more precisely as the terms and language of army and warfare.

The significance of such domain of translation emerges from the fact that military language is developing rapidly in tandem with the advance of military and defense technologies particularly those related to the development of military forces or the designing of new weapons.

Difficulties of Translating Military Texts

A comprehensive knowledge of military terminology is needed for a military translator in that most military texts are rich in specific technical and military terms which might have numerous interpretations depending on the context in which they are used. So the translator should generally be aware of military equipment and facilities and should also have a general knowledge of military ranking and procedures in addition to being familiar with terminology in related fields, such as, economics and politics as well as keeping pace with the current issues concerning global security and military operations.

Moreover, a military translator needs a profound knowledge of military terminology because in certain situations the translator might be obliged to deal with multi-culture audience having diverse military and educational backgrounds, add to that the sensitivity of translating certain military concepts and expressions due to the fact that erroneous translation of such concepts might lead to fatal consequences especially those related to using and handling some types of sophisticated weapon systems and ammunitions.

The model adopted

A modification of Newmark model of translation has been adopted for this research analysis. Throughout this research we have chosen several sentences that include certain military terms along with their renderings as proposed by the three translation versions presented by the three translators who had carried out the task of translating Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms" from English into Arabic.

The chosen military terms translations have been analyzed by defining their main sense components meanings through reliance on several Arabic and English dictionaries in order to reach the most appropriate rendering of the terms and finding the most appropriate translation strategy for such terms. The translation that conforms to the sense components meaning of the SL text will be adopted as appropriate rendering of that SL text, conversely the translation that

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falls short of responding to the SL text sense components meaning will not be adopted and hence regarded inappropriate rendering of the SL text. The discussion also includes finding whether context of the SL item is effective in finding the most appropriate rendition of the specific item or not.

Text no 1: Everybody was in the dugouts

1-Situation

situation	The speaker is describing the situation in the battle front where soldiers were hiding in the shelters to protect themselves against enemy fire.
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2-Determining sense components of the SL item (dugouts)

Diction aries	definitions	Sense1	Sense2	Sense3	Sense4
		shelter	trench	roofed	protection
Cambridge dictionary	Dugout: a shelter, usually <u>for soldiers</u> made by <u>digging a hole</u> in the ground and <u>covering it</u>	shelter	digging a hole	covering it	For soldiers
Oxford dictionary	Dugout: a <u>trench</u> that is <u>dug</u> and <u>roofed over</u> as a <u>shelter for troops</u>).	shelter	trench	roofed	For troops
Merriam webster dictionary	Dugout: a rough <u>shelter</u> or dwelling formed by an <u>excavation</u> in the ground	shelter	Excavation		
collins dictionary	Dugout: a <u>shelter dug</u> in the ground and <u>roofed with sod</u>	<u>shelter</u>	Dug in the ground	roofed with sod	

3-A-Determining sense components of the TL item ملاجئ

المعاجم	التعريف	المكون الدلالي ١ ماوى	المكون الدلالي ٢ خندق	المكون الدلالي ٣ مسقف	المكون الدلالي ٤ حماية
معجم المعاني	ملجأ: مكان يحتوى به	مكان			يحتوى به
المعجم الوسيط	ملجأ: المعقل ويقال الجات فلانا الى الشى اذا حصنته في ملجأ.	المعقل			احصنته
المعجم الرائد	ملجأ: اسم مكان يحتوى به	مكان			يحتوى به
معجم اللغة العربية	ملجأ: مخبا يكون حصينا	مخبا			حصينا

3-B-Determining sense components of the TL item خنادق

المعاجم	التعريف	المكون الدلالي ١ ماوى	المكون الدلالي ٢ خندق	المكون الدلالي ٣ مسقف	المكون الدلالي ٤ حماية
معجم المعاني	خندق: اخدود عميق مستطيل يحفر في ميدان القتال ليتقي به الجنود		اخدود		يتقي به الجنود
المعجم الوسيط	خندق: حفير حول المكان	مكان	حفير		
المعجم الرائد	الخندق هو الحفير وهو الوادي	الوادي	حفير		
معجم اللغة العربية المعاصر	الخندق حفرة عميقة مستطيلة محصنة يستتر بها الجنود من القصف الجوي او المدفعي		حفرة		محصنة-يستتر بها الجنود

4-Analysis

SL text	Everybody was in the dugouts			
TL1	كان الجميع في الملاجى			
TL2	كان كل امرى في الملاجى			
TL3	كانوا جميعا قابعين في خنادقهم			
Meaning components	shelter	trench	roofed	protection
dugouts	+	+	+	+
TL 1 ملاجى	+	+	+	+
TL 2 ملاجى	+	+	+	+
TL 3 خنادق	+	+	-	+

5-Discussion

Translator 1 and 2 have used الملاجى which conveyed the SL meaning appropriately since their renderings have complied with the SL sense components. Translator3 who used خندق was not successful in conveying the SL meaning since his rendering was not in accordance with the sense components of the SL text, his rendering did not convey the conception that shelters are usually covered. With regard to the translation strategy used by both translators,1 and 2, it is obvious that they have resorted to the functional equivalence as a translation strategy. The role of the context in this case was not effective in determining the most appropriate rendering of the SL text.

Text No. 2. The **major** from our mess.

1-Situation

Situation	The speaker is talking about a visit of his friend Dr Rinaldi along with a major from his group to prepare his transfer to a newly installed American hospital in Milan.
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2-Determining sense components of the SL item (major).

Dictionaries	definitions	Sense1	Sense2	Sense3	Sense4
		officer	military	Middle rank	Above captain
Cambridge dictionary	Major: an officer of middle rank in the British, US, and many other armed forces.	officer	Armed forces	Middle rank	
Oxford dictionary	Major: a rank of officer in the army above captain and below lieutenant colonel.	officer	army	Above captain and below lieutenant colonel.	Above captain
Merriam Webster dictionary	Major: a commissioned officer in the army ranking above a captain and below a lieutenant colonel.	officer	army	Above captain and below lieutenant colonel.	Above captain
Collins dictionary	Major: a major is an officer of middle rank in the British army or the US army.	officer	army	Middle rank	

3-A-Determining sense components of the TL item رائد-مايجور

المعاجم	التعريف	مكون دلالي ١	مكون دلالي ٢	مكون دلالي ٣	مكون دلالي ٤
		ضابط	في الجيش	رتبة متوسطة	اعلى من رتبة نقيب
معجم المعاني	رائد-مايجور: رتبة في الجيش والشرطة فوق النقيب ودون المقدم		الجيش	رتبة فوق النقيب ودون المقدم	فوق النقيب
المعجم الوسيط	رائد-مايجور: ضابط رتبته فوق النقيب ودون المقدم	ضابط		رتبته فوق النقيب ودون المقدم	فوق النقيب
المعجم الرائد	رائد-مايجور: رائد في الجيش: ضابط له رتبة عسكرية فوق النقيب ودون المقدم	ضابط		رتبة عسكرية فوق النقيب ودون المقدم	فوق النقيب
معجم اللغة العربية المعاصر	رائد-مايجور: رتبة في الجيش فوق النقيب ودون المقدم		الجيش	رتبة فوق النقيب ودون المقدم	فوق النقيب

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3-B-Determining sense components of the TL item

المعاجم	التعريف	مكون دلالي ١	مكون دلالي ٢	مكون دلالي ٣	مكون دلالي ٤
		ضابط	في الجيش	رتبة متوسطة	اعلى من رتبة نقيب
معجم المعاني	لفتنانة-ملازم:رتبة في الجيش والشرطة فوق المساعد ودون الملازم الاول.	الملازم الاول	في الجيش	رتبة	
المعجم الوسيط	لفتنانة-ملازم:رتبة للضباط في الجيش والشرطة.	للضباط	في الجيش	رتبة	
المعجم الرائد	لفتنانة-ملازم:رتبة عسكرية في الجيش والشرطة		في الجيش	رتبة	
معجم اللغة العربية المعاصر	لفتنانة-ملازم:رتبة في الجيش والشرطة فوق المساعد ودون الملازم الاول	الملازم الاول	في الجيش	رتبة	

4-Analysis

SL text		The major from our mess			
TL1		رائد المجموعة			
TL2		مايجور الزمرة			
TL3		لفتنانة الفرقة			
Sense components		officer	military	Middle rank	Above captain
major		+	+	+	+
TL 1	رائد	+	+	+	+
TL 2	مايجور	+	+	+	+
TL 3	لفتنانة	+	+	-	-

5-Discussion

The renderings conducted by translators 1 and 2 are compatible with the SL sense components meaning, however, since there is a cultural equivalent in Arabic for the SL item (major) which is (رائد) as given by translator 1, so translator 1 rendering is more appropriate than the second rendering which is a transliteration of (major). Rendering of translator 3 (ليفتنانت) on the other hand is inconsistent with the above mentioned meaning and hence deemed inappropriate rendering of the SL text in the sense that the rank of lieutenant ليفتنانت is below the rank of major in the army, moreover it is noted that translator 3 has used ليفتنانت as a transliteration of lieutenant despite the existence of an Arabic cultural equivalent ملازم which we had resorted to in our analysis since the word ليفتنانت is not quite common in Arabic dictionaries.

The role of the context was not effective in the rendering of the SL text meaning.

Text No.3: **Troops** went by the house

1-Situatuion

Situation	The speaker is talking about the movement of the troops marching in front of the house where he resides.
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2-Determining sense components of the SL item (troops).

Dictionaries	definitions	Sense1	Sense2	Sense3
		soldiers	personnel	Ground forces
Cambridge dictionary	Troops: soldiers	soldiers		
Oxford dictionary	Troops: soldiers, especially in large groups	soldiers	Large groups	
Merriam Webster dictionary	Troops: a group of soldiers	soldiers	group	
Collins dictionary	Troops: armed forces; soldiers	soldiers		Armed forces

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3-A-Determining sense components of the TL item

المعاجم	التعريف	مكون دلالي ١	مكون دلالي ٢	مكون دلالي ٣
		جنود	افراد	قوات برية
معجم المعاني	قطعات: جمع قطعة وهي الجزء من الشيء. الجيش: الجند، وقيل جماعة الناس في الحرب	الجند		جماعة الناس في الحرب
المعجم الوسيط	قطعات: جمع قطعة. الجيش: الجند والجمع جيوش	الجند		جيوش
المعجم الرائد	قطعات: قطعة جمع قطع وقطعات. الجيش: الجيش: الجند والجمع جيوش	الجند		جيوش
معجم اللغة العربية المعاصر	قطعات: جمع قطعة وهي الجزء من الشيء. الجيش: الجند والجمع جيوش	الجند		جيوش

3-B-Determining sense components of the TL item

المعاجم	التعريف	مكون دلالي ١	مكون دلالي ٢	مكون دلالي ٣
		جنود	افراد	قوات برية
معجم المعاني	القوات المسلحة: مجموع جيوش البلد وتشمل فيالق البر والبحر والجو			فيالق البر
المعجم الوسيط	القوات المسلحة: مجموع قوات البلد البرية والبحرية والجوية			القوات البرية
المعجم الرائد	القوات المسلحة: مجموع القوات البرية والبحرية والجوية			القوات البرية
معجم اللغة العربية المعاصر	القوات المسلحة: مجموع جيوش البلد البرية والبحرية والجوية			الجيوش البرية

3-C-Determining sense components of the TL item

المعاجم	التعريف	مكون دلالي ١	مكون دلالي ٢	مكون دلالي ٣
معجم المعاني	فرق: جمع فرقة وهي الطائفة من الناس. الجنود: جمع جند وهم العسكر	جنود	افراد	قوات برية
المعجم الوسيط	فرق: الفرقة: الطائفة من الناس. الجنود: العسكر	العسكر	الناس	
المعجم الرائد	فرق: جمع فرقة وهي الطائفة من الناس. الجنود: جمع جند وهم العسكر.	العسكر	الناس	
معجم اللغة العربية المعاصر	فرق: الفرقة هي الطائفة من الناس. الجنود: العسكر	العسكر	الناس	

4-Analysis

SL text		troops went by the house		
TL1		قطعات الجيش تمر بالدار		
TL2		القوات المسلحة تمر بالمنزل		
TL3		فرق الجنود تمر تباعا على مقربة من البيت		
Sense components		soldiers	personnel	Ground forces
troops		+	+	+
TL1	قطعات الجيش	+	+	+
TL2	القوات المسلحة	+	+	+
TL3	فرق الجنود	+	+	+

5-Discussion

The three renderings conform to the sense components meaning of the SL text .Yet, this specific lexical item (troops) means "groups of military personnel" which means that there are two propositions and, when translated into Arabic, two lexical items should be used to cover the whole meaning; one for "groups" and the other for 'military' ;the three renderings used different lexical items for each of the two propositions . They respectively used (قطعات ، قوات و فرق) for the first one while they used (الجيش ،المسلحة و الجنود) for the second proposition . These TL lexical words relatively differs in their meanings in that the lexical item (قطعات) refers to only one part of the army whereas (قوات)refers to all forces and hence doesn't fit the meaning of the SL item. (فرق) ,on the other hand , can be used for this sense but with (عسكرية) instead of (جنود) because the latter would give only part of the meaning of the second proposition(military). As for the strategy of translation, all translators appropriately used the descriptive equivalence . Context is not effective in this case.

Text No.4: What was that **staff** car doing?

1-Situation

Situation	The speaker is asking his friends upon seeing a German military car about the reason why it was passing by not far from them.
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2-Determining sense components of the SL item (staff).

Dictionaries	definitions	Sense1	Sense2	Sense3	Sense4
		group	people	employees	Affiliation with organization
Cambridge dictionary	Staff: the group of people who work for an organization.	group	people		Work for an organization
Oxford dictionary	Staff: all the people employed by a particular organization.		people		Employed by a particular organization
Merriam Webster dictionary	Staff: the Personnel who assist a director in carrying out an assigned task			personnel	
Collins dictionary	Staff: the staff of an organization are the people who work for it.		people		Who work for an organization

3-A-Determining sense components of the TL item القيادة

المعاجم	التعريف	مكون دلالي ١	مكون دلالي ٢	مكون دلالي ٣	مكون دلالي ٤
		مجموعة	ناس	عاملين	ينتمون الى مؤسسة
معجم المعاني	القيادة: قاد الجيش: تولى امره	الجيش		القائد	

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				القيادة: الزعامه او سلطة القائد	المعجم الوسيط
		الناس		القيادة: القدرة على التأثير في السلوك البشري لتوجيه جماعة من الناس نحو هدف مشترك	المعجم الرائد
	الزعامه			القيادة: الزعامه او سلطة القائد	معجم اللغة العربية المعاصر

3-B-Determining sense components of the TL item الضباط

4-Analysis

SL text	What was that staff car doing?			
TL1	اي شى كانت تفعله سيارة القيادة تلك؟			
TL2	اي شى كانت تفعله سيارة القيادة تلك؟			
TL3	ماذا كانت تفعل سيارة الضباط تلك؟			
Sense component	group	people	employees	Affiliation with organization
staff	+	+	+	+
القيادة	+	+	+	-
القيادة	+	+	+	-
الضباط	+	+	+	-

5-Discussion

All The three renderings (القيادة والضباط) fall short of meeting the SL text meaning and the sense components meaning respectively had the context been excluded in the sense that the SL lexeme "staff" refers to a group of people who are employees of a certain facility or company so the three renderings meaning are hence irrelevant to the SL text meaning and consequently deemed inappropriate rendering of the SL text. Conversely, with the context taken into consideration

the three renderings will comply with the SL text meaning but with varying degrees in the sense that the third rendering (الضباط) will suit the SL text meaning more appropriately than the first and second renderings (القيادة) since (الضباط) is more appropriate equivalent for the SL text compared with (القيادة) .

Text No. 5: I wondered if I should take off my **boots**

1-Situation

Situation	The speaker is describing a situation where he was swimming in the river after managing to run away from the soldiers and as he approached the shore he wondered if it was better for him to take off his boots so he might swim more easily.
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2-Determining sense components of the SL item (boots)

Dictionaries	definitions	Sense1	Sense2	Sense3	Sense4
		long	leather	covering	Foot
Cambridge dictionary	Boots: A fitted covering of leather or rubber for the foot and usually reaching above the ankle .	Reaching above the ankle	leather	covering	foot
Oxford dictionary	Boots: a sturdy item of footwear covering the foot, the ankle, and sometimes the leg below the knee.	Covering the leg below the knee		covering	foot
Merriam Webster dictionary	Boots: a fitted covering for the foot and usually reaching above the ankle	Reaching above the ankle		covering	foot
Collins dictionary	Boots: shoes that cover your whole foot and the lower part of your leg.	Cover the lower part of leg		cover	foot

3-Determining the sense components of the TL item حذائي

المعاجم	التعريف	مكون دلالي ١	مكون دلالي ٢	مكون دلالي ٣	مكون دلالي ٤
معجم المعاني	حذاء: ما يلبس في القدم	غطاء	قدم	طويل	جلدي
المعجم الوسيط	الحذاء: النعل		قدم		
المعجم الرائد	الحذاء: ما يطا عليه البعير من خفه والفرس من حافره				
معجم اللغة العربية المعاصر	الحذاء: ما يلبس في القدم		قدم		

4-Analysis

SL text	I wondered if I should take off my boots			
TL1	وتساءلت هل يتعين علي ان اخلع حذائي			
TL2	وتساءلت هل يتعين علي ان اخلع حذائي			
TL3	وحررت هل انزع حذائي			
Sense components	long	leather	covering	Foot
boots	+	+	+	+
TL1 حذائي	-	+	+	+
TL2 حذائي	-	+	+	+
TL3 حذائي	-	+	+	+

5-

Discussion

All renderings are inconsistent with the SL text meaning and the sense components of the SL respectively and hence deemed inappropriate translations of the SL text. They all lack the sense of (length) that the SL item boot features . Part of the meaning of the SL item is lost, so an additional Arabic lexical item (طويل) should be added in order to compensate for this specific sense. Translation strategy adopted by all translators is that of partial equivalent whereas the proposed strategy is that of addition in which all senses are given (حذاء طويل) . The role of context was not effective in rendering the meaning of the SL text.

Text No. 6

I lay and looked at the guns. They had their **canvas** jackets on.

1-Situation

situation	The speaker was hiding in a train carriage that was loaded with canons and guns covered with canvas for protection against rain and snow. He was under the canvas depicting the scene in front of him by saying "I lay and looked at the guns. They had their canvas jackets on".
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2-Determining sense components of the SL item (canvas)

Dictionaries	definitions	Sense1	Sense2	Sense3	'Sense4
		cloth	Strong and rough	Flax and hemp made	Used for tents and sails
Cambridge dictionary	Canvas: strong, rough cloth used for making tents, sails, etc.	cloth	Strong and rough		Used for making tents and sails
Oxford dictionary	Canvas: a strong, coarse cloth made from hemp, flax, yarn and used for making tents, sails, etc.	cloth	Strong and coarse	Made from hemp, flax, and yarn	Used for making tents and sails.
Merriam Webster dictionary	Canvas: a firm closely woven cloth of linen, hemp or cotton used for sails, tents, etc.	cloth	Firm closely woven cloth	Linen, hemp, or cotton made.	Used for sails, tents, etc.
Collins dictionary	Canvas: strong heavy cloth that is used for making things such as tents, sails, and bags	cloth	Strong and heavy		Used for making tents, sails, and bags.

Componential Analysis In The Translation Of English Military Terms In Hemingway's "A Farwell To Arms" Into Arabic. Prof . Dr. Prof. Dr. Luqman A. Nasser & Nadhem Y. Salih

3-A-Determining sense components of the TL item

المعاجم	التعريف	مكون دلالي ١	مكون دلالي ٢	مكون دلالي ٣
		قماش	خشن	مصنوع من الكتان والقنب
معجم المعاني	الخيش: نسيج غليظ يتخذ من مشاققة الجوت	نسيج	غليظ	مشاققة الجوت
المعجم الوسيط	الخيش: ثياب تتخذ من مشاققة الكتان	ثياب		مشاققة الكتان
المعجم الرائد	الخيش: ثياب في نسجها رقة وخبوطها غلاظ من مشاققة الكتان	ثياب	خبوطها غلاظ	مشاققة الكتان
معجم اللغة العربية المعاصر	الخيش: ثياب من اردا الكتان	ثياب		اردا الكتان

3-B-Determining sense components of the TL item

المعاجم	التعريف	مكون دلالي ١	مكون دلالي ٢	مكون دلالي ٣
		قماش	خشن	مصنوع من الكتان والقنب
معجم المعاني	السميكة: السميك : الغليظ او الثخين عكس الرقيق		الغليظ او الثخين	
المعجم الوسيط	السميكة: السميك: الغليظ الثخين		الغليظ او الثخين	
المعجم الرائد	السميكة: سميك الحجم: الغليظ والثخين		الغليظ والثخين	
معجم اللغة العربية المعاصر	السميكة: سميك الحجم: غليظ وثخين		غليظ وثخين	

4-Analysis

SL text	I lay and looked at the guns. They had their canvas jackets on.			
TL1	ورحت انظر الى المدافع. كانت مغطاة بستراتها الخيشية			
TL2	ورحت انظر الى المدافع. كانت قد البست ستراتها الخيشية			
TL3	كنت اتأمل هياكل المدافع المرتدية معاطفها السمكية			
Sense components	cloth	Strong and rough	Flax and hemp made	Used for tents and sails
Canvas	+	+	+	+
TL 1	الخيشية	+	+	+
TL 2	الخيشية	+	+	+
TL 3	السمكية	+	-	-

5-Discussion

First and second renderings (الخيشية) comply with the ST sense components meaning and hence deemed appropriate renderings of the SL text. Third rendering (السمكية) on the other hand falls short of complying with the ST sense components meaning and ultimately deemed inappropriate rendering of the SL text.

The strategy of cultural equivalence was chosen as a translation strategy by translators 1 and 2.

The role of the context was not efficient in rendering the most appropriate meaning of the SL text.

Findings and conclusions

1. The previous analysis shows that componential analysis can be used as an assessment tool in translation.
2. Context is mostly not effective in the analysis of componential elements especially when literal meaning is intended in the text.
3. Componential analysis can be a good indicator for the most suitable translation strategy.

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التحليل المكوناتي في ترجمة المصطلحات العسكرية الإنجليزية في رواية "وداعا للسلح" لهيمنجواي إلى اللغة العربية.
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المستخلص

يلقي هذا البحث الضوء على استخدام التحليل المكوناتي في ترجمة المصطلحات العسكرية في رواية همنجواي "وداعا للسلح" من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. ويحاول حل مشكلة ترجمة بعض المصطلحات العسكرية باستخدام التحليل المكوناتي كأداة تقييم للترجمة. وينطوي هذا النهج على تحليل معنى الكلمة إلى مكونات معينة عن طريق تحليل أو تجزئة معنى الكلمة إلى سماتها الدلالية. ثم ، يتم تحليل الترجمات الممكنة للغة الهدف إلى مكونات حسية أساسية لمعرفة ما إذا كان كل مكون من مكونات العنصر في لغة الاصل موجود في عنصر لغة الهدف أم لا ولإيجاد فعالية السياق في عرض مثل هذه العناصر. تم تحليل ثلاثة تراجم عربية لبعض المصطلحات العسكرية في رواية همنجواي "وداعا للسلح" وفقاً للنموذج المقترح. وأخيراً ، تم تقديم النتائج الرئيسية للدراسة.