

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

By:

Lecturer: Mahdi Mohsin Mohammed AL-Asadi

Lecturer: Nada Salih Abdul-Ridha

**Department of English, College of Education for Human Sciences,
University of Basrah**

2015

Abstract

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

Results showed that English non-finite clauses can be translated into Arabic in various ways and that the choice of one specific way is determined by the

neighboring structure that the translator has chosen to use. This multiplicity of workable translation choices introduces Arabic as a pretty flexible language in regard to the translation of English non-finite clauses. Nominal, verbal and prepositional clauses as well as verbal nouns are the translators' tools to translate English non-finite clauses into Arabic.

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

الخلاصة

العبارة غير المحددة بزمن هي نوع من العبارات التابعة والتي تكون غير تامة المعنى مالم تُربط مع العبارة الرئيسية. أن معنى وشكل العبارات غير المحددة بزمن وافرة ومتنوعة . ولهذا فان ترجمتها إلى حد ما تكون مربكة إذا فشل المترجم بفهم معانيها. تعنى هذه الدراسة بترجمة العبارات غير المحددة بزمن بجميع أنواعها (العبارات المصدرية والعبارات التامة الماضية والمضارعة) إلى اللغة العربية . وكان المصدر الرئيسي هي رواية همنغواي (الشيخ والبحر) والتي ترجمت إلى اللغة العربية عدة مرات. وأجريت دراسة مقارنة للتراجم الأربع لإيجاد ما هي ستراتيجيات الترجمة المختلفة والتي ممكن أن تستخدم لترجمة العبارات غير المحددة بزمن من اللغة الانجليزية الى اللغة العربية وما هي أكثر التراجم المتداولة .

وبينت الدراسة ان العبارات غير المحددة بزمن ممكن أن تترجم بطرق عدة وان اختيار إحداها يتقرر من التركيب المجاور والذي اختاره المترجم للاستعمال . وهذه التعددية في خيارات الترجمة القابلة للتطبيق قدمت اللغة العربية كلغة مرنة جدا في ما يتعلق بترجمة العبارات غير المحددة بزمن باللغة الانجليزية. وكانت العبارات الاسمية والفعلية وشبه الجار والمجرور هي أدوات المترجم لترجمة العبارات غير المحددة بزمن إلى اللغة العربية.

وعلى الرغم من تنوع الاختيارات بيد المترجمين إلا أن بعضهم ظهروا عاجزين بل وفشلوا بوضع ترجمة للعبارات غير المحددة بزمن . وتخطوا ترجمة بعضها ليس بسبب انه لا يوجد بديل لها في اللغة العربية بل بسبب عدم قدرتهم على استيعابها.

1. Non-finite clauses: definitions

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 724) define non-finite clauses as “means of syntactic compression” in which the verb, an ‘ing’, ‘ed’, or ‘to infinitive’, functions as predicate and the subject is omitted. Non-finite clauses have verbs

that are not marked for person, number, or tense. They often lack overt subjects and occur in embedded positions. They could be, thus, defined as verb phrases which do not contain a finite element and show no number and person concord relationship with the subject. They lack tense and mood contrasts and they are seen as sentence fragments.

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

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

2. Non-finite clauses: types and uses

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

2.1. Infinitival Clauses

An infinitival clause is a clause headed by an infinitive VP. In contrast to gerund and participle, infinitive VP is the only VP which can express the full range of combinations of verbal categories found in non-finite verb phrases, i.e. perfective/non-perfective aspect, progressive/non progressive aspect, active/passive voice (Quirk et al., 1985: 153).

Voice	non-progressive/ non-perfective	non-progressive/ perfective	Progressive/ non-perfective	Progressive/ perfective
Active	To do	To have done	To be doing	To have been doing
Passive	To be done	To have been done	To be being done	To have been being done

Infinitival non-perfective constructions often express time that is simultaneous with the time expressed in the superordinate clause (*She is believed to delay*) while perfective constructions express anteriority, i.e. going before in time or sequence, (*She is believed to have delayed it*). The time reference of an infinitival clause is naturally explicitly realized in its full-clause paraphrase. The two examples above could be paraphrased as *It is believed that she delays* and *It is believed that she has delayed/delayed it*, respectively. It should be noted that the distinction between past and present perfect (and similarly that between past and past perfect) is neutralized in an infinitival clause (Quirk et al., 1985: 191).

Besides, lacking tense markers, infinitives do not allow any modal auxiliaries. However, infinitival clauses often express modal meanings, especially if they refer to successive actions (i.e. mainly simple non-perfective non-progressive *to* infinitives): *I recommend him to read the book/I recommend that he (should) read the book*. In this case, infinitive carries the same meaning as subjunctive or an indicative clause with a modal (*should*). In connection with this, Jacobs argues that *to* infinitival clauses are found in contexts where subjunctive was used in the past. Therefore, their reality status in such sentences is left open. Similarly, Brazil (1995: 85-86) talks about potentiality (non-actuality) of events expressed by infinitives: “since *to* forms refer to events that are anticipated from the time reference point of another verb, they always leave open the possibility that, when that time comes, the event will not actually take place”. On the other hand, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) ascribe the hypothetical meaning of *to* infinitival clauses to the *to* (originally a preposition), which they contain:

Prepositional *to* is characteristically associated with a goal, and a metaphorical association between to-infinitivals and goals is to be found in the fact that they commonly involve temporal projection into the future, as with the complements of ask, choose, consent, hesitate, order, persuade, promise, resolve, strive, tell, threaten, and countless other catenatives. Linked with this is the modal feature of potentiality. (1241)

2.1.1 Infinitival Relative Clauses

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

- a) Subject: The man *to help you* is Mr. Johnson. [who can help you]
- b) Object: The man (for you) *to see* is Mr. Johnson. [who(m) you should see]
- c) Adverbial/time: The time (for you) *to go* is July. [at which you should go]
Adverbial/place: The place (for you) *to go to* is the seaside. [where you should go]
- d) Complement: The thing (for you) *to be* these days is systems analyst.
[the thing that people will try to be these days is systems analysts]

Infinitival relative clauses are usually subjectless, see the example in (a) above. The subject of the infinitival relative clause is recoverable from the context. However, infinitival relative clauses can have optional subjects introduced by (for), see examples in (b-d) above.

Infinitival relative clauses can have either modal or nonmodal sense. Quirk et al (1985:1269) discuss these two possibilities as follows:

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

The thing to do is.....[the thing we should donot the thing we do]

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 Infinitival Adverbial Clauses

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

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

He resigned so that he could avoid any conflict of interest.

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

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

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

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

2.1.3 Infinitival Nominal Clauses: Type of Predicate They Follow

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

2.1.3.1 Infinitival Nominal Clauses used with Verbs

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

2.1.3.2 Infinitival Nominal Clauses Used with Adjectives

Clauses with adjective predicates can occur in post-predicate, pre-predicate (as subject) or extraposed (as extraposed subject) position. The adjectives that

control to-infinitive clauses fall into five semantic categories: degree of certainty, ability or willingness, emotion or stance, ease or difficulty and evaluation (Biber et al.,2002: 335-336).

2.1.3.3 Infinitival Nominal Clauses Used with Nouns

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

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

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

2.1.4 Infinitival Nominal Clauses: Syntactic Functions

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

- Subject: To be neutral in this conflict is out of the question.

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

2.2 Bare Infinitive Clauses

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

2.3 Gerundive clauses

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

Voice	non-progressive/ non-perfective	non-progressive/ perfective	Progressive/ non-perfective	Progressive/ perfective
Active	Doing	having done	doing	having been doing
passive	being done	having been done	being done	having been being done

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

2.3.1 Gerundive Adverbial clauses

Gerundive adverbial clauses are adjuncts (namely, adjuncts of time, contingency, reason, purpose, manner, means, comparison or preference). Due

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

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

Finally, gerundive clauses are often used to express manner, means and various contingency relations, these clauses being introduced by the prepositions *by, by means of, without, far from, in addition to* or *besides*. It is usually difficult or even impossible to paraphrase these clauses by full clauses, especially if we do not want to alter the meaning. As Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 328) state, full clauses of manner can be introduced by *as* or *in the way that* and a few gerundive clauses of manner or means can be paraphrased in this way: *The questions were answered by using the described method/ The questions were answered in the way that the described method was used?*

To sum up, gerundive adverbial clauses can be considered as condensed full clauses in case the meaning of the preposition contained in the gerundive clause can be realized by a corresponding conjunction (or the structure preposition + *the fact* + *that* clause). However, more frequently, they tend to be used in different contexts than full-clauses.

2.3.2 Gerundive Nominal Clauses

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

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

2.3.2.1 Gerundive Nominal Clauses used with Verbs

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

2.3.2.2 Gerundive Nominal Clauses as Complements of Adjectives

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

2.3.2.3 Gerundive Nominal Clauses Used with Nouns

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

2.3.2.4 -Gerundive Nominal Clauses: Syntactic Functions

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

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

2.4 –ing Participle clauses

An -ing participle clause is a clause headed by an –ing participle verbal element. As other non-finite phrases, participle clauses are differentiated

constructions distinguishing between active/passive voice, perfective/non-perfective aspect or progressive/non-progressive aspect (only the distinction between active non-progressive non-perfective and active progressive non-perfective participle is neutralized). In fact, its forms are identical with those of gerund (with the exception of passive participle which is realized by ed-form), however, as will be shown further, the functional potential of the two considerably differs.

Voice	non-progressive/ non-perfective	non-progressive/ perfective	Progressive/ non-perfective	Progressive/ perfective
Active passive	Doing Done	having done having been done	doing being done	having been doing having been being done

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

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

progressive: *The people working in the firm/ The people who work/are working in the firm.*

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

2.4.1. –ing Participle Relative Clauses

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

2.4.2 –ing Participle: Syntactic Functions

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

- Subject: Telling lies is wrong.
- Direct object: No one enjoys deceiving his own family.
- Subject complement: His favorite hobby is playing pranks.
- Appositive: His hobby, collecting stamps, absorbed him.
- Adjectival complementation: They were busy building sandcastles.

- Prepositional complement: I'm tired of being told what to do.

3. –ed Participle Clauses

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

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

3.1 –ed Participle Adverbial Clauses

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

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

3.2 –ed Participle Relative Clauses

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

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

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

- *He wants them (to be) killed humanely.*
- *The captain was reported (to have been) killed.*

- *They are feared (to have been) abducted.*
- *He ordered it (to be) destroyed.*

4. Interpretation of non-finite clauses

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

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

1. *When* (she was) *questioned*, she denied being a member of the group.
2. (Since/Because/As they were) *considered works of art*, they were admitted into the country without customs duties.
3. (If it is) *kept in the refrigerator*, the drug should remain effective for at least three months.
4. (Since/After he was) *allowed unusual privileges*, the prisoner seemed to enjoy his captivity.

5. Methodology

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

5.1 Data

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

5.2 Method

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

5.3 Discussion

The reading of Hemingway's novel *The Old Man and the Sea* has shown that the author used different types of non-finite clauses throughout the novel. Table

(1) below shows the distribution of the different groups of non-finite clauses in the novel.

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

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

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

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

5.3.1 The *to*-infinitive clause

As indicated by the statistic analysis presented in Table (1) above, the *to*-infinitival was the most common non-finite clause constituting 64.55 % of all non-finite clauses in the novel. The *to*-infinitival clauses can be further

subdivided according to how they are constructed in the novel. These constructions are *to*-infinitive clauses which are controlled by verbs (*v+to+inf*), and adjectives (*Adj+to+inf*), they can function as *subject*, *subject complement*, *object*, *object complement* and *prepositional complement*. There is also two occurrences of a *to*-infinitive clause which is controlled by an adverb (*Adv.+to+inf*). These different constructions and their distribution will be presented in Table (2) below.

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

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

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

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

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
Nominalization	13	12.74 %
Verbal	53	51.96 %

Verbal Noun preceded by preposition	36	35.29 %
Total	102	100 %

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

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
Nominalization	12	14.11 %
Verbal	64	75.29 %
Prepositional clause	3	3.52 %
Verbal Noun preceded by preposition	6	7.05
Total	85	100 %

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

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
Nominalization	17	18.68 %
Verbal	65	71.42 %
Prepositional clause	6	6.59 %
Verbal Noun preceded by preposition	3	3.29 %
Total	91	100 %

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

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
Nominalization	9	9.89 %
Verbal	71	78.02 %
Prepositional clause	8	8.79 %
Verbal Noun preceded by preposition	3	3.29 %
Total	91	100 %

Having a quick view on the tables (3-6) above, one can easily see that although the total number of the *to*-infinitival clauses employed in the novel was 102, not all translators translated them all into Arabic. Table (4) shows that Ziad Zakariya translated only Eighty-Five out of the total 102. Tables (5 and 6) show that both Gabriel Wahba and Munir Al-Ba'alabaki translated Ninety-one clauses each. Sameer Ezzat Nassar was the only translator among the other three ones who translated all 102 *to*-infinitival clauses, table (3). This variation could be interpreted as a result of the free translation that the translators preferred when translating some clauses that seem to be a little bit hard to comprehend.

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

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

1. It made the boy *sad to see* the old man come in each day.....
 - أحزن الولد أن يرى الرجل العجوز يرجع كل يوم.... (سمير عزت)
 - كان يحز في قلب الغلام أن يرى العجوز قافلاً الى الشاطئ في نهاية كل يوم ... (زياد زكريا)
 - مست كبد الصبي لوعة وحزن وهو يرى العجوز كل يوم... (غبريال وهبة)
 - ولقد احزن الغلام أن يرى الشيخ يرجع كل يوم.... (منير البعلبكي)

2. Perhaps he was too *wise to jump*.

- لعلها أحكم من أن تقفز. (سمير عزت)
- لعلها أذكى من أن تقفز. (زياد زكريا)
- ربما كانت أمكر من أن تقفز. (غبريال وهبة)
- لعلها من الحكمة والتعقل بحيث تحجم عن الوثوب. (منير البعلبكي)

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

- حين لا بد أن يكون انتزاع رأس سردينية من صنارة اصعب. (سمير عزت)
- ...ليس من السهل أن يخلص رأس السردينية من الخطاف. (زياد زكريا)
- حيث أنه من الصعب أن تخلص رأس السردينية من الخطاف. (غبريال وهبة)
- لقد كان أنتزاع رأس سردينية ما من الشئ أكثر صعوبة على ما يظهر. (منير البعلبكي)

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

- حين كان من الضروري حل وربط الخيوط المختلفة. (سمير عزت)
- حين اضطرت الى قطع الحبال المختلفة وشدّها الى بعضها. (زياد زكريا)
- حين اضطرت الى فك وحل تلك الحبال. (غبريال وهبة)
- حين تعين علي أن أحل مختلف الخيوط ثم أشد بعضها الى بعض. (منير البعلبكي)

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

- لا بد أنهم قادرون على رؤية السمك جيداً. (سمير عزت)
- يستطيعون أن يلمحوا السمك. (زياد زكريا)
- لاشك أن في أستطاعة راعيها أن يشاهدوا السمك بوضوح. (غبريال وهبة)
- لا ريب في انهم يستطيعون ان يروا الاسماك جيداً. (منير البعلبكي)

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

1. But *remember to sleep*....

- لكن تذكر أن تنام....
- تذكر أن تنام
- تذكر أن تنام
- لكن لا تنس أن عليك أن تنام...

2. He *started to work* his way....

- بدأ يشق طريقه...
- بدأ يتراجع
- بدأ يزحف ...
- شرع ينكفيء.....

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

- هل أخرج وأحضر لك سرديناً للغد؟
- أتحب أن أذهب فأجيبك ببعض السردين لعلك تحتاج إليه في الصيد غداً؟
- أو يمكنني أن أذهب لأحضر لك بعض السردين من أجل الغد؟
- هل تريد أن أذهب وأتيك بشيء من السردين تستعين به على الصيد غداً؟

4. But I *try not to borrow*.

- لكنني لا أحاول الاقتراض.
- لكنني أوثر ألا اقترض
- غير إنني لا أحاول أن اقترض
- لكنني لا أحاول أن أستدين

5. You *don't need to thank* him.

- لا داعي لأن تشكره.
- لا حاجة بك إلى شكره.
- لست في حاجة إلى أن تشكره.
- لا داعي إلى ذلك.

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

constructions and their Arabic translations as they appear in the four translations:

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

- سأحاول أن أحمله على العمل بعيداً.
- سأحاول أن أحمل الذي أعمل معه على الذهاب بعيداً هو الآخر
- سأحاول أن أجعل الذي أعمل معه يذهب بعيداً.
- سوف أحاول أن أحمل معلمي على الانطلاق الى عرض البحر

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

- وأحمله على أن يخرج وراء دلفين.
- وأحمله على الأيغال في البحر.
- أحمله على الخروج بعيداً سعياً وراء دلفين.
- أغريه بالجري وراء الدلفين.

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

- ثم صعد الطريق ليوقظ الولد.
- ثم ذهب يوقظ الغلام.
- ثم مضى صاعداً في الطريق لإيقاظ الغلام.
- وأتخذ سبيله الصاعد لكي يوقظ الغلام.

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

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

5. God help him *to take* it.

- ساعدها يا إلهي على أن تأخذها.
- اللهم أعنها عليها.
- اللهم أعنها لتأخذها.
- يا إلهي ساعدها على إلتهامها.

6. I have enough line *to handle* him.

- لدي خيط كافٍ للتعامل معها.
- إن عندي من الحبال ما يكفل الصمود لها.
- إن عند من الحبال ما يكفي للتعامل معها.
- إن عندي مقداراً من الخيوط لمواجهةها.

7. God help me *to have* the cramp go.

- ليساعدني الله على التخلص من هذا التشنج.
- ليشفني الله من هذا التقلص.
- أعانني الله ليخلصني من تقلص يدي.
- ياألهي ساعدني على طرد هذا التشنج.

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

To inf. as Subject Complement

1. My choice *was to go* there....

- كان أختياري هو أن أذهب هناك...
- أما أنا فقد أخترت أن أسير معها بعيداً...
- ووقع أختياري على أن أمضي معها....
- وأخترت أن أنطلق إلى هنا

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

- كان أختيارها أن تبقى في المياه العميقة المظلمة...
- ولقد أختارت البقاء في الماء العميق القاتم...

- لقد أختارت أن تمكث في الماء القاتم العميق...
- وكانت قد أثرت البقاء في أعماق المياه القاتمة....

To inf. as Object

1. He woke up and dressed *to go*.

- يستيقظ ويرتدي ملابسه ليذهب.
- صحا من نومه ولبس سرواله وذهب.
- يصحو ويرتدي ثيابه ويذهب.
- ينهض من فراشه ويرتدي ملابسه ويمضي.

2. ...when they came *to sell* them...

- حين يبيعونها.
- عندما يبيعونها.
- عندما يبيعونها.
- عندما يبيعونها.

To inf. as Prepositional Complement

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

- ومكان على الأرضية القذرة للطبخ بالفحم النباتي.
- ورقة خاوية من الارض التراب يخصصها العجوز لطهو لقمته على الفحم.
- ومساحة صغيرة من الارض المكسوة بالتراب يطهو العجوز فوقها طعامه على الفحم النباتي.
- وكان الطبخ يجري على الفحم في جانب من ارضه القذرة.

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

- وأضع عقدة خيط حول اصبع قدمي لتصحيني.
- بعد ان اربط طرف عقدة الحبال حول اصبع قدمي ليوقظني.
- وأضع عقدة الحبل حول اصبع قدمي ليوقظني.
- وأربط عقد الخيط حول اصبع قدمي لكي أفيق.

Adv.+ to inf.

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

- بعيداً حتى أعود الى البر حين يتغير اتجاه الرياح.
- سأذهب بعيداً لأعود مع الرياح عندما تغير وجهتها.
- سأذهب بعيداً لأعود مع الرياح عندما تغير اتجاهها.
- الى أبعد ما أستطيع لكي اعود حين تتحول الرياح.

To inf. as Subject

1. *To give* himself more confidence.....

- ليعطي نفسه المزيد من الثقة....
- لكي يزود نفسه بمزيد من الثقة....
- تذكر ما يعطيه مزيداً من الثقة...
- لكي يعزز ثقته بنفسه...

5.3.2 Present Participle Clauses

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

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

Present Participle clause type	Number	Percentage
Ø+ING	31	83.78 %
Noun+ING	3	8.10 %
Pronoun+ING	2	5.40 %
Adj+ING	1	2.70 %
Total	37	100 %

Table (8) Translation types for present participle clauses in Arabic: Sameer Ezzat Nassar's translation

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
Nominalization	5	13.51 %
Verbal clause	16	43.24 %
Verbal Noun	16	43.24 %
Total	37	100 %

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

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
Nominalization	6	25 %
Verbal clause	17	70.83 %
Verbal Noun	1	4.17 %
Total	24	100 %

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

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
Nominalization	5	13.51 %
Verbal clause	24	64.86 %
Verbal Noun	8	21.62 %
Total	37	100 %

Table (11) Translation types for present participle clauses in Arabic: Munir Al-Ba'alabaki's translation

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
------------------	--------	------------

Nominalization	7	18.91 %
Verbal clause	18	48.64 %
Verbal Noun	12	32.43 %
Total	37	100 %

Tables (7 through 11) show that the most common type used to translate *present participle* clauses into Arabic is the *verbal clauses*. This is what can be expected, since the verbal power in the Arabic verb clause is 'equivalent' to that in the English present participle clauses. The *verbal noun* comes in the second place. The third type is the *nominal clauses*.

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

1. ...and the boy took his trousers from the chair by the bed, *sitting* on the bed, pulled them on.
 - وأخذ الولد بنطاله عن الكرسي الى جوار السرير وارتداه وهو جالس على السرير.
 - فتناول سرواله من فوق المقعد المجاور، واعتدل في جلسته على السرير.
 - تناول الصبي بنطلونه من فوق المقعد المجاور للسرير، ثم جلس على الفراش ليرتدي بنطلونه.
 - فتناول الغلام بنطلونه عن الكرسي المجاور للسرير، ثم استوى قاعدا في الفراش وارتدى البنطلون.
2. Just then, *watching* his lines, he saw one of the projecting green sticks dip sharply.
 - حينئذا تماما، فيما هو يراقب خيوطه، رأى إحدى العصي الخضراء تغطس بحدة.
 - وفي تلك اللحظة، لمح إذ هو يراقب حباله عصا من عصيه الخضر تنجذب بشدة.
 - في هذه اللحظة لمح ، وهو يراقب حباله، عصا من عصيه الخضر البارزة فوق الماء تنغمس بشدة.

- وفي تلك اللحظة، وكان يراقب خيوطه، رأى احد العيدان الخضر الناتئة
3. **Shifting** the weight of the line to his left shoulder and **kneeling** carefully...

- بعد ان نقل ثقل الخيط الى كتفه الايسر وركع بحذر.
- وثقل الحبل على كتفه اليسرى، فأنحنى بحذر.
- نقل ثقل الحبل الى كتفه اليسرى وانحنى بحذر.
- وحول ثقل الحبل الى منكبه الايسر وركع بحذر.

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

- فيما هو يمسك بالخيط بكتفه اليسرى ثانية ويلفه على يده وذراعه الايسر.
- وشد الحبل على كتفه اليسرى ثانية...
- وشد الحبل الى كتفه اليسرى مرة اخرى واستند على ذراعه ويده اليسرى.
- ثم انه نقل الخيط الى منكبه الايسر كرة اخرى متكنا على يده وذراعه الايسر.

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

- أستقام واقفاً، ماسحاً يده على سرواله.
- ثم شد قامته ومسح يده في سرواله.
- شد العجوز قامته ماسحاً يده في سرواله.
- وتصدر ماسحاً يده ببنطلونه.

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

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

- أتذكر ذيلها يضرب ويخبط.
- اذكر أن ذيلها راح يضرب الزورق ويلطم قيدومه.
- مازلت اذكر أن ذيلها راح يضرب بعنف...
- استطيع ان اذكر ذنبها يضرب ويخبط.

2. But I will see something that he cannot such as a bird *working*.

- لكنني سأرى شيئاً لا يستطيع رؤيته مثل طائر يصطاد.
- لكنني سأحدثه عن شيء لا تراه عيناه كطائر بحري يتعقب فريسته.
- لكنني سأرى شيئاً لا يستطيع ان يراه مثل طائر بحري يتعقب فريسته في البحر.
- لكنني احاول ان ارى شيئاً لا يستطيع هو ان يراه ولنقل انه طائر يختلس شيئاً.

3. I can remember you *throwing* me into the bow

- أتذكرك وانت تقذف بي الى مقدمة القارب.
- وأذكر أنك يومئذ القيت بي في جنية القارب.
- واذكرك حين القيت بي الى مقدمة القارب.
- استطيع ان اذكر كيف قذفت بي الى مقدم القارب.

4.the noise of you *clubbing* him.

- وضجة ضربك للسمكة.
- وكنت أسمع صوتك.
- سمعت الضجيج عاليا وانت تضرب السمكة.
- وسمعت صدى ضربك للسمكة.

5. He was happy *feeling*.

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

5.3.3 Gerundive Clauses

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

Table (12) Gerundive Clause type and their distribution in the novel

Gerundive clause type	Number	Percentage
Verb+ Gerund	3	21.42 %
Pronoun+ Gerund	1	7.14 %
Prepositional Phrase+ Gerund	4	28.57 %
Preposition+ Gerund	4	28.57 %
Adjective+ Gerund	1	7.14 %
Adjective + of+ Gerund	1	7.14 %
Total	14	100 %

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

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
Nominalization	3	21.42 %
Verbal clause	4	28.57 %
Prepositional Clause	6	42.85 %
Verbal Noun	1	7.14 %
Total	14	100 %

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

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
Nominalization	2	14.28 %
Verbal clause	8	57.14%
Prepositional Clause	4	28.57 %
Total	14	100 %

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

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
Nominalization	3	21.42 %
Verbal clause	7	50 %

Prepositional Clause	4	28.57 %
Total	14	100%

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

Translation Type	Number	Percentage
Nominalization	1	7.14 %
Verbal clause	9	64.28 %
Prepositional Clause	3	21.42 %
Verbal Noun	1	7.14 %
Total	14	100 %

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

1. He never *went turtling*.

- لم يمض الى صيد السلاحف أبداً.
- مع إنه يسير مستقيماً ولا ينعرج.
- إنه يسير أبداً بتؤدة كالسحفاة.
- ذلك لانه لم يصطد السلاحف البحرية في يوم من الايام.

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

2. I wanted to take *him fishing*.

- أردت أن أخذه الى صيد السمك.
- لقد هممت بأن أدعوه الى الصيد.
- لقد وددت أن أدعوه الى الصيد.
- لقد رغبت في أن أصطحبه الى الصيد.

3. *For a long time now eating* had bored him.

- منذ مدة طويلة من الزمن حتى الآن أضجره الأكل.
- فقد مل الطعام منذ سنوات.
- فمئذ وقت طويل صار الطعام مصدر ازعاج له.
- فمئذ عهد طويل وتناول الطعام يزعجه.

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

- لا يوجد أحد جدير بأكلها.
- لا تجد من هو اهل لاكل لحمها.
- لا يوجد من هو اهل لاكل لحمها.
- ليس ثمة من هو جدير بأن يأكل هذه السمكة.

5. *Without taking* a fish.

- دون أن ينال سمكة.
- لم يجد عليه البحر خلالها بشيء من الرزق (free translation)
- لم يظفر بأي سمكة
- من غير أن يفوز بسمكة واحدة.

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

- شعر بالسعادة وهو يحس بالجذب اللطيف.
- وعاد يحس اللمسة الخفيفة وسرت النشوة في بدنه .
- ثم شعر بلمسة خفيفة في الحبل فجرفته السعادة.
- ثم أحس بالخيط يجذب جذبا رقيقا واشرق وجهه بالبشر.

5.3.4 Bare infinitive Clauses

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

1. It was papa made me leave.

- كان بابا هو الذي حملني على أن أترك.

- إن أبي هو الذي حملني على تركك.
- إن أبي هو الذي جعلني أتخلى عنك.
- بابا هو الذي أكرهني على فراقك.

2. I let you carry things.

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

3. You can't fish and not eat.

- لا تستطيع الصيد وأنت لم تأكل.
- إنك لن تستطيع أن تخرج للصيد وأنت جوعان.
- لايمكنك أن تخرج للصيد وأنت جوعان.
- أنت لا تستطيع أن تصطاد السمك إذا لم تأكل.

5.3.5–Ed Participle Clauses

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

1. Slipped the line over his back again.

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

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

- وحملوها وقد مددت بكامل طولها على لوح خشب.

- نقلوها ممددة بطولها على الواح من الخشب.
- حملوها ممددة على لوحين خشبيين.

6. Conclusions

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

1. To some translators, non-finite clauses seem to cause a bit of difficulty especially those whose elliptical elements are difficult to recover from the context. This difficulty caused the translators to provide either ill translations or they totally ignore them. This is very obvious from the fluctuation in the number of the translated non-finite clauses (see tables 2 - 6).
2. Arabic is such a flexible language which has a number of structures that are equivalent to the English non-finite clauses. Hence, an Arab translator has ample opportunities and workable choices that can help him/her translate English non-finite into Arabic. Regardless of their verbal force and the words that control them, English non-finite clauses can be translated, in addition to verbal clauses, into nominal clauses, prepositional clauses and verbal nouns.
3. Due to their condensed feature, English non-finite clauses are best translated only if the translator does certain insertions that help recovering the deleted elements. This is why the Arabic translation appears to be longer than the English non-finite clause.

References

- Biber D., S. Johansson, G. Leech, S. Conrad & E. Finegan, (1999). *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Essex: Pearson Education Limited.
- Biber D., S. Conrad, & G. Leech, (2002). *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Essex: Pearson Education Limited.
- Brazil, David, (1995). *A Grammar of Speech*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Close, R.A. (1975). *A Reference Grammar for Students of English*. London: Longman.
- Close, R.A. (1977). *A Reference Grammar for Students of English*. London: Longman.
- Collins, Peter & Hollo Carmella, (2000). *English Grammar: An Introduction*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Hemingway, Ernest, (1955). *The Old Man and the Sea*. New York: Simon & Schuster.
- Huddleston, Rodney & Geoffrey Pullum, (2002) *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Jacobs, Roderick A. (1995) *English Syntax: A Grammar for English Language Professionals*. Oxford: OUP
- Leech, Geoffrey (2006). *A Glossary of English Grammar*. Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press Ltd..
- Quirk, Randolph; Sidney Greenbaum, (1973). *A University Grammar of English*. Harlow : Longman.

Quirk R., S.Greenbaum,G. Leech & J.Svartvik (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. Harlow: Longman Group Limited.

مصادر الترجمة العربية

البعلبكي، منير (2002). *الشيخ والبحر*. بيروت. دار العلم للملايين

زكريا، زياد (2006). *الشيخ والبحر*. بيروت. دار الشرق العربي

نصار، سمير عزت (2006). *الشيخ والبحر*. عمان. الأهلية للنشر والتوزيع

وهبة ، غبريال (1998). *العجوز والبحر*. القاهرة. الدار المصرية اللبنانية