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owing conclusions;

- 1- Both Arabic and English parenthetical structures are used to fulfil a significant function both structurally and contextually. They are used to add more information to sentences of texts, and in Arabic parenthetical clauses are used to express exaggeration and highlight emphasis.
- 2- There are considerable similarities and differences between the English and Arabic relative clauses lexically, syntactically and semantically. However, as far as the definition of the noun they refer to, English relative clauses are classified into restrictive relative clauses and non-restrictive relative clauses while in Arabic they are classified into definite and indefinite relative clauses.
- 3- In both English and Arabic relative clauses, the relative pronouns have anaphoric reference to a specific and definite antecedent. Unlike the English relative pronoun, the Arabic relative pronoun is influenced by the number and gender of its antecedent.
- 4- The *zay* pronoun which is added to the verb of the relative clause in Arabic can cause some problems for students in translating an Arabic relative clause. In English there is no such pronoun to be added to the relative clause.
- 5- The main problem for students in translating English parenthetical clauses is due to their length and to the use of double parenthetical markings. Moreover, some English parenthetical clauses can be substituted with relative clauses in Arabic.

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because they can define the noun they stand for;

- 41- «أحب الرجال الذين يعملون»

The second group which he calls (indefinite relative pronouns) chiefly includes «من» sing. dual and plural, fem. and masc. = whoever, and «ما» = what and whatever;

- 42- سأكافئ من يدرس

- 43- أرني ما عندك

In the above examples the pronouns «من» and «ما» do not actually define the noun they are used to refer to.

Khulusi (1987:119) states that some difficulties arise in the translation of Arabic relative clauses . One of them is that of translating the «عائد» pronoun which is added to the verb of the relative clause when the noun it qualifies is the subject of the verb.

As teachers of translation we have come across many instances where students would translate a sentence like ;

- 44- الرجل الذي رأيت صديق اخي

* The man whom you saw him is my brother's friend.

It is to be noted that this عائد pronoun is optionally omitted and a sentence may read as follows;

- 45- الرجل الذي رأيت صديق اخي

Another problem results from confusing the plural relative pronoun «الذين» and the dual relative pronouns «الذين»

In a test conducted with 32 third-year students, they were asked to translate the following;

(Sunada's parents, who wished nothing better for their daughter than marrying the rich Surji, tried their best to appear in their best garments.)

Only eleven students translated «who» as «الذين» while the rest of students translated «who» as «الذين» It is to be mentioned here that some English parenthetical clauses may be substituted with relative clause in Arabic;

- 46- Az-zawra', a contender for the first Division leadership, lost the last match.

ان فريق الزوراء الذي يتنافس على احتلال مركز الصدارة لفرق الدرجة الاولى خسر المباراة الاخيرة .

Conclusions

In the light of the previous discussions we have arrived at the following

- 37- ولقد كنت كلما امنت النظر في دراستي اذ بين اموراً كانت تغيب عني.
In this example " كان " agrees with the subject of both main and parenthetical clauses. Sometimes " كان " does not agree with the subject of the parenthetical clause while it occurs in agreement with subject of the main clause;

- 38- ولقد كان كلما امنت النظر في دراستي يتبين اموراً كانت تغيب عني.
d- A parenthesis may occur between the subject and its verb when the main clause has the same subject of the subordinate one. After " ان " , " أن " or " لكن " the noun is in the accusative case and so is the personal pronoun;

- 39- واناك لو صاحبت مصاحبتي اياه لامتأ قلبك ثقة به وحيأ له.
Sometimes " ان " introduces that part of the main clause following the parenthetical one. This causes an interruption in the sentence and the pronoun preceding the compound is left in isolation;
وأنا وإن كنت ادري انك لا تحسن بما تحسن به هذه الفتاة وانك لا تميل اليها - فانني ارى ان تصنع لمشيئة والدك.

4- Relative Clauses in Arabic

Arabic relative clauses are subordinate post-modifying clauses introduced by a relative pronoun.

Ismail (1981:36) argues that an Arabic relative pronoun has anaphoric reference to a specific and definite antecedent. This antecedent is identical with the replaced noun phrase, and it influences the number masculine / feminine gender of the relative pronoun.

The Arabic relative pronouns are the following:

الذي : singular-masculine (all three cases)

= who, which

التي : singular-feminine (all three cases)

= who, which

الذان : dual-masculine (nom.) = who, which

الذين : dual-masculine (acc-and gen.)

= whom, which

اللتان : dual-feminine (nom.) = who, which

اللتين : dual-feminine (acc. and gen.)

= whom, which

الذين : plural-masculine (all three cases) = who

اللاتي - اللاتي - اللواتي - plural-feminine (all three cases)

= who

Ismail (1981:37) call the above group (definite relative pronouns)

28- Ali, who drew this beautiful picture, is my friend.

The pronouns used in this type of relative clauses are explicit and limited. They are "who", "which" and "whom". "who" is used when "Who" is used when the pronoun is in subject position referring to a personal antecedent;

29- Ali, who is my next-door neighbour, is in Baghdad now.

There are some objections to the occurrence of this pronoun in object position as in;

30- Zeki, who you saw yesterday, is a boxer "whom" on the other is used in the position of an object referring to a personal antecedent,

31- Peter, whom you saw last week, is a teacher.

In this type of relative clauses, the zero pronoun "ϕ" is not accepted. "That" on the other hand is very rarely used as a subject or an object.

3- Parenthetical Clauses in Arabic

Cantarino (1975:375) defines a parenthesis as an insertion of one statement within another. In Arabic it is used to promote a less restrained and a more lively style. It allows the more important information to be illustrated more effectively. It also separates the constituents of a sentence without making any change in it. The function of a parenthetical clause in Arabic is to insert information into a sentence in order to highlight exaggeration and emphasis.

32- «واني كنت الأخير زمانه»

«لأت بمالم تطعمت الاوائل»

33- «كان يرى مخفلاً او مصيباً - واكبر الظن انه كان مخفلاً» - «ان الدراجات لا تنال الا في الازهر بالذكاء والبراعة»

Cantarino (1975:375) classifies parenthetical clauses in Arabic according to function as follows.

a- A parenthetical clause with an accusative function. This type is of the restrictive type and it has no parenthetical marking.

34- «ينخل الي وان لم احظ بلفظه او الحديث الي انه من احسن الناس خلقاً»

b- A parenthetical structure conveying a circumstantial sense, this structure is very common in Arabic;

35- «وانا كذلك واذا بعيد اسود كانه ماري يبرز من وراء الباب»

36- «فبينما همما غنت على البعد عانة»

«فبينما همما غنت على البعد عانة»

c- A parenthetical clause can occur between «كان»

functioning as an auxiliary) and the verb it governs;

Aziz(1990:239) defines a restrictive relative clause as the clause which identifies the noun it refers to and defines its meaning (restrictive defining clause). It can not be separated by commas or an intonation contour

from its antecedent to which it is closely connected as is the case with parenthetical structures.

- 21- The man who is beating the boy. In the above, example the relative clause (who is beating the boy) distinguishes the noun (the man) out of other men.

According to Quirk (1972:1070-3) this type of relative clauses is divided into:

- a-Restrictive clauses used for qualification;
 - 22- The men who we met were barbers.
 - b-Restrictive clauses used for comparison;
 - 23- He asked for more money than we usually have.
- The pronouns "that" and "which" are frequently used in restrictive relative clauses. "that" is less formal and it occurs more frequently than "which". It is used to refer to:
- 1- Personal antecedent.
 - 24- The man that you saw.
 - 2- Non-personal antecedent.
 - 25- The telephone box that stands by the gate. It is to be noted that the relative pronoun in such clauses can be omitted if it does not appear as the subject of the clause, thus we can say.
 - 26- The girl we saw.
 - but not:
 - 27- * The man ϕ came.

Moreover, there are other instances where the relative pronoun can be omitted in this type of relative clauses, which seems to be of little relevance to our investigation. Therefore, no reference will be made to them.

(2) Non-Restrictive Relative clauses:

Aziz (1990:240) defines this type of relative clauses as that which does not identify the noun but adds information to the sentence and thus it may be termed (explanatory). This type of clauses is not closely connected to an antecedent and therefore, a comma or a pause is used to separate them;

ions of paying patients in section 5 beds in a hospital where the radiologist, are all whole-time officer)- the Board should seek the service of another practitioner.

Some linguists (Gowers 1985:260) regard examples like the above one as intolerable abuses of the parenthesis where long clauses (in this case consisting of more than 40 words) are made more obscure through the use of a double parenthesis. In such a case it is suggested that the parenthetical clause should be added at the end. The translation of clauses like these is preferred to be in the latter manner:

ومع ذلك فإذا ما كان هناك تقاعس في أداء المهام بهذه الصورة (19) سيكون من الضروري بالنسبة للمجلس دراسة ما إذا كان يتوجب عليه الموافقة على عقد معدل في هذه الحالة المينة أو في ما إذا يتوجب عليه البحث عن خدمات ممارس آخر وذلك بسبب إمكانية تقديم الخدمات عن طريق قبول الالتزامات التي سبق وأن رفضت فحسب. (على سبيل المثال استخدام مصور شعاعي يعمل على مدى ساعات الدوام للقيام بالفحوصات الشعاعية للمرضى الذين يدفعون ثمن معالجتهم في الردهة رقم ٥ في مستشفى يكون فيها جميع المصورين الشعاعيين موظفون يعملون على مدى ساعات الدوام....)

Another example of using parenthesis where the sentence is made ambiguous by placing the second constituent of the main clause, which is in this case only one word, a verb, at the end of a sentence shows how difficult it is to translate such structures,

- 20- 'The future of energy is to begin only after the use of breeder reactors, which will increase sixty times the exploitation of atomic energy as compared with the present thermal nuclear reactors, begins (Al-Wasity et al (1979:94) have rendered the following translation to the above sentence

ولن يبدأ مستقبل الطاقة إلا عندما يتم استخدام المفاعلات المولدة للطاقة التي يزيد ما تنتجه من طاقة [ستين مرة عما تنتجه المفاعلات النووية الحرارية المستخدمة حالياً].

2- Relative Clauses in English

Some linguists like Grystal and Davy (1969:48) argue that relative clauses that occur as postmodifiers in a nominal group are not constituents of an element in the structure of a sentence, rather they are only part of such an element. They, therefore, exclude relative clauses from a complex major sentence.

According to Quirk (1973:460) relative clauses in English are classified into:

- [1] Restrictive Relative Clauses.
- [2] Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses.

- 11- Poetry, his only interest, made him live in isolation.

If the appositives are not of the same syntactic class, the apposition which results is weak.

- 12- Writing poetry, his only interest, made him live in isolation. Moreover, appositive clauses can be restrictive when they do not render different information values as in,

- 13- Mrs. Davidson the teacher gave me this book while those clauses are non-restrictive when they render different information values as in:

- 14- Mrs. Davidson, the teacher gave me this book. A parenthetical structure can be different in length, ranging from one word to complete sentences;

- 15- The best thing to do, nevertheless, is to reveal the secret.

- 16- The official letter (four copies of this official letter were sent to the different parties) was issued by the Ministry of Health.

In the case of the last example brackets are obligatory for there is no other way to show that sentences like the above are parenthetical.

The following examples illustrate the difference in length as related to parenthetical clauses and the difficulties arising when we are faced with lengthy parenthetical clauses we are trying to translate;

- 17- The exhibition of Macedonian and Hellenistic art—paid for in part by Time Inc.—is called "The Search for Alexander."

In such a case there is no difficulty in tracing the link between the main clause and the parenthetical one, and in translating these sentences the latter may retain its place in the sentence.

As mentioned above, major problems occur when a parenthetical clause is long (some parenthetical clauses may consist of many lines).

In such a case the reader or the translator may lose link with the main clause and in this case, it is suggested not to place the parenthetical clause between the constituents of the main clause. Rather, the parenthetical clause, as suggested, may be put after those constituents;

- 18- If duties are however declined in this way it will be necessary for the Board to consider whether it should agree to a modified contract in the particular case, or whether—because the required service can be provided only by the acceptance of the rejected obligations (e.g. by a whole-time radiologist to perform radiological examin-

2- Many teenagers are not understood by their parents, if by anyone. In our study, however, we are considering internal parenthetical structures because they are most commonly recognized as representing this type of structures.

According to Gowers (1985:25) a parenthesis is generally a word or a group of words used to insert an explanation, illustration or to add information to a given sentence that is complete both grammatically and logically.

Quirk (1972:459) argues that when a parenthetical structure is included in a sentence, its punctuation markings must be correlative, one occurrence indicating the beginning of inclusion, a second occurrence indicating its completion.

The markings of parenthetical structures are round or square brackets, dashes or commas and it is helpful to generalize by saying that commas are used in the case of a parenthesis being very closely related to the context.

3- The other girl, Layla, refused to come. Dashes are used in the case of a parenthesis less closely related.

4- Layla-I do not know why-refused to come; while brackets are used in the case of a parenthesis related to the context but has interest outside it.

5- In 1960 John (later to become a boxer)-refused to go to college. A Class of parenthetical clauses is that including appositive clause,

6- Ali, the famous footballer left for Baghdad. In this case, apposition is full and we can not omit each of the appositives. Thus we can say;

7- Ali left for Baghdad. or

8- The famous footballer left for Baghdad. However, there are instances in the case of partial apposition where the first appositive clause cannot be omitted;

9- A Serious decision was made by Hitler, the occupation of France. The second appositive only can be omitted, the omission of the first appositive clause will render;

10- was made by Hithler, the occupation of France.

Syntax can determine the type of apposition in a sentence. Thus we have strict apposition if the appositive clauses are of the same syntactic class;

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**Parenthetical
Structures in English and Arabic
and Students' Difficulties in Translating Them**

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Introduction:

The translation of parenthetical structures from English into Arabic and vice versa poses certain difficulties for students of translation. This is due largely to the irregularity of their form sometimes, and to the way they contextually function in a given sentence or text. Also, they sometimes cause ambiguity of varying degrees because of their length or the way parenthetical markings occur. Because of the above reasons, we have decided to investigate this area of translation problems taking into consideration the differences between Arabic which do not belong to the same linguistic origin.

To realize the above end, we will review the grammatical characteristics and features of parenthetical clause in English and Arabic and we will highlight their contextual functions and study the functional potential of parenthetical structures (parenthetical and relative clauses). Moreover, we will tackle parenthetical structures from a translation point of view and highlight different methods of handling them by translating English examples and explaining how these structures are treated in English-Arabic translation.

The present paper falls into four sections:

- 1- Parenthetical clauses in English.
- 2- Relative clauses in English.
- 3- Parenthetical clauses in Arabic.
- 4- Relative Clauses in Arabic.

1- Parenthetical Clauses in English

Willis (1975:90) cites examples of introductory, internal and terminal constituents of sentences. For the introductory and terminal constituents, which he considers parenthetical by nature, he gives the following examples:

- 1- Above, the tree tops were filled with chirping birds.