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Editor-in-chief

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Assessing the Translation of Oxymoron in Romeo and Juliet into Arabic

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Abstract

This study aims at analysing and assessing translations of oxymorons from English into Arabic. To work towards this aim, the study selects 20 English oxymorons from Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, in addition to the selection of four different Arabic translations of the same 20 oxymorons as published by four different translators, namely, Enani, Omar, Jamal, and Hussein. The analysis of the translations of the 20 oxymorons is conducted in order to justify the assessments of the translations. The assessments of whether given translations of oxymorons are appropriate or inappropriate are primarily deduced from whether the translations render appropriate or inappropriate effects, respectively. Appropriate or inappropriate effects are also the results of whether the translations have maintained or unmaintained our three proposed semantic and syntactic variables. The three proposed variables of lexical form, syntactic structure, and contradictory meaning are the main contributions of this work, as no other studies include such a set of variables to analyse and assess translations of oxymorons. In addition, preserving these three variables contributes to our main argument in this thesis, which is, adopting a semantic approach to the translation of oxymorons is more convenient than adopting a communicative (pragmatic) one, as the semantic approach is more economical in this case, helps in keeping an unaltered meaning, and produces effects similar to the ones obtained from the original source language. The conclusions show that following a semantic approach to the translation of oxymoron through maintaining the variables of lexical form, syntactic structure, and contradictory

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meaning results in producing appropriate effects rather than inappropriate ones, and leads to assessments of appropriate translations rather than inappropriate ones .

Key words : Oxymoron; Assessment ; Literary translation.

1. Introduction

Figure of speech is defined as a divergence from literal language to a figurative one. Arp & Johnson (2012:73) define it as "any way of saying something other than the ordinary way". Most of the time, authors prefer using figurative language to create imaginations in the minds of their readers, or at other times to accomplish some other certain effects in their work, such as the creation of emphasis, humor, etc.

Oxymoron is one of the figures of speech that involves a combination of opposing terms that are contradictory despite working together in forming expressive phrases in literary language (Campbell, 1973:79; Flayih, 2009:30). It entails the use of two contrasting words intentionally, so that they can bring an intended effect (Sakaeva & Kornilova, 2017:410). Oxymoron mainly focuses on using words in a way to attract the readers' attention, as well as to make certain situations or scenes seem bearable to the people involved (Ismaeil et al., 2019:260). It has a rhetorical effect in a paradoxical use, and what makes it different from other paradoxes is that it has intentional use with a certain effect that a writer or speaker wants to bring out and sometimes the intention can be seen clearly. Thus, an oxymoron may produce a dramatic effect, which may lack a literal sense.

The combined contradictory or opposite words that form oxymorons are accommodated in a single phrase or sentence. The words that make up oxymorons can be viewed from syntactic and/or semantic perspectives. The first perspective focuses on the types of parts of speech that build an oxymoron, whether of the same, e.g. noun + noun, or of different syntactic classes, e.g. noun + adjective (Flayih, 2009:31). The latter focuses on the strength of the opposition across the involved words (Ibid:32), that is, whether the words are directly (deeply), or indirectly (openly) related.

The aim in this work is to provide assessments of the translations of oxymorons used in “Romeo and Juliet”. To achieve this, the study selects instances of oxymorons from the original English text which is the source language (SL) and analyses and assesses the translations provided by four different translators into Arabic which is the target language (TL). We hypothesize that adopting a semantic approach to translating oxymorons is more appropriate than following a communicative one, that is, translators following a semantic approach produce appropriate effects which consequently render assessments that judge translations of oxymorons as appropriate, rather than producing inappropriate effects which render assessments that judge translations of oxymorons as inappropriate when following a communicative approach. Moreover, appropriate or inappropriate effects and assessments of translations of oxymorons are the outputs of maintaining or not maintaining the syntactic and semantic variables of 'lexical form', 'syntactic structure', and 'contradictory meaning', respectively.

2. Research context

Perhaps, one of the most demanding translations is the ones related to the literary genre. The literary genre includes areas such as poetry, prose, plays, novels, short stories, and bibliographies. Translations involved with such genre aim at translating a piece of literary work from one language into another. The difficulty of such a translation is in the maintaining the standards and spirit of the original, as the translation may be affected by language barriers represented in the differences between an SL and a TL. More specifically, the transition of written literature from one language to another may not be effective enough, and thus may result in loss of meanings or lead to different meanings, especially of figures of speech. In the scenario where such a matter happens, it may be impossible for the figures of speech to achieve the role or intention that the original author wanted them to achieve. Shakespeare’s “Romeo and Juliet” is one of the common pieces of literature which has been frequently translated from one language to another. However, little has come out to assess such figures of speech and few have given effective translations.

Assessing the translation(s) of a literary text, which is of relevant to this study as we aim to assess translations of oxymorons in "Romeo and Juliet" from English into Arabic, is also a challenging task. Translating these oxymorons used in "Romeo and Juliet" requires understanding on the part of the translator, as oxymorons are often complex and finding their meanings needs universal tools to deliver the expected meanings. It is important to comprehend the text in total, e.g. whether tragedy or history to create accuracy in the translated text (Jureczek, 2017:145). Considering the complexity of oxymorons as an ostensible self-contradiction, reproducing the intended meaning may not be achieved easily. The difficulty of reproducing the actual meaning and word economy of oxymorons in the SL may lead to the loss of its contradictory meaning and possibly misguide the reader, especially after translating into TL. Furthermore, it should be realized that Shakespeare has used a lot of oxymorons in developing the themes in "Romeo and Juliet". Thus, a simple alteration while translating the piece of literature may change the entire meaning of the oxymoron, denying the reader an opportunity of getting the actual meaning or effect that the original author intended to convey.

Assessing the quality of translations involved with literary works is usually conducted by relying on two possible methods. The first of these methods can be done by asking for the opinions of a group of specialists and judge the appropriateness of translations accordingly. The second, which is carried out in our work, can be based on one's own opinions, that is, the researcher's opinions, but it is crucial to consider certain criteria that justify those opinions. The main reason why such methods are required is due to the reliability of the assessments, as researchers will be faced with subjectivity if such methods are unemployed.

According to (Rodriquez, 2006:164), translation assessment is a notion that is broad and can be applied in many diverse areas. To do a quality assessment of literary texts, a detailed contrastive analysis of source and target texts at all levels must be applied. A closer look into translations of oxymorons deserves a closer focus into the constricting meanings built from the opposites. Therefore, translations' quality can only be assessed if the translated language

makes sense to the target (Sakaeva & Kornilova, 2017:410). Rodriguez (2006:166) adds that an assessment analysis of the translated texts must be delimited and redefined with each study's advancement.

As for (House, 2017:451), she claims that the two aspects of intelligibility and fidelity of a work should be regarded when assessing translations of literary works. Intelligibility of a text can be determined by evaluating the clarity of the language used, evaluating whether the message passed is appropriate or not, and evaluating the syntactic arrangement and grammatical errors. Fidelity of the work, which is related to the intelligibility, can be determined by checking whether the words used in the TL are the correct equivalents in meaning in the SL or not.

Newmark (1988) and Murphy (2019) share similar views as well in regards to translation of figurative speech in general, but with different priorities, as the first focuses on the meaning aspects, while the latter emphasizes the syntactic aspects in translations of literary works. Newmark's (1988) model distinguishes between semantic and communicative methods of translation. Semantic translation resides within the original culture. It has no interest in the transmitter's intentions, and thus it does not demand strategies, such as, adding information, reducing, etc. It is neutral, objective, more complex, and more detailed as compared to communicative translation. On the contrary, communicative translation tries to produce identical "contextual meaning" as close as obtained from the readers of the original text (Ibid:41). It requires strategies of adding, reducing, etc., since it is concerned with transmitter's intentions. It is somehow subjective, simpler, clearer, and more direct as compared to semantic translation. Murphy's (2019) model deems syntactic strategies as the most appropriate in analysing oxymorons. It maintains the head noun of the oxymoron in its literal sense and produces a metaphorical interpretation of the modifier.

Our study shares similar insights to those provided by Newmark (1988), Rodriguez (2006), Flayih (2009), House (2017), and Murphy (2019), as we use both syntactic and semantic variables to analyse and assess the translations of oxymorons. Besides, our

study claims that adopting a purely semantic approach to the translation of oxymoron, which is rendered through preserving such syntactic and semantic variables, is probably more appropriate in maintaining its meaning, and also more economical than that of using a communicative approach. The proposed syntactic and semantic variables of analysis in our study include lexical form, syntactic structure, and contradictory meaning, and we argue that preserving such variables may play a vital role in producing an appropriate effect on the part of the reader, and thus cause the translation of a given oxymoron to be assessed as appropriate.

3. Methods

This section is composed of two sub-sections. The first sub-section highlights the data used in the analysis. The second provides a detailed orientation to how the data analysis in Section 4, which includes the actual analysis and assessments of the translations of the oxymorons in Shakespeare's "Romeo & Juliet", is conducted.

3.1. The data

The data represents 20 oxymorons selected from Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" (2011), alongside their translation into the TL. The different Arabic translations of these oxymorons are collected from four translators, namely, Hussein (1960), Jamal (1983), Enani (1993), and Omar (2017). Thus, four different translations are produced for each of the 20 oxymorons, yielding 80 tokens in total for analysis (four translations x 20 oxymorons). The reason for selecting such a total amount of tokens from four different translators is to create reliability and reduce bias. The selected oxymorons in the SL along with their translations in the TL are provided in the tables used in data analysis section.

3.2. Orientation to data analysis

This part sets out variables to the analysis and assessments of the translations of oxymorons from the SL to the TL. These variables are defined here and are used in Section 4 to analyse and assess the translations of the 20 selected oxymorons. In addition, this part is concluded with a table together with its components that stands as a sample of the tables used in data analysis.

The main objective behind analysing the translations of oxymorons is to justify their assessments (A), which are concluded

as either appropriate which is given the positive symbol of a plus (+) or inappropriate which is given the negative symbol of a minus (-) by relying on whether translations are semantic or communicative, respectively. The assessments of translations, whether appropriate or inappropriate, are determined via the variable labelled as effect (E). The variable effect refers to the types of effects generated in the TL, that is, whether appropriate or inappropriate effects which are also marked with (+) and (-), respectively. Appropriate effects indicate that translations have conveyed similar effects as the ones in the SL, while inappropriate effects indicate that they have not conveyed similar effects as the ones in the SL. Appropriate or inappropriate effects are mainly decided via considering and analysing the three syntactic and semantic variables of lexical form (LF), syntactic structure (SS), and contradictory meaning (CM). Below is a detailed account of each of these three variables.

The variable (LF) refers to the lexical form of an oxymoron, and it accommodates two dichotomies, which are, maintained or unmaintained lexical forms. Maintained and unmaintained lexical forms are also symbolised as (+) and (-), respectively. The analysis of lexical forms involves a comparison between the number of lexical items present in the oxymoron in the SL and the ones in its output in the TL. Thus, if a translation of an oxymoron maintains an exact number of lexical items as present in the SL, it would be regarded as maintained (+). On the contrary, if it undergoes alterations such as additions or reductions, resulting in a different number of lexical items as present in the SL, it would be considered as unmaintained (-).

The variable (SS) stands for the syntactic structure of an oxymoron, which is concluded through the syntactic parsing of the oxymoron in the SL and TL. The syntactic parsing of the oxymoron in the SL is adapted from works on English syntax, e.g. (Hurford, 1994) and (Eppler and Ozon, 2013), while the syntactic parsing in the TL is adapted from works on Arabic syntax, e.g. (Ryding, 2005). The variable (SS) includes the dichotomies of maintained or unmaintained syntactic structures, which are also signaled with (+) and (-), respectively. The analysis of syntactic structures requires a

comparison between the syntactic structures of the oxymorons in the SL and the ones in the TL. Hence, if a translation of an oxymoron conserves a similar or near/close syntactic structure as provided in the SL, it would be evaluated as maintained (+). However, if it does not keep a similar or near/close syntactic structure as provided in the SL, it would be interpreted as unmaintained (-).

The variable (CM) refers to the contradictory meaning of an oxymoron, and it holds the dichotomies of maintained or unmaintained contradictory meanings, which are also indicated with (+) and (-), respectively. The analysis of contradictory meaning demands a comparison between the contradictory meaning across the lexical items of an oxymoron in the SL and the ones in the TL. The contradictory meaning across lexical items of an oxymoron can be either of direct or indirect equivalence. The decisions of maintained/unmaintained CM and of direct/indirect equivalences across the lexical items are derived from Almaany dictionary ("Almaany, an online electronic dictionary", n.d.). Therefore, if a translation of an oxymoron preserves an identical contradictory meaning, no matter whether of direct or indirect equivalence, as given in the SL, it would be deemed as maintained (+). In contrast, if it does not preserve an identical contradictory meaning as given in the SL, it would be deemed as unmaintained (-). To exemplify this, consider the instance of *dark light*, which is an oxymoron in the SL, where the contradictory meaning across the two lexical items is associated with direct equivalence. If it is translated into *الضوء المظلم* which is one of the possible translations in the TL that is associated with direct equivalence, the variable CM would be marked with (+), as the translation maintains the contradictory meaning across the lexical items in the TL as well. Additionally, if it is translated into *الضوء الاسود*, CM would also be maintained (+), as the contradictory meaning is still preserved, even though an indirect equivalence is present across the lexical items. However, if it is translated into *الضوء البارز*, CM would be unmaintained (-), as the contradictory meaning across the lexical items is lost.

As mentioned earlier in this section, the assessment of a translation is deduced from the variable E which is in turn deduced from the variables LF, SS, and CM. Therefore, if LF, SS, and CM

are all maintained, the output would be an appropriate E, and eventually an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. However, if any of the three variables is unmaintained, the output would be an inappropriate E, and eventually an inappropriate translation of the oxymoron.

The analysis of the 20 oxymorons provided in Section 4 involves a detailed discussion of the variables mentioned above. Additionally, the detailed discussion of the variables associated with the analysis is preceded by a table that summarizes the analysis. Table 1 below with its components is an example of the tables used in the analysis. The table is composed of one row and seven columns. The row is coded as SL which refers to the oxymoron as present in the source language. The words in bold indicate the content words in the context of the oxymoron, while the ones that are not bolded indicate the grammatical/functional words. The seven columns are located below the SL row, and they are coded as T, TL, LF, SS, CM, E, and A, respectively. The first column denotes the translators and it is filled with the codes T1, T2, T3, and T4, referring to the four translators Enani, Omar, Jamal, and Hussein, respectively. The second column holds the four translations of the oxymoron in the target language as translated by the four translators. Some of the cells that are dedicated for the translations in the TL are equipped with dotted lines to indicate absence of a translation of a given oxymoron. The third, fourth, and fifth columns indicate the variables of lexical form, syntactic structure, and contradictory meaning, respectively. These four columns are marked with (+) and (-) based on whether a specific translation of an oxymoron fulfils or does not fulfil that specific variable. The sixth and seventh columns refer to the effect and the assessment of the translation. Both of these columns are marked with (+) and (-), indicating appropriate effects and assessments of appropriate translations, as well as inappropriate effects and assessments of inappropriate translations, respectively, which are mainly decided by relying on whether the variables in the third, fourth, and fifth columns are maintained or not.

SL						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1						
T2						
T3						
T4						

Table 1. Sample of the tables used for analysing and assessing oxymorons.

4. Data analysis

This section analyses the translations of 20 oxymorons in the SL which are produced in the TL by four translators. The translations of each oxymoron are discussed separately, and each discussion is preceded by a table that illustrates the analysis of the variables which justifies the effect produced, and the assessment of whether a translation of a specific oxymoron is appropriate or not.

Ex1: “Loving hate” (ACT 1. SC. 1, L. 181)

SL Loving hate						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	كرهاً به نبضات الغرام	-	-	+	-	-
T2	الكره المختلط بالحب	-	-	+	-	-
T3	الكره المحبب	+	+	+	+	+
T4	البغض المحب	+	+	+	+	+

Table 2. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex1.

The oxymoron in the SL consists of two lexical items which are parsed as an adjective plus noun. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these two lexical items is associated with a direct equivalence, as the word “loving” is a direct opposite of the word “hate”. Two of the translations in the TL which are produced by T3 and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the ones produced by T1 and T2 are assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T3 and T4

have maintained all three variables that render an appropriate E (+) which in turn renders an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T3 and T4 is maintained (+) through keeping the two words limit. Furthermore, the variable SS is maintained (+) by the use of similar syntactic structures of nouns plus adjectives. Finally, the variable CM which is associated with a direct equivalence in both translations is maintained (+), since “الكره” is a direct opposite of “المحب”, and “البغض” is a direct opposite of “المحب”. The translations of T1 and T2, however, have only maintained (+) the variable CM, as “كرهاً” is a direct opposite of “الغرام”, and “الكره” is a direct opposite of “الحب”. The remaining two variables in the translations of T1 and T2 have not been maintained (-), as both translations exceed the two words limit, and both use different syntactic structures represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. Thus, both T1 and T2 produce inappropriate effects (-) that eventually result in inappropriate translations of the oxymoron.

Ex2: “Brawling love” (ACT 1. SC. 1, L. 181)

SL Brawling love						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	غرام الصراع	+	+	+	+	+
T2	الحب الهادر	+	+	+	+	+
T3	الحب المستعر الصاخب	-	-	-	-	-
T4	الحب المختصم	+	+	+	+	+

Table 3. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex2.

The oxymoron in the SL is made up of two lexical items which are parsed as an adjective plus noun. Additionally, the contradictory meaning across these two lexical items is associated with an indirect equivalence, as the word “brawling” is an indirect opposite of the word “love”. Three of the translations in the TL which are created by T1, T2, and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the one created

by T3 is assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T1, T2, and T4 have preserved all three variables that produce an appropriate E (+) which in turn produces an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T1, T2, and T4 is maintained (+) through keeping the two words limit. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) through the use of similar syntactic structures of nouns plus adjectives by T2 and T4, and a close/near syntactic structure of noun plus noun by T1. Finally, the variable CM, which is associated with indirect equivalences in the translations of T1, T2, and T4, is maintained (+), since “غرام” is an indirect opposite of “الصراع”, “الحب” is an indirect opposite of “المختصم”, and “الحب” is an indirect opposite of “الهادر”. The translation of T3, however, has not maintained (-) any of the three variables. Therefore, it has rendered an inappropriate effect (-) that eventually renders an inappropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in the translation of T3 has not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the two words limit. Additionally, the variable SS has not been maintained (-) due to the use of a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of an extra syntactic element. Finally, the variable CM has not been maintained (-), since the word “الصاحب” does not contradict the word “الحب”, but rather affirms an extremely higher status of “الحب”.

Ex3: “Heavy lightness” (ACT 1. SC. 1, L. 183)

SL Heavy lightness						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	خفة ذات وطء ثقيل	-	-	+	-	-
T2	الخفة الثقيلة	+	+	+	+	+
T3	العيب الرهيب	+	+	-	-	-
T4	للخفة الثقيلة	+	+	+	+	+

Table 4. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex3.

The oxymoron in the SL contains two lexical items which are parsed as an adjective plus noun. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these two lexical items is of a direct equivalence, since the word “heavy” is a direct opposite of the word “lightness”. Two of the translations in the TL which are translated by T2 and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the ones translated by T1 and T3 are assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T2 and T4 have conserved all three variables that initiate an appropriate E (+) which in turn initiates an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T2 and T4 is maintained (+) through keeping the two words limit. Also, the variable SS is maintained (+) by the use of similar syntactic structures of nouns plus adjectives. Finally, the variable CM which is associated with a direct equivalence in both translations is maintained (+), as “الخفة” is a direct opposite of “الثقيلة” across both translations. The translation of T1 has only maintained (+) the variable CM, as “خفة” is a direct opposite of “ثقل”. The remaining two variables in the translation of T1 have not been maintained (-), as it does not stick to the two words limit, and uses a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. As for the translation of T3, it only maintains (+) the variables LF and SS, as it sticks to the two words limit, and uses a similar syntactic structure of noun plus adjective. However, it does not maintain (-) the variable CM, since “العبث الرهيب” does not reflect the same meaning(s) provided by the oxymoron in the SL. Considering the violations of one or more variables in the translations of T1 and T3, inappropriate effects (-) that eventually produce inappropriate translations of the oxymoron are rendered.

Ex4: “Bright smoke” (ACT 1. SC. 1, L. 185)

SL Bright smoke						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	دخان منير	+	+	+	+	+
T2	دخان متلألئ	+	+	+	+	+
T3	دخاناً قاتماً ولكن في مثل بياض الصبح	-	-	-	-	-
T4	دخان مشرق	+	+	+	+	+

Table 5. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex4.

The oxymoron in the SL includes two lexical items which are parsed as an adjective plus noun. Additionally, the contradictory meaning across these two lexical items is associated with an indirect equivalence, as the word “bright” is an indirect opposite of the word “smoke”. Three of the translations in the TL which are provided by T1, T2, and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the one provided by T3 is assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T1, T2, and T4 have sustained all three variables that result in an appropriate E (+) which in turn results in an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T1, T2, and T4 is maintained (+) through maintaining the two words limit. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by employing similar syntactic structures of nouns plus adjectives. Finally, the variable CM, which is associated with indirect equivalences in the translations of T1, T2, and T4, is maintained (+), since “دخان” is an indirect opposite of “منير”, “دخان” is an indirect opposite of “متلألئ”, and “دخان” is an indirect opposite of “مشرق”. The translation of T3, nevertheless, has not maintained (-) any of the three variables. The variable LF in the translation of T3 has not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the two words limit. Additionally, the variable SS has not been maintained (-), as it employs a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. Finally, the variable CM in translation of T3 has not been maintained (-), since the oxymoron

here is transferred to a simile by introducing two different things (“دخاناً قاتماً” and “ببياض الصبح”) through the use of the simile device “مثل”. Therefore, the translation of T3 produces an inappropriate effect (-) that eventually produces an inappropriate translation of the oxymoron.

Ex5: “Cold fire” (ACT 1. SC. 1, L. 185)

SL Cold fire						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	نار من الزمهير	-	-	+	-	-
T2	نار باردة	+	+	+	+	+
T3	ناراً مشتعلة في مثل برودة الثلج	-	-	-	-	-
T4	نار باردة	+	+	+	+	+

Table 6. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex5.

The oxymoron in the SL is composed of two lexical items which are parsed as an adjective plus noun. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these two lexical items is associated with an indirect equivalence, as the word “cold” is an indirect opposite of the word “fire”. Two of the translations in the TL which are established by T2 and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the ones established by T1 and T3 are assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T2 and T4 have maintained all three variables that render an appropriate E (+) which in turn renders an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T2 and T4 is maintained (+) through keeping the two words limit. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by the use of similar syntactic structures of nouns plus adjectives. Finally, the variable CM which is associated with an indirect equivalence in both translations is maintained (+), since “نار” is an indirect opposite of “باردة” across both translations. The translation of T1 has only maintained (+) the variable CM, as “نار” is an indirect opposite of “الزمهير”. The remaining two variables in the translation of T1 have not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the two words limit, and it uses a different syntactic structure of noun plus prepositional phrase. The translation of T3, however, has not maintained (-) any

of the three variables. The variable LF in the translation of T3 has not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the two words limit. Additionally, the variable SS has not been maintained (-), as it employs a different syntactic structure of noun plus adjective plus prepositional phrase. Finally, the variable CM in translation of T3 has not been maintained (-), since the oxymoron here is transferred to a simile by introducing two different things (“ناراً مشتعلة” and “برودة الثلج”) through the use of the simile device “مثل”. Therefore, both T1 and T3 produce inappropriate effects (-) that result in inappropriate translations of the oxymoron.

Ex6: “Sick health” (ACT 1. SC. 1, L. 185)

SL Sick health						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	سقم من الصحة الكاملة	-	-	+	-	-
T2	صحة معلولة	+	+	+	+	+
T3	صحة كالمرض وعافية كالسقام	-	-	-	-	-
T4	صحة مريضة	+	+	+	+	+

Table 7. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex6.

The oxymoron in the SL is built up of two lexical items which are parsed as an adjective plus noun. Additionally, the contradictory meaning across these two lexical items is associated with a direct equivalence, as the word “sick” is a direct opposite of the word “health”. Two of the translations in the TL which are done by T2 and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the ones done by T1 and T3 are assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T2 and T4 have preserved all three variables that produce an appropriate E (+) which in turn produces an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T2 and T4 is maintained (+) by sticking to the two words limit. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by employing similar syntactic structures of nouns plus adjectives. Finally, the variable CM which is associated with a direct equivalence in both translations is maintained (+), since “صحة” is a direct opposite of “معلولة”, and “صحة” is a direct opposite of “مريضة”. The translation of T1 has only maintained (+) the

variable CM, as “سقم” is a direct opposite of “الصحة الكاملة”. The remaining two variables in the translation of T1 have not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the two words limit, and employs a different syntactic structure of noun plus prepositional phrase. The translation of T3, nevertheless, has not maintained (-) any of the three variables. The variable LF in the translation of T3 has not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the two words limit. Additionally, the variable SS has not been maintained (-), as it employs a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. Finally, the variable CM in translation of T3 has not been maintained (-), since the oxymoron here is transferred to two similes by introducing two different things (“صحة” and “المرض”) through the use of the particle “ك”, as well as (“عافية” and “السقام”) through the use of the same particle “ك”. Hence, both T1 and T3 render inappropriate effects (-) that render inappropriate translations of the oxymoron.

Ex7: “Serious vanity” (ACT 1. SC. 1, L. 183)

SL Serious vanity						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	زهوة ذات وجه عبوس	-	-	+	-	-
T2	التفاهة الجدية	+	+	+	+	+
T3	الغرور الخطر	+	+	-	-	-
T4	للوغار الغرير	+	+	+	+	+

Table 8. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex7.

The oxymoron in the SL consists of two lexical items which are parsed as an adjective plus noun. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these two lexical items is associated with a direct equivalence, as the word “serious” is a direct opposite of the word “vanity”. Two of the translations in the TL which are produced by T2 and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the ones produced by T1 and T3 are assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T2 and T4 have sustained all three variables that result in an appropriate E (+) which in turn results in an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T2 and T4 is

maintained (+) by preserving the two words limit. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by the use of similar syntactic structures of nouns plus adjectives. Finally, the variable CM which is associated with a direct equivalence in both translations is maintained (+), since “التفاهة” is a direct opposite of “الجدية”, and “الوقار” which refers to wisdom that is an attribute of seriousness is an indirect opposite of “الغرير”. The translation of T1 has only maintained (+) the variable CM, as “زهوة” is an indirect opposite of “وجه عبوس” which is an attribute of seriousness. The remaining two variables in the translation of T1 have not been maintained (-), as it does not preserve the two words limit, and uses a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. As for the translation of T3, it only maintains (+) the variables LF and SS, as it preserves the two words limit, and uses a similar syntactic structure of noun plus adjective. However, it does not maintain (-) the variable CM, since “الخطر” does not contradict the word “الغرور”, but rather depicts a higher level of “الغرور”. Considering the violations of one or more variables in the translations of T1 and T3, inappropriate effects (-) that produce inappropriate translations of the oxymoron are rendered.

Ex8: “Madness most discreet” (ACT 1. SC. 1, L. 200)

SL Madness most discreet						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	جنون به حكمة بالغة	-	-	+	-	-
T2	جنون وقور	+	+	+	+	+
T3	جنوناً عاقلاً	+	+	+	+	+
T4	جنون رشيد	+	+	+	+	+

Table 9. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex8.

The oxymoron in the SL includes two lexical items and a quantifier which are parsed as a noun plus quantifier plus adjective. The syntactic structure here can also be parsed as a noun plus adjective, as the form quantifier plus adjective (most + discreet) functions as a superlative. Additionally, the contradictory meaning across these two lexical items is associated with a direct

equivalence, as the word “madness” is a direct opposite of the word “discreet”. Three of the translations in the TL which are provided by T2, T3, and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the one provided by T1 is assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T2, T3, and T4 have maintained all three variables that mark an appropriate E (+) which in turn marks an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T2, T3, and T4 is maintained (+) through translating the two content words present in the SL only, which is economical and sufficient in reflecting the contradictory meaning. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by using similar syntactic structures of nouns plus adjectives. Finally, the variable CM in the translations of T2, T3, and T4 is maintained (+), since “جنون” is an indirect opposite of “وقور” which is an attribute of wisdom that is a synonym of discreet, “جنوناً” is a direct opposite of “عاقلاً”, and “جنون” is a direct opposite of “رشيد”. The translation of T1, however, has only maintained (+) the variable CM, since “جنون” is a direct opposite of “حكمة بالغة”. The variables LF and SS in the translation of T1 have not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the two content words limit, and uses a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. Therefore, the translation of T1 renders an inappropriate effect (-) that renders an inappropriate translation of the oxymoron.

Ex9: "Sweet sorrow" (ACT 2. SC. 3, L. 199-200)

SL Sweet sorrow						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	حزن يكتسى إشراقه الأفراح	-	-	+	-	-
T2	حزن حلو	+	+	+	+	+
T3	محزن، ولكنه عذب لذيق	-	-	+	-	-
T4	حزناً حلواً	+	+	+	+	+

Table 10. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex9.

The oxymoron in the SL is built up of two lexical items which are parsed as an adjective plus noun. Additionally, the contradictory meaning across these two lexical items is associated with an indirect equivalence, as the word “sweet” is an indirect opposite of the word

“sorrow”. Two of the translations in the TL which are done by T2 and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the ones done by T1 and T3 are assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T2 and T4 have preserved all three variables that produce an appropriate E (+) which in turn produces an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T2 and T4 is maintained (+) by sticking to the two words limit. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by employing similar syntactic structures of nouns plus adjectives. Finally, the variable CM which is associated with an indirect equivalence in both translations is maintained (+), since “حزن” is an indirect opposite of “حلو”, and “حزنناً” is an indirect opposite of “حلواً”. In contrast, the translations of T1 and T3 have only maintained (+) the variable CM, as “حزن” is a direct opposite of “الأفراح”, and “محزن” is an indirect opposite of “عذب لذيق”. The remaining two variables in the translations of T1 and T3 have not been maintained (-), as both translations exceed the two words limit, and both use different syntactic structures represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. Hence, both T1 and T3 produce inappropriate effects (-) that produce inappropriate translations of the oxymoron.

Ex10: “Fiend angelical” (ACT 3. SC. 2, L. 81)

SL Fiend angelical						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	ملاكاً شيطاني الجوهر	-	-	+	-	-
T2	شيطان ملائكي	+	+	+	+	+
T3	الملك الرحيم كالشيطان	-	-	-	-	-
T4	شيطاناً في سمات الملائكة	-	-	+	-	-

Table 11. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex10.

The oxymoron in the SL is composed of two lexical items which are parsed as a noun plus adjective. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these two lexical items is associated with a direct equivalence, as the word “fiend” is a direct opposite of the word “angelical”. Three of the translations in the TL which are provided by T1, T3, and T4 are assessed as inappropriate, while the

one provided by T2 is assessed as appropriate. The translations of T1 and T4 have only maintained (+) the variable CM, since “ملاكاً” is a direct opposite of “شيطاني الجوهر”, and “شيطاناً” is a direct opposite of “سمات الملائكة”. The variables LF and SS in the translations of T1 and T4 have not been maintained (-), as they exceed the two words limit, and employ different syntactic structures of noun plus adjective plus noun by T1 and of noun plus prepositional phrase by T4. The translation of T3 has not maintained (-) any of the three variables. The variable LF in the translation of T3 has not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the two words limit. Additionally, the variable SS has not been maintained (-), as it employs a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. Finally, the variable CM in translation of T3 has not been maintained (-), since the oxymoron here is transferred to a simile by introducing two different things (“الملك الرحيم” and “الشيطان”) through the use of the particle "ك". Therefore, the translation of T1, T3, and T4 render inappropriate effects (-) that render inappropriate translations of the oxymoron. On the contrary, the translation of T2 has sustained all three variables that result in an appropriate E (+) which results in an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translation of T2 is maintained (+) through maintaining the two words limit. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by using a similar syntactic structure of noun plus adjective. Finally, the variable CM in the translation of T2 is maintained (+), since “شيطان” is a direct opposite of “ملائكي”.

Ex11: “Dove-feather’d raven” (ACT 3. SC. 2, L. 82)

SL Dove-feather'd raven						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	اغراباً في ريش حمام	+	+	-	-	-
T2	غراب بريش حمامة	+	+	+	+	+
T3	العقاب في صورة الحمامة المطوقة واليمامة الوادعة	-	-	+	-	-
T4	غراباً له ريش الحمامة	-	-	+	-	-

Table 12. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex11.

The oxymoron in the SL consists of three lexical items. The first two lexical items serve as a compound word that functions as an adjectival phrase. Thus, the oxymoron is parsed as an adjective plus noun. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these lexical items is associated with a direct equivalence, as the word “dove-feather’d” is a direct opposite of the word “raven”. One of the translations in the TL which is translated by T2 is assessed as appropriate, while the ones translated by T1, T3, and T4 are assessed as inappropriate. The translation of T2 has maintained all three variables that produce an appropriate E (+) which indicates an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translation of T2 is maintained (+) by keeping a similar number of words. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by employing a similar syntactic structure of noun plus adjective, as “بريش حمامة” is a prepositional phrase that functions as an adjectival phrase. Finally, the variable CM in translation of T2 is maintained (+), since “غراب” is a direct opposite of “بريش حمامة”. The translations of T3 and T4 have only maintained (+) the variable CM, as “العقاب” is a direct opposite of “الحمامة المطوقة واليمامة الوادعة”, and “غراباً” is a direct opposite of “بريش الحمامة”. The remaining two variables in the translations of T3 and T4 have not been maintained (-), as both translations exceed the number of words present in the SL, and both use different syntactic structures represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. The translation of T1 has only maintained (+) the variables LF and SS, as it keeps a similar number of words, and employs a similar syntactic structure of noun plus adjective, as “في حمام” is a prepositional phrase that functions as an adjectival phrase. Finally, the variable CM in translation of T1 is not maintained (-), since “اغراباً” is not the equivalent of the word “raven”, but rather the plural form of the word “غريب”-(stranger). Hence, T1, T3, and T4 produce inappropriate effects (-) that indicate inappropriate translations of the oxymoron.

Ex12: “Wolvish-ravening lamb” (ACT 3. SC. 2, L. 82)

SL Wolvish-ravening lamb						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	حماً يخفي جوع الذئب	-	-	+	-	-
T2	حمل ضار مفترس	+	+	+	+	+
T3	الحمل المفترس كالذئب	-	-	-	-	-
T4	حماً له قرم الذئب جوهراً	-	-	+	-	-

Table 13. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex12.

The oxymoron in the SL includes three lexical items. The first two lexical items serve as a compound word that accommodates a double adjective (two adjectives). Thus, the oxymoron is parsed as an adjective plus adjective plus noun. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these lexical items is associated with an indirect equivalence, as the words “wolvish-ravening” are indirect opposites of the word “lamb”. Three of the translations in the TL which are provided by T1, T3, and T4 are assessed as inappropriate, while the one provided by T2 is assessed as appropriate. The translations of T1 and T4 have only maintained (+) the variable CM, since “حماً” is a direct opposite of “الذئب” across both translations. The variables LF and SS in the translations of T1 and T4 have not been maintained (-), as they exceed the number of words present in the SL, and use different syntactic structures represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. The translation of T3 has not maintained (-) any of the three variables. The variable LF in the translation of T3 has not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the number of words present in the SL. Additionally, the variable SS has not been maintained (-), as it uses a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. Finally, the variable CM in translation of T3 has not been maintained (-), since the oxymoron here is transferred to a simile by introducing two different things (“الحمل المفترس” and “الذئب”) through the use of the particle “ك”. Therefore, the translation of T1, T3, and T4 result in inappropriate effects (-) that result in inappropriate translations of the oxymoron. On the contrary, the translation of T2 has conserved all three

variables that render an appropriate E (+) which renders an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translation of T2 is maintained (+) through preserving a similar number of words. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by using a similar syntactic structure of noun plus adjective plus adjective. Finally, the variable CM in the translation of T2 is maintained (+), since “حمل” is an indirect opposite of “ضار مفترس”.

Ex13: “Despised substance of divinest show” (ACT 3. SC. 2, L. 83)

SL Despised substance of divinest show						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	معدن خبث في أقدس مظهر	+	+	+	+	+
T2	ثروة ضئيلة لمشهد قدسي	+	+	-	-	-
T3	الشيء الحقير المزري في المظهر الرائع السامي	-	-	+	-	-
T4	جوهرأ بشعأ له بريق سماوي	+	-	+	-	-

Table 14. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex13.

The oxymoron in the SL is made up of five words; four of them are lexical and one is grammatical (functional). The phrase “of divinest show” is a prepositional phrase that functions as an adjective phrase. Thus, the oxymoron is parsed as an adjective plus noun plus adjective. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these lexical items is associated with an indirect equivalence, as the words “despised substance” are indirect opposites of the words “divinest show”. Three of the translations in the TL which are established by T2, T3, and T4 are assessed as inappropriate, while the one provided by T1 is assessed as appropriate. The translation of T2 has only maintained (+) the variables LF and SS, as it sticks to an identical number of words, and uses a similar syntactic structure of noun plus adjective plus adjective, with the latter adjective standing as an adjective phrase that is sourced from the prepositional phrase “لمشهد قدسي”. The variable CM in translation of T2 has not been maintained (-), since “ثروة ضئيلة” does not contradict “مشهد قدسي”. The translation of T3 has only maintained (+) the

variable CM, since “الشئ الحقير ألمزري” is an indirect opposite of “المظهر الرائع السامي”. The variables LF and SS in translation of T3 have not been maintained (-), as it does not keep an identical number of words, and uses a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. The translation of T4 has only maintained (+) the variables LF and CM, since it preserves an identical number of words, and since “جوهرأ” is an indirect opposite of “بريق سماوي”. Therefore, the translations of T2, T3, and T4 produce inappropriate effects (-) that produce inappropriate translations of the oxymoron. On the contrary, the translation of T1 has maintained all three variables that produce an appropriate E (+) which produces an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translation of T1 is maintained (+) through preserving a similar number of words. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by using a similar syntactic structure of noun plus adjective plus adjective, with the latter adjective standing as an adjective phrase that is sourced from the prepositional phrase “في أقدس مظهر”. Finally, the variable CM in the translation of T1 is maintained (+), since “معدن خبث” is an indirect opposite of “أقدس مظهر”.

Ex14: “Damned saint” (ACT 3. SC. 3, L. 85)

SL Damned saint						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	قديس ملعون	+	+	+	+	+
T2	قديس ملعون	+	+	+	+	+
T3	-----	-	-	-	-	-
T4	قديساً حقت عليه اللعنات	-	-	+	-	-

Table 15. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex14.

The oxymoron in the SL is built up of two lexical items which are parsed as an adjective plus noun. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these lexical items is associated with an indirect equivalence, as the word “damned” is an indirect opposite of the

word “saint”. Two of the translations in the TL which are translated by T1 and T2 are assessed as appropriate, while the one translated by T4 is assessed as inappropriate. The dotted line marking the translation of T3 signals absence of translation of this specific oxymoron in the TL. Thus, the variables in the translation of T3 are considered as unmaintained (-), and it is assessed as an inappropriate translation of the oxymoron. The translations of T1 and T2 have maintained all three variables that indicate an appropriate E (+) which indicates an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T1 and T2 is maintained (+) by keeping similar number of words. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by employing similar syntactic structures of nouns plus adjectives. Finally, the variable CM in both translations is maintained (+), since “قديس” is an indirect opposite of “ملعون” across both translations. In contrast, the translation of T4 has only maintained (+) the variable CM, as “قديساً” is an indirect opposite of “اللعنات”. The remaining two variables in the translation of T4 have not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the two words limit, and uses a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. Hence, T4 produces an inappropriate effect (-) that produces an inappropriate translation of the oxymoron.

Ex15: “Wedded to calamity” (ACT 3. SC. 3, L. 160)

SL Wedded to calamity						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	أقترن بكارثة حياة	-	+	+	-	-
T2	متزوج بفاجعة	+	-	+	-	-
T3	----- -----	-	-	-	-	-
T4	اقترنت بالشقوة	+	+	+	+	+

Table 16. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex15.

The oxymoron in the SL consists of three words; two of them are lexical and one is grammatical (functional). The phrase “to calamity” is a prepositional phrase. Thus, the oxymoron is parsed as

a verb plus prepositional phrase. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these lexical items is associated with an indirect equivalence, as the word “wedded” is an indirect opposite of the word “calamity”. Two of the translations in the TL which are translated by T1 and T2 are assessed as inappropriate, while the one translated by T4 is assessed as appropriate. The dotted line marking the translation of T3 signals absence of translation of this specific oxymoron in the TL. Thus, the variables in the translation of T3 are considered as unmaintained (-), and it is assessed as an inappropriate translation of the oxymoron. The translation of T1 has only maintained (+) the variables SS and CM, since it uses a similar syntactic structure of verb plus prepositional phrase, and since “أقترن” is an indirect opposite of “كارثة حياة”. The variable LF in translation of T1 has not been maintained (-), as it does not keep an identical number of words. The translation of T2 has only maintained (+) the variables LF and CM, since it keeps an identical number of words, and since “متزوج” is an indirect opposite of “فاجعة”. The variable SS in translation of T2 has not been maintained (-), as it uses a different syntactic structure of noun plus prepositional phrase. Therefore, the translations of T1 and T2 render inappropriate effects (-) that render inappropriate translations of the oxymoron. On the contrary, the translation of T4 has maintained all three variables that render an appropriate E (+) which renders an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translation of T4 is maintained (+) through preserving a similar number of words. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by using a similar syntactic structure of verb plus prepositional phrase. Finally, the variable CM in the translation of T4 is maintained (+), since “الشقوة” is an indirect opposite of “أقترنت”.

Ex16: “Freezes up the heat of life” (ACT 4. SC. 3, L. 17)

SL Freezes-up the heat of life						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	يجمد دفاء حياتي	-	+	+	-	-
T2	يجمد حرارة الحياة	+	+	+	+	+
T3	تبرد في بدني حرارة الحياة	-	-	+	-	-
T4	يثلج حر الحياة	+	+	+	+	+

Table 17. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex16.

The oxymoron in the SL consists of five words; three of them are lexical and two are grammatical (functional). The phrase “freezes-up” is considered as one lexical word as it is a phrasal verb, and the phrase “the heat of life” is a genitive of-phrase that accommodates two lexical words and two grammatical ones. Thus, the oxymoron is parsed as a verb plus genitive of-phrase. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these lexical items is associated with a direct equivalence, as the word “freezes up” is a direct opposite of the word “heat”. Two of the translations in the TL which are provided by T2 and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the ones provided by T1 and T3 are assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T2 and T4 have sustained all three variables that result in an appropriate E (+) which in turn results in an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T2 and T4 is maintained (+) by preserving the three lexical words. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by the use of similar syntactic structures of verb plus genitive of-phrase. Finally, the variable CM which is associated with a direct equivalence in both translations is maintained (+), since “يجمد” is a direct opposite of “حرارة”, and “يتلج” is a direct opposite of “حر”. The translation of T1 has only maintained (+) the variables SS and CM, since it uses a similar syntactic structure of verb plus genitive of-phrase, and since “يجمد” is a direct opposite of “دفع”. The remaining variable in the translation of T1 has not been maintained (-), as it does not preserve the three lexical words, instead, it inserts the additional pronoun “my” into the genitive phrase. As for the translation of T3, it only maintains (+) the variable CM, since “تبرد” is a direct opposite of “حرارة”. The remaining two variables in the translation of T3 have not been maintained (-), as it does not preserve the three lexical words, and uses a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of extra syntactic elements. Considering the violations of one or more variables in the translations of T1 and T3, inappropriate effects (-) that produce inappropriate translations of the oxymoron are rendered.

Ex17: “Mercy murders” (ACT 3. SC. 2, L. 207)

SL Mercy murders						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	لا تأخذكم بالقاتل رحمة	-	-	-	-	-
T2	الرفقة تقتل	+	+	+	+	+
T3	-----	-	-	-	-	-
T4	الرحمة قتل	+	-	+	-	-

Table 18. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex17.

The oxymoron in the SL is composed of two lexical items which are parsed as a noun plus verb. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these lexical items is associated with an indirect equivalence, as the word “mercy” is an indirect opposite of the word “murders”. Two of the translations in the TL which are translated by T1 and T4 are assessed as inappropriate, while the one translated by T2 is assessed as appropriate. The dotted line marking the translation of T3 signals absence of translation of this specific oxymoron in the TL. Thus, the variables in the translation of T3 are considered as unmaintained (-), and it is assessed as an inappropriate translation of the oxymoron. The translation of T1 has not maintained (-) any of the three variables, as it does not preserve the two words limit, does not use a similar syntactic structure of noun plus verb, and loses the contradictory meaning present in the SL. The translation of T4 has only maintained (+) the variables LF and CM, since it keeps the two words limit, and since “الرحمة” is an indirect opposite of “قتل”. The variable SS in translation of T4 has not been maintained (-), as it uses a different syntactic structure of noun plus noun. Therefore, the translations of T1 and T4 render inappropriate effects (-) that render inappropriate translations of the oxymoron. On the contrary, the translation of T2 has maintained all three variables that render an appropriate E (+) which renders an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translation of T2 is maintained (+) through preserving the two

words limit. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by using a similar syntactic structure of noun plus verb. Finally, the variable CM in the translation of T2 is maintained (+), since “الرفافة” is an indirect opposite of “تقتل”.

Ex18: “Feather of lead” (ACT 1. SC. 1, L. 185)

SL Feather of lead						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	رصاص من الريش	+	+	+	+	+
T2	ريشة من رصاص	+	+	+	+	+
T3	رصاصاً في خفة الريش	-	-	+	-	-
T4	ريشة من رصاص	+	+	+	+	+

Table 19. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex18.

The oxymoron in the SL is made up of three words; two of them are lexical and one is grammatical (functional). These three words “feather of lead” are parsed as a genitive of-phrase which accommodates two nouns. Additionally, the contradictory meaning across these lexical items is associated with a direct equivalence, as the word “feather” is a direct opposite of the word “lead”, considering that both of these words are substantial attributes of the words “light” and “heavy”, respectively. Three of the translations in the TL which are established by T1, T2, and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the one established by T3 is assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T1, T2, and T4 have maintained all three variables that indicate an appropriate E (+) which in turn indicates an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T1, T2, and T4 is maintained (+) through keeping an identical number of words. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by using similar syntactic structures of genitive of-phrases that accommodate two nouns. Finally, the variable CM in the translations of T1, T2, and T4 is maintained (+), since “رصاص” is a direct opposite of “الريش” across T1, and “ريشة” is a direct opposite of “رصاص” across both T2 and T4; all three translations

here use the same substantial attributes of “heavy/light”. The translation of T3, however, has only maintained (+) the variable CM, since “الریش” is a direct opposite of “رصاصاً”. The variables LF and SS in the translation of T1 have not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the number of words present in the SL, and uses a different syntactic structure of noun plus prepositional phrase. Therefore, the translation of T1 results in an inappropriate effect (-) that results in an inappropriate translation of the oxymoron.

Ex19: “Still-waking sleep” (ACT 1. SC. 1, L. 186)

SL Still-waking sleep						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	نوم هو الصحوة الدائمة	-	-	+	-	-
T2	نوم دائم اليقظة	+	+	+	+	+
T3	نوماً كاليقظة	+	-	-	-	-
T4	نوم لا يزال مسهداً	+	+	+	+	+

Table 20. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex19.

The oxymoron in the SL consists of three lexical items. The first two lexical items serve as a compound word that functions as an adjectival phrase. Thus, the oxymoron is parsed as an adjective plus noun. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these lexical items is associated with a direct equivalence, as the word “still-waking” is a direct opposite of the word “sleep”. Two of the translations in the TL which are produced by T2 and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the ones produced by T1 and T3 are assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T2 and T4 have maintained all three variables that mark an appropriate E (+) which in turn marks an appropriate translation of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T2 and T4 is maintained (+) by preserving exact number of words. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by the use of similar syntactic structures of noun plus adjective phrase. Finally, the variable CM is maintained (+), since “نوم” is a direct opposite of “دائم اليقظة”, and “نوم” is a direct

opposite of “لا يزال مسهداً”. The translation of T1 has only maintained (+) the variable CM, since “توم” is a direct opposite of “الصحوة الدائمة”. The remaining two variables in the translation of T1 have not been maintained (-), as it does not preserve an exact number of words, and uses a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of an extra syntactic element. As for the translation of T3, it only maintains (+) the variable LF, as it preserves an exact number of words. The remaining two variables in the translation of T3 have not been maintained (-), since it uses a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of an extra syntactic element, and since the oxymoron here is transferred to a simile by introducing two different things (“نوماً” and “اليقظة”) through the use of the particle “ك”. Considering the violations of one or more variables in the translations of T1 and T3, inappropriate effects (-) that mark inappropriate translations of the oxymoron are rendered.

Ex20: “Beautiful tyrant” (ACT 3. SC. 2, L. 81)

SL Beautiful tyrant						
T	TL	LF	SS	CM	E	A
T1	طاغية ذا حسن	-	-	+	-	-
T2	طاغية جميل	+	+	+	+	+
T3	الظالم الجميل	+	+	+	+	+
T4	طاغية رائعاً	+	+	+	+	+

Table 21. Analysis of the oxymoron in Ex20.

The oxymoron in the SL includes two lexical items which are parsed as an adjective plus noun. Moreover, the contradictory meaning across these lexical items is associated with an indirect equivalence, as the word “beautiful” is an indirect opposite of the word “tyrant”. Three of the translations in the TL which are provided by T2, T3, and T4 are assessed as appropriate, while the one provided by T1 is assessed as inappropriate. The translations of T2, T3, and T4 have maintained all three variables that indicate an appropriate E (+) which in turn indicates an appropriate translation

of the oxymoron. The variable LF in translations of T2, T3, and T4 is maintained (+) through keeping the two words limit. Moreover, the variable SS is maintained (+) by using similar syntactic structures of nouns plus adjectives. Finally, the variable CM in the translations of T2, T3, and T4 is maintained (+), since “طاغية” is an indirect opposite of “جميل”, “الظالم” is an indirect opposite of “الجميل”, and “طاغية” is an indirect opposite of “رائعاً”. The translation of T1, however, has only maintained (+) the variable CM, since “طاغية” is an indirect opposite of “ذا حسن”. The variables LF and SS in the translation of T1 have not been maintained (-), as it exceeds the two words limit, and uses a different syntactic structure represented in the addition of an extra syntactic element. Therefore, the translation of T1 renders an inappropriate effect (-) that renders an inappropriate translation of the oxymoron.

5. Results & discussion

This section highlights and discusses the results of analysing the 20 oxymorons provided in Section 4 above. Table 22 and figure 1 below summarise and illustrate the frequencies of occurrences of maintained (+) vs. unmaintained (-) variables of lexical form (LF), syntactic structure (SS), and contradictory meaning (CM). In addition, they summarise and illustrate the frequencies of occurrences of appropriate (+) vs. inappropriate (-) effects (E), and assessments (A) of translations which are derived from the variables LF, SS, and CM. The frequencies of occurrences of these different variables are depicted from the translations of the oxymorons, which are carried out by the four selected translators (T), namely: Enani (T1), Omar (T2), Jamal (T3), and Hussein (T4).

T	LF		SS		CM		E		A	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
T1	6	14	8	12	18	2	5	15	5	15
T2	19	1	18	2	19	1	17	3	17	3
T3	6	14	5	15	8	12	3	17	3	17
T4	16	4	14	6	20	0	14	6	14	6

Table 22. Frequencies of occurrences of criteria used for assessing oxymorons.

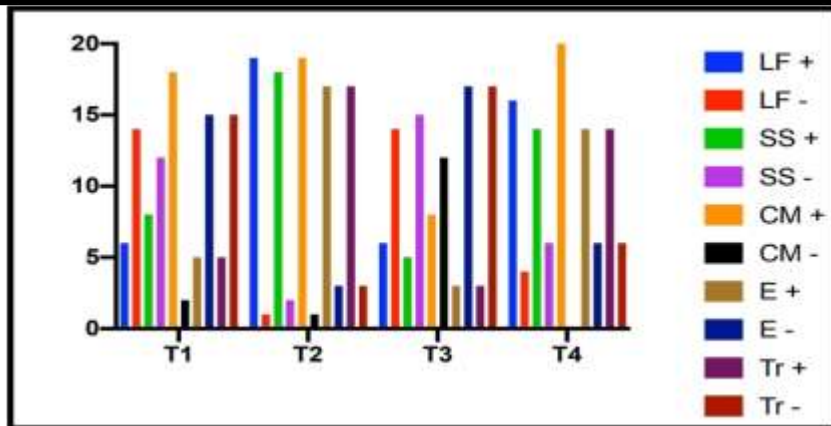


Figure 1. Frequencies of occurrences of criteria used for assessing oxymorons.

The results show that 39 out of 80 (four translators multiplied by 20 translations for each) translations of the oxymorons in total have produced appropriate effects E (+), which resulted in assessments of appropriate translations A (+). In contrast, a total of 41 out of 80 translations of the oxymorons have produced inappropriate effects E (-), which rendered assessments of inappropriate translations A (-). More specifically, the translations of T1 have produced five appropriate E's and A's, and 15 inappropriate ones'. Furthermore, the translations of T2 have produced 17 appropriate E's and A's, and three inappropriate ones'. Moreover, the translations of T3 have produced three appropriate E's and A's, and 17 inappropriate ones'. Finally, the translations of T4 have produced 14 appropriate E's and A's, and six inappropriate ones'. The discrepancies in the frequencies of occurrences of E's and A's across the translations of the four translators reveal that T2 has provided more appropriate E's and A's than T4 who has in turn provided more than T1 who has in turn provided more than T3. Thus, frequencies of occurrences of appropriate E's and A's across the four translators can be summarized in the following formula, where the symbol ">" indicates "more than": T2>T4>T1>T3.

The assessments or frequencies of occurrences of appropriate (+) vs. inappropriate (-) E's and A's across the translations of the oxymorons as produced by the four translators are deduced from the

frequencies of occurrences of the three proposed variables of LF, SS, and CM, that is, whether they are maintained (+) vs. unmaintained (-), respectively. The following descriptions detail the frequencies of occurrences of each of the three variables separately.

The variable LF is maintained (+) in cases where the translator keeps a similar number of lexical items in the TL, while it is unmaintained (-) in cases where the translator adds or reduces lexical items. A total of 47 out of 80 translations have maintained LF, while the remaining 33 translations have not. More specifically, T1 has maintained LF in six translations, and has not in 14. Moreover, T2 has maintained it in 19 translations, and has not in one. Additionally, T3 has maintained it in six translations, and has not in 14. Finally, T4 has maintained it in 16 translations, and has not in four. The differences in the frequencies of occurrences across the translations of the four translators in regard to LF show that T2 has more frequently preserved LF than T4 who has in turn more frequently preserved it than T1 and T3 who have preserved it equally. Hence, frequencies of occurrences of maintained LF across the four translators can be summarized in the following formula, where the symbol '=' indicates 'equality': $T2 > T4 > T1 = T3$.

The variable SS is maintained (+) in cases where the translator uses a similar or close/near syntactic structure in the TL, while it is unmaintained (-) in cases where the translator uses a different syntactic structure. A total of 45 out of 80 translations have maintained SS, while the remaining 35 have not. More specifically, T1 has maintained SS in eight translations, and has not in 12. Moreover, T2 has maintained it in 18 translations, and has not in two. Additionally, T3 has maintained it in five translations, and has not in 15. Finally, T4 has maintained it in 14 translations, and has not in six. The discrepancies in the frequencies of occurrences across the translations of the four translators in regard to SS convey that T2 has more frequently sustained SS than T4 who has in turn more frequently sustained it than T1 who has in turn more frequently sustained it than T3. Hence, frequencies of occurrences of maintained SS across the four translators can be summarized in the following formula: $T2 > T4 > T1 > T3$.

The variable CM is maintained (+) in cases where the translator reflects the opposite meaning(s) across the lexical items in the TL, while it is unmaintained (-) in cases where the translator does not reflect the opposite meaning(s) across the lexical items. A total of 65 out of 80 translations have maintained CM, while the remaining 15 have not. More specifically, T1 has maintained CM in 18 translations, and has not in two. Furthermore, T2 has maintained it in 19 translations, and has not in one. Moreover, T3 has maintained it in eight translations, and has not in 12. Finally, T4 has maintained it in all 20 translations. The differences in the frequencies of occurrences across the translations of the four translators in regard to CM display that T4 has more frequently conserved CM than T2 who has in turn more frequently conserved it than T1 who has in turn more frequently conserved it than T3. Thus, frequencies of occurrences of maintained CM across the four translators can be summarized in the following formula: $T4 > T2 > T1 > T3$.

The four selected translators have employed different strategies to translate the oxymorons from the English SL into the Arabic TL, such as, omitting (reducing) lexical items, adding (expanding) lexical items, altering meanings of lexical items, and changing syntactic structures. These strategies would be possible to implement, if translators had faced problematic words within the oxymorons in the SL. However, in the context of this study, applying such strategies and alterations to the translations of the oxymorons would not maintain them in the TL, since the oxymorons in the SL are clear enough and lack such complicated words. Thus, maintaining our proposed variables would generate effects similar to the ones intended in the original SL, that is, appropriate effects (+), which would eventually render assessments in favour of appropriate translations (+) of the oxymorons.

The discrepancies in the overall frequencies of occurrences of maintained (+) and unmaintained (-) variables of LF, SS, and CM as stated above reveal that the translations of the oxymorons provided by T2 have produced the most appropriate effects, and as a result they are assessed as the most appropriate translations. On the contrary, the translations of the oxymorons provided by T3 have

produced the least appropriate effects, and as a result they are assessed as the least appropriate translations. In addition, the discrepancies in the overall frequencies of occurrences of maintained (+) and unmaintained (-) variables of LF, SS, and CM reveal that the translators were more focused and interested in transferring similar contradictory meanings of the oxymorons as present in the SL than reflecting similar lexical or syntactic structures. In other words, the translators have maintained CM more frequently than LF and SS. However, all of these three variables are necessary constituents to maintain when performing translations that follow the semantic approach. Therefore, by assigning less attention to two out of the three variables, which are LF and SS, the translations of the oxymorons are deviating from the semantic approach and shifting to the communicative one. Such deviation from the semantic translation and shifting to the communicative one caused about half of the translations to render inappropriate effects, and eventually to be assessed as inappropriate translations.

6. Conclusions

Through analysing four different Arabic translations of 20 oxymorons established in the Shakespearean play of Romeo and Juliet, it is concluded that translations maintaining the three proposed semantic and syntactic variables of lexical form, syntactic structure, and contradictory meaning likely produce appropriate effects as they resemble the effects intended in the original text. Appropriate effects, in turn, justify assessments that judge the translations as appropriate, as the translators in these cases have followed a semantic approach in translating the oxymorons via preserving the three proposed variables. On the contrary, translations that do not maintain one or more of the three proposed variables likely produce inappropriate effects as they reflect lesser degrees of effects than the ones intended in the original text. Inappropriate effects, in turn, justify assessments that judge the translations as inappropriate, as the translators in these cases have followed a communicative approach in translating the oxymorons by altering one or more of the three proposed variables.

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تقييم ترجمة الطباقي في مسرحية روميو وجوليت إلى العربية

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المستخلص:

تهدف الدراسة إلى تحليل ترجمة شواهد الطباقي وتقييمها من اللغة الإنكليزية إلى اللغة العربية، ومن أجل المضي قدماً نحو تحقيق هذا الهدف، انتخبت الدراسة عشرين شاهداً للطباقي من مسرحية شكسبير "روميو وجوليت"، فضلاً عن اختيار أربع ترجمات عربية مختلفة لها، قام بترجمتها كل من: عناني، وعمر، وجمال، وحسين، وتمت عملية تحليل الترجمات بغية تبرير التقييمات للتراجم، ويقدر تعلق الأمر بالتقييم فيما لو أن الترجمات التي قدمها المترجمون لشواهد الطباقي - موضوع الدراسة - ملائمة أم لا، فقد صيغت على أساس ما إذا كانت تنضوي تحتها تأثيرات ملائمة أم لا؛ إذ تُعدُّ التأثيرات الملائمة وغير الملائمة بمثابة نتائج توضح ما إذا كانت الترجمات قد حافظت على المتغيرات الدلالية والتركيبية التي اقترحها الباحث أم لا، وتمثل المتغيرات الثلاثة المقترحة (أعني: الشكل المفرداتي، والتركيب القواعدي، والمعنى التقابلي) إسهامات رئيسة لهذا العمل، ولاسيما أنه ليس ثمة دراسات أخرى تتضمن هكذا مجموعة من المتغيرات لتحليل وتقييم ترجمات الطباقي، فضلاً عن أن الإبقاء على تلك المتغيرات يعضد الفرضية التي

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تقوم عليها الدراسة، ألا وهي اعتماد الطريقة الدلالية في ترجمة شواهد الطباق على اعتبار أنها الطريقة الأفضل من تلك الموسومة بالتواصلية، ويعزى السبب في ذلك إلى أن الترجمة الدلالية أكثر اقتصادية في ترجمة شواهد الطباق، وتسهم في الحفاظ على المعنى دون تغيير، وتحصل على تأثيرات مماثلة لتلك التي في النص الأصل، والنتائج تبيّن أنّ اعتماد الترجمة الدلالية في ترجمة شواهد الطباق عن طريق الحفاظ على المتغيرات الخاصة بالشكل المفرداتي والتركييب القواعدي والمعنى التقابلي، تنتج تأثيرات ملائمة بدلاً من غير الملائمة، وتؤدي إلى تقييمات واعتماد ترجمات ملائمة بدلاً من غير الملائمة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تقييم، الطباق، الترجمة الأدبية.