

Translation Quality Assessment of Foregrounding and Deferment in the Glorious Qurän

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1. Introduction

The language of the Qurän is rhetoric and eloquent one. Sometimes it may attract attention deliberately either by depart from standard language or by break patterns from constituted with special text.

Although this study deals with the assessment of translation of foregrounding and deferment is some verses of the Qurän, yet it is found important to present firstly a brief review of foregrounding and deferment in Arabic sentence.

Arabic is a flexible language that can reflect enormous number of expressions, events and purposes within certain rules. Many Arabic grammarians concern with Arabic sentences and its division such as Sibawayh (n.d.), Al-Jurjani (n.d.), Al-Qazwini (n.d.), Al-Zamakhshari (1948) ... etc.

According to the state of language, scholars as Al-Makhzomi (1964: 39), Bilhabeb (1999: 234) point out that affirmative sentence has two phases:

a. The nominal sentence which consists of subject (inchoative) and predicate (enunciative).

١. ﴿الرَّ تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْحَكِيمِ﴾ يونس: ١.

Alif-Läm-Rü (These letters are one of the miracles of the Qurän, and none but Allah (Alone knows heir meanings). These are the verses of the Book (the Qurän) Al-Hakim. (Al-Hilali and Khan, 1977: 303).

b. The verbal sentence which consists of predicate (verb) and subject.

٢. ﴿يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ بِكُمُ الْيُسْرَ﴾ البقرة: ١٨٥.

Allah intends for you ease. (Al-Hilali and Khan, 1977: 66).

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For rhetorical and aesthetic purposes the element of the sentence can turn from a normal speech to an effective one by employing special devices such as foregrounding and deferment. According to Sibawayhi (n.d.), this device is used to focus on some elements in the sentence depending on their importance. Al-Jurjani (n.d.) says that this device is used to shift the grammatical structure to rhetorical one.

In literary and religious texts the use of foregrounding and deferment seems inevitable where the speaker uses certain structure which are submitted to certain grammatical rules (Bilhabeeb, 1999: 207).

Fathil (1985: 84) points out that shifting from standard pattern to another one with resemblance in the context in each one is for specification and the prominence of some elements. Al-Kurdy (2007: 26) states that foregrounding and deferment need deep linguistic comprehension and knowledge with language to achieve interlocked relations among the elements of the sentence without causing any inappropriate arrangement in the structure.

2. Some Kinds of Foregrounding and Deferment in Arabic Language

There are different types of this rhetoric device which has been classified by different scholars. Below are some of its types:

a. Preceding predicate (preceding enunciative) in the nominal sentence:

In Arabic, the enunciative in the nominal sentence comes always after the inchoative, yet it may precede it for some rhetorical reasons such as specification, cautioning, ... etc. (Al-Tonoky, 1909: 54).

٣. ﴿وَاقْتَرَبَ الْوَعْدُ الْحَقُّ فَإِذَا هِيَ شَاخِصَةٌ أَبْصَرُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا يُنْوِلُنَا قَدْ

كُنَّا فِي غَفْلَةٍ مِّنْ هَذَا بَلْ كُنَّا ظَالِمِينَ﴾ الأنبياء: ٩٧.

And the true promise (Day of Resurrection) shall draw near (of fulfillment). Then (when mankind is resurrected from their graves), you shall see the eyes of the disbelievers fixedly state in horror, (they will say): “Woe to us! We were indeed heedless of this, nay, but were

Zalimin (polytheists and wrong-doers, etc.)” (Al-Hilali and Khan, 1977: 608).

Here, the enauciative (شاخصة) precedes the inchoative (أبصار) for the sake of cautioning.

b. Preceding subject in the verbal sentence:

Al-Jurjany (n.d.: 132) says that this type of fronting is for the sake of corroboration.

٤. ﴿ نُورُهُمْ يَسْعَىٰ بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ ﴾ التحريم: ٨.

Their light will run forward before them (Al-Hilali and Khan, 1977: 1030).

In this verse, the subject (نورهم) advances to occupy the initial place to concentrate corroboration.

c. Object precedes the verb:

Al-Zamakhshari (1948: 12) refers that employing this type is for magnifying and specification.

٥. ﴿ وَرَبِّكَ فَكَبِّرْ ۝ وَثِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ ۝ وَالرُّجْزَ فَاهْجُرْ ۝ ٣ - ٥. المدثر: ٣ - ٥.

And your Lord (Allah) magnify! (3)

And your garment purify! (4)

And keep away from Ar-Rujz (the idols)! (5)

(Al-Hilali and Khan, 1977: 1063).

The objects (ربك), (ثيابك) and (الرجز) precede the verbs (كبر), (طهر) and (اهجر) for specification.

d. Object precedes the subject:

The reason behind using this type is for the sake of specification (Al-Sammarrai, 1987: 48).

٦. ﴿ إِنْ يَمَسُّكُمْ قَرْحٌ فَقَدْ مَسَّ الْقَوْمَ قَرْحٌ مِّثْلَهُ ۝ ١٤٠. آل عمران: ١٤٠.

If a wound (and killing) has touched you, be sure a similar wound (and killing) has touched the others. (Al-Hilali and Khan, 1977: 147).

(القوم) is an object fronted here to focus on specification.

e. Object 2 precedes Object 1:

It is used for magnifying and notification. (AlKurdy, 2007: 108).

٧. ﴿ وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً ۝ ٣٠. البقرة: ٣٠.

And (remember) when your Lord said to the angels: "Verily, I am going to place (mankind) generations after generation on earth." (Al-Hilali and Khan, 1977: 25).

Object 2 of the above verse is (في الأرض) and it fronted the object 1 (خليفة) for notification.

f. Fronting Adverb:

This type is used to concern with time and place (Al-Kurdy, 2007: 118):

٨. ﴿فَالْيَوْمَ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا مِنَ الْكُفَّارِ يَضْحَكُونَ﴾ المطففين: ٣٤.

But this Day (the Day of Resurrection) those who believe will laugh at the disbelievers. (Al-Hilali and Khan, 1977: 1097).

(اليوم) is fronted here to focus on time.

g. The prepositional phrase precedes the verb:

Al-Sammarrai (1987: 48) remarks that this preceding is to focus on the initial element.

٩. ﴿وَصَارَتْ لَهُمْ يَتِيمُونَ﴾ البقرة: ٣.

And spend out of what we have provided for them. (Al-Hilali and Khan, 1977: 20).

(مما) is fronted here to concentrate on the foregrounding element.

h. The prepositional phrase precedes inchoative:

It is to concentrate and magnify the prepositional phrase. (Al-Amady, 1495: 25).

١٠. ﴿وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ﴾ البقرة: ٤.

And they believe with certainty in the Hereafter. (Al-Hilali and Khan, 1977: 21).

(بالآخرة) is preceded here to make the prepositional phrase more prominent.

i. Fronting circumstantial phrase:

Al-Ameri (1990: 137) and Al-Kurdy (2007: 120) state that this type is for the sake of context and magnifying.

١١. ﴿وَجَعَلْنَا فِي الْأَرْضِ رَوَاسِيَ أَنْ تَمِيدَ بِهِمْ وَجَعَلْنَا فِيهَا فِجَاجًا سُبُلًا لَعَلَّهُمْ يَهْتَدُونَ﴾ الأنبياء:

٣١

And we have placed on the earth firm mountains, lest it should shake with them, and We placed therein broad highways for them to pass through, that they may be guided. (Al-Hilali and Khan, 1977: 599).

The circumstantial phrase is preceded here to clarify and for notification.

3. The Concept of Foregrounding and Deferment in English Language

The term of foregrounding and deferment has come to cover abroad area of meaning. It is used to differentiate literature from other diversities of language use.

The aesthetic effect of the literary work which rises from attention is focused on the linguistic sign itself, not as in ordering language (Mukarvosky, 1964: 19).

According to Dry (1992: 438), several concepts hide under the term of foregrounding and deferment, yet the major ones are: importance and salience. He defines importance as deviance from certain situation and events in ordinary language which are more interesting to human being, while salience means some unexpectedness properties. He (ibid) explains through his following figure that each of the two above definitions has several subdefinitions:

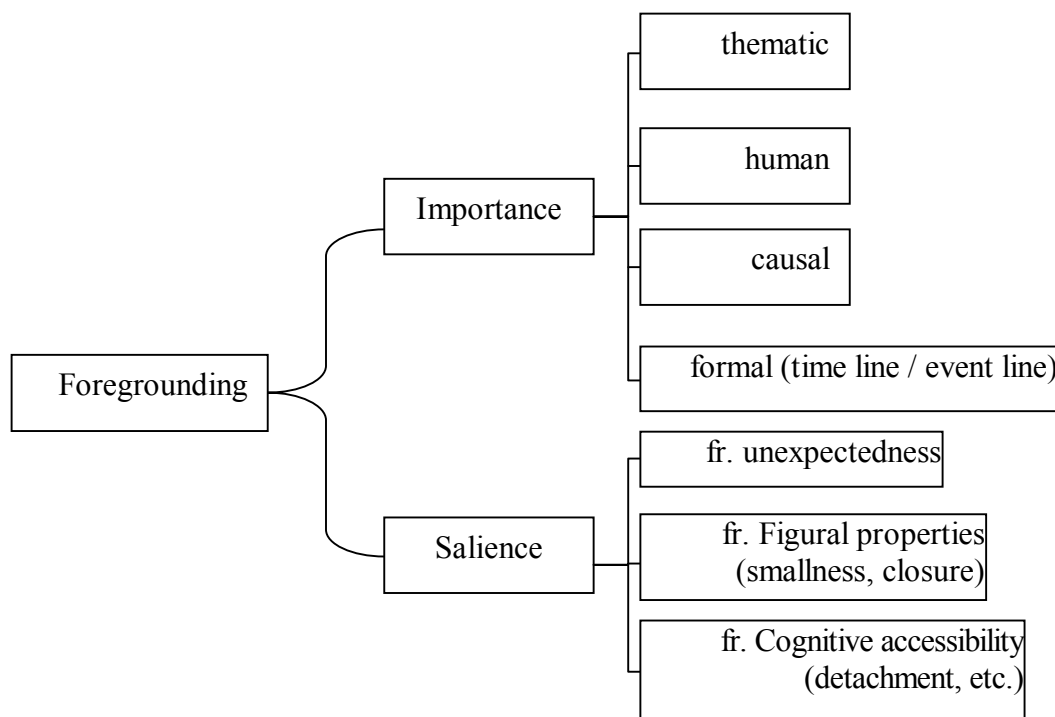


Figure (1): The main definitions of foregrounding and their subdefinitions

Simpson (2004: 50) remarks to foregrounding and deferment as a form of textual pattering used for literary and aesthetic purposes and it involves a stylistic distortion of some kinds either through deviation of an aspect of the text from a linguistic norm or through repetitions or parallelism. Peer and Hakemulder (2006: 546) say that using foregrounding in English is to mark the psycholinguistic procedure by which during the reading act – something may be given a special attention to show the specific poetic effect or the reader.

4. Foregrounding and Deferment in English Clause

English is a fixed language which relies upon word order where the syntactic structure appoints restriction for ordering the functional elements of the sentence such as subject, predictor and object (Baker, 1992: 110).

(SVOA) are grammatical patterns that declarative sentence should have respectively in English order (Quirk et al., 1973: 170). McCarthy and Carter (1994: 51) state that affirmative sentence requires the pattern SVO where the subject is the initial element in the clause; the verb is the centre and any subject after it.

Although English language is relatively fixed word order, yet sometimes in poetic and linguistic norms to present new information or for emphasis and aesthetic purposes. Foregrounding and deferment is one of the devices used to achieve such aims. This device is realized by different ways in English language. Dry (1992: 438) and Pear and Hakemulder (2006: 550) remark two stylistic ways as follows:

- a. Deviation which is comprised by permitting the writer especially in literature to deviate language from ordinary grammar conventions such as ungrammatical sentences, live metaphor, ... etc.
- b. Parallelism which is featured by repetitive structures partially to the verbal forms such as in some rhetorical figures as alliterations.

Asatiani (2006: 3-8) distinguishes different linguistic levels as conceptual, functional, discoursal and pragmatic foregrounding to present prominent elements and information; these levels can be realized by different means as follows:

- a. Phonetic – Phonological, which is the highlighting of certain part of information by intonation.

1. ([The hunter] killed the deer).
- b. Morphological syntactic such as some morphological marks (particles) or specific syntactic constrictions, cleft, ... etc.
2. Particles: (The woman (not the other one) broke the table).
- c. Lexical pragmatic such as the use of special words, particles (indeed, certainly, just, only, ... etc.).
3. (Indeed, it is the hunter killed a deer).

Asatiani (ibid) adds that the above devices are obligatory on the level of conceptual and functional foregrounding; some of them are optional than others.

One of the prominent grammatical devices used to fulfill foregrounding and deferment in English clause for stylistic and rhetorical purposes is the inversion where the clause element turns to an 'unusual' place. Quirk et al. (1973: 413) refer to subject verb inversion which can be noticed in sentences with SVA and SVC patterns.

- Inversion AVS:

4. In went the sun and down came the rain.

- Inversion CVS:

5. Equally inexplicable was his behaviour towards his son.

Grzegorek (1984: 20) and Quirk et al. (1985: 89) refer to another device used to highlight elements which are more important in the sentence such as an object or adverbial by turning them to the initial place. This is called fronting. One of the major types of fronting is left dislocation which is limited to informal spoken English and it is the reverse process where a noun phrase is positioned initially and a reinforcing pronoun is the sentence stand for it (Quirk et al., 1985: 1310).

6. Your friend John, I saw him here last night.

Topicalization is another fronting process where it is taken of the sentence and put in the initial position of a sentence and it is unlike left dislocation, the operator is limited to front object (Schmid, 1996: 70).

7. Something you forget. Other things you never do.

5. Translation Quality Assessment

To determine a translation it is supposed that the existence of some criteria (objective or subjective) which assume a theory of translation (Leung, 2004: 89). Translation quality assessment is a

criterion used for this matter where it should not be valued-free, it must depend on tests of goodness (William, 2009: 23).

House (1997: 1) states that to compose statements about the quality of translation, one should concern with the follows:

1. The nature of the relationship between a source text and its translation.
2. The nature of the relationship between characters of the text and how they are observed by the author, translator and the recipient.
3. The judgments about these relationships to determine the limits between a translation and other textual operations.

One of the essential features which the translation based on is the equivalence. Ivir (1996: 155) says that equivalence rises from the context of situation and can be clarified through the interaction of many different factors and it is conditioned in advance by an algorithm for the association of linguistic units of source text and that on target text. House (1997: 25) mentions that equivalent is an important and necessarily relative concept in the criticizing of translation and it will be investigated and sub-differentiated in what follows.

According to different types of translation and the need to judge them scientifically, different models of translation quality assessment created by different scholars such as House (1977) who pointed out that the aim of translation is to replace the source text by semantically and pragmatically equivalent text in the TL.

Lauscher, (2000: 149-188) suggests two models of translation quality assessment as follows:

1. Equivalence – based approaches which based on different definitions of equivalence such as formal and dynamic equivalence by Nida and Taber (1969), semantic and communicative translation equivalence by Newmark (1988).
2. Functional approaches which are based on the assumption that translation is not so much expressed by source text as by target culture factors.

House (1997) produced revisited model depending on register which is based on Halliday's trinity (Field, Tenor and Mode), genre and Function meaning relied on Halliday's functional approach. It is

also based on Prague school ideas of language and linguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis.

House (1997: 105-109) identifies the categories of her model as the following:

1. Register which refers to what the context of situation needs as sets of particular appropriate linguistic realizations in a text. The categories of register can be defined as the following:
 - a. Field: refers to the nature of the social action that is taken place.
 - b. Mode: refers to the medium (simple/complex) and participation (simple/complex).
 - c. Tenor: refers to who is taking part, the addresser and the addressee and the relationship between them according to the social attitude.
2. Genre is a socially established category featured in terms of happening of use and a communicative aim or any association of them.

He (ibid.: 66-69) says that through her model and within certain procedures two kinds of translation will appear a covert translation where the translation linked the status of source language text in the target culture, the second is an overt translation or literal one where the source text is linked with the source language and culture and the translator, recreates the source text function so as to retain communicative gist of the target language.

6. Assessing the Translation of the Qurän

“No translation is considered to be the Qurän, or word of God as such and non has the same status as the Arabic” (Abdul Haleem, 2005: 8).

Dealing with assessing the translations of the Qurän to English language by adopting any assessment model of translation is a serious matter, since the Qurän is Allah’s book and direct word of Him. Furthermore, it is voluminous with many rhetorical characteristics that not anyone can conceive all its meanings.

To assess the meaning of the Qurän. Mohammed (2005: 1) points out that any translation and assessment are no more than an approximate interpretation aimed to understand the original Arabic text because the Qurän emphasizes its Arabic nature.

Yousif (1989: x) says that the difficulty of translating the Qurän lies in the following reasons:

- a. the extreme spiritual thought and eternal aim of Allah cause an adequate rendering of any human language and miss some of its value because human's intelligence is limited at its very best.
- b. The root-word of the classical Arabic is so extensive that it is hard to translate it in a modern language word for word, or the employ of the same word in all plates where the original word occurs in the text.

7. Data Analysis Procedure

Some types of foregrounding and deferment in some verses of the Qurān chosen for analysis with their translation made by Ahmed and Ahmed (1995), Sale (1881), Pickthall (1982), Rodwell (1861) and Asad (2003). The analysis of the data is carried out by utilizing number of tables (designed by researcher) which include (establishing register (field, tenor, mode), genre and the function of the ST profile) and (establishing register (field, tenor, mode), genre and the function of the Tts profiles) and comparison of source text and target texts profiles). House's revisited model (1997) is adopted from translation quality assessment. The model procedures can be described as the following steps:

1. Source text profile (analysis of register (field, tenor, mode), genre and the function of the source text.
2. Target text profile (analysis of register (field, tenor, mode), genre and the function of the target text.
3. Comparison between source text profile and target text profile.
4. Presenting translational analysis and discussion to determine the type of translation whether overt or covert according to the match or mismatch of dimension as well as the type of translating.

SLT (1):

﴿ فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ ﴾ الضحى: ٩

TLTs:

1. So as for the orphan (اليتيم), so do not humiliate/comple (تقهر) (Ahmed and Ahmed, 1995: 473).
2. Wherefore oppress not the orphan. (Sale, 1881: 583).
3. Therefore the orphan oppress not. (Pickthall, 1982: 204).
4. As to the orphan therefore wrong him not. (Rodwell, 1861: 26).
5. Therefore, the orphan shalt thou never wrong. (Asad, 2003: 1094).

The following tables are illustrative:

Source Text Profile	Register	Field	The subject matter of this text is religious, where Allah orders the prophet (P.B.U.H.) to be kind and sympathize with orphans. This verse is to be general attitude for every one towards the orphans (Ibn – Aashuur, 2000: 379).
		Tenor	Allah Al-mighty is the addressor of this verse who talks to the prophet. The social attitude is formal one to advise the prophet.
		Mode	The medium is simple: spoken to be written by the order of the prophet via his disciples by requisition.
	Genre	Obligatory foregrounding consists of fronting object (اليتيم) precedes the deferment verb (تقهر) and the implied subject (أنت).	
	Statement of Function	The verse consists of textual function (فأما) and ideational function (اليتيم).	

Table (1): Establishing register (Field, Tenor, Mode), Genre and the function of the ST

Translation Quality Assessment of Foregrounding and Deferment in the Glorious Qurān
Lect. May M. Abdul Aziz

Target Text Profile	Register	Field	1. The subject matter is religious. 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =
		Tenor	1. The addresser is the translator and social attitude is formal. 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =
		Mode	1. The medium is simple: spoken to be written 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =
	Genre	1. Using foregrounding and deferment. 2. Mismatched the structure of foregrounding and deferment. 3. Using foregrounding and deferment. 4. Using foregrounding and deferment. 5. =	
	Statement of Function	1. The rendering consists of textual function and ideational 2. The rendering mistranslates the function of the ST. 3. The rendering consists of textual and ideational function. 4. = 5. =	

Table (2): Establishing register (Field, Tenor, Mode), Genre and the function of the TTs.

Field			Tenor			Mode			Genre			Statement of Function			
S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	
1	1	✓	1	1	addresser	×	1	1	✓	1	1	✓	1	1	✓
					Social attitude	✓									
	2	✓		addresser	×	3		✓	3		✓	3	✓		
				Social attitude	✓									4	✓
	3	✓		addresser	×	5		✓	5		✓	5	✓		
				Social attitude	✓									5	✓
	4	✓		addresser	×	5		✓	5		✓	5	✓		
				Social attitude	✓									5	✓
	5	✓		addresser	×	5		✓	5		✓	5	✓		
				Social attitude	✓									5	✓

Table (3) Comparison of Source Text and Target Texts Profiles

Translation Analysis and Discussion

A close scrutiny to ST and translations shows some covert erroneous errors. There is mismatch in the dimension of tenor where the addresser of all renderings is the translator in the TTs while it is Allah in the ST. Another mistranslation is in the dimension of genre where Sale did not preserve the same structure of foregrounding and deferment in his rendering of the ST. furthermore, he did not reproduce the same function of the verse.

In general, all the translators presented appropriate overt renderings which seem literal ones and most of the ST is replaced with suitable ones in the TT without any significant change in the denotation meaning.

SLT (2):

﴿ وَإِذَا مَرُّوا بِهِمْ يَتَغَامِرُونَ ﴾ المطففين: ٣٠

TLTs:

1. And when/if they passed by them, they signal/wink to each other. (Ahmed and Ahmed, 1995: 461).
2. And when they pass by them, they wink at one another. (Sale, 1881: 574).
3. And wink one to another when they passed them. (Pickthall, 1982: 199).
4. And when they passed by them they wink at one another. (Rodwell, 1861: 58).
5. And whenever they pass by them, they wink at one another [derisively]. (Asad, 2003: 1072).

The following tables are illustrative:

Source Text Profile	Register	Field	The subject matter of this text is religious. In this verse Allah's disapprove of disbelievers ironic behavior towards believers. (Ibn – Aashuur, 2000: 243).
		Tenor	The addressor of this verse is Allah the social attitude is formal and indirect one where Allah talks indirectly to the disbelievers.
		Mode	The medium is simple: spoken to be written by the order of the prophet by means of enunciative sentence.
	Genre	Genre	An affirmative clause consists of the conditional adverb of time (إذا) precedes the deferment verb (يتعلمون). (الواو) is conjunctive with the preceded verse.
		Statement of Function	(الواو): (وإذا): is textual function. (مروا بهم) is ideational one.

Table (1): Establishing register (Field, Tenor, Mode), Genre and the function of the ST

			No. of TTs	
Target Texts Profile	Register	Field	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	The subject matter is religious. = = = =
		Tenor	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	The addresser is the translator and social attitude is formal. = = = =
		Mode	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	The medium is simple: spoken to be written. = = = =
		Genre	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Foregrounding and deferment. = Mistranslates the structure of foregrounding and deferment. Foregrounding and deferment. =
		Statement of Function	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	The rendering consists of textual and ideational function. = The rendering mistranslates the function of the ST. The rendering consists of textual and ideational function. =

Table (2): Establishing register (Field, Tenor, Mode), Genre and the function of the TTs.

**Translation Quality Assessment of Foregrounding and Deferment in
theGlorious Qurān**
Lect. May M. Abdul Aziz

Field			Tenor			Mode			Genre			Statement of Function			
S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	
2	1	✓	2	1	addresser	×	2	1	✓	2	1	✓	2	1	✓
					Social attitude	✓									
	2	✓		2	addresser	×		3	✓		3	×	3	×	
					Social attitude	✓						4			✓
	3	✓		3	addresser	×		5	✓		5		✓	5	
					Social attitude	✓						5			✓
	4	✓		4	addresser	×		5	✓		5		✓	5	
					Social attitude	✓						5			✓
	5	✓		5	addresser	×		5	✓		5		✓	5	
					Social attitude	✓						5			✓

Table (3) Comparison of Source Text and Target Texts Profiles

Translational Analysis and Discussion

There are some covertly erroneous errors can be shown in some dimensions. In the dimension of genre, all translators adhered with the same structure of the ST except Pickthell who had foregrounded the verb of the verse and background the conditional adverb of time, in other words the ST foregrounding has been translated into deferment in the TT and the ST deferment has been translated into foregrounding in the TT. Another mismatch in the dimension of tenor can be shown in all of the renderings, since the addressor in the ST is Allah while in the TTs are the translators. Pickthell did not offer the same function of the verse.

Ahmed and Ahmed made some slight change in their rendering by adding some word which seem as accumulative words which did not affect in the meaning of the ST. It is obvious that all the translators offered overt renderings.

SLT (3):

﴿ وَمَا رَزَقْنَهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ ﴾ البقرة: ٣

TLTs:

1. and from what We provided for them (رزقناهم) they spend. (Ahmed and Ahmed, 1995: 2).
2. and distribute alms out of what we have bestowed on them. (Sale, 1881: 2).
3. and spend of that We have bestowed upon them. (Pickthall, 1982: 1).
4. and out of what we have bestowed on them spend for God. (Rodwell, 1861: 338).
5. and spend on others of what We provide for them as sustenance. (Asad, 2003: 8).

The renderings above are illustrated by the following tables:

Source Text Profile	Register	Field	The subject matter of this text is religious. This verse refers to the believers who spend Ar-rizg which signifies to provision either concrete such as food and abstract like information for Allah's sake. (Ibn – Aashuur, 2000: 148).
		Tenor	Allah is the addressor of this verse, where he formally talks about the believers to convey their respective figure through their behave.
		Mode	The medium is simple: spoken to be written by the order of the prophet via his disciples by means of enunciative sentence.
	Genre	Foregrounding structure consists of (مما) which is a fronting prepositional phrase which precedes the deferment verb (رزق), the subject (نا) and object (هم).	
	Statement of Function	(الواو) (ومما) is textual function and (رزقناهم) is ideational function.	

Table (1): Establishing register (Field, Tenor, Mode), Genre and the function of the ST

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		No. of TTs	
Target Text Profiles	Register	Field	1. The subject matter is religious. 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =
		Tenor	1. The addressor is the translator and social attitude is formal. 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =
		Mode	1. The medium is simple: spoken to be written. 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =
		Genre	1. Foregrounding structure. 2. Mismatch the foregrounding structure. 3. = 4. Foregrounding structure. 5. Mismatch the foregrounding structure.
		Statement of Function	1. The textual function is the same as in the ST, while the ideational one is mismatched. 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =

Table (2): Establishing register (Field, Tenor, Mode), Genre and the function of the TTs.

Field			Tenor			Mode			Genre			Statement of Function			
S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	
3	1	✓	3	1	addresser	×	3	1	✓	3	1	✓	3	1	✓ - ×
					Social attitude	✓									
	2	addresser		×	2	✓		3	×		3	✓ - ×			
	Social attitude	✓		4										✓	4
	3	addresser			×	5		✓	5		×	5			
	Social attitude	✓		5	✓									5	×
	4	addresser				×		5	✓		5	×			
	Social attitude	✓		5	✓	5								×	5
	5	addresser						×	5		✓	5			
	Social attitude	✓		5	✓	5		×						5	✓ - ×

Table (3) Comparison of Source Text and Target Texts Profiles

Translational Analysis and Discussion

There are some covert erroneous errors in some renderings of some dimensions. As usual there is inevitable error in the dimension of Tenor: the addressor in this T turns to the translators instead of Allah. In the dimension of Genre, only Ahmed and Ahmed and Rodevell have followed the structure of foregrounding and deferment of the ST, whereas Sale, Pickthell and Asad have not. All the translators kept the textual function as in the ST and did not keep the ideational one.

It is clear that all the translators presented suitable denotation meaning, yet Ahmed and Ahmed did not translate the word (رزق) accurately.

From the above analysis, it can be said that the renderings are overt ones.

SLT (4):

﴿ اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ ﴾ البقرة: ١٥

TLTs:

1. God mocks (يستَهزئ) with (about) them. (Ahmed and Ahmed, 1995: 2).
2. God shall mock at them. (Sale, 1881: 9).
3. Allah (Himself) doth mock them. (Pickthall, 1982: 1).
4. God will mock at them. (Rodwell, 1861: 2).
5. God will requite them for their mockery. (Asad, 2003: 12).

The following tables are illustrative

Source Text Profile	Register	Field	The subject matter of this text is religious. This verse is a rhetoric inception used as an answer of a qualified question. The implied meaning of the verb (يستَهزئ) is that Allah will deribe them by scandal and punish them in life. (Ibn – Aashuur, 2000: 204).
		Tenor	Allah is the addressor of this verse, where he talks indirectly to the double-faced people.
		Mode	The medium is simple: spoken to be written by the order of the prophet by using enunciative sentence.
	Genre	The humorous lexical item (يستَهزئ) used here as one of a sarcasm devices through the employing of foregrounding structure.	
	Statement of Function	The verse consists of ideational function.	

Table (1): Establishing register (Field, Tenor, Mode), Genre and the function of the ST

		No. of TTs	
Target Text Profiles	Register	Field	1. The subject matter is religious, yet did not show the implied meaning of the verse. 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =
		Tenor	1. The translator is the addressor. 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =
		Mode	1. The medium is simple: spoken to be written. 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =
		Genre	1. Using foregrounding and deferment through irony. 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =
		Statement of Function	1. The function is ideational one. 2. = 3. = 4. = 5. =

Table (2): Establishing register (Field, Tenor, Mode), Genre and the function of the TTs.

**Translation Quality Assessment of Foregrounding and Deferment in
theGlorious Qurān**
Lect. May M. Abdul Aziz

Field			Tenor			Mode			Genre			Statement of Function			
S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist		S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist	S T	No. of TT	Checklist
4	1	✓	4	1	addresser	×	4	1	✓	4	1	✓	4	1	✓
	2	✓		2	addresser	×		2	✓		2	✓		2	✓
	3	✓		3	addresser	×		3	✓		3	✓		3	✓
	4	✓		4	addresser	×		4	✓		4	✓		4	✓
	5	✓		5	addresser	×		5	✓		5	✓		5	✓

**Table (3) Comparison of Source Text and Target Texts Profiles
Translational Analysis and Discussion**

There is no covert erroneous in the rendering of this verse except the addressor, which are the translators. Furthermore, the renderings could not show the implied meaning of (يستہزی) where Allah will punish them for their behave.

An inspection of the verse under discussion shows that all the translators gave an overt rendering as well as limits covert one which can be corresponded to the appropriateness of ST.

8. Conclusion

It is evident from looking at the renditions of the translators that they encountered some problems in translating foregrounding and deferment according to their understanding of the Qurān. Employing translation assessment especially House's (revisited) model (1977) can be helpful for assessing the translating of religious works and it clarifies the errors in rendering through using some objective procedures.

The research shows that at the level of register which includes the dimension of field, tenor and mode, the translator does not have to be equivalent exactly to the source text except on the dimension of tenor.

At the level of genre, most of the translators tried to adhere with the same rhetorical form (foregrounding and deferment) except some of them who did not present this structure with their type which result un-equivalent function.

Finally most of the renderings have an overt and literal translation for the meaning of the Qurān which seem, as far as possible, appropriate to the ST. Yet, they can not reach the sublimity of the original one since they cannot convey the intentional meaning of the verses.–

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تقويم ترجمة التقديم والتأخير لبعض آيات القرآن الكريم

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الملخص

يعد التقديم والتأخير أسلوباً بلاغياً يستعمل بشكل خاص في النصوص الأدبية والدينية، بطريقة تساعد القارئ على اقتفاء سيل المعلومات في النص بشكل مؤثر، وتهدف الدراسة إلى اعتماد أنموذج هاوس المعدل (١٩٩٧) لتقييم الترجمة الإنكليزية لعدد من الآيات القرآنية لبيان أوجه الشبه والاختلاف بين الجملة العربية والإنكليزية في ما يخص التقديم والتأخير وذلك بمقارنتها بطريقة موضوعية لبيان تحقيق نوع الترجمة كيننة أو تفسير باستقصاء الأخطاء في التراجم الإنكليزية، ولتحقيق الأهداف المذكورة أعلاه يفترض البحث بأن ترجمة التقديم والتأخير في القرآن الكريم لا تتطابق مع النص الأصلي والذي ينتج عنه ترجمة غير ملائمة، كذلك يمكن إعطاء ترجمة معاني القرآن ترجمة تفسيرية بوصفها تلامس المعنى الدلالي .