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Significance of Discourse Markers in Sport Translation

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Abstract

This study addresses the topic of discourse markers (hence after DMs), which serve various functions in connecting different parts of discourse. These markers play a role in indicating shifts, linking ideas, expressing attitudes, changing topics, initiating and concluding conversations.

The significance of DMs arises from their pragmatic functions, which go beyond literal meanings. The objective of this study is to shed light on the functions of these markers in both English and Arabic, and elucidating how English DMs are translated into Arabic.

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To verify these objectives, the study proposes several hypotheses: First, there are no significant differences in the use of DMs for pragmatic purposes between English and Arabic. Second, these functions can be translated into Arabic. Third, DMs are oriented towards communication, relying more on their functions than their literal meanings, thus favoring a communicative-based translation approach.

To achieve the aforementioned aims and test the hypotheses, the study selects three texts from English sports written discourse, sourced from the CNN website. These texts are then translated by ten M.A. students. The translations are analyzed to examine how the students render the DMs into Arabic.

Key Word : Translation, Discourse Markers, Sports

أهمية روابط الخطاب في الترجمة الرياضية

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الـمستـخلـص

تتناول هذه الدراسـة موضـوع محددات الخطاب التي تخدم وظائف مختلفة في ربط أجزاء مختلفة من الخطاب. تلعب هذه العلامات دورًا في الإشـارة إلى التحولات ، وربط الأفكار ، والتعبير عن المواقف ، وتغيير الموضوعات ، وبدء المحادثات واختتامها.

تتبع أهمية علامات الخطاب من وظائفها البراغماتية التي تتجاوز المعاني الحرفية. الهدف من هذه الدراسـة هو إلقاء الضـوء على وظائف هذه العلامات باللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية ، وتوضـيح كيفية ترجمة علامات الخطاب الإنجليزي إلى اللغة العربية.

وللتحقق من هذه الأهداف تقترح الدراسـة عدة فرضـيات: أولاً ، لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصـائية في اسـتخدام علامات الخطاب لأغراض عملية بين اللغة الإنجليزية والعربية. ثانيًا ، يمكن

ترجمة هذه الوظائف إلى اللغة العربية. ثالثًا ، تتجه علامات الخطاب نحو التواصـــل ، وتعتمد على وظائفها أكثر من معانيها الحرفية ، وبالتالي تفضل نهج الترجمة القائم على التواصل.

لتحقيق الأهداف المذكورة أعلاه واختبار الفرضـــيات ، تتبع الدراســـة إجراءً محددًا. يتم اختيار ثلاثة نصـوص من الخطاب الرياضـي الإنجليزي المكتوب ، مأخوذ من موقع CNN الإلكتروني. ثم يترجم هذه النصوص عشرة طلاب ماجستير. يتم تحليل الترجمات لفحص كيفية قيام الطلاب بترجمة الرسائل المباشرة إلى اللغة العربية.

الكلمات الدالة: ترجمة ، علامات الخطاب ، رياضة .

1. Introduction

In the past 20 years, discourse markers have been the subject of much research, leading to the development of many concepts and approaches. Fraser (1999) notes its controversial and challenging nature. It draws attention to the fact that several academics have used different labels to study DMs. Fraser (1999) claims that although academics disagree about the definition and purpose of DMs, they agree that they are lexical expressions that connect parts of a discussion.

This chapter provides a detailed analysis of the concept of DMs, their traits, functions, types, and placement. It also highlights two groups of researchers who studied DMs. The first group includes researchers who adopt a coherence-based account. The major members of this group are Schiffrin (1987), Fraser (1988, 1990), Schourup (1999) Redeker (1990, 1991), Zwicky (1985), and Giora (1997, 1998). The second group includes researchers who adopt discourse markers Relevance-based account. The major members of this group are Blakemore (1987, 1992, 2002), Blass (1990), Iten (1998), Wilson and Sperber (1993), and Rouchota (1998).

This chapter also provides an overview of the concept of DMs in Arabic, their treatment, and types. In addition, it discusses the concept and types of sports articles. Finally, it explains the concept and types of translation.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Discourse Marker in English

DMs are typically a diverse group of words and expressions that identify the expressive goals of written discourse. The fact that discourse markers serve as binders of discourse

portions is actually their core concept. A DM is also viewed as a word or phrase, such as a conjunction like "**but**, **and**," an adverb like "**then**, **now**," a comment clause like "**frankly speaking**," or an interjection like "**well**, **oh**," that is used to draw the reader's attention to a specific kind of linkage between the upcoming utterance and the immediate discourse context (Redeker, 1991:1168).

As a result, several academics have defined DMs in various ways. Indeed, Labov and Fanshel's talk about the word "**well**" in the context considered as the first definition of the term DMs. They stated that it refers to a subject that participants already have shared knowledge of (Labov and Fanshel, 1977: 156)

Brinton (1996: 6) claims that DMs are brief words or phrases that occur frequently in oral discourse, such as so, oh, you know, or I mean. They are considered to lack lexical meaning, making them difficult to translate. They are also considered to be minor in terms of word class, syntactically relatively free, and optional; they also seem to lack propositional meaning or grammatical function.

Stubbs (1983: 68–70) asserts that DMS are found in oral discourse, where they occur frequently and are utilized to connect ideas between speakers.

Schiffrin (1987:31) states that DMs are sequentially dependent elements that frame units of discourse. She claims that DMs help to define the boundary between talk units, separate text into smaller units, and demonstrate the relationships between each unit.

2.2. Functions of Discourse Markers

Brinton (1996: 268-272), lists nine functions in an inventory and divides them into two categories based on the modes or functions of language.

1) Textual functions:

a) To start a discourse, which may include grabbing the listener's attention, and to end a discourse. (Opening and closing frame markers)

b) To assist the speaker in taking or leaving the turn. (Turn takers and Turn givers)

c) To function as a filler or stall strategy to keep up the conversation or maintain the right to speak. (Fillers and turn keepers)

d) To delineate a discourse border, i.e., to signal a new subject, a partial shift in subject (enlargement, specification, correction, elaboration), or the return of a previous subject (after an interruption). (Topic switchers)
e) To indicate either old or new information. (Information indicators).
f) To indicate "sequential dependence," to restrict the relation of one clause to the previous clause by clarifying the conversational implicatures associating the two clauses, or to mark by conventional implicatures how an utterance complies with cooperative principles of conversation. (Sequence/relevance markers)
g) To correct one's own or others' discourse. (Repair markers)

2) Interpersonal functions:
   a) Subjectively, to express a response or reaction to the previous discourse or attitude toward the upcoming discourse, including "back-channel" signs of understanding and ongoing attention spoken while another speaker is taking her or his turn and maybe "hedges" expressing speaker tentativeness. (Response/reaction markers and back-channel signals)
   b) Interpersonally, to influence intimacy, cooperation, or sharing between speaker and hearer, including expressing deference, checking or expressing understanding, asserting shared assumptions, or saving face (politeness). (Confirmation-seekers and face-savers)

2.3. Types of Discourse Markers

Biber et al. (1999:1095) divide DMs into ten types. They provide the following DMs categories:

a) Interjections

According to most grammar books, interjections are the most typical type of DMs. According to Thomas and Martinent (2002:19), interjections are words or a group of sounds used as a quick comment to express emotions.

b) Greetings and Farewell Expressions

When there is a special discourse context, greetings and farewells are used as standard responses. These markers can be utilized as a tool to keep links between people, even though they are phatic in nature (Biber et at. 1999:1088).

c) Linking Adverbials

According to Levinson (1983:87), linking adverbials are words or phrases that show the relationship between an utterance and previous discourse.

d) Stance Adverbials

A stance adverbial discourse marker is a lexical item that acts semantically as an operator on the entire sentence. They serve to convey evolution, modality, and illocutionary force (Trask, 1993:251).

e) Vocatives

Vocatives are described as noun phrases that refer to the addressee but aren't syntactically or semantically incorporated as the argument of prosodically, hence they are separated from the body of the sentence pros-toically (Levinson 1983:71).

f) Response Elicitors

These markers are known as general question tags, like **"huh," "eh," "alright,"** and **"okay?"** (Biber et al. 1999:1080).

g) Response Forms

Biber et al. (1999:1089) describe these markers as routine and brief responses to prior remarks.

h) Hesitator

According to Knowles (1987:185), hesitator is a DM used to fill in speech pauses caused by hesitation, such as **er, erm**, and **uh**.

i) Various Polite Speech-Act Formulate

Biber et al. (1999:1093) mention that DMs such as **please, thank you, sorry**, and **pardon** that are utilized in respectful language are part of polite speech-act formulae.

j) Expletives

These are words or phrases that serve only as markers and add nothing to the text's meaning.

2.4. Discourse Markers in Arabic

The class of DMs in Arabic grammar is known as huruuf al-atf,العطف (حروف)"conjunctive particles." It includes a limited number of elements, not more than 10, these are (fa (ف)"then", wa (و)"and", bal(بل) "but", thumma (ثم)"then", aw (او)"or", lakin (لكن)"but", laa (لا) "not", am (ام) "or", hatta (حتى) "even" amma (اما) "or") (Omar et al. 1994). Wa, (و) "and" in Arabic, is considered the most commonly used DM. It is primarily utilized to connect phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs (Al-Batal 1985). As a result, it has received more attention in research on Arabic DMs than other ones.

Al-Batal (1994,91) defines DMs as “any element in a text which indicates a linking or transitional relationship between phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, or larger units of discourse, exclusive of referential or lexical ties”.

Ghalayyini (2005:612) describes DMs as "those particles that are used to link two elements, making them share the same parsing case."

Al-Kohlani (2010: 1) adds that DMS link textual units above the sentence and direct the text-receivers' interpretation throughout the text by operating across sentence boundaries.

2.5. Types of Arabic Discourse Markers

The primary types of Arabic conjunctions (DMs) are additive, causal, adversative, and temporal. In fact, they resemble English ones (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).

A. Additives

The Arabic devices "wa" and "fa" are used the most frequently. They mostly serve to express the additive relationships between elements of text. The Arabic conjunctions "wa" and "fa" are translated into English as "and" and "then".

B. Adversatives

Adversative Conjunctions, like "bal" and "la:kin," indicate contrastive relationships. Both an adversative relation, which contains the logical meaning of "and" and "however," and an additive relation, which connects two opposing units of meaning, are included in them.

C. Causal

Conjunctions like "fla budda an," which is translated as "therefore" or "it is a must that" are used to express these types of relationships. Whether used at the beginning of sentences or inside them, the prefix "li," which is the abbreviation of "liDa," also denotes a causal relationship.

D. Temporal

These conjunctions include ".hinama," "Thumma," and "inDama," which are the equivalents of "when," "then," and "and if," respectively. They guarantee a temporal relationship between the two events mentioned in the statement.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Date Collection

1. This study selects a set of three English texts sourced from sports articles on the CNN website as its data.

2. Ten M.A. students in the Translation Department of the College of Arts at the University of Tikrit are chosen to translate these texts.

3. The chosen texts will be analyzed to determine the purposes of the DMs used in them.

4. A table is provided for each marker to show the method of translation employed, the suitability of the marker (based on its function), and whether or not the M.A. student employs the marker.

3.2 Model Adopted

In this study, two models are adopted: the linguistic model (Fraser, 1999), and the translational model (Newmark, 1988).

3.2.1. Fraser's Model (1999)

Fraser (1999) divides DMs into two main groups, and each group is further divided into a number of subgroups. These groups are

1. Propositional DMs: This group includes markers which relate various aspects of the messages expressed by the S2 and S1. The discourse relationship may involve the (propositional) content scope, in some instances it includes the epistemic domain (the speaker's ideas), and while in others it involves the speech act scope. They are divided further into:

A. Contrastive markers: DMs in this sub-group indicate that the content of S2 contrast with certain aspects of the interpretation of S1. This sub-group includes:

Although, but, contrary to this/that, conversely, despite (doing) this/that, however, in comparison (with/to this/that), in contrast (with/to this/that), in spite of (doing) this/that, instead (of (doing) this/that), nevertheless, nonetheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, rather (than (do) this/that), still, though, whereas, yet.

B. Collateral markers: DMs in this sub-group indicate a quasi-parallel relation between the explicit content of segments S2 and S1. This sub-group includes: **Also, and, above all, better yet, besides, well, and yet, furthermore, for another thing, in addition, moreover, or, more to the point, aside on top of it all, from, what is more, to cap it all off, I mean, namely, in particular, parenthetically, analogously, by the same token, that is to say, equally, likewise, correspondingly, that said similarly**.

C. Inferential Markers: DMs in this sub-group indicate that S2 should be taken as a conclusion based on S1. This sub-group includes: **All things considered, accordingly, as a result, as a (logical) consequence/conclusion, consequently, because of this/that, in any case, hence, it can be concluded that, in this/that case, on that condition, of course, then, so, thus, therefore**.

D. Additional sub-groups of markers: DMs in this sub-group indicate that segment two presents a justification for the content provided in segment one, whether it is asserted or is an imperative. This sub-group includes **—because, after all, since, for this/that reason."**

2. Non-propositional DMs: This group includes markers that involve an aspect of discourse management. They are divided further into:

A. Topic Change Markers: DMs in this sub-group indicate that the following utterance constitutes a departure from the present topic. This sub-group includes: **with regards to, before I forget, back to my original point, incidentally, by the way, on a different note, just to update you, that reminds me, speaking on X, to return to my point, to change the topic, while I think of it.**

B. Discourse Structure Markers: DMs in this sub-group are used to frame a topic by indicating its beginning, middle, and end in a list. They mark how the elements of a particular topic are organized. This sub-group includes: **At the outset, once again, first, second, lastly, finally, in the first place, to start with, moving right along, next.**

3.2.2. Newmark's Model (1988)

Newmark (1988, 7) asserts that translation is an activity that entails attempting to convey the same idea or statement in a different language as it would be stated in the original language. He (ibid: 22-23) asserts that there are two methods of translation that will be suitable for any text: (a) communicative translation, where the translator aims to create the same impact on the TL readers as that created by the original on the SL readers and (b) semantic translation, in which the translator tries, within the bare semantic and syntactic restrictions of the TL, to recreate the author`s accurate contextual meaning.

However, the following is what distinguishes communicative from semantic translation:

1. Communicative translation: is objective, as the translator attempts to produce the same effect on the T.L. reader or receiver as it does on S.L. receivers. In this type, the translator is free to remove obscurities and repetition and identify generic terms. In communicative translation, the message is the most essential part, and the translator must influence the T.L. reader or receiver to think, feel, and/or act in a manner that is almost identical to that of the S.L. reader or receiver. In fact, communicative translation concentrates more on the force of the message than its content.

2. Semantic translation aims to convey the formal and contextual meaning of the S.L. texts as accurately as the syntactic and semantic structure of the S.L. texts. Instead of focusing on the message's effect or force, the semantic translation emphasizes the message itself. The target text may lose its meaning or be poorly written because it follows the content rather than the author's intended meaning of the original text; this makes it more complex (Ilyas, 1989: 31–33).

According to Alhaj (2015:39), communicative translation is an effort to create an effect in the TL similar to that of the original text. It focuses on the force of the message. It is TL oriented. The translator is free to improve, correct the style and logic, and remove ambiguity.

3.2. Data Analysis

SL Text (1):

Prior to joining Roma, Mourinho managed Premier League club Tottenham Hotspur, **but** was unceremoniously sacked just before the Carabao Cup final in 2021.

TL Text (1):

1. قبل انضمامه إلى روما، أدار مورينيو نادي توتنهام هوتسبير في الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز، **ثم** بعدها أقيل بشكل غير رسمي قبل نهائي كأس كاراباو في عام 2021.
2. قبل الانضمام إلى روما، مورينيو يدير نادي الدوري الممتاز توتنهام هوتسبير، **ولكن** تم إقالته بشكل غير رسمي قبل نهائي كأس كاراباو في عام 2021.
3. قبل انضمامه إلى روما، أدار مورينيو نادي توتنهام هوتسبير في الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز، **لكنه** أقيل بشكل غير رسمي قبل نهائي كأس كاراباو في عام 2021.
4. قبل انضمامه إلى روما، أدار مورينيو نادي توتنهام هوتسبير في الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز، **فـ**أقيل بشكل غير رسمي قبل نهائي كأس كاراباو في عام 2021.

5. قبل انضمامه إلى روما، أدار مورينيو نادي توتنهام هوتسبير في الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز، أقيل بشكل غير رسمي قبل نهائي كأس كاراباو في عام 2021.
6. قبل انضمامه إلى روما، أدار مورينيو نادي توتنهام هوتسبير في الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز، **و** أقيل بشكل غير رسمي قبل نهائي كأس كاراباو في عام 2021.
7. قبل انضمامه إلى روما، أدار مورينيو نادي توتنهام هوتسبير في الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز، **غير انه** أقيل بشكل غير رسمي قبل نهائي كأس كاراباو في عام 2021.
8. قبل انضمامه إلى روما، أدار مورينيو نادي توتنهام هوتسبير في الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز، **الا انه** أقيل بشكل غير رسمي قبل نهائي كأس كاراباو في عام 2021.
9. قبل انضمامه إلى روما، أدار مورينيو نادي توتنهام هوتسبير في الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز، **و** أقيل بشكل غير رسمي قبل نهائي كأس كاراباو في عام 2021.
10. قبل انضمامه إلى روما، أدار مورينيو نادي توتنهام هوتسبير في الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز، **على الرغم من ذلك** أقيل بشكل غير رسمي قبل نهائي كأس كاراباو في عام 2021.

Text Analysis

In this sentence, the word "**but**" is used to introduce a contrasting or opposing idea. It serves to indicate a shift in information or a contradiction between the two clauses that it connects.

By using the discourse marker "**but**," the speaker signals a change in the narrative and adds a layer of significance to the information being conveyed. It helps to structure the sentence and draw attention to the unexpected event that occurred.

Discussion:

As shown above, subjects (2 and 3) translate the DM **"but"** as **(لكن_لكنه),** adopting the semantic translation. Their translations are considered appropriate because they convey the intended meaning of the DM **"but."**

On the other hand, subjects (7, 8, and 10) render the DM **"but"** as **(غير أنه, إلا أنه, وعلى الرغم من ذلك)**, adopting the communicative translation. Their translations are also regarded as appropriate because they convey the intended meaning of the DM **"but."**

However, subjects (1, 4, 6, and 9) translate the DM **"but"** as **(ثم, ف, و)**, which is inappropriate as these translations do not convey the intended meaning of the DM **"but."**

Subject (5) has omitted the DM entirely, resulting in an inappropriate translation since it fails to convey the intended meaning of the DM **"but"** in TL.

Table (1): The Translation of DM (but)

SL DM	Function	SUB. NO.	TL DM	With Marker	Without Marker	Appr.	Type of Translation	
							Semantic	communicative
But	Contrastive marker	1	ثم	+	-	-	-	-
		2	لكن	+	-	+	+	-
		3	لكنه	+	-	+	+	-
		4	ف	+	-	-	-	-
		5	----	-	+	-	-	-
		6	و	+	-	-	-	-
		7	غير أنه	+	-	+	-	+
		8	إلا أنه	+	-	+	-	+
		9	و	+	-	-	-	-
		10	على الرغم من ذلك	+	-	+	-	+

SL Text (2):

Shearer and Cole recorded their 34-goal seasons at a time when Premier League teams played 42 games, **rather than** the current 38; Haaland currently has four games remaining to add to his haul, including when City faces Everton on Sunday.

TL Text (2):

1. سجل شيرر وكول الهدف 34 بموسمهما في المباراة 38 الحالية، بنفس الوقت الذي لعبت فيه فرق الدوري الإنجليزي 42 مباراة؛ ويتبقى على هالاند أربع مباريات ليضيفها إلى رصيده ،خاصة عندما يواجه سيتي إيفرتون يوم الأحد.

2. احرز شيرر وكول مواسمهما المكونة من 34 هدفًا في وقت لعبت فيه فرق الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز 42 مباراة، **بدلاً من** 38 مباراة الحالية؛ لدى هالاند حاليًا أربع مباريات متبقية لإضافتها إلى رصيده، بما في ذلك مواجهته لسيتي إيفرتون يوم الأحد.
3. سجل شيرر وكول مواسمهما المكونة من 34 هدفًا في وقت لعبت فيه فرق الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز 42 مباراة، **بدلاً من** 38 مباراة الحالية؛ لدى هالاند حاليًا أربع مباريات متبقية لإضافتها إلى رصيده، بما في ذلك مواجهته لسيتي إيفرتون يوم الأحد.
4. احرز شيرر وكول 34 هدفًا في موسميهما بالوقت الذي لعبت فيه فرق الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز 42 مباراة، في 38 مباراة الحالية؛ هالاند يمتلك حاليًا أربع مباريات متبقية ليضيفها إلى رصيده، بما في ذلك مواجهته لسيتي إيفرتون يوم الأحد.
5. شيرر وكول مواسمهما المكونة من 34 هدفًا في وقت لعبت فيه فرق الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز 42 مباراة، **بدلاً من** 38 مباراة الحالية؛ لدى هالاند حاليًا أربع مباريات متبقية لإضافتها إلى رصيده، بما في ذلك مواجهته لسيتي إيفرتون يوم الأحد.
6. سجل شيرر وكول موسما بهما 34 هدفا في الوقت الذي لعبت فيه فرق الدوري الإنجليزي 42 مباراة، 38 مباراة حاليا؛ ويتبقى على هالاند حاليًا أربع مباريات ليضيفها إلى رصيده، ومن ضمنها عندما يواجه سيتي إيفرتون يوم الأحد.
7. سجل شيرر وكول موسما بهما 34 هدفا في الوقت الذي لعبت فيه فرق الدوري الإنجليزي 42 مباراة، **عوضا عن** 38 مباراة حاليا؛ ويتبقى على هالاند حاليًا أربع مباريات ليضيفها إلى رصيده، ومن ضمنها عندما يواجه سيتي إيفرتون يوم الأحد.
8. سجل شيرر وكول موسما بهما 34 هدفا في الوقت الذي لعبت فيه فرق الدوري الإنجليزي 42 مباراة، **بدلاً عن** 38 مباراة حاليا؛ ويتبقى على هالاند حاليًا أربع مباريات ليضيفها إلى رصيده، ومن ضمنها عندما يواجه سيتي إيفرتون يوم الأحد.
9. شيرر وكول مواسمهما المكونة من 34 هدفًا في وقت لعبت فيه فرق الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز 42 مباراة، **بدلاً من** 38 مباراة الحالية؛ لدى هالاند حاليًا أربع مباريات متبقية لإضافتها إلى رصيده، بما في ذلك مواجهته لسيتي إيفرتون يوم الأحد.
10. سجل شيرر وكول موسما بهما 34 هدفا في الوقت الذي لعبت فيه فرق الدوري الإنجليزي 42 مباراة، **بدل** 38 مباراة حاليا؛ ويتبقى على هالاند حاليًا أربع مباريات ليضيفها إلى رصيده، ومن ضمنها عندما يواجه سيتي إيفرتون يوم الأحد.

Text Analysis

The discourse marker in the given sentence is "**rather than**" which is used to present a contrast or comparison between two different situations.

By using "**rather than**," the writer or speaker draws attention to the change in the number of games played and emphasizes the contrast between the goal-scoring achievements of Shearer and Cole in the past and the potential goal-scoring opportunity for Haaland in the present.

Discussion:

As noted above, the DM ``**rather than**`` is rendered by subjects (2, 3, 5, 8, 9, and 10) as (**بدلاً من, بدلاً عن, بدل**). Their translations are considered appropriate because they succeed in conveying the intended meaning of the DM ``**rather than**`` by adopting the semantic translation. Subject (7) renders the DM ``**rather than**`` into (**عوضا عن**). His or her translation is regarded as appropriate because he or she succeeds in conveying the intended meaning of the DM ``**rather than**`` by adopting the communicative translation, whereas subjects (1, 4, and 6) omit the DM, so their translations are considered inappropriate since they fail in conveying the intended meaning of the DM ``**rather than**``.

Table (2): The Translation of DM (Rather than)

SL DM	Function	SUB. NO.	TL DM	With Marker	Without Marker	Appr.	Type of Translation	
							Semantic	communicative
rather than	Contrastive marker	1	---	-	+	-	-	-
		2	بدلاً من	+	-	+	+	-
		3	بدلاً من	+	-	+	+	-
		4	---	-	+	-	-	-
		5	بدلاً من	+	-	+	+	-
		6	---	-	+	-	-	-
		7	عوضاً عن	+	-	+	-	+
		8	بدلاً عن	+	-	+	+	-
		9	بدلاً من	+	-	+	+	-
		10	بدل	+	-	+	+	-

SL Text (3):

There are other clubs that do that, and we know clearly they do that **because** there are referees that never officiate these teams.

TL Text (3):

1. هناك أندية أخرى تفعل هذا الشيء، ونعلم بوضوح أنها تفعل ذلك **لأن** هناك حكامًا لا يديرون هذه الفرق أبدًا.
2. هناك نوادي كروية أخرى تقوم بذلك، ونحن نعرف بوضوح أنهم يفعلون ذلك **علما ان** هناك حكام لا يديرون أبدا هذه الفرق
3. هناك أندية أخرى تفعل ذلك، وان هناك حكامًا لا يديرون هذه الفرق أبدًا ، ونعرف ذلك بشكلا واضح
4. هناك أندية أخرى تفعل ذلك، ونعلم بوضوح أنها تفعل ذلك **اذ ان** هناك حكام لا يديرون هذه الفرق أبدًا.
5. هناك أندية أخرى تقوم بذلك، ونحن «نعلم بوضوح أنها تقوم بذلك ».ان الحكام لا يديرون هذه الفرق أبدًا.
6. هناك أندية أخرى تفعل هذا الشيء، ونعلم بوضوح أنها تفعل ذلك **نتيجة** لوجود حكامًا لا يديرون هذه الفرق أبدًا.
7. هناك نوادي كروية أخرى تقوم بذلك، ونحن نعرف بوضوح أنهم يفعلون ذلك **بما ان** هناك حكام لا يفيدون أبدا هذه الفرق.
8. هناك أندية أخرى تفعل ذلك، وان هناك حكامًا لا يديرون هذه الفرق أبدًا ، ونعرف ذلك بشكلا واضح.
9. هناك أندية أخرى تفعل ذلك، ونعلم بوضوح أنها تفعل ذلك **بسبب** ان هناك حكام لا يديرون هذه الفرق أبدًا.
10. هناك أندية أخرى تقوم بذلك، ونحن «نعلم بوضوح أنها تقوم بذلك **نظرا** لوجود حكام الذين لا يديرون هذه الفرق أبدًا.

Text Analysis

In this sentence, "**because**" is used to introduce a reason or explanation for the previous statement. It establishes a causal relationship between two clauses:

By using "**because**," the speaker or writer provides a logical link between the two ideas, suggesting that the existence of referees who do not officiate certain teams supports the assertion that other clubs engage in similar practices. The discourse marker helps to clarify the relationship between the two clauses and strengthens the argument being made.

Discussion:

As noticed above, subjects (1 and 9) accurately translate the DM **"because"** as **(لان, بسبب)**, effectively capturing its intended meaning; their translations seem to be semantic translations. Similarly, subjects (4 and 10) also provide appropriate translations by rendering the DM **"because"** as **(إذ ان, نظراً لـ)**; their translations seem to be communicative translations. On the other hand, subjects (2, 6, and 7) produce inappropriate translations such as **(علماً أن, نتيجةً لـ, بما أن)**, failing to grasp the intended meaning of the DM **"because."** Furthermore, subjects (3, 5, and 8) omit the DM altogether in their translations, rendering them inappropriate as they do not capture the intended meaning of **"because".**

Table (3): The Translation of DM (Because)

SL DM	Function	SUB. NO.	TL DM	With Marker	Without Marker	Appr.	Type of Translation	
							Semantic	Communicative
Because	Inferential marker	1	لان	+	-	+	+	-
		2	علماً أن	+	-	-	-	-
		3	----	-	+	-	-	-
		4	إذ ان	+	-	+	-	+
		5	----	-	+	-	-	-
		6	نتيجةً لـ	+	-	-	-	-
		7	بما أن	+	-	-	-	-
		8	----	-	+	-	-	-
		9	بسبب	+	-	+	+	-
		10	نظراً لـ	+	-	+	-	+

Conclusions

Based on the findings presented in the previous chapter, the current study reaches the following conclusions:

1. Both English and Arabic employ DMs primarily for pragmatic purposes rather than conveying semantic meaning. This confirms the first hypothesis proposed in Chapter One.

2. DMs in English serve various functions that can be translated into Arabic. This proves the second hypothesis put forth earlier.
3. M.A. students rely on the semantic method of translation to convey DMs accurately and achieve the appropriate equivalence in the texts. This contradicts the third hypothesis stated previously.
4. The analysis indicates that DMs are employed to enhance the cohesion and coherence of discourse by establishing logical relationships between ideas.
5. Omitting DMs leads to a loss of emotional and interactive value in the discourse, resulting in a weakened translation style.
6. DMs have a pragmatic effect, serving to reinforce, contrast, or conclude a series of thoughts. They are crucial for achieving a persuasive effect on the overall text.
7. DMs are employed to facilitate the reduction of social distance between the speaker\writer and listener\reader and to promote knowledge sharing.

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