

Translating Motion Verbs in “Animal Farm” into Arabic

Mahmood Abdulkhaliq yahya Al-bagoa', Lecturer
Arabic Language Department, Education College for Girls,
University of Mosul

& Qusai Basheer Ibrahim, Lecturer

Translation Department, College of Arts, University of Mosul

Abstract

This study draws heavily on Talmy's cognitive analysis of motion verbs into various components. The main objective is to see how this analysis is reflected in English - Arabic translation. To carry out this goal, a number of motion verbs are randomly selected from the novel “Animal Farm”. Two different translations are provided for each English motion verb. It's hypothesized that, due to the difference between English and Arabic in relation to the nature and number of the components each motion verb conflates, many problems appear. It is also hypothesized that the component of manner poses problems more serious than those created by the other components. To solve these problems, different strategies are adopted by the translators. In consequence, some components are added; others are lost .When manner of motion is lost. it is usually inferred from the context.

ترجمة أفعال الحركة في «حيوان المزرعة» إلى اللغة العربية

المستخلص :

تعتمد هذه الدراسة بشكل أساسي على تحليل «تالمي» الإدراكي لأفعال الحركة إلى مكونات عدة. إن الهدف الرئيس من البحث هو النظر إلى كيفية انعكاس هذا التحليل في الترجمة من الانجليزية إلى العربية، ولتحقيق هذا الهدف اختيرت أفعالاً حركية عدة اختياراً عشوائياً من رواية «مزرعة الحيوان» مع ترجمتين لكل فعل من أفعال الحركة، وقد افترضنا أن لوجود التباين بين اللغة الانجليزية والعربية في أفعال الحركة من حيث طبيعة المكونات وعددها لا بد أن تظهر مشكلات ترجمة، كما يسبب مكون الحال مشكلة ترجمة أكثر من بقية المركبات، ولحل هذه المشكلات اتبع المترجمون استراتيجيات عدة وبالنتيجة فإن بعض مكونات فعل الحركة لم تنقل إلى العربية وبعضها أضيفت، وأدى السياق دوراً في التعويض عن مكون الحال.

1.1 Introduction:

There has been a growing interest in the study of motion verbs. Motion verbs in much of these studies have been typologically studied. The most prominent and influential typological study is the one carried out by Talmy (1985). This cognitive linguist pointed out how motion verbs are linguistically encoded and how languages are classified according to the nature of these verbs. Following Talmy, much research on motion verb has been carried out. Another important study on motion verb, that is relevant to this study, but to a lesser degree, is the one presented by Slobin (2006). Very importantly, these typological classifications are clearly reflected in the process of translation. Despite the great deal of research on motion verbs, to my knowledge, little has been written on the translation of motion verbs into Arabic.

From this fact, we proceed to study the translation of a number of motion verbs selected randomly from the novel "Animal Farm" which was written by George Orwell in 1945 against Stalin the

outstanding communist. It is one of the greatest allegories in the world. The theme is that a group of animals rebel against the farm's owners to achieve equality, freedom and happiness . Finally ,their rule becomes a cruel tyranny .This novel has a dynamic and vivid language and it is rich in motion verbs which are used to highlight the narrative events. Talmy's typology seems much relevant to our analysis since this typology identifies the position of Arabic and English, the languages under study, as belonging to two opposite classes in relation to the semantic components of motion verbs. Reference to Slobin's analysis is also made as it is much useful in the process of translation.

1.2 What is a motion verb?

Motion is an integral part of our daily life and motion events can be linguistically expressed by all languages of the world. Although they are universal, they display a cross linguistic variation. Thus, they provide a fruitful area for cross-linguistic studies. Motion events are define as: Situations containing a movement or the maintenance of

a stationary location (Talmy, 1985: 85)

Accordingly, Talmy classified motion verbs into:

• **Translational motion verbs:**

In this case, the moving object moves to a different location. This group includes verbs like run, walk, flee and escape.

• **Self-contained motion verbs:**

Here, the object does not move to a different location. The change only is in the posture of the moving object like sit, stand, lie, squat, sway and swing.

To Talmy, a motion event consists of several components:

- Motion: refers to the fact some objects change its location.
- Figure: the moving object.
- Ground: the fixed object with respect to it the "Figure" changes its location.
- Path: the course followed by the "Figure".
- Manner: the description of the ways in which Figure moves.
- Cause: what originates the motion itself.

The "Motion" component is the defining property of motion events. It is inherent in any motion

verb. Figure, Ground, and Path are necessary; Manner and Cause are additional (Ungerer and Schmid, 2006: 161).

The following examples clarify these components. The symbols F, G, P, M and C stand for Figure, Ground, Path, Manner and Cause respectively. Since the component Motion is obligatory, there is no reference to it.

- (1) The train (F) moved.
- (2) The man (F) entered (P).
- (3) The ball (F) bounced (M).
- (4) The boy (F) climbed (M) the tree (G).
- (5) The cat (F) sneaked (M) into (P) the room (G).

Due to the presence or the absence of the Cause component, motion verbs can be subdivided into the following:

• **Self-Agentive verbs:**

These verbs denote the 'Figure' has control over its motion. There is no external cause that makes the movement.

- (6) The boy (F) ran (M) down (P) the street (G).

• **Non-Agentive verbs:**

These verbs denote that the 'Figure' does not necessarily have con-

control over its motion. They are intransitive verbs.

(7) The ball (F) bounced (M).

• **Agentive verbs:**

There is an external 'Cause' that makes the object move.

(8) The boy (C) bounced (M) the ball (F) into (P) the house (G).

1.3 Typology of Motion Verbs:

Talmy proposed a typology of how motion verbs are lexicalized. According to him, «lexicalization is involved when a particular component is found to be in a regular association with a regular morpheme.» (1985:59).

According to the way the component 'Path' is expressed, Talmy (1985) divided languages into two categories.

Verb- framed languages
Satellite - framed languages

- V- framed languages conflate 'Path' as a basic component of motion verbs.
- S- framed languages conflate 'Manner' as a basic component. Path is expressed by an additional word outside the verb .

The satellite in Talmy's words (1985: 102) is a term used for certain immediate constituents of a verb root other than inflections, auxiliaries or nominal arguments.

Table: 1

V- framed languages

- Romance
- Greek
- Semitic
- Turkish
- Basque
- Korean

S- framed languages

- Germanic
- Slavic
- Celtic
- Finno-Ugric

According to this classification, Semitic languages conflate path in the motion verb. Arabic is no exception. On the other hand, English belongs to Germanic family. So, it is

a satellite- framed language. Thus, Arabic and English have opposite places in the dichotomy.

To illustrate further, let us compare the following examples.

(9) English:	go in	go out	go down
Arabic:	دخل	خرج	نزل

English tends to use prepositions (satellites) (in, out, down) to express path. In Arabic, it is not required to use prepositions to express the direction followed by an object when it moves. In other words, 'Path' is expressed within the verb itself. One word is sufficient. English does not conflate "Path" in the verb, it conflates the component 'manner'. Let us compare:

(10) I biked to the beach: ذهبت إلى الساحل في الدراجة

In English, the manner is encoded in the verb. In Arabic, the general verb (ذهب: went) is used and the component of manner is expressed by the addition of the adverb (في الدراجة). This addition seems inevitable to fill the gap.

In this regard, Al-Qarni (2010:218) classified Arabic path verbs into the following:

• Up-down verbs: e.g:

ارتفع (to go up) سقط (to fall)

• Forward - Backward verbs:

تقدم (to advance),

تراجع (to withdraw)

• Arrival- Deictic verbs:

وَصَلَ (to arrive), ظَهَرَ (to appear)

• Departure verbs:

سَافَرَ (to travel) غَادَرَ (to leave)

• Converging - Diverging verbs:

تَجَمَّعَ (to assemble)

تَفَرَّقَ (to disperse)

This does not mean that Arabic motion verbs, which express manner, do not exist. As clearly expressed by Slobin (2004: 16), "Manner of motion is too important for human beings to ignore". It is a matter of tendencies and preference, The verb يتعكز , for example, which encodes the manner component, has no manner of motion equivalent in English Thus, the general verb (to walk) is used and the element of manner is recovered by the addition of (using a stick). Similarly, English has verbs incorporating the path component. Let us compare:

(11) go up	go down	go across	go in
ascend	descend	cross	enter

In the first set, the 'path' component is expressed by an adverb which appears beside the verb. In the second set, the path component is expressed by the verb itself. The words in the second set are more formal than those in the first set. The difference is in the style.

Arabic is an inflecting language. Affixes, in particular prefixes and infixes, can be lexicalized and produce additional manner features of motion verbs. In Arabic, there is what Al-Maalaj (2011) prefers to call, "duality of patterning" where the speaker prefers the path patterning or the manner patterning of the verb. Let us compare:

(12) **خَرَجَ الْوَلَدُ مِنَ الْغُرْفَةِ زَاحِفًا** (The boy went out of the room creeping).

(13) **زَحَفَ الْوَلَدُ خَارِجًا مِنَ الْغُرْفَةِ** (The boy crept out of the room)

These two sentences have the same basic meaning. Yet, they differ in the way the motion is expressed. In (a), the path is expressed within the verb. (خَرَجَ : went out); the manner is expressed by the adverbial (زَاحِفًا : climbing). So, in (a), the verb

is a path of motion verb. In (b), the manner is expressed within the verb (زَحَفَ : to creep); the path is expressed by the adverbial خَارِجًا (out). So, in (b), the verb is a manner of motion verb.

1.4 Slobin's Study of Motion Verbs:

Slobin is so interested in the description of motion events. A particular attention he pays to the cognitive differences across languages. In his analysis of motion verbs, he focuses on the component of "manner". The component of manner seems more important in translation because languages differ in the attention they pay to manner. The component of 'Path', as claimed by Özçalışkan (2004:85) "forms a closed lexical category that does not provide many options for elaboration".

English is taken by many linguists to be a good example as a language that is rich in manner verbs. To support this idea, Slobin (2006:60) quoted the following interesting example taken from a

sign located in the San Diego zoo. The sign reads:

Do not Tread, Mosey, Hop, Tramp, Step, Plot, Tiptoe, Trot, Traipse, Meander, Creep, Prance, Ample, Jog, Trudge, March, Stamp, Toodle, Jump, Stumble, Trod, Spring or Walk on the plants.

After checking Al-Mawrid English to Arabic dictionary, it is found that the English words mentioned in the sign above have only twelve equivalents in Arabic. More interestingly, Özçalışkan (cited in Slobin 2004) finds that there are 23 English motion verbs which have only one equivalent Turkish verb.

As mentioned earlier, manner verbs can appear in English and Arabic. For purpose of translations, further and finer distinctions of manner seem relevant to our study. This fact takes us to the classification of manner verbs proposed by Slobin (1997:459). He classifies manner verbs into general verbs and more specific expressive verbs. General verbs are like the common verbs used in our daily life such as walk, run or jump. Specific verbs, on the other hand, are the verbs which express finer distinction of manner like the verbs lurch, wander

or shuffle which express different ways of walking. Following Slobin, scholars pay particular attention to specific verbs, and one way to assess and better understand the specific motion verbs is to resort to translation between languages.

1.5 Categories of Manner:

Manner, according to Slobin, covers many factors. The following factors seem sufficient to our analysis:

- (14) Motor pattern, (m.p) e.g. (hop, jump, skip)
- (15) Speed of motion, e.g. (walk, run, sprint)
- (16) Force dynamics, e.g. (stamp, tread, tramp).
- (17) Attitude, e.g. (amble, saunter, stroll).

For further classifications, See Slobin (2004).

In the same vein, Al-Qarni (2010:248) classified Arabic manner verbs into the following:

- (18) Foot motion verbs: e.g. قفز (to jump), جَرى (to run).
- (19) Medium of motion verbs: e.g. بَحَرَ (to sail), طار (to fly)
- (20) Speed of motion verbs e.g. سقط (to fall), انهار (to collapse).

(21) Vehicle of motion:
جَدَّفَ (to row), قَادَ (to drive).

(22) Liquid motion:
سَكَبَ (to pour), غَمَرَ (to submerge).

(23) Air motion: هَبَّ (to blow),
انْسَابَ (to flood).

In his corpus-based study, Shalabi(2010) treated Arabic motion verbs semantically and put them under 13 categories .He did not make a clear distinction between the components of motion verbs. So, it is irrelevant to this study.

1.6 Data Analysis:

For the purpose of this study, and for reasons of brevity, only ten motion verbs are randomly selected from chapters (1 and 2) of “Animal Farm”. These verbs seem sufficient to shed light on the strategies of translation. To better assess the translations, the following steps are made:

- The Oxford Advanced Learner’s dictionary is consulted to help decompose the meanings of the English motion verbs.
- A table is used to show clearly the type and the semantic components of each English motion verb and its Arabic counterpart. The sign (+) or (-) is used to indi-

cate the presence or absence of the semantics component. Some features are mutually exhaustive. Thus, the presence of the feature specific excludes the general; the absence of specific implies the presence of general. Since the motion component is obligatory, it is not included in the table. The following symbols are used.

S: specific T: translational

F: figure P: path

M: manner G: ground

C: cause

- A discussion is made to show the strategies adopted by the translators to find out the areas of success and failure in the process of translation.

Before embarking on our analysis, it might be safe to make the reader familiar with the context through a summary of the chapters from which the motion verbs are extracted. Animal Farm begins on Minor Farm in England. The owner of the farm, Mr Jones, was a careless, drunken ,mean man. He treated the animals badly. One day, Old Major, the pig who led the animals called a meeting in the barn to relate his dream which stirred the

animals to rebel against human beings. Few months later, the animals revolted. They expelled Mr. Jones and began to rule the farm themselves. They changed the name of the farm into Animal Farm.

The selected texts (1 and 2) reflect part of the careless character of Mr. Jones. Texts (3-8) show how the animals arranged themselves in the barn. Texts (9-10) express how Mr. Jones was driven off the farm. Translation (1) refers to the translation carried out by Kareem Naif (2014). Translation (2) was published by Dar Al-Bihar Publish-

ing House (2008). which is mainly concerned with translating famous literary works into Arabic. The translation was accompanied by the original English text. Unfortunately, the actual translator was not mentioned .

Text (1): He lurched across the yard p:4

Translation (1) عبر الساحة مترنحاً

Translation (2) عاد عبر الساحة

مترنحاً

lurch: lean or roll suddenly, stagger

Table: 2

	Type		Component				
	S	T	F	P	M	G	C
English motion verb	+	+		--	+		
Translation (1)	+	+		--	+		
Translation (2)	--	+		+	--		

Discussion: The motion verb (lurched) is a translational verb. It contains information about the manner of motion. The verb vividly describes the motion of walking and how the person was too drunk to move steadily. Two different strategies are adopted by the translators when reconstructing the English verb into Arabic. Trans-

lator (1) used a more general verb عَبَرَ (crossed) and consequently the manner component is lost. To fill in the gap, the translator used a separate adverbial (مترنحاً : lurched-ly). Translator (2) used an inherent path verb (عاد) which specifies a direction towards a previous place. Similarly, translator (2) added the same adverbial to compensate for

the missing manner. Although the translations have the same basic meaning, a close look reveals they are somewhat different. Translation (1) states the man was on the first side of the yard then he was on the other side. Translation (2) states how the man walks across the yard. This is closely equivalent to the English text. The focus of attention is different. The first focuses on the 'path'; the second on the manner. The literal translation

ترنح عبر الساحة could have been sufficient to convey an image close to the original one with no need to any adjustment.

Text (2): He kicked off his boot at the back yard. P:4

Translation (1) خلع نعليه عند الباب الخلفي

Translation (2) رمى حذاءه عند الباب الخلفي

kick off: remove something by kicking

Table: 3

	Type		Component				
	S	T	F	P	M	G	C
English motion verb	--	--	+		+		
Translation (1)	--	--	--		+		
Translation (2)	--	--	--		--		

Discussion: The English verb is a general self-contained verb. The body part that is involved in the action is 'foot'. To put it differently, the verb incorporates the component of 'Figure' (foot). Two different motion verbs are used by the translations. The verb خَلَعَ (removed) used in T (1) does not necessarily encode the 'Figure' component of 'foot'. Nevertheless, the co-occurrence of the verb خَلَعَ

(removed) with حذاءه (shoes) strengthens the possibility that the foot is involved in the action. Translator (2), on the other hand, opted for the verb رَمَى (threw) as an equivalent to the English verb kicked off. The choice seems inappropriate. The part involved in the motion verb (رَمَى) is often the hand. The nature of 'Figure' is different from the original one. Similarly, the act of 'removing' the

shoe implied by the original verb (kicked off) is completely lost. Consequently, the image conveyed is different from the original one. The verb (ركل in Arabic carries the same manner finer distinctions of the English motion verb and would be more appropriate.

Text (3): The pigeons fluttered up to the rafters. p:4

Translation (1): حطت الحمامات على السياج

Translation (2): ارتفعت الحمام إلى الروافد

flutter: move lightly and quickly.

Table: 4

	Type		Component				
	S	T	F	P	M	G	C
English motion verb	+	--	+	--	+		
Translation (1)	+	+	--	+	+		
Translation (2)	--	+	--	+	--		

Discussion: The verb (flutter) is a specific self-contained verb. The body part engaged in this verb is 'wing'. Thus, the verb conflates the components of 'manner' and 'figure'. The path is expressed by the preposition 'up'. The Arabic translations used two path verbs but with different orientation. The manner of the verb disappears completely. The Arabic verb حط (settled) used by translation (1) refers to the movement from a higher to a lower position. So, the orientation of the path is opposite to the English motion verb. The general verb ارتفع used in translation (2) is an

inherently directional motion verb. It demotes upward motion relative to the earth. The movement is from a lower to a higher position. The translators could have chosen the Arabic verb رفرفت which contains the information of manner and the direction is expressed by the adverbial مرتفعة .

Text (4): The sheep and cows lay down behind the pigs. p:4

Translation (1): اما الخراف والابقار فقد اضطجعت خلف الخنازير

Translation (2): استلقت الابقار خلف الخنازير

lay: have or put one's body in a flat or resting position

Table: 5

	Type		Component				
	S	T	F	P	M	G	C
English motion verb	--	--		--	--		
Translation (1)	+	--		+	+		
Translation (2)	--	--		+	--		

Discussion: The verb (lie down) is a self-contained verb. In this case, the change is only in the posture of the 'Figure'. The presence of the particle 'down' is necessary to specify the orientation of the 'Figure' (i.e. to be in a flat or horizontal positions). The translations reconstructed the source verb in a similar way. The Arabic verbs (اضطجع) and (استلقى) can be used interchangeably. Both of them conflate path component (down). Yet, the nature of manner is to some extent different. The verb اضطجع (to lie on the side) is more specific than استلقى (to lie on the back) and

can reflect the comfortable nature of the animals. The connotation of sleep and 'rest' is strongly related to the verb (اضطجع) and to a lesser degree to the verb (استلقى).

Text (5): The two cart-horses, Boxer and Clover, came in together walking very slowly. P:4

Translation (1): ببطء شديد
يمشيان دخل الجواد بوكسر والفرس
كلوفر سووية وهما

Translation (2): دخلا سووية وهما
يسيران ببطء شديد

come: move to, towards, into, etc. a place where the speaker or writer is

Table: 6

	Type		Component				
	S	T	F	P	M	G	C
English motion verb	--	+		+	--		
Translation (1)	--	+		+	--		
Translation (2)	--	+		+	--		

Discussion: In this text, two motion verbs are used together. The second one appears in the ing-form. The sentence, in such a case, is usually organized in a way that the first verb specifies the path of motion whereas the second contains information about the manner of motion. The verb ‘came’ merely indicates the direction of the motion. It represents a motion towards the speaker. Due to the deictic nature of the verb, the point of reference is implied by the context. In other words, the place referred to by the preposition (in) is understood from the context. The prepositional phrase not only specifies the direction of the path verb (came), but also the direction of the verb walking. The two verbs ‘came’ and ‘walking’ are general translational verbs. When two verbs come together, the focus of attention is paid to the gerund, which weak-

ens the primary meaning of the main verb (Quirk et al. 1985: 506). The translators adopted the same strategy. They used the Arabic verb (دخل: entered) as an equivalent to the phrasal verb (came in). The direction is contained within the verb. There is no need to add the preposition (in). Similarly, both of them replaced the English gerund (walking) by a verb. The nature of the verb (يسير) is slightly different from the verb (يمشي). The verb (يسير) is more specific and frequently implies (walking at night).

Text (6)A brood of ducklings, which had lost their mother, filed into the barn. P:5

Translation (1): دخلت المخزن مجموعة من فراخ البط

Translation (2): دخلت بطيطات مخزن الحبوب

file: walk in the specialized direction in a line

Table: 7

	Type		Component				
	S	T	F	P	M	G	C
English motion verb	+	+		--	+		
Translation (1)	--	+		+	--		
Translation (2)	--	+		+	--		

Discussion: The English verb (filed) is a translational specific verb. It incorporates the 'manner' component. The path component is expressed by the preposition (into) which lies outside the verb. In Talmy's words, the preposition is a satellite. In contrast, the translators reconstructed the target text as to the components of the motion verb differently. The translators chose the general verb (دخل : entered) without adding any information about 'manner', the way of entering. On the contrary, the path component (into) is incorporated within the Arabic verb

itself. In other words, the source text focuses on the way of walking; the translations on destination. As a result, the descriptive nature of the original one is completely lost. A proposed translation would be : بانتظام دخلت بطيطات مخزن : الجيوب

Text (7): He cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. P:6

Translation (1): لا يستطيع ان يركض بسرعة للامسك بالأرانب

Translation (2): لا يمكنه الركض بسرعة لالتقاط الأرانب

run : move at a speed faster than a walk

Table : 8

	Type		Component				
	S	T	F	P	M	G	C
English motion verb	--	+		--	--		
Translation (1)	--	+		--	--		
Translation (2)	--	+		--	--		

Discussion: The verb 'run' is a general translational verb. It is an everyday verb. Thus, it needs no elaboration. The path remains unspecified. The translators used the same Arabic equivalent verb but in a different way. The Arabic verb (يركض : to run) seems a close equivalent to the source one. In trans-

lation (2), the motion verb was rephrased without affecting the basic meaning. The gerund construction (الركض : running) was used in place of the verb (يركض: to run). This is quite acceptable as it affects neither the naturalness of the text nor the meaning.

Text (8): Four large rats had crept out of the holes. P:7

Translation (1): زحف اربعة فئران
كبيرة خارج جحورها

Translation (2): خرجت اربعة
فئران ضخمة من جحورها

creep: move slowly, quietly or stealthily

Table: 9

	Type		Component				
	S	T	F	P	M	G	C
English motion verb	+	+		--	+		
Translation (1)	+	+		--	+		
Translation (2)	--	+		+	--		

Discussion: The English verb (crept) is a translational specific verb. It carries information about the manner of getting out of the holes. The path is expressed by the preposition (out) which comes directly after the verb. Translator (1) preferred a literal translation. The Arabic verb زحف displays similar sorts of information and approximately conveys the descriptive nature of the source texts. Translator (2) used a different way to reconstruct the source motion verb and opted for a more general verb in place of the original specific verb. The direction (out) is included in

the verb (خرجت), but there is no information about the manner of moving out. In sum, manner is sacrificed to path. The image conveyed is somewhat affected by omission of manner. Translation (2) should have added an adverbial to bridge the gap.

Text (9): Mrs. John slipped out of the farm by another way. P:12

Translation (1): انسَلَّت السيدة جونز:
خارجة من الحقل بواسطة طريق آخر

Translation (2): غادرت السيدة جونز:
المزرعة من طريق آخر

slip: go somewhere quietly or quickly in order not to be noticed.

Table: 10

	Type		Component				
	S	T	F	P	M	G	C
English motion verb	+	+		--	+		
(Translation (1	+	+		--	+		
(Translation (2	--	+		+	--		

Discussion: The English verb (slipped) is a specific translational verb. The prominent idea implied in the verb is that of 'escape' without attracting attention or notice. So, it is a manner of motion verb. The path is expressed by the adverbial (out) which indicates that the path is away from the location (i.e. the farm). Translation (1) successfully used the specific manner of motion verb (إنسلّ). It almost has the same manner details of the original and successfully conveys the message. The path is expressed by the adverbial خارجاً (out) which lies outside the verb. Translation (2) resorted to a different strategy. Surprisingly, the general path verb (غادر: left) was used as an equivalent to the English manner verb. The Arabic verb غادر specifies the

direction. There is no need for adverbial. This is done at the expense of the manner component which is completely neglected. Consequently, the verb does not successfully portray how Mrs. Johns escaped hiddenly in fear of the animals which rebelled against those who run the farm.

Text (10):Meanwhile the animals had chased Jones and his men out on the road. P:12

Translation (1): في تلك الأثناء، كانت الحيوانات قد اخرجت السيد جونز ورجاله من الحقل

Translation (2): كانت الحيوانات قد طاردت جونز ورجاله في تلك الأثناء

chase: run after in order to capture or overtake sb or sth.

Table: 11

	Type		Component				
	S	T	F	P	M	G	C
English motion verb	+	+		+	+		
Translation (1)	--	+		+	--		
Translation (2)	+	+		+	--		

Discussion: The English motion verb (chased) denotes that the 'Figure' moves behind another 'Figure'. The second 'Figure' flees from

the first. Two figures participate in the event which implies running and the rate of speed is fast. Thus, the verb conflates the components

of 'Figure'. Manner and Co-motion. Co-motion events in Arabic often take the form (فَاعَلَنْ) which is derived from the root (فعل) by adding the infix (ل). Translation (1) expresses, instead of the act itself, the result of chasing which is understood from the context. Literally, the translation means: the animals had expelled Johns out of the farm. The literal translation (2) seems appropriate to convey the original meaning. The verb طارد has the form فَاعَلَنْ and contains the same manner details of the English verb.

1.7 Conclusion:

Different strategies are adopted by the translators when dealing with English motion verbs. The use of a general motion verb as an equivalent to the English motion verb is an apparent strategy. Such a strategy has consequences on the nature and the number of the components the motion verb conflates. In many cases, the component of 'manner' is lost and path information is added. The loss of manner information makes the text less imaginative and seem poor. The manner information is

too important to ignore. To solve this problem, another strategy is followed. The manner component is recovered by adding an adverbial to the text.. Sometimes, the context itself provides manner information that fills in the gap. Literal translation is sometimes adopted, This strategy, in many cases,. does not harm the original text,

Motion verbs provide an interesting field for further studies. It is suggested that a corpus-based study could be made to seek the validity of Talmy's claim in relation to the position of the Arabic language as a V-framed language.

References:

- Al-Qarni, S. 2010: Conceptualization and lexical realization of motion verbs in standard written Arabic: A semantic-syntactic study, King Abdulaziz University.
- Hornby, A. 1989: Oxford advanced learner's dictionary of current English. London: Oxford University Press.
- Maalej, Z. 2011: Motion events in Arabic: Implications for verb-framed and satellite-framed languages. CLC 11, Language, Cognition, Context, Xi'an, China.

- Naif, K. 2014: *Hakl Alhaywan* (translated), Almaktaba Alalamiya .Baghdad.
- Orwell, G. 1945: *Animal Farm*. Retrieved from : <http://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/o/orwell/george/o79a/index.html>.
- Özçalışkan, Ş. 2004: Typological variation in encoding the manner, path, and ground components of a metaphorical motion event. *Annual Review of Cognitive Linguistics* 2: 73-102.
- Quirk et al. 1985: *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman.
- Shalabi, I. 2010: *The Actions of Transitional Movement of the Human Being in the Holy Quran: A Semantic and Syntactic Study* :An-Najah University.
- Slobin, D. 1997: "Mind, Code, and Text". In: Bybee, Joan/Haiman, John/Thompson, Sandra A. (eds.): *Essays on Language Function and Language Type*. Dedicated to T. Givón. Amsterdam: 437-467.
- Slobin, D. 2004. The many ways to search for a frog. In Sven Strömqvist and Ludo Verhoeven (eds.), *Relating Events in Narrative*. Typological and Contextual Perspectives, 219-257. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Slobin, D. 2006: "What Makes Manner of Motion Salient? Explorations in Linguistic Typology, Discourse, and Cognition". In: Hickmann, Maya/Robert, Stéphane (eds.): *Space in Languages*. *Linguistic Systems and Cognitive Categories*. Amsterdam: 59-81.
- Talmy, L. 1985: Lexicalization patterns: semantic structure in lexical forms. *Language Typology and Syntactic Description*, vol. 3: *Grammatical Categories and the Lexicon*, ed. by Timothy Shopen, 57-149. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ungerer, F and H Schmid, 2006: *An Introduction to Cognitive Linguistics*. 2nd edition. Harlow: Pearson Longman.
- ----- . 2008: *Mazraat Alhaywan* .(translated) :Dar Al-Bihar Publishing House. Beirut.