



## The Translation of English Comment Clauses in "Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice" into Arabic

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### Abstract

Comment clauses, also known as parentheticals, are a kind of clause used to add a parenthetical comment to another clause. They are syntactically isolated from the clause they are inserted into and are regarded as incomplete in syntax (lack of complementation). They reflect the main clause's commentary or assessment, resulting in more spatial flexibility, a lower tone, and semantic independence. Semantically, comment clauses serve multifunctional purposes. The present study aims at translating English comment clauses into Arabic. To do so, the study adopts Nida's model (1964) formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. It is hypothesized that ignoring the translation of a comment clause in a sentence affects the meaning of the whole sentence. Nida's dynamic equivalence is more applicable to the translation of comment clauses than the dynamic equivalence. The translation of comment clauses is context-bound. That is, the function and meaning of a comment clause are determined by the context in which it occurs. Five texts were randomly selected from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice and translated into Arabic by four well-known translators, namely , Amin , Anani , Akawi , and Mutran .. The analysis revealed that Nida's 'formal equivalence was adopted by the translators more than dynamic equivalence. Further , the analyses revealed that the multi purposes of the comment clauses are the main obstacle that stands in the way of translators

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## ترجمة الجمل المعترضة الانكليزية في (تاجر البندقية) الى اللغة العربية

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### المستخلص

تُعدُّ الجملَةُ الاعتراضية نوعاً من أنواع الجمل إذ إن وظيفتها الاساسية إضافة تعليق على الجملَة الرئيسة. وهي منفصلة نحويًا عن الجملَة التي أُدرجت فيها. وهي جملَة غير مستقلة المعنى، بل (تفتقر إلى المكمل) من الناحية النحوية. وتكمن المشكلة في أنَّ الجمل الاعتراضية، بوصفها ظواهر نحوية أو دلالية أو تداولية، تشكّل مجالاً صعباً للمترجمين. وتُعد الجمل الاعتراضية متعدّدة الوظائف. تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى ترجمة الجمل الاعتراضية الإنكليزية إلى اللغة العربية. وللقّيام بذلك، اعتمدت الدراسة أنموذج نايدا (1964) للتكافؤ الشكلي والتكافؤ الديناميكي، إذ افترضت هذه الدراسة أنَّ تجاهل ترجمة الجملَة الاعتراضية في الجملَة الرئيسة يؤثر في فهم معنى

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الجملة بأكملها، وإن التكافؤ الشكلي لنايذا له قابلية أكثر للتطبيق من التكافؤ الديناميكي في ترجمة الجمل الاعتراضية، إذ إن ترجمة الجمل الاعتراضية مرتبطة بالسياق، وهذا يعني أن وظيفة الجمل الاعتراضية ومعناها يُحدِّدها السياق الذي وردت فيه، و يمثل تعدّد وظائف الجملة الاعتراضية في الجملة الأصل العقبة الرئيسة التي تعترض طريق المترجمين. ولتحقيق هدف الدراسة تم اختيار عدة نصوص بصورة عشوائية من رواية شكسبير (تاجر البندقية) لأربعة مترجمين معروفين. فكشف التحليل أن نسبة توقّعهم في ترجمة الجمل الاعتراضية أعلى من نسبة الفشل، فقد اعتمد المترجمون التكافؤ الشكلي لنايذا بتركيز أكثر من التكافؤ الديناميكي. كما أظهرت تحليلات الدراسة أنّ تعدّد وظائف الجمل الاعتراضية هو العائق الرئيس الذي يعترض سبيل المترجمين.

**الكلمات المفتاحية :** الجملة الاعتراضية ، الاشارات التداولية ، شكسبير ، تاجر البندقية ، الوظائف الدلالية والتداولية

## 1.1 Introduction :

Comment clauses( henceforth-CCs) are viewed as meta-communicative in the sense that they comment on the truth value of a sentence or a group of sentences, on the organization of the text, or the attitude of the speaker (Peltola,1983:103). Chalker (1984: 263) states that comment clauses, like sentence adverbs, are not an essential component of the sentence but instead express the speaker's or writer's perspective on the event or action or make a statement about its truth. According to Quirk *et al.* (1985: 1112), "comment clauses can either be content disjuncts that communicate the speaker's opinions on the main clause's content or style disjuncts that express the speaker's opinions on how other people talk"

Arabic comment clauses, on the other hand, can be defined according to Muhy al-deen (1951:200) as a parenthesis that occurs between two connected or related things, whether those things are a singular word or a sentence, or whether the parenthesis is accompanied by the parenthetical "waw" الواو or not. A comment clause is a clause that is inserted into a speech or in speeches that are meaningfully related. Such a clause divides the speech or speeches and, even when omitted, does not change the meaning of the speech (Al-Zarkashi, 1990:56).

Abu-Mawza (2008: 95) states that a comment clause is a clause that is independent in its meaning and structure and used by the speaker to attract the hearer'/listeners' attention and to give additional meaning to the sentence in which it appears. According to this definition, we can conclude that a comment clause can be regarded as a kind of insertion that cannot be dropped easily.

## The Model Adopted

The study adopts Nida`s model (1964) formal and dynamic equivalence. This model consists of two procedures (formal and dynamic) and three techniques of adjustment (addition, subtraction, and alteration). The reason behind choosing this model is that it can be applied to literary texts due to the techniques it includes which give more space in analyzing and evaluating the translations throughout the application of these techniques in the (TL).

### 1.3Types of English Comment Clauses and Syntactic Functions

According to Quirk *et al.*'s definition of comment clauses as parenthetical disjuncts that serve as either content or style(1985:1112-1118), comment clauses are classified into six types, which are as follows :

- (1) "Like the matrix clause of a main clause", e.g. I hope;

In type 1, the comment clause is similar to a main clause's matrix clause. The most significant form is one that uses a transitive verb or an adjective that, in other contexts, requires a nominal "that clause" as the object. This comment clause is similar to the main clause in that it also includes a verb that is not introduced by a subordinator and at least one subject. Subjects like *I, you, one, they, or it* are all acceptable subjects for this form of comment clause. The verb is in the simple present, but it might also be in the present perfective or include a modal auxiliary.

The verbs *believe* and *think* express either a firm meaning or just a hedge, but only the hedging meaning is available in comment clauses. Examples (1) and (2) below demonstrate how the two examples have different meanings:

(1) "I believe there is a God". (Ibid. 1113). assertion

(2) "There is a God, I believe". (Ibid. 1113). Propability.

**(2) "like an adverbial finite clause introduced by *as*," e.g. *as I say*;**

A comment clause is similar to an adverbial finite clause introduced by *as*. The preposition can be used as a subordinator or as a relative pronoun, according to some of the syntactic rules. It functions as a relative pronoun introducing a certain kind of sentential relative clause that may come before or be added to its antecedent in the clause or sentence to which it is attached. The following example is illustrative :

(3) "I am working the night shift, **as you know**"(Quirk et al. 1985:1313).

**(3) "like a nominal relative clause, e.g. *what is more important*";**

In this type, a comment clause is similar to a nominal relative clause since it begins with "what". The *what* comment clause must be used in the first position, which distinguishes it from the sentential relative clause which occurs in the final position, as in examples 7 and 8 below :

(4). "**What was more upsetting** , we lost all our luggage". (comment clause)

(5) . "we lost all our luggage, **which was more upsetting** ". (sentential relative clause )(ibid: 1112).

**(4) "To-infinitive clause as style disjunct, e.g. *to be honest, to be fair*";**

A comment clause, in this type, corresponds to a 'to- infinitive clause' as style disjuncts. This type includes examples such as: "*to be honest, to be fair, to be frank, to be precise, to be truthful*", etc.

(6). "**To be Frank**, I don't trust in you". (Ibid. 1118).

**(5) "-ing clause as style disjunct, e.g. *speaking openly*"**

A comment clause is similar to a nonfinite-ing clause such as: "*figuratively speaking, broadly speaking, speaking frankly, generally speaking*", etc.

(7). I doubt, speaking as a layman, whether television is the right medium for that story. (Ibid. 1113)

**(6) "-ed clause as style disjunct, e.g. stated bluntly".**

A comment clause is similar to a non – finite -ed participle clause as style disjuncts. It contains stated expressions such as "*put it in another way, worded plainly, stated quite simply* ", as in:

(8). "**Stated bluntly** ,he had no chance of winning". (Ibid. 1113).

Other categories that Quirk et al. (1985: 1481) describe as comment clauses include:

e.g. Yes? , right? as in: The question is difficult, right?

Other examples like :

"Get it"? , "Do you follow me "?and "if I make myself clear"?.

"To my opinion ", "to my regret ", "to me "

"If I make myself clear", "if I may say so ".

"kind of" , "sort of" .

"Tag questions like isn't it ?, don't you think? ,right? and yes?"

"So I understand" , "so he said ", ...

"Which surprised me, which was surprising".

"Who knows ?

So to say , so to speak .

Stenström(1994 : 16) proposed five features distinguishing comment clauses in particular from other clauses :

1. Comment clauses have a transitive verb.
- 2 . Comment clauses don't have complementation, but they are similar to matrix clauses.
3. They typically depend on the syntactic structure.
4. Comment clauses have a stronger tendency to become stereotyped.
5. Each comment clause has several "semantic functions ." (ibid., p. 291)

**1.5 Semantic-Pragmatic Functions of T1 Comment Clauses**

To differentiate between pragmatic and semantic functions is still up to now debatable and theorized . Thus the difference between them is not obvious. Some grammarians like Freeman (1970:14) consider

higher sentences, or performatives, as something that is related to the semantic domain because of their deep structure and their relationship to semantics in the context of functional generative grammar. However, other grammarians view such phenomena as pragmatic in the context of speech act theory. According to Leech (1980:60), the pragmatic phenomena are reduced to semantics by the performative theory. However, it is important to maintain a distinction between the pragmatic force and semantic sense of a statement. Whereas pragmatics is concerned with the enactment of "situational reality" via language, semantics is concerned with the depiction of referential reality through language systems. (Leech and Short 1981:291)

The aforementioned statements by Leech and Short might serve as justification for the convergence of pragmatic and semantic phenomena. Quirk *et al.* regard hedging and conveying emotional attitudes to be semantic functions of some comment clauses (Quirk *et al.*, 1985:1113.5). However, Jacobson (1978), Mey (1993), and some other scholars consider such functions (hedging and conveying emotional attitudes) as pragmatic functions.

In fact, each type of comment clause has its semantic-pragmatic functions which can be explained in some details in the following lines.

### 1.5.1 Semantic-Pragmatic Functions of T2 Comment Clauses

Since comment clauses occur so frequently, so type (1) comment clauses is undoubtedly one of the most significant types. According to Quirk *et al.* (1985:1113) they are as follow:

- (1) They hedging, or they reflect the speaker's ambivalence over the truth of the matrix phrase, e.g. I suppose, I assume, etc.
- (2) They convey certainty on the side of the speaker, as in "I know," "I see" and "I don't doubt;".
- (3) They convey the speaker's emotional response to the matrix clause's content, as in "I hope," "I'm afraid;".
- (4) They are utilized to seize the hearer's attention: *you know, mark you.*
- (5) T1 comment clauses are used to call for hearer's agreement : right?, yes?, ok?, don't you think?. - I won't argue , he did an excellent job.

### 1.5.2 Semantic - Pragmatic Functions of T2 Comment Clauses .

According to Biber *et al.* (1999: 864-5), adverbial comment clauses that begin with *as* are employed to acknowledge the audience's familiarity with the expectations of the speaker. The following example is illustrative:

- (9) "As you know, there are many soldiers in this region".

### 1.5.3 Semantic-pragmatic Functions of T3 Comment Clauses

Sentential relative clause, also known as connective, comments on the entire previous clause or sentence rather than referring to a prior term, in other words, it explains a complete sentence in its antecedent (Trask 1993:251). E.g.,

(10) "John agreed to the idea at once, which amazed me".

#### **1.5.4 Semantic-pragmatic Functions of T3 Comment Clauses.**

According to Leech and Svartvik (2002: 157), non-finite comment clauses in the initial position might signify an emotional response or opinion, as in example 29 below:

(11) "**To speak frankly**, he rejected my offer".

#### **1.5.5 Semantic - Pragmatic Functions of T5 Comment Clauses**

-Ing comment clauses can be employed to reflect the communication style of the speaker or writer to other people as in:

(12) "Taking everything into consideration , he ought to study hard in the last course".

#### **1.5.6 Semantic-Pragmatic Functions of T6 Comment Clauses**

According to Greenbaum & Quirk (1991: 181), a non-finite -ed participle clause which is similar to style disjuncts might deliver the speaker's comment concerning the form or style of words that are said - expressing the statements under which the sentence should be interpreted by the listener the following example explains this point.

(13) "Stated quite simply, we are distracted by other's needs".

### **Text Analysis**

The research adopts Nida's modal (1964) in translating comment clauses from English into Arabic. 5 texts have been selected randomly from Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* are to be tested and analysed according to this model. The renderings of the four translators ( Hussain Ahmed Amin, Mutran Khalil Mutran, Rihab Akawi, and Muhammed Anani ) are chosen to test these texts. The sign ( + ) in the tables indicates the used procedure and the sign( – ) indicates the none used procedure. Based on aforementioned procedures, a decision on appropriate and inappropriate renderings will be made and a suggested translation wherever it is found necessary as well.

#### ***SL Text no. 1 :***

Shylock to Antonio :

"No, not take interest, not, as you would say, Directly "interest." Mark what Jacob did".

(Act: 1. Sc. : 1. L.: 114-16).

Table (1)

Translator NO.	TL Texts	Formal	Dynamic			Appropriateness
			Addition	subtraction	Alteration	
Tr.1 Ameen	لا . لم يكن يتقاضى فائدة ، أعني أنه لم يكن يتقاضاها بصورة مباشرة ...ص36	—	—	+	—	—
Tr.2 Mutran	لا لم يكن مقرضاً بالربا . لم يكن ذلك ما يفعله بحصر المعنى ،ص50	—	—	+	—	—
Tr.3 Akawi	لا لم يكن مقرضاً بالربا ، لم يكن ذلك ما يفعله،ص68	—	—	+	—	—
Tr.4 Anani	ليس الربا .. ليس الربا صراحة ...ص65	—	—	+	—	—

### Interpretation

Shylock was a usurer Jew, Antonio, on the other hand, was not deal with usury. So Shylock wanted to justify his deeds to Antonio by setting an example of the story of Jacob and Laban when Jacob grazed his Uncle Laban's sheep... Here, Antonio interrupted him by saying "Did he take interest?", Shylock replied "No, he did not take interest directly" but he .....

### Discussion:

Even though there is an obvious comment clause in SL text-1 above, (as you would say), which is intentionally used by Shylock as a matter of courtesy, the four translators ignore this comment clause and consequently provide inappropriate renderings. In this type of comment clause, the speaker assumes that the hearer is aware of what is being said and thus does not expect a response from the hearer (Stenström 1984: 77) . When Shylock says to Antonio *as you would say*, he does not wait for an answer from him, but to flatter him because he fears Antonio who always calls him a dog. The failure of the four translators stems from the fact that they were unaware of the importance of the comment clause in this context which portrays the relation between the two opponents, Shylock and Antonio.

Our proposed translation is:

لا , لم يكن يتقاضى فائدة , اعني أنه لم يكن , كما تفضلت , يتقاضاها بصورة مباشرة.

### SL Text no. 2:

Lancelet to Gobbo and Bassanio:

"As my father being, *I hope*, an old man, shall frutify unto you"—

(Act: 2.Sc. : 2. L. : 130-134).

**Table (2)**

Translator NO.	TL Texts	Formal	Dynamic			Appropriateness
			Addition	subtraction	Alteration	
Tr.1 Ameen	( كما سيوضح لك والذي باعتباره رجلا مسنا ) إلى أن- ص 49	—	—	+	—	—
Tr.2 Mutraan	وهذا هو السبب في الأمر الذي سيقتصره والذي الذي هو — كما أرجو - طاعن في السن ! ص 61	—	—	—	+	—
Tr.3 Akawi	وهذا هو السبب في العرض الذي سيقتصره والذي الذي هو — كما أرجو - طاعن في السن ! ص 79	—	—	—	+	—
Tr.4 Anaini	كما سيقتصر والذي إلى سموك ... ووادي في أرذل العمر. ص 83	—	—	+	—	—

**Interpretation:**

Lancelet is Shylock's man and Shylock treats him badly, so he wants to leave him and to be able to serve Bassanio, where he says to Gobbo and Bassanio :

"To be brief, the truth is that the Jew, having wronged me, now makes it so that I, as my father, being an old man, will provide you with the details of my story"—

**Discussion:**

Concerning the renderings of the comment clause of the SL text -2 above (I hope), translators 1 and 4 ignore the comment clause in their renderings and consequently provide inappropriate translation since this type of comment clause (type 1) is employed to convey the speaker's emotional response to the matrix clause's content.. In the other words, the comment clause (I hope) in the SL text implies Lancelet's wish in telling his story to Bassanio by his father. As for the renderings of translators 2 and 3, their renderings seem identical. That is , both of them follow the dynamic procedure alteration technique in their renderings ( كما أرجو ) and provide appropriate translation .



SL Text no. 3:

Gobbo to Lancelet:

"No master, sir, but a poor man's son. His father, though I say 't, is an honest exceeding poor man and, God be thanked, well to live".(Act: 2. Sc.: 2. L.: 49-51).

**Table (3)**

Translator NO.	TL Texts	Formal	Dynamic			Appropriateness
			Addition	subtraction	Alteration	
Tr.1 Ameen	انه ليس سيدا» ياسيدي ، وإنما هو ابن رجل فقير ، <u>ولكن صدقتي</u> إن قلت لك إن أباه رجل أمين ، شديد الفقر ، ولكنه - والله الحمد - ميسور الحال.ص46	—	—	—	+	—
Tr.2Mutraan	لا ياسيدي، ولكن عن ابن رجل فقير أنا أبوه- وإن كنت أنا مدعي هذه الدعوى، رجل مستقيم معسر مدفع ، لكنه - بحمد الله - حسن السيرة والأخلاق.ص58	+	—	—	—	—
Tr.3Akawi	لا يا سيدي، ولكن عن ابن رجل فقير أنا أبوه -وإن كنت أنا، مدعي هذه الدعوى، رجل مستقيم معسر، معوز ، لكنه - بحمد الله - حسن السيرة والأخلاق.ص76	+	—	—		—
Tr.4Anaini	ليس عظيماً بل فقير ! فهو ابن مسكين شريف .. والحمد لله على الستر ! ص80	—	—	—	—	—

### **Interpretation**

Gobbo wants to find the way to Shylock's house, suddenly he meets his son(Lancelet) but he does not know him. During their speech, he asks him about Shylock's house and whether or not Lancelet works with him. Here, Lancelet jokes with Gobbo by saying that you mean the young master Lancelet? isn't it? At this moment Gobbo says to him "he is not a "master," sir, but a poor man's son. His father, though I say, is an honest and very poor man, and—thank God—he can live.

### **Discussion:**

There are two comment clauses in the text above which are (though I say 't) and (God be thanked). In the following lines, we shall discuss only the first one since it is more problematic than the second. Translator 1 translates the SL comment clause into **ولكن صدقتي** , which is semantically and functionally inappropriate . In other words, the pragmatic function of this type (type1) of comment clause in the SL is to convey the certainty on the side of the speaker (Quirk et al. 1985:1113), Translators2 and 3, translate it formally into **وإن كنت أنا مدعي هذه الدعوى** : which is considered an appropriate rendering , for it satisfies both the function and meaning . As for translator 4, he ignores the comment clause in his rendering, so he provides inappropriate translation .

#### SL Text no. 4:

Lancelet to Bassanio:

"Indeed, the short and the long is, I serve the

Jew, and have a desire, as my father shall specify"

(Act: 2. Sc. : 2. L.: 126-27).

**Table (4)**

Translator NO.	TL Texts	Formal	Dynamic			Appropriateness
			Addition	subtraction	Alteration	
Tr.1 Ameen	واختصارا فإني خادم لليهودي، ولدي رغبة ، كما سيوضح لك والذي ، في أن_ص49	—	—	—	—	—
Tr.2 Mutraan	بلا تطويل ولا تقصير ، أنا في خدمة اليهودي ، وأتمنى ما سيعرضه أبي...ص61	—	—	—	—	—
Tr.3 Akawi	بلا تطويل ولا تقصير ، أنا في خدمة اليهودي ، وأتمنى ما سيعرضه أبي...ص79	—	—	—	—	—
Tr.4 Anaini	هذا قصارى القول وهو أنني في خدمة اليهودي ! لكن عندي رغبة - كما سيشرح الأمور والذي.ص83	—	—	—	—	—

### Interpretation

Shylock deals with Lancelet badly, so Lancelet now has a desire to leave him. After that, he says to his father that he wants to leave the Jew and make his father ask Bassanio to accept Lancelet as a servant. Suddenly they meet Bassanio and Gobbo says to Bassanio: this is my son, he is a poor man ..., here, Lancelet says to Bassanio: "Indeed, the short and the long is, I serve the Jew and I have a desire to leave him and go to serve you, as my father shall specify that to you"

### Discussion:

As for the renderings concerning the SL text above, all the translators 1,2,3&4 overlook the importance of the context in this text, they do not take into account the social statuses of the speaker and the hearer. That is, Lancelet is a servant while Bassanio is a master and it is natural that Lancelet starts talking by making advances before embarks speaking. This is evident in the dialogue between Bassanio and Lancelet who starts the conversation with the comment adverb *indeed*. However, none of the translators take this context into consideration and thus portray Lancelet as being rude when they ignore the comment adverb *indeed* in their renderings , which shows respect. In other words, no appropriate translation is given, for it is unreasonable for a speaker, like Lancelet ,to speak directly to someone of a higher rank like Bassanio and say directly بلا باختصار. ولا تقصير. قصارى القول تطويل So, the proposed translation is:

في الواقع وباختصار فإنني خادم لليهودي، ولدي رغبة ، كما سيوضح لك والدي، في أن \_

### SL Text no. 5

Tubal to Shylock:

"Your daughter spent in Genoa, as I heard, one night fourscore ducats".

(Act: 3. Sc. : 1. L.: 107-108).

Table (5)

Translator NO.	TL Texts	Formal	Dynamic			Appropriateness
			Addition	subtraction	Alteration	
Tr.1 Ameen	وسمعت أن ابنتك أنفقت في جنوه في ليلة واحدة ثمانين دوقية. ص76	—	—	—	+	—
Tr.2 Mutraan	سمعت أن كريمتك أنفقت ثمانين دوقية في ليلة واحدة بجنوا. ص61	—	—	—	+	—
Tr.3	سمعت أن كريمتك أنفقت ثمانين دوقية في ليلة واحدة في	—	—	—	+	—

Akawi	جنوا. ص107					
Tr.4 Anaini	سمعت أن (جسيكا) ، قد أنفقت في ليلة واحدة ، سبعين ديناراً ! ص122	-	-	-	+	-

### Interpretation

Jessica is the only daughter of Shylock, a rich Jew. She falls in love with a Christian youth - Lorenzo, who is one of the friends of Antonio. As their marriage is not possible, Lorenzo and his friends (Salerio, Solanio, and Gratiano) discuss their plan to help her elope with Lorenzo. According to their plan, she disguises herself and elopes with him holding in her bag a lot of money, jewels, and her mother's ring stolen from Shylock's house. After that Shylock sends his friend (the Jew Tubal) to Genoa to look for Jessica. Then, Tubal returns to Shylock without Jessica and says to him: "Your daughter spent in Genoa, as I heard, at one night eighty ducats

### Discussion:

Tubal being Shylock's friend, both of them are Jewish, knows that his friend is avaricious, so he uses the comment clause *as I heard* after his speech *your daughter spent in Genoa* to alleviate Shylock who appears very conflicted. That is, Tubal uses this type of comment clause to employ its pragmatic function as a hedging device in this context to lessen Shylock's apparent anger. However, all the translators provide assertive renderings of the text. In other words, they were improper in their renderings, for they changed the comment clause from a hedging device ( *as I heard* ) into an assertive clause .

Since the SL text is literary and may have an equivalent in the TL, the translators should convey the same form and content into the TL text. However, translators 1,2,3&4 change the position of the comment clause from the medial to the initial. As a result, they change the pragmatic function of the comment clause. So our proposed translation is:

وقد أنفقت ابنتك في جنوه , كما سمعت , ثمانين دوقية في ليلة واحدة.

### Conclusions

The study has come up with the following conclusions :

1. The analysis reveals that the reason behind the failure while attempting to convey the implied meaning by the translators in rendering the comment clauses is the random omission of the comment clause from the sentences. They mistakenly think that this deletion will not affect the meaning of the whole sentence. This verifies hypothesis no.1.

2. Nida's dynamic procedure proved to be the most appropriate one for translating English comment clauses into Arabic. This is clearly shown in the successful renderings that mostly come from the

translators who followed this procedure in the process of translating this type of clause. . This verifies hypothesis no.2

3. The analysis also reveals that the same CC has different meanings in different contexts, which means the meaning of any comment clause is changed by its context . This verifies hypothesis no.3.

4. From the analysis of the data under discussion, it becomes apparent that some translators have failed to grasp the appropriate implied meaning of the comment clause .This is due to their insufficient knowledge of the pragmatic usage of a comment clause. i.e., in literary texts, to understand the meaning of any comment clause in a text, one should understand the whole setting where the comment clause is used. This verifies hypothesis no.4.

5 .The study reveals that most of the translators do not differentiate between the pragmatic functions of the comment clause. This is manifested in the different inappropriate functions provided by some of the translators in their renderings. For instance, some of them give the meaning of certainty instead of the actual intended meaning or hedge instead of any other function.. This verifies hypothesis no.5.

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