Assessing an Arab Literary Translation In The Light of Bilingual Lexicography

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تقييم الترجمة الادبية العربية في ضوء علم المعاجم الثنائي اللغة
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الملخص

تهدف هذة الدراسة الى اظهار العلاقة بين علم المعاجم الثنائي اللغة والترجمة بالاشارة الى ترجمة ماجد حسين لرواية دياجلورنس "النساء في الحب"تتكون هذة الدراسة من جزاين: نظري وعملي يتكون السابق من قسمين بينما يتكون الاخير من اربعة اقسام:

يعطي القسم الاول : المقدمة والهدف ثم نطاق الدراسة وياخذ الباحث بنظر اعتبارة حدود الدراسة لذلك يتم اعطاء المعلومات ايضا ذات الصلة. يتناول القسم الثاني علم المعاجم كأصطلاحويعطي هذا القسم كذلك معلومات موجزة بشان القاموس وانواعه ويظهر علم المعاجم النظري والعملي كذلك . يتناول القسم الثاني : علم المعاجم كأصطلاح ويعطي هذ القسم كذلك معلومات موجزة بشان القاموس وانواعه ويظهر علم المعاجم النظري والعملي ايضا . و يتناول القسم الثالث الترجمة و بعض التقارير على الترجمة و دور المترجم واضافة الى ذلك قد اعطيت بوضوح العلاقة بين الترجمة والثقافةويعطي هذا القسم ملاحظات على ترجمة النصوص الادبية وبعض اشعارات اخرى حول رواية لورنس "النساء في الحب".

ان القسم الرابع هو الجانب العملي للدراسة التى تناولت بوضوح العلاقة مابين علم المعاجم الثنائي اللغة والترجمة مع ذكر ايضا عملية الترجمة والجانب العملي وترد بعض الملاحظات الختامية مع قائمة المراجع.

Assessing an Arab Literary Translation In The Light of Bilingual Lexicography

.1. Preliminaries

1.1 Introduction

Since translation is a medium for transferring cultures, the translator should, on one way or another, use its tool; that is the dictionary. The translator, then, is a potential bilingual. Hence, it is realized that there are so many types of dictionaries which are stated in every century to cope with the cultural changes in the globe as well as with the linguistic development. However, the translator may not satisfy with the contents of the dictionary and he/she tends to recreate the dynamic equivalents of the dictionary to create further effect upon the reader of a literary text. Accordingly, the relationship between the translator and the dictionary will be weakened since he/ she tends to make an approximate equivalent and not corresponding ones.

1.2 The aim of the study

This study aims at assessing an Arab literary translation in the light of bilingual lexicography. Some translators, for certain reasons, including the nature of the text and their skills, tend to ignore the role of the bilingual dictionary. They also tend to limit their use of them. However, the role of the dictionaries cannot be entirely disregarded and this fact is shown through analyzing some sentences in Amjjad Hussein's translation

of Lawrence's novel "Women In Love". In short, the role of dictionary is very important in the process of translation.

1.3 The scope of the study

The scope of this study is the literary text and the cultural relationship in translation since translation is about a relation of source language culture revealed in a written literary text.

2. Lexicography

The origin of the term "Lexicography" is of the Greek word 'Lexis" which means "word' and "graphia" means "writing' or "science" and "art".(Collier's Encyclopedia, 1976:193).While the lexicographer is the person who makes the dictionary his/her purpose, in fact, it is the production of dictionaries which deal with the ever-changing meaning of words (Hartmann, 1983:3). Accordingly Lexicography has a close relationship with the field of translation where a dictionary plays an important role.

2.2The dictionary

The dictionary, which is a book of words, contains the most essential details and information of any

in a certain language in the universe. For Collier's Encyclopedia (1976:193) the dictionary is a compilation of the wordsof a language, alphabetically arranged, with the explanation of both meaning and use. The dictionaries can be classified according to their purpose, range, presentation, and perspective. Such a classification provides guidance and helps lexicographers, dictionary users and language teachers (Al-Kasimi, 1983:154).

The most important types of dictionaries are: the monolingual dictionaries, and bilingual ones. In the monolingual dictionary, the lexicographer defines the word by using examples and explanation of the same language (Like English) whereas in the bilingual dictionary, the lexicographer tries to establish a relationship between the source language (henceforth SL) and the target language (henceforth TL). On the other hand, the lexicographer has to limit himself/herself to some pieces of information which have to be included in his/ her dictionary since he/she cannot include all the specific details of SL. One can conclude that bilingual dictionaries are very much important in the process of foreign language teaching and translation (Baker, 1980:10-11).

2.3 Theoretical and Practical Lexicography

There have been two branches of Lexicography i.e. the theoretical and practical. Dictionary-making is, as

a matter of fact, the practical side of lexicography while the dictionary research is its theoretical side (Hartmann, 1993). Dictionary-making involves the following:

-Recording (Fieldwork)
-Editing (Descriptive)
-Publishing (Presentation)

But dictionary research includes:

-Dictionary Use
-Dictionary Typology
-Dictionary History

The most important thing to be mentioned here is that the practical lexicographers depend on experience and common sense (Wierzbicka, 1992:46).

3. Translation

3.1 Introduction

Translation is one of the most important branches of learning process. It is the channel through which ideas pass from one culture to another and a valuable means of conveying knowledge to those who are most in need of it (Aziz, 1991:15).

Translation can be defined as rendering a SL message into an equivalent TL message. This definition can be considered as the basis for almost all the

definitions that have been stated by many specialists of translation and the scholars in the field of translation. For example, Translation is a term which refers to the transfer of ideas and thoughts from one language into another, whether the languages are in written or formal ones (Brislin, 1976:1). This scope of definition can be also seen in Savory (1957),Catford (1965), Newmark (1981) and others.

Translation seems to comprise three basic processes (See Newmark (1981:144).

1- The interpretation and analysis of the SL text.
2- The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer's intention, the readers' expectation, and the readers' appropriate norms of the TL.
3- The translation procedures which are based on the underlying logical meaning and source, and target language corresponding syntactic structures.

The three processes above imply that in rendering a message into another language, a translator goes through the following activities of analysis, transfer, and restructuring as shown in figure I below (Nida and Taber, 1969:79):

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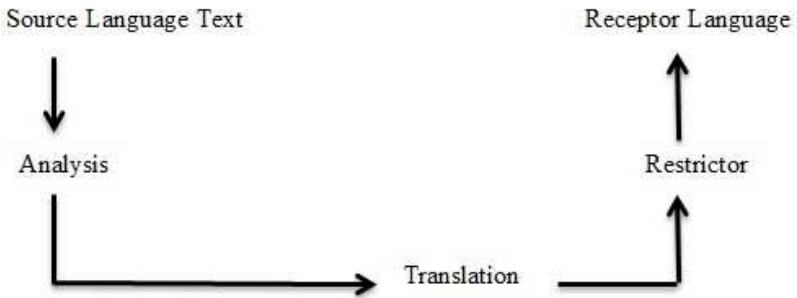

Figure 1: Translation Process

Translation is,then, a process for developing SL, analysis techniques and exploring one's own language. Recently translation has been considered as a complete translation which takes place in a communicative sociocultural context (Hartmann, 1995:26).

3.2 The Role of the Translator

The translator is an intermediate means between two cultures. Each one is characterized by its literary and linguistic practices (Sa'adeddin, 1987:186).Moreover, the translator is looked upon as a manipulator of the TL; he/she is always trying to keep the essence of the SL (Al-Caraz, 1995:100). This type of task lies in removing any barriers that can be set up by differences in languages between the writer and the reader (Savory, 1957:270.)

Accordingly, the translator should possess certain skills first of which is that he/ she should have a perfect knowledge of both (SL) and (TL) and avoid a word-for-word translation as well as use form of speech in common sense and use (Dolet, 1970; 15).

3.3 Translation and Culture

There is a close connection between translation and culture. Culture, first of all, is looked upon as structural systems of patterned behavior (Lado, 1957:11).Moreover; the dynamics of translation presupposes a close relation between its processes and culture. There are ten factors which impact semantically or understanding and rendering it into another language can be clearly seen, as it is shown in figure 2 below
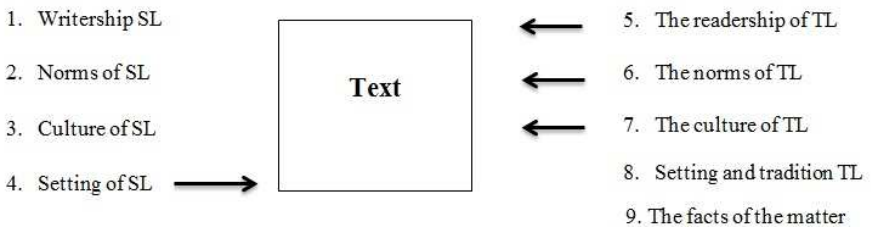
1. Writership SL
2. Norms of SL
3. Culture of SL
4. Setting of SL

Text

5. The readership of TL
6. The norms of TL
7. The culture of TL
8. Setting and tradition TL
9. The facts of the matter

Figure 2: Dynamics of Translator

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Figure (2) shows that translation is a means of communication and transmitting culture. Therefore, the translator should master both of the linguistic and cultural codes of (SLs) and (TLs).

To examine the relationship between translation and culture, there is an obvious concrete example in Amjjad Hussein's translation of Lawrence's novel "Women In Love". In this example, the translator shows his knowledge of the English culture expressed by the slang language used by the heroine of the novel; Gudrun, thus, the translator gives a notice in his translated text to expose the causes of this choice for this kind of translation, this cause is attributed to the cultural situation in which the characters were living in.This is clearly shown in this example"Because I didn't like the crowd" she replied.

For this, the translator gives this translation:

لآنني لم احسب الربع

And he explains the causes of his choice for this slang word

"ربع"

As a word equivalence for "Crowd" mentioning that the other two lines in the original text explains the causes. The two lines, however, are as the following: "The flavor of her slang was piquant to him…."
For this the translator gives this translation:

"وكانت نكهة لهجتها الدارجة مثيرة بالنسبة الية"

Consequently, if culture is perceived as dynamic, the terminology of social structuring must be dynamic as well (McGuire, 1980:33). Abu-Mahfouz (2008:1) sees "translation as a blending of cultures."

3.4 Translating Literary Works

Translating literary work is one field of translation. In this field the translator should have an artistic sense. Since he exhibits an artistic ability in his choice of an appropriate form in a receptor language, he should demonstrate skills in his arrangements of equivalents (Cray, 1959:11).Moreover, literature, in general, carries some variable emotions, feelings and effects (Brislin, 1970:37).The translator of a literary text has to skillfully pick and select his word to make the translation more significant and profound. Thus, so much attention should be paid to the deep meaning, the devices and the cultural background information which imply in the text. Translation, then, should not be a process of transferring of words or sentences from one language to another, but it should recreate an effect between these languages (Mikalif, 1983:16).

3.5 <u>Some Notices on Lawrence's Novel: Women in Love</u>

D.H. Lawrence's Novel:" Women in love" is his fifth novel and was written in 1918, but it did not appear in print till 1920. This novel is one of his most original and striking novels (Aldington, 1921:11).

The main theme of the novel is the relationship of the two couples, Birkin Ursula and Gerald Gudrun. In this novel, Lawrence celebrates Carnal love and rejects against liberalism, science, and materialism. This doctrine is clearly expressed throughout the novel by such devices as narration, description, and dialogues.

Narrative texts can pose special problems for the foreign reader because of its reliance on unsaid implications as well as explicitly stated ones (Lser, 1978:49). In addition such a text often carries stylistically variations and cultural-specific material.

This novel has been selected because it contains, on one hand, clear events, and, on the other hand, it does contain difficult forms and equivalents as well as some linguistic problems.

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4. Bilingual Lexicography and Translation

4.1 <u>Introduction</u>

The relationship between lexicography and translation is quite important and noticeable. Both translation and lexicography are discourse-related practical fields which historically anticipated linguistic scholarship, indeed, they could be said to have contributed a great deal to academic speculation on how language works and how interlingual comparison can be accomplished. Hence "a hermeneutic circle" has to be recognized between them (Hartmann, 1993:6).

The study of "translation equivalence" is a very new field. The traditional notion of equivalent related words to their counterparts as linguistic corresponding formal units in parallel systems, a view that was strengthened by the apparent ease with which bilingual dictionaries can supply ready-made lexical equations for insertion into the appropriate position of a text (Ibid:5).

In terms of their use of the dictionary, the translation can be classified into four types:

a. Those who need dictionaries and use them
b. Those who neither need nor use the dictionaries
c. Those who need the dictionaries but do not use them.

d. Those who like the dictionaries but do not use them since they can do the best without (T and Hoemony, 1976: 125).

Dictionary is said to be very important to the translator because he is a potential bilingual in his using for the activity of process (Selinker, 1972:210).However, the semantic abstraction that is built into the lexical inventory of the dictionary has deprived each of these words of their natural context and the translator has to compensate for the lack of contextual information from his/her own bilingual discourse competence.

More recent researches have stressed the approximate nature of this equivalence creation process. This approximity is what is to be shown in this study depending upon this assumption which is equated above from (Hartmann, 1993:50).

4.2 The Practical Side of the Study

What is to be stressed in this side is that the work of the lexicographer is as difficult as that of the translator. In order to show this relation between the creative work of the lexicographer and that of the translator, the translation of Lawrence's novel "Women in Love" will be analyzed to see whether or not the translator has used a dictionary as an important tool in the hard of the user or he has disregarded it.

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Some sentences have been selected randomly and six dictionaries selectively consulted to reveal whether or not the equivalents of these dictionaries are used also whether or not the translator has to create approximate equivalents.

If it has to be notified here, this study is not concerned with a suggested correction for the translator's choice of equivalents , but it suggests a general principle which is the use of dictionary .Thus the researcher does not give choices for what the translator has already chosen as equivalents in his translation.

1. She was rarely alone, he pressed upon her like a frost, deadening her.

كانت نادرا ما تتفرد وكان هو ينيخ عليها مثل الصقيع

Table 1

The dictionary	"pressed" /ينيخ/
Al-Mawrid-English – Arabic Dictionary	…………………..
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………..
Al-Fraid Arabic-English Dictionary	…………………..
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………..
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	…………………..
English-Arabic Dictionary/ Wortabet and Porter	………………….

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The word "pressed" has been translated into/ينيخ. The dictionaries mentioned in(the table 1) have not given the word as an equivalent for " pressed" , but they differently manipulate the meaning of the word 'pressed' (see the comprehensive table).

2. He knew that I only needed one convulsion of his will for him to be able to turn upon himself.

كان يعرف بانة لا يلزمة سوى خضة من ارادتة

Table 2

The dictionary	"Convulsion"/خضة/
Al-Mawrid – English –Arabic Dictionary	Not the same equivalent
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………………………
Al-Fraid Arabic-English Dictionary	…………………………………
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………………………
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	…………………………………

English-Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet and Porter	……………………………………

The word ''Convulsion" has been translated into /خضه/ The above dictionaries have differed in giving the meaning of 'convulsion' thus they do not give the same equivalent for' convulsion' as the translator did (consult the comprehensive table).

3. Clamouring as if they had become from America.
يرفعون عقارهم كانهم قادمون من امريكا

Table 3

The dictionary	/يرفعون "clamouring"/عقارهم/
Al-Mawrid-English-Arabic Dictionary	………………………
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	………………………
Al-Fraid Arabic-English Dictionary	………………………
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	………………………
Modern School Dictionary /English-Arabic	………………………
English-Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet	………………………

And Porter	

The word "Clamouring" has been translated into يرفعون عقارهم/ / none of the dictionaries stated in the table 3 gives the equivalent/يرفعون عقارهم/ for the English word "Clamouring".

4. Again, there was a splash and he was gone under.
ومرة اخرى كانت هناك طرطشة فنزل الى الاسقل

Table 4

The dictionary	"Splash"/طرطشة/
Al-Mawrid-English-Arabic Dictionary	/طرطشة/
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	/طرطشة/
Al-Fraid Arabic-English Dictionary	…………….
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	…………….
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	…………….
English-Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet and Porter	

The word "splash" given in table 4 has been translated into/طرطشة/ only two dictionaries Al-Mawrid and Elias

have given the same Arabic equivalent/طرطشة/ while the others have selected their choices but not/طرطشه/However; this word has been putting in brackets referring to its colloquial use in Arabic.

5. But she was sullen; she half shoved the question out of herself.

لكنها كانت حروفا وكادت تلقي السؤال خارج ذاتها

Table 5

The dictionary	"Sullen"/حرونا/
Al-Mawrid-English-Arabic Dictionary	/حرونا/
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	…………..
Al-Fraid Arabic-English dictionary	…………..
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	……………
Modern school Dictionary/ English-Arabic	……………
English-Arabic Dictionary/ Wortabet and Porter	……………

The word "sullen" has clearly been rendered into/حرونا/ only one dictionary, Al-Mawrid Dic.has selectively given the similar equivalent/حرونا/ for ' sullen." The others give their own selections but not /حرونا/ .

6. Near the bout house was a throng of gaily dressed persons.

من القرب من المنزل العائم كان هناك رهط من الاشخاص المرتدين ملابس زاهية

Table 6

The dictionary	رهط/"Throng"/
Al-Mawrid-English-Arabic-Dictionary	…………………….
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	رهط
Al-Fraid –Arabic-English Dictionary	……………………
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	……………………
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	……………………
English-Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet and Porter	……………………

In table 6 the word " throng' has been translated رهط/As an Arabic equivalent for the English word " throng'. Elias' dictionary only gives the similar Arabic equivalent for "throng" while the other dictionaries selectively differ in giving the Arabic equivalent for "throng".

7. A final tolerance

تسامح ناجز

Table 7

The dictionary	ناجز/"Final" /
Al-Mawrid –English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………
Al-Fraid 'Arabic-English Dictionary	…………………
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	…………………
English-Arabic Dictionary/ Wortabet and Porter	…………………

As it is clear from table 7, the translator has rendered the English word "final' into
/ناجز/ all the dictionaries mentioned in table 7 have selectively differed in their translation table equivalents for "final'. Thus they do not give the equivalent
/ناجز/ for "final".

8. Look at elder-flowers and blue-bells;they are a sign that
pure creation takes place.

انظر الى زهور البليسات والورد الازرق، هي الاء خلق طاهر قيم.

Table 8

The dictionary	الاء/ء/"sign"
Al-Mawrid English-Arabic Dictionary	………………
Elias' English-Arabic dictionary	اية
Al-Fraid' Arabic- English Dictionary	………………..
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	اية
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	………………..
English-Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet and Porter	………………..

Out of table 8, the English word " sign' has obviously
been rendered as/الاء/only two dictionaries, Elias and
Steingass, are able to give the same Arabic equivalent for
"sign" whereas the other dictionaries selectively differ in
their rendering of the English word "final' (see
comprehensive table).

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9. It is a lie to say that love is the greatest.

ان القول بان الحب هو الاعظم لهو بهتان

Table 9

The dictionary	'alie'/بهتان/
Al-Mawrid-English-Arabic Dictionary	……………..
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	………………
Al-Fraid' Arabic-English Dictionary	………………
Steingass 'English-Arabic Dictionary	بهتان
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	………………
English –Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet and Porter	………………

In this example, the translator gives the Arabic equivalent for the English word " alie". Steingass' dictionary manages to render" alie' as/بهتان/. Therefore, it is near to the same Arabic equivalent for the English word "alie", while other dictionaries do not give the same Arabic equivalent, but different equivalents. (As in comprehensive table).

10. There was a hush of extreme deference.

ساد صمت مردة غاية التوقير

Table 10

لإاث يهؤفهخدشقغ	"deference"/التوقير/
Al-Mawrid-English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………………… …
Elias' English – Arabic Dictionary	…………………………… ….
Al-Fraid' Arabic-English Dictionary	…………………………… …
Steingass 'English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………………… …..
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	…………………………… …..
English-Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet and Porter	…………………………… ……..

In table 10 the English word "deference" has been translated into /التوقير/. Actually none of the dictionaries are able to give the similar Arabic equivalent for the English word "deference". These dictionaries give other Arabic equivalent but not /التوقير/

11. The laughter was bubbling out of her involuntarily.

كان ضحكها يبقبق على نحو لااراد

Table 11

The dictionary	"bubbling"/يبقبق/
Al-Mawrid-English-Arabic Dictionary	//يبقبق
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	/يبقبق/
Al-Fraid' Arabic-English Dictionary	…………………………….
Steingass' English –Arabic Dictionary	……………………………….
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	…………………………….
English-Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet and Porter	

In this table, the translator has tried to translate the English word "bubbling" into Arabic equivalent /يبقبق/ so did the two dictionaries, Al-Mawrid an Elias. But the other dictionaries disagreed with such an equivalent, but they geared to use their own formal equivalents.

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12. It was unbelievable that one could live there uncrushed by all this terrible waste of whiteness and silence and clear upper ringing cold.

كان هالا يمكن تصديقة ان يستطيع انسان العيش هناك دون ان تصحقة
كل هذا القفر القطيع من البياض والصمت والبرد الصافي الشاهق الرنان

Table 12

The dictionary	"uncrushed"/لايمحق/
Al-Mawrid-English-Arabic Dictionary	لايمحق
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………………..
Al-Fraid' Arabic-English Dictionary	………………………………
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	……………………………… .
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	…………………………….
English-Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet and Porter	……………………………………

This table exposes that the English word "uncrushed" has clearly been rendered into an Arabic equivalent

/الايمحق/ so did Al-Marwid Dictionary. Neither other dictionaries manipulate this equivalent, but they give their own choices rather than

/الايمحق/

13. It was such peace and have only freedom.

كان بردا وسلاما وحرية سماويه

Table 13

The dictionary	"peace"/بردا وسلاما/
Al-Mawrid-English-Arabic Dictionary	سلاما
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	سلاما
Al-Fraid' Arabic-English Dictionary	سلاما
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	سلاما
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	سلاما
English-Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet and Porter	سلاما

The word "peace" has been translated into/بردا وسلاما/ In fact all the dictionaries in the table 13 have given the Arabic equivalent/سلاما/ for the English word 'peace",however, none of these dictionaries has given the expression/بردا وسلاما/As an equivalent for 'peace".

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It is obvious that the translator here adds the word /بردا/ For creating such a familiar Arabic expression as/بردا وسلاما/which is not fedil to the text.

14. A point of light came on the golden brown eyes of the old man.

<div dir="rtl">

شبت عينا الرجل الاكبر سنا البنيتان الذهبيتان

</div>

Table 14

The dictionary	"came on"/شبت/
Al-Mawrid-English-Arabic Dictionary	……………………….
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	………………………
Al-Fraid' Arabic-English Dictionary	…………………….……
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	……………………………..
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	…………………………….
English-Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet and Porter	……………………………..

Out of table 14, one can notice that the English particle "came on" to be rendered into its Arabic equivalent/شبت/ thetranslator has attempted to use one lexical item for two lexical items. But all the dictionaries stated in this table do not establish such an

equivalent, but they use their own selective equivalents rather than/شبت/ .

15. They left off, looking at the faint sparks that glimmered out of nowhere.

غادرا وهما ينظران الى الومضات الخابية التي كانت تتلألأ من اللامكان

Table 15

The dictionary	"faint sparks"/الومضات الخابية/
Al-Mawrid-English-Arabic Dictionary	……………………………………………
Elias' English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………………………………
Al-Fraid' Arabic-English Dictionary	…………………………………………
Steingass' English-Arabic Dictionary	…………………………………………
Modern School Dictionary/English-Arabic	…………………………………………
English-Arabic Dictionary/Wortabet and Porter	……………………………………………

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The expression "faint sparks" has been translated into/ومضات خابية/In fact, none of the dictionaries stated above has given such an Arabic equivalent ومضات/ /خابية These dictionaries neither give / خابية / for "faint" nor/ومضات / for "sparks", these dictionaries, instead, give other different Arabic equivalents , but not this one.

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The following table shows the Arabic equivalents for their English parallel word which stated in the analysis. These dictionaries give the other equivalents which have not been used in the translation.

A COMPREHENSIVE TABLE

The word	Its Translation in the novel	Al-Mawrid Dic.	Elias 'Dic.	Wortabet &Porter Dic	Al-Fraid Dic.	Steingass 'Dic	Modern School Dic.
Pressed	ينيخ	يضايق,يزعج, يكرة على,ياح,يعانق, سقط	خفط,كبس, عطر	ضغط,كبس, عصر	ضغط الراي العام pressure	ضغط	ضغط,اجبر, الزم,كبس
Convulsion	خضة	اضطراب,صخب ,ضجة,عالية,جلية ,تدمر,نوبة ضحك	هزة, حركة	هزة,رجف	---------	تشنج,بحقد, ارحج	اهتز,اضطر ب,رجفة, ارتعاش
Clamouring	رفع عقيرتة	صخب,جلبة, ضجة عالية	صوت,رفع الصوت	تشنج عضلي	---------	رفع صوتة	ضجة,صخب, صراخ
Splash	طرطشة	رش,تناثر	طرطشة,رش	رش	---------	رش,او تفجر	رش

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			الماء,ينضح, غوصة,طرطشة			قليل من الماء	
Sullen	حرونا	غاضب,نكد,عنيد, كئيب,حزين,متحر ك,ببطء,حرونا	عنيد,معموس, حصانا مشوما	عنيد	---------	عنيد,صلب	شؤوم,نحس, عبوسة,نحاسة
Throng	رهط	ازدحام,حشد,مكان يعج بالناس,يملأ	جماعة, رهط,قطيع	جماعة	---------	جماعة من الناس بدون نساء من ثلاثة الى عشرة	زحام,حشد, ازدحام,احتشد
Firial	ناجز	نهائي,ختامي,حا سم,نهائي,نهاية امر	نجز,تم العمل,ناجز, انتهى من عملة	نهائي,تتمة	---------	مستعد,اتمام العمل	نهاية,ختام تتمة
Sign	اية	اشارة,علامة, ايماءة,لافتة,سمة, رمز	لية, علامة	علامة, اشارة	---------	اية,قرينة, معجزة	علامة,رمز, اشارة,دليل,لا فتة
Alie	بهتان	كذبة,اكذوبة,شيء مظلل,خادع, تربص	بهتان, كذب	كذب,اكذوبة	---------	ضرب بغتة	كذبة,اكذوبة

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Deference	توقير	احترم, مراعاة	احترام, مهابة	احترام, مراعاة	وقرت بصورة ومرح	ثقل, حمل عبء	تسليم,مراعاة
Bubbling	يبقبق	يبقبق,يعلي شيء تافة لاقيمة لة	صوت, يبقبق صوت الماء	فقاعة, صوت الماء المغلي	---------	-------	فقاعة, شيء تافة
uncrushed	لايمحق	لايعصر,لايسحق, لايمحق	لايحطم, لايدمر	لايحطم, لايكسر	--------	-------	لاينكسر, لايستحق,لايخضع
peace	بردا وسلاما	صمت,هدوء,حالة مودة او صداقة,اطئنان	سلام,سكينة, ضد الحرب	سلام,سكينة, اطمئنان, ضد الحرب	السلام عليكم,علية السلام	سلام ضد الحرب	سلام,صلح, وئام ,راحة
Came on	شبت	وضح,بان,يظهر, يلحق	حرفي,ظاهر, اعلان	يوضح,بان الامر	شبت	----------	وضح,بان الامر ,بان الشيء
Faint sparks	ومضات خابية	سمارة,باهت, خفيف,متردد,اغماءة	بهت اللون	سمارة, بهتاللون, اغماءة	------	حقق الشيء, يخف شرورة	شرورة,خافت ,ضئيل,باهت

Regarding the analyzed sentences throughout this study, one can conclude that most of the dictionaries used in this study do not give a reference to the equivalent as the translator has used them. Besides, the translator seems to be free on his use of the dictionary, simply because many of the chosen equivalents have not used or inserted in the dictionaries consulted in this study. Accordingly, the translator feels that these equivalents carry less effect than these ones which have been chosen by him on the render so that he may intend to ignore the dictionary and depend upon the most effective equivalent to create the harmony and the effect needed to the sentences. This indicates that a great deal of information may not insert in the dictionary so that the translator may not be able to depend entirely on the dictionary , but actually uses it when it is necessary and needed. Finally, one can say that the dictionary is a tool for the translator and it is essential to reveal the translator's skill to create highly effects during his translation.

5. Conclusion

The relationship between lexicography and translation is obvious and essential in the sense that the translator is a potential bilingual where his work; translation puts him in the position of actual, materialized bilingualism while bringing the two languages SL an TL, into contact through him and his activity

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(Selinker,1972:210). Thus, the lexicographer's work is as difficult as that of the translator because both of them need to be acquainted with wide knowledge and skills of performance.

Moreover, the dictionary is essential for the translator; the translator sometimes feels that the information inserted in the dictionary is not enough and effective so that he may intend to disregard the role of the dictionary and depend on his sensitivity to account for the suitable dynamic equivalents for highlighting effectively the reader's emotion.

The translator, Amjjad Hussein in his translation for Lawrence's Women In Love, tends to neglect the role of the dictionary, yet, he tends to create an effective literary translation by means of the use of equivalents they are somehow identical, but not corresponding, to those of the dictionary so as to be successful in carrying the fact that the relationship between bilingual lexicography and translation is quite essential and significant.

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