

حوليات الآداب والعلوم الاجتماعية

فصلية علمية محكمة - تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت

ANNALS of ARTS and SOCIAL SCIENCES

A Refereed Academic Quarterly, Published by the Academic Publication Council - University of Kuwait

الفاعلية الحالية وتسليط الضوء
على الخطاب الإعلامي
في العربية والإنجليزية

-Ing Participle and Grounding
in English and Arabic
Media Discourse

جامعة
الكويت

University
of Kuwait

مجلس
النشر العلمي

Academic
Publication Council

د. محمد عبدالمجيد منصور

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية - جامعة الملك خالد
المملكة العربية السعودية

Dr. Mohamed Abdelmageed Mansour
Department of English - King Khalid University - Bisha
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



ISSN: 1560 - 5248

ISSN: 1560 - 5248

الرسالة ٣٧١ - الحولية ٣٣

Monograph 371 - Volume 33

١٤٣٤هـ/٢٠١٣م (مارس)

1434 A.H/2013 (March)

RATES

-  **Kuwait:** K.D 0.500
  **Bahrain:** BD 1
  **Qatar:** RQ 10
 **Emirates:** DH 10
  **Saudi Arabia:** RS 10
  **Oman:** RO 1
 **Cost per issue in Arab Countries:** Equivalent to one US dollar
 **Cost per issue in other Countries:** Equivalent to three US dollars

Subscription for 12 Monographs

Subscription Period	Subscription Type	Kuwait	Arab Countries	Foreign Countries
1 Year	Individuals	4 K.D	6 K.D	22 \$
	Institutions	22 K.D	22 K.D	90 \$
2 Years	Individuals	7 K.D	10 K.D	37 \$
	Institutions	37 K.D	37 K.D	150 \$
3 Years	Individuals	10 K.D	14 K.D	52 \$
	Institutions	52 K.D	52 K.D	210 \$
4 Years	Individuals	13 K.D	18 K.D	67 \$
	Institutions	67 K.D	67 K.D	270 \$

All correspondence and enquiries must be addressed to:

Editor

ANNALS OF THE ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

P.O Box 17370 El-Khaldiah - KUWAIT 72454

Tel: 24810319 - Fax: 24810319

ISSN 1560-5248 Key title: Hawliyyat Kulliyyat al-Adab

E-mail: aass@ku.edu.kw

<http://Pubcouncil.kuniv.edu.kw/AASS/>

The Publications of The Academic Publication Council

Journal of the Social Sciences 1975, Authorship Translation and Publication Committee 1976, Journal of Law 1977, Annals of the Arts and Social Sciences 1980, Arab Journal of the Humanities 1981, The Educational Journal 1983, Journal of Sharia and Islamic Studies 1983, Arab Journal of Administrative Sciences 1991.
--

ANNALS of ARTS and SOCIAL SCIENCES

ISSUED by the Academic Publication Council - UNIVERSITY of KUWAIT

A REFEREED ACADEMIC QUARTERLY THAT
PUBLISHES MONOGRAPHS ON TOPICS RELE-
VANT TO THE SCHOLARLY CONCERNS OF THE
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS IN THE FACULTIES OF
ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES:

FACULTY OF ARTS & HUMANITIES:

- Department of Arabic Language and Literature.
- Department of English Language and Literature.
- Department of History.
- Department of Philosophy.
- Department of Mass Communication

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

- Department of Sociology and Social Work
- Department of Geography
- Department of Psychology
- Department of Political Science

Volume 33, 2013

Editorial Board

Dr. Fatima Ibrahim AL - Khalifa

Editor-in-chief

Pfor. Bader M. Al-Ansari

Department of Psychology

Prof. Shafeeq Al-Ghabra

Department of Political Science

Prof. Gamal B. Al-Qenae

Department of English Language and
Literature

Dr. Husain A. Bo-Abbass

Department of Arabic Language
and Literature

Dr. Gassem S. Al-Fehaid

Department of Arabic Language
and Literature

Dr. Aly Z. Alzuabi

Department of Sociology and
Social Work

Dr. Ahmed EL-Sherbini

Department of History

Maha Ibrahim Al-Mes'ad

Acting Editor

Advisory Board

Prof. Ibrahim Al-Sa'afin

Department of Arabic Language and
Literature - University of Jordan

Prof. Hayat N. Al-Hajji

Department of History
University of Kuwait

Prof. Ahmed Etman

Department of Greek and Latin
Studies - University of Cairo

Prof. Abdul Qader Al-Fasi Al-Fehri

Department of Arabic Language and
Literature - University of Mohamed V

Prof. Ismail S. Muqlad

Department of Political Science -
University of Assiout

**Prof. Marie-Therese Abdul
Messieh**

Department of English Language and
Literature - University of Kuwait

Prof. Imam Abdul Fattah Imam

Department of Philosophy
University of Ain-Shams

**Prof. Mohammed Ghanem
Al-Rumeihi**

Department of Sociology
University of Kuwait

Prof. Hamdi Hasan Abul-Enein

Dean, Faculty of Mass Communication
Misr International University

Prof. Mohammed M. I. Al-Dib

Department of Geography
University of Ain-Shams

Prof. Mahmoud Al-Sayed Abul-Nil

Department of Psychology - University of Ain Shams

Monograph 371

-Ing Participle and Grounding in English and Arabic Media Discourse

Dr. Mohamed Abdelmageed Mansour

Department of English - King Khalid University - Bisha
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Author:

Dr. Mohamed Abdelmageed Mansour

- Ph.D. in Linguistics; Dissertation title "Lexical Cohesion in E. M. Forster's 'A Passage to India'". Assiut University - Egypt, 2003.
- Assistant Prof. of English Linguistics - Faculty of Arts - Department of English - Assiut University.

Publications:

Articles:

- 1 - "Translating English Cohesive Devices in Poetic Discourse into Arabic: A Meaning-Based Approach", Bulletin of the Faculty of Arts, Assiut University, vol. 18, January 2005.
- 2 - "Anaphoric Nouns in Arabic Written Discourse", Bulletin of the Faculty of Arts, Assiut University, vol. 22, January 2007.
- 3 - Semantic Constraints on Licensing VP-Ellipsis and VP-Gapping in Arabic", Bulletin the Faculty of Arts, Assiut University, vol. 23, July 2007.
- 4 - "Translating English Adverbs of Manner into Arabic: A Bilingual-Corpus Study. "Bulletin of the Faculty of Arts, Assiut University, vol. 26, April 2008.
- 5 - "Phoric Relations in the Quran: Towards a Referentiality Approach", Bulletin of the Faculty of Arts, Assiut University, vol. 27, July 2007.
- 6 - "The Syntax and Cognitive Semantics of Comitative Constructions in English and Arabic", Arab Journal for the Humanities Kuwait University: Academic Publication Council, vol. 29, no. 115, 2011.
- 7 - "Translating English of-Complement Noun Phrase into Arabic Construct State: A Parallel Corpus-Based Study", University of Sharijah Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Sharijah, vol. 9, no. 2, 2012.
- 8 - "Coherence, Cohesion and Schema Theory: A Linguistic Approach to Quranic Narratives", Journal of Human Sciences, University of Bahrin, (in print).

Table of Contents

Arstract.....	9
0. Introduction.....	11
1. Characteristics of discourse.....	13
1.1 Discourse	13
1.2 Discourse markers.....	13
1.3 Syntactic devices.....	13
2. Goal, corpus and method	15
2.1 Goal.....	15
2.2 Corpus.....	15
2.3 Method of analysis.....	16
3. Text, coherence and macro-micro structures.....	17
3.1 Text.....	17
3.2 Coherence.....	17
3.3 Macro-micro structures	18
4. Theoretical background.....	19
4.1 Levels of textualization	19
4.2 Salience and prominence.....	19
4.3 Upstaging and downstaging.....	20
4.4 Linearization.....	20
4.5 Grounding.....	21
4.6 Schema categories	21
5. Discourse-syntactic Arabic manifestations of the English -ing Participle...	23
5.1 Perfective.....	23
5.2 Imperfective.....	24
5.3 Active Participle.....	24
5.4 Verbal Noun.....	25
5.5 <i>Kaana</i> + Imperfective.....	26
5.6 <i>Qad</i> + Perfective.....	27

5.7 <i>Kaana</i> + <i>qad</i> + Perfective.....	28
6. Discourse-semantic features of the -ing Participle and its Arabic equivalents.....	31
6.1 Foreground value.....	31
6.2 Midground value.....	32
7. Discourse-pragmatic features of the -ing Participle and its Arabic equivalents.....	41
7.1 Canonical staging.....	41
7.1.1 Foreground-Midground-(Background) canonical staging.....	41
7.1.2 Foreground-(Midground)-Background canonical staging.....	42
7.1.3 (Foreground)-Midground-Background canonical staging.....	43
7.2 Non-canonical staging.....	43
7.2.1 (Background)-Foreground-Midground non-canonical staging...	43
7.2.2 Foreground-(Background)-Midground non-canonical staging	44
7.3 The absence of Arabic equivalents to the English -ing Participle.	45
7.3.1 Complete deletion.....	45
7.3.2 Partial deletion.....	46
7.3.3 Substitution.....	47
7.4 Exchangeability of Arabic discourse markers.....	48
7.4.1 Active Participle versus other tense-aspect markers.....	48
7.4.2 <i>Qad</i> + Perfective versus <i>kaana</i> + <i>qad</i> + Perfective.....	49
7.4.3 <i>Kaana</i> + Imperfective versus <i>kaana</i> + <i>qad</i> + Perfective.....	50
7.4.4 Imperfective versus <i>kaana</i> + Imperfective.....	51
Conclusion.....	53
Endnotes.....	55
Appendices.....	63
Appendix (1): List of phonemic symbols used to represent the Arabic Data.....	63
Appendix (2): List of Abbreviations and symbols.....	64
Works Cited.....	65

Abstract

The phenomenon of Foregrounding-Backgrounding (FG-BG) tense-aspect markers in media discourse represented by the English *-ing* Participle and its Arabic equivalents is cross-linguistically investigated. A syntactic typology of these equivalents in Arabic reveals that Arabic is prolific and versatile in expressing this English marker. Examining the discourse-semantic features of grounding values of these markers shows that *-ing* Participle is free to cross semantic boundaries to express different FG-BG values. In Arabic, the Imperfective is the only form that has this feature. These markers in both languages can be called Free Grounding Discourse Markers. The other Arabic equivalent forms are semantically classified as Constrained Grounding Discourse Markers and Semi-Constrained Grounding Discourse Markers. A discourse-pragmatic analysis of these grounding markers reveals that there is a canonical and non-canonical staging in both languages. In non-canonical staging, two types have been found; High Upstaging and Mid Upstaging. Moreover, it has been found that the Main Event can be recursive in both languages. The absence of the corresponding Arabic markers to the *-ing* Participle in English explains that these markers are pragmatically driven in both languages. Three types of tense-aspect markers absence have been identified and classified as Complete Deletion, Partial Deletion and Substitution. Finally, constraints on the exchangeability of tense-aspect discourse markers in Arabic shows that some of these markers are non-exchangeable and they are termed near-Synonymous Grounding Discourse Markers. This non-exchangeability poses a challenging problem for English-Arabic journalistic translation.

0. Introduction

The present study may be conceived as a contribution to the theory of journalistic communication. The relation between language and communication has continuously attracted the attention of linguists. This study explains the behaviour of the *-ing* Participle in English and its equivalents in Arabic focusing on the ways of expressing Foreground-Background (FG-BG) structure in communicating news in both languages. The study also pinpoints some problems of translation of news texts from English into Arabic. Taking a corpus-based approach, this study will focus on the FG-BG structure via explaining its discourse-syntactic features, its discourse-semantic features and its discourse-pragmatic features.

The study is composed of seven sections and a conclusion. Section (1) explains the characteristics of discourse. Section (2) presents the goal, material and method of analysis. The nature of the text is introduced in section (3). Section (4) summarizes the theoretical background of the study. Section (5) investigates Arabic syntactic equivalents to the English *-ing* Participle. The discourse-semantic grounding features of *-ing* Participle and its Arabic equivalents are shown in section (6). Section (7) will elucidate a discourse-pragmatic analysis of grounding of *-ing* Participle and its Arabic equivalents. The conclusion will provide the main findings of the study.

1. Characteristics of discourse

1.1 Discourse

This study focuses on media discourse. Generally, discourse is defined as sequences of sentences that express sequences of propositions (Beaugrand and Dressler)⁽¹⁾. Moreover, van Dijk, in *News as Discourse*⁽²⁾, adds another dimension that is communication. To him, discourse is a complex communicative event that embodies a production and reception process. Among other types of discourse, media discourse has been chosen for analysis because the language of news discourse has not been extensively studied in news discourse literature compared to other genres of discourse, such as narrative. Even the very few studies (among them are Fowler et al. 1979⁽³⁾; Kress and Hodge 1979⁽⁴⁾; Togeby 1982⁽⁵⁾; van Dijk *News as Discourse*⁽⁶⁾; Noel 1986⁽⁷⁾; Jucker 1992⁽⁸⁾; Fairclough 1995⁽⁹⁾) that dealt with the linguistic aspect of news discourse did not give a full characterization of the linguistic phenomena in news discourse.

1.2 Discourse markers

Discourse contains discourse markers that are an indispensable part of discourse. These markers have been chosen for analysis because the study of discourse markers has been regarded as "a growth industry in linguistics" (Fraser 932)⁽¹⁰⁾. These markers have several functions to play in the discourse. First, a discourse marker signals how units of discourse are related to prior units (Schiffrin)⁽¹¹⁾. Hence, they lead to the "integration of different components of talk" (Schiffrin 330)⁽¹²⁾. Second, they have a communicative function by helping the writer to express his opinion. They are considered to be "consistent with the speaker's aim of achieving relevance for a minimum cost in processing" (Blakemore 79)⁽¹³⁾. Third, they are important in the interpretation of the meaning because they are "expressions that constrain the interpretation of the utterances that contain them by virtue of the inferential connections they express" (Blakemore 105)⁽¹⁴⁾.

1.3 Syntactic devices

Media discourse is a communicative event in which syntactic structures play an important role. Searle states that in discourse

production the writer performs an act of communication that is realized by linguistic means⁽¹⁵⁾. The relation between these linguistic devices and the discourse function is pragmatically motivated (Green)⁽¹⁶⁾. Their function is to mark shifts in news discourse. Moreover, Jones and Jones point out that in several languages of the world, different levels of information might be marked by certain grammatical devices, such as shift in tense and/or aspect⁽¹⁷⁾.

The progressive aspect represented by *-ing* Participle, as a discourse marker in English, has been chosen for analysis because according to Khalil, a "detailed examination is needed for the contribution of tense and aspect (which expresses point of view or perspective) to the signaling of (shifts in) ground value"(239)⁽¹⁸⁾.

2. Goal, corpus and method

2.1 Goal

The main goal of the present study is to explain the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features of the *-ing* Participle in English and its counterparts in Arabic in expressing FG-BG structure in news discourse showing whatever similarities and discrepancies exist between both languages. The present study subsumes the following questions as sub-goals:

- a. What are Arabic renderings for the English *-ing* Participle?
- b. What are the semantic grounding values of the *-ing* Participle and their equivalents in Arabic?
- c. Are *-ing* Participle in English and its counterparts in Arabic pragmatically motivated when they express FG-BG values?
- d. Are Arabic FG-BG news discourse markers exchangeable? And what are the pragmatic consequences of their interchangeability?
- e. What are the implications in translating English *-ing* Participle into its Arabic equivalents?

2.2 Corpus

The data reported in this study is based on a random sample of 100 news story texts taken from BBC English and Arabic electronic versions that covered 14-month span (from November 15, 2009 to January 15, 2011). This sample provides 200 *-ing* Participle concurrences that has been randomly selected and provided empirical evidence for our research.

News stories, chosen for analysis, differ from the kind of stories we narrate in our daily life. It is customarily to place a news story in a prominent place in the newspapers because it covers important news. This type of stories has several distinctive features. It has a Lead that summarizes the whole story. It is generally defined as a neutral piece of news discourse in which the writer's view is not present (Werlich 64)⁽¹⁹⁾. Moreover, Abdul-Aziz considers the news story as "an unbiased description of important facts about a new event" (17)⁽²⁰⁾. News story is also characterized by a discontinuous structure. To Togeby, the events

in the news story are not related, "but one central event is paraphrased and made more specific again and again"(238)⁽²¹⁾.

Media news discourse in general and Internet news discourse in particular have been chosen for investigation for several reasons. First, much research has been done on the language of other types of writing. However, "the media language - with its various facets and directions of research - has until recently remained almost totally beyond the range of interest of linguists" (Khalil 28)⁽²²⁾. Second, media is considered an integral part of the lives of people all over the world; they hear more language from the media than they do from their direct conversation (Bell)⁽²³⁾. Third, people talk a lot about what they read, see, and hear on the mass media and the Internet (Lull)⁽²⁴⁾.

Among the four types of media; the 'print media', the 'broadcast media', the 'digital media' and the 'entertainment media' (Rodman)⁽²⁵⁾, I chose the digital media, namely the Internet because the Internet has become important in the lives of people. In addition, on-line news is free from the constraints of space and time that accompany print and broadcast news (Lewis)⁽²⁶⁾.

2.3 Method of analysis

The present study attempts a contrastive typology (Hartmann)⁽²⁷⁾ within the electronic media discourse. The analysis will be done through several steps. First, Arabic equivalents to the English discourse marker - *ing* Participle will be identified and categorized. Second, the semantic grounding function of these markers in both languages will be discussed depending on the environment in which they appear. Finally, the pragmatic motivation for these markers will be clarified. The frequency and percentage of the markers and their grounding values will be counted. Moreover, contrastive tables will be used to give us a picture of the distribution of grounding values and their functions. The English news text will be followed by the transliterated Arabic news text.

3. Text, coherence and macro-micro structures

3.1 Text

Text is defined as including instances of written or spoken discourse (Johnstone)⁽²⁸⁾. The term discourse used in this study refers to the written text because written "text takes on more of the interactive qualities of discourse" (Garrett and Bell 2)⁽²⁹⁾. Moreover, the written text conveys propositional messages between a sender and receiver (Olson)⁽³⁰⁾. Thus, the terms 'text' and 'discourse' will be used interchangeably in this study.

3.2 Coherence

Usually news texts do not express cohesion as lexico-grammatical relations that are the surface property of text organization. News texts show other semantic relations, such as explanation, reason, or cause. These relations are called coherence. Coherence includes features that give unity and flow within as well as beyond the text. Those features aid the reader to choose and form appropriate schemata (Carrell⁽³¹⁾; Phelps⁽³²⁾; Winterowd⁽³³⁾).

There are two types of coherence in news texts; local coherence in which the micropropositions are linearly related to each other and global coherence in which micropropositions are hierarchally related to the macroproposition that has been expressed in the lead paragraph. In local coherence, micropropositions (1) and (2) are related to each other through relations as reasons, causes, consequences, generalization and specification.

Coherence is usually connected to cognition. Sanders et al. consider coherence relations as "conceptual relations"(94)⁽³⁴⁾. Moreover, Beaugrande and Dressler note that "coherence is clearly not a mere feature of texts, but rather the outcome of cognitive processes among text users"(6)⁽³⁵⁾. The cognitive task for a speaker or writer is to represent coherence among propositions and to express these relations in a linear order of words, phrases, and sentences (Levelt⁽³⁶⁾; van Dijk⁽³⁷⁾).

Psychological theory of cognition and comprehension explains why

coherence is considered a cognitive process. For example, Rumelhart introduces the concept of schema in which he proposes that information is organized in our brains in a form of nodal schemas. These schemas are not only a means of storing facts, but constitute our view and interpretation of the events world. Thus, the role of the reader is of a paramount important in reconstructing the news text because his mental representation is an indispensable part in finding a general frame of news interpretation⁽³⁸⁾. To put this human property more clearly, Bamberg suggests that meaning and coherence "arise from readers' efforts to construct meaning and to integrate the details in the text into a coherent whole. Although readers are guided by textual cues, they also draw on their own knowledge and expectations to bridge gaps and to fill in assumed information"(419-20)⁽³⁹⁾. However, understanding coherence relationships in news texts is not an easy task as it seems to be. Enkvist has observed that "one basic difficulty in cognitive text modeling is that coherence is not an inherent quality of a text. Coherence is rather a function of the text and of the equipment the hearer or reader brings to its interpretation"(16)⁽⁴⁰⁾.

3.3 Macro-micro structures

There are two semantic representations in news discourse; micro-structure and macro-structure. Micro-structure refers to sentences and sequences of sentences and macro-structure refers to global structure (van Dijk 1980)⁽⁴¹⁾. Microstructure is the relations between sentences and sentence parts and it is understood at the local level, such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences as well as connections between sentences. On the other hand, macrostructures are realized at the global level. Headline includes the macro-proposition of the news text or what van Dijk and Kintsch termed "macroinformation"(242)⁽⁴²⁾. In addition, van Dijk, in his *News Analysis: Case Study of International and National News in the Press*, claims that the Headline and the lead paragraph "express the most important information of the cognitive model of journalists, that is, how they see and define the news event"(248)⁽⁴³⁾. Each micro-structure is connected to the macrostructure which is expressed at the beginning of the news text.

4. Theoretical background

4.1 Levels of textualization

This study is based on the four-aspect theory to the phenomenon of grounding in news discourse introduced by Khalil in which he stated:

The theory, in a nutshell, suggests that, based on information having greater or lesser importance (in a cognitive sense) and relevance (in a pragmatic sense), a grounding-scale of text meanings indicates higher or lower grounding values (in a semantic sense) that are prominently or less prominently realized (in a syntactic, surface structure grammatical sense) (219)⁽⁴⁴⁾.

The above quotation shows four levels of textualization of news discourse; the structure of facts in the world, the structure of facts in the minds of language users, semantic representations of these facts and surface structure expression.

In this theory, Khalil⁽⁴⁵⁾ distinguishes between two kinds of information structure. On the one hand, there is a FG-BG semantic structure that is a property of the text. On the other hand, there is a FG-BG cognitive structure that is a property of the writer's mind. In this mental model, the fact that comes canonically second in order and less salient might be viewed as more important, and hence introduced prominently at the beginning. The former is a property of the text, whereas the latter is a property of the writer's mind. In this case, backgrounded information can be foregrounded if the writer's mind conceives it as more relevant. This FG-BG propositional structure is expressed through several syntactic means.

4.2 Salience and prominence

In this theory, two important characteristics of news discourse have been introduced; salience and prominence. Salience pertains hierarchical conspicuousness of schema categories. That is a higher news category is located in the global hierarchy, hence the higher its salience, i.e. the Main Event category is usually salient, since it is realized in lead

sentence. Prominence, on the other hand, is related to the linear conspicuousness of syntactic features and the distribution of sentences in text. It is a surface structure property. That is textual linguistic devices are used to express information that is considered cognitively and pragmatically important by the writer.

4.3 Upstaging and downstaging

The writer introduced two types of staging in news discourse; staging I and staging II. In staging I, news upstage, FG-BG meanings present a canonical structure of the news. That is salient categories occur as FG propositions, whereas non-salient categories tend to occur as BG propositions. In this case, there is a one-to-one correspondence between salience and grounding.

In staging II, the story is different. The organization of FG-BG values are constrained by pragmatic considerations that are imposed by the writers. This will lead to a change in the organization of FG-BG values in staging I. This is best exemplified when a background event is foregrounded. This background information can be prominently expressed by linguistic devices. Thus, in staging, the structure of schema categories in news texts are two types. Discourse-semantic structure that means the canonical semantic hierarchy and discourse-pragmatic structure that means the rearrangement of events. In this case, it is to be noted that pragmatic and cognitive considerations may take precedence over semantic ordering in news discourse.

4.4 Linearization

Another term that has been discussed in this theory is linearity. Texts are arranged in a linear fashion (Hendricks 72)⁽⁴⁶⁾. Levelt and Maassen⁽⁴⁷⁾ termed this textual phenomenon linearization in which there is an ordering of phrases and clauses within sentences. Moreover, Khalil⁽⁴⁸⁾ considers linearity as a surface-structure quality of a text and it is realized *intra-sententially* (constituent order) and *inter-sententially* (sentence order).

Most importantly, linearization of information is pragmatically motivated and syntactically motivated. It is the writers' own decision on how he breaks down his thought into sequences of utterances to communicate his purpose. This linear structure must present a thematic

progression of different topics without abrupt shifts. To do so the writer must add linguistic cues for the reader to re-create this whole.

4.5 Grounding

According to this theory, the phenomenon of grounding is an integral part of news texts. Grounding is represented on a scale. Khalil considers discourse grounding as a gradual structure composed of "a three level scale: foreground (FG), midground (MG), and background (BG)"⁽⁴⁹⁾. The *foreground* proposition denotes most recent and noteworthy event and it is expressed in the lead paragraph. *Midground* propositions are expressed after the foreground and can be identification of participants and specification of the Main Event. *Background* propositions are expressed in sentences that express the context of the Main Event.

4.6 Schema categories

The last component of this theory is what is called schema categories. Khalil⁽⁵⁰⁾ considers that news discourse are arranged in schema categories. They are Headline, Main Event, Verbal Reaction, Context, Previous Event, History and Association.

5. Discourse-syntactic Arabic manifestations of the English *-ing* Participle

The main thrust of this section is to examine the verbal forms that correspond to the English *-ing* Participle in communicating grounding values. This tense-aspect marker expresses a progressive aspect or an ongoing activity (khalil)⁽⁵¹⁾. Seven verbal forms have been found to correspond to the English *-ing* Participle.

In Arabic tense-aspect system, a morphological opposition is traditionally termed Perfective and Imperfective (Mitchell 233)⁽⁵²⁾. These two verbal forms incorporate both aspect and tense. The Perfective indicates both perfective aspect and past tense, while Imperfective indicates both imperfective aspect and non-past tense (Comrie 80⁽⁵³⁾, 16⁽⁵⁴⁾; Abboud 54⁽⁵⁵⁾; Mitchell 233⁽⁵⁶⁾).

5.1 Perfective

Perfective in Arabic indicates an act completed at some past time (Wright)⁽⁵⁷⁾. In the following example, the Arabic equivalent for the progressive provoking is the perfective verb? *aθaara* "provoked", preceded by the relative pronoun *mimmaa* "which".

(1) Israel halts 'dialogue' with UK over war crimes law

An arrest warrant was issued through UK courts for Israeli former Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni in December last year. The warrant was granted by a London court at the request of Palestinian plaintiffs, **provoking** Israeli anger.

(BBC 3 November 2010)

(2) ?israa?iil tuuqif?iwaarahaa ma9a briiTaanyaa hawla qaanuun jaraa?im l-?arb

wa kaanat mahaakima briiTaaniyyah qad ?aSDarat muḏakkirata ?i9tiqaalin bihaqi-waziirati-l-xarijiyyat-i-saabiqah tsibi livni fi Šahri-diisambir kaanuun?awwali-l-maaDii mimmaa ?aθaara ġaDaba ?israa?iil

(BBC 3 November 2010)

It is very interesting to note that this aspect is progressive in the

past in English, whereas it is a completed event in the past in Arabic. Pragmatically speaking, since the two actions were in the past, their continuity or completeness does not affect the meaning in news discourse. This feature shows that time reference in news discourse is sometimes independent of aspectual reference. One writer considers it continuous, whereas the other considers it completed. Both have past time reference independent of aspect. Another point worthy of consideration is that the *-ing* in English is an alternative to a non-restrictive relative clause (, which provoked). This is equivalent to the relativization in Arabic "*mimmaa ?aθaara*"

5.2 Imperfective

In English, *-ing* Participle expresses continuity. Arabic Imperfective has the same indication. To Fischer, "the imperfect indicates a continuing or possibly continuing process independent of the time in which the event takes place"(104)⁽⁵⁸⁾, as shown below.

(3) Cholera death toll rises in hurricane-hit Haiti

There was widespread relief on Friday after Hurricane Tomas passed without destroying the tented camps in around the capital, Port-au-Prince, housing about 1.3 million survivors of January's earthquake.

(BBC 7 November 2010)

(4) ?irtifaa9i 9adadu Daħaayaa-l-kuliraa fi haayiti

wa saada ?irtiyaahun yawma-l-jum9ati 9indamaa lam yudammiral- ?i9Saaru tuumas xiyaama-n-naazihiina ĥawla l-9aaSimati buuraawi-brins ?al-latii **tu?wii** 1.3 milyuuna ŠaxSin min an-naazihihiina min zilzaali-yanaayir kaanuuna-θ-θaanii

(BBC 7 November 2010)

Comparing (3) and (4) shows that the continuous participial form housing is rendered in Arabic by the Imperfective verb form *tu?wii* "housing". Again, the *-ing* form is an alternative to none-restrictive relative clause (, which houses). Arabic, on the other hand, uses the relativization; the Imperfective preceded by the relative pronoun *?al-latii* "which" as an equivalent to the *-ing* English form.

5.3 Active Participle

To Mitchell, "the Arabic participle is closely involved with

aspectual distinctions."(229)⁽⁵⁹⁾ Arabic has two participles; ?ism al-faaqil (the Active Participle) and ?ism al-maf9uul (the Passive Participle). According to Wright, Arabic "has two verbal adjectives, the one denoting the agent (nom agentis, active participle) and the other the patient (nomen patients, passive participle)"(52)⁽⁶⁰⁾.

Active Participle "?ism al-faa9il" is used alone or with other verb-combinations to express aspectual distinctions in Arabic. One of its usages is to express continuity (Al-Farra?)⁽⁶¹⁾. The following examples are illustrative.

(5) Brazil votes for new president, Rouseff tipped to win

"The real opinion poll is the ballot box," he said, urging his supporters to keep fighting for every last vote.

(BBC 31 October 2010)

(6) tawaqqu9u fawza muraŠaḥat luula da silviya fi jawlat-i-l-?i9aadah liri?aasat-i-l-baraazil

wa qaala sira?istiTlaa9-i-r-ra?iy-i-l-ḥaqqiiqii huwa Sanaadiiq-i-l-?iqtiraa9i ḥaaḥan muu?ayyidihi 9ala-l-kifaaḥi ḥataa ?aaxira Sawtin ?intixaabiyyin

(BBC 31 October 2010)

In example (6), the Arabic Active Participle ḥaaḥan "urging" has the ability to express the aspect of continuity.

5.4 Verbal Noun

In Arabic, the Verbal Noun indicates an action and, in this case, it acts as a verb (Al-Hamadi et.al⁽⁶²⁾; Hasan 573⁽⁶³⁾). In (8), the Verbal Noun is used to express the *-ing* Participle in English presented in (7).

(7) Africa migrants drown off Yemen as boats sink

Up to 80 African migrants are feared to have drowned off the south coast of Yemen after their boats capsized, Yemeni officials say.

.....

Hundreds of Africans drown each year, **trying** to reach Yemen in crowded boats.

(BBC 3 January 2011)

(8) maqталu 30 muhaajiran ?afriiqiyyan 9inda ġaraq zawraqayni qubaalata-s-swaahili-l-yamaniyyah

?a9lanat d-daaxiliyyat-i-l-yamaniyyati ?anna 30 muhaajiran ?afriiqiyyan mu9Zamuhum min al?athyuubiyyuun qaDaw natijata ġaraq zawraquhum qubaalat-as-sawaahili januuba l-yamani

.....
 yuðkaru ?anna l-mi?aata mina-l-muhaajiriina-l-?afaariqati yağraquuna kulla 9aamin ?aθnaa? muħaawalatihimu-l-wuSuula ?ila-Š-ŠawaaTi-l-yamaniyyah

(BBC 3 January 2011)

The Verbal Noun muħaawalatihim "their trial" is similar in meaning to the English progressive form trying.

5.5 Kaana + Imperfective

The combination of *kaana* plus Imperfective is used in Arabic to mark past continuity. Fischer diagnoses this aspectual phenomenon as "when used with the imperfect, *kaana* describes an action that is occurring, is continuing, or occurs repeatedly in the past *kaana 'l-maliku yamurru bihi* 'The king was passing by him then'"(107)⁽⁶⁴⁾. Moreover, Al-Sammrraa?i adds that "yaF9uL is preceded by *kaana* to indicate past continuous action"(33)⁽⁶⁵⁾ and Findris⁽⁶⁶⁾ refers to this construction by stating that Imperfective in Arabic is preceded by the verb *kaana* to indicate past continuity.

(9) Fire attack on West Bank mosque

Palestinian residents of the village of Yasuf clashed with Israel soldiers **investigating** the attack.

(BBC 11 December 2009)

(10) ?ittihaami muTawTiniina ?israa?iiliyyiina bi-ħarqi masjidin fi-D-Dafati-l-ğarbiyyah

wa qad ħadaθat muwaajahatun qaSiiratun bayna sukaana qaryati yasuuf hayθu yaqa9u-j-jaami9 wa junuudun?israa?iiliyyiina kaanuu yuħaquiuna fi-l-ħadiθ

(BBC 11 December 2009)

The progressive form *investigating* in (9), as an alternative form for

who were investigating, is expressed in Arabic by *kaanuu yuḥāqiquuna* "were investigating" in (10). Both English and Arabic verbal forms have a past continuous tense-aspect indication.

5.6 Qad + Perfective

Because the two paradigms Perfective and Imperfective, each of morphologically related forms, are unable to make finer time distinctions within the range they cover, "Arabic has many means of marking aspectual distinctions." (Mitchell 233)⁽⁶⁷⁾. These include, in addition to the verb alone, particles e.g. *sa-/sawfa* that gives the future form, the auxiliary verb *kaana* that expresses a reference point in the past and the particle *qad* that marks a preceding event to a following one (Comrie⁽⁶⁸⁾; Al-Muttalibi)⁽⁶⁹⁾. Example (11) explains this syntactic phenomenon.

Comrie explains the time-reference of *qad* + Perfective, as "in a sentence such as *qad Ṣaribat al-qahwah* (drank-she-the-coffee) would mean she drank the coffee, denoting the completion of an action, or rather terminated before-the-present-moment past. (*Qad kataba* (wrote-he) is glossed in English as 'he has written'"(181)⁽⁷⁰⁾.

(11) Church leader urges Iraqi Christians to quit country

There has been a string of bomb attacks on churches **leading** many to flee to neighbouring countries.

(BBC 7 November 2010)

(12) rajulu diinunn masiihin 9iraaqin baarizin yad9uu misiihi-l-9raaqi ?ila-l-hijrah

wa **qad** ?addata-l-hajamaatu wa-l-?i9tidaa?aatu-l-latti ta9arraDat lahaa kanaa?isahum wa maSaalihahum?ila hijrati-l-kaθiiriina minhum ?ila-d-duwali-l-mujaawirat-i-lil9iraaq

(BBC 7 November 2010)

In (11), it is clear that the bomb attacks happened first, then followed by the action of the fleeing of people. The same meaning is expressed in Arabic in (12); the second act was indicated by *qad* ?addat "had led to". Thus, the aspectual particle *qad* has the ability to order and organize the two actions.

5.7 Kaana + qad + Perfective

The combination of *qad* and Perfective marks *al-muntahii bi-al-ḥaadir* (cessation with the present), whereas the combination *kaana, qad* and Perfective marks *al-qarriib al-munqati'* (near disconnected past) (Hassaan 256)⁽⁷¹⁾. In (14), *kaana qad* has the ability to mark an event that happened further back to the first one. In this case, *kaana qad* corresponds to the pluperfect in English (Comrie 8)⁽⁷²⁾.

(13) 'Bin Laden' blames US for global warming

A new message said to be from al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden has blamed global warming on the US and other big industrial nations.

.....

It comes days after another tape said to be from Bin Laden was released, **praising** the attempted bombing of a US airliner on 25 December.

(BBC 29 December 2010)

(14) za9iimi tanZiim-i-lqaa9idah ?usaamaa bin laadin yad9uu limuqaa-Ta9at-i-d-dawr-i-l-?amriikii

da9a za9iimu tanZiimi-l-qaa9idati ?usaamah bin laadin mansuubin ?ilayyihi ?ila muqaaTa9ati-d-duulaari-l-?amriiki li?inḥaa?i maasammaahu bil9ubuudiyyati-li-lwilaayaat-i-lmuttaḥidah wa Šurakaatiḥaa

.....
wa **kaana** bin laadin **qad ?aŠaada** fi risaalatihi-l-?uulaa bi-l-mu?aawalati-l-faaŠilati-l-latii qaama biḥaa Šaabun min ?aŠlin nayjiiriyyin litafjiiri Taa?iratin ?amriikiyyiah fi madiinati ditroyiti-l-?amriikiikyiah 9aŠiyya-ta ?a9yaadi-l-miilaad

(BBC 29 December 2010)

The following table shows the frequency and percentage of the seven Arabic categories that are equivalent to the English *-ing* Participle.

Table (1)
Arabic verbal categories that correspond to *-ing* Participle

English category	Arabic verbal category	Frequency	Percentage
<i>-ing</i> Participle	1. Perfective	14	14%
	2. Imperfective	26	26%
	3. Active Participle	35	35%
	4. Verbal Noun	8	8%
	5. Qad + Perfective	9	9%
	6. Kaana + Imperfective	5	5%
	7. Kaana + qad + Perfective	3	3%
Total		100	100%

Table (1) shows that Arabic has seven equivalents to the English *-ing* Participle. This indicates that Arabic is prolific and versatile in expressing this verbal form in English. Moreover, among Arabic tense-aspect markers, the Active Participle is the most productive verbal form in expressing the *-ing* Participle, whereas the verbal combination *kaana* + *qad* + Perfective is the least productive. One third of the cases is expressed by the Active Participle and about one fourth of these cases are expressed by the Imperfective verb form. This tense-aspect phenomenon clearly indicates how these two verbal forms are inherently flexible in expressing time-references.

6. Discourse-semantic features of the *-ing* Participle and its Arabic equivalents

This section will discuss how *-ing* Participle and its Arabic equivalents are used to express different grounding values. Discourse grounding is an indispensable part of discourse structure of meaning. It is not only a structural property, but also a semantic one that a writer introduces into the text to organize and order the information in terms of its importance. Discourse grounding arranges the propositions in a text in terms of a FG-BG structure (Givón 1987)⁽⁷³⁾. The following subsections will address the question of whether Arabic news texts have preferred certain devices to signal certain grounding values.

6.1 Foreground value

This schema category, introduced in the lead sentence, includes the major, newsworthy and interesting events. Hopper and Thompson say that "the material which supplies the main points of the discourse is known as FOREGROUND"(280- 281)⁽⁷⁴⁾. Moreover, the *foreground* proposition, highest on the scale, expresses the Main Event that is considered by the writer as the major, most important, noteworthy and interesting. It usually occupies the lead sentence and it is highly salient and linearly first (Khalil)⁽⁷⁵⁾.

As a time reference, English *-ing* Participle is used in the Main Event to express FG information. Arabic counterparts are the Imperfective and Perfective. The next examples map FG information presented by *-ing* English form and by the imperfective Arabic form.

(15) US images show how Osama Bin Laden may look

- a. The US State Department has issued digitally-altered photos b. showing how Osama Bin Laden may look now, aged 52.

(BBC 15 January 2010)

(16) ?al-xaarijyyatu-l-?amriikiyyatu tanŠuru Suwaran tuZhiru bin laadin kamaa yabdu-l-?aan

- a. naŠarat wizaaratu l-xaarijyyati-l-?amriikiyyati Suwaran muħaw-waratan ?iliktruuniyyan liza9iimi-tanZiimi-l-qaa9idati?usaamah

bin laadin **b. tuZhiruhu** kamaa qad yabdu-l-?aana ba9da-?aaniyati wa-l-xamsiina

(BBC 15 January 2010)

The second verb form that is used to express FG in Arabic is the Perfective. Perfective verbs are used to express foreground events (Hopper and Thompson)⁽⁷⁶⁾. The following example presents how foreground is expressed in English by *-ing* Participle and in Arabic by the Perfective.

(17) Kenyan policeman in shooting rampage

- a. A police officer has gone on a shooting rampage in Kenya, **b. killing** at least 10 people, officials say.

(BBC 7 November 2010)

(18) ŠurTii kiinii yaqtulu 10 9ala-l-?aqall-i Šamaala Šarqi-l-9aaaSimah

- a. wa qaala mas?uuluuna kiiniyyuuna ?anna ŠurTiyyan fataħa-n-naara 9aŠwaa?iyyan fi baldati siikaajuu **b. fa qatala** 9aŠaratan?ala-l-?aqall

(BBC 7 November 2010)

Killing here comes as a result of shooting, so it is part of the Main Event and foregrounded. The particle *fa-*, prefixed to the Perfective *qatala* "killed", is used here to show the result. According to Hasan⁽⁷⁷⁾, the particle *fa-* is a coordinating conjunction that denotes temporal succession of events as a cause and effect.

6.2 Midground value

On the discourse grounding scale, midground proposition is expressed immediately after expressing foreground. It denotes specification, explanation, reformulation, verbal reaction to the Main Event, or further development. Moreover, this category denotes a response or a comment on the Main Event (Khalil)⁽⁷⁸⁾.

Thus, *-ing* Participle, as a progressive aspect, can map midground events because the progressive is "an internal evaluation device" (Schiffrin 59)⁽⁷⁹⁾. Moreover, it "calls attention to that part of the narrative and indicates to the listener that this has some connection with the evaluative point" (Labov 374)⁽⁸⁰⁾.

Two verbal forms have been found to correspond to the *-ing*

Participle as a shift to the Midground; Imperfective and *qad* + Perfective. The following examples show how Midground, mapped by the English *-ing* Participle in (19), is encoded by the Arabic Imperfective in (20), as a specification of the Main Event.

(19) Cholera death toll rises in hurricane-hit Haiti

- a. The death toll from the current cholera epidemic in Haiti has exceeded 500, the country's health ministry has said.
- b. Fifty-nine people had died up until and including Thursday, and 617 others had been infected, **bringing** the total affected to 7359, the ministry added.

(BBC 7 November 2010)

(20) ?irtifaa9i 9adadi DaHaaya-l-kuliraa fi Haaiti

- a. *qaalat wizaaratu-S-Sihah fi haaiti ?anna ?adada-l-wafiyyaati min wabaa?i-l-kuliraa tajaawaza 500*
- b. *ma?a wafaati tis9atin wa?iSaa-bati 617 li-yaSila 9adada- l-muSaabiina ?ilaa 7395 ŠaxSan*

(BBC 7 November 2010)

The addition to the Main Event represented by *bringing* in (19) and by *yaSila* in (20) map MG information.

The second Arabic verbal form that encodes Midground value is *qad* + Perfective. The aspectual pre-verbal particle *qad* denotes the completion of an action and it is used to express Midground since it marks propositions that are specifics of the Main Event (Khalil)⁽⁸¹⁾. This is exemplified in (21) and (22).

(21) Church leader urges Iraqi Christians to quit country

- a. A senior Iraqi Christian is to call on believers to quit the country, after gunmen targeted a church in Baghdad.
- b. There has been a string of bomb attacks on churches **leading** many to flee to neighbouring countries.

(BBC 7 Nov 2010)

(22) rajulu diinin masiihin 9iraaqin baarizin yad9uu misiihi-l-9raaqi ?ila-l-hijrah

- a. *fi 9iZatin yulqiihaa ?aθnaa?a quddaas-i-l-?ahadi fi kaniisat-i-s-suryaan-i-l-?ar θuuzuuxsi fi l-9aaSimat-i-l-briiTaaniyyati landan*

sayTaalibu rajulu d-diin l-masiihii l-9iraaqii l-baarizi l-muTraan
?aθaanaaθyuus daawuud misiihii l-9iraaqi bitarki bilaadihim wa l-
hijrati ?ila-l-xaarij

- b. wa **qad ?addata**-l-hajamaatu wa-l-?i9tidaa?aatu-l-latti ta9arraDat
lahaa kanaa?isahum wa maSaaliḥahum ?ila hijrati-l-kaθiiriina
minhum ?ila-d-duwali-l-mujaawirat-i-lil9iraaq

(BBC 7 November 2010)

The Main Event in the above examples, mentioned in the Lead, is the call for Christians to quit Iraq. Then, it is followed by a specification of the Main Event that is the fleeing of people.

6.3 Background value

Background proposition is usually expressed at the end of the news text. It maps spatial and temporal setting of the Main Event as well as the circumstance and occasion of this event (Khalil)⁽⁸²⁾. Though this grounding category is not a part of the main events, it "provides general, historical, political or social context or conditions of these events" (van Dijk 87)⁽⁸³⁾.

Background meaning is expressed by the schemata category Context. Context is defined by Khalil as "propositions that denote the present situation (e.g. spatio-temporal or socio-political circumstances) of the major, current event are assigned to a Context schema category"⁽⁷⁵⁾⁽⁸⁴⁾.

Spatio-temporal relations are considered human cognitive processes because, as human beings, we conceive temporal relations in terms of space: when we are heading toward the future and return to the past (Lakoff and Johnson)⁽⁸⁵⁾. Moreover, Haspelmath considers time and space as two "most important domains in human thinking"⁽¹⁾⁽⁸⁶⁾.

Six forms have been found in Arabic to express BG information as it is expressed by the English *-ing* Participle. They are Perfective, Imperfective, Active Participle, Verbal Noun, *kaana* + Imperfective and *kaana* + *qad* + Perfective.

First, background information, mapped by *-ing* Participle in English, can be conveyed by Perfective, as shown in the following example.

(23) Second Qantas jet in engine scare

A Qantas airline jumbo jet has been forced to return to Singapore because of an engine problem

.....

The engine blew up over western Indonesia, sending debris **falling** on to the island of Batam and leaving a trail of smoke.

(BBC 5 November 2010)

(24) Taaʔiratun θaaniyatun taabi9ata li-Šrikati kantas tahbiTu-i-Dtiraariyyan fi singaafuurah

habaTat Taaʔiratun θaanyatun taabi9ata liŠarikati kantasʔiDtiraariyyan fi singaafuurati-l-jum9ah ba9dama waajahat maŠaakila fi-l-muħarriki kamaa ʔa9lanat mutaħddiθatun biʔismi-Š-Šarikah

.....

wa kaanat Taaʔiratun-il-xamiisa fi riħlatin min singaafuurah ʔila sidni wa wujidat qiTa9u ħutaamin minhaa fi jaziirati batnami-l-ʔindnuusiyyati-l-mujaawirah

(BBC 5 November 2010)

The BG in (23) and (24) is expressed by the Context (spatial setting) of the Main Event. That is BG meaning is assigned to Context category.

Second, imperfective verb form is used in Arabic to convey background information as a support to the Main Event (Hopper and Thompson⁽⁸⁷⁾; Forsyth⁽⁸⁸⁾). Moreover, Waugh and Monville-Burston consider this linguistic phenomenon universal. To them, "universally or nearly so, perfective and imperfective aspects are associated with foreground and background respectively, particularly in narrative"⁽⁸⁴⁷⁾⁽⁸⁹⁾.

The following examples explain how the *-ing* Participle in English and the Imperfective in Arabic are used to express BG information.

(25) Russia 'frees Israeli mercenary'

Russia has released Israeli mercenary Yair Klein, who was sought by Colombia for his involvement in the training of parliamentary squads, reports say.

.....

Israel's Channel 10 television showed Klein on Friday **leaving** a Moscow jail where he was being held.

(BBC 19 November 2010)

(26) ruusiya tufriju 9an murtazaqin?israa?iili

tuŠiiru-l-?anbaa?u ?ila ?anna rusya qad ?afrajat 9an-il-murtazaqi-l-?israa?iili yaanir kilin-il-maTluuba fi kulumbiya lidawrihi fi tadriibi firaqin min-al-musalla?iin-a-l-mutamariidiin

.....

wa kaanat-i-lqanaatu-l-9aŠiratu-t-tilifizuuniyyati l-?israa?iiliyyati qad?aZharata-l-jum9ati kilin wa huwa yuġaadiru sijnan fi musku ?ay?u kaana mu9taqalan

(BBC 19 November 2010)

Third, Background can be presented in Arabic by the Active Participle. In Arabic, the participles, used alone or with other verb-combinations, are involved with aspectual distinctions. The Active Participle is used in Arabic to express continuity (Al-Farra?)(⁹⁰). The following example is illustrative.

(27) Continental 'responsible' for Concorde crash in 2000

A Paris court has said Continental Airlines was "criminally responsible" for the crash of Concorde supersonic jet 10 years, and fined it 200,000 euros (£170,000).

.....

The court ruled that the crash was caused by a piece of metal left on the runway after falling from a Continental jet.

(BBC 6 December 2010)

(28) mahkamaton faransiyyatun taħammilu Šarikati kuntinintal mas?uuliyyata suquuTi Taa?irat-a-l-kunkuurd 9aama 2000

qaDat mahkamaton faransiyyatun bimas?uuliyyati Šarikati kuntinintal ?irlaiinz 9an taħaTTumi Taa?irati-l-kunkurdi-l-faa?iqati-li-S-Sawti qabla 10 ?a9waamin wa ġaramatihaa mablaġan qiimatahu 200?alfa juuruu

.....

wa?akkada-l-qaa?iDu istintaaja-l-muħaqqiqiina fi lqaDiyyati fi

tasabbubi qiT9atu-t-tiitaaniyumu-**s-saaqiTaTi** min Taa?irati Šarikati kuntinintal .

(*BBC 6 December 2010*)

In (27) and (28), BG is the circumstance of the Main Event and it is marked by *-ing* Participle in English and by Active Participle in Arabic.

Fourth, the Verbal Noun is used in Arabic to express background information encoded by the *-ing* Participle in English. The temporal setting of the Main Event as background information is shown below.

(29) Ivory Coast warns of a Civil war

Foreign intervention to oust Ivory Coast's incumbent leader Laurent Gbagbo could ignite a civil war, as spokesman for the president has warned.

.....

Mr. Gbagbo has rejected widespread calls to step down, **(BG)** **citing** vote rigging in northern areas.

(*BBC 26 December 2010*)

(30) naaTiqun bi?ismi baagbuu yuħaððiru min mağabbati ?indilaa9i ħarbin ?ahliyyatin fi saahili-l9aaj

ħaððira naaTiqun bi?ismi ra?iisi saahil-i-l-9aaji lmuntahiyati wilaayatahu luuraan bağbuu min?anna fi ħali ta9arruDi bilaadahu?ilaa tadaxxulin xaarijiin li?izaahati bağbuu 9an-i-s-sulTati fa?inna ðaalika yuŠ9il fatiila ħarbin ?ahliyyatin

.....

wa kaana baagbuu rafaDa da9awaatan mutakarriratan min muxtalafi-j-jihaati bitarki manSibahu muŠiiran ?ila tazwiiri-l-?intixaa-baati fi-l-manaaTiqi-Š-Š amaaliyyati lilbilaad

(*BBC 26 December 2010*)

The background information presented in (29) and (30) are mapped by temporal setting to the Main Event.

Fifth, it has been found that *kaana* + Imperfective can be used in Arabic to express background information, as in (31) and (32).

(31) Fire attack on West Bank mosque

Palestinian residents of the village of Yasuf clashed with Israel soldiers **investigating** the attack.

(BBC 11 December 2009)

(32) ?ittihaami musTawTiniina?israa?iiliyyiina bi-?arqi masjidin fi-D-Dafati-l-ğarbiyyah

wa qad ħadaθat muwaajahatun qaSiiratun bayna sukaana qaryati yasuuf hayθu yaqa9u-j-jaami9 wa junuudun ?israa?iiliyyiina **kaanuu yuħaaiquuna** fi-l-ħaadiθ

(BBC 11 December 2009)

Sixth, background meaning is also marked in Arabic by *kaana* + *qad* + Perfective. This category includes propositions that provide the immediate pre-history of the Main Event of the news (Khalil)⁽⁹¹⁾. Consider.

(33) Church leader urges Iraqi Christians to quit country

A senior Iraqi Christian is to call on believers to quit the country, after gunmen targeted a church in Baghdad.

.....

The militants made contact with the authorities by mobile phone, **demanding** the release of al-Qaeda prisoners and also of a number of Muslim women they insisted were being held prisoner by the Coptic Church in Egypt.

(BBC 7 November 2010)

(34) rajulu diinin masii?in 9iraaqin baarizin yad9uu misiihi-l-9raaqi?ila-l-hijrah

fi 9iZatin yulqiihaa ?aθnaa?a quddaas-i-l-?aħadi fi kaniisat-i-s-suryaan-i-l-?ar θuuzuuxsi fi l-9aaSimat-i-l-briiTaaniyyati landan sayTaa-libu rajulu d-diin l-masiihii l-9iraaqii l-baarizi l-muTraan?aθaanaaθyuus daawuud misiihii l-9iraaqi bitarki bilaadihim wa l-hijrati?ila-l-xarij

.....

wa **kaana**-l-musallaħuuna **qad Taalabu**-s-suluTaata-l-9iraaqiyyati min xilaali mukaalamatin haatifiyyin bi?iTlaaqi saraaha 9adadin min-al-muħtajaziina min 9anaaSiri tanZiimi-l-qaa9idati kammaa Šamalat qaa?imata maTaalibihum ?iTlaaqa saraahi 9adadan min-an-nuswati-l-maSriyyaati-l-muħtajazaati fi kanaa?isi bimiSra

(BBC 7 November 2010)

In (33) and (34), Background marks immediate pre-history of the Main Event. This is represented by the *-ing* Participle in English and by *kaana + qad + Perfective* in Arabic. The following table shows the frequency and percentage of the grounding value of *-ing* Participle in English.

Table (2): The grounding values of *-ing* Participle

Grounding values of <i>-ing</i> Participle	Frequency	Percentage
FG	16	16%
MG	33	33%
BG	51	51%
Total	100	100%

Table (2) shows that the English *-ing* Participle can be used to mark different grounding values. About half of the *-ing* Participle examples is used to map BG information and one third is used to mark midground information. The least percentage is the foreground value.

As for Arabic, the following table presents the frequency and percentage of the denoted FG-BG meaning of Arabic forms.

Table (3): Grounding values mapped by Arabic verbal forms

Grounding value	Arabic form	Frequency	Percentage
FG	1. Imperfective	8	8%
	2. Perfective	10	10%
MG	1. Imperfective	8	8%
	2. <i>Qad</i> + Perfective	9	9%
BG	1. Perfective	4	4%
	2. Imperfective	10	10%
	3. Verbal Noun	8	8%
	4. Active participle	35	35%
	5. <i>Kaana</i> + Imperfective	5	5%
	6. <i>Kaana</i> + <i>qad</i> + Perfective	3	3%
Total		100	100%

Table (3) shows very important facts. First, Imperfective has a dynamic semantic-discourse function. It can occur with different

grounding values. That is it has the ability to cross the semantic boundaries to mark different semantic values. The reason behind this high frequency is due to the fact that Imperfective in Arabic is timeless. This inherent feature of the Imperfective renders it to move freely. This might be called a Free Grounding Marker. Second, Perfective is restricted only to FG and BG information — a phenomenon that can be called Semi-Constrained Grounding Marker. Third, it should be noted that there is no one-to-one correspondence between FG-BG propositions and tense-aspect markers of Perfective and Imperfective. This finding generally supports the view of Chvany⁽⁹²⁾ that in narrating past events, imperfect expresses BG and in narrating present events imperfect expresses both FG and BG. In the case of Arabic, this result is also in line with Khalil that "perfective and imperfective verb forms cannot necessarily be associated with either FG or BG meanings" (17)⁽⁹³⁾. Fourth, there are tense-aspect combinations that are only used to encode one grounding value and this might be termed Constrained Grounding Markers. Thus, the English *-ing* Participle as a FG-BG marker has three corresponding FG-BG markers in Arabic. Fifth, Background is expressed by six verb forms compared to FG and MG that are expressed by two forms for each. Finally, *kaana* + *qad* is employed to signal background information.

Moreover, comparing the percentages presented in tables (2) and (3) shows that most cases of *-ing* Participle in English and their equivalents in Arabic map background information. This shows that these verbal forms in both languages are mostly used to express background meaning - a media-discourse phenomenon that has important implications for translation.

7. Discourse-pragmatic features of the *-ing* Participle and its Arabic equivalents

This section will be divided into four subsections. First, canonical staging in English and Arabic news texts will be analyzed. Then the phenomenon of non-canonical staging are explored in subsection two. The third subsection will explore the absence of the Arabic corresponding grounding forms to the *-ing* Participle. Finally, the constraints on the exchangeability of Arabic tense-aspect grounding markers will be accounted for.

7.1 Canonical staging

Canonical staging means the order of the events in terms of the normal grounding values as Foregrounding, Midgrounding and Backgrounding. To Khalil, "the organization of these categories shows a gradual decrease in salience that corresponds with the typical hierarchical structure of news schemata and the canonical staging of categories" (81)⁽⁹⁴⁾. Three patterns have been found in which the English *-ing* Participle and its Arabic equivalents fit in three different grounding values.

7.1.1 Foreground-Midground-(Background) canonical staging

In this pattern, the *-ing* Participle is used to mark a BG value. Examples of this can be seen in (35) and (36).

(35) Lives of fear for Iraqi Christians

- a. (ME: FG)..
- b. "If we stay, they will kill us," he told the BBC
- c. after addressing a congregation of Iraqi Orthodox Christians at a service in London. (BBC 8 November 2010)

(36) *hayaatin min arru9bi li-masihihi 19iraaqi*

- a. (ME: FG)
- b. wa qaala lmuTraanu daawuud li-bii bii sii
- c. ba9da tara??ussahu quddaasan lilmisiihiyyiina l-?ur0uuzuuksiyyiina fi l-9aaSimati l-biriiTaaaniyyati ?i0aa baqayynaa sayaqtuluunanaaa.....

(BBC 8 November 2010)

The text presented in (35b) is a verbal comment on the Main Event in (35a) that is too long to be quoted, hence it is a Midground. This Midground is followed by the Background in (35c) that is considered a circumstance provider as temporal context of the speech. Thus, the *-ing* Participle provides a temporal setting of the Main Event. This canonical staging of the *-ing* Participle provides background information that comes after MG information. In the Arabic news text, on the other hand, this Background is shown by the Verbal Noun taraʔus. Pragmatically, both writers provide the same staging. The Arabic example has the same value. Pragmatically, the two writers consider the English *-ing* Participle and the Arabic Verbal Noun mark Background information as they introduce temporal information.

7.1.2 Foreground-(Midground)-Background canonical staging

In this pattern, the *-ing* Participle maps Midground information. It comes after Foreground in the canonical order. This example is considered a specification of the Main Event. Thus, it marks Midground value.

(37) Iran to enrich uranium to 20% as nuclear fears grow

- a. Iran has told the UN's nuclear watchdog it will step up its nuclear programme from Tuesday, b. raising Western fears that it is planning to make a bomb.

(BBC 8 February 2010)

(38) ʔiraan tabdaʔu taxSiiba-l-yuuraanium bidarajatin 9aaliyatin wasaTa maxaawifa ġarbiyyatin mutazaayidah

- a. ʔa9lanat ʔiiraanu 9an xiTTaTin fawriyyatin litanŠiiTi birnaamiji-ha-n-nawawi- l-laðii b. taxŠa-l-quwa-l-ġarbiyyati ʔinnahu yahdifu liSun9i qunbulatin nawawiyyah

(BBC 7 February 2010)

(37a) presents the Main Event, it is foregrounded, and (37b) is a continuation of the Main Event as a Midground. In this semantic staging, both writers of the news texts agree that this part of information, presented by the *-ing* verbal form in English and Imperfective in Arabic, convey midground information.

7.1.3 (Foreground)-Midground-Background canonical staging

In the third canonical pattern, the *-ing* Participle marks foreground value as part of the Main Event; mainly a result. Then it is followed by Midground and Background.

(39) US images show how Osama Bin Laden may look

- a. The US State Department has issued digitally-altered photos b. showing how Osama Bin Laden may look now, aged 52.

(BBC 15 January 2010)

(40) ?al-xaarijyyatu-l-?amriikiyyatu tanŠuru Suwaran tuZhiru bin laadin kamaa yabdu-l-?aan

- a. naŠarat wizaaratu-l-xaarijyyati-l-?amriikiyyati Suwaran mu?awwaratan ?iliktruuniyyan liza9iimi-tanZiimi-l-qaa9idati?usaamah bin laadin b. tuZhiruhu kamaa qad yabdu-l-?aana ba9da-?aaniyati wa-l-xamsiina

(BBC 15 January 2010)

7.2 Non-canonical staging

Written discourse is composed of a series of propositions that are sometimes presented in canonical staging relations as shown in 7.1. In non-canonical staging, on the other hand, the writer has a cognitive task in which he reorders these relations among propositions and expresses them again in a linear ordering of words, phrases, and sentences (Levelt)⁽⁹⁵⁾. These pragmatic considerations are done through what is called upstaging and downstaging (Khalil)⁽⁹⁶⁾. Since staging is how the writer presents what he wants to say (Grimes)⁽⁹⁷⁾, staging differs among writers because they differ in their attitudes, knowledge and interpreting facts of the world.

The previous section (7.1) discussed the canonical staging of the grounding values as a semantic ordering. This semantic ordering is modified by the writers' pragmatic consideration as a result of their cognition of the facts of the world. On attempting a classification of upstaging and downstaging from a pragmatic perspective, two non-canonical patterns have been identified.

7.2.1 (Background)-Foreground-Midground non-canonical staging

This type might be called High Upstaging in which the *-ing*

Participle marks background information that remarkably comes before the Main Event. In (41), the writer considers this spatial event, the worshipping place, as the most prominent. It is raised to the highest position, though Context, as a spatial setting, is considered canonically a background and less salient category. This example clearly shows that sometimes the writer gives pragmatic focus to the Context function by assigning it more salience. In this case, the Context becomes "the object speaker and hearer have foregrounded cognitively" (van Dijk 185)⁽⁹⁸⁾.

(41) Egypt's anxious Copts 'await next catastrophe'

- a. Worshippers arriving for a mass at St. Mary's Church in central Cairo b. say they were shocked but not surprised by a deadly attack against Coptic Christians in southern Egypt earlier this month.

(BBC 25 January 2010)

(42) ?al?aqbaaTu bayna Sadmati naj9i ĥamaadii wa-t-tawwajjusi min-al-muqbili

- a. yaquulu-lwaafiduuna (_____) ?ila kaniisati maryami biwasaTi-l-9aaSimati-l-maSriyyati-l-qaahirati b. ?annahum Sudimuu wa laakinnahum lam yufaaja?uu bihujuumi naj9i ĥamaadi-l-lađii waqa9a fi waqtin saabiqin min-aŠ-Šahri-l-ĥaalii wa ?asfara 9an maSra9i 6 min-al-?aqbaaT

(BBC 26 January 2010)

In the Arabic example presented in (42a), the special setting as a Background is foregrounded and introduced first; though the corresponding verbal form is not mentioned, the spatial setting is present; kaniisati maryami biwasaTi-l-9aaSimati-l-maSriyyati-l-qaahirati "St. Mary's Church in central Cairo". (For more discussion of the partial deletion phenomenon, see section 7.3.2).

7.2.2 Foreground-(Background)-Midground non-canonical staging

This type can be called Mid Upstaging, as opposed to High Upstaging in (7.2.1) in which the Main Event is recursive. Recursive means that the components of the Main Event "may be scattered in the hierarchical structure and consequently realized in several sentences of the text" (Khalil 74)⁽⁹⁹⁾.

In example (43), the Main Event is interrupted by background

information which the writer considers important. Then it is resumed as Midground in (43c). That is the Main Event is discontinuous

(43) Shark attack kills German tourist at resort in Egypt

- a. A German woman has been killed in a shark attack b. while snorkeling off the Egyptian Red Sea resort of Sharm el-Sheikh, officials say.
- c. Egyptian authorities had re-opened the waters after saying they captured the sharks involved in the earlier attacks.

(BBC 5 December 2010)

(44) ?arm-i?-?ayxu?a?laqat-i?-?awaaTi?a ba9da maqtali?almaaniyyata haajamahaa qir?

- a. laqiyat saa?iħatun?almaaniyyatun ħatfahaa ba9da?an haajamathaa samakatu qirŠ b. fiimaa kaanat tasbaħu fi muntaja9i Šarmi-Š-Šayx 9ala-l-baħri-l-?aħmar fi miSra
- c. wa kaanat wizaaratu-s-siyaaħah qad qarrarat-as-sabta?i9aadata fathaŠawaaTi?a Šarmi-Š-Šayix .

(BBC 5 November 2009)

(43a) and (44a) show that both English and Arabic can present the pattern FG-BG-MG. Moreover, the Main Event is recursive in both languages because it presents a discontinuous structure. This feature adds another pattern which might be called Midground Downstaging.

7.3 The absence of Arabic equivalents to the English -ing Participle

Sometimes the -ing Participle marker in English is not present in Arabic. This absence assumes three pragmatically driven patterns that will be presented in the following subsections.

7.3.1 Complete deletion

In this type, both the verbal form and the grounding information are not mentioned due to pragmatic consideration. Khalil characterizes this phenomenon as "an Arabic news text may neutralize an initial marker that signals background meaning in English by employing a zero initial marker"(213)⁽¹⁰⁰⁾. The examples that explain this feature are given in (45) and (46).

(45) Egypt police clash with Gaza aid convoy activists

- a. More than 50 people have been hurt in clashes between Egyptian police and pro-Palestinian activists seeking to take a convoy of supplies to Gaza.
 - b. British MP George Galloway, c. leading the convoy, told Reuters that Israel was likely to prevent them entering Gaza.
- (BBC 6 January 2010)

(46) muwaajahaatun 9ala-l-ħuduudi bayna ġazah wa miSr

- a. ?afaada muraasilu bi bi si fi ġazah Šuhdi-l-kaaŠifu ?anna 9aŠaraati-l-falisTiiniyyiin fi qiTaaqi ġazah raŠaqu-j-junuuda-l-miSriyiin bilhijaarah 9abra bawaabati Salaahi-d-diin 9ala-l-ħuduudi ma9a miSr ?ihti-jaajan 9ala man9i duxuuli qaafilat Šuryaan-il-ħayaah.
- b. wa qaala jalawi c. (φ) ?inna ?israa?iila 9ala-l-?arjahi satamna?u wuSuula haađih-il-musaa9adaati?ila-l-qiTaa9

(BBC 6 January 2010)

The BG information in (45c) is considered details about the participant George Galloway. The Arabic writer does not consider this information important, since it is not part of the Main Event, hence he does not mention it. However, the English writer considers it a support to the Main Event. This kind of absence might be called complete deletion.

7.3.2 Partial deletion

Partial deletion means that though the corresponding Arabic syntactic marker to the *-ing* Participle is not present, background meaning is still communicated. This absence might be called Partial Deletion. In the following example (47b), the Arabic verbal tense-aspect marker that corresponds to the English *-ing* Participial is not mentioned, yet background information is still understood.

(47) Yemen rebel offers to leave Saudi Arabia

- a. The leader of the Houthi rebels in the northern Ymen has offered to withdraw their remaining fighters from neighbouring Saudi Arabia.
- b. Appearing in an audio message to the Houthi rebels' website, c. Mr Houthi called the move "an initiative".

(BBC 25 January 2010)

(48) ?almutamariduun-al-ħuuthiyuuna ya9riDuuna-l-?insiħaaba min-al-

manaaTiqi-l-?uduudiyyati-s-su9uudiyah

- a. 9araDa za9iimu-l-mutamaridiin-al-ħuθiyyiina fi Šamaali-l-yaman yawma-l-?iθnyyini saħba muqaatilihi min-al-manaaTiqi-l-?uduudiyyah ma9a-l-mamlakati-s-s9uudiyah.
- b. wa waSafa-l-ħuuθi c. () fi tasjiilin Sawtiyyin nuŠira 9ala mawqi9in taabi9in-li-l-?uut?iyyiin 9ala Šabakati-l-?intarnit ?al-xuTwah bi?annahaa mubaadarah

(BBC 25 January 2010)

The above example shows two important pragmatic considerations. First, the English *-ing* Participle has no verbal equivalent Arabic form, yet the BG is conveyed. It is understood that since Mr Houthi talked about something on the Internet, he appeared on the Internet. Thus, the writer of Arabic news text sees that there is no need for the Arabic corresponding tense-aspect grounding marker. Second, the writer, in the English text, fronted the background proposition and thus it hierarchically comes before the Midground, seeing it as pragmatically more important.

7.3.3 Substitution

Substitution means that the *-ing* Participle is not mentioned in the Arabic text, yet substituted by another structure that conveys the same background meaning. This is well stated by Khalil as "the Arabic news text may also neutralize an initial marker in English by employing a different marker"(214)⁽¹⁰¹⁾.

(49) North Korea claims 'thousands' of nuclear centrifuges

- a. North Korea says it has thousands of centrifuges b. operating at a previously undetected uranium enrichment facility it revealed earlier this month.

(BBC 30 November 2010)

(50) kuuriya-Š-Šamaaliyyah tu ?akkidu ?imtilaakihaa ?aalaafan min?ajhi-zati-T-Tardi-l-markazi

- a. kaŠafat kuuriya-Š-Šamaaliyyah li-l-marati-l-?uula tafaaSiila birnaa-majaha-n-nawawi wa ?a9lanata θulaaθaa?a ?annahaa tamliku?aa-

laafan 9iddah min ?ajhizati-T-TarDi-l-markazi **b.** fi mawqi9in li-taxSiibi-l-juranum .

(*BBC 30 November 2010*)

In (50b), the English *-ing* Participle is substituted by a prepositional phrase *fi mawqi9in* "in a site" that conveys the same background meaning (spatial setting).

In the remainder of this chapter, the constraints on the exchangeability of Arabic tense-aspect discourse grounding markers will be introduced and the implications of this exchangeability on translation will be highlighted.

7.4 Exchangeability of Arabic discourse markers

As has been shown, Arabic has several syntactic devices as tense-aspect markers that correspond to *-ing* Participle different grounding values. However, the question now is: Is the reporter free to choose among these devices? To put the question more clearly, are these grounding devices exchangeable? And what are the consequences of their exchangeability on media translation? A test will be made for the constraints on the exchangeability of Arabic discourse grounding markers.

7.4.1 Active Participle versus other tense-aspect markers

It has been found that the Active Participle can replace four verbal forms that indicate different grounding meanings. The grounding value and example number are indicated in brackets.

(51)

- a. Perfective: qatala (18) - qaatilan (MG), wujudat (24) - waajidatan (BG).
- b. Imperfective: tuZhiruhu (58) - ?aZhrrat (FG), yaSila (20) - waaSilan (MG), yuġaadiru (26) - mughaadiran (BG), taxŠaa (38) - Xaashiyatan (FG)
- c. Verbal Noun: tara??ussahu (36) - mutaraħisan (BG)
- d. kaana + Imperfective: kaanat tuqillu (32) - muqilatan (BG), kaanat tasba?u (56) - saabi?atan (BG)

However, it has been found that two forms cannot be replaced by AP:

(52)

- a. qad + Perfective: qad?addat (12) - mu?addiyatan (MG)
- b. kaana + qad + Perfective: kaanuu qad Taalabuu (54)-muTaalibiina (BG)

The above analysis shows an important grounding phenomenon. The Active Participle has the ability to express foreground, midground and background meanings. Active Participle has the ability to express MG and BG information in (51), but in other cases, it cannot, as shown in (52). The explanation is that these two tense-aspect markers in (52) have the ability to put the event more further back than the inherent nature of Active Participle is unable to handle. Translators should consider this important feature because "the translator must strive for equivalence rather than identity" (Nida and Tiber 12)⁽¹⁰²⁾.

7.4.2 Qad + Perfective versus kaana + qad + Perfective

Background information is expressed in (54) by tense-aspect marker kaana + qad + Perfective. If this marker is replaced by the tense-aspect marker qad + Perfective, the grounding will be altered to be MG, hence will be part of the Main Event. This will make this background information a part of the Main Event, hence the view of the writer will be distorted. Khalil diagnoses the situation as "replacing markers, where possible, leads to changes in meaning and influences the interpretation of grounding values at issue"(217)⁽¹⁰³⁾.

(53) Church leader urges Iraqi Christians to quit country

A senior Iraqi Christian is to call on believers to quit the country, after gunmen targeted a church in Baghdad.

The militants made contact with the authorities by mobile phone, demanding the release of al-Qaeda prisoners .

(BBC 7 November 2010)

(54) rajulu diinin masiihin 9iraaqin baarizin yad9uu misiihi-l-9raaqi?ila-l-hijrah

fi 9iZatin yulqiihaa ?a0naa?a quddaas-i-l-?aħadi fi kaniisat-i-s-suryaan-i-l-?ar 0uuzuuxsi fi l-9aaSimat-i-l-briiTaaniyyati landan sayTaa-libu rajulu d-diin l-masiihii l-9iraaqii l-baarizi l-muTraan ?a0aanaa0yuus daawuud misiihii l-9iraaqi bitarki bilaadihim wa l-hijrati?ila-l-xaarij

.....
 wa kaana-l-musalla?uuna qad Taalabu-s-suluTaata-l-9iraaqiyyati
 min xilaali mukaalamatin haatifiyyin bi?iTlaaqi saraa?a 9adadin min-al-
 muhtajaziina min 9anaaSiri tanZiimi-l-qaa9idati .

(BBC 7 November 2010)

7.4.3 *kaana* + Imperfective vsus *kaana* + *qad* + Perfective

(55a) and (56a) introduce the Main Event of the story and (55b) and (56b) are a BG because it maps the spatial circumstance of the Main Event.

(55) Shark attack kills German tourist at resort in Egypt

- a. A German woman has been killed in a shark attack b. while snorkeling off the Egyptian Red Sea resort of Sharm el-Sheikh, officials say.

(BBC 5 December 2010)

(56) Šarm-iŠ-Šayxu ?ağlaqat-iŠ-ŠawaaTi?a ba9da maqtali?almaaniyyata haajamahaa qirŠ

- a. laqiyat saa?ihatun ?almaaniyyatun?atfahaa ba9da?an haajamathaa samakatu qirŠ b. fiimaa kaanat tasba?u fi muntaja9i Šarmi-Š-Šayx 9ala-l-baħri-l-?ahmar fi miSr

(BBC 5 November 2009)

If we exchange the combination *kaana* + Imperfective with the combination *kaana* + *qad* + Perfective, the grounding value will be changed from Background to Midground. In this case, background information will be a part of the Main Event, and hence the writer's view is changed. An important conclusion is that though different verbal forms can express the same grounding value, they are not exchangeable. As there is no complete synonymy, only near-synonyms, in semantics and synonyms cannot substitute each other, there is no complete syntactic synonymous structure in media discourse grounding, only what can be called near-synonymous discourse grounding markers. This phenomenon should have important implications in translation because, as psycholinguists explain, translation is the 'black box' in which cognitive processes occur (Newbert and Shreve)⁽¹⁰⁴⁾. It should be noted that the

verbal form *kaana* + Active participle "kaanat saabi?tan" can be used in place of *kaanat tasba?u*. However, the Active participle alone can not be used.

7.4.4 Imperfective versus *kaana* + Imperfective

When Imperfective that marks foreground information is prefixed by the auxiliary *kaana*, the grounding value is changed to Background, as shown in (57) and (58).

Another distortion of grounding values occurs when Imperfective *yugaadir* "leaving" is exchanged with *kaana* + Imperfective. The Midground is changed into Background.

(57) Russia 'frees Israeli mercenary'

Russia has released Israeli mercenary Yair Klein, who was sought by Colombia for his involvement in the training of parliamentary squads, reports says.

.....

Israel's Channel 10 television showed Klein on Friday leaving a Moscow jail where he was being held.

(BBC 19 November 2010)

(58) *ruusiya tufriju 9an murtazaqin ?israa?iili*

tuŠiiru-l-?anbaa?u ?ila ?anna rusya qad ?afrajat 9an-il-murtazaqi-l-?israa?iili yaanir kilin-il-maTluuba fi kulumbiya lidawrihi fi tadiiibi firaqin min-al-musalla?iin-a-l-mutamaridiin

.....

wa kaanat-i-lqanaatu-l-9aŠiratu-t-tilifizuuniyyati l-?israa?iiliyyati qad?aZharata-l-jum9ati kilin wa huwa yuġaadiru sijnan fi musku hayθu kaana mu9taqalan

(BBC 19 November 2010)

This is a clue that though Imperfective and *kaana* + Imperfective can be used to express background information, these two verbal forms are not exchangeable. This grounding phenomenon should be taken into consideration in English-Arabic journalistic translation.

Conclusion

The study, introduced in three main sections, can be considered a contribution to the linguistic theory of mass communication. It provides an important meeting point between mass communication and linguistics. Examining the phenomenon of grounding in English and Arabic news texts has spelled out some basic similarities and differences between the two languages. Section one provides a typological classification of the Arabic syntactic equivalents to the English *-ing* Participle. Syntactic manifestations at a textual level reveal seven structures in Arabic. This typology concludes that Arabic is prolific and versatile in expressing this verbal form in English. This abundance and diversity of these discourse-syntactic structures unfold about two important features in Arabic. First, some Arabic syntactic forms are inherently aspectual. That is they are able to express different tense-aspect distinctions, such as Imperfective. Second, though Arabic, unlike English, has only two tense-aspect distinctions; Perfective and Imperfective, it is rich in particles and auxiliary verbs that are prefixed to these two verb forms to form several tense-aspect combinations.

The analysis of discourse-semantic properties of the *-ing* Participle, which is the main concern of the second main section, reveals that this aspectual verbal form in English is able to express different grounding values. However, in Arabic, the only verbal form that expresses this inherent feature is Imperfective. These markers can be called Free Grounding Discourse Markers. The other Arabic markers are classified as Semi-Constrained Grounding Markers, such as Perfective that expresses foreground and background values. The third type of markers that are confined only to expressing one grounding value, such as *qad* + Perfective used to express Midground, and Verbal Noun, Active Participle, *kaana* + Imperfective and *kaana* + *qad* + Perfective used to map Background, are termed Constrained Grounding Discourse Markers.

The last section has introduced the discourse-pragmatic characteristics of these aspectual markers in both languages. Two patterns have been found; canonical staging and non-canonical staging. In canonical

staging, three patterns are identified; FG, MG and BG. In non-canonical staging, canonical staging is altered according to the writer's view of the facts in the world. Two patterns have been identified in non-canonical staging; background information that are foregrounded and background information that are midgrounded. These two patterns might be called High Upstaging and Mid Upstaging, respectively. Moreover, the midgrounded pattern shows that the Main Event can be recursive and can be downstaged in both languages — a feature that can be called Midground Downstaging. Another pragmatically-driven aspect introduced in the last subsection is the absence of the Arabic equivalents to the English *-ing* Participle. This absence has come in three forms; Complete deletion, Partial deletion and Substitution. This discourse feature should be taken into consideration in English-Arabic journalistic translation. In Arabic, some tense-aspect markers are exchangeable in expressing FG-BG values. However, some other markers are not. These markers, even if they are synonymous in expressing grounding values, they cannot substitute each other. In this case, they might be called near-Synonymous Grounding Discourse Markers. Exchangeability of these markers in translation might lead to the distortion of the vision of the writer. Hence, meaning will be altered. This section concludes with some findings that have important implications in English-Arabic journalistic translation.

Endnotes

- 1 - R. de. Beaugrand and W. U. Dressler, **Introduction to Text Linguistics**, London: Longman, 1981.
- 2 - Teun A. van Dijk, **News as Discourse**, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc, 1988.
- 3 - Roger Fowler, Bob Hodge, Gunther Kress, and Tony Trew, **Language Control**, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1979.
- 4 - Gunther Kress and Robert Hodge, **Language and Ideology**, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1979.
- 5 - Ole Togeby, "The Structure of the News Story", in Thorstein Fretheim and Lars Hellan (eds.), **Papers from the Sixth Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics**, Dragvoll, Norway: Tapir, 1982.
- 6 - Teun A. van Dijk, op. cit.
- 7 - Dirk Noel, **Towards a Functional Characterization of the News of the BBC World Service**, Antwerp: Universiteit Antwerpen, 1986.
- 8 - Andreas H. Jucker, **Social Stylistics: Syntactic Variation in British Newspapers**, Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1992.
- 9 - Norman Fairclough, **Media Discourse**, London: Arnold, 1995.
- 10 - Bruce Fraser, "What are discourse markers?", **Journal of Pragmatics** 31, 1999, p. 932.
- 11 - Deborah Schiffrin, **Discourse Markers**, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987.
- 12 - Ibid, p. 330.
- 13 - Diane Blakemore, **Relevance and Linguistic Meaning: The Semantics and Pragmatics of Discourse Markers**, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002, p. 79.
- 14 - Diane Blakemore, **Semantic Constraints on Relevance**, Oxford: Blackwell, 1987, p. 105.
- 15 - J. R. Searle, **Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts**, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979.

- 16 - Georgia M. Green, "Linguistics and the Pragmatics of Language Use", **Poetics** 11, 1982.
- 17 - Larry B. Jones and Linda K. Jones, "Multiple Levels of Information in Discourse", in Linda K. Jones (ed.), **Discourse Studies in Mesoamerican Languages**, Vol. 1, Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington, 1979.
- 18 - Esam N. Khalil, **Grounding in English and Arabic News Discourse**. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2000, p. 239.
- 19 - Egon Werlich, **A Text Grammar of English**, Heidelberg: Quelle & Meyer, 1976, p. 64.
- 20 - Mohammed H. Abdul-Aziz, **Lughat Al-Sahaafah Al-Mu'aaSirah**, [The Language of Contemporary Press], Cairo: Daar Al-Ma'aarif, 1978, p. 17.
- 21 - Ole Togeby, op. cit. p. 238.
- 22 - Esam N. Khalil, op. cit., p. 28.
- 23 - Allan Bell, **The Language of News Media**. Basil Blackwell Ltd, 1991.
- 24 - James Lull, **Media, Communication, Culture**, New York: Columbia University Press, 2000.
- 25 - G. Rodman, **Mass Media in a Changing World**, Boston: McGraw Hill, 2006.
- 26 - D. M. Lewis, "On-Line News: A New Genre", in Aitchison J. and Lewis D. M. (eds.), **New Media Language**, London: Routledge, 2003.
- 27 - R. R. K. Hartmann, **Contrastive Textology**, Heidelberg: Julius Gross Verlag, 1980.
- 28 - B. Johnstone, **Discourse Analysis**, MA: Blackwell Publishing, 2002.
- 29 - Peter Garrett and Allan Bell, "Media and Discourse: A Critical Overview", in and Allan Bell and Peter Garrett (eds.), **Approaches to Media Discourse**, Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1998, p. 2.
- 30 - D. R. Olson, "Oral and Written Language and the Cognitive Processes of Children", **Journal of Communication** 27, 1977.

- 31 - Patricia L. Carrell, "Cohesion is not coherence", **TESOL Quarterly** 16, 1982.
- 32 - Louise W. Phelps, "Dialectics of Coherence: Toward an Integrative Theory", **College English** 47, 1985.
- 33 - Walter Ross Winterowd, "Counterstatement. Response to Gary Sloan, Transitions: relationships among t-units", **College Composition and Communication** 36, 1985.
- 34 - T.J.M.Sanders, W. P. M. Spooren, and L. G. M. Noordman, "Coherence Relations in a Cognitive Theory of Discourse Representations", **Cognitive Linguistics** 4, 1993, p. 94.
- 35 - R. de. Beaugrand and W. U. Dressler, op.cit., p. 6.
- 36 - W. J. M. Levelt, "The Speaker's Linearization Problem", **Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London**, B 295, 1981.
- 37 - Teun A. van Dijk, **Text and Context**, London: Longman, 1977.
- 38 - David E. Rumelhart, "Schemata: The Building Blocks of Cognition." In Spiro, Bruce, and Brewer, 1980.
- 39 - Betty Bamberg, "What makes a text coherent?", **College Composition and Communication** 34, 1983, pp. 419-20.
- 40 - Nils Erik Enkvist, "Introduction: Coherence, Composition, and Text Linguistics", in J. Ostman (ed.), **Coherence, Pseudo-Coherence, and Non-Coherence, Reports on Text Linguistics: Semantics and Cohesion**, Abo, Finland: Research Institute of the Abo Akademi Foundation, 1978, p. 16.
- 41 - Teun A. van Dijk, **Macrostructure: An Interdisciplinary Study of Global Structure in Discourse, Interaction, and Cognition**. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., 1980.
- 42 - Teun A. van Dijk and Walter Kintsch, **Strategies of Discourse Comprehension**, New York: Academic Press, 1983, p. 242.
- 43 - Teun A. van Dijk, **News Analysis: Case Study of International and National News in the Press**, Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc., 1988, p. 248.
- 44 - Esam N. khali, op. cit., p. 219.
- 45 - Ibid.

- 46 - William O. Hendricks, **Grammars of Style and Styles of Grammar**, Amstrdam: North-Holland, 1976, p. 72.
- 47 - William J. M. Levelt and Ben Maassen, "Lexical Search and Order of Mention in Sentence Production", in Wolfgang Klein and Willem Levelt (eds.), **Crossing the Boundaries in Linguistics**, Dordrecht: D. Reidel, 1981.
- 48 - Esam N. Khalil, op. cit.
- 49 - Ibid., p. 49.
- 50 - Ibid.
- 51 - Ibid.
- 52 - T. F. Mitchell, "Educated Spoken Arabic in Egypt and the Levant, with Special Reference and Participle and Tense", **Journal of Linguistics** 14. 2, Sep., 1978, p. 233.
- 53 - Bernard Comrie, **Aspect: An Introduction to the Study of Verbal Aspect and Related Problems**, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976, p. 80.
- 54 - Bernard Comrie, "On the Importance of Arabic for General Linguistic Theory", in Bernard Comrie and Mushira Eid (eds.), **Perspectives on Arabic Linguistics III**, Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1991, p. 16.
- 55 - Peter Abboud et al., **Elementary Modern Standard Arabic**, 2nd ed., Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1975, p. 54.
- 56 - T. F. Mitchell, op. cit.
- 57 - William Wright, **A Grammar of the Arabic Language**, Vol. 2, 3rd ed., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977.
- 58 - Wolfdietrich Fischer, **A Grammar of Classical Arabic**, 3rd ed., New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2002, p. 104.
- 59 - T. F. Mitchell, op. cit., p. 229.
- 60 - William Wright, op. cit., p. 52.
- 61 - Yahya Ibn Ziyad Al-Farra?, **Ma9ani Al-Qur?an**, [Meanings of the Qur?an], Cairo: Dar Al-Kutub, 1975.
- 62 - Yusif Al-Hamadi, Muhammad Al-Shinawi, and Muhammad Ata, **Al-Qawa'id Al-Asasiyyah fi Al-Nahw wa Al-Sarf**, [The Basic Rules

- in Syntax and Morphology], Cairo: Al-Hayat Al-Amat lilmaTaba'ah Al-Amiriyyah, 1981.
- 63 - Abbas Hasan, **Al-Nahw Al-Waafi**, 4 Vols., [The Comprehensive Grammar], Vol. 3, Cairo: Daar Al-Ma'aarif, 1975, p. 573.
- 64 - Wolfdietrich Fischer, op. cit., p. 107.
- 65 - Ibrahim Al-Sammarra'i, **Al-Fi9l: Zamanuhu wa Abniyatuh**, [The Verb: Its Tense and its Forms], 4th ed., Beirut: Mu'asasit Al-Risalah Press, 1986.
- 66 - Joseph Findris, **Al-Lughah**, Trans. by Abdel-Hamid, et al., Cairo: Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1950.
- 67 - T. F. Mitchell, op. cit., p. 233.
- 68 - Bernard Comrie, "On the Importance of Arabic for General Linguistic Theory", in Bernard Comrie and Mushira Eid (eds.), **Perspectives on Arabic Linguistics III**.
- 69 - Malik Y. Al-Muttalibi, **Al-zaman wa Al-Lugah**, [Tense in Language], Cairo: Al-Hay'ah Al-Misriyyah Al-'aamah lil-al-Kitaab, 1986.
- 70 - Bernard Comrie, **Aspect: An Introduction to the Study of Verbal Aspect and Related Problems**, p. 81.
- 71 - Tammaam Hassaan, **Al-Lugah Al-Arabiyyah: Ma'naahaa wa Mabnaahaa**, [The Arabic Language: Its Meaning and Structure], Cairo: Al-Hay'ah Al-Misriyyah Al-'aamah li-l-Kitaab, 1973, p. 265.
- 72 - Bernard Comrie, "On the Importance of Arabic for General Linguistic Theory", in Bernard Comrie and Mushira Eid (eds.), **Perspectives on Arabic Linguistics III**, p. 8.
- 73 - Tamly Givón, "Beyond Foreground and Background", in Russell S. Tomlin (ed.), **Coherence and Grounding in Discourse**, Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1987.
- 74 - Paul Hopper and Sandra A. Thompson, "Transitivity in Grammar and Discourse", **Language** 56, 1980, pp. 280-281.
- 75 - Esam N. Khalil, op. cit.
- 76 - Op. cit.
- 77 - Abbas Hasan, op. cit.

- 78 - Esam N. Khalil, op. cit.
- 79 - Deborah Schiffrin, "Tense Variation in Narrative", **Language** 57, 1 Mar., 1981, p. 59.
- 80 - William Labov, "The Transformation of Experience in Narrative Syntax", in his **Language and Inner City**, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1972, p. 374.
- 81 - Esam N. Khalil, op. cit.
- 82 - Ibid.
- 83 - Teun A. van Dijk, **Structures of News in the Press**, in Teun A. van Dijk (ed.), **Discourse and Communication: New Approaches to the Analysis of Mass Media**, Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1985, p. 87.
- 84 - Esam N. Khalil, op. cit., p. 75.
- 85 - George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, **Metaphors we Live by**, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980.
- 86 - Martin Haspelmath, **From Space to Time: Temporal Adverbials in the World's Languages**, München, Newcastle: Lincom, 1977, p. 1.
- 87 - Paul Hopper and Sandra A. Thompson, op. cit.
- 88 - J. Forsyth, **A Grammar of Aspect**, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1970.
- 89 - Linda R. Waugh and Monique Monville-Burstion, "Aspect of Discourse Function: The French Simple Past in Newspaper Usage", **Language** 62. 4 Dec., 1986, p. 847.
- 90 - Yahya Ibn Ziyad Al-Farra?, op. cit.
- 91 - Esam N. Khalil, op. cit.
- 92 - Catherine V. Chvany, "Backgrounded Perfectives and Plot Line Imperfectives: Toward a Theory of Grounding in Text", in Michael S. Flier and Alan Timberlake (eds.), **The Scope of Slavic Aspect**. Columbus, OH: Slavica Publishers, 1985.
- 93 - Esam N. Khalil, op. cit., 17.
- 94 - Ibid., p. 81.
- 95 - W. J. M. Levelt, op. cit.
- 96 - Esam N. Khalil, op. cit.

- 97 - Joseph E. Grimes, **The Threat of Discourse**, The Hague: Mouton, 1975.
- 98 - Teun A. van Dijk, **Studies in Pragmatics of Discourse**, The Hague: Mouton, 1981, p. 185.
- 99 - Esam N. Khalil, op. cit., 74.
- 100- Ibid., p. 213.
- 101- Ibid., p. 214.
- 102- Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, **The Theory and Practice of Translation**, Leiden: Netherlands: E. J. Brill, 1969, p. 12.
- 103- Esam N. Khalil, op. cit., p. 217.
- 104- Albrecht Neubert and Gregory M. Shreve, **Translation as Text**, Ohio, Kent: The Kent State University Press, 1992.

Appendices

Appendix (1)

List of Phonemic Symbols Used to Represent the Arabic Data

A. CONSONANTS

Manner	Place Voicing	Bilabial	Labiodental	Interdental	Dental Non-Emphatic	Dento-alveolar Emphatic	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Stop	Voiceless Voiced	b			t d	T D		k	q		ʔ
Fricative	Voiceless Voiced		f	θ ð	s z	S Z		x ɣ	ħ ʕ	ħ ʕ	h
Affricate	Voiced						j				
Flap	Voiced				r						
Lateral	Voiced				l						
Nasal	Voiced	m			n						
Glide	Voiced	w					y				

B. VOWELS

	Short			Long		
	Front	Central	Back	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u	ii		uu
Mid		Low		a		aa

Appendix (2)
Abbreviations and symbols

BG: Background

FG: Foreground

MG: Midground

ϕ the absence of tense-aspect grounding marker and grounding value (_____) partial deletion

Works Cited

- Abboud, Peter, et al. **Elementary Modern Standard Arabic**. 2nd ed. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1975.
- Abdul-Aziz, Mohammed H. **Lughat Al-Sahaafah Al-Mu'aaSirah**. [The Language of Contemporary Press]. Cairo: Daar Al-Ma'aarif, 1978.
- Al-Farra?, Yahya Ibn Ziyad. **Ma9ani Al-Qur'an**. [Meanings of the Qur'an]. Cairo: Dar Al-Kutub, 1975.
- Al-Hamadi, Yusif, Muhammad Al-Shinawi, and Muhammad Ata. **Al-Qawa'id Al-Asasiyyah fi Al-Nahw wa Al-Sarf**. [The Basic Rules in Syntax and Morphology]. Cairo: Al-Hayat Al-Amat lilmaTaba'ah Al-Amiriyyah, 1981.
- Al-Muttalibi, Malik Y. **Al-zaman wa Al-Lugah**. [Tense in Language]. Cairo: Al-Hay'ah Al-Misriyyah Al-'aamah lil-al-Kitaab, 1986.
- Al-Sammarraa'i, Ibrahim. **Al-Fi9l: Zamanuhu wa Abniyatuh**. [The Verb: Its Tense and its Forms]. 4th ed. Beirut: Mu'asasit Al-Risalah Press, 1986.
- Bamberg, Betty. "What makes a text coherent?" **College Composition and Communication** 34, 1983, 417-29.
- Beaugrand, R. de. & Dressler, W. U. **Introduction to Text Linguistics**. London: Longman, 1981.
- Bell, Allan. **The Language of News Media**. Basil Blackwell Ltd, 1991.
- Blakemore, Diane. **Semantic Constraints on Relevance**. Oxford: Blackwell, 1987.
- ---. **Relevance and Linguistic Meaning: The Semantics and Pragmatics of Discourse Markers**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.
- Carrell, Patricia L. "Cohesion is not coherence." **TESOL Quarterly** 16, 1982, 479-88.
- Chvany, Catherine V. "Backgrounded Perfectives and Plot Line Imperfectives: Toward a Theory of Grounding in Text." In Michael S. Flier and Alan Timberlake (eds.). **The Scope of Slavic As-**

- pect. Columbus, OH: Slavica Publishers, 1985, 247-273.
- Comrie, Bernard **Aspect: An Introduction to the Study of Verbal Aspect and Related Problems**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976.
 - ---. "On the Importance of Arabic for General Linguistic Theory." In Bernard Comrie and Mushira Eid (eds.). **Perspectives on Arabic Linguistics III**. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1991, 3-30.
 - Enkvist, Nils Erik. "Introduction: Coherence, Composition, and Text Linguistics." In J. Ostman (ed.). *Coherence, Pseudo-Coherence, and Non-Coherence, Reports on Text Linguistics: Semantics and Cohesion*. Abo, Finland: Research Institute of the Abu Akademi Foundation, 1978, 1-26.
 - Fairclough, Norman. **Media Discourse**. London: Arnold. 1995.
 - Findris, Joseph **Al-Lughah**. Trans. by Abdel-Hamid, et al. Cairo: Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1950.
 - Fischer, Wolfdietrich. **A Grammar of Classical Arabic**. 3rd ed. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2002.
 - Forsyth, J. **A Grammar of Aspect**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1970.
 - Fowler, Roger, Bob Hodge, Gunther Kress & Tony Trew. **Language Control**. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1979.
 - Fraser, Bruce. "What are discourse markers?" **Journal of Pragmatics** 31, 1999, 931-952.
 - Garrett, Peter & Allan Bell. "Media and Discourse: A Critical Overview." In and Allan Bell and Peter Garrett (eds.). **Approaches to Media Discourse**. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1998, 1-2.
 - Givón, Tamly "Beyond Foreground and Background." In Russell S. Tomlin (ed.). **Coherence and Grounding in Discourse**. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1987, 175-188.
 - Green, Georgia M. "Linguistics and the Pragmatics of Language Use." **Poetics** 11, 1982, 45-76.
 - Grimes, Joseph E. **The Threat of Discourse**. The Hague: Mouton, 1975.
 - Hartmann, R. R. K. **Contrastive Textology**. Heidelberg: Julius Gross Verlag, 1980.
 - Hasan, Abbas. **Al-Nahw Al-Waafi**. 4 Vols. [The Comprehensive Grammar]. Vol 3. Cairo: Daar Al-Ma'aarifi, 1975.

- Haspelmath, Martin **From Space to Time: Temporal Adverbials in the World's Languages**. München, Newcastle: Lincom, 1977.
- Hassaan, Tammaam. **Al-Lugah Al-Arabiyyah: Ma'naahaa wa Mabnaahaa**. [The Arabic Language: Its Meaning and Structure]. Cairo: Al-Hay'ah Al-Misriyyah Al-'aamah li-l-Kitaab, 1973.
- Hendricks, William O. **Grammars of Style and Styles of Grammar**. Amsterdam: North-Holland, 1976.
- Hopper, Paul & Thompson, Sandra A. "Transitivity in Grammar and Discourse." **Language** 56, 1980, 251-299.
- Johnstone, B. **Discourse Analysis**. MA: Blackwell Publishing, 2002.
- Jones, Larry B. & Linda K. Jones. "Multiple Levels of Information in Discourse." In Linda K. Jones (ed.). **Discourse Studies in Mesoamerican Languages**. Vol. 1. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington, 1979, 3-27.
- Jucker, Andreas H. **Social Stylistics: Syntactic Variation in British Newspapers** Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1992.
- Khalil, Esam N. **Grounding in English and Arabic News Discourse**. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2000.
- Kress, Gunther & Robert Hodge. **Language and Ideology**. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1979.
- Labov, William. "The Transformation of Experience in Narrative Syntax." In his **Language and Inner City**. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1972, 354-96.
- Lakoff, George & Mark Johnson. **Metaphors we Live by**. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980.
- Levelt, W. J. M. "The Speaker's Linearization Problem." **Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London**, B 295, 1981, 305-315.
- Levelt, William J. M. & Ben Maassen. "Lexical Search and Order of Mention in Sentence Production." In Wolfgang Klein and Willem Levelt (eds.). **Crossing the Boundaries in Linguistics**. Dordrecht: D. Reidel, 1981, 221-252.
- Lewis, D. M. "On-Line News: A New Genre." In Aitchison J. and Lewis D. M. (eds.). **New Media Language**. London: Routledge, 2003, 95-104.
- Lull, James. **Media, Communication, Culture**. New York: Columbia University Press, 2000.

- Mitchell, T. F. "Educated Spoken Arabic in Egypt and the Levant, with Special Reference and Participle and Tense." **Journal of Linguistics**, 14.2, Sep., 1978, 227-258.
- Mohammad, Mahmoud Dawood. **The Semantics of Tense and Aspect in English and Modern Standard Arabic**. Ph.D. dissertation Georgetown University, 1982.
- Nida, Eugene A. & Charles R. Taber. **The Theory and Practice of Translation**. Leiden: Netherlands: E. J. Brill, 1969.
- Noel, Dirk **Towards a Functional Characterization of the News of the BBC World Service**. Antwerp: Universiteit Antwerpen, 1986.
- Neubert, Albrecht & Shreve, Gregory M. **Translation as Text**. Ohio, Kent: The Kent State University Press, 1992.
- Olson, D. R. "Oral and Written Language and the Cognitive Processes of Children." **Journal of Communication** 27, 1977, 10-26.
- Phelps, Louise W. "Dialectics of Coherence: Toward an Integrative Theory." **College English** 47, 1985, 12-29.
- Rodman, G. **Mass Media in a Changing World**. Boston: McGraw Hill, 2006.
- Rumelhart, David E. "Schemata: The Building Blocks of Cognition." In Spiro, Bruce, and Brewer, 1980, 33-58.
- Sanders, T.J.M., Spooren, W. P. M. & Noordman, L. G. M. "Coherence Relations in a Cognitive Theory of Discourse Representations." **Cognitive Linguistics** 4, 1993, 93-133.
- Schiffrin, Deborah. **Discourse Markers**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987.
- ---. "Tense Variation in Narrative." **Language** 57.1, Mar., 1981, 45-62.
- Searle, J. R. **Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979.
- Togeby, Ole. "The Structure of the News Story." In Thorstein Fretheim and Lars Hellan (eds.). **Papers from the Sixth Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics**. Dragvoll, Norway: Tapir, 1982, 236-244.
- van Dijk, Teun A. **Text and Context**. London: Longman, 1977.
- ---. **Macrostructure: An Interdisciplinary Study of Global Structure in Discourse, Interaction, and Cognition**. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc, 1980.

- ---. **Studies in Pragmatics of Discourse.** The Hague: Mouton. (1981).
- ---. **Structures of News in the Press.** In Teun A. van Dijk (ed.). **Discourse and Communication: New Approaches to the Analysis of Mass Media.** Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1985, 69-93.
- ---. **News as Discourse.** New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc, 1988.
- ---. **News Analysis: Case Study of International and National News in the Press.** Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc, 1988.
- van Dijk, Teun A. & Walter Kintsch. **Strategies of Discourse Comprehension.** New York: Academic Press, 1983.
- Waugh, Linda R. & Monique Monville-Burston. "Aspect of Discourse Function: The French Simple Past in Newspaper Usage." **Language** 62.4, Dec., 1986, 846-877,
- Werlich, Egon. **A Text Grammar of English.** Heidelberg: Quelle & Meyer, 1976.
- Winterowd, Walter Ross. "Counterstatement. Response to Gary Sloan, Transitions: Relationships among t-units". **College Composition and Communication** 36, 1985, 100-04.
- Wright, William. **A Grammar of the Arabic Language.** Vol. 2. 3rd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977.

ملخص

تتناول هذه الدراسة المقارنة ظاهرة تسليط الضوء باستخدام علامات الزمن والوجهة في الخطاب الإعلامي ويمثلها الفاعلية الحالية في اللغة الإنجليزية وما يقابله من تراكيب في اللغة العربية. وبدأت الدراسة بالتحليل النحوي لما يقابل الفاعلية الحالية في اللغة الإنجليزية، حيث كشف هذا الجزء عن ثراء اللغة العربية وتنوعها في التعبير عن هذا التركيب النحوي. وتتناول الجزء الثاني الخصائص الدلالية - الخطابية لعلامات الخطاب في تسليط الضوء. وظهر أن الفاعلية الحالية في اللغة الانجليزية والزمن المضارع في اللغة العربية يمكن أن يعبرا الحدود الدلالية المختلفة لتسليط الضوء. وقد أطلقت الدراسة على هذا النوع من العلامات علامات الحرة لتسليط الضوء. أما باقي العلامات فقد تم تصنيفها إلى علامات مقيدة وعلامات شبه مقيدة. وتتناول الجزء الثالث من الدراسة تحليل خطابي براجماتي لهذه العلامات في تسليط الضوء، حيث كشف عن وجود تدرج يسير وفق الترتيب الطبيعي للأحداث وتدرج يحدد عن الترتيب الطبيعي للأحداث في اللغتين. حيث انقسم التدرج الذي يخالف الترتيب الطبيعي للأحداث إلى التدرج العالي والتدرج المتوسط. كما وضع هذا الجزء غياب هذه العلامات أحياناً في الخطاب الإعلامي في اللغة العربية وكشف عن وجود ثلاثة أنواع من هذا الغياب وهي حذف العلامات تماماً أو الحذف الجزئي لها أو إحلالها بمركب آخر. وأخيراً انتهى هذا الجزء بدراسة القيود المفروضة على تبادل هذه العلامات في اللغة العربية ومدى تأثير هذا التبادل من عدمه على الترجمة الصحفية.

المؤلف:

د. محمد عبد المجيد منصور

- دكتوراه في اللغويات عن أطروحتي "ترابط المفردات في رواية إدوارد مروجان فور ستر "الطريق إلى الهند"، جامعة أسيوط، مصر، ٢٠٠٣م.
- أستاذ اللغويات المساعد، كلية الآداب، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، جامعة أسيوط.

الإنتاج العلمي

الأبحاث:

- ١ - ترجمة أدوات تماسك النص في الشعر الانجليزي إلى العربية: مدخل قائم على المعنى، المجلة العلمية، كلية الآداب، جامعة أسيوط، مج^{١٨}، يناير ٢٠٠٥م.
- ٢ - استخدام الاسم العائد في اللغة العربية، المجلة العلمية، كلية الآداب، جامعة أسيوط، مج^{٢٢}، يناير ٢٠٠٧م.
- ٣ - القيود الدلالية على إجازة حذف المركب الفعلي والفجوة الفعلية في العربية، المجلة العلمية، كلية الآداب، جامعة أسيوط، مج^{٢٣}، يوليو ٢٠٠٧م.
- ٤ - ترجمة ظرف الكيفية في الانجليزية إلى العربية: دراسة لعينة لغوية مزدوجة، المجلة العلمية، كلية الآداب، جامعة أسيوط، مج^{٢٦}، أبريل ٢٠٠٨م.
- ٥ - العلاقات العائدة في القرآن: نحو مدخل للإعادة، المجلة العلمية، كلية الآداب، جامعة أسيوط، مج^{٢٧}، يوليو ٢٠٠٨م.
- ٦ - الخصائص النحوية والإدراكية الدلالية لحالة المعية في العربية والانجليزية. المجلة العربية للعلوم الإنسانية، مجلس النشر العلمي، جامعة الكويت، مج^{٢٩}، ع^{١١٠}، ٢٠١١م.
- ٧ - ترجمة شبه الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية إلى مركب الإضافة في اللغة العربية: دراسة قائمة على عينة لغوية تقابلية، مجلة جامعة الشارقة للعلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية، جامعة الشارقة، مج^٩، ع^٢، ٢٠١٢م.
- ٨ - تماسك النص وترابطه، ونظرية المخطط الذهني: مدخل قائم على علم اللغة للقصص القرآني، مجلة العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة البحرين، (تحت النشر).

الرسالة: ٣٧١

الفاعلية الحالية وتسليط الضوء على الخطاب الإعلامي في العربية والانجليزية

د. محمد عبدالمجيد منصور

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، جامعة الملك خالد
المملكة العربية السعودية

المجلة العربية للعلوم الإدارية



Arab Journal of Administrative Sciences

رئيس التحرير: أ. د. آدم غازي العتيبي

- صدر العدد الأول في نوفمبر ١٩٩٣ .
- First issue, November 1993.
- علمية محكمة تعنى بنشر البحوث الأصلية في مجال العلوم الإدارية.
- Refereed journal publishing original research in Administrative Sciences.
- تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي في جامعة الكويت ثلاثة إصدارات سنوياً (يناير - مايو - سبتمبر).
- Published by Academic Publication Council, Kuwait University, 3 issues a year (January, May, September).
- تساهم في تطوير الفكر الإداري واختبار الممارسات الإدارية وإثرائها.
- Contributes to developing and enriching administrative thinking and practices.
- مسجلة في قواعد البيانات العالمية.
- Listed in several international databases.
- تخضع للتقييم الأكاديمي الخارجي.
- Reviewed periodically by international referees for high academic standards.

الاشتراكات

الكويت: 3 دنانير للأفراد - 15 ديناراً للمؤسسات - الدول العربية: 4 دنانير للأفراد - 15 ديناراً للمؤسسات
الدول الأجنبية: 15 دولاراً للأفراد - 60 دولاراً للمؤسسات

توجه المراسلات إلى رئيس التحرير على العنوان الآتي:

المجلة العربية للعلوم الإدارية - جامعة الكويت ص.ب: 28558 الصفاة 13146 - دولة الكويت
هاتف: (965)24827317 - أو 4734 / 4416 (965)24984415 - فاكس: (965)24817028
E-mail: ajas@ku.edu.kw - Web Site: <http://www.pubcouncil.kuniv.edu.kw/ajas>

المجلة التربوية



مجلة فصلية، تخصصية، محكمة
تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت
رئيس التحرير: أ. د. عبدالله محمد الشيخ



نشر:

- البحوث التربوية المحكمة
- مراجعات الكتب التربوية الحديثة
- محاضر الحوار التربوي
- التقارير عن المؤتمرات التربوية
- وملخصات الرسائل الجامعية

تقبل البحوث باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.
تنشر لأساتذة التربية والمختصين بها من مختلف الاقطار العربية والدول الأجنبية.

الاشتراكات:

في الكويت: ثلاثة دنانير للأفراد، وخمسة عشر ديناراً للمؤسسات.
في الدول العربية: أربعة دنانير للأفراد، وخمسة عشر ديناراً للمؤسسات.
في الدول الأجنبية: خمسة عشر دولاراً للأفراد، وستون دولاراً للمؤسسات.

توجه جميع المراسلات إلى:

رئيس تحرير المجلة التربوية - مجلس النشر العلمي ص.ب. ١٣٤١١ كيفان - الرمز البريدي 71955
الكويت هاتف: ٢٤٨٤٦٨٤٣ (داخلي ٤٤٠٣ - ٤٤٠٩) - مباشر: ٢٤٨٤٧٩٦١ - فاكس: ٢٤٨٣٧٧٩٤

E-mail: joe@ku.edu.kw



مجلة الكويت للعلوم والهندسة

KUWAIT JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

EDITOR - IN - CHIEF: *Prof. Fawzia Al-Ruwaih*

KUWAIT JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

An International Journal of the University of Kuwait

ISSN 1024 8684

A refereed Journal publishes original research in various fields of Basic and Applied Sciences and also all fields of Engineering and Computer Sciences. The Journal is published biannually (June and December) by the Academic Publication Council (APC) Kuwait University - one volume in two parts.

The Journal is cited in Chemical Abstracts, Compumath Citation Index, Current Contents, Energy Data Base, Helminthological Abstracts, Mathematics Abstracts, Mathematical Reviews, Microbiological Abstract, Petroleum Abstracts, Science Citation Index, Zentralblatt fur Mathematik, and Zoological Record. The Journal current page and titles are featured on our website. Refer to the **Instructions to Authors** for submission of manuscripts.

مجلة الكويت للعلوم والهندسة

المجلة العالمية لجامعة الكويت

ISSN 1024 8684

مجلة الكويت للعلوم والهندسة دورية علمية عالمية تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي بجامعة الكويت تهتم بنشر البحوث الأصلية المحكمة في مختلف العلوم الطبيعية والحياتية والتطبيقية وجميع فروع علوم الهندسة وعلوم الكمبيوتر. تصدر مرتين في السنة (يونيو وديسمبر) في جزأين اثنتين أحدهما يختص بالهندسة والآخر بالعلوم. الاستفسارات بخصوص النشر بالمجلة تطلب من مدير التحرير بالعنوان المذكور على الصفحة المقابلة. يرجى مراجعة إرشادات النشر للمؤلفين في الصفحات الأخيرة من العدد. وكذلك على صفحة الإنترنت.

www.kjse.kuniv.edu.kw

Annual Subscription (two parts, including Postage)

Inside Kuwait		Arab Countries		Other Countries	
for individuals	for establishments	for individuals	for establishments	for individuals	for establishments
3 KD	15 KD	4 KD	15 KD	15 US\$	60 US\$

Index to Kuwait Journal of Science & Engineering from Volume 1 to 35 is available from the Kuwait Journal of Science & Engineering, Academic Publication Council, Kuwait University.

Enquiries about the journal should be sent to the Managing Editor.

All Correspondence and Manuscripts directed to: Editor-in-Chief: Prof. Fawzia Al-Ruwaih
P.O.Box 17225, Khaldiya 72453, KUWAIT,

Tel: (+ 965) 2481 6261, 2498 4414, 2498 4625, 2498 4456. Fax: (+ 965) 2484 6725

E-mail: kjse@ku.edu.kw - Website: www.pubcouncil.kuniv.edu.kw/kjse

مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية

فصلية - أكاديمية - محكمة

تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت

تعنى بنشر الأبحاث والدراسات في تخصصات السياسة والاقتصاد والاجتماع والخدمة الاجتماعية وعلم النفس والأنثروبولوجيا الاجتماعية والجغرافيا وعلوم المكتبات والمعلومات



رئيس التحرير: هادي مختار أشكناني



توجه جميع المراسلات إلى:

رئيس تحرير مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية

جامعة الكويت

ص.ب 27780 الصفاة، 13055 - الكويت

تليفون: 00965-4810436

فاكس 4836026

E-mail: JSS@kuc01.kuniv.edu.kw



تفتح أبوابها أمام

✿ أوسع مشاركة للباحثين العرب في مجال

العلوم الاجتماعية لنشر البحوث الأصيلة

والإسهام في معالجة قضايا مجتمعاتهم

✿ التفاعل الحي مع القارئ المثقف والمهتم

بالقضايا المطروحة.

✿ المقالات والمناقشات الجادة

ومراجعات الكتب والتقارير.

✿ تؤكد المجلة التزامها بالوفاء والانتظام بوصولها في

مواعيدها المحددة إلى جميع قرائها ومشتريها.

الاشتراكات

الدول الأجنبية

الكويت والدول العربية

15 دولاراً

أفراد

3 دنانير سنوياً ويضاف إليها
دينار واحد في الدول العربية

أفراد

60 دولاراً في السنة

110 دولارات لسنتين

مؤسسات

15 ديناراً في السنة

25 ديناراً لمدة سنتين

مؤسسات

تدفع اشتراكات الأفراد مقدماً نقداً أو ب شيك باسم المجلة مسحوباً على أحد المصارف الكويتية ويرسل على عنوان المجلة، أو بتحويل مصرفي لحساب مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية رقم 07101685 لدى بنك الخليج في الكويت (فرع العدلية).

Visit our web site: <http://pubcouncil.kuniv.edu.kw/jss>

مجلة دراسات الخليج والجزيرة العربية



مجلة علمية فصلية محكمة تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت
صدر العدد الأول منها في يناير عام 1975م

رئيس التحرير

أ. د. بدر عمر العمر

ترحب المجلة بنشر البحوث والدراسات العلمية المتعلقة بشؤون
منطقة الخليج والجزيرة العربية في مختلف علوم البحث والدراسة .

ومن أبوابها

- البحوث العربية.
- البحوث الإنجليزية.
- ملخصات الرسائل الجامعية.
- ماجستير - دكتوراه.
- عرض الكتب ومراجعتها .
- التقارير : مؤتمرات - ندوات
- البيبلوجرافيا العربية.

الاشتراكات

ترسل قيمة الاشتراك مقدماً بشيك لأمر - جامعة الكويت
مسحوب على أحد المصارف الكويتية

داخل دولة الكويت : للأفراد : 3 دنانير - للمؤسسات : 15 ديناراً
الدول العربية : للأفراد : 4 دنانير - للمؤسسات : 15 ديناراً
الدول الغير عربية : للأفراد : 4 دنانير - للمؤسسات : 15 ديناراً

توجه جميع المراسلات باسم رئيس تحرير مجلة دراسات الخليج والجزيرة العربية

Tel.: (+965) 24833215 - 24984066 - 24984067
www.pubcouncil.kuniv.edu.kw/jgaps

Fax: (+965) 24833705

P.O. Box 17073 Al-Khaldiah, 72451 Kuwait
E - mail : jgaps@ku.edu.kw

www.ku.edu.kw

مجلة فصلية أكاديمية

محكمة تعنى بنشر البحوث

والدراسات القانونية والشرعية

مجلة الحقوق



تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت

رئيس التحرير

الأستاذ الدكتور/ أحمد عبد الرحمن المحم



صدر العدد الأول في

يناير ١٩٧٧

الاشتراكات

في الكويت	في الدول العربية	في الدول الأجنبية	
٣ دنانير	٤ دنانير	١٥ دولاراً	الأفراد
١٥ ديناراً	١٥ ديناراً	٦٠ دولاراً	المؤسسات

المراسلات

توجه جميع المراسلات إلى رئيس التحرير على العنوان الآتي:

مجلة الحقوق - جامعة الكويت ص.ب: ٦٤٩٨٥ الشويخ - ب 70460 الكويت

تلفون: ٢٤٨٣٥٧٨٩ - ٢٤٨٤٧٨١٤ فاكس: ٢٤٨٣١١٤٣

E.mail: jol@ku.edu.kw

عنوان المجلة في شبكة الإنترنت <http://www.pubcouncil.kuniv.edu.kw/jol>

ISSN 1029 - 6069

مَجَلَّةُ الشَّرْعِ وَالْإِسْلَامِ

فَصْلِيَّةٌ عِلْمِيَّةٌ مَحْكَمَةٌ تَصْدُرُ عَنْ مَجْلِسِ النُّشْرِ الْعِلْمِيِّ بِجَامِعَةِ الْكُوَيْتِ
تُعْنَى بِالْبَحْثِ وَالدراسَاتِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ

رئيس التحرير الأستاذ الدكتور: محمد العزى خليفه الفصاح

صدر العدد الأول في رجب ١٤٠٤ هـ - أبريل ١٩٨٤ م

- * تهدف إلى معالجة المشكلات المعاصرة والقضايا المستجدة من وجهة نظر الشريعة الإسلامية.
- * تشمل موضوعاتها معظم علوم الشريعة الإسلامية: من تفسير، وحديث، وفقه، واقتصاد وتربية إسلامية، إلى غير ذلك من تقارير عن المؤتمرات، ومراجعة كتب شرعية معاصرة، وفتاوى شرعية، وتعليقات على قضايا علمية.
- * تنوع الباحثون فيها، فكانوا من أعضاء هيئة التدريس في مختلف الجامعات والكليات الإسلامية على رقعة العالمين: العربي والإسلامي.
- * تخضع البحوث المقدمة للمجلة إلى عملية فحص وتحكيم حسب الضوابط التي التزمت بها المجلة، ويقوم بها كبار العلماء والمختصين في الشريعة الإسلامية، بهدف الارتقاء بالبحث العلمي الإسلامي الذي يخدم الأمة، ويعمل على رفعة شأنها، نسأل المولى عز وجل مزيداً من التقدم والازدهار.

جميع المراسلات توجه باسم رئيس التحرير

ص ب ١٧٤٣٣ - الرمز البريدي: 72455 الخالدية - الكويت هاتف: ٢٤٨١٢٥٠٤ - ٢٤٩٨٤٧٢٣ - ٢٤٩٨٨٠٩٥

فاكس: ٢٤٨١٠٤٣٤

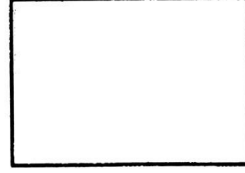
العنوان الإلكتروني: E-mail - jsis@ku.edu.kw

issn: 1029 - 8908

عنوان المجلة على شبكة الإنترنت: <http://pubcouncil.kuniv.edu.kw/JSIS>

اعتماد المجلة في قاعدة بيانات اليونسكو Social and Human Sciences Documentation Center

في شبكة الإنترنت تحت الموقع www.unesco.org/general/eng/infoserv/db/dare.html



حوليات الآداب والعلوم الاجتماعية
مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت
ص.ب: 17370 الخالدية
الكويت 72454
دولة الكويت

البريد الجوي
BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

عزيزي القارئ:

يسر أسرة تحرير حويات الآداب والعلوم الاجتماعية أن ترحب بكم وتتقدم لكم بأطيب التحيات، شاكرين لكم سلفاً تعاونكم من أجل تطوير الحويات؛ وذلك من خلال إجابتكم عن هذه الأسئلة:

- ١ - العمر: سنة
- ٢ - الجنس: ☐ ذكر ☐ أنثى
- ٣ - بلد الإقامة: ☐ الكويت ☐ خارج الكويت (اذكر)
- ٤ - التعليم: ☐ ثانوي ☐ جامعي ☐ ماجستير ☐ دكتوراه
- ٥ - طبيعة المهنة: ☐ أكاديمي ☐ إداري ☐ مهني ☐ أخرى (واذكرها) ...
- ٦ - مواضيعك المفضلة: ☐ أدبية ولغوية ☐ سياسية ☐ اجتماعية ونفسية ☐ تاريخية ☐ ثقافية ☐ أخرى (واذكرها) ...
- ٧ - كيف تحصل على الحويات؟ ☐ شراء ☐ اشتراكاً ☐ استعارة ☐ لا
- ٨ - هل تصلك الحويات في الوقت المناسب؟ ☐ نعم ☐ لا
- ٩ - رأيك في حجم الحويات؟ ☐ كبير ☐ متوسط ☐ صغير
- ١٠ - كيف ترى موضوعات الحويات؟ ☐ متنوعة ☐ غير متنوعة
- ١١ - ما الطابع العام للحويات من وجهة نظرك؟ ☐ لغوي ☐ اجتماعي ☐ تاريخي ☐ جغرافي ☐ متنوع
- ١٢ - هل تقرأ الحويات بانتظام؟ ☐ نعم ☐ لا
- ١٣ - هل تقرأ الحويات فقط إذا كان موضوعها له علاقة بتخصصك؟ ☐ نعم ☐ لا
- ١٤ - هل تقرأ الحويات فقط إذا كنت ستستعين بمادتها كمرجع لبحث؟ ☐ نعم ☐ لا
- ١٥ - هل تحتفظ بالحويات بعد قراءتها؟ ☐ نعم ☐ لا
- ١٦ - اقتراحاتك لتطوير الحويات وتطوير خدماتها للقارئ:

.....

.....

.....



مثال:

- أحمد محمد عبد الخالق، معجم الألفاظ الشخصية، الطبعة الأولى - دولة الكويت، مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت، ٢٠٠٠م/ ص ١٥.
* المرجع السابق، ص ٢٦.

- وفي حالة وجود فاصل هامش مختلف يذكر على النحو التالي:
* أحمد عبد الخالق، معجم الألفاظ الشخصية - ص ٣٥.

ثانياً - المصادر والمراجع:

يرتب ثبت المصادر والمراجع ترتيباً ألفبائياً، بحسب الأسماء المشهورة للمؤلفين.
ويتبع في إثباتها ما يلي:
اسم المؤلف، عنوان الكتاب (بالبنط الأسود)، اسم المحقق أو الشارح أو المترجم، رقم الطبعة، اسم الناشر، مكان النشر، السنة.

مثال:

الجاحظ، أبو عثمان عمرو بن بحر، كتاب «الحيوان»، تحقيق: عبد السلام محمد هارون، ط ٢، مطبعة مصطفى البابي الحلبي وأولاده - مصر، ١٩٦٥م.

٥ - شروط قبول الأبحاث في الحوليات:

- أ - لا تقبل الحوليات البحوث التي سبق نشرها في أي مجلة علمية أو غيرها.
- ب - أصول البحوث المقدمة للنشر لا ترد ولا تسترجع، سواء أنشئت أم لم تنشر.
- ج - لا يجوز نشر البحوث في جهات أخرى بعد موافقة الحوليات على نشرها، وإذا ثبت ذلك، فستتخذ إدارة الحوليات الإجراءات القانونية المتبعة بهذا الشأن.
- د - يمكن للباحث نشر بحثه في جهات أخرى، بعد الحصول على إذن كتابي مسبق من رئيس التحرير، وبعد انقضاء ثلاث سنوات - على الأقل - على نشره في الحوليات.

هـ - تمنح المجلة للباحث خمسين نسخة من بحثه المنشور إهداء.

٦ - ترسل البحوث وجميع المراسلات الخاصة بالحوليات إلى:

رئيسة تحرير حوليات الآداب والعلوم الاجتماعية

ص.ب: ١٧٣٧٠ الخالدية

رمز بريدي: 72454

الكويت

ISSN 1560 Key title: Hawliyyat Kulliyyat al-Adab

<http://pubcouncil.kuniv.edu.kw/AASS>

E-mail: aass@ku.edu.kw

قواعد النشر في

حوليات الآداب والعلوم الاجتماعية

- ١ - حوليات الآداب والعلوم الاجتماعية، مجلة فصلية علمية محكمة، تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي بجامعة الكويت، تنشر البحوث من الجامعات والمؤسسات العلمية العربية والأجنبية في الموضوعات الأدبية والاجتماعية والإنسانية.
- ٢ - تنشر الحوليات البحوث والدراسات الأصلية، باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية، على ألا تتجاوز صفحات متن أي بحث ٢٠٠ صفحة، ولا تقل عن ٥٠ صفحة (في المتن دون الهوامش والمراجع).
- ٣ - قواعد تسليم البحوث:

- أ - يقدم البحث مطبوعاً من ثلاث نسخ، على ورق (A4)، وعلى مسافة واحدة، وبنط (١٤)، مع القرص المرن الخاص به.
- ب - يرفق الباحث ملخصاً للبحث مطبوعاً باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية؛ في حدود ١٥٠ كلمة للغة العربية، و ٢٠٠ كلمة للغة الإنجليزية.
- ج - يرفق الباحث مع البحث سيرة علمية مختصرة، مطبوعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية، تشمل أهم مؤلفاته وأبحاثه.
- د - يقدم الباحث إقراراً كتابياً بأن البحث المقدم لم يسبق نشره في أي مجلة علمية أو غيرها.
- هـ - تقدم الخرائط، والأشكال، والرسوم بأصولها الصالحة للطباعة، أما الصور الفوتوغرافية فتطبع على ورق لماع، مع ضرورة تقديم الشريحة الأصلية للصور الملونة.
- و - في حال رغبة الباحث نشر الصور، أو الخرائط، أو الأشكال البيانية ملونة، يلتزم دفع تكاليفها.

- ٤ - يراعي الباحث عند كتابة هوامش البحث ومصادره ومراجعته ما يلي:

أولاً - الهوامش:

- أ - توضع الهوامش في نهاية كل فصل، أو في نهاية البحث في حالة عدم وجود فصول.
- ب - ترتب أرقام التوثيق بطريقة متسلسلة حتى نهاية كل فصل، أو حتى نهاية البحث في حالة عدم وجود فصول.
- ج - تثبت الهوامش عند ذكرها لأول مرة كاملة على النحو التالي:
اسم المؤلف، عنوان الكتاب (بالبنط الأسود)، رقم الطبعة / رقم الجزء، مكان النشر، اسم الناشر، سنة النشر / رقم الصفحة.

الهيئة الاستشارية

أ. د. إبراهيم السعافين

قسم اللغة العربية - الجامعة الأردنية

أ. د. حياة ناصر الحجي

قسم التاريخ - جامعة الكويت

أ. د. أحمد عثمان

قسم الدراسات اليونانية واللاتينية

جامعة القاهرة

أ. د. عبدالقادر الفاسي الفهري

قسم اللغة العربية - جامعة محمد الخامس

أ. د. إسماعيل صبري مقلد

قسم العلوم السياسية - جامعة أسيوط

أ. د. ماري تريز عبدالمسيح

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية - جامعة الكويت

أ. د. إمام عبدالفتاح إمام

قسم الفلسفة - جامعة عين شمس

أ. د. محمد غانم الرميحي

قسم الاجتماع - جامعة الكويت

أ. د. حمدي حسن أبو العينين

عميد كلية الإعلام - جامعة مصر الدولية

أ. د. محمد محمود إبراهيم الديب

قسم الجغرافيا - جامعة عين شمس

أ. د. محمود السيد أبو النيل

قسم علم النفس - جامعة عين شمس

هيئة التحرير

د. فاطمة إبراهيم آل خليفة

رئيسة هيئة التحرير

أ.د. شفيق الفبرا

قسم العلوم السياسية

أ.د. بدر محمد الأنصاري

قسم علم النفس

د. حسين أحمد بوعباس

قسم اللغة العربية وآدابها

أ.د. جمال بدر القناعي

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها

د. علي زيد الزعبي

قسم الاجتماع والخدمة الاجتماعية

د. جاسم سليمان الفهيد

قسم اللغة العربية وآدابها

د. أحمد الشربيني

قسم التاريخ

مها إبراهيم المسعد

مديرة التحرير

حواصط الآداب والعلوم الاجتماعفة

ANNALS of ARTS and SOCIAL SCIENCES

تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمف - جامعة الكويت

فصلفة علمفة محكّمة تتضمن مجموعة من الرسائل
وتعنى بنشر الموضوعات التي تدخل فف مجالات
اهتمام الأقسام العلمفة لكلففف الآداب والعلوم
الاجتماعفة:

الآداب:

اللغة العربفة وآدابها، اللغة الإنجلفزفة وآدابها،
التارفخ، الفلسفة، الإعلام.

العلوم الاجتماعفة:

الاجتماع والخدمة الاجتماعفة، الجغراففا، علم
النفس، العلوم السفسافة.

الحولفة الفائف والثلاثون

الرسالة الحاءفة والسبعون بعد المئة الثالثة

١٤٣٤هـ / ٢٠١٣م

ثمن العدد

- الكويت: ٥٠٠ فلس  البحرين: دينار واحد  قطر: ١٠ ريالات 
الإمارات: ١٠ دراهم  السعودية: ١٠ ريالات  عمان: ريال واحد 
ثمن النسخة في دول الوطن العربي ما يعادل دولاراً واحداً 
ثمن النسخة في الدول الأجنبية ما يعادل ثلاثة دولارات 

الاشتراك السنوي لعدد (١٢) رسالة

سنوات الاشتراك	نوع الاشتراك	الكويت	الدول العربية	الدول الأجنبية
سنة واحدة	أفراد	٤ دنانير	٦ دنانير	٢٢ دولاراً
	مؤسسات	٢٢ ديناراً	٢٢ ديناراً	٩٠ دولاراً
سنتان	أفراد	٧ دنانير	١٠ دنانير	٣٧ دولاراً
	مؤسسات	٣٧ ديناراً	٣٧ ديناراً	١٥٠ دولاراً
٣ سنوات	أفراد	١٠ دنانير	١٤ ديناراً	٥٢ دولاراً
	مؤسسات	٥٣ ديناراً	٥٢ ديناراً	٢١٠ دولارات
٤ سنوات	أفراد	١٣ ديناراً	١٨ ديناراً	٦٧ دولاراً
	مؤسسات	٦٧ ديناراً	٦٧ ديناراً	٢٧٠ دولاراً

جميع المراسلات الخاصة بشروط النشر أو أية استفسارات أخرى

توجه إلى رئيس تحرير حوثيات الآداب والعلوم الاجتماعية

ص. ب: ١٧٣٧٠ الخالدية - الكويت: 72454 - ت: ٢٤٨١٠٣١٩ - فاكس ٢٤٨١٠٣١٩

ISSN 1560-5248 Key title: Hawliyyat Kulliyat al-Adab

E-mail: aass@ku.edu.kw

<http://pubcouncil.kuniv.edu.kw/AASS/>

إصدارات مجلس النشر العلمي

مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية ١٩٧٣، مجلة الكويت للعلوم والهندسة ١٩٧٤، مجلة دراسات الخليج والجزيرة	العربية ١٩٧٥، لجنة التأليف والتعريب والنشر ١٩٧٦، مجلة الحقوق ١٩٧٧، حوثيات الآداب والعلوم الاجتماعية ١٩٨٠، المجلة العربية للعلوم	الإنسانية ١٩٨١، مجلة الشريعة والدراسات الإسلامية ١٩٨٣، المجلة التربوية ١٩٨٣، المجلة العربية للعلوم الإدارية ١٩٩١.
--	---	---