



Key answers to examination in Comparative stylistics

Exercise 1 Read the following excerpt and its translation and then answer the questions. **8pts**

Text

و غادر البيت عقب منتصف الليل دون أن يسمع همس حذانه أحد. و قطع الخلاء نحو قهوة طرزان، و عند موقفه المعتاد صفر ثلاثا و انتظر حتى جاء المعلم طرزان . و صافحه الرجل و هو يقول :

- كن شديد الحذر، لا يخلو شبر من مخبر
- أريد طعاما !
- يا خير أبيض ! جوعان!
- نعم، لا تعجب لشيء يا معلم !
- سأرسل الولد يحضر لك الكباب، و لكن من الخطر حقا أن تخرج
- تعرضنا فيما مضى لأخطار أشد، أنا و أنت ..
- كلا، الهجمة الأخيرة قلبت عليك الدنيا
- طول عمرها و هي مقلوبة..

(- نجيب محفوظ 110 اللص و الكلاب ص)

Translation

After midnight he quietly left the flat, and made his way over the waste ground to Tarzan's coffee-house. He whistled three times when he arrived at the spot they agreed on and waited Tarzan came out.

“Do be extremely careful “Said Tarzan, shaking his hand. “There are agents watching everywhere”

“I need some food”

“You don't say! You're hungry then!

“Yes nothing ever surprises you, does it?

“I'll send the waiter to get you some cooked meat .But I'm telling you it really is dangerous for you to go out.”

“Oh, we had worse trouble in the old days, you and I”

“I don't think so .That last attack of yours has turned the whole world upside down top on you “

“It's always been upside down”

Questions

a- Identify the type of translation unit of the underlined utterance. **Prosodic Unit 2pts**

- b- Identify the type of meaning expressed in **المعلم** and **الولد** **social meaning** 2pts
 c- Say if the TT is source culture or target culture oriented. Justify your answer. 4pts

It's postulated that the translation process would transfer the source language message from the source culture into the target culture. However, It is noticed that the TT at hands is more target culture oriented so all source text cultural attributes have been excluded. We can find no indications that the TT belongs to the Egyptian culture .In this regard , the translator has conveyed “المعلم” , “ولد” and “كتاب” into more denotative English counterparts paying no attention to the social meaning they express.

In the same vein, it's noticed that the ST is stylistically characterized by the use of both formal and informal registers. Register often represents the unique tone or style in literary work. When characters speak, it's crystal clear that they use words which define their social class, gender, and cultural background. Thus, using a simple language with absent added connotations to render expressions such as “يا طول عمرها و هي مقلوبة..” “خبر أبيض” may have a less impact on the target language reader who is intended to be immersed in a different culture .

Exercise 2 Consider the following list of words 8pts

- a- Carry out a componential analysis to differentiate the group of words below . 4pts

Lexical item	Features								
	long	Group of people	On foot	Means of transport	Planned	For leisure	By sea	purposive	
Voyage	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	
Excursion	-	+	-/+	+	+	+	-/+	-	
Hike	+	+/-	+	-	+	+	-	-	
Safari	+	+	-/+	+/-	+	+/-	-	+/-	
Expedition	+	+	-/+	-/+	+	-	+/-	+	
Pilgrimage	+	+/-	-/+	-/+	+	-	+/-	+	
Walk	-/+	-/+	+	-	-	+	-	-	
Promenade	-/+	-/+	-/+	+/-	+	+	-	-	
Stroll	-/+	-/+	+	-	-	+	-	-	
Tour	+	+	-	-/+	-	+		-	
Odyssey	+	-/+	+	-/+	+	-	-/+	-	
Perambulation	+	-/+	+	-	-	+	-	-	



b- Suggest an Arabic counterpart (equivalent) for :

Voyage رحلة

Expedition بعثة استكشافية

Stroll تجول

Odyssey. ملحمة / اوديسا. 4pts

Exercise 3 4pts

Saussure drew an analogy to chess to explain the concept of langue and parole. He compared langue to the rules of chess—the norms for playing the game—and compared the moves that an individual chooses to make—the individual's preferences in playing the game—to the parole.

According to the aforementioned statement: 4pts

In comparative stylistics, rules of chess stand for **servitudes** and the moves and individual choices stand for **options** .