Derivation between English and Arabic with Reference to Translation: A Contrastive Analysis Study

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Abstract
The current study aimed to explore derivation as a linguistic phenomenon between the English and Arabic languages and to identify its most prominent characteristics and divisions. It also sought to deduce the main similarities and differences between the two languages in this regard from both typological and contrastive perspectives. To achieve the main aim, this study adopted a descriptive analytical approach. In fact, the analysis of morphological phenomenon across disparate languages is of linguistic value, as it enriches the linguistic repertoire with some insights from comparative studies, which are considered scarce in this field. Findings of this study shows that the common features between the Arabic and English languages is that they derive new forms of words from a single root word with an association in meaning between the produced words. However, the derivation process in Arabic is more complex and diverse compared with English, in which derivation can mainly be archived through affixation. Additionally, this study revealed that the distinction between the two languages may result in some translation problems, as some derived words in Arabic have no equivalent in the English language. Accordingly, some solutions to this dilemma were suggested throughout this research, including the application of established translation techniques proposed by Newmark (1988) and other translation scholars, such as paraphrasing, transference, notes, and synonymy. Finally, it is worth noting that exploring the similarities and differences between languages has important pedagogical implications, as this might contribute to facilitating the learning and teaching process of a foreign language.

Keywords: Arabic, contrastive analysis, derivation, English, translation problems

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Introduction

Studying linguistic phenomena across languages is a fascinating area of research that has attracted linguists for decades. As a matter of fact, natural languages share many commonalities, but there still exist numerous differences even between closely related languages. However, it is possible to investigate phenomena of the same kind in non-related languages such as English and Arabic on the basis of contrastive and typological analyses. While typology is a linguistics discipline concerned with the study of similarities and differences that exist among languages, contrastive analysis is an area of research that aims to identify, analyze, and contrast linguistic phenomena among languages.

Derivation, on the other hand, is a word-formation process which is generally used by linguists to refer to extracting a new word from another. In the English language, the term refers to a sub-field of morphology that focuses on the principles governing the construction of new words. Similarly, derivation in Arabic refers to the generation of new word forms from an original root word.

However, English and Arabic are two distinct languages that differ from each other genealogically, typologically and linguistically. English is one of the most widely spoken Indo-European languages in the world. According to the morphological classification, the English language is highly inflectional, and characterized by the presence of clear signs of analytical system. On the other hand, the Arabic language belongs to the Semitic languages (one of the branches of the Afro-Asian Semitic language family). Arabic is an inflectional language as well, with elements of fusion and agglutination. A number of structural and lexical difficulties arise to learners who learn one of the two languages or translators who transmit meaning between them due to the fact that English and Arabic are unrelated languages. In addition, the two languages have unique linguistic systems, reflecting the characteristics of both tongues and their cultures, and even the same linguistic phenomena could be interpreted differently in them.

Many linguistic aspects have been heavily researched by language scholars. Nonetheless, a few aspects, such as derivation, still warrant further investigation and inquiry. The originality of this inquiry lies in the fact that there are a few papers that examine derivation in the English and Arabic languages, and so this research aims to elucidate the term and offer a holistic description of derivation in both languages.

Further, finding equivalents of some derived words can be problematic for translators as some derivatives or language forms have no equivalent in the other language. In fact, achieving perfect equivalence in rendering a source language term into a target language one is not possible, as each language has its unique grammatical, lexical, and textual systems that distinguish one from the other. As Arabic and English are incongruent languages, linguistically and culturally, a translator is bound to face challenges in the process of translation. These challenges are likely to compound, especially if the text features new terms, neologisms, a lack of equivalence, and other linguistic and cultural discrepancies.

Hence, the present study is an attempt to reveal the possible universals of the two languages pertaining to derivation, and to determine as much as possible the similarities and differences between them. Specifically, it aims to answer the following research questions:
1. What is derivation in Arabic?
2. What is derivation in English?
3. To what extent are English and Arabic similar or divergent from each other in terms of derivation?
4. How to resolve translation problems related to derivation between the English and Arabic languages?

The results obtained from this research are significant not only because they contribute to the development of the linguistic field but also help establish the characteristics of both languages in relation to the phenomenon in question. Additionally, these findings can be of significant practical value, as they can be used for language learning and teaching purposes.

Finally, this paper is organized as follows: the first section provides a brief overview of the subject matter along with the definitions of the main terms used in this research. The second section presents a review of previous studies in this field, with a focus on a detailed description of derivation in the two languages. The next section examines research methods, and the last two sections are devoted for reporting the main findings and drawing some conclusions and implications.

Literature Review

The review of literature focuses on three elements: (1) a survey of previous studies on the subject; (2) describing derivation in the English language; and (3) describing derivation in the Arabic language.

Previous Studies

Reviewing the available literature about derivation between English and Arabic, it has been found that there is little research that deals with the issue in depth and with detailed explanation. Most of the studies at hand tackled the issue from a larger morphological angle such as word formation processes and affixation processes in the two languages. Following is an overview of the main findings of these studies:

A number of studies discussed the common word formation processes between the English and Arabic languages. For example, Giaber (2017) investigated the subject and found that English and Arabic have differences in word formation. While English relies heavily on affixation, Arabic relies on the combination of roots with morphological patterns. On the other hand, Nasser (2008) addressed the same issue and found that there are different types of these processes. In English, there are eleven processes of word formation; they are acronymy, blending, borrowing, antonomasia, conversion, backformation, compounding, derivation, clipping, folk etymology, and coinage. In Arabic, there are nine processes of word formation; they include acronymy, blending, borrowing, antonomasia, conversion, backformation, compounding, derivation, and clipping. Moreover, Ibrahim (2010) discussed noun formation processes between English and Arabic and reported that both English and Arabic share common linguistic phenomena in noun-formation processes as well as their exploitation of the language by形成productive rules and patterns.
The similarities are found in some general universals, such as affixation, compounding, blending, onomatopoeia, borrowing, diminutives, conversion and acronyms.

With regard to verb creation processes in the two languages, Farkhaeva et al (2018) compared and contrasted verb formation procedures in English and Arabic and revealed that affixation is the most productive means of verb derivation in English and one of the main ways of morphological derivation in Arabic, along with inner inflection and compounding. Furthermore, agentive forms construction was investigated by Hamed and Ali (2020) who pointed out the two languages are similar in the derivation process which both undergo in terms of agent forms construction. In addition, they indicated that English incorporates a large number of suffixes, some quasi suffixes and few morphological processes. In Arabic, this derivation is strictly associated with two patterns determined by the morphological structure of the verb which is the sole source of derivation.

A few studies dealt specifically with certain aspects pertaining to the main theme, such as affixation. Igaab and Kareem (2018) described and analyzed affixation in English and Arabic and found that this phenomenon exists in both languages. However, while English is concerned with the types of affixes through the process of affixation, Arabic is interested in the idea of al-wazn in the process of affixation and it does not pay much attention to the types of affixes. In addition, Alfoadi (2018) investigated derivation as the main way of adapting new terms to Arabic. The analysis revealed that derivation is the safest and the most effective way to adapt and assimilate foreign terms to Arabic, which he described as "the trusted keeper" of Arabic. With regard to the derivation of nouns between English and Arabic, Al-Akkam and Hashim (2009) examined the issue to draw some insights about noun derivation in the two languages. They pointed out that, in Arabic, derivation of noun depends on what such nouns function in the sentences in which they appear, whereas, in English the derivation of nouns depends on the sources from which they derived. In other words, the difficulty of derivation of nouns in English exists due to arbitrariness of derivational affixes whereas, in Arabic, the derivation of nouns is wider and more salient than in English.

Derivation in English

Derivation in the English language is primarily achieved by adding an affix to a base word. Affixes are of two types: prefixes (particles that are added to the beginning of the word) and suffixes (particles that are added to the end of the word). Al-Jarf (1994) classified English affixation system as follows:

Prefixes

Most of prefixes in English can be added to base forms of different classes of words (i.e., nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc). They are divided into the following categories:

*Class-changing prefixes*: those that change the part of speech of a word. Examples: enact, enlarge, befriend, becalm, ablaze, ashore.

*Class-maintaining prefixes*: prefixes that do not change the class of a word. Example: unjust, incomplete, rewrite, misunderstand, discomfort, overdo.
Suffixes
Unlike prefixes, most of suffixes change the part of speech of the word to which it is added.

Class-changing suffixes: they can be divided into the following sub-categories:

Verb-forming suffixes: as in (beatify, strengthen, utilize, fabricate).

Noun-forming suffixes: as in (writer, trainee, approval, pleasure, happiness).

Adjective-forming suffixes: as in (logical, comfortable, comprehensible, cheerful, competitive).

Adverb-forming suffixes: mostly (ly), as in (quickly, slowly,) and (clockwise, moneywise, backward).

Derivation in Arabic
Derivation in Arabic was defined by Arab linguists as follows: "forming a new word from another word which is similar in meaning but different in form" (Algorjani, 1983, p. 18). It was also defined by Alshokani (2000), as: "To find an association between two words in meaning and structure, so you can relate one to the other" (p. 117).

Types of Derivation in Arabic
Derivation in Arabic can be divided into four main types: simple derivation, metathesis, root modification, and blending.

Simple Derivation (الاشتقاق الأصغر)
It is the most common type of derivation in the Arabic language; and defined as: "a word formation process that involves forming a new word from a root word consisting of three sounds" (Alsuti, 1968, p. 346).

Examples of this derivation type includes the words "Daraba" (to beat), and "kataba" (to write) as shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ضرب</td>
<td>Daraba</td>
<td>to beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ضارب</td>
<td>Darib</td>
<td>beater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مضروب</td>
<td>maDroob</td>
<td>beaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ضرب</td>
<td>yaDrib</td>
<td>to beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أضرب</td>
<td>eDrib</td>
<td>beat &quot;imperative&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another common example of simple derivation is the verb "kataba". Look at table 2.
Table 2. The derivations of the root word "kataba"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كَتَبََ</td>
<td>Kataba</td>
<td>to write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كاتب</td>
<td>Katib</td>
<td>writer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مكتوب</td>
<td>maktoob</td>
<td>written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كتاب</td>
<td>kitab</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اكتب</td>
<td>oktob</td>
<td>write &quot;imperative&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Metathesis**

A process of creating new words by shifting the order of a root word sounds to produce word forms that are relevant in meaning (Almagrabi, 1908).

Table 3. Examples of Arabic metathesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بَرَسََ</td>
<td>Barasa</td>
<td>to be hard on one's opponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سَرَبََ</td>
<td>Saraba</td>
<td>to go away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رَسَبََ</td>
<td>Rasaba</td>
<td>to fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بَسَرََ</td>
<td>Basara</td>
<td>to frown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رَبَسََ</td>
<td>Rabasa</td>
<td>to hit with a hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سَبَرََ</td>
<td>Sabara</td>
<td>to probe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Root Modification**

It involves an alternation of the position of the root word sounds and the retention of the original meaning (Alsuti, 1968). Examples are shown below:

Table 4. Examples of Root Modification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>صرير، صريف</td>
<td>Sareer, Sareef</td>
<td>squeak, sound of winds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خرب، خرق</td>
<td>Kharab, kharq</td>
<td>destroy, violate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هديل، هدير</td>
<td>Hadeel, hadeer</td>
<td>sound of pigeon, sound of water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Blending**

It is a word formation process that is rarely used in the Arabic language. It refers to the coinage of new words by merging two or more words to form a new item that signifies a relevant meaning (Almagrabi, 1908).
Table 5. Examples of blending in Arabic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>برمائي</td>
<td>barmaie</td>
<td>This word means &quot;amphibious&quot; (formed by combining the words: barr &quot;land&quot; and ma'a &quot;water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كهروضوني</td>
<td>kahrooDawie</td>
<td>This word means &quot;photoelectric&quot; (formed by combining the words: kahraba'a &quot;electricity&quot; and Daw'e &quot;light&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract Nouns of Quality (المصدر الصناعي)

Another category of derivation that can be added to the list of Arabic derivation is known as "abstract nouns of quality", which is often utilized to translate newly emerging abstract, scientific and technical terms into the Arabic language. It involves adding a final "yaa" and "the feminine ta'a" to the end of a foreign borrowed word (Wafi, 2004). So, in essence, it is a systematic adaptation or a naturalization process, such as the following examples:

Table 6. Examples of the adaptation of abstract nouns of quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الأيديولوجية</td>
<td>alideologiah</td>
<td>adapted from &quot;ideology&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الفيزيائية</td>
<td>alfezia'yah</td>
<td>adapted from &quot;physical&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الصيدلانية</td>
<td>alSaydalanyah</td>
<td>adapted from &quot;pharmaceutical&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الأوتوقراطية</td>
<td>alotoqrateeh</td>
<td>adapted from &quot;autocracy&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most important terms used in this paper are defined below based on Merriam-Webster dictionary’s definitions of these words:

Definition of Terms

Derivation

The formation of a word from another word or base (as by the addition of a usually noninflectional affix) "Strategize" was formed by derivation from "strategy."

Stem

The base form of a word or verb (e.g., write).
Affix
A bound inflectional or derivational element, as a prefix, infix, or suffix, added to a base or stem to form a new stem or a word. The affix in the word "attendance" is ".-ance."

Prefix
An affix attached to the beginning of a word, base, or phrase and serving to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form.

Suffix
An affix occurring at the end of a word, base, or phrase.

Methods
Design
This research employs the descriptive approach to study derivation in the Arabic and English languages. Moreover, the contrastive analysis research paradigm has been selected for this study.

The descriptive design is a research method that relies on extrapolation and collection of previous data, and then displaying it according to a specific pattern.

The analytical approach is also utilized to draw some similarities and differences between the two languages in this field and to shed light on some translation problems resulting from variations in the two languages.

Procedure
Data for this research were collected from authentic resources such as trusted dictionaries, encyclopedias, scholarly books and language corpora. Then, some conclusions and findings were drawn based on the questions under investigation.

At first, the researcher collected the data about derivation in Arabic from reliable sources, including Arabic references composed by Arab linguists, and then translated the piled data into English. Arabic examples provided in the text were transcribed using Latin scripts and an Arabic transliteration system is included in the last section (Appendix A).

In addition, all information related to the subject matter in English was collected from credible published sources. Then, after providing a complete description of derivation in the two languages, some conclusions were drawn regarding the similarities and differences between the two languages. Lastly, some related translation problems were highlighted and reviewed, and a number of solutions to these problems were suggested based on established arguments retrieved from solid sources in the field of translation.

Findings
Comparison and Contrast between Derivation in English and Arabic
After reviewing derivation in the English language and the Arabic language separately, it is critical to clarify the main similarities and differences between the two languages in this regard, which are as follows:
**Similarities**
- Both languages generate new words from a single original word known as the "root" word.
- There is an association in meaning between the generated words and the original word.
- Affixes can be derivational and inflectional in both languages.
- In both languages, derivation can maintain or change the class of the word.

**Differences**
- Derivation in Arabic is more complex than English derivation. In English, derivation is more straightforward as it is mainly achieved through affixation.
- Derivation in the English language involves an "addition" relation to the original word, while in the Arabic language, in addition to "addition" other processes are involved to create new words such as alternation of sound positions, blending and shift of sound order.
- English and Arabic do not share affixes that show common origin or meaning.
- English derivational suffixes do not close off a word, that is, after a suffix one can sometimes add another derivational suffix and other inflections (e.g., write, writers). The same processes can be achieved in Arabic by altering sound positions of a word or throw diacritics (e.g., كتاب (writer), كتاب (book), كتاب (writers)).
- English lists the meanings expressed by each affix but in Arabic there is no clear indication of the meanings that Arabic affixes express.
- English details some constraints on affixation within a word phonologically, syntactically and semantically while Arabic does not refer to such constrains of affixation within words.
- There is no patternization for derivations in the English language, while in the Arabic language there are fixed patterns for nouns and verbs (أوزان الاسم والفعل).
- The new forms can be hyphenated in English but there is no hyphenation in the orthographical system of the Arabic language.

**Translation Problems Related to Derivation**

The morphology of the Arabic language allows several forms of the same word according to the well-established patterns of nouns and verbs in the Arabic language. One of the most common noun patterns in the Arabic language are: فعل، فعلان، فعله، فعل، فعل، فعل، فعل. These derivatives do not necessarily have corresponding words for each of them in the target language, such as English. Consider the following example:

The word (Sidq: truthfulness) as a root word will normally produce: (Sadiq: truthful), (Sadooq (male): extremely honest), (Sadooqah/ sidqeeh (female): extremely honest), (miSdqan) and (moSadiq: attester).

Moreover, the opposite root word (kaTHib: lying) will produce: (kaTHab: liar), (kaTHoob (M): extremely liar), (kaTHoobah (F): extremely liar), etc.

As can be seen in the examples above, not all derivatives have a single one-to-one equivalent.

In addition, some of these forms are marked by gender, as being feminine or masculine.
nouns, which constitutes another problem. English, unlike Arabic, does not have inflections that can be attached to nouns to mark gender such as the Arabic (feminine ta'a) in words like (Sadooq (M)/ Sadooqah (F)). As in following example:

إنها فتاة صدوقة

She is an extremely truthful girl.

As can be seen in the example above, the word صدوقة has no direct equivalent in English. Therefore, it is rendered into "extremely truthful" by adding an adverb with a gradable adjective to denote the intended meaning. In addition, there is no marker to signal gender that can be attached to an English word. Yet, the gender of the subject is indicated by using the third person feminine singular pronoun "she".

Suggested Solutions

It is a convention among translators community to resort to the well-known translation strategies as a solution to confront any translation problem. A selection of these strategies was applied in this research.

There are many translation strategies developed by scholars throughout the ages and categorized into different taxonomies to solve translation dilemmas. The most popular paradigms of which are: Newmark's (1988), Vinay and Darbelent's (1995), Hervey and Higgins's (2002), Holmes's (1988), among others.

The most appropriate techniques from the wide array of techniques were selected to be applied in this research. Following are some of the translation procedures illustrated by Newmark (2006):

**Paraphrase**

It is a common writing and translation procedure that involves providing an explanation of the meaning of a text or segment of a text in the writers' own words. Such as translating the cultural word "tayamum" into "dry ablution".

**Synonymy**

This technique involves using a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. A synonymy is only appropriate where literal translation is not possible, and the word is not important enough for componential analysis. For example, there are several names for the word "lion" in Arabic such as "gadanfar, layth, qaswarah, etc.". All these forms are rendered into English as "lion". Another example involves translating the cultural word "hijab" into "veil".

**Transference**

A technique in which an SL word is transferred to the TL using the TL alphabets. It is commonly associated with cultural words such as translating the Islamic word " قبله Kiblah" (the direction of prayer) into "Kibla".

**Descriptive Equivalence**

A procedure in which the translator describes the meaning of a term in several words. It is
commonly used for translating culture-specific words. Such as translating the word "Sadooq" in Arabic into "extremely truthful", and the word "kholaالخلع" in Arabic into "divorce initiated by the wife".

**Functional Equivalence**

A procedure that requires the use of a cultural free word to neutralize or generalize an SL word when there is no equivalent for an SL word. Such as translating the word "hodoodالحدود" in Arabic, as an adjudication, into "penalty".

**Notes, Additions, Glosses**

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) suggested that a translator can supply additional information in the form of notes, glosses to clarify the meaning of a given word (cited in Newmark, 2006). Additional information in the translation may take various forms:

- Within the text as an alternative to the translated word included between round brackets, or as an adjectival clause, or a noun in apposition. It can be also included in brackets for a literal translation of a word, or as a clarifying phrase in parenthesis.
- Notes at the bottom of the page.
- Notes at the end of the chapter.
- Notes or glossary at the end of the book.

**Couplets**

Couplets, triplets, quadruplets are translation procedures that involve the use of more than one technique conjointly to deal with a single problem. Such as the use of transference together with paraphrasing and notes.

**Discussion**

The current analysis of derivation in English and Arabic revealed some interesting findings. The most remarkable result is that this phenomenon exists in both languages supporting the universality of some aspects among world languages. However, the two languages are contrasted in that derivation is more varied and branched in Arabic than in English. While the process relies mainly on affixation in English, Arabic relies on the combination of roots with morphological patterns. This finding confirms with the study of Giaber (2017) who came up with the same conclusion. It is also consistent with the findings of the study by Al-Hamidi, et al (2020) and Ibrahim (2010) who concluded that there are universal similarities between the Indo-European and Afro-Asiatic language families. If the two languages are considered representatives of the two families. This might support the evidence of the monogenesis hypothesis, which assumes the existence of one origin for all languages, a single proto-language.

The current study also revealed that affixation is the essential method for deriving new words in English while Arabic adopts ready patterns (awzan) as a main derivation process. This confirms with the findings of Hamid and Ali (2020) who asserted that in English, the derivation process incorporates a large number of suffixes, while in Arabic, the process is associated with patterns determined by the morphological structure of the verb, the sole source of derivation. It is also consistent with Igaab and Kareem's conclusion (2018) who found that English is concerned with the types of affixes through the process of affixation. On the other hand, Arabic
is interested in the idea of al-wazn in the process of affixation and it does not pay much attention to the types of affixes though both of the two languages have similar ways of classifying affixes. Finally, this study concluded that the derivation process in Arabic is more complex compared with English. This finding is also in line with Al-Akkam and Hashim's (2009) who indicated that while derivation in English is characterized by arbitrariness of derivational affixes, Arabic derivational system is wider and more varied than English.

Conclusion

This study aimed to explore linguistic derivation in the English and Arabic languages and to draw some similarities and differences between the two languages in this regard. It also sought to shed light on a few translation problems resulting from the difference between the two languages pertaining to derivation, and to propose some solutions to such problems. The originality of this research lies in the fact that it is the first of its kind to address these issues in a holistic manner.

One of the common features between the Arabic and English languages is that both languages derive new forms of words from a single root word with an association in meaning between the produced words. On the other hand, it was found that the derivation process in Arabic is more complex than derivation in English which can be mainly achieved through affixation. In addition, the Arabic language is characterized by a morphological system that allows the generation of several words from one root according to the fixed noun and verb patterns of Arabic. However, it is not straightforward to find equivalents for each of these generated words in the target language, which ultimately creates a translation problem.

One of the main strategies to tackle translation dilemmas of this kind is to apply the established translation techniques laid out by translation scholars, as is the case with other translation complexities. These techniques include, for example, paraphrasing, notes, transference and synonym.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the descriptive study of languages and the analysis of the common and contrasting phenomena between them have positive pedagogical implications, as this can contribute to enhancing the learning and teaching process of a foreign language.

Practical Implications

The current study provides some practical implications which can be summed up as follows:

- The descriptive study of a language helps provide a deeper understanding of the language in question and its distinct characteristics.
- Exploring the common phenomena between languages facilitates the process of learning and positive transfer of shared language elements.
- It can predict the potential learning problems and difficulties that learners of either language may encounter in the process of learning.
- It also assists teachers to enrich their educational content and develop effective teaching methods.
• It helps explore new research gaps which are of importance to researchers who are interested in this field of study.
• It enhances the understanding of the nature of foreign languages and contributes to the enrichment of linguistic studies.
• Comparative analytical studies are particularly important for linguists to help identify universal among natural languages.

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Dr. Yasamiyan Saleh Alolaywi is an Assistant Professor of Applied Linguistics, College of Science and Arts, Qassim University, Buridah, Saudi Arabia. Her research interests include second language acquisition, pragmatics, and translation. Dr. Alolaywi has presented research at national and international conferences. She has also published research in highly ranked journals, including Scopus-indexed journals. In addition, she is a certified and licensed trainer both nationally and internationally. She also has two Certificate of Authority in Arabic Syntax from the Arabic Academy of Syntax, ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2749-7558

References


**Appendices**

**Appendix A**

**Arabic Transliteration System**

Throughout this work, the following transliteration system was adopted to spell out the pronunciation of the Arabic words used in this research:

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