Good morning!

LECTURE SIX

Last time, we started with chapter 2, the notion of register. We talked about language event. The language event is an instance of a spoken or written communication. We said that we cannot separate the language from the social event. Any language event has its own social context, the user of the language and the audience. In a language event, we have two language variations. There are two types, dialect and diatype.

When we talked about dialect, we said this is user-related. We have five types for user-related variation:

idiolectal, geographical, temporal, social, and standard and non-standard variation.

عندما تحدثنا عن اللهجة، قلنا أنها مرتبطة بالمستخدم. لدينا خمسة أنواع للتنوع المرتبط بالمستخدم:

التباين الاصطلاحي والجغرافي والزمني والاجتماعي والمعياري وغير القياسي.

All of this happens in the brain unconsciously as we are translating. For instance, when you look for the idiosyncratic way of using a language, you look for preferred word choice or vocabulary, sentence structure, and all of these things. So, when I look for a special thing for a language user, I need to know from

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where he or she comes, the geography and the social variety. When looking at this, I cannot but look at the geographical and the social at the same time. They are kind of in a continuum. We cannot choose one and leave the other. We need to look at them all at the same time.

Geographical has to do with place. Temporal has to do with time: **temporal changes along the dimension of time**. So, am I translating something from old Arabic? From modern Arabic? It is not only time but also ***language*** in time. Social has to do with class. Standard and non-standard has to do with the most dominant dialect or variation.

Now when we move to diatype, it is based on what we have just discussed. You have to understand what we said earlier in order to understand these. We can say that they are interdependent on each other. So here, it is use-related and it is objective. It is objective because it has to do with the event, with the situation. It is the use in general, not the user or the person writing or reading.

Use-related Variation:

Registers, i.e. use-related variation, *"are defined in terms of differences in grammar, vocabulary, etc., between two samples of language activity such as a sports commentary and a church service."* (Hatim & Mason 1990:46).

الاختلاف المتعلق بالاستخدام:

السياق، أي الاختلاف المرتبط بالاستخدام، «يتم تعريفها من حيث الاختلافات في القواعد والمفردات وما إلى ذلك، بين عينتين من النشاط اللغوى مثل التعليق الرياضي وخدمة الكنيسة».

(حاتم وماسون 1990:46).

So, register is the same as diatype. What is the problem if I have a sport event and a religious sermon? If you want to describe the language there, what is happening?

Student: formal and informal.

Lecturer: thank you so much. The language is *formal* in religious events. In the sport events, the language is more *informal*. We differentiate between the two by the use of vocabulary or grammar. Instead of saying "obvious" in sport event, we say "conspicuous".

Halliday *et al.* (1964) (in Hatim & Mason 1990) highlight the following remarks concerning the notion of registers and how it should be understood:

Diatype is اللهج الاجتماعي. "Register" is how an event is registered in society and it is because of the language used in this event that I know that this is a sport event not a wedding, for instance.

So in language variation, the language variety is not the same as "التنوع اللغوي". It is when you have for example, a new-born baby, what would you say in Arabic to congratulate the parents?

Students: يربى بعزكم. مبروك. يربى بدلالكم.

Lecturer: thank you so much. Each one of you used a particular phrase; this is what we mean by language variation.

1. The *"convention"* that a given linguistic utterance is *"appropriate to a certain use"* (Hatim & Mason 1990:46) is very important in the establishment of the situation-use relationship.

This means that what I say should be valid to be said in a certain society.

2. The identity of a given register is not determined by isolated items but is often determined by the collocation of various lexical items. Although features of grammar or lexicon can point to the identity of a register, the combination of both lexical and grammatical features is significant.

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2. لا يتم تحديد هوية سجل معين من خلال عناصر معزولة ولكن غالبًا ما يتم تحديدها من خلال تجميع عناصر معجمية مختلفة. على الرغم من أن سمات القواعد أو المعجم يمكن أن تشير إلى هوية السجل، فإن الجمع بين السمات المعجمية والنحوية أمر مهم.

When you are translating a text, do not quickly judge the type of the text. Language is going towards games. Any article you read nowadays, in theory, philosophy or sometimes in news, is going towards games. So, do not prejudge a text. If you really need to make sure, go into collocation. We do not say "heavy" coffee; we say "strong" coffee. We say "heavy" rain, not "strong" rain. Another example is in political texts: the word "treason" is "خيانة عظمى". Can we say "great treason" in English? No! We say "high treason". This is the collocation. When I see this in a political text, I know that they are doing politics and that something happened there. Pay attention to them when you are translating something not for the exam.

3. Under *"situation type"* come all the similar situations of the general type. This means that effective communication is facilitated when the participants in the situation type are aware of the conventions of that particular type. It also suggests that the participants have to choose the set of features (grammatical, lexical, etc.) which is appropriate to the situation concerned.

3. تحت «نوع الحالة» تأتي جميع الحالات المماثلة من النوع العام. وهذا يعني تسهيل الاتصال الفعال عندما يكون المشاركون في نوع الحالة على علم بالاتفاقيات من هذا النوع بالذات. كما يشير إلى أنه يتعين على المشاركين اختيار مجموعة السمات (النحوية والمعجمية وما إلى ذلك) المناسبة للحالة المعنية.

It is like the example of "obvious" and "conspicuous". It depends on the situation and people who are in the situation; they should agree on that use of language.

Three main types of register variation can be contextually categorized as:

1. **Field of discourse,**
2. **Mode of discourse,**
3. **and tenor of discourse.**

How can we translate the word "discourse" in Arabic? It is translated as "الخطاب", as in colonial discourse.

Field, mode, and tenor are generally related to the role played by the language user in the language event (Gregory & Carroll, 1978).

What do you think we mean by each one of them? I am talking about language used according to situation. Field is the purpose of the text and the subject matter. When I know what the subject is, I know what the purpose is. The purpose is the most important question you can ask yourself as a translator.

Tenor is usually used in musical context where men's voice is described. But when I say tenor of discourse, it has to do with the language used and the people using it. Let us say that I am a teacher and I am talking to people whom I am teaching. I do not use a lot of jokes. I try to be mid formal because we are learning about language; we are learning something that is scientific. It is also university level, so it is imposed on me. I cannot talk to you as I talk with my friends. So, it has to do with the tone of language. Am I being too formal, mid formal, or informal? It is all depending on the audience.

Lastly, the mode of discourse is when I talk about production skills, like speaking and writing.

Field of Discourse

Field of discourse is concerned with the purpose of communication as well as the subject matter (Hudson, 1980).

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According to Gregory & Carroll (1978:7): "*...the consequence of the user's purposive role, what his language is 'about,' what experience he is verbalizing, what is 'going on' through language. This includes topic and subject matter...*" At one end of the continuum, we have the specialist field. The non-specialist field occupies the other end. In between, we have the mid-specialist field.

يتعلق مجال الخطاب بالغرض من التواصل وكذلك الموضوع (هدسون، 1980). وفقًا لـ Gregory & Carroll (1978:7): فمجال الخطاب هو نتيجة الدور الهادف للمستخدم، وعما 'تتمحور' لغته، وما هي التجربة التي يقوم بها، وما «يحدث» من خلال اللغة. ويشمل ذلك الموضوع ومحتوى المادة... " في أحد طرفي السلسلة، لدينا مجال متخصص. يحتل المجال غير المتخصص الطرف الآخر. في ما بينهما، لدينا مجال التخصص المتوسط.

For example, if there is a new medical discovery reported in the news, would they use the medical terminology? No, because they have to address an audience who's the majority of is not familiar with special terminology. Also, they simplify it to make it more attractive, engaging, and an "ad-like" news. However, if we are listening to a channel that is airing a discussion between two doctors who are talking about a new discovery, they would be talking and using specific jargon that is not familiar to the majority of people. We have the specialist and the non-specialist field. And we have something that is in between. This mid-specialist field is when the language is simplified but there are some vocabs that are being explained.

"Some non-specialist purposive roles such as 'establishing personal contact' or 'phatic communion' have a number of possible related topics such as 'weather', 'health', 'projected holidays', 'current news'.

"بعض الأدوار الهادفة غير المتخصصة مثل" إنشاء اتصال شخصي "أو" التواصل التلقائي "لديها عدد من الموضوعات ذات الصلة المحتملة مثل" الطقس "و" الصحة "و" العطلات المتوقعة "و" الأخبار الحالية ".

In general, when you are talking about non-specialist, it fits with everyday conversation between you and your family about the weather, holiday, groceries, and so on and so forth.

The specialized roles of scientist, technologist, experts, and informed enthusiast, relate to specialist fields."

وتتعلق الأدوار المتخصصة للعلماء والتقنيين والخبراء والنشطاء المستنيرين بالمجالات المتخصصة

This is obvious.

Based on the field of discourse, Gregory & Carroll (1978:7-8) claim that an initial distinction in the classification of "...a language such as English might be between Technical Englishes and non-Technical Englishes, between, that is, those Englishes in which the field-purposive role correlation so determines the language used that it becomes rather restricted to that role and to those acquainted with it (e.g. the English of Mathematics, Legal English, the English of Linguistics), and those Englishes which are not so restricted. Again, the technical-restricted language occupies one end of the continuum and the non-technical-non-restricted language occupies the other. In between, we have the mid-technical-mid-restricted language."

بناءً على مجال الخطاب يدعي Gregory & Carroll (1978: 7-8) أن التمييز الأولي في تصنيف... "لغة مثل اللغة الإنجليزية قد تكون بين الإنجليزية التقنية والإنجليزية غير التقنية، بين تلك الإنجليزية التي يحدد فيها ارتباط الدور الهادف الميداني اللغة المستخدمة بحيث تصبح مقتصرة إلى حد ما على هذا الدور وأولئك الذين يعرفونه(مثل الإنجليزية للرياضيات، والإنجليزية القانونية، والإنجليزية للغويات)، والإنجليزية غير المقيدة. مرة أخرى، تحتل اللغة المقيدة تقنيًا أحد طرفي السلسلة وتحتل اللغة غير التقنية غير المقيدة الطرف الآخر. في ما بينهما، لدينا اللغة المتوسطة التقنية والمتوسطة المقيدة. "

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When we say technical, we do not mean technology. When you are using a specialist field of language, not all people would understand it because it has technical terms. Restricted is like limited to some people.

Tenor of Discourse

Tenor refers to the relation between the participants involved in the event of communication (Hudson 1960).

تشير الشكلية إلى العلاقة بين المشاركين في حدث التواصل (هدسون 1960).

So it is about people in the language event.

It results "...from the mutual relations between the language used and the relationships among the participants in language events. When the relationship is considered on the personal axis, variations ranging from extreme degrees of formality through norms to extreme degrees of informality are what are relevant... (Gregory & Carroll 1978:8) In between extreme degrees of formality and informality, we do have a degree that is called mid-formality."

وهو ناتج عن "العلاقات المتبادلة بين اللغة المستخدمة والعلاقات بين المشاركين في الأحداث اللغوية. عندما يتم النظر في العلاقة على المحور الشخصي، فإن الاختلافات التي تتراوح من درجات الشكلية القصوى من خلال المعايير إلى درجات قصوى من الطابع غير الرسمي هي ذات الصلة ... (Gregory & Carroll 1978:8) بين الدرجات القصوى من الشكلية والطابع غير الرسمي، لدينا درجة تسمى منتصف الشكلية".

Personal axis is when we talk about one to one translation: Just two people talking to each other. Personal axis, according to people who studied language, we have language variant from the very extreme degrees of formalities getting down to extreme degrees of informality, and between them, we have a degree that is mid-formality. Tenor of language is the tone of language.

Mode of Discourse:

Gregory & Carroll (1978:8) define mode as "the linguistic reflection of the relationship the language user has to the medium of transmission."

يعرف جريجوري وكارول (1978:8) الصيغة بأنها «الانعكاس اللغوي للعلاقة بين مستخدم اللغة ووسيلة التواصل.»

The medium of transmission is the communication. It is me transmitting words. Mode of discourse is the medium or the tool.

Mode refers to the means by which communication takes place between participants (Hudson 1980). The basic distinction is made between speech and writing. However, Gregory & Carroll (1978:47) suggest that more delicate distinctions are necessary. Under speaking, they distinguish between spontaneous speech (divided into conversing and monologuing), and non-spontaneous speech (divided into reciting and the speaking of what is written).

يشير Mode إلى الوسائل التي يتم بها التواصل بين المشاركين. يتم التمييز الأساسي بين الكلام والكتابة. ومع ذلك، يشير جريجوري وكارول إلى ضرورة التمييز الأكثر دقة. تحت التحدث، يميزون بين الكلام العفوي (مقسم إلى التحدث والمونولوج)، والكلام غير التلقائي (مقسم إلى تلاوة والتحدث عما هو مكتوب).

Spontaneous is like natural speech.

Conversing is like every day talk.

Monologuing means one person talking but it is definitely not like monologues in drama.

When it comes to non-spontaneous, it is like a prepared language; I think of it; I try to write and edit it.

Reciting is like poetry: I have already thought about it and prepared it, and now I am reciting it.

Speaking of what is written is reading it to you or discussing it with you.

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Again, the speaking of what is written is divided into three:

1) to be spoken as if not written, (which is reminding us of reciting.)

2) to be spoken, and

3) not necessarily to be spoken.

Not necessarily to be spoken is divided into:

1) to be read, and

2) to be read as if heard or overheard.

On the other hand, writing is divided into three sub-categories:

1) to be spoken as if not written,

2) to be spoken, and

3) not necessarily to be spoken.

Again, not necessarily to be spoken is divided into

1) to be read as if heard or overheard, and

2) to be read. It is important to mention here that tenor, field and mode overlap.

Overlap means intersect.

The three are interdependent in the sense that "a given level of formality (tenor) influences and is influenced by a particular level of technicality (field) in an appropriate channel of communication (mode)" (Hahm & Mason 1990:51)"

الثلاثة مترابطة بمعنى أن "مستوى معين من الشكلية (التينور) يؤثر ويتأثر بمستوى معين من التقنية (المجال) في قناة اتصال مناسبة (صيغة) (Hahm & Mason 1990:51) "

Formality is the *tenor*. The more formal we go, the more technical terms we have to use. The more informal we go, the less technical terms we need to use.

So the level of technicality is the *field*. The appropriate channel of communication which is the *mode*.

Register & Genre:

Different genres display different features of field (lexicon, grammar, etc.), make use of different mediums of transmission (mode), and accept different degrees of formality between the participants engaged in the event of communication (tenor). The genre of news report, which is the focus of this book, displays features of a field that is usually non-specialized and non-technical.

تظهر الأنواع المختلفة سمات مختلفة للحقل (المعجم، القواعد، إلخ)، وتستخدم وسائط تواصل مختلفة (صيغة)، وتقبل درجات مختلفة من الشكليات بين المشاركين في حالة التواصل (tenor). يعرض نوع التقرير الإخباري، الذي هو محور هذا الكتاب، ميزات مجال عادة ما يكون غير متخصص وغير تقني.

We have the feature of a news report: How is the language of a news report characterized? We have non-technical or no-specialized language because I need it to be easy or for everyone to listen and understand.

Even when the news story necessitates the inclusion of some specialized terms, such as in the case of space events or medical discoveries for example, the predominant identity of the field remains non-specialized since the news report is addressed to the layman (See Chapters IV & V on Arabic/English news reports)."

وحتى عندما تقتضي القصة الاخبارية ادراج بعض المصطلحات المتخصصة، كما في حالة الأحداث الفضائية أو الاكتشافات الطبية على سبيل المثال، تظل الهوية السائدة للميدان غير متخصصة لأن التقرير الاخباري موجه الى الشخص العادي (انظر الفصلين الرابع والخامس من التقارير الاخبارية العربية والانكليزية.")

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So if we have a medical discovery and they want to tell about it in the news, even if we have some special terms, we need to keep it simplified. Sometimes, we call that "listener-friendly". Layman is anyone who is watching the news. This is one condition when you are translating news journals, you should keep in mind that anyone should understand it when they read it.

As for tenor, the relationship between the text producer and the text receiver is usually formal. Again, even when the text producer slightly deviates from the degree of formality expected in this genre, the predominant identity of tenor remains formal. The medium of transmission in the case of news reporting can be either speaking or writing.

أما بالنسبة للشكلية، فإن العلاقة بين منتج النص ومستقبل النص عادة ما تكون رسمية. مرة أخرى، حتى عندما ينحرف منتج النص قليلاً عن درجة الشكلية المتوقعة في هذا النوع، تظل الهوية السائدة للشكلية رسمية. يمكن أن تكون وسيلة التواصل في حالة التقارير الإخبارية إما التحدث أو الكتابة.

Even if the news report deviates from formality, the receiver should take it formal.

In the current book, focus will be on written news reports and not on spoken ones. So basically we are talking here about the news report that is being written to be read. In the following chapter, a quick survey of the notions of genre and text type will be made. This will be followed by a detailed comparative study of the Arabic news report (ANR) and the English news report (ENR)."

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See you next week! ☺

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