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Translating English Conditional Sentences without 'if' into Arabic

A B S T R A C T

Translation of conditional sentences without 'if' is regarded a thorny area, since it requires the translator's realization of the syntactic system that determines the well-formed sentence structures. The meaning through grammar is a basic significance in this study, which sheds light on the words ordering links (i.e., syntax) in a certain context. Thus, English conditionals without 'if' form, tense and meaning are difficult areas in the translation process into Arabic. On the syntactic level, the structural disparity between English and Arabic constitutes a stumbling block, in that English conditionals are without subordinator 'if' and determined by the verb tense. Unlike Arabic, only the particles determine the conditional type and its meaning. So, this mismatch between the two languages involved is one of the main factors that brings out inappropriate translation. This study aims to analyze conditional sentences without 'if' syntactically and semantically to show the translation method of their types and to specify some problems that may arise in translating such constructions. To achieve the above-mentioned aims, the study hypothesizes that unless the syntactic and semantic features of those sentences are fully realized, a proper translation cannot be attained. The study shows that the structures of conditionals without 'if' are not well understood and their meaning are not expressed appropriately into Arabic.

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ترجمة الجمل الشرطية الانكليزية بدون اداة شرط الى العربية

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الخلاصة:

تعد ترجمة الجمل الشرطية بدون اداة الشرط تحدياً، لان عملية الترجمة تتطلب أدراك المترجم للنظام النحوي الذي يحدد تراكيب الجمل السليمة التركيب. ان الوصول للمعنى من خلال القواعد هو ذو اهمية كبيرة في هذه الدراسة، حيث تسلط الضوء على الروابط الموجودة من خلال ترتيب الكلمات (اي النحو) في

سياق معين لذلك فإن تركيب وزمن ومعنى الجمل الشرطية بدون أداة شرط هو من الصعوبة بمكان في عملية الترجمة الى العربية. حيث يشكل التباين البنيوي ما بين اللغة الانكليزية والعربية في المستويات النحوية عائق مربك، فالجمل الشرطية في الانكليزية بدون اداة الشرط يحددها زمن الفعل و ذلك على عكس اللغة العربية، فإن ادوات الشرط هي الوحيدة التي تحدد نوع جملة الشرط. وهكذا فإن عدم التطابق ما بين اللغتين المعنيتين هو أحد العوامل الرئيسة التي تؤدي الى ترجمة غير صحيحة. وتهدف الدراسة الى تحليل الجمل الشرطية بدون أداة شرط ضمن الإطار النحوي والدلالي وبيان الاستراتيجية المتبناة لترجمة انواعها وتحديد بعض المشكلات في ترجمة هكذا تراكيب. تفترض الدراسة لتحقيق الاهداف المذكورة اعلاه انه مالم يتم فهم السمات النحوية والدلالية للجمل الشرطية بدون أداة شرط بشكل كامل، فإنه لا يمكن الوصول الى ترجمة سليمة. وتبين الدراسة ان تراكيب هذه الجمل لم يتم استيعابها بشكل جيد وبالنتيجة لم يتم التعبير عن معانيها بشكل صحيح في اللغة العربية .

1. Introduction

Conditional sentences are significant in all languages. These constructions have been described by linguists and they are found in many languages (Traugott et al., 1986:3). The conditional sentences have been investigated by philosophers logically. Palmer (1986: 189) expresses that there is no adequately ground for the selection among a, b, and c in the following:

1. a) If John comes, I shall leave.
b) If John should come, I shall leave.
c) Should John come, I shall leave.
2. a) If John came, I shall leave.
b) If John went to come, I should leave.
c) Were John to come, I should leave.

This makes English conditionals constitute a variety of problems for the translators. Therefore, there are many words and expressions that can be used if construction is one of these relationships.

2. Conditional Sentences in English

Quirk et al. (1985:1006) explain that the central use of conditionals is to convey the situation in the matrix clause, which is directly contingent on that of the

condition clause. Alexander (1988:173) states that if implicitly means If X happens (then) Y follows. Conditionals have two clauses: the condition (the dependent) and the main one (independent), which contains the result of a given situation (Graver, 1986:89).

Leech (1971:89) explains that the proposition expressed by the main clause is qualified by a condition introduced by an if-clause or some equivalent construction. According to Palmer (1986:189) conditionals are unlike all others in that both the condition and main clauses are nonfactual. Neither indicates that an event has occurred, is occurring or will occur, the sentence merely indicates the dependence of the truth, of one proposition upon the truth of another. There is one distinction that is important typologically that between real and unreal conditions, the latter being used to refer to events about which the speaker expresses some kind of negative belief.

e.g., If John comes, I shall leave.

If John came, I should leave.

(Palmer, 1986:187)

The first leaves open possibility of John's coming, the second indicates that the speaker thinks unlikely that he will come.

3. Without 'If' conditional sentences

Conditional sentences without if are possible by using subject-operator inversion structure. This structure is typical of a literary and elevates style of persuasion (Quirk et al., 1985:1006).

For crystal (1998:203), inversion is the process or result of syntactic change in which a specific sequence of constituents is seen as the reverse of another. In this respect, Thakur (1997:88) shows that English depends highly on word order and word-class membership as the indicators of syntactic relationships between the words in a sentence. Therefore, patterning the words by omitting if and inversion constitutes conditional sentences without if or any equivalent conjunction. In this vein, Swan (2000:261) explains that putting the verb operator before the subject instead 'if' in conditionals can occur in formal style. This happens with operators should, were, and had; very rarely with other auxiliary verbs. The conditional sentences without if vary as to the type of conditional in which it is allowed. e.g.,

Should you change your mind. [= If you should change your mind,]

Were she my daughter,..... [= If she were my daughter,]

Had I realized your mind,..... [= If I had realized your mind,]

4. Types of conditional sentences without 'if'

Books of grammar agree that there are three or four main types of conditionals. Many studies have explained that the modal tense form specifies the conditional types. Thus, grammar books have widely tackled 'if' conditionals, but there has been little elaboration work on the theme of conditionals without if. To express conditionals without if, there are three ways depending on the conditional type, as in the following:

1- Zero or first type.

Zero conditional is used to express true facts. In this type, the present simple tense is used in both clauses. First conditional is used to express a hypothetical situation that is probably true, but the truth of which is unverified. Its condition clause is in the simple present, and the main clause is in the simple future (Quirk et al., 1985:1091). Zero and first types are converted into should-introduced conditionals by omitting if and putting the operator (should) before the subject (i.e. inversion), as in the following examples (Trusler, 2017:3)

- If no one answers, please call back tomorrow.

Should no one answer, please call back tomorrow

- If I pass the test, I will graduate

Should I pass the test, I will graduate.

Trusler (2017:2) explains that conditional should and modal should have very different meanings. The meaning of should as a modal is a suggestion, e.g.,

You should pay attention in class. (I suggest that you pay attention in class)

Conditional 'should' means 'if' and is used for hypothetical situations,

e.g., Should you need anything else, please call this number. (If you need anything else, please call this number).

2- Conditional sentences without if are possible in the second (unreal) type in the present or future. It is used to express less probable situations and imaginary events. This type form is the simple past tense in the condition clause and would, could, or might with the verb base in the main clause. In this type conditionals without if are formed by putting the operator 'were' before the subject instead of 'if' e.g.,

Were she here, she would support the motion. (If she were here, she would support the motion.) (Quirk et al., 1985: 1006)

3- Conditional sentences without if are found in the third unreal type in the past. This type is used to describe impossible (contrary-to-fact) events. This type is formed by using past perfect form in the condition clause and would have, could have, or might have plus the past participle verb in the main clause (Quirk et al., 1985:1006), e.g. Had they known about the fundraiser, they would have made a denotation (If they had known about the fundraiser, they would have made a denotation (Keith et al., 2013:16).

5. Conditional sentences in Arabic

Some grammarians define a conditional sentence as a complex sentence that contains two correlative clauses preceded by a conditional particle. The first clause is called فعل الشرط (condition clause) and the second one is جواب الشرط (result clause) (AL-Shamsan, 1981:70).

For AL-Makhzumi (1964, 290), these two clauses are related by the conditional particles that signify the semantic relation of one occurrence being dependent on another, e.g.,

If Khalid comes, I shall come. إن جاء خالد جئت

The above sentence has two actions: Khalid's coming and speaker's coming. The speaker's coming is based on Khalid's coming. SL sentence has two actions: Khalid's coming and speaker's coming. The speaker's coming is based on Khalid's coming.

Arab grammarians explain conditionals in the context of words succession which are synthetically and semantically joined by using a set of conditional particles. AL-Sharawna (2006:9) explains that conditional particles are used to link two clauses according to one clause dependency on another. The following are the most important particles in Arabic

1- The conditional particle 'إن'

'إن' is the most important particle which originally refers to condition (AL-Aswad, 2005:66). It expresses an open possible condition normally followed by perfect verb فعل ماضي in the condition clause (Khalil, 1991), e.g.,

If you hurry, you will catch the train. إن اسرعت لحقت القطار

Or the imperfect فعل مضارع, e.g.,

If you hurry, you will catch the train. إن تسرع تلحق بالقطار

Hassan (1961) that 'إن' indicates the future irrespective of the verbs tense in both clauses, their reference to time will be confined to the mere future, although the form of either the two verbs or one of them might be constructed perfect or imperfect.

As far as the semantic implication assigned to the particle 'إن' is concerned, Wright (1996:12) also explains that 'إن' refers to what is possible (i.e. probability of fulfillment or non- fulfillment of the condition unresolved). Obviously, the speaker's or writer's choice of a certain particle reflects the different semantic implications included within a condition structure in Arabic. Unlike English, Arabic depends on the particle rather than the tense to denote the probability degree of a particular event.

2- The conditional particle 'إذا'

The particle 'إذا' is considered an argumentative particle in the sense that there is indeterminacy among grammarians concerning it as being related to the temporal or conditional implications (AL-Masdi & AL-Tarabulsi, 1985:70).

They differentiate between the two implication of 'إذا' referring to time and that referring to a conditional whenever the context of the main clause is basically contingent on the context of the condition one, e.g.,

إذا احترمت صديقك أحترمك

If you respect your friend, he will also respect you.

When spring comes, the weather becomes moderate. إذا جاء الربيع اعتدل المناخ
(Aziz, 1989:294)

As far as the semantic implication assigned to the particle 'إذا' is concerned, AL-Ghalayni (1971:195) states that 'إذا' refers to what is certain and 'إن' refers to uncertain things, e.g.,

If you come, I honor you.

إذا جئت أكرمك

(The addressee's coming is asserted)

If you come, I will honor you.

إن جئت أكرمك

(The addressee's coming is uncertain)

3- The conditional particle 'لو'

For Ibn Aqeel (2011:), in most cases, 'لو' indicates the employment of the verb in the perfect tense الفعل الماضي both structurally and semantically.

From a semantic aspect, Hassan (1961:491) explains that using 'لو' implies conditionality which failed to come about in the past time, hence, the abstinence of its fulfillment, e.g.,

لو تعلم الجاهل لنهضت البلاد

If the illiterate received education, the country would prosper.

In this respect, 'لو' expresses a semantic relation of unfulfillable conditions. Khalil (1999:287) states that situations that are contrary to the fact in the past are denoted by 'لو' which signifies the non-eminence of a past event functioning as a condition for an event occurrence, i.e.,

If I earned money, I would buy a house. لو كسبت مالا، لأشتريت منزلا

'لو' should be followed by the perfect verb in both clauses condition and main.

The condition clause can be prefixed with or without 'لا' as in the previous examples.

'لو' might be followed by the negative clauses as in the following example:

If Zaid had not risen, Amro would have not risen. لو لم يقم زيد لم يقم عمرو

(Hassan, 1961:241)

4- The conditional particle 'لولا'

This complex particle meaning is “had it not been for”. It is the negative form of 'لو'. Thus, 'لولا' is 'لو+لا' (if not). However, it indicates the non-fulfillment of the consequent of the antecedent truth (Kharma and Hajjaj, 1989:141) as in:

Had it not been for Ali, Omar would have died. لولا علي لهلك عمر

(Matar, 1985:21)

The 'لولا' - introduced sentence indication is necessarily past time. It is used in a hypothetical condition (AL-Mutalibi, 1986:126). Cantarino (1975:326-327) states that 'لولا' always introduces a single member and hypothetically negates its existence. It may be followed by a noun in the nominative case. AL-Aswad (2005:74) explains that the main clause or result clause is frequently but not necessarily introduced by the emphatic particle 'ل' as in the above example. Hassan (1961:513) states that 'لولا' expresses scolding when it is followed by perfect verb. To express conditionality, it should be followed by a nominal in condition clause and a verbal in main clause, as in the following:

Had it not been for rain, the plant would have perished. لولا المطر لهلك الزرع

6. Translation of conditional sentences

Naoum (2011:22) confirms that translation process is centered around the translator's prior background of the basic skills of syntactic and semantic knowledge. From syntactic point of view, the linguistic context is related to word formation and its function in the text (Hussam Al-Deen, cited in Hussaein & Mohammed, 2016:55)

The translation of conditionals without if is considered challenging since it requires the translator's awareness of the syntactic system that determines the production of well-formed sentence structures. The meaning matter through grammar is of an essential significance in this study, which aims to highlight the word order links (i.e. syntax). Leech (1982:3) states that the message meaning transferred by language has to be transformed into words put together according to grammatical rules.

According to Aziz (1989:224), the open conditionals are rendered by the particles: 'إن' and 'إذا'. In Arabic, 'إذا' expresses a condition with a degree of certainty. The unreal conditionals are conveyed by the particle 'لو' followed by the perfect tense ماضي to refer unreal actions in the present, and لو + قد + كان followed by the perfect to refer to unreal ones in the past.

7. Data Analysis

Regarding the above explanation, a group of (10) fourth stage students of translation Department at Mosul University have been chosen to translate (15) conditionals without 'if' selected from different English syntactic books. Five sentences are chosen for each type. Utilizing tables will help the reader to have a clear vision of the data including SLT and TLT Analyses. According to Aziz's (1989) approach, TLTs are analyzed as the following: real conditionals are expressed by using 'إن', the unreal conditionals referring to present are expressed in Arabic by 'لو+فعل ماضي', and to express unreal conditionals referring to past by 'لو+قد+كان+فعل ماضي' in condition clauses. To determine the translation appropriateness, Nida & Taber's (1964:159) formal and dynamic approach has been adopted since this method seems more accurate than others as far as the content is concerned.

1- Formal equivalence focuses on the message itself. In other words, it is concerned with grammar, word type, order, and meaning. The closest equivalents between two languages, so it distorted the message since style and grammar of TL are distorted.

2- Dynamic equivalence focuses on the equivalent effect principle, that is to say, the relationship between the target receiver and message should be the same between the original receiver and SL message. The analysis is made within the framework of grammar and semantics.

SLT (1)

Should they cancel the meeting, we'll have to arrange our plans.

(Thumson & Martin,

1980:190)

Table (1) SLT (1) Analysis

Real condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Should they cancel the meeting	We'll have to arrange our plans	If they cancel the meeting,
Should + Subject + base verb	Simple future	Possible event

TLTs

- ١- هل عليهم الغاء الاجتماع؟ سنضطر الى اعادة ترتيب مواعيدنا
- ٢- سنعيد ترتيب اوراقنا اذا الغوا الاجتماع.
- ٣- هل سيتوجب علينا عادة ترتيب خططنا عندما الغوا الاجتماع؟
- ٤- ينبغي عليهم الغاء الاجتماع ويجب علينا اعادة ترتيب خططنا
- ٥- اذا تم الغاء الاجتماع سيتوجب علينا ترتيب خططنا
- ٦- ينبغي علينا الغاء الاجتماع؟ سيتوجب علينا ترتيب خططنا.
- ٧- هل يتوجب عليهم الغاء الاجتماع؟ اذن علينا اعادة النظر في خططنا
- ٨- هل الغوا المقابلة؟ نحن سوف نعيد تنظيم خططنا
- ٩- هل عليهم الغاء الاجتماع؟ سينبغي علينا اعادة ترتيب خططنا
- ١٠- يجب عليهم الغاء الاجتماع, سوف نعيد ترتيب خططنا.

Table (2) TLTs (1) Analysis

SLT (1)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	inappropriate
Should they cancel the meeting, we'll have to arrange our plans	1	هل عليهم الغاء الاجتماع	سنضطر الى اعادة ترتيب مواعيدنا	-	-	+
	2	إذا الغوا الاجتماع	سنعيد ترتيب اوراقنا	+	-	+
	3	هل الغوا الاجتماع	سيتوجب علينا اعادة ترتيب خططنا	-	-	+
	4	ينبغي عليهم الغاء	يجب علينا اعادة ترتيب	-	-	+

		الاجتماع	خططنا			
5		إذا تم الغاء الاجتماع	سيتوجب علينا ترتيب خططنا	+	-	+
6		أينبغي عليهم الغاء الاجتماع	سيتوجب علينا ترتيب خططنا	-	-	+
7		هل يتوجب عليهم الغاء الاجتماع	اذن علينا اعادة النظر في خططنا	-	-	+
8		هل الغوا المقابلة	نحن سوف نعيد ترتيب خططنا	-	-	+
9		هل عليهم الغاء الاجتماع	سينبغي علينا اعادة ترتيب خططنا	-	-	+
10		يجب عليهم الغاء الاجتماع	سوف نعيد ترتيب خططنا	-	-	+

Discussion

Subjects (1,3,5,6,7,8,and 9) mistranslated the structure and meaning of the conditional sentence introduced by 'should' in SLT that expresses open condition because they rendered the condition clause with 'should' inappropriately into an interrogative structure. Subjects (4 and 10) produced the condition clause with 'should' improperly into a modal expressing advice " ... ينبغي عليهم" and "يجب عليهم". Subjects (2 and 5) produced a formal equivalent, since they rendered SLT by employing 'إذا', which is acceptable in form but not adequate in meaning since it signifies certainty towards the eminence of a circumstance. The suggested translation is

إن الغوا الاجتماع سوف نعيد ترتيب خططنا

SLT (2)

Should you change your mind no one 'll blame you.

(Leech&Svartvik,1994:126).

Table (3) SLT (2) Analysis

Real condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Should you change your mind	No one 'll blame you	If you change your mind,
Should + S.+ base verb	Simple Future	Possible event

TLTs

- ١- لا تخف من تغيير رأيك فلن يلومك أحد.
- ٢- لن يلقي أحد اللوم عليك عندما تغير رأيك.
- ٣- لا أحد سيلومك إذا غيرت رأيك.
- ٤- يجب ان تغير تفكيرك ولن يلومك أحد.
- ٥- لا يمكن لأحد ان يلومك إذا غيرت رأيك.
- ٦- لن يلومك أحد إذا غيرت رأيك.
- ٧- هل غيرت رأيك لن يلومك أحد.
- ٨- أ يجب ان تغير رأيك، لا أحد يلومك على ذلك.
- ٩- هل يجب عليك ان تغير رأيك! لا أحد سيلومك.
- ١٠- يجب ان تغير رأيك فلن يلومك أحد.

Table (4) TLTs (2) Analysis

SL T (2)	TL T No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	inappropriate
Should you change your mind, no one will blame you	1	لا تخف من تغيير رأيك	فلن يلومك أحد	-	-	+
	2	عندما تغير رأيك	لن يلقي أحد اللوم عليك	-	-	+
	3	إذا غيرت رأيك	لا أحد سيلومك	+	-	+
	4	يجب ان تغير تفكيرك	ولن يلومك أحد	-	-	+
	5	إذا غيرت رأيك	لا يمكن لأحد ان يلومك	+	-	+
	6	إذا غيرت رأيك	لن يلومك أحد	+	-	+
	7	هل غيرت رأيك	لن يلومك أحد	-	-	+
	8	أ يجب ان تغير رأيك	لا أحد يلومك على ذلك	-	-	+
	9	هل يجب عليك ان تغير رأيك	لا أحد سيلومك	-	-	+
	10	يجب ان تغير رأيك	فلن يلومك أحد	-	-	+

Discussion

This open conditional with 'should' shows that all the subjects mismatched its structure and meaning. Translator (1) conveyed the condition clause with 'should' improperly into a negative sentence "لا تخف تغيير رأيك". Subject (2) conveyed the conditional should improperly into time adverb عندما, which does not reflect conditionality in Arabic. Regarding subjects (4 and 10), they mismatched the form and function of SLT, because they translated the conditional 'should' into a modal expressing advice "يجب". Subjects (7,8, and 9) did not manage SLT structure and meaning since they produced inappropriate renditions by using the

interrogative particles هل and أ 'hamza'. Concerning subjects (3,5, and 6), they realized SLT form but not the function by opting 'إذا' that refers to conditionality with a degree of certainty in Arabic which does not exist in English. Therefore, the adequate translation is: إن غيرت رأيك لن يلومك أحد

SLT (3)

Should she be interested, I'll phone her.

(Quirk et al. 1985:1094).

Table (5) SLT (3) Analysis

Real condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Should she be interested	I'll phone her	If she is interested,
Should + S.+ base verb	Simple Future	Possible event

TLTs

- ١- اهي مهمة بالأمر، سأتصل بها.
- ٢- هل ترغب بذلك، سأتصل بها.
- ٣- سأتصل بها ان كانت مهمة.
- ٤- هل كانت مهمة سأتصل بها
- ٥- ينبغي عليها ان تهتم سأتصل بها
- ٦- سأتصل بها إذا كانت مهمة بذلك.
- ٧- يجب ان تهتم سأتصل بها.
- ٨- ينبغي عليها ان تكون مهمة سأتصل هاتفياً.
- ٩- هل كانت مهمة سأتصل بها
- ١٠- إذا كانت هي مهمة، سأحدث معها هاتفياً.
- ١١-

Table (6) TLTs (3) Analysis

SLT (3)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	inappropriate
Should she be interested, I'll phone her	1	اهي مهمة بالأمر	سأتصل بها	-	-	+
	2	هل ترغب بذلك	سأتصل بها	-	-	+
	3	ان كانت مهمة	سأتصل بها	-	+	-
	4	هل كانت مهمة	سأتصل بها	-	-	+
	5	ينبغي عليها ان تهتم	سأتصل بها	-	-	+
	6	إذا كانت مهمة بذلك	سأتصل بها	+	-	+
	7	يجب ان تهتم	سأتصل بها	-	-	+

8	ينبغي عليها ان تكون مهمة	سأتصل هاتفياً	-	-	+
9	هل كانت مهمة	سأتصل بها	-	-	+
10	إذا كانت هي مهمة	سأتحدث معها هاتفياً	+	-	+

Discussion

Obviously, subjects (1,2,4, and, 9) failed in conveying the structure and meaning of the first clause of conditional introduced by 'should' expressing possible event in the present. They rendered 'should' inadequately into the interrogative particles أ 'hamza' and هل because they seem unaware of such conditional without the subordinator ' if '. Subjects (5,7, and 8) mistranslated the condition clause with 'should' into a modal should referring to obligation " ينبغي " respectively. The condition indication assigned to the particle 'إذا' in Arabic gives a greater degree of certainty, which is used acceptably but not adequately by subjects (6 and 10) to render the intended meaning of this conditional type. Subject (3) used properly the particle 'إن' to indicate the meaning of probable occurrence of the circumstance.

SLT (4)

Should any visitors come, I will say you are not here

(Athanasiadou & Driven, 1986:78)

Table (7) SLT (4) Analysis

Real condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Should any visitors come Should+S.+base verb	I will say you are not here Simple Future	If any visitors come, Possible event

TLTs

- ١- ان اتى اي أحد فسوف أخبرهم بأنك لست هنا.
- ٢- سأقول بأنك لست هنا ان جاء اي أحد من الزائرين.
- ٣- إذا ما اتانا زوار سأخبرهم بأنك لست هنا.
- ٤- ينبغي اي زائر يأتي ان يبلغه بأنك لست هنا.

- ٥- هل أخبر اي زائر يأتي إنك غير موجود.
- ٦- إذا حضر الضيوف سأخبرهم إنك لست هنا.
- ٧- هل جاءنا زوار؟ سأقول إنك لست موجود.
- ٨- ينبغي ان اقول للزائرين إنك لست هنا.
- ٩- يجب ان ابلغ اي ضيف إنك لست هنا.
- ١٠- عليّ ان اقول لأي كان من الزائرين إنك غير موجود.

Table (8) TLTs (4) Analysis

SLT (4)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	inappropriate
Should any visitors come, I will say you are not here	1	ان اتى اي أحد	فسوف أخبرهم بأنك لست هنا	-	+	-
	2	ان جاء اي أحد من الزائرين	سأقول بأنك لست هنا	-	+	-
	3	إذا اتانا زوار	سأخبرهم بأنك لست هنا	+	-	+
	4	ينبغي اي زائر يأتي	ان ابلغه بأنك لست هنا	-	-	+
	5	هل أخبر اي زائر يأتي	إنك غير موجود	-	-	+
	6	إذا حضر الضيوف	سأخبرهم إنك لست هنا	+	-	+
	7	هل جاءنا زوار	سأقول إنك لست موجود	-	-	+
	8	ينبغي ان اقول للزائرين	إنك لست هنا	-	-	+
	9	يجب ان ابلغ اي ضيف	إنك لست هنا	-	-	+
	10	عليّ ان اقول لأي كان من الزائرين	إنك غير موجود	-	-	+

Discussion

The condition clause with 'should' and the simple future in the main clause indicate an open event, which are properly conveyed into Arabic by subjects (1 and 2) by opting the particle 'إن'. Subject, (3 and 6) did not manage the intended meaning to some extent by using 'إذا'. Since, it indicates a condition with asserted result in Arabic. Subjects (7 and 5) provided inappropriate renditions that lack conditionality because they might think that the subject verb switching means a question. Therefore, they mistranslated it into "هل أخبر اي زائر يأتي" and "هل جأنا". Subjects (4,8,9, and 10) mismatched the form and meaning of the conditional with 'should' into "يجب ان ابلغ", "ينبغي ان", "ينبغي", and "عليّ ان" respectively since they are confused between the conditional should and modal one.

SLT (5)

Should you need help, please let me know at once.

(Hornby, 1975: 230)

Table (9) SLT (5) Analysis

Real condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Should you need help	please let me know at once	If you need help,.....
Should + S.+ base verb	Simple Future	Possible actions

TLTs

- ١- هل احتجت الى المساعدة؟ أخبرني فوراً.
- ٢- أخبرني لمرة واحدة رجاءً إنك تحتاج الى المساعدة.
- ٣- إذا احتجت الى المساعدة أخبرني فوراً.
- ٤- إذا اردت المساعدة هلا أخبرتني ارجوك.
- ٥- هل احتجت الى المساعدة أخبرني بذلك حالاً.
- ٦- ان احتجت اي مساعدة أعلمني.
- ٧- هل احتجت لمساعدة رجاءً أعلمني فوراً.
- ٨- هل تحتاج الى مساعدة من فضلك نادني على الفور.
- ٩- يجب إبلاغي على الفور إنك احتجت الى المساعدة.
- ١٠- أحتاج مساعدة، رجاءً أعلمني بذلك حالاً.

Table (10) TLTs (5) Analysis

SLT (5)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	inappropriate
Should you need help, please let me know at once	1	هل احتجت الى المساعدة	أخبرني فوراً	-	-	+
	2	تحتاج الى المساعدة	أخبرني لمرة واحدة رجاءً	-	-	+
	3	إذا احتجت الى المساعدة	أخبرني فوراً	+	-	+
	4	إذا اردت المساعدة	هلا أخبرتني ارجوك	+	-	+
	5	هل احتجت الى المساعدة	أخبرني بذلك حالاً	-	-	+

6	ان احتجت اي مساعدة	أعلمني	-	+	-
7	هل احتجت لمساعدة	رجاءً أعلمني فوراً	-	-	+
8	هل تحتاج الى مساعدة	من فضلك نادني على الفور	-	-	+
9	إنك احتجت الى المساعدة	يجب ابلاغي على الفور	-	-	+
10	أحتاج مساعدة	رجاءً أعلمني بذلك حالاً	-	-	+

Discussion

The 'should' – introduced conditional structure in the above sentence represents an open condition, which leaves the question of the fulfillment or non-fulfillment of the condition unresolved. Rendering this condition into Arabic requires employing the conditional particle 'إن', which is not used by subjects (1,5,7,8, and 10). Those subjects improperly used the interrogative particles هل and 'hamza'. Subject (2) ignored the subject verb switching and mistranslated the condition clause into a statement "إنك تحتاج الى مساعدة". Subject (4) employed the modal should meaning "يجب", which is not the intended meaning. Subjects (3 and 4) employed inadequately 'إذا' that signifies asserted future event. Subject (6) managed the form and function by using 'إن' referring to possible future event in Arabic.

SLT (6)

Were he to see you, he'd be surprised.

(Hornby,1975:230)

Table (11) SLT (6) Analysis

Unreal condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Were he to see you	he'd be surprised	If he were to see you,.. (He doesn't see you)
Simple past	would +base verb	Imaginary actions in present

TLTs

- ١- إن رآك سيسر كثيراً.
- ٢- إن رآك سيكون مندهشاً.
- ٣- إذا ما رآك سيكون متفاجئاً.
- ٤- سيكون متفاجئاً إذا ما رآك.
- ٥- لو رآك سيتفاجئاً.
- ٦- إذا ما رآك سيتفاجئاً.
- ٧- عندما يراك سيتفاجئاً.
- ٨- عندما يراك سيكون مسروراً.
- ٩- لو رآك كان لتفاجئ.
- ١٠- هل كان سيراك وهو متفاجئ.

Table (12) TLTs (6) Analysis

SLT (6)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	inappropriate
Were he to see you, he'd be surprised	1	إن رآك	سيسر كثيراً	+	-	+
	2	إن رآك	سيكون مندهشاً	+	-	+
	3	إذا ما رآك	سيكون متفاجئاً	+	-	+
	4	إذا ما رآك	سيكون متفاجئاً	+	-	+
	5	لو رآك	سيتفاجئاً	-	+	-
	6	إذا ما رآك	سيتفاجئاً	+	-	+
	7	عندما يراك	سيتفاجئاً	-	-	+
	8	عندما يراك	سيكون مسروراً	-	-	+
	9	لو رآك	كان ليتفاجئاً	-	+	-
	10	هل كان سيراك	وهو متفاجئاً	-	-	+

Discussion

The 'were' introduced conditional structure in the above sentence represents an unreal event, not possible, or imaginary in the present. Subject (1 and 2) opted the particle 'إن' that denotes an open condition which semantically contradicts with the unreal situation in the present in SLT. Subjects (3,4, and 6) mistranslated the conditional meaning into 'إذا' that signifies implied indication with a degree of certainty. Subjects (7 and 8) opted improperly the time adverb 'عندما'. The rendition of subject (10) is inappropriate because he misunderstood the subject verb inversion and used wrongly the interrogative particle 'هل' in TLT. Subject (5 and 9) realized the intended imaginary situation in present "لو رآك". Thus, they rendered it dynamically by using 'لو' followed by perfect verb.

SLT (7)

Were a serious crisis to arise, the government would have to act swiftly.
(Leech & Svartvik, 1975:126)

Table (13) SLT (7) Analysis

Unreal condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Were a serious crisis to arise	the government would have to act swiftly would +base verb	If a serious crisis were to arise,..... (There is no crisis)
Simple past		Imaginary actions in present

TLTs

- ١- لو كان هناك أزمة كبيرة، سيتوجب على الحكومة ان تتعامل معها.
- ٢- إذا حدثت أزمة خطيرة يجب على الحكومة اتخاذ الاجراءات اللازمة.
- ٣- إذا ما حدثت أزمة خطيرة يجب على الحكومة التحرك بسرعة.
- ٤- إذا ما بدأت أزمة بالانتشار يجب على الحكومة التصرف بسرعة.
- ٥- عندما تنشأ أزمة خطيرة ينبغي على الحكومة التصرف بسرعة.
- ٦- لو حدثت أزمة خطيرة، لتدخلت الحكومة سريعاً.
- ٧- عندما تظهر ازمت خطيرة ستتصرف الحكومة سريعاً.
- ٨- كانت هنالك أزمة خطيرة ستنشأ على الحكومة ان تتصرف بسرعة.
- ٩- عندما تكون المشكلة مستمرة بالتصعيد على الحكومة ان تتخذ اجراءات.
- ١٠- لو كانت هناك أزمة لتنشأ لكانت الحكومة قد تصرفت حالاً.

Table (14) TLTs (7) Analysis

SLT (7)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	Inappropriate
Were a serious crisis to arise, the government	1	لو كان هناك أزمة كبيرة	سيتوجب على الحكومة ان تتعامل معها	+	-	+
	2	إذا حدثت أزمة خطيرة	يجب على الحكومة اتخاذ الاجراءات اللازمة	+	-	+

3	إذا ما حدثت ازمة خطيرة	يجب على الحكومة التحرك بسرعة	+	-	+
4	إذا ما بدأت ازمة بالانتشار	يجب على الحكومة التصرف بسرعة	+	-	+
5	عندما تنشأ ازمة خطيرة	ينبغي على الحكومة التصرف بسرعة	-	-	+
6	لو حدثت ازمة خطيرة	لندخلت الحكومة سريعاً	-	+	-
7	عندما تظهر ازمات خطيرة	ستتصرف الحكومة سريعاً	-	-	+
8	كانت هنالك ازمة خطيرة ستنشأ	على الحكومة ان تتصرف بسرعة	-	-	+
9	عندما تكون المشكلة مستمرة بالتصعيد	على الحكومة ان تتخذ اجراءات	-	-	+
10	لو كانت هناك ازمة لتنشأ	لكانت الحكومة قد تصرفت حالاً	-	+	-

Discussion

The conditional with 'were' signifies the implication that it is impossible for the condition to be fulfilled in present. Regarding rendition (1), although the condition clause with 'لو' is followed by perfect verb "لو كان", its main clause should be introduced with perfect verb instead of the particle 'س' referring to future in Arabic "سيوجب". Subjects (6 and 10) employed properly 'لو' followed by perfect verb in both clauses to denote the impossible occurrence of the condition. Subjects (2,3, and 4) opted improperly the particle 'إذا' in their renditions that expresses a possible condition. Obviously, the time adverb 'عندما' employed in renditions (5,7, and 9) is inaccurate, since it lacks the intended conditionality in TLT. Subject (8) translated inappropriately the conditional sentence into a non-conditional statement. "...كانت هنالك ازمة".

SLT (8)

Were it to reveal its secrets, that house would collapse in shame.

(Quirk et al., 1985:1094)

Table (15) SLT (8) Analysis

Unreal condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
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Were it to reveal its secrets	that house would collapse in shame would +base verb	If it Were to reveal its secrets,..... (The secrets are not revealed) Imaginary actions in present
Simple past		

TLTs

- ١- لو انكشفت اسرار هذا البيت، فسوف ينهار من العار.
- ٢- إذا ما عرفت اسرار هذا المنزل، لأنهار من الخزي.
- ٣- لو كانت اسراره مكشوفة سينهار المنزل من الخزي والعار.
- ٤- هل كانت تكشف الاسرار، لكان البيت ينهار بشكل مأساوي.
- ٥- كان البيت سينهار، لو عرفت جميع اسراره.
- ٦- لو فضحت اسرار البيت، لأنهار من العار.
- ٧- عندما تكشف الاسرار سوف ينهار ذلك المنزل من العار.
- ٨- لو عرفت جميع اسرار البيت، سينهار من الخزي.
- ٩- عندما تتكشف الحقيقة، سوف ينهار ذلك المنزل من العار.
- ١٠- بينما كانت تكشف الاسرار، كان البيت ينهار بشكل مأساوي.

Table (16) TLTs (8) Analysis

SLT (8)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	Inappropriate
Were it to reveal its secrets, that house would collapse in shame	1	لو انكشفت اسرار هذا البيت	فسوف ينهار من العار	+	-	+
	2	إذا ما عرفت اسرار هذا المنزل	لأنهار من الخزي	+	-	+
	3	لو كانت اسراره مكشوفة	سينهار المنزل من الخزي والعار	+	-	+
	4	هل كانت تكشف الاسرار	لكان البيت ينهار بشكل مأساوي	-	-	+
	5	لو عرفت جميع اسراره ,	كان البيت سينهار	+	-	+
	6	لو فضحت اسرار البيت	لأنهار من العار	-	+	-
	7	عندما تكشف الاسرار	سوف ينهار ذلك المنزل من العار	-	-	+
	8	لو عرفت جميع اسرار البيت	سينهار من الخزي	+	-	+
	9	عندما تتكشف الحقيقة	سوف ينهار ذلك المنزل من العار	-	-	+

- ٧- عندما نسحب دعمنا، سيكونون غاضبين بشكل مبرر.
٨- إن تراجعنا عن دعمهم، سيصبحون غاضبون على نحو مبرر.
٩- عندما ننسحب من التأييد، فهم سيغضبون.
١٠- إذا سحبنا دعمنا، فسيكونون ساخطين بشكل مبرر.

Table (18) TLTs (9) Analysis

SLT (9)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	Inappropriate
Were we to withdraw our support, they would be justifiably indignant	1	عندما قمنا بسحب دعمنا	سيكونون غاضبين جداً	+	-	+
	2	إذا سحبنا أيدينا منهم	سيكون لهم مبرر لسخطهم	+	-	+
	3	إذا سحبنا دعمنا عنهم	فالغضب مبرر	+	-	+
	4	لو سحبنا دعمنا	لكانوا أهينوا بطريقة مبررة	-	+	-
	5	إذا نسحب دعمنا	كانوا سيبررون غضبهم	+	-	+
	6	لو توقفنا عن دعمهم	لكان سخطهم مبررا	-	+	-
	7	عندما نسحب دعمنا	سيكونون غاضبين بشكل مبرر	-	-	+
	8	إن تراجعنا عن دعمهم	سيصبحون غاضبون على نحو مبرر	+	-	+
	9	عندما ننسحب من التأييد	فهم سيغضبون	-	-	+
	10	إذا سحبنا دعمنا	فسيكونون ساخطين بشكل مبرر	+	-	+

Discussion

The unreal conditionality of the 'were' – introduced structure expressing an imaginary situation is inadequately transferred into Arabic by virtue of using the particle 'إن' by subjects (1 and 8). Renditions (2,3,5, and 10) introduced with 'إذا' are inappropriate, since it signifies certainty towards the occurrence of actions in Arabic. Subjects (1 and 9) failed in conveying the conditional meaning and structure by using the adverbial clause with عندما. Subjects (4 and 6) rendered the conditional meaning and structure into Arabic appropriately by opting 'لو' followed by perfect verb in condition and result clause expressing unreal event "لو سحبنا... " "... لو توقفنا ... لكان " and "... لكانوا

SLT (10)

Were it all true, it would still not excuse their action.

(Athanasiadou & Drvien 1986:78)

Table (19) SLT (10) Analysis

Unreal condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Were it all true	it would still not excuse their action	If it Were all true,..... (it wasn't true)
Simple past	would + base verb	Imaginary action in present

TLTs

- ١- هل كان الامر صحيح، فهذا لا يبرر افعالهم.
- ٢- لو كان كل شيء صحيح، فلا يزال غير مبرر لأفعالهم.
- ٣- إذا ما كان الامر صحيح، فلا يوجد اي عذر عن افعالهم.
- ٤- لو كان كل هذا صحيح، فلا يوجد اي عذر لأفعالهم.
- ٥- إن كانوا على حق، فلن يبرر ذلك تصرفاتهم.
- ٦- إن كان الامر حقيقياً، فأن افعالهم غير مبررة.
- ٧- هل كانت حقيقة؟ لن يبرر ذلك تصرفاتهم.
- ٨- إن كان كل ما في الامر حقيقة، فلا يوجد عذر لأفعالهم.
- ٩- إذا كان هذا صحيحاً، فلن يبرر فعلهم.
- ١٠- عندما تكون الحقائق واضحة، فلا حاجة للتسامح في اي عمل.

Table (20) TLTs (10) Analysis

SLT (10)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	Inappropriate
Were it all true, it would still not excuse their action	1	هل كان الامر صحيح	فهذا لا يبرر افعالهم	-	-	+
	2	لو كان كل شيء صحيح	فلا يزال غير مبرر لأفعالهم	-	+	-
	3	إذا ما كان الامر صحيح	فلا يوجد ايس عذر عن افعالهم	+	-	+
	4	لو كان كل هذا صحيح	فلا يوجد اي عذر لإفعالهم	-	+	-
	5	إن كانوا على حق	فلن يبرر ذلك تصرفاتهم	+	-	+
	6	إن كان الامر حقيقياً	فأن افعالهم غير مبررة	+	-	+
	7	هل كانت حقيقة	لن يبرر ذلك تصرفاتهم	-	-	+
	8	إن كان كل ما في الامر حقيقة	فلا يوجد عذراً لأفعالهم	+	-	+
	9	إذا كان هذا صحيحاً	فلن يبرر فعلهم	+	-	+
	10	عندما تكون الحقائق واضحة	فلا حاجة للتسامح في اي عمل	-	-	+

Discussion

Subjects (1and7) mismatched the conditional structure and meaning because they rendered the conditional into an interrogative sentence by using the interrogative particle هل. Subjects (3 and 9) rendered the conditional SLT, which expresses unfulfilled condition in present, formally into 'إذا' referring to asserted possible condition in Arabic. Subjects (5,6, and 8) failed in conveying the conditional semantic meaning by using 'إن', which refers to uncertain condition. Subject (10) rendition is inadequate since the conditional meaning rendered into adverbial clause عندما. Subjects (2 and 4) managed the semantic meaning by opting 'لو' followed by perfect verb in condition clause to express impossible situation in present in addition to indicating negation in result clause by using the negative particle لا+ imperfect verb " فلا يوجد " and " لو كان ... " , فلا يوجد

SLT (11)

Had you asked me, I would have told you the answer.

(Eckersley& Eckersley, 1977:351)

Table (21) SLT (11) Analysis

Unreal condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Had you asked me	I would have told you the answer	If you had asked,..... (you didn't ask me, so, I didn't tell)
Past perfect	would + have + p.p.	Impossible actions in past

TLTs

- ١- إذا كنت سألتني، كنت سأخبرك بالجواب.
- ٢- لو سألتني، سوف اخبرك الجواب.
- ٣- إذا قد سألتني، سأعلمك بالإجابة.
- ٤- لو سألتني، سأخبرك بالإجابة.
- ٥- لو كنت قد سألتني، لأجبتك.
- ٦- هل سألتني؟ كنت اجبتك.
- ٧- إن سألتني سأخبرك بالإجابة.
- ٨- هل قمت بسؤالي، كنت لأخبرك بالإجابة.
- ٩- هل تسألني، انا سوف اعلمك الاجابة.
- ١٠- هل سألتني، لكنك اخبرتك.

Table (22) TLTs (11) Analysis

SLT (11)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	Inappropriate
Had you asked me, I would have told you the answer	1	إذا كنت سألتني	كنت سأخبرك بالجواب	+	-	+
	2	لو سألتني	سوف اخبرك الجواب	+	-	+
	3	إذا قد سألتني	سأعلمك بالإجابة	+	-	+
	4	لو سألتني	سأخبرك بالإجابة	+	-	+
	5	لو كنت قد سألتني	لأجبتك	-	+	-
	6	هل سألتني	كنت أجبتك	-	-	+
	7	إن سألتني	سأخبرك بالإجابة	+	-	+
	8	هل قمت بسؤالي	كنت لأخبرك بالإجابة	-	-	+
	9	هل تسألني	انا سوف اعلمك الاجابة	-	-	+
	10	هل سألتني	لكنك اخبرتك	-	-	+

Discussion

The 'had' – introduced conditional signifies the implication that it is impossible for the action to be fulfilled in the past. Subjects (1 and 3) failed in managing the intended meaning of the non – eminence of the result (i.e. employing the particle 'إذا' that refers to the asserted condition). Subject (7) produced formal rendering and opted improperly 'إن' which refers to uncertain predication in present. subjects (6,8,9, and 10) renditions mismatched the SLT form and meaning. They perceived subject verb inversion as an interrogative sentence introduced by the particle هل. Although, subjects (2 and 4) conveyed the counter factual event by using 'لو', it is not followed by كان + قد to indicate past perfective in Arabic, in addition to the main clause meaning is rendered wrongly into future results by using سوف and س. Subject (5) managed the conditional structure and meaning dynamically.

" لو كنت قد سألتني لأجبتك "

SLT (12)

Had I known you were ill; I'd have called to see you.

(Hornby,1975:230)

Table (23) SLT (12) Analysis

Unreal condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Had I known you were ill Past perfect	I'd have called to see you would + have + p.p.	If I had known you were ill,..... (I didn't know, so I didn't call you) Impossible action in past

TLTs

- ١- إذا علمت بمرضك، لكنك اتصلت بك لرؤيتك.
- ٢- لو كنت اعلم بأنك مريض، لاتصلت بك لأراك.
- ٣- لو كنت على دراية بمرضك، لاتصلت بك لأطمئن عليك.
- ٤- إذا علمت بأنك مريض، لكنك اتصلت لرؤيتك.
- ٥- هل علمت بأنك مريض، لكنك اتصلت لرؤيتك.
- ٦- إن كنت على دراية بمرضك، لاتصلت بك لأسأل عنك.
- ٧- ألو علمت انت مريض، ما طلبت طبيب ليعالجك.
- ٨- لو كنت اعلم بمرضك، لاتصلت بك لأطمئن عليك.
- ٩- ما عرفت إنك مريض، لكنك اتصلت لرؤيتك.
- ١٠- هل علمت بمرضك، لآتيت لزيارتك.

Table (24) TLTs (12) Analysis

SL T (12)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	Inappropriate
Had I known you were ill, I'd have called to see you	1	إذا علمت بمرضك	لكنك اتصلت بك لرؤيتك	+	-	+
	2	لو كنت اعلم بأنك مريض	لاتصلت بك لأراك	+	-	+
	3	لو كنت على دراية بمرضك	لاتصلت بك لأطمئن عليك	+	-	+
	4	إذا علمت بأنك مريض	لكنك اتصلت لرؤيتك	+	-	+
	5	هل علمت بأنك مريض	لكنك اتصلت لرؤيتك	-	-	+
	6	ان كنت على دراية بمرضك	لاتصلت بك لأسأل عنك	+	-	+
	7	ألو علمت انت مريض	ما طلبت طبيب ليعالجك	-	-	+
	8	لو كنت اعلم بمرضك	لاتصلت بك لأطمئن عليك	+	-	+
	9	ما عرفت إنك مريض	لكنك اتصلت لرؤيتك	-	-	+
	10	هل علمت بمرضك	لآتيت لزيارتك	-	-	+

Discussion

The above sentence indicates a hypothetical impossible situation in the past. The particle 'إذا' is employed improperly to indicate actions that are likely to happen with certainty in future by subjects (1 and 4). Subjects (2,3, and 8) provided formal renditions by using 'لو+كان' without 'قد', that should be added to indicate the past perfect verb contingent on another in Arabic. Subjects (5,6, and 7) failed in producing the conditional by opting the interrogative particle 'هل' and 'hamza'. Subject (6) used improperly 'إن' to express conditional, which refers to possible actions in the present. Subject (9) mismatched the form and meaning of conditional by opting the negative particle 'ما+ perfect verb "ما عرفت"'. To express English unreal past actions in Arabic, 'لو+كان' should be followed by 'قد' in condition clause to differentiate between the second and third conditional type in translation. The suggested translation is :

لو كنت قد علمت بأنك مريض لاتصلت بك لرؤيتك

SLT (13)

Had we not been delayed, the accident would never have happened.

(Close, 1975:60)

Table (25) SLT (13) Analysis

Unreal condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Had we not been delayed	the accident would never have happened	If we had not been delayed,.....
Past perfect	would + have + p.p.	(we were delayed, so the accident happened) Impossible actions in past

TLTs

- ١- لو لم نكن قد تأخرنا، ما كان الحادث ليحدث.
- ٢- لو لن نكون متأخرين، ما سيحصل الحادث.
- ٣- لو اننا لم نكن قد تأخر ما وقع هذا الحادث.
- ٤- لو لم نكن قد تأخرنا، لكان الحادث لم يحدث.
- ٥- إذا لم نتأخر، ما حصل هذا الحادث.
- ٦- إن لم نتأخر، كان الحادث لم يحصل ابداً.
- ٧- ألم نتأخر، فحصل الحادث.
- ٨- لو تأخرنا، ما كان الحادث سيقع حتماً.
- ٩- بالتأني السلامة، وبالعجلة الندامة.

١٠- ألم نتأخر، فما كان الحادث ليحدث.

Table (25) TLTs (13) Analysis

SLT (13)	TL T No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	Inappropriate
Had we not been delayed, the accident would never have happened.	1	لو لم نكن قد تأخرنا	ما كان الحادث ليحدث	-	+	-
	2	لو لن نكون متأخرين	ما سيحصل الحادث	+	-	+
	3	لو اننا لم نكن قد تأخرنا	ما وقع هذا الحادث	-	+	-
	4	لو لم نكن قد تأخرنا	لكان الحادث لم يحدث	-	+	-
	5	إذا لم نتأخر	ما حصل هذا الحادث	+	-	+
	6	إن لم نتأخر	كان الحادث لم يحصل ابداً	+	-	+
	7	الم نتأخر	فحصل الحادث	+	-	+
	8	لو تأخرنا	ما كان الحادث سيقع حتماً	-	-	+
	9	بالتاني السلامة	وبالعجلة الندامة	-	-	+
	10	ألم نتأخر	فما كان الحادث ليحدث	-	-	+

Discussion

SLT is rendered dynamically by subjects (1,3, and 4) by opting two negative clauses introduced by the particle 'لو'. Subject (2) mismatched the intended meaning (i.e. counterfactual events in past) by using 'لو+لن' because 'لن' expresses negation in future. Subject (5) rendition lacks the accurate meaning by using 'إذا' referring to probable events in present in Arabic 'إذا لم نتأخر'. The particle 'إن' is used improperly by subject (6) to express the conditional. Subject (9) misunderstood the conditional form and meaning by using irrelevant proverb into Arabic. Subjects (7 and 10) did not manage the meaning, because the particle 'لم' is preceded by an interrogative 'أ' 'hamza'. Subject (8) failed in rendering the negation in condition clause by using positive statement after 'لو' in condition clause. The conditional sentence can also be conveyed by using 'لولا', which should introduce a nominal clause and followed by a verbal clause introduced by 'ما' in main clause.

لولا تأخرنا، ما حصل الحادث

SLT (14)

Had I not seen it with my own eyes, I would not have believed it.

(Quirk et al., 1985:1090)

Table (26) SLT (14) Analysis

Unreal condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Had I not seen it with my own eyes	I would not have believed it	If I had not seen it with my own eyes,..... (I saw it with my own eyes, so I believed it)
Past perfect	would + have + p.p.	Impossible action in past

TLTs

- ١- لولا رأيته بنفسي لا اصدق هذا.
- ٢- لو اراه بأم عيني، ما صدقته.
- ٣- إن لم اراها بأم عيني، ما صدقت ما حدث.
- ٤- إن رأيت ذلك بأم عيني، فلن اصدق.
- ٥- إن لم اراها بعيني، لم اصدق.
- ٦- لولا رأيته بأم عيني، لم أكن لأصدق.
- ٧- لما ارى ذلك بأم عيني، لم أكن لأصدق.
- ٨- إذا لم اراه بعيني، لما صدقت هذا.
- ٩- إذا لم اراه بعيني انا، لا أؤمن به.
- ١٠- إن رأيت ذلك بعيني، لم أكن لأصدق.

Table (27) TLTs (14) Analysis

SLT (14)	TL T No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	Inappropriate
Had I not seen it with my own eyes, I would not have believed it	1	لولا رأيته بنفسي	لا اصدق هذا	+	-	+
	2	لو اراه بأم عيني	ما صدقته	+	-	+
	3	إن لم اراها بأم عيني	ما صدقت ما حدث	+	-	+
	4	إن رأيت ذلك بأم عيني	فلن اصدق	+	-	+
	5	إن لم اراها بعيني	لم اصدق	+	-	+
	6	لولا رأيته بأم عيني	لم أكن لأصدق	+	-	+
	7	لما ارى ذلك بأم عيني	لم أكن لأصدق	-	-	+
	8	إذا لم اراه بعيني	لما صدقت هذا	+	-	+

	9	إذا لم اراه بعيني انا	لا أوْمَن به	+	-	+
	10	إن رأيت ذلك بعيني	لم أكن لأصدقَه	+	-	+

Discussion

Although subject (1) used 'لولا' to transfer the conditional meaning, it is followed wrongly by perfect verb instead of nominal clause referring to scolding and he also used the particle لا in main clause which indicates negation in present "لا اصدق هذا". Subject (2) did not convey the condition clause negation "لو اراه بأَم". Subjects (3,4,5, and 10) failed in conveying the intended meaning since they provided 'إن', which refers to possible actions in future. Subject (6) used improperly لولا followed by perfect verb expressing scolding in Arabic grammar (Hasan,1961:513). To express condition with 'لولا', it should be followed by nominal clause and the main clause should be introduced with 'perfect verb + ما'. Subject (7) employed 'لما' improperly referring to negative meaning, which is used with jussive imperfect in Arabic to indicate negation. Subject (8 and 9) used 'إذا' indicating possible future condition with a degree of certainty, that contradicts with English conditional. The suggested translation لولا رؤيتي لهذا بأَم عيني، ما صدقته

SLT (15)

Had Mark been in charge, it would not have happened.

(Quirk et al., 1985: 1090)

Table (28) SLT (15) Analysis

Unreal condition clause	Main clause	Meaning
Had mark been in charge	it would not have happened	If mark had been in charge,.....
Past perfect	would + have + p.p.	(mark wasn't in charge, so it happened) Impossible actions in past

TLTs

- ١- إذا كان مارك هو المسؤول، لما حدث هذا الامر.
- ٢- لو كان مارك مسؤول، لم يكن هذا ليحدث.
- ٣- إذا كان مارك هو المسؤول، لم يكن لهذا ان يحدث.
- ٤- لو كان مارك هو المسؤول، ما كان هذا سيحدث.
- ٥- لو كان مارك في المهمة ما حصل هذا.
- ٦- لو كان مارك في موقع المسؤولية، لم يحصل ذلك.
- ٧- لو كان مارك المسؤول، لم يحدث هذا.

- ٨- هل قد تحمل مارك المسؤولية، لما حدث كل هذا.
٩- لو كان مارك مسؤول، ما حدث الذي حدث.
١٠- هل كان مارك مسؤول، لما حدث هذا.

Table (29) TLTs (15) Analysis

SLT (15)	TLT No.	Condition clause	Main clause	Formal	Dynamic	Inappropriate
Had Mark been in charge, it would not have happened	1	إذا كان مارك هو المسؤول	لما حدث هذا الامر	+	-	+
	2	لو كان مارك مسؤول	لم يكن هذا ليحدث	+	-	+
	3	إذا كان مارك هو المسؤول	لم يكن لهذا ان يحدث	+	-	+
	4	لو قد كان مارك هو المسؤول	ما كان هذا سيحدث	-	+	-
	5	لو قد كان مارك في المهمة	ما حصل هذا	-	+	-
	6	لو كان مارك في موقع المسؤولية	لم يحصل ذلك	+	-	+
	7	لو كان مارك المسؤول	لم يحدث هذا	+	-	+
	8	هل قد تحمل مارك المسؤولية	لما حدث كل هذا	-	-	+
	9	لو قد كان مارك مسؤول	ما حدث الذي حدث	-	+	-
	10	هل كان مارك مسؤول	لما حدث هذا	-	-	+

Discussion

In renditions (1 and 3), the meaning is produced inappropriately because employing 'إذا' contradicts with the hypothetical condition meaning in past in SLT. Subjects (2,6, and 7) renditions are introduced with 'لو' followed by perfect verb without 'قد' and the main clauses are introduced with 'لم' + imperfect verb "لم يكن", "لم يحصل", which contradicts with the role of the main perfect verb in conditional with 'لو' because 'ما' is used to negate perfect verb in Arabic. Subjects (4,5, and 9) managed the form and meaning adequately by using 'لو' followed by perfect verb in condition clause "لو + قد + كان" and 'ما' followed by the perfect verb referring to certitude impossible situations to happen in the past 'لو + قد + كان'. Subjects (8 and 10) failed in conveying SLT form and meaning because they used the interrogative particle 'هل'.

Findings

The study finds that (8%) of the subjects rendered the 'should' – introduced conditionals dynamically, whereas (22%) of the renditions were formally, and (70%) inappropriate. As for the overall renditions of the 'were' – introduced conditionals, (18%) were dynamically oriented, (50%) formally, and (32%) inappropriate. Concerning the 'had' – introduced conditionals, only (14%) were provided dynamically, (58%) formally, while (26%) were inappropriate.

The above outcome asserts that most of the renditions of the 'should' – introduced conditionals were inappropriate. Although most of the 'were' – introduced conditionals and the 'had' – introduced ones are formally conveyed, they did not convey the intended meaning of each type adequately.

Table (30): Subjects overall renditions of should–introduced conditionals

Translation method	Frequency	Percentage
Dynamic	4	8%
Formal	11	22%
Inappropriate	35	70%
Total	50	100%

Table (31): Subjects overall renditions of were – introduced conditionals

Translation method	Frequency	Percentage
Dynamic	9	18%
Formal	25	50%
Inappropriate	16	32%
Total	50	100%

Table (32): Subjects overall renditions of had – introduced conditionals

Translation method	Frequency	Percentage
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Dynamic	7	14%
Formal	29	58%
Inappropriate	13	26%
Total	50	100%

Conclusion

There are two important problems that emerge out of the preceding discussions, namely, the problem of conditional sentences without 'if' constructions, which do not contain the subordinator 'if' and triggers the subject – verb inversion. Unlike Arabic, only the conditional particles indicate the conditionality and its meaning. The second problem is the semantic features of each type of those conditionals. Lack of equivalence is a difficulty which the translation students face, due to the difference between the realizations of those conditionals without 'if' in question according to their different structures. The study recommends that a great deal of attention must be paid in teaching conditional translation focusing on such constructions without 'if' and the syntactic rules that govern their use and meaning.

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