Contrastive Analysis English Arabic | e0136a62eca8897116eafb7fd0e5a8a3

This book is a contrastive analysis of Arabs’ errors in English pronunciation regarding segmentals—consonants, consonant clusters, and vowels—and suprasegmentals—main word stress. It also explains the main interlingual reasons behind these errors, and presents some teaching suggestions for surmounting them. The findings show that the subjects substitute their own Arabic sounds for unfamiliar English ones, producing incorrect English sounds. In addition, they apply Arabic main word stress rules instead of English ones, producing incorrect English stress patterns. The book also shows that English sounds and stress patterns that are both different and more marked than corresponding Arabic ones caused learning difficulties for the subjects.

This book presents a contrastive linguistics study of Arabic and English for the dual purposes of improved language teaching and speech processing of Arabic via spectral analysis and neural networks. Contrastive linguistics is a field of linguistics which aims to compare the linguistic systems of two or more languages in order to ease the tasks of teaching, learning, and translation. The main focus of the present study is to treat the Arabic minimal syllable automatically to facilitate automatic speech processing in Arabic. It represents important reading for language learners and for linguists with an interest in Arabic and computational approaches.
tenses into Arabic. Using a corpus of 1,605 examples, it is remarkably exhaustive in its treatment of the categories and forms of both Standard Arabic and English tenses. As such, it represents a useful reference for translators and linguistics researchers. With 260 example sentences and their translations, the book will be very beneficial to teachers and students of Arabic-English and English-Arabic translation. The book is divided into eight chapters. The first presents the variety of Arabic that will be studied and explains why translation should be a text-oriented process. Chapter Two deals with the differences between tense and aspect in Arabic and English, respectively. Chapter Three proposes a model for translating Standard Arabic perfect verbs into English based on their contextual references. The fourth chapter shows the contextual clues that can assist a translator in selecting the proper English equivalents of Arabic imperfect verbs. Chapter Five deals with the translation of Arabic active participles into English. Translating Arabic passive participles into English is handled in Chapter Six. The seventh chapter tackles the translation of English simple and progressive tenses into Arabic. Chapter Eight provides an approach to the translation of English perfect and perfect progressive tenses into Standard Arabic. This book analyses Cairenes’ interlingual errors in English main word stress following Halle and Vergnaud’s (1987) metrical model and Archibald’s (1998) parameter resetting. The findings show the difficulty the research subjects had in stressing items with stress different from Cairene Colloquial Arabic (CCA) and with stress similar to CCA. The book also shows that the subjects’ correct stress patterns were due to parameter resetting, and that English stress patterns that are both different and more marked than corresponding CCA stress patterns caused learning difficulties for the subjects. This book offers a challenging and stimulating perspective on translation. It is a comprehensive practical course in translation between English and Arabic and, as such, will be invaluable to students of translation. Based on contrastive linguistics, it features a variety of translation key concepts, including lexical, grammatical and stylistic issues. The book balances theory and application in translation. The book is the result of the many courses the author has taught to students of Arabic-English translation, and will help bilingual speakers become familiar with translation techniques and develop practical translation skills to the same standard as that expected of a university graduate. It presents a remarkable selection of examples of English/Arabic translation. Through lexical research, glossary building and an introduction to key theoretical concepts in translation, the reader will gain a better understanding of what graduate-level translation involves. This book is the third of a series of collected volumes on language and linguistics published by the AUC Press. The chapters this time are based on papers delivered at the second International AUC-Oxford University Conference on Language and Linguistics, held in 2006 at the American University in Cairo. The contributions reflect global concerns related to both the Arabic and the English languages and to linguistics in general and are the work of world-renowned scholars, whose concerns address diverse but related topics in language and information dissemination. The resulting collection presented here boasts a wide range of scholarship from the Arabic-speaking world as well as the United States, Canada, and western and eastern Europe. Twelve chapters grouped in four sections cover a wide variety of topics--phonetics, syntax, variation, computational linguistics, and globalization and its effects on linguistic discourse and language teaching--and reflect the latest research in the various fields, together giving a global perspective on Arabic linguistics. Contributors: Kirk Belnap, Robert Berman, Samira ElAtia, Mervat Mohamed Ahmed Fashal, Konrad Gunesch, Jacob Høigilt, Zeinab Ibrahim, Gunvor Mejdell, Mark Van Mol, Mustafa Mughazy, Dilworth Parkinson, Irena Vassileva, Diana Yankova. This book investigates several aspects of translation, including literary, political, legal, and machine translation, and it covers a diversity of languages, including Arabic, English, French and Greek. With the whole world becoming a global village, translation has acquired a remarkable dynamicity that encapsulates time and space, bridging gaps between cultures, despite all geographical boundaries. Contributions to this collection cross various spaces, including Jordan, Greece, Egypt, Malaysia, Romania, and the United Arab Emirates. This volume
provides researchers interested in translation studies with detailed insight into translation as a product and a process. The pedagogical implications of some of the chapters are expected to trigger future work on translators' training in all types of translation. In the name of Allah (God), Most Gracious, Most Merciful (95. Allah (God) granted those who strive and Fight (at Knowledge) than to those who sit (at Ignorance) by a special reward). (An Nisaa'-95). This book aims at investigating the ways in which deixis are identified in Standard English and Standard Arabic. It is an attempt to show the similarities and differences existing between them on the syntactic and semantic levels. The comparison manifested a great similarity between the two compared languages and this result supports to a great extent the concept of universalism. The Arabic and English languages have developed along separate lines over the centuries. Thus, it is no surprise that even apart from purely cultural elements, there are distinctive characteristics of the two languages that pose particular problems to native speakers of one language attempting to learn the other. The scholarly papers of Diversity in Language: Contrastive Studies in Arabic and English Theoretical and Applied Linguistics offer new views on the contrasts between Arabic and English and on contemporary theoretical and applied linguistics. Contributors focus on an array of elusive features that make the Arabic language especially difficult for English speakers to understand fully and intuitively. Comparative studies of English and Arabic, including research on the acquisition of Arabic or English as a second language, underscore the concept of diversity. Contributors to Diversity in Language also investigate stylistics, a major source of diversity between the two languages. Practical observations and suggestions may help teachers of Arabic or English as a second language enable students to better understand their second language and become more persuasive and effective in using it. The papers assembled here will be a welcome addition to the bookshelves of scholars and students of Arabic, contrastive rhetoric, and linguistics. Teachers of English as a foreign language, even if their students are not primarily from an Arabic-speaking background, can likewise benefit from the insights made in these contrastive studies. Contributors: Jehan Allam, El-Said Badawi, Huda M. M. Ghali, Mona Kamel Hassan, Nancy G. Hottel-Burkhart, Christopher Horger, Salwa Kamel, Abdel-Hakeem Kasem, Nagwa Kassabgy, Mohammad Al-Khawalda, Nabila El-Taher Makhlouf, Maha El-Seidi, Cynthia May Sheikholeslami, Devin Stewart, Loubna A. Youssef.

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