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The Name of the Mawsool between Arabic and Persian

Gavkhouni novel by Jafar Modarres-Sadeqi and its Arabic Equivalence as an Example: A Comparative Study

Dr. Amani Sayed Mohamed El-Sayed

Lecturer of Persian language and its literature

Faculty of Arts - Fayoum University

Summary

The paper concludes by referring to a comparative study between Arabic and Persian in one of their linguistic aspects of syntactical structure in terms of relative pronoun. Furthermore, the study presents the concept of contrastive linguistics as a branch of linguistics. Then, the study moves on to introduce, firstly the author of “KAWKHONI” novel and secondly its translator. After that, the study moves on to discuss the term in point, i.e. relative pronoun and its definition in both Arabic and Persian. According the definition, the similarities and differences of relative pronoun in both Arabic and Persian by following the contrastive descriptive approach became clarified. These similarities and differences are as follows:

- Relative pronoun in Arabic has its equivalence in Persian. Its main function is to relate between two correlated linguistic expressions.

- Relative pronoun in Arabic is always isolated but sometimes isolated in Persian.
- Unlike Arabic that differentiates between various forms of relative pronoun in terms of number and gender, Persian does not.
- Whereas relative pronoun that refers to plural can be construed in Arabic, relative pronoun cannot be construed in Persian because Persian has no construed marks and movement has no syntactical nor semantical role in it.
- Relative pronoun in Arabic refers to all rational and irrational pronouns, while in Persian it does not.
- Relative pronouns in Persian like (که – چاه) (kah – Jah) have the same semantic function in Arabic.

In addition to that, it is of paramount significance to indicate that Persian examples quoted from the novel authored by Saadiqi and their Arabic translations have the following characteristics:

- The function of relative pronoun in connecting between sentences became prominent in order to be brief and to save efforts instead of repeating subjects in every sentence.
- The syntactical structures of the examples quoted from the novel of Persian and its Arabic equivalence are both in agreement and relative pronouns have a basic role in clarifying this agreement.
- The translator is creative and accurate in taking much care of making singular, dual and plural forms of relative pronouns. His / her work proves that he is fluent in Arabic and takes care of the differences in relative pronouns in both Arabic and Persian.

- The Arabic equivalence of the Persian novel lacks some types of relative pronouns such as the specialized relative pronouns of the rational male plural and the common relative pronouns of (ذا – ذو) (da – do).