Difficulties Faced by Iraqi EFL Learners in Translating English Collective Nouns

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Abstract

The current study is concerned with investigating the difficulties that Iraqi EFL learners of English may face when translating English collective nouns. Such collective nouns as committee, government, jury, Parliament, etc. are considered singular when the concept of the unity as a group is emphasized, but when the concept of the individuals or numbers is emphasized they are treated as plural. A sample of twenty undergraduate students have been selected randomly to translate certain English collective nouns in some selected political texts in order to find out the difficulties they might face in rendering them into Arabic. It is hypothesized that most of the testees have used the singular form rather than the plural ignoring the notion of meaning of these nouns. Theoretically speaking, the most important conclusions that the present paper has come up with are: Firstly, English collective nouns may co-occur in the singular with either a singular or a plural form of the verb; secondly, in terms of form, three types of collective nouns can be recognized: (a) invariable singular collectives, (b) invariable plural collectives, (c) variable (singular and plural); thirdly, in terms of meaning there are two types of collective nouns, i.e. human and non-human collectives. Empirically speaking, the paper shows the following conclusions: English collective nouns are problematic and difficult to translate due to the disparity between form and meaning of both languages, the inadequate knowledge of the function of some structural clues in determining the emphasized idea (i.e., singular or plural), and formal equivalence and literal translation are used by most testees.

Keywords: collective nouns, formal equivalence, meaning, political texts, translation
1. English Collective Nouns

This section intends to show some definitions of collective nouns. They are usually defined syntactically. The nouns have both singular and plural qualities; they can have singular or plural pronoun concord and impose variable subject-verb concord (Michael 1970: 302). Quirk and Greenbaum state that collective nouns, notionally plural but grammatically singular, obey notional concord. (1973: 177). Semantically, collective nouns may be defined as “lexemes which denote collections or groups of persons and objects” (Lyons 1987: 315).

According to Crystal (1997: 69), a collective noun is a term which refers to "a noun [denoting] a group of entities, and which is formally differentiated from other nouns by a distinct pattern of number contrast (and in some languages, morphologically)."

3. Classification of English Collective Nouns

In terms of form, two classes of English collective nouns are recognized: first, those that are pluralized with (-s) such as committee, government, jury, team, etc. and termed variable plurals. Biber and Leech call this type (of-collectives) because they are followed by an of + plural noun that the plural indicates the individuals, for example group has a general meaning while an utterance like a group of girls, buildings, adults has a more specific application. The second class of collective nouns includes those collective nouns that cannot be pluralized with (-s) or have zero plural such as people, police, audience, etc. Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 83) call these nouns invariable unmarked plurals.

On the other hand, Quirk et al (1975: 190) distinguish three classes of collective nouns: (a) specific, (b) generic and (c) unique. Table (1) below displays examples of collective nouns classified into the three classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Specific</th>
<th>(b) Generic</th>
<th>(c) Unique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>The aristocracy</td>
<td>The Arab League</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clan</td>
<td>The bourgeoisie</td>
<td>(the) Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>The clergy</td>
<td>The Kremlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club</td>
<td>The elite</td>
<td>The Papacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>The gentry</td>
<td>Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew</td>
<td>The intelligentsia</td>
<td>The UN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowd</td>
<td>The laity</td>
<td>The Vatican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>The proletariat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flock</td>
<td>The public</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (1) Quirk et al Classification of Collective Nouns
However, two classes are identified in terms of meaning. First, special group names used with both animate (living) and inanimate (non-living) things; second, some collective nouns refer to a group of people which are related or linked in some way to each other, e.g. team, committee, audience, class,…etc. (Hooper,1980:11). Dušková et al. (2004: 44) determines two groups of collective nouns according to their semantic reference: firstly, group collective nouns like family, committee, company that refer to a group of individuals; secondly, generic collective nouns like bourgeoisie, clergy, the public refer to a whole class.

The current research is concerned mainly with a specific number of collective nouns, namely, “audience, committee, government, jury, majority, the public, Parliament, staff, team and the United Nations.” that are invariable unmarked plurals.

4. **Concord with English Collective nouns**

The concept of concord is common but rather scant in English in the sense that it is limited to the third singular present and verb “to be” in the present and past. Number concord is considered the most important type of concord particularly that between the subject and the verb. It also occurs between a noun and a pronoun or pronouns referring to it. The general rule is that a verb must agree with its subject in number, i.e. a singular subject requires a singular verb and a plural subject requires a plural verb. Quirk et al (1972: 359) distinguish between grammatical and notional concord where in the former the verb agrees with its subject in number and in the latter the verb and subject should agree according to the idea of number rather than the actual presence of the grammatical marker for that idea.

However, the choice of the right number between a subject and its verb is confused when the subject is a collective noun which has a singular form and a plural meaning.

It should also be noted that when a collective noun designates a group of people and has plural pronoun and/or verb concord, it antecedes who/whom rather than which (Quirk et al.1972: 361). The example below illustrates this principle:

The government, who are cutting their losses...

The government, which is cutting its losses...

Thus, personal and relative pronouns may be seen as syntactic manifestations of notional subject-verb concord involving collective nouns (Ibid,371)

5. **Translating English Collective Nouns**

According to Hatim and Mason (1990, 2), “translation is a useful test case for examining the whole issue of the role of language in social life. In creating a new act of communication out of a previously existing one, translators are inevitably acting under the pressure of their own social conditioning while at the same time trying to assist in the negotiation of meaning between the producer of the source-language text (ST) and the
reader of the target-language text (TT), both of whom exist within their own, different social frameworks.” (Ibid, 1)

Nord (1997, 32) defines translation as the production of a functional target text maintaining a relationship with a given source text that is specified according to the intended or demanded function of the target text (translation skopos).

Translating is decoding a written piece of discourse from the source language according to our private language but considering the private language of the original writer and the original context as much as possible, and then coding that piece again according to our corrected-to-an extreme vision of the target language and context. (Pinheiro, 2014)

Translating English collective nouns could be problematic for Iraqi EFL learners in the sense of whether they are treated as singular when the concept of the unity as a group is emphasized or treated as plural when the concept of the individuals or members is emphasized. In other words, two interrelated difficulties on the part of Iraqi EFL learners are found; namely, their ability to recognize and interpret correctly the English collective nouns and how they translate them into Arabic accurately and appropriately.

6. Research Methodology

The methodology used in the current study includes the participants, the tools used, data collection and the way in which data analysis is done.

6.1. Participants

The research includes (20) Iraqi undergraduate students of the department of English/college of Languages/University of Baghdad. They are selected from morning studies of the academic year (2017-2018).

6.2. Tools

The materials and tools used in the current study are as in below:

(a) In order to assess the students’ receptive knowledge of using English collective nouns and recognize their meanings, a recognition test is used. It consists of ten items of multiple choice type. The participants are asked to choose the most appropriate form of the verb that agrees with the collective noun and the substitute pronoun. Then they are given twenty minutes to respond to this test. (See appendix I)

(b) For measuring the students’ ability in translating English collective nouns appropriately, a production test is used. It consists of ten items where the participants should translate the English collective nouns into Arabic. The time allocated for this test is twenty minutes. (See appendix II)

6.3. Data Analysis and Discussion

The data will be analyzed focusing on the responses received for each test asked to the participants.

Regarding the participants, they are chosen randomly from the department of English/college of Languages/University of Baghdad and
they have been studying Translation for three years. They are twenty undergraduate students/fourth year during the academic year (2017-2018). The comprehension test is composed of ten items which is designed to measure the student’s performance at the recognition level in which they are given sentences with two options and they have to underline the correct verb form (singular or plural) that agrees with the subject (collective noun) then translate the whole sentences into Arabic.

The production test is designed to measure the student’s performance at the recognition level. The students are provided with ten sentences and asked to fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun (personal, possessive, reflexive) and relative pronoun (who, which) and then to translate the whole sentences into Arabic.

In comparing the subjects’ responses in both tests, it is found that the number of incorrect responses at the recognition test (124 – 24.8%) is greater than that in the production test (105 – 21%) whereas the number of correct responses at the recognition test is (72 – 14.4%) which is lesser than that of correct responses at the production test (96 – 19.2%).

According to the findings of the tests, the total number of students’ correct responses at both the recognition and production tests (168) which is lesser than that of incorrect responses (229) as shown in the following tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Correct Responses No.</th>
<th>Incorrect Responses No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Singular Pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. government</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. committee</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. audience</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. jury</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Parliament</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. public</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The United Nations</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. majority</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. staff</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. team</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>72</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (1) The subjects’ Responses in the Recognition Test
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Correct Responses No.</th>
<th>Incorrect Responses No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singular Pattern</td>
<td>Plural Pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. government</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. committee</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. audience</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. jury</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Parliament</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. public</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The United Nations</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Majority</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. staff</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. team</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
<td><strong>105</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (2) The subjects’ Responses in the Production Test

In considering the above mentioned collective nouns, it is found that when both patterns (singular and plural) are required most collectives are misused and then mistranslated. This indicates that the subjects do not understand or recognize the use of collective nouns. (See items 1, 3, and 4 in the recognition test and items 4 and 7 in the production test). For example, The government has/ have decided to introduce fresh legislation.

It is significant to note that (6) subjects prefer the singular form of the verb with such collectives as Parliament, staff when the concept is plural (See items 5 and 9 in the recognition test). For instance: Parliament is /are once again asking for more time in order to study the question carefully.

Regarding the collective noun The United Nations, three subjects decide to use the singular form of the verb whereas seventeen subjects decide to use the plural form of the verb. But no subjects decide both patterns which are correct. This is due to the argument of the effect of plural concept. Furthermore, this noun lack the plural morpheme which implies that the concern is only with form. Accordingly, it is not interpreted properly and thus mistranslated. Consider the example below:

The United Nations has/have promised to assist the poor people all over the
In such a case, what must be taken into account is the conceptual meaning instead of the lexical one.

Number concord can be determined obligatorily when some structural signs or clues are used. For example, when the indefinite article “a” that reflects the singular idea is used then a singular concord should be realized. This can be seen with the collective noun “team” where (8) subjects have chosen the plural form and three subjects have chosen both forms. (See item 10 in the recognition test). Another example where the structural sign is obvious can be seen with the collective noun “committee” where only the plural form should be realized. (See item 2 in the recognition test). In terms of translation seven subjects have been successful in translating “committee” as a group or members, thus plural concord is realized whereas (13) have rendered it into singular taking into consideration the concept of unit.

Compare the examples below:
A team of experts has / have been called in to investigate.

1. تم استدعاء فريق من الخبراء للتحقيق معهم
2. استدعى فريق من الخبراء للتحقيق

The committee is / are quarrelling among themselves and has / have not yet taken a decision.

1. يتشاجر أعضاء اللجنة فيما بينهم ولم يتخذوا أي قرار بعد
2. يتشاجر أعضاء اللجنة فيما بينهم ولم يتخذ اللجنة أي قرار لحد الآن.
Conclusion

Generally speaking, the results indicate that Iraqi EFL university students face difficulty in using subject-verb concord concerning English collective nouns and therefore unable to translate them appropriately and accurately. This difficulty is due to the disparity between form and meaning, i.e., when the collective nouns refer to the group as one complete unit or as individuals acting separately.

Regarding the English collective nouns, it is found that they may co-occur in the singular with either a singular or a plural form of the verb.

In terms of form, three types of collective nouns can be recognized: (a) invariable singular collectives, (b) invariable plural collectives, (c) variable (singular and plural).

In terms of meaning there are two types of collective nouns, i.e. human and non-human collectives.

The subjects’ poor performance in both the recognition and production tests can be attributed to the following reasons:

The unfamiliarity with some collective noun, ignorance or the inadequate knowledge of the function of some structural clues that are good markers in determining the emphasized idea (singular or plural), carelessness and/or indifference, uncertainty as to whether to consider form or meaning, when the form is emphasized singular concord is chosen but when the concern is with meaning, plural concord is used, the concept that certain collective nouns could be used both as singular and as plural is very rarely accepted.

As to the strategies used in translating English collective nouns, the subjects have shown that they adopted either literal translation and focused on form rather than meaning and have chosen the singular form, but in some cases they depended on meaning and have used the plural form like audience, majority and staff. Furthermore, they prefer formal equivalence in translating some collective nouns like jury, public where the plural concept is emphasized.
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المنخض

الصعوبات التي يواجهها متعلمو اللغة الإنجليزية كلمة أجنبية

في ترجمة اسماء الجماعة الإنجليزية

ابتهال مهدي التميمي

محمود علي فرحان

تهتم الدراسة الحالية بالتحقيق في الصعوبات التي قد يواجهها متعلمو اللغة الإنجليزية كلمة أجنبية في ترجمة الأسماء الجماعية الإنجليزية. تعتبر الأسماء الجماعية مثل الجنة أو الحكمة أو هيئة المحققين أو البرلمان، وما إلى ذلك مفردة عندما يتم التأكد على مفهوم الواحدة كمجموعة، ولكن عندما يتم التأكد على مفهوم الأفراد أو الأرقام، يتم التعامل معهم على أنها معددة. تم اختيار عينة من 20 طالبًا جامعيًا بشكل عشوائي لترجمة بعض الأسماء الإنجليزية الجماعية في بعض النصوص السياسية المختارة من أجل اكتشاف الصعوبات التي قد يواجهونها في تحويلهم إلى اللغة العربية. من المفترض أن معظم الخرجين قد استخدموا صيغة المفرد بدلاً من صيغة الجمع متجاوزاً فكرة عن هذه الأسماء. من الناحية النظرية، فإن أهم الاستنتاجات التي توصلت إليها هذه الورقة هي: أولاً، قد تحدث الأسماء الجماعية الإنجليزية في صيغة المفرد مع صيغة الجمع أو صيغة الجمع؛ وثانيًا، من حيث الشكل، يمكن التعرف على ثلاثة أنواع من الأسماء الجماعية: (أ) المجموعات الفردية الواحدة، (ب) المجموعات الجماعية الثابتة، (ج) المتغير (المفرد والجمع)؛ ثالثًا، من حيث المعنى، هناك نوعان من الأسماء الجماعية، أي المجموعات البشرية وغير البشرية. من الناحية العملية، تُظهر الورقة الاستنتاجات التالية: الأسماء الجماعية باللغة الإنجليزية هي متشابكة وبعضها أنماط بيتاً مع بعضها في بعض اللغتين، والمعرفة غير الكافية لوظيفة بعض الفروق البديلة في تحديد الفكرة الموصوفة في بعض الأحيان. ومعادلة النصوص والترجمة الخروجية يتم استخدامها من قبل معظم الخرجين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأسماء الجماعية، التكافؤ الرسمي، المعنى، النصوص السياسية، الترجمة

References

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Appendix (I)  
(Comprehension Test)  
Underline the choice that best fits the following sentences. In some sentences, more than one choice is possible. If two choices are appropriate, underline both of them. Then translate the whole sentences into Arabic.  
1. The government (has / have) decided to introduce fresh legislation.  
2. The committee (is / are) quarrelling among themselves and (has / have) not yet taken a decision.  
3. The audience (was / were) so captivated and persuaded by president Obama’s political speech during his presidential election campaign.  
4. The jury (is / are) unable to reach a verdict.  
5. Parliament (is / are) once again asking for more time in order to study the question carefully.  
6. The public (has / have) the right to know the truth.  
7. The United Nations (has / have) promised to assist the poor people all over the world.  
8. The majority of Americans (is / are) able to own or hire the modern houses with all its improvements.  
9. The Close Up staff never (takes / take) positions on the issues.  
10. A team of experts (has / have) been called in to investigate.  

Appendix (II)  
(Production Test)  
Fill in the blanks with the appropriate personal, possessive or reflexive or relative (who, which) pronouns. If two pronouns are possible, give them both. Then translate the whole sentence into Arabic.  
1. The government is expected to announce -------- tax proposal today.  
2. The committee, ------------- are very sympathetic, are giving the matter careful consideration.  
3. The audience clap --------- hands after a stirring performance of Michael’s new play.  
4. The jury announced that --------- could not reach a verdict.  
5. The Parliament has declared --------- plans for stimulating the economy.  
6. The public --------- demonstrates near the embassy demands its right.  
7. The United Nations called for --------- members to an emergency meeting.  
8. The majority of workers want to make --------- voices heard.  
9. The staff --------- become dissatisfied with --------- roles are going to make a strike.  
10. The team were all enjoying --------- after the match.  

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