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The Semantic Range of the Verbs of Perception in English and Arabic: A
Contrastive Study

By

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Abstract

The study investigates what is believed to be a point of disagreement between Arabic and English, that is, the semantic range of the verbs of perception. It deals with two sets of perceptive verbs in both languages by surveying the range of senses of each verb in the two sets and distinguishing the perceptive senses from the non-perceptive ones.

The main problem of the investigation is that some foreign learners of both languages attempt, in their use of these verbs, to mistakenly generalize especially the main or the commonest senses of these verbs and misuse them where the other senses should be used. As a result, misunderstanding takes place or even a complete communication failure. The study aims to enlighten the reader with the semantic range (the set of senses) of each perceptive verb with explanation and illustrative example for each sense so that the reader can have a good image of these verbs in both languages and knows the correct use of them.

The study consists of three sections. The first one is dedicated for surveying the English verbs of perception with explanation and illustrative example for all their senses. The second section surveys the Arabic verbs of perception and also provides explanation and illustrative examples for all the available senses. The third section is the practical part of the study and consists of two tests in the form of tables the first of which is for the English verbs, whereas the second is for the Arabic verbs. The tests are given firstly to a group of beginner translators to provide their translations, then the tests are given with the translations are submitted to a set of professional translators for assessing the beginners' translations and providing their own ones. Afterwards, an analytic discussion is conducted for each test in order to find out the similarities and differences between English and Arabic as regards the semantic range of the perceptive verbs.

The study arrives at a number of findings the main of which is that there is no identity in the semantic range of the verbs of perception in English and Arabic, and that especially the beginner translators have the problem of generalizing certain senses to the others.

الخلاصة

تبحث الدراسة ما يُعتقد أنه احد موارد الخلاف بين اللغتين العربية والإنكليزية وهو المدى الدلالي لأفعال الإدراك. تتناول الدراسة مجموعتين من أفعال الإدراك في كلا اللغتين من خلال استقصاء مدى المعاني لكل فعل في هاتين المجموعتين وتمييز المعاني الإدراكية من غيرها. تكمن مشكلة البحث في أن بعض المتعلمين للّغتين، عند استخدامهم لأفعال الإدراك، يقومون وبشكل خاطئ بتعميم بعض معاني هذه الأفعال وخاصة الرئيسية منها أو الأكثر استعمالاً واستخدامها في غير مواضعها. نتيجة لذلك، يحدث سوء الفهم أو حتى الفشل الكامل للتواصل. لذلك تهدف الدراسة إلى تعريف القارئ بالمدى الدلالي (مجموعة المعاني) لكل فعل إدراكي مع شرح وإعطاء مثال توضيحي لكل معنى لكي يتمكن القارئ من تكوين صورة واضحة عن تلك الأفعال في كل من اللغتين ومعرفة الاستخدام الصحيح لها. تتألف الدراسة من ثلاثة أجزاء. يختص الجزء الأول باستقصاء أفعال الإدراك في اللغة الإنكليزية مع شرح وإعطاء مثال توضيحي لكل معاني هذه الأفعال مع تمييز المعاني الإدراكية من غيرها. أما الجزء الثاني فيختص باستقصاء أفعال الإدراك في اللغة العربية وأيضاً تقديم شرح ومثال توضيحي لكل معنى من معاني هذه الأفعال وتمييز الإدراكية من غيرها أيضاً. يشتمل الجزء الثالث، وهو الجزء العملي، على اختبارين في صيغة جدولين يمثل الأول منهما الأفعال الإنكليزية فيما يمثل الثاني الأفعال العربية. هذان الاختباران تم إعطاءهما أولاً إلى مجموعة من المترجمين المبتدئين للقيام بترجمتهما ومن ثم إعطائهما مع ترجمة المبتدئين إلى مجموعة من المترجمين المحترفين لغرض تقييم ترجمة المبتدئين وتقديم ترجمتهم الخاصة بهم. بعد ذلك، يخضع كل من هذين الاختبارين إلى مناقشة تحليلية لغرض إيجاد مواطن التشابه والاختلاف بين اللغتين العربية والإنكليزية فيما يخص المدى الدلالي لأفعال الإدراك. تتوصل الدراسة إلى عدد من النتائج أهمها أنه لا يوجد هناك تطابق في المدى الدلالي لأفعال الإدراك في اللغتين العربية والإنكليزية، وأن المترجمين، خاصة المبتدئين منهم، يواجهون مشكلة تعميم بعض المعاني على المعاني الأخرى.

1.1. Introduction:

A well known fact is that human languages differ from each other in different aspects. In any language community, the language used considerably reflects the culture of that community. And since cultures are widely or narrowly different from a community to the other all around the world, the languages of these communities are also different consequently. Sapir – Whorff hypothesis (or the theory of relativism), regardless of all the controversies about it, believes in this connection between the language and the culture of any community. For instance, in the Eskimo language there are different names used for snow according to its different kinds used in their daily life. Another instance is from Hopi, an Amerindian language, in which there is a reference to everything around the world as a living thing, whether a human being, a tree or even a stone!. That is because the community of that language believes that everything in life is alive, (Glowacka, 1999: 78).

The above mentioned fact implies difficulties in communication among the language users of different communities which may occur even after learning a certain foreign language. In fact, learning a language without getting acquainted with the culture of its community may result in misunderstanding or even a communication failure. That is because the foreign learner, due to the impact of the mother tongue, would attempt to apply the linguistic patterns of his/her

mother tongue to the foreign language, and these patterns may not be used at all in the latter or used for purposes other than the intended ones.

Semantics, which is simply defined as the study of meaning, is one of the linguistic levels which may display discrepancies in languages due to belonging to different communities and cultures. The current study attempts to shed light on one of these semantic discrepancies found between English and Arabic, i.e., the difference in the semantic range of the verbs of perception.

Perception is generally defined as the ability of noticing and being aware of things through the senses or having and understanding ideas and concepts through the power of understanding, (Hornby, ٢٠٠٤:٩٣٨; Webster, ١٩٩٩:٥٥٤). Verbs of perception are those verbs used for expressing perception. This category of verbs is found in both languages.

Regarding the problem of the study, the researcher believes that the learner of either language who is without enough knowledge of the semantic range of the verbs of perception in the foreign language may apply the semantic range of these verbs in the mother tongue to the verbs of the target language. Such a process may be serious enough to result in misunderstanding between the interlocutors, mis-translation of translators, or even a complete communication failure.

The study hypothesizes that there are differences in the semantic range or scope of the verbs of perception in both languages. It is also hypothesized that such differences can be acute enough to lead to misunderstanding and communication failure.

The study firstly aims at presenting the verbs of perception of both languages with all of their senses. Secondly, it also aims at investigating the similarities and differences in these senses by means of comparative method.

The present study is limited to investigating the verbs of perception only. It is not concerned with other groups of verbs. The study is also limited to dealing with the semantic range of these verbs only. It is not intended to handle the other linguistic aspects of these verbs such as phonology and morphology.

Regarding the data and the procedure of the study, it depends on looking up the entries of the verbs of perception in English dictionaries at first and listing them with all of their senses with examples. This is done in section A. In section B, the same process is applied to Arabic verbs of perception with translation for the examples into English. Section C is the practical part of the research. It consists mainly of two table tests submitted to ٢٠ translators of the beginners' level. The first table test lists every already-dealt with English verb of perception and all its senses with examples for each sense. The translators are asked to suggest an appropriate Arabic translation for every example listed. Ultimately speaking, the suggested translations are submitted to a set of three

professional translators for the purpose of evaluation and assessment. The professional translation of every example appears in the last column of the table test. The second table test which includes the Arabic verbs of perception follows a similar path.

The study is expected to have considerable value for foreign learners of English and Arabic since it enlightens them with the similarities and differences of the senses of the verbs of perception in both languages. The study is also expected to be of value for translators as it attracts their attention especially to the dissimilarities of the semantic range of the senses of these verbs. The study can also be beneficial for lexicographers of Arabic-English and English-Arabic dictionaries. Additionally, foreign language teachers for English and Arabic, translation teachers and textbook designers may make use of the study when dealing with the domain of semantics.

٢. English Verbs of Perception

English has a good number of perceptive verbs which all share the general perceptive meaning of " being aware of sb, sth or an idea in mind " as one of their lexical senses. The present section lists the verbs of perception in an alphabetic order. In dealing with each verb, the section enumerates all the lexical senses including the perceptive one with an illustrative example for each. This is done according to some reliable English-English dictionaries.

Verbs of perception in this section are collected and classified into two groups: primary perceptive verbs and secondary perceptive verbs. The first consists of the verbs which have the perceptive sense as one of their primary senses or it is the commonest sense used within these verbs (e.g., perceive, realize,...etc.). On the other hand, the second group incorporates some verbs which are not used primarily for the purpose of perception (e.g., find). The perceptive sense is used as a secondary sense within these verbs.

Every verb whether in the primary or secondary group is mentioned with all of its senses including the perceptive one. This is done for two purposes: firstly, to enlighten the reader with all the available senses of the verbs in question, and secondly, to conduct a general comparison among the senses of all verbs in English and Arabic.

Before dealing with the verbs in question, it is worth mentioning that this section comprises many verbs of perception which the researcher could collect according to his knowledge and effort. In fact, there may be other perceptive

verbs which are behind the acquaintance of the researcher that can be dealt with in some future studies.

٢,١ Primary Perceptive Verbs of English

This group of verbs consists of verbs which all have the perceptive sense(s) as their primary or commonest sense(s). The verbs are presented in alphabetic order. (The perceptive senses are highlighted by underlining).

١. Apprehend:

It has the following senses:

a. to catch or arrest somebody (henceforth sb), e.g.,

١. The police have not apprehended the criminal yet.

b. to understand or recognize something (henceforth sth), e.g.,

٢. He was slow to apprehend the danger.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ٥٠)

٢. Believe:

a. to feel certain that sth is true or that sb is telling the truth, e.g.,

٣. I believe lies for years.

b. to think of sth to be possible although one is not completely certain, e.g.,

٤. The missing soldiers are believed to get killed.

c. to have the opinion that sth is right or true, e.g.,

٥. The president believes that poverty is the biggest problem facing the government.

d. to have a religious faith, e.g.,

٦. Do you believe in God?

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ١٠١; Webster, ١٩٩٩:٦٦)

٣. Comprehend

a. to grasp the meaning of sth or to understand sth fully, e.g.,

٧. I could not comprehend the complexity of the formula.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ٢٤٨)

٤. Conceive

a. (for women) to become pregnant, e.g.,

٨. She is unable to conceive.

b. to realize an idea of sth, e.g.,

٩. The earth was conceived as flat in ancient times.

c. to have an opinion about sb or sth, e.g.,

١٠. They conceive him as a genius.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ٢٥٢; Jost, ١٩٩١:١٦١; Webster, ١٩٩٩:١٤٨)

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٥. Discern

a. to know, recognize or understand sth, especially sth that is not obvious, e.g.,

١١. He discerned some coldness in their welcome.

b. to discriminate, e.g.,

١٢. She couldn't discern right from wrong.

c. to become aware of sth but not very clearly, e.g.,

١٣. I could discern an aeroplane in the clouds.

(Ibid: ٣٥٦; Ibid: ٢١٥; Ibid: ٢٠٩)

٦. Discover

a. to be the first one to become aware that sth exists, e.g.,

١٤. Captain Cook discovered the islands of Hawaii.

b. to find sb/sth that was hidden, e.g.,

١٥. The police discovered a stash of drugs in the basement.

c. to find out information about sth, e.g.,

١٦. They haven't discovered the real cause of the fire yet.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ٢٥٢; Wondolf, ١٩٩٥: ٣٨٥)

٧. Distinguish

a. to recognize the difference between two people or things, e.g.,

١٧. It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.

b. to discern or perceive sb/sth, e.g.,

١٨. I could distinguish a light in the distance.

(Ibid: ٣٦٥; Ibid: ٤٠٥)

٨. Grasp

a. to take a firm hold of sb/sth, e.g.,

١٩. I grasped his throat.

b. to understand sth completely, e.g.,

٢٠. They failed to grasp the new plan.

c. to show eager willingness or acceptance, e.g.,

٢١. I shall grasp at any opportunity to travel abroad.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ٥٦١; Jost, ١٩٩١: ٣١٨)

٩. Identify

a. to recognize sb/sth, e.g.,

٢٢. She was unable to identify her attacker.

b. to find or discover sb/sth, e.g.,

٢٣. Scientists have identified a link between smoking and cancer.

c. to think of sth as being identical with sth else, e.g.,

٢٤. One should not identify democracy with capitalism.

d. to associate sb/sth with sb/sth else, e.g.,

٢٥. He identified himself with the movement of behaviourism.

(Ibid: ٦٤٣; Webster, ١٩٩٩: ٣٦٧)

١٠. Know

a. to have information in mind, e.g.,

٢٦. Do you know the answer?

b. to realize, understand or be aware of sth, e.g.,

٢٧. I know what you feel after the loss.

c. to be familiar with a person, place, thing, ... etc., e.g.,

٢٨. They already know each other.
d. to give sb/sth a particular name or title, e.g.,
٢٩. The criminal is known as the black tiger.
e. to be able to recognize sb/sth, e.g.,
٣٠. I knew her by the voice.
f. to have learnt a skill or a language, e.g.,
٣١. Do you know French?
g. to have a personal experience of sth, e.g.,
٣٢. He has known both poverty and wealth.

(Ibid:٧١٣; Ibid:٤١٥; Jost, ١٩٩١:٤٠١)

١١. Learn

- a. to gain knowledge or a skill by study, instruction or experience, e.g.,
٣٣. I am learning Spanish.
b. to become aware of sth especially by hearing from sb else, e.g.,
٣٤. I have just learnt about his arrival.
c. to study sth repeatedly in order to be able to memorize or remember it, e.g.,
٣٥. You have to learn your role well.
d. to come to realize, e.g.,
٣٦. I soon learnt not to ask too many questions.

(Ibid:٧٣١; Ibid: ٤٢٥; Ibid:٤١٢)

١٢. Note

- a. to notice or pay careful attention to sth, e.g.,
٣٧. I noted that the office was not working well.
b. to make special mention of sth, e.g.,
٣٨. It is worth noting that poverty is the problem number one in the country.
(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤:٨٦٦; Redmond, ٢٠٠٨:٤٩٨; Webster, ١٩٩٩:٥١٠)

١٣. Notice

- a. to perceive with the mind, e.g.,
٣٩. I could notice several discrepancies between the two sketches.
b. to become aware of sb/sth, e.g.,
٤٠. I did not notice his coming.
c. to pay attention to sb/sth, e.g.,
٤١. My husband does not notice me any more.
(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤:٨٦٧; Jost, ١٩٩١:٤٩٧; Redmond, ٢٠٠٨:٤٩٩)

١٤. Observe

- a. to become aware of sb/sth especially through careful and directed attention, e.g.,
٤٢. I have observed some changes in his plan.
b. to watch sb/sth carefully especially to learn more about them, e.g.,
٤٣. the trainees observed how to operate the system.

c. to make a remark, e.g.,

٤٤. She observed that it was getting late.

d. to obey the rules, the laws, etc., e.g.,

٤٥. Tourists should observe the traditions of the country.

e. to celebrate festivals, birthdays, etc., e.g.,

٤٦. Do you observe Easter?

f. to watch or be present without participating actively, e.g.,

٤٧. We were invited to the conference solely to observe.

(Ibid:٨٧٤; Ibid:٥٠١; Ibid:٥١٢)

١٥. Perceive

a. to become aware of sb/sth through the senses, e.g.,

٤٨. I perceived a continual change in the water flow.

b. to understand or interpret sth in a particular way, e.g.,

٤٩. The military exercise was perceived as a hostile action.

(Redmond, ٢٠٠٨:٥٤٣; Webster, ١٩٩٩:

٥٥٣)

١٦. Realize

a. to be aware of a particular fact or situation, e.g.,

٥٠. He could not realize the coming danger.

b. to accomplish sth important, e.g.,

٥١. Eventually, he realized his ambition of becoming a pilot.

c. to convert one's property into money, e.g.,

٥٢. I am going to realize all my assets.

d. (of goods and the like) to be sold for a particular price, e.g.,

٥٣. The paintings realized one million dollars at the auction.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤:١٠٥٥; Jost, ١٩٩١: ٦٠٠; Webster, ١٩٩٩:٦٢١)

١٧. Recognize

a. to admit or be aware that sth is true, e.g.,

٥٤. Drugs are recognized as a serious problem in the country.

b. to know who sb is or what sth is according to a previous knowledge, e.g.,

٥٥. I could recognize him by his voice.

c. to grant official diplomatic approval to sth, e.g.,

٥٦. Most Arabs refuse to recognize Israel.

d. to give sb official thanks for sth s/he has done or achieved, e.g.,

٥٧. Her sacrifice was recognized with the medal of citizenship.

(Ibid:١٠٦٠; Ibid:٦٠٢; Ibid: ٦٢٤)

١٨. Sense

a. to become aware of sth even though you cannot see or hear it, e.g.,

٥٨. As they sensed the danger, they started to run away.

b. to perceive by the senses, e.g.,

٥٩. I can sense increasing heat.

c. (of machines) to discover and record sth, e.g.,

٦٠. The device can sense the presence of toxic gases.

(Jost, ١٩٩١: ٦٥٤; Redmond,

٢٠٠٨:٦٨١)

١٩. Think

Some of the major senses of this verb are the following :

a. to have a particular idea or opinion of sb/sth, e.g.,

٦١. I think he is crazy.

b. to use one's mind to consider sth, e.g.,

٦٢. I shall think about buying that house.

c. to form an idea of sth (to imagine), e.g.,

٦٣. I can think of a new sketch.

d. to expect sth, e.g.,

٦٤. I did not think I would see you again.

e. to remember, e.g.,

٦٥. I cannot think where I put the keys.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ١٣٥٠-٥١; Redmond, ٢٠٠٨:٧٨٤; Webster, ١٩٩٩:

٨٠١)

٢٠. Understand

a. to know or realize the meaning of words, a language, etc., e.g.,

٦٦. Can you understand French?

b. to realize or interpret sth, e.g.,

٦٧. I understand the letter to be a refusal for the offer.

c. to know or realize how or why sth happens or how it works, e.g.,

٦٨. Doctors still do not understand much about the disease.

d. to have sympathy with sb, e.g.,

٦٩. I really understand what you feel.

e. to know sb's character and why s/he behave in a certain way, e.g.,

٧٠. He does not understand women at all.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ١٤١٢-١٣; Jost, ١٩٩١: ٧٢٥; Webster, ١٩٩٩: ٨٤٣)

٢,١,١. Phrasal Verbs:

٢١. Figure out

a. to think about sb/sth until one understands him/her/it, e.g.,

٧١. The general failed to figure out the enemy's plan.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ٤٧٢)

٢٢. Make out

a. to understand sth, e.g.,

٧٢. I cannot make out what she wants.

b. to see or hear sb/sth usually with difficulty or unclearly, e.g.,

٧٣. I could just make out her profile in the darkness.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤:٧٧٦; Wondolf, ١٩٩٥:

٩٧١)

٢٣. Pick out

a. to recognize sth after a careful study, e.g.,

٧٤. Read the play and pick out the major theme.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ٩٥٠)

٢.٢. Secondary Perceptive Verbs

This group of verbs consists of only three verbs which have senses other than the perceptive ones to be their main or commonest senses. The perceptive sense or senses are used as secondary ones within the semantic range of these verbs. The verbs in question are the following (the perceptive senses are highlighted by underlining):

١. Feel

a. to have a particular feeling or emotion, e.g.,

٧٥. I felt sorry about her.

b. to suffer from, e.g.,

٧٦. He feels a cold.

c. to be aware of sth by touching or its physical effect, e.g.,

٧٧. He felt a hand touching his shoulder.

d. to think or believe that sth is the case, e.g.,

٧٨. I feel the decision to be a big mistake.

e. to search for sth with the hand, foot, etc., e.g.,

٧٩. She felt in her bag for some money.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤:٤٦٤-٦٥; Webster, ١٩٩٩:

٢٧٢)

٢. Find

a. to discover sth unexpectedly or by chance, e.g.,

٨٠. I have found some money on the road.

b. to meet sb unexpectedly or by chance, e.g.,

٨١. Yesterday, I went to the court and found an old friend there.

c. to discover sb/sth by searching, studying or careful thinking, e.g.,

٨٢. Scientists have not found a cure for cancer yet.

d. to know by experience, e.g.,

٨٣. I have found that training is crucial for good work.

e. to have a particular feeling or opinion, e.g.,

٨٤. I find it difficult to leave my family.

f. to have sth available and ready for use, e.g.,

٨٥. I cannot find time for a vacation.

g. (especially for plants) to exist or grow somewhere, e.g.,

٨٦. These flowers are found only in Africa.

h. to make a particular decision, e.g.,

٨٧. The jury found him guilty of murder.

(Ibid:٤٧٤-٧٥; Ibid: ٢٧٨)

٣. See

Some of the major senses of this verb are the following:

a. to have vision of sb/sth by the eyes, e.g.,

٨٨. I could not see him in the crowd.

b. to watch sth, e.g.,

٨٩. Did you see the sport programme last night?

c. to meet sb by chance, e.g.,

٩٠. I saw my uncle on my way home yesterday.

d. to receive or have a meeting with sb, e.g.,

٩١. The president is going to see you later today.

e. to visit sb, e.g.,

٩٢. I shall see my aunt in the evening.

f. to understand or perceive the meaning of sth, e.g.,

٩٣. He did not see the joke.

٩٤. It opens like this. Oh, I see.

g. to have an opinion of sth, e.g.,

٩٥. As I see it, lack of money is the main problem.

h. to find out sth by checking, e.g.,

٩٦. Can you see what is wrong with the car?

i. to witness an event, e.g.,

٩٧. Next year will see a real development in economy.

j. to accompany or escort sb, e.g.,

٩٨. I saw the blind lady across the road.

k. to have a romantic meeting or affair with sb, e.g.,

٩٩. He still sees his old girlfriend.

(Hornby, ٢٠٠٤: ١١٥٦; Jost, ١٩٩١: ٦٥٠ ; Redmond, ٢٠٠٨: ٦٧٨; Webster, ١٩٩٩: ٦٨٤)

٣. Arabic Verbs of Perception

Arabic, on its part, has also a good number of verbs of perception which all share the general perceptive meaning ' أدرك الأشياء على حقيقتها ' [= being aware of sb/sth as he/she/it is], (Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. عقل). This section lists the Arabic verbs of perception in an alphabetic order with all their lexical senses including the non-perceptive ones. Illustrative examples are furnished for each

sense with translation. The section is based on some well- known and reliable Arabic- Arabic dictionaries.

Arabic perception verbs are also classified, for convenience, into two categories: primary perceptive verbs and secondary perceptive verbs. The first category incorporates the Arabic verbs that have the perceptive sense(s) to be the primary sense(s) or the commonest one(s) used within these verbs. On the other hand, the second category embodies those verbs which are not used primarily for the purpose of perception. The perceptive sense is used as a secondary one within these verbs.

As it is the procedure with the English perceptive verbs, every Arabic verb, whether in the primary or the secondary category, is going to be mentioned with all its senses including the perceptive one(s). This is done for, firstly, enlightening the reader with all the available senses of the verbs being investigated, and, secondly, for conducting a comparison among the English and Arabic perceptive verbs later in the study.

٣,١. Primary Perceptive Verbs of Arabic

This category of verbs comprises verbs which all have the perceptive sense(s) to be its primary or the commonest one(s). The verbs are presented in the following alphabetic order(the perceptive senses are highlighted by underlining):

١. أدرك

a. to perceive and understand the meaning of sth, e.g.,

٩٩. أنا لا أدرك قصده. (I don't understand/ perceive his intention.)

b. (for fruit and the like) to get ripe , e.g.,

١٠٠. أدركت التفاحة. (The apple has ripened.)

c. to reach puberty, e.g.,

١٠١. أدرك الصبي. (The boy has reached puberty.)

d. to get or catch sb/sth, e.g.,

١٠٢. أدرك احمد الحافلة. (Ahmed has caught the bus.)

e. to live with sb, e.g.,

١٠٣. أنا أدركت جدي قبل موته. (I lived with my grandfather before he died.)

f. to reach the bottom of sth, e.g.,

١٠٤. أدرك ماء البئر. (roughly The water of the well has reached the bottom.)

g. (for sth) to finish, e.g.,

١٠٥. أدرك الدقيق. (The flour has finished.)

h. to save or rescue sb, e.g.,

١٠٦. أدرك زيداً قبل أن يغرق. (Save/ Rescue Zaid before he drowns .)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. أدرك ; Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ٢٠٠٦, s.v. أدرك; Kitab Al-Ain, ١٩٨٩ s.v. درك ; Lisan Al-Arab, ١٩٨٥, v.s. درك ;)

٢. أستشعر

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. أنس ; Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ٢٠٠٦, s.v. أنس)

٦. أيقن

a. to know sth with certainty and without any doubt, e.g.,

أيقن زيدٌ أنه هالك. ١٢١. (Zaid certainly believed that he would die.)

(Lisan Al-Arab, ١٩٨٥, v.s. يقن ; Al-Sihah, ١٩٨٧, v.s. يقن)

٧. تنبّه

a. to get or become aware of sb/sth, e.g.,

١٢٢. تنبّه الحارس الى بعض المتسللين (roughly The guard got aware of some people sneaking in.)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. نبه)

٨. حسب

a. to believe that sb/sth is the case but with no certainty, e.g.,

١٢٣. ”يحسبُهُمُ الجاهلُ أغنياءَ من التّعَفِّفِ“ Sura :Al-Baqara Aaya:٢٧٣ (the ignorant man believes, because of their modesty, that they are free from want)

(Yusuf Ali, ٢٠١٠: non ; Ibid, v.s. حسب)

٩. ظنّ

a. to believe or know sth/sb but with no certainty, e.g.,

١٢٤. أظنُّ أنه جبلٌ شاهقٌ (I believe that it is a high mountain.)

(Ibid, v.s. ظنّ)

١٠. عرف

a. to know sb/sth, e.g.,

١٢٥. أنا أعرفُ الحل. (I know the solution.)

b. to recognize sb/sth, e.g.,

١٢٦. ”...فَدَخَلُوا عَلَيْهِ فَعَرَفَهُمْ وَهُمْ لَهُ مُنْكَرُونَ“ (...and went in to him, and he recognized

them, while they did not recognize

him.)

(Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ٢٠٠٦, s.v. عرف ; Lisan Al-Arab, ١٩٨٥, v.s. عرف ;Shakir, ٢٠١٠:non)

١١. عقل

a. to perceive or understand sb/sth, e.g.,

١٢٧. إنه لا يعقلُ ما أقول. (roughly He does not understand what I say.)

b. to tie sth especially an animal, e.g.,

١٢٨. عقلُ المسافرُ بغيره. (roughly The traveler tied his camel.)

c. to prevent sb from (doing) sth, e.g.,

١٢٩. لا تعقلني عن أداء واجبي. (Do not prevent me from doing my job.)

d. to pay the blood money of a killed person, e.g.,

عَقَلْتُ المَقْتُولَ ١٣٠. (I have paid the blood money of the killed person.)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. عقل; Al-Sihah, ١٩٨٧, v.s. عقل; Taj Al-Aroos, ١٩٨٠, s.v. عقل)

١٢. عَلِمَ

a. to know or learn about sb/sth, e.g.,

١٣١. ”لا تَعْلَمُونَهُمُ اللهُ يَعْلَمُهُمْ“ Sura: Al-Anfal Aaya: ٦٠ (whom ye know not. Allah knoweth them.)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. علم; Pickthal, ٢٠١٠: non

)

١٣. فَطِنَ

a. to get aware of or understand sth without being taught or instructed, e.g.,

١٣٢. فَطِنَ أَحْمَدُ إِلَى الخَطَأِ القَاتِلِ فِي معادلة الدواء. (Ahmed got aware of the fatal mistake

in the medicine formula.)

(Taj Al-Aroos, ١٩٨٠, s.v. فطن)

١٤. فَقِهَ

a. to perceive or understand sth well, e.g.,

١٣٣. ”ولكن لا تفقهون تسبيحهم“ Sura: Al-Israa Aaya: ٤٤ (but ye understand not their praise)

b. to become a priest, e.g.,

١٣٤. فَقِهَ مُحَمَّدٌ : أي صار فقيهاً. (Mohammed has become a priest.)

(Kitab Al-Ain, ١٩٨٩ s.v. فقه ; Lisan Al-Arab, ١٩٨٥, v.s. فقه ; Pickthal, ٢٠١٠: non)

١٥. فَهَمَ

a. to understand or grasp sth, e.g.,

١٣٥. هل فهمت الدرس؟ (Did you understand the lesson ?)

(Al-Qamoos Al-Muheet, ١٩٧٥, s.v. فهم ; Kitab Al-Ain, ١٩٨٩ s.v. فهم

)

١٦. لَاحَظَ

a. to observe or notice sb/sth, e.g.,

١٣٦. هل لاحظت الفرق بينهما؟ (Did you notice the difference between them?)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. لاحظ)

١٧. مَيَّزَ

a. to recognize the difference between two things or people (distinguish), e.g.,

١٣٧. أنا لا أقدر أن أميّر بين هذين التوأمين. (I cannot distinguish between these two twins.)

b. to perceive or realize sth, e.g.,

١٣٨. لا أقدر أن أميّر مواطن الخلل في النظام. (I cannot realize the defect in the system.)

c. to sort or separate sb/sth from sb/sth else, e.g.,

مَيَّزْتُ القطن عن الصوف. ١٣٩. (I separated cotton from wool.)

d. to privilege sb, e.g.,

مَيَّرَ المديرُ زيداً على زملائه. ١٤٠. (The boss privileged Zaid to his colleagues.)

e. to appeal a judgement of a court, e.g.,

بإمكانك أن تَمَيِّزَ الحكم في غضون إسبوعين. ١٤١. (You can appeal against the judgement

within two weeks.)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. ماز; Lisan Al-Arab, ١٩٨٥, v.s. مَيَّرَ; Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ٢٠٠٦, s.v. مَيَّرَ)

١٨. وَعَى

a. to perceive or realize the reality of sth, e.g.,

إنه لا يعي ما يقول. ١٤٢. (He does not realize what he is saying.)

b. to memorize sth, e.g.,

وعى عليّ القرآن كلّهُ. ١٤٣. (Ali has memorized all of the Holy Quran.)

c. to contain sth, e.g.,

وعى الدلوُ بعضَ ماءِ البئر. ١٤٤. (The bucket contained some of the well water.)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. وعى ; Kitab Al-Ain, ١٩٨٩ s.v. وعى ; Lisan Al-Arab, ١٩٨٥, v.s. وعى)

٣,٢ Secondary Perceptive Verbs of Arabic :

There are Arabic verbs which all can be classified under this group. These verbs have the perceptive sense or senses to be secondary ones, whereas a set of other various senses are used as primary senses or the commonest ones of these verbs. The verbs in question are as follows: (The perceptive senses are underlined)

١. أَبْصَرَ

a. to look at or see sb/sth with the eyes, e.g.,

أَبْصَرْتُ رجلين قادمين من بعيد. ١٤٥. (I saw two men coming from a distance.)

b. to have the power of sight, e.g.,

قال الطبيب أنه لن يبصر ابداً. ١٤٦. (The doctor said that he would never see again.)

c. to realize or recognize sth, e.g.,

أَبْصَرْتُ خطأين في تركيب المعادلة. ١٤٧. (I recognized two errors in the formula.)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. بصر)

٢. أَحَسَّ

a. to have a certain feeling, e.g.,

أَحْسُ بالبرد. ١٤٨. (I feel cold.)

b. to perceive, realize or know sth, e.g.,

١٤٩. ” فلما أحسّ عيسى منهم الكفر...“ (But when Isa perceived unbelief on their part,...)

(Ibid: حس ; Shakir, ٢٠١٠: non)

٣. التفت

a. to turn towards a certain side, e.g.,

١٥٠. ناديتُهُ فالتفت إلي. (roughly I called him and he turned to me.)

b. to take care of sb/sth, e.g.,

١٥١. يجب أن تلتفت الحكومة إلى الفقراء. (The government must take care of the poor.)

c. to be or become aware of sth, e.g.,

١٥٢. التفت القائد إلى ما يخططه الأعداء. (The commander became aware of what the enemies plan to.)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. لفت ; Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ٢٠٠٦, s.v. لفت)

٤. تبين

a. (for sth) to become clear, e.g.,

١٥٣. تبينت الحقائق لي. (Facts have become clear to me.)

b. to verify sth, e.g.,

١٥٤. ” يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنْ جَاءَكُمْ فَاسِقٌ بِنَبَأٍ فَتَبَيَّنُوا...“ Sura : Al-Hujurat Aaya: ٦ (O ye who believe! If an evil-liver bring you tidings, verify it.)

c. to know or realize sth, e.g.,

١٥٥. ” فَلَمَّا خَرَّ تَبَيَّنَتِ الْجِنُّ أَنْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ الْغَيْبَ مَا لَبِثُوا فِي الْعَذَابِ الْمُهِينِ “ Sura : Saba Aaya: ١٤ (and when he fell down, the jinn came to know plainly that if they had known the unseen, they would not have tarried in abasing torment.)

(Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ٢٠٠٦, s.v. بين ; Lisan Al-Arab, ١٩٨٥, v.s. البيان; Shakir, ٢٠١٠: non)

٥. رأى

a. to see sb/sth with the eyes, e.g.,

١٥٦. أنا أراك جيداً. (I see you well.)

b. to have an opinion of sth (think), e.g.,

١٥٧. أرى أن نتأكد من الخبر أولاً. (I think that we should make sure of the news first.)

c. to realize or recognize sth, e.g.,

١٥٨. لا أرى مشكلة في ما طرحه. (I do not realize/ recognize any problem in what

he proposed.)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. رأى ; Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ٢٠٠٦, s.v. رأى ;)

٤. لَمَسَ

a. to touch sb/sth with the hand, e.g.,

١٥٣. لا تلمس شيئاً قبل مجيء الشرطة. (Do not touch anything before the police arrival.)

b. to make love to a woman, e.g.,

١٥٤. هل لمست امرأتك؟ (Did you make love to your wife?)

c. to realize sth, e.g.,

١٥٥. لم ألمس أي تعاونٍ من جانبه. (roughly I did not realize any cooperation on his part)

(Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ٢٠٠٦, s.v. لمس ; Lisan Al-Arab, ١٩٨٥, v.s. لمس)

٦. وَجَدَ

a. to find sth unexpectedly or by chance, e.g.,

١٥٩. وَجَدَ احمدٌ كنزاً ثميناً. (Ahmed found a precious treasure.)

b. to find or meet sb unexpectedly or by chance, e.g.,

١٦٠. ” فوجدَ من دونهم امرأتين تذودان...“ [And he found apart from them two women

keeping back (their flocks)]

c. to discover sth by searching or studying, e.g.,

١٦١. لم أجد حلاً للمشكلة بعد. (I have not found a solution for the problem yet.)

d. to perceive or realize sth, e.g.,

١٦٢. وَجَدْتُ أَنَّهُ رَجُلٌ طَيِّبٌ. (I realized that he was a kind man.)

e. to become angry with sb, e.g.,

١٦٣. وَجَدَ زيدٌ على أخيه. (Zaid became angry with his brother.)

(Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, ١٩٨٧, v.s. وجد ; Al-Mustadrak Al-Hadeeth, ٢٠٠٦, s.v. وجد
Pickthal, ٢٠١٠: non)

٤. Tests and Discussions:

The present section is the practical part of the study. It consists of two translation tests in the form of tables. The first is intended for translating the English verbs of perception with all their senses into Arabic. On the other hand, the second table comprises the Arabic verbs of perception with all their senses and is intended to afford translations for them into English.

Both tables were given to twenty beginner translators. They were asked to suggest suitable translations for all the items in the tables. Afterwards, the same tables with the suggested translations were given to three professional translators for evaluating the beginners' translations and suggesting professional ones.

Each table is presented with five columns. The first and the second columns list the perceptive verbs and the senses of each. The third column presents example for every sense to be translated. The fourth column presents the beginners' suggested translations which are intended to find out how accurate the beginners are in translating the verbs of perception. In fact, mentioning the translations of all the beginners in the table would be a redundant repetition. Hence, typical samples of their translations are mentioned in the column including the inaccurate ones. Finally, the fifth column embodies the agreed upon professional translations which are the results of evaluating the beginners' translations. In case of disagreement, the translation of the most professional one is adopted.

After presenting each table with the beginners' and professional translations, an analytic and comparative discussion is conducted to find out the similarities and dissimilarities between the two languages as regards the verbs of perception.

Table ١
English Verbs of Perception

N.B. The perceptive senses are highlighted.

Primary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
١. Apprehend	a	He wants to apprehend you.	١. إنه يريد أن يقبض عليك. ٢. إنه يريد أن يفهمك.	إنه يريد إلقاء القبض عليك.
	b	She could not apprehend the greatness of the risk.	إنها لم تفهم عظمة المخاطرة.	إنها لم تدرك عظم المخاطرة.
٢. Believe	a	I believed his lies for years.	أنا صدقتُ أكاذيبه لمدة سنوات.	لقد صدقتُ أكاذيبه لسنوات.
	b	I believe he is coming.	أعتقد أنه سيأتي.	أظنُّ أنه قادم.
	c	The government believe that poverty is the biggest problem in the country.	الحكومة تعتقد أن الفقر هو أكبر مشكلة في البلد.	تعتقد الحكومة أن الفقر هو المشكلة الأكبر في البلد.
	d	Do you believe in God.	هل تؤمن بالإله؟	هل تؤمن بالله؟

٣ comprehend	a	I couldn't comprehend the solution.	أنا لم أستوعب الحل.	لم أستطع أن أستوعب الحل.
٤. Conceive	a	She is unable to conceive.	إنها غير قادرة أن تحمل.	إنها غير قادرة على الحمل.
	b	This problem is hard to conceive.	هذه المشكلة صعب أن تدرك.	هذه المشكلة صعبة الإدراك.
	c	They conceive him as a genius.	هم يعتقدونه كعبقري.	إنهم يعتقدونه عبقرياً.
٥. Discern	a	He discerned some coldness in their welcome.	هو أحسَّ ببعض البرود في ترحيبهم.	استشعر بعض البرود في ترحيبهم.
Primary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
٥. Discern	b	Children cannot discern right from wrong.	الأطفال لا يستطيعون أن يميزوا الصح من الخطأ.	الأطفال لا يستطيعون تمييز الصواب من الخطأ.
	c	I could discern an aeroplane in the clouds.	أنا استطعت أن أدرك طائرة في الغيوم.	إستطعت أن ألمح طائرة في الغيوم.
٦. Discover	a	Columbus was the first to discover South America.	كولومبس كان أول من إكتشف أمريكا الجنوبية.	كولومبس كان أول من إكتشف أمريكا الجنوبية.
	b	A military patrol discovered a hideout of the rebels.	دورية عسكرية إكتشفت مخبأً للمتمردين.	إحدى الدوريات العسكرية وجدت/عثرت على مخبأً للمتمردين.
	c	The police have not discovered the real cause of the fire yet.	الشرطة لم تكتشف السبب الحقيقي للحريق بعد.	الشرطة لم يكتشفوا بعد السبب الحقيقي للحريق.
٧. Distinguish	a	It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.	كان من الصعب أن نميز أحد التوأمين من الآخر.	كان من الصعب تمييز أحد التوأمين من الآخر.

٨. Grasp	b	I could distinguish a light in the distance.	أنا إستطعت أن أميّز ضوءاً من بُعد.	إستطعت أن أدرك/ ألمح ضوءاً من البُعد.
	a	I grasped his throat.	أنا قبضتُ على رقبته.	أمسكتُ بعنقه.
	b	They failed to grasp the new plan.	هم فشلوا في فهم الخطة الجديدة.	لقد فشلوا في إستيعاب الخطة الجديدة.
	c	I shall grasp at any opportunity to study abroad.	أنا سأقبض على أي فرصة للدراسة في الخارج.	سأتشبث بأي فرصة للدراسة في الخارج.
٩. Identify	a	She was unable to identify her attacker.	هي لم تكن قادرة على أن تتعرف على مهاجمها.	هي لم تكن قادرة على التعرف على من هاجمها.
	b	Scientists have identified a link between smoking and cancer.	العلماء إكتشفوا ربطاً بين التدخين و السرطان.	شخص العلماء علاقة بين التدخين و مرض السرطان.
	c	One should not identify democracy with capitalism.	الواحد منّا يجب أن لا يعرف الديمقراطية بالرأسمالية.	يجب على المرء أن لا يساوي الديمقراطية بالرأسمالية.
	d	He identified himself with behaviourism.	إنّه شخص نفسه مع النظرية السلوكية؟	لقد عدّ نفسه ضمن النظرية السلوكية.
Primary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
١٠. Know	a	Do you know the answer?	هل تعرف الحل ؟	هل تعرف الحل ؟
	b	I know what you feel after the loss.	أنا أعرف ما تشعر به بعد الخسارة.	أنا أدرك ماهية شعورك بعد فقدان.
	c	I already know him.	أنا أعرفه مسبقاً.	أنا أعرفه مسبقاً.
	d	The criminal is known as the black tiger.	المجرم يُعرّف بالنمر الأسود.	المجرم يُعرّف بالنمر الأسود.
	e	I knew her by her voice.	أنا عرفتُها من صوتها.	تعرفتُ إليها من صوتها.
	f	Do you know French ?	هل تعرف الفرنسية ؟	هل تعرف الفرنسية ؟
	g	He has known both poverty and wealth.	لقد عرف كلا الغنى و الفقر.	لقد جرّب كلا الأمرين: الغنى و الفقر.

١١. Learn	a	I am learning Spanish.	أنا أتعلّم الاسبانية.	أنا أتعلّم الاسبانية.
	b	I did not learn about his arrival.	أنا لم أعلم بوصوله.	لم أعلم بوصوله.
	c	You ought to learn your role well.	يجب عليك أن تحفظ دورك جيداً	ينبغي أن تحفظ دورك جيداً.
	d	Later, I learnt not to ask too many questions.	فيما بعد، تعلّمت أن لا أسأل كثيراً من الأسئلة.	تعلّمت فيما بعد أن لا أطرح الكثير من الأسئلة.
١٢. Note	a	I noted that the seats are limited.	أنا لاحظت أن المقاعد محدودة.	لاحظت أن المقاعد محدودة.
	b	It is worth noting that poverty is the biggest problem in the country.	من الجدير ملاحظة أن الفقر هو أكبر مشكلة في البلد.	من الجدير بالذكر أن الفقر هو المشكلة الأكبر في البلد.
١٣. Notice	a	I could notice several discrepancies between the two sketches.	أنا استطعت أن ألاحظ عدة اختلافات بين المخططين.	استطعت ملاحظة عدة اختلافات بين المخططين.
	b	I did not notice his coming.	أنا لم ألاحظ مجيئه.	لم ألاحظ قدومه.
	c	My husband does not notice me any more.	زوجي لم يلاحظني بعد الآن.	زوجي لم يعد يهتم بي.
Primary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
١٤. Observe	a	The general observed some changes in the enemy's plan.	الجنرال لاحظ بعض التغيرات في خطة العدو.	لاحظ الجنرال بعض التغييرات في خطة العدو.
	b	The trainees observed how to operate the system.	المتدربون لاحظوا كيف يشتغل النظام.	راقب المتدربون كيفية تشغيل النظام.
	c	The boss observed that we had to work harder.	المدير لاحظ أننا يجب أن نعمل بجد أكثر.	قال المدير أننا يجب أن نعمل بجد أكثر.
	d	Tourists should observe the traditions of the country.	السياح يجب أن يراقبوا تقاليد البلد.	على السياح أن يحترموا/يرقبوا تقاليد البلد.
	e	Do you observe Easter?	هل تراقبون عيد الفصح؟	هل تحتفلون بعيد الفصح؟

	f	We were invited to the race solely to observe.	دُعينا للسباق فقط لغرض أن نراقب.	تم دعوتنا للسباق لغرض المراقبة فقط.
١٥. Perceive	a	I perceive things easily.	أنا أدرك الأشياء بسهولة.	أنا أدرك الأشياء بسهولة.
	b	The military exercises were perceived as a hostile action.	التمارين العسكرية فُهمت على أنها نشاط عدائي.	فُسِّرت المناورات العسكرية على أنها عمل عدائي.
١٦. Realize	a	He couldn't realize the coming danger.	هو لم يستطع أن يدرك الخطر القادم.	لم يستطع إدراك الخطر المقبل.
	b	He realized his ambition of becoming a pilot.	هو أدرك طموحه في أن يصبح طياراً.	لقد حقق طموحه في أن يصبح طياراً.
	c	I need to realize my assets.	أنا أحتاج أن أدرك ممتلكاتي.	أنا أحتاج إلى تسييل ممتلكاتي.
	d	The paintings realized ١ million dollars at the auction.	اللوحات أدركت مليون دولار في المزاد.	بيعت اللوحات بمبلغ مليون دولار في المزاد.
١٧. Recognize	a	The government recognizes drugs as a serious problem in the country.	الحكومة تدرك بأن المخدرات مشكلة حادة في البلد.	تدرك الحكومة أن المخدرات مشكلة جدية في البلد.
	b	I could recognize him by his voice.	استطعت معرفته بواسطة صوته.	استطعت التعرف عليه من خلال صوته.
	c	Most Arabs refuse to recognize Israel.	أكثر العرب يرفضون أن يعترفوا بإسرائيل.	أكثر العرب يرفضون الاعتراف بإسرائيل.
	d	Her sacrifice was recognized with the medal of citizenship.	أُعترِف بتضحياتها من خلال وسام المواطنة.	تم تقدير تضحياتها بمنحها وسام المواطنة.
١٨. Sense	a	As they sensed the danger, they started to run away.	عندما أحسوا بالخطر، بدعوا بالهرب.	ما أن أحسوا بـ/أدركوا الخطر، بدعوا بالهرب.

Primary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
١٨. Sense	b	I can sense increasing heat.	أنا أحس بحرارة متزايدة.	أنا أحس بحرارة متزايدة.
	c	The device can sense the presence of toxic gases.	يستطيع الجهاز أن يحس بوجود الغازات السامة.	يمكن للجهاز أن يتحسس الغازات السامة.
١٩. Think	a	I think he is crazy.	أنا أعتقد إنه مجنون.	أعتقد إنه مجنون.
	b	I shall think about buying that house.	سوف أفكر في شراء ذلك البيت.	سوف أفكر في شراء ذلك البيت.
	c	I can think of a new sketch.	أنا أستطيع أن أفكر في مخطط جديد.	أستطيع أن أتصور/أتخيل مخططاً جديداً.

٢٠. Understand	d	I didn't think I would see you again.	لم أفكر أن أراك ثانيةً .	لم أتوقع أن أراك مجدداً .
	e	I can not think where I put the keys.	أنا لا أستطيع أن أتذكر أين وضعت المفاتيح.	لا أستطيع أن أتذكر أين وضعت المفاتيح.
	a	Do you understand French?	هل تفهم اللغة الفرنسية؟	هل تفهم الفرنسية؟
	b	I understand the letter to be a refusal for the offer	أنا أفهم الرسالة أن تكون رفضاً للعرض.	أنا أفهم الرسالة على أنها رفضٌ للعرض.
	c	Doctors don't understand much about the disease.	الأطباء لا يفهمون الكثير عن المرض.	الأطباء لا يدركون/يعلمون الكثير عن المرض.
Phrasal Verbs ٢١. Figure out	d	I really understand what you feel.	أنا حقيقةً أفهم ما تشعر به.	أنا حقيقةً أتفهم ما تشعر به.
	e	He does not understand women at all.	هو لا يفهم النساء كلياً.	إنه لا يفهم النساء إطلاقاً.
	a	The general failed to figure out the enemy's plan.	الجنرال فشل في فهم خطة العدو.	فشل الجنرال في إدراك خطة العدو.
٢٢. Make out	a	I cannot make out what made him do it.	أنا لا أستطيع أن أفهم ما الذي جعله يفعل ذلك.	لا أستطيع أن أدرك ما الذي جعله يفعل ذلك.
	b	I could just make out her profile in the darkness.	استطعت فقط أن أراها في الظلام.	استطعت فقط أن ألمحها في الظلام.
٢٣. Pick out	a	I read the play and could not pick out the theme.	أنا قرأت المسرحية ولم استطع أن أفهم الموضوع الرئيسي.	قرأت المسرحية ولم استطع أن أدرك/أفهم موضوعها الرئيسي.
Secondary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
١. Feel	a	I felt sorry about her.	شعرت بالأسف حولها.	شعرت بالأسف عليها.
	b	He feels cold.	إنه يشعر بالبرد.	إنه مصاب بالبرد.
	c	I feel as if my head would burst.	أنا أشعر كأن رأسي سينفجر.	أشعر أن رأسي سينفجر.
	d	He felt a hand touching his shoulders.	هو شعر بيد تلمس كتفه.	أحس بيد تلامس كتفه.
	e	I feel the decision to be	أشعر أن القرار هو خطأ كبير.	أشعر أن القرار هو خطأ كبير.

Secondary Verbs	Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
٢. Find	<p>a big mistake.</p> <p>f She felt in her bag for some money.</p> <p>a I have found some money on the road.</p> <p>b Yesterday, I went to the court and found an old friend there.</p> <p>c Scientists have not found a cure for cancer yet.</p> <p>d I have found that training is very useful to work.</p> <p>e I find it difficult to leave my family.</p> <p>f I cannot find time for a vacation.</p> <p>g These flowers are found only in Africa.</p> <p>h The jury found him guilty of the murder.</p>	<p>هي استشعرت حقيبتها لتجد بعض المال.</p> <p>وجدتُ بعض المال في الطريق.</p> <p>في البارحة، ذهبت إلى المحكمة ووجدت صديقاً قديماً هناك.</p> <p>لم يجد العلماء علاجاً للسرطان بعد.</p> <p>أنا وجدتُ أن التدريب نافع جداً للعمل.</p> <p>أنا أجد من الصعب أن أترك عائلتي.</p> <p>لا أستطيع أن أجد وقتاً لأجازة.</p> <p>هذه الأزهار توجد فقط في أفريقيا.</p> <p>المحلفون وجدوه مذنباً في قضية القتل.</p>	<p>هي بحثت في حقيبتها عن بعض المال.</p> <p>عثرتُ على بعض المال في الطريق.</p> <p>في الأمس، ذهبت إلى المحكمة ووجدت صديقاً حميماً هناك.</p> <p>لم يكتشف العلماء بعد علاجاً للسرطان.</p> <p>إكتشفتُ/وجدتُ أن التدريب نافع جداً للعمل.</p> <p>أجد من الصعب أن أترك عائلتي.</p> <p>لا أستطيع أن أجد وقتاً لأجازة.</p> <p>توجد هذه الأزهار في أفريقيا فقط.</p> <p>وجدت هيئة المحلفين أنه مذنب في قضية القتل.</p>
٣. See	<p>a I see two people coming towards us.</p> <p>b Did you see the scientific programme last night?</p> <p>c I saw my uncle on my way home yesterday.</p> <p>d The president will see you later today.</p> <p>e I shall see my aunt in her place.</p> <p>f He didn't see the joke.</p>	<p>أنا أرى شخصين قادمين باتجاهنا.</p> <p>هل رأيت البرنامج العلمي البارحة؟</p> <p>رأيت البارحة عمي وأنا في طريقي إلى البيت.</p> <p>الرئيس سوف يراك لاحقاً هذا اليوم.</p> <p>أنا سوف أرى عمتي في بيتها.</p> <p>هو لم يرَ النكتة.</p>	<p>أرى شخصين قادمين نحونا.</p> <p>هل شاهدت البرنامج العلمي البارحة؟</p> <p>التقيت عمي البارحة وأنا في طريقي إلى المنزل.</p> <p>سوف يجتمع بك/يلتقيك الرئيس في وقت لاحق هذا اليوم.</p> <p>سوف أزر عمتي في بيتها.</p> <p>إنه لم يفهم النكتة.</p>

٣. See	g	I see that you should consult a doctor.	أنا أرى أنه يجب أن تستشير طبيباً.	أرى أنك يجب أن تستشير طبيباً.
	h	Can you see what is wrong with the car?	هل تستطيع أن ترى ما هو الخطأ في السيارة.	هل تستطيع أن تعرف الخلل في السيارة.
	i	Next year will see real development in economy.	السنة المقبلة سوف ترى تطوراً حقيقياً في الاقتصاد.	سوف تشهد السنة المقبلة تطوراً حقيقياً في الاقتصاد.
	j	May I see you home?	هل استطيع أن أراك في المنزل؟	هل لي أن أرافك إلى المنزل؟
	k	He still sees his old girlfriend.	هو لا يزال يرى صديقته القديمة.	هو لا يزال يلتقي صديقته القديمة.

٤,١ Discussion and Analysis of Table(١)

The current subsection is intended to conduct an analytic discussion for the information presented in Table(١). The discussion mainly takes a form of a comparison between the senses of the English perceptive verbs and their counterparts in Arabic. In other words, the process is intended to show how wide is the semantic range of the English verbs of perception in comparison with the Arabic ones. Regarding the Arabic part, the comparison relies heavily on the professional translations of the table for the purpose of showing the similarities and differences between Arabic and English regarding the semantic range in question. In addition, professional translation is also adopted as a standard for assessing the work of the beginners and highlighting the problems they may have in their translations. In fact, the subsection is assumed to be of value in enlightening the readers with how and where to use the English perceptive verbs. According to the Arabic translation, the verbs are discussed in turn as follows:

٤,١,١ Primary Verbs

١. Apprehend

- Sense (a) belongs to the verb (قبض) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) matches sense (a) of the perceptive verb (أدرك) in Arabic.

Some beginners translators have difficulty in translating sense (a) accurately.

٢. Believe

- Sense (a) belongs to the verb (صدّق) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) is relevant to the verb (ظنّ) in Arabic.
- Sense (c) matches sense (a) of the verb (اعتقد) in Arabic.
- Sense (d) is property of the verb (أمن) in Arabic.

٣. Comprehend

a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (استوعب) in Arabic.

٤. Conceive

- Sense (a) is within the domain of the verb (حمل) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) matches sense (a) of the verb (أدرك) in Arabic.
- Sense (c) matches sense (a) of the verb (إعتقد) in Arabic.

٥. Discern

- Sense (a) belongs to the verbs (أحسن) or (استشعر) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) matches sense (b) of the verb (ميّز) in Arabic.
- Sense (c) is property of the verb (لمّح) in Arabic.

٦. Discover

- Sense (a) and (c), in Arabic, belong to the verb (إكتشف).
- Sense (b) is property of the verb (وجد) or the verb (عثر) in Arabic.

٧. Distinguish

- Sense (a) matches sense(a) of the verb (ميّز) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) is property of the verbs (أدرك) or (لمّح) in Arabic.

٨. Grasp

- Sense (a) is property of the verb (أمسك) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) matches sense(a) of the verb (استوعب) in Arabic.
- Sense (c) pertains to the verb (تشبّث) in Arabic.

Beginners seem to have some difficulty in translating sense (c) accurately.

٩. Identify

- Sense (a) is property of the verb (تعرّف) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) belongs to the verb (شخص) in Arabic.
- Sense (c) is listed under the verb (ساوى) in Arabic.
- Sense (c) is of relevance to the verb (عدّ) in Arabic.

Beginners also seem to have difficulty in translating the senses (c) and (d) accurately.

١٠. Know

- The sense (a,c,d,f) are grouped under the verb (عرف) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) matches sense (a) of the verb (أدرك) in Arabic.
- Sense (e) pertains to the verb (تعرّف) in Arabic.
- Sense (g) is within the senses of the verb (جرب) in Arabic.

Beginners seem somewhat unable to translate the senses (b) and (g) into Arabic correctly.

١١. Learn

- The senses (a) and (d) are properties of the verb (تعلم) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) is a sense of the verb (علم) in Arabic.

c. Sense (c) is property of the verb (حَفِظَ) in Arabic.

١٢. Note

- Sense (a) belongs to the verb (لاحظ) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) pertains to the verb (ذكر) in Arabic.

١٣. Notice

- The senses (a) and (b) pertain to the verb (لاحظ) in Arabic.
- Sense (c) is relevant to the verb (إِهْنَمَ) in Arabic.

Beginners are also unable to provide an adequate translation for the sense (c) into Arabic.

١٤. Observe

- Sense (a) is pertinent to the verb (لاحظ) in Arabic.
- The senses (b) and (f) are properties of the verb (راقب) in Arabic.
- Sense (c) is relevant to the verb (قال) in Arabic.
- Sense (d) belongs either to the verb (يرقب) or (يحترم) in Arabic.
- Sense (e) is a sense within the verb (احتفل) in Arabic.

Beginners have a real difficulty in translating the senses (b, c, d and e) into Arabic. They seem to have little knowledge of these senses, therefore, they couldn't afford adequate translations for them.

١٥. Perceive

- Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (أدرك) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) is property of the verbs (فَهَمَ) or (فَسَّرَ) in Arabic.

١٦. Realize

- Sense (a) belongs to the verb (لاحظ) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) belongs to the verb (حَقَّقَ) in Arabic.
- Sense (c) is equivalent to the modern sense of the verb (سَيَّلَ) in Arabic.
- Sense (d) is of relevance to the verb (باع) in Arabic.

Beginners here fail in translating the senses (b, c, and d) into Arabic. This may be due to their little knowledge of the senses of this verb.

١٧. Recognize

- Sense (a) matches sense(a) of the verb (أدرك) in Arabic.
- Sense (b) is property of the verb (تَعَرَّفَ) in Arabic.
- Sense (c) belongs to the verb (اعترف) in Arabic.
- Sense (d) belongs to the verb (قَدَّرَ) in Arabic.

١٨. Sense

- Sense (a) belongs to the verbs (أَحَسَّ) and (أدرك) in Arabic.

- b. Sense (b) belongs to the verb (أَحَسَّ) in Arabic.
- c. Sense (c) belongs to the verb (تَحَسَّسَ) in Arabic.

١٩. Think

- a. Sense (a) matches sense(a) of the verb (إِعْتَقَدَ) in Arabic.
- b. Sense (b), in Arabic, belongs to the verb (فَكَّرَ).
- c. Sense (c) is property of the verbs (تَصَوَّرَ) and (تَخَيَّلَ) in Arabic.
- d. Sense (d) is property of the verb (تَوَقَّعَ) in Arabic.
- e. Sense (e) is, in Arabic, property of the verb (تَذَكَّرَ).

Beginners have some problems in translating the senses (c) and (d).

٢٠. Understand

- a. Senses (a) and (b) belong to the verb (فَهِمَ) in Arabic.
- b. Sense (c) belongs to the verbs (فَهِمَ) and (أَدْرَكَ) in Arabic.
- c. Sense (d) is property of the verb (تَفَهَّمَ) in Arabic.
- d. Sense (e) is property of verbs (فَهِمَ) and (عَرَفَ) in Arabic.

٢١. Figure out

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (أَدْرَكَ) in Arabic.

٢٢. Make out

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (أَدْرَكَ) in Arabic.
- b. Sense (b) is property of the verb (لَمَحَ) in Arabic.

٢٣. Pick out

- a. Sense (a) is property of the verbs (أَدْرَكَ) and (فَهِمَ) in Arabic.

٤,١,٢. Secondary Verbs

١. Feel

- a. Sense (a, c and e) are listed under the verb (شَعَرَ) in Arabic.
- b. Sense (b) belongs to the verb (أَصَابَ) in Arabic.
- c. Sense (d) belongs to the verb (أَحَسَّ) in Arabic.
- d. Sense (f) belongs to the verb (بَحَثَ) in Arabic.

٢. Find

- a. Sense (a) is property of the verb (عَثَرَ) in Arabic.
- b. Sense (b) pertains to the verb (التقى) in Arabic.
- c. Sense (c) belongs to the verb (اكتشف) in Arabic.
- d. Sense (d) belongs to the verbs (اكتشف) and (وجد) in Arabic.
- e. The senses (e, f, g, and h) are related to the verb (وجد) in Arabic.

٣. See

- Senses (a and g), in Arabic, match senses (a) and (b) of the verb (رأى) respectively.
- Sense (b) is property of the verb (شاهد) in Arabic.
- Senses (c and k) belong to the verb (التقى) in Arabic.
- Sense (d) belongs to the verbs (التقى) and (اجتمع ب) in Arabic.
- Sense (e) belongs to the verb (زار) in Arabic.
- Sense (f) belongs to the verb (فهم) in Arabic.
- Sense (h) is related to the verb (اكتشف) in Arabic.
- Sense (i) is property of the verb (شهد) in Arabic.
- Sense (j) is related to the verb (رافق) in Arabic.

Arabic Verbs of Perception

N.B. The Perceptive Senses are highlighted.

Primary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
١. أدرك	a	الإنسان قادرٌ على أن يدرك ما حوله.	Human being is able to perceive what is around him.	Human being is able to perceive what is around him/ her.
	b	أدركت الثمار مبكراً.	The fruits perceived early.	The fruits have ripened early.
	c	أدرك ولدي قبل أقرانه.	My son perceived before his friends.	My son has reached puberty before his peers.
	d	أدرك علي الحافلة.	Ali has caught the bus.	Ali has caught the bus.
	e	أدركت جدي قبل وفاته.	I perceived my grandfather before he died.	I lived with my grandfather before he died.
	f	أدرك ماء البئر.	The well water has perceived.	The water of the well has reached the bottom.
	g	أدرك الدقيق.	The flour has perceived.	The flour has finished.
	h	الغريق كان يصرخ قائلاً... أدركوني... أدركوني.	The drowning person was screaming "Perceive me... Perceive me."	The drowning person was screaming "Save me... Save me."
٢. استشعر	a	استشعر احمدُ الخطر المقبل.	Ahmed has sensed the coming danger.	Ahmed has sensed the coming danger.
	b	استشعر الجمل.	The camel has sensed.	The camel has got hair.

استوعب ٣.	a	أنا لم استوعب الدرس.	I did not comprehend the lesson.	I did not comprehend the lesson.
	b	قاعة المسرح بالكاد استوعبت الجمهور الغير.	The theater hall comprehended the big audience.	The theater hall could hardly contain the huge audience.
	c	استوعبت الضربة رأسه.	The hit comprehended his head.	The hit eradicated his head.
اعتقد ٤.	a	أعتقد أنه كاذب.	I think he is a liar.	I think he is a liar.
	b	اعتقدت ليلي قلادتها.	Layla thought her necklace.	Layla put on her necklace.
	c	اعتقد علي عقاراً.	Ali thought a house.	Ali has possessed an estate.

Primary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
اعتقد ٤.	d	إعتقد زيدٌ مالاً كثيراً.	Zaid has thought a lot of money.	Zaid has raised a lot of money.
	e	إعتقد الإخاء بينهما.	Fraternity has thought between them.	Fraternity has become firm between them.
أنس ٥.	a	أنستُ منه صبراً لا يصدق.	I noticed incredible patience from him.	I realized incredible patience from him.
	b	أنستُ ضوءاً خافتاً من بعيد.	I saw a slight light from a distance.	I noticed a faint light from a distance.
	c	أنستُ تغيراً في حرارة الجو.	I noticed a change in the temperature of the weather.	I felt a change in the temperature of the weather.
	d	لقد أنستنا المسرحية الفكاهية كثيراً.	The comic play entertained us a lot.	The comic play entertained us a lot.
أيقن ٦.	a	أيقن زيدٌ أنه هالك.	Zaid believed that he would die certainly.	Zaid certainly believed that he would die.
تنبه ٧.	a	تنبه الحارس إلى بعض المتسللين.	The guard got aware of some intruders.	The guard got aware of some people sneaking in.
حسب ٨.	a	أحسبك رجلاً طيب القلب.	I believe that you are a	I believe you to be a

ظَنَّ ٩.	a	أظنه طريقاً مسدوداً.	kind-hearted man. I believe it is a closed road.	kind-hearted man. I believe it is a closed – ended road.
عرف ١٠.	a	أنا أعرف الجواب جيداً.	I know the answer very well.	I know the answer very well.
	b	لقد عرفته من صوته.	I recognized him by his voice.	I could recognize him by his voice.
عقل ١١.	a	إنه لا يعقل شيئاً.	He doesn't understand anything.	He doesn't understand anything.
	b	عقل المسافر بعيره.	The traveler understood his camel.	The traveler tied his camel.
	c	لا تعقلني عن أداء واجبي.	Do not prevent me from doing my job.	Do not prevent me from doing my duty.
Primary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
عقل ١١.	d	عقلت المقتول.	I understood the killed person.	I have paid the blood money of the killed person.
علم ١٢.	a	عندما علمت بالأمر، فرحت كثيراً.	When I knew the matter, I became happy very much.	When I knew the matter, I felt very happy.
فطن ١٣.	a	فطن القائد إلى ما يخططه الأعداء.	The leader understood what the enemies plan to do.	The leader got aware of what the enemies are planning to do.
فقه ١٤.	a	أنا لا أفقه ما تقول.	I do not understand what you say.	I do not understand what you are saying.
	b	فقه محمد (أي صار فقيهاً).	Mohammed became a priest.	Mohammed has become a priest.
فهم ١٥.	a	هل فهمت كلامي؟	Did you understand my speech?	Have you understood what I said?
لاحظ ١٦.	a	هل لاحظت الفرق بينهما؟	Did you notice the difference between them?	Did you notice the difference between

مَيَّرَ ١٧.	a	لا أقدر أن أميز بين هذين التوأمين.	I cannot distinguish between these twins.	them? I cannot distinguish between these two twins.
	b	الكثير من الأطفال يميزون الأشياء مبكراً.	Many children distinguish things early.	Many children can realize things early.
	c	لقد ميزت الذهب عن الفضة.	I have distinguished gold from silver.	I have separated gold from silver.
	d	ميز المدير زيداً على زملائه.	The manager privileged Zaid to his colleagues.	The boss has privileged Zaid to his colleagues.
	e	تستطيع أن تميز الحكم في غضون أسبوعين.	You can appeal against the judgement within two weeks.	You can appeal against the judgement within two weeks.
Primary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
وعى ١٨.	a	هل تعي ما تقول؟	Do you realize what you say?	Do you realize what you say?
	b	وعى عليّ القرآن كله.	Ali memorized all of the holey Quran.	Ali has memorized all of the holey Quran.
	c	هذا البئر لا يعي الكثير من الماء.	This well does not contain a lot of water.	This well does not contain much water.
Secondary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
أبصر ١.	a	أبصرتُ فارساً مقبلاً.	I saw a horseman coming.	I saw a horseman coming.
	b	قال الطبيب أنه لن يبصر أبداً.	The doctor said that he will never see.	The doctor said that he would never see again.
	c	أبصرتُ خطأين في تركيب المعادلة.	I recognized two errors in the formula.	I recognized two errors in the formula.

أحسَّ ٢.	a	أحسُّ بالبرد.	I feel cold.	I feel cold.
	b	أحسستُ فشل المشروع قبل بدايته.	I realized the failure of the project before it starts.	I realized the failure of the project before it started.
إلتفت ٣.	a	إلتفت إلى يمينك.	Turn to your right.	Turn right.
	b	يجب أن تلتفت الحكومة إلى الفقراء.	The government should turn to the poor.	The government must take care of the poor.
	c	إلتفت القائد إلى ما يخططه الأعداء.	The leader turned to the enemies' plan.	The leader realized what the enemies are planning to.
تبيَّن ٤.	a	لقد تبيَّنت الحقائق لي	Facts became clear to me.	Facts have become clear to me.
	b	سوف نتبيَّن مزاعمك	We shall verify your allegations.	We shall verify your allegations.
	c	لما تبيَّنتُ صدقه تركته و شأنه.	When I knew his honesty, I let him go.	When I knew his honesty, I let him go.

Secondary Verbs		Example	Beginners' Translation	Professional Translation
رأى ٥.	a	أنا أراك جيدا	I see you very well.	I see you very well.
	b	أرى أن نغادر بسرعة.	I see that we should leave quickly.	I think that we should leave quickly.
	c	لا أرى مشكلة في ما طرحه.	I don't see any problem in what he proposed.	I do not realize any problem in what he proposed.
لمس ٦.	a	لا تلمسني.	Don't touch me.	Do not touch me.
	b	هل لمستِ إمرأتك؟	Did you touch your wife?	Did you make love to your wife?
	c	لم أ لمس أي تعاون من جانبه.	I didn't touch any cooperation from his side.	I didn't realize any cooperation on his part.

وَجَدَ ٧.	a	وجد زيدٌ كنزاً ثميناً.	Zaid found a precious treasure.	Zaid found a precious treasure.
	b	وجدتُ صديقاً قديماً في المحكمة.	I found an old friend in the court.	I met an old friend in the court.
	c	لم أجد حلاً للمشكلة بعد.	I haven't found a solution for the problem yet.	I have not found a solution for the problem yet.
	d	وجدته رجلاً حكيماً.	I found him a wise man.	I found him a wise man.
	e	وَجَدَ زيدٌ على أخيه.	Zaid found on his brother.	Zaid became angry with his brother.

٤,٢ Discussion and Analysis of Table (٢)

Similarly to (٤,١) what follows is a discussion and analysis of the information mentioned in Table (٢). A comparison is conducted between the senses of the Arabic perceptive verbs and their counterparts in English. The purpose behind that is to show how wide the semantic range of the Arabic verbs of perception is in comparison with the English ones. The professional translation of the table is heavily relied on for the purpose of showing the similarities and differences between Arabic and English as regards the semantic range in question. The professional translation is also adopted for assessing the translation of the beginners and showing the problems they may encounter in translating Arabic verbs of perception. This subsection is expected to be of value in directing the readers to how and where to use the Arabic verbs of perception according to the English translation. The verbs are discussed in turn as follows:

٤,٢,١ Primary Verbs:

١. أدرك

- Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the perceptive verb (perceive) in English.
- Sense (b) belongs to the verb (ripen) in English.
- Sense (c) matches the meaning of the phrase (reach puberty) in English.
- Sense (d) belongs to the verb (catch) in English.

- e. Sense (e) matches the verb (live with) in English.
- f. Sense (f) matches the meaning of the phrase (reach the bottom) in English.
- g. Sense (g) belongs to the verb (finish) in English.
- h. Sense (h) pertains to the verbs (save) and (rescue) in English.

Beginners seem to have a real problem in translating the senses (b , c , e, f ,g and h) properly.

٢. استشعر

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (sense) in English.
- b. Sense (b) matches the meaning of the phrase (get/have hair) in English.

Beginners generalized sense (a) to sense (b) in their translation. As a result, mistranslation took place.

٣. استوعب

- a. Sense (a) matches the verb (comprehend) in English.
- b. In English, sense (b) is one of the senses of the verb (contain).
- c. Sense (c), in English, is a sense of the verb (eradicate).

Beginners mistranslated by generalizing sense (a) to the senses (b) and (c).

٤. اعتقد

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (think) in English.
- b. Sense (b) matches the meaning of the phrase (put on as a necklace) in English.
- c. Sense (c) belongs to the verb (possess) in English.
- d. Sense (d) is one of the senses of the verb (raise) in English.
- e. Sense (e) matches the meaning of the phrase (become firm) in English.

Beginners have a serious problem in generalizing sense (a) to the other senses. Mistranslation is the result of such a process.

٥. آنس

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.
- b. Sense (b) matches sense (b) of the verb (notice) in English.
- c. Sense (c) is a sense of the verb (feel) in English.
- d. Sense (d) is property of the verb (entertain) in English.

٦. أيقن

- a. Sense (a) matches the meaning of the phrase (certainly believe) in English.

٧. تنبه

- a. Sense (a) matches the meaning of the phrase (get/become aware) in English.

٨. حسب

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (b) of the verb (believe) in English.

٩. ظَنَّ

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (b) of the verb (believe) in English.

١٠. عَرَفَ

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (know) in English.
b. Sense (b) matches sense (e) of the verb (know) and sense (b) of the verb (recognize) in English.

١١. عَقَلَ

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (c) of the English verb (understood).
b. Sense (b) is property of the verb (tie) in English.
c. Sense (c) belongs to the verb (prevent) in English.
d. Sense (d) matches the meaning of the English phrase (pay the blood money).

Beginners mistranslated the senses (b) and (d) by generalizing sense (a) to them.

١٢. عَلَّمَ

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (b) of the English verb (learn).

١٣. فَطِنَ

- a. Sense (a) matches the meaning of the phrase (get aware) in English.

١٤. فَقِهَ

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the verb (understand) in English.
b. Sense (b) matches the meaning of the English phrase (become a priest).

١٥. فَهَمَ

- a. Sense (a) matches either sense (a) or sense (b) of the English verb (understand).

١٦. لَاحَظَ

- a. Sense (a) matches either sense (a) or sense (b) of the English verb (notice).

١٧. مَيَّرَ

- a. Sense (a) is property of the verb (distinguish) in English.
b. Sense (b) matches sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.
c. Sense (c) belongs, in English, to the verb (separate).
d. Sense (d) is property of the verb (privilege) in English.
e. Sense (e) pertains to the verb (appeal) in English.

١٨. وعى

- Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the English verb (realize).
- Sense (b) belongs, in English, to the verb (memorize).
- Sense (c) pertains, in English, to the verb (contain).

٤,٢,٢. Secondary Verbs

١. أبصر

- Senses (a) and (b) match sense (a) of the English verb (see).
- Sense (c) matches sense (a) of the verb (recognize) in English.

٢. أحسَّ

- Sense (a) is property of the verb (feel) in English.
- Sense (b) matches sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.

٣. التفت

- Sense (a) is property of the verb (turn) in English.
- Sense (b), in English, matches the meaning of the phrase (take care).
- Sense (c) matches sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.

Beginners seem to have some difficulty in translating senses (b) and (c) accurately.

٤. تبيَّن

- Sense (a), in English, matches the meaning of the phrase (become clear).
- Sense (b), in English, is a sense belonging to the verb (verify).
- Sense (c) matches sense (b) of the verb (know) in English.

٥. رأى

- Sense (a) is property of the verb (see) in English.
- Sense (b) is property of the verb (think) or can match with sense (g) of the verb (see) in English.
- Sense (c) is similar to sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.

٦. لمسَ

- Sense (a), in English, is property of the verb (touch).
- Sense (b), in English, is the same as the meaning of the phrase (make love).
- Sense (c) is similar to sense (a) of the verb (realize) in English.

Beginners seem to be unable to translate sense (c) into Arabic accurately. They generalize sense (a) to it.

٧. وجدَ

- a. Sense (a) matches sense (a) of the English verb (find).
- b. Sense (b) matches sense (b) of the English verb (find).
- c. Sense (c) is similar to sense (c) of the English verb (find).
- d. Sense (d) is similar to sense (d) of the English verb (find).
- e. Sense (e) is similar in meaning to the English phrase (become angry). It is not property of the English verb (find).

Beginners fail to provide accurate translation to sense (e). They generalize sense (a) to it.

Conclusions

١. There is a considerable number of perceptive verbs of both Arabic and English.
٢. There are differences in the semantic range of the verbs of perception in both languages, i.e., the range of senses of these verbs in either language is different from the range of senses of their counterparts in the other language, e.g., (perceive and أدرك).
٣. There are no English perceptive verbs with all their senses that are identical with Arabic perceptive verbs or vice versa.
٤. There are two types of verbs as regards perception: primary verbs in which the perceptive sense is the main one, and the secondary verbs in which the perceptive sense is a secondary one. This applies to both languages.
 - Many of the primary perceptive verbs in English have non-perceptive senses, e.g., (realize, believe, think).
 - Many of the primary perceptive verbs in Arabic have non-perceptive senses, e.g., (عقل, أنس, أدرك).
٥. In English, there are some senses of the perceptive verbs which are the property of non-perceptive verbs in Arabic. (For the details, see ٤, ١, ١)
٦. In Arabic, there are some senses of the perceptive verbs which belong to non-perceptive verbs in English. (For the details, see ٤, ٢, ١)

٩. Beginners have serious problems in translating a great deal of senses of English and Arabic verbs due to little acquaintance of the semantic range of these verbs. In most cases, they generalize one sense to the other senses. In fact, such problems may be sharp enough to result in mistranslation or even a communication failure.

١٠. Out of the beginners' failure in translating many senses properly, one can conclude that there was a shortage in teaching those translators the semantic range of the perceptive verbs during their study.

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