

Qualitative Evaluation of the Arabic Translation of the Varieties and Cultural Elements of the Book “The Leg that Remained”

Ali Akbar Noresideh (corresponding author), Associate Professor,
Department of Arabic Language and Literature, Faculty of Literature and
Humanities, Semnan University, Semnan, Iran. E-mail:
noresideh@semnan.ac.ir

Mohammad Mehdi Sadrullahi Master of Arabic language Translation,
Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Semnan University, Semnan, Iran.

Introduction

Language, as a system and structure, has various elements and parts that are influenced by social, cultural and other factors. For this reason, when the translator encounters an element of the source culture that has no equivalent in the target culture, he tries to transfer that element to the target language with various methods. The simplicity or difficulty of a translation depends on the degree of similarity between the source and destination cultures. When the translator encounters an element of the source culture that has no equivalent in the target culture, he tries to transfer that element to the target language with various methods. Usually, when the destination culture lacks the cultural element in the text, the language of that culture also lacks vocabulary to express this cultural element. Antoine Berman, a French translator, philosopher, historian and theoretician, whose theory about the unbalancing factors of translation is of great interest to researchers in the field of translation studies. Berman's theory is an originalist theory and is concerned with preserving the originality of the original text. In the late 1970s, a group of linguists following Holliday's Systemic-Functional school gathered at the University of East Anglia, England. In their studies about the use of language, they chose the approach of critical linguistics, and in their famous book, *Language and Control*, they used this term for the first time, which is based on Norman Fairclough's model.

Methodology

The research method in the current study is analytical-descriptive and in the form of a complete and line-by-line confrontation of the source text and the destination text, which can be seen better when presenting diagrams. First, case examples of Newmark's categories of cultural elements were extracted and the solutions provided to transfer these categories were introduced, and then it was examined which of the methods proposed by Newmark was used more by the translator in rendering these categories.

Results and Discussion

Many theorists have spoken about the issue of culture in the translation process, each of them has proposed methods for proper communication with cultural elements. Among the most popular theories in this field is "Peter Newmark's" theory of cultural elements. He introduced culture as follows: "I define culture as the way of life and its manifestations that are specific to a social group and use a specific language as a means of expression. In his opinion, cultural language is different from individual and global language. Words such as: "dying", "living", "star" and most man-made goods such as "mirror" and "table" etc. are universal words that there is no problem in their translation, but words such as "bungalow" , "Talitali" and... are words that are specific to certain cultures, there is a problem in translating cultural words, unless there is a cultural overlap between the source and destination languages and their readers. Newmark divides cultural categories into five categories:

- 1- Ecology: plants and animals of a land, ancient works of plains, plains, etc.
- 2- Material culture (artifacts): including: food, clothing, housing and vehicles.
- 3- Social culture: work and leisure, recreational and musical activities and national and traditional games of each nation.
- 4- Institutions, customs, activities, currents and concepts that include all visible and hidden social, legal, religious and artistic symbols and signs.
- 5- Gestures and gestures while speaking and habits, etc.

In this part of the research, we first mention several examples of Newmark's five categories in the order of frequency and frequency in book translation, then in the section on methods of translating cultural elements, we place each of these examples in front of the corresponding method. It should be said that due to the lack of identification of some of these samples with the seventeen methods, these samples may not be included among these methods.

Conclusion

- The category of gestures and gestures with twenty-three items, the category of ecology with twenty-one items, and the category of material culture with twenty-one are the most frequent Newmark cultural categories in the translation text, and the categories of institutions, customs and social culture are the sixteenth. They are in the next ranks with four items.
- Out of the seventeen processes introduced by Newmark, the translator in the book "Al-Qadam al-Ti Baqit Hanak" has used fifteen processes to translate these five categories, and the most used process by the translator is transfer, reduction and expansion methods, cultural equivalent, notes, and localization.
- One of the reasons for the excessive use of the transfer and localization process by the translator is the context of the original text and the words used

in it, which he had to translate into Arabic such as the names of people and the names of cities. But aside from this, the translator has provided an audience-oriented translation using the cultural equivalent method, notes and consolidated processes.

One of the signs of weakness in translation is excessive use of the process of reduction and expansion, as well as in some cases choosing wrong equivalents, which is caused by the translator's lack of mastery of the culture of sacred defense in the source language.

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