

## **Evaluating the Quality of Tone Translation Strategies in the Novel "Brid Al-Lil" Written by "Hodi Barkat"**

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### **Introduction**

Recreating the tone and maintaining its stability in the story requires the awareness and creativity of the translator because the tone is not transferred by word-for-word translation; rather, it is the emotional tone that arises in the reader from the way words are combined. In order to investigate the strategies of Arabic to Farsi translation of tone in Arabic novels, this article studies the case of the novel "Brid Al-Lil" by Hodi Barkat, which was translated and published as "Night Post" by Seyyed Hamidreza Mohajerani, with descriptive-analytical method. This research is based on contrastive linguistics and translation quality assessment. A total number of 227 sentences containing tone were extracted from the novel "Brid Al-Lil". From these sentences, 96 sentences were randomly selected as a sample and categorized under 21 tones, then the Persian equivalent of these sentences was done from the translation of the novel (Night Post) and the type of translation strategies was determined. Based on the data collected, the translator has benefited the most from the strategy of choosing appropriate words and phrases (in terms of meaning) in the translation of tone. After this strategy, punctuation marks, characterizing and using literary techniques and arrays such as simile have been used. It can be concluded that regardless of the existence of some inaccuracies in the translation of the tone, considering the high percentage of success of the translator in matching this linguistic category, it can be said that the translator has succeeded in rendering the tones of the novel "Brid Al-Lil" into Farsi.

### **Methodology**

This article examines the strategies of tone translation in the novel "Brid Al-Lil". The choice of this topic was made for three reasons; one is that Muhajirani is one of the translators of Arabic novels and his translations have the norms of an acceptable translation; therefore, in examining the translation of the novel "The Night Post", we have gone beyond the structure of

language and examined its texture. The second reason was Muhajirani's acknowledgment of the difficulties of recognizing the tones and reproducing them in the translation of the novel. The translator attributes this to the fact that Hodi Barkat has used his own tone in each letter (Ibna News Agency, 2019); The third reason is that the translation of tone has been rarely paid attention to by translation researchers and the authors of this article did not find any research on the translation of tone of Arabic literary texts into Persian.

### **Results and Discussion**

Tone is the author's way of paying attention to the work; so that the reader guesses it, just like the tone of the speaker's voice that may show his way of dealing with the subject and his audience; For example, be it humiliating, uplifting or formal, formal or intimate, just as the author's tone is his manner of dealing" (Mirsadeghi, 1394: 674). "In today's stories, the tone often suits the subject and characters of the story. Writers try to show the individuality of their characters with the characteristics of the tone of their conversations and their way of thinking" (ibid. 671).

Tone is one of the components of translation equivalence, which literary translators often face difficulties in its rendering; therefore, the problem of distinguishing tone in the context of the source language and its reproduction in the target language is a serious problem. In speech, the speaker conveys his tone not only with words but also with changes in voice and facial expressions, but in writing, the tone is conveyed only through words, and this problem is difficult for the writer and then the translator. Recreating the tone and maintaining the stability and consistence of the tone in the story requires the awareness and creativity of the translator. Tones are diverse like human emotions and can convey our positive, negative, neutral and emotional feelings to the reader, which is quite a difficult task for the writer and even more difficult for the translator.

### **Conclusion**

The most frequent tones used in the novel "Brid Al-Lil" are contemptuous tone with 14.94%, hateful tone with 14.65%, and sad tone with 14.65%, respectively. Considering the theme of the novel, the maximum presence of the mentioned tones was predictable. The author used other tones in a lesser proportion and the results indicate the variety of tones used by the author and accordingly the translator. Among the 96 studied samples, the most tones are related to the first letter, followed by the second and third letters with 18 and 17 tones, respectively.

Among the mentioned strategies in creating narrative tone, the translator has benefited the most from the strategy of choosing the right words and phrases

(in terms of meaning) and the strategy of using punctuation marks in translation has been ranked second. The strategies of using characterization in creating tone and using literary tricks and arrays, including similes and metaphors, have been applied in few cases to better convey the tone. According to the translator's acknowledgment, the mentioned cases were, in addition to the translator's video contact with the author, meant to read parts of the original text of the novel. From the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that in some cases the translator was not successful in translating the tone.

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