

Criticism and evaluation of the translation of the play "Al-Hossein Thaera and Shahida" by Abdur Rahman Al-Sharqawi based on the destinationist approach of Jean-René Ladmiral

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Introduction

Translation is an intralingual and interlingual activity. Describing the world and its phenomena is a type of intralingual translation. Charles Baudelaire and Marcel Proust believed that naming something is its translation. Grammar is also a type of metalanguage and translation of language. Translation is a response to the need of different nations to communicate with each other (Ahmadi, 2016: 7). In 1972, the Frenchman Jean-René Ladmiral and the Canadian Brian Harris used the term Traductologie almost simultaneously, which was actually a kind of borrowing from the term (übersetzungswissenschaft) that German translation scholars had coined in the 1950s. Translation studies is a newly founded science with multiple goals: assessing existing theories of translation, creating new theories, evaluating translated texts, and finally, criticizing the translation process as an individual act. Translation studies, more than any other field of humanities, has an interdisciplinary nature. It is a crossroads where disciplines such as linguistics, semiotics, semantics, philosophy, literature, sociology, epistemology, psychoanalysis, and computer science (machine translation) meet or even collide (ibid: 10-9). The increasing use of translation in recent decades proves more than ever the need to formulate theories and scientific foundations for this knowledge. "Those who were engaged in this profession tried to become aware of scientific solutions to problems and to have criteria in their possession so that they could use the tools to provide the desired translation" (Safavi, 1992: 10). In this study, an attempt is made to criticize Gholamreza Emami's translation of the play Al-Hussein Thaira Wa Shahida by Abdolrahman Al-Sharqawi, firstly, to cover its weaknesses and add to its strengths, and secondly, to provide a suitable platform for continuing the process of criticizing the translation of other literary and non-literary works based on the aforementioned model. In addition, at the end of each sample, a suggested translation is also presented in order to improve and complete the original translation.

Methodology

In research, the method of extracting and collecting research data is done in two ways: complete and incomplete inductive methods. In this research, the collection of samples was done in the incomplete inductive method. In this way, from among the mass samples related to each of the components, a total of 23 cases were selected and analyzed and examined, and at the end, their common attribute was explained. It should also be said that the proposed translation was only presented for cases where the translator was not successful in translating them.

Discussion and Results

The analysis of the translation of various literary works has been welcomed by critics and literary scholars today, and translation theories have contributed significantly to improving the quality of translation of various works. "Today, we are faced with a large volume of theories that can provide an efficient analysis of translations and evaluate them. In general, these theories can be divided into two general categories: source-oriented and destination-oriented, each of which is appropriate and applicable to specific texts" (Delshad et al. 2016: 42). One of these famous models is that of Jean-René LADMIRAL, a French researcher and theorist, who considers the destination side in his theory and allows the translator to provide the reader with a fluent, understandable, and uncomplicated text. LADMIRAL "translated many philosophical books into French and closely touched upon the problems of translation, and presented very suitable solutions for raising the quality level of translation of religious and philosophical texts, so that translators, by recognizing this theory and practicing it, can produce a product with maximum acceptability" (Samra et al., 1402: 393). LADMIRAL states in a discussion on the philosophy of translation that translation is a blind spot or a lacuna for philosophy. Theoretical thinking on translation seems to be a translational matter in the linguistic system at first, but in LADMIRAL'S view it is fundamentally a philosophical matter (Niyazi, 1401: 84). LADMIRAL proposes several components for his model, the most important of which are displacement, the translator's right to choose, repetition, clarification or disambiguation, borrowing, minimal interpretation, heterogeneity, entropy, addition, and transfer. In the following, these components will be examined on a selected translation of Al-Sharqawi's play.

Conclusion

Based on the study of Gholamreza Emami's translation of Abdolrahman Sharqawi's play based on the LADMIRAL model, the following results were obtained: _ The translation that Gholamreza Emami has presented of Abdolrahman Sharqawi's play "Al-Hussein Tha'ira wa Shahida" has strengths and weaknesses. The most important strength of the translator's translation is the compliance of his translation with most of LADMIRAL'S target-oriented components, and its most important weakness is that some phrases and sentences have not been translated correctly and accurately or have not fully conveyed the message of the text and need to be revised. _ Based on the studies conducted, it can be said that Emami's translation of Al-Sharqawi's play is more consistent and appropriate with the LADMIRAL model in terms of translator's choice, addition, disambiguation, heterogeneity, minimal interpretation, repetition, and borrowing. What is very noticeable in the translator's translation is the inappropriate and disruptive deletions, which sometimes overshadowed his translation and caused it to not be in line with LADMIRAL'S deletion component. It is better for the translator to correct his translation by choosing the appropriate equivalent for each of the words and phrases deleted from the target text and bring it to a high level of acceptability. In some cases, it is observed that many phrases and words have been deleted without any linguistic reason or reliance on translation principles. _ Regarding the translator's success in presenting the translation of selected examples based on LADMIRAL'S theory, it should be said that he was unsuccessful in the deletion section in 4 out of 6 examples and was successful in 2 cases, and he was relatively successful in the translator's right to choose; because he used his right to choose correctly in choosing equivalents for some examples and made mistakes in others. In other areas, including heterogeneity, repetition, borrowing, addition, disambiguation, and minimal interpretation, by adhering to the principles and framework of destination-oriented translation, the message and content of Arabic phrases have been reflected in the translation in a fluent, eloquent, and linguistically contextual manner, thus providing a platform for the reader to communicate more easily and better with the translated text.

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