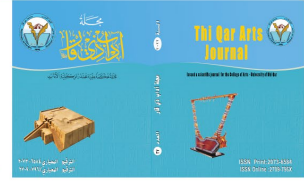


مجلة آداب ذي قار
Thi Qar Arts Journal



The Translation Techniques in Fouad Al-Takerli's "Al-Raji' Al-Ba'iid" in Catherine Cobham's Translation "The Long Way Back "
Ass.Lecture Maysoon Mohsen Abd AlSahib

University of Thi Qar / College of Arts

Abstract

This study aims at distinguishing the translation techniques and analyzing the changes resulted from using those techniques in Fuad al-Takerli's "Al-Raji' Al-Ba'iid" translated by Catherin Cobham. Certain techniques may cause different kinds of changes whether syntactic like for example, changing a verb to a noun or semantic like changing a proper name to an attribute , while other techniques may not cause any change .It is a fact that some techniques may be used more frequently than others .The narrative text having unique linguistic characteristics must be translated using different styles and techniques .These techniques can be used as words and sentences to facilitate the difficulty of translating culturally specific problematic items. Usually a translator faces many difficulties in making accurate translation .This paper analyses the techniques of translation and determine their functions and the distinguished features in narrative in order to present accurate description to the resulted syntactic and semantic changes .In "The Long Way Back" , where all elements of narrative text are used , literal and free translation are adopted to keep the value of the original text . By employing certain techniques and procedures in the target language, a translator will attempt to shift the meanings using different linguistic devices in work recreation. This paper sheds light on the different techniques used in translating this kind of text which is composed of different styles .Through the study , it is concluded that most of translation techniques are used .Most of the resulting changes are semantic ,while the syntactic changes are merely changes in parts of speech .

Details paper

Due Date : 15/10/2022

Publication acceptance date:20/12/2022

Available online: 27/12/2022

Keywords: translation techniques, semantic, translator faces

Correspondence

Maysoon Mohsen

College of Arts / university of Thi Qar

الملخص

هذه الدراسة تهدف الى تعيين تقنيات الترجمة وتحليل التغييرات الناتجة عن استخدامها في رواية الرجع البعيد لفؤاد التكرلي المترجمة من قبل كاثرين كوبام. تقنيات معينة قد تؤدي الى انواع مختلفة من التغييرات سواء كانت هذه التغييرات لها علاقة بالنحو على سبيل المثال تغيير الاسم الى فعل او بالمعنى كتغيير اسم العلم الى نعت. تقنيات اخرى قد لا تؤدي الى التغيير وبعض التقنيات قد تستخدم اكثر من التقنيات الاخرى. باعتبار ان النص الروائي يمتلك خصائص لغوية خاصة يجب ان يترجم باستخدام اساليب وتقنيات مختلفة. هذه التقنيات توظف ككلمات وجمل من اجل تسهيل صعوبة ترجمة الفقرات المعقدة ثقافيا بشكل خاص عادة المترجم يواجه مشاكل عديدة في تكوين ترجمة حرفية ثقافية. ومن اجل ان يتغلب المترجم على هذه المشاكل قد تحذف بعض الفقرات. الدراسة الحالية تحلل تقنيات الترجمة وتوضح وظائفها وتميز خصائصها في ترجمه الاجتماعية في رواية الرجع البعيد التي تحتوي على جميع عناصر الخطاب الحوارى المتنوع والمختلف من خلال اتباع اجراءات معينة في اللغة المقصودة من اجل الحفاظ على قيمة النص الاصلى. ويحاول المترجم نقل المعنى باستخدام ادوات لغوية مختلفة في اعادة تكوين النص. هذه الدراسة تلقي الضوء على التقنيات المختلفة المستخدمة في ترجمة هذا النوع من النص المتكون من اساليب مختلفة. الترجمة الاجتماعية على سبيل المثال تمتلك صفات عديدة مشتركة مع الترجمة الحوارية. من خلال الدراسة تم التوصل الى ان معظم التقنيات قد وظفت واكثر التغييرات الناتجة كان لهل علاقة بالمعنى بينما التغييرات النحوية كانت مجرد تغييرات باقسام الكلام.

The Introduction - 1

Translation in Latin term "translatum", means "passing something, therefore a translators' mission is to pass cultural messages in the target language, and the stem "slate" means "cover" which conveys the meaning accurately. In order to get good translation many linguistic processes must be employed such as alteration, change, conversion, interpretation, restating, rephrasing, rendition and transformation (Sundari, 2016 :80).

The translator in the art of translating a story has to be careful in analyzing the narrative text and making a recreation of a synonymous text in the target language which must have approximately the same features in both languages. Texts in different languages can be equivalent to different degrees (completely or partially equivalent) in respect of different levels of production (context, semantics, grammar, lexis, etc.) in the cycle of exchanging information through communicative situations (Suh, 2005 :90).

Different languages differ considerably in their syntactic patterns. In addition, narrative is a text which is composed of different mixed styles including conversation besides narration, so translating such a text perfectly and accurately requires intricate efforts. Therefore, the translator may be confronted with many items that cannot be translated easily. Many questions may be cited here firstly, what are the more recurrent syntactic and semantic changes resulted from using the translation techniques? what translation style is more dominant oblique or literal? and what techniques are employed mostly more than others?

In order to achieve good translation, meaning must be transmitted fully and accurately without omitting any important details since this will corrupt the plot and events in the original story. The lack of equivalents will be compensated through using the suitable technique where necessary. It is hypothesized that the original meaning can be conveyed with different changes both syntactic and semantic even though the semantic changes are more than the syntactic because of the great semantic differences between the two languages, semantic changes are like abbreviation and the syntactic changes mostly concerned with changing parts of speech. The last hypothesized case is that translating narrative text depends highly on using the techniques of addition and omission in addition to other techniques.

The procedures adopted are choosing certain paragraphs and analyzing their translation in order to decide how and what techniques are used then the changes resulted from using these techniques with explaining the use of these techniques deliberately, the adopted model is Sundari (2016).

The search is limited to the study of the English translation of the Iraqi novel "the long way back" in addition to the theoretical background concerning the process of translation. Translation has been studied by many scholars like Sundari who considered translation as the fifth skill in which the translator has to be competent in the specific details of the foreign language to which he is shifting the original text. The Translation process can be defined as an attempt to send a message from one language into another, a process of reproducing the target language message with the same meaning and different style. Translation modes such as literal or free can be employed in which the translator transfers the content of the source text into the target language. It is the shift of information from one language into another with keeping the meanings of the entire system using new linguistic and morphological devices (Fadly, 2013: 16). Translation procedures or techniques used to translate words, sentences and clauses cannot be considered as stylistic devices. According to Suh (2005:108), Translation can really be considered as the fifth skill and the translator has to control and master the foreign language to which he is shifting the meanings of the original text.

Sundari (2016 :78) states that ; In interactive and conversational translation, the reader is affected by the writer's desires that are apparent in his speech at the same time the authors' intention that directs the flow of speech is effective. A translator should introduce and adapt the ideas in the original text in order to be more accessible to the readers of the new text. Translation effect is originated with formal features such as being free in order for the reader to catch the meaning more naturally, simply and directly. In oblique translation, the translator expresses aspects of meaning ideologically expressing the characters' relations more socially in order to reflect the practical events. The translation process should have clarity and force in spite of the fact that it may cause losing some power of the semantic value. In many literary texts like poetry, translation has to change the essential equivalent effect, therefore the translators' work may be difficult in which the communicative translation will be better than the semantic.

Avazyan (2017:73) objects to distinguish the linguistic components from extra linguistic components, this leads him to advocate literal and sometimes word for word translation. He says "through translation, it is the intended message that is conveyed by telling the meaning of utterances

because we are dealing with words, in this way translation is regarded as related to text more than to extra linguistic features .

Methods of translation can be applied as following:

Word for word translation .^١

Literal translation .^٢

Free translation .^٣

Techniques of translation

1.Transposition

2.Amplification

3. Reduction

4. Compensation

5. Description

6.Discursive creation

7.Established Equivalence

8. Generalization (Globalization)

10. Modulation

11. Particularization (Localization)

12. Substitution

13.Addition

14.Omission (Fitria, 2018: 4)

2-Methods of translation

There are two kinds of methods , the semantic which is characterized as literal and faithful. The other method is the communicative including free and idiomatic translation , in the first the emphasis is on the source while in the second the target is emphasized (Cai,2019 :95) .

The translator in communicative narration looks for equivalence , so word for word substitution where he is concerned with the suitable synonyms in the two languages , the translation has to produce nearly identical messages. When a translator deals with the apparent and hidden meanings of words, communication will be more effective, meaning here will be so complicated with a network of relations (Bakhtin ,1981 :39) .

Semantic translation is personal and individual, It follows the style of the author which assumed to be direct and clear, It aims at precision . Communicative translation is social concentrating on the message and the style of the text that is to be translated accurately and appropriately always with natural and practical style. The Semantic translation is normally more inferior since it leads to the loss of some cognitive and pragmatic elements.(Bakhtin ,1981:39))

Literal translation can be seen as most effective in conversation through using calque. Word for word and literal translation is somewhat distinct from oblique translation (indirect) and is related to such techniques like modulation, adaptation, compensation, and reformulation. In oblique translation, a transposition, as an example, is the most frequently used and it means shifting parts of speech like changing verbs into nouns (Sundari, 2016 :81).

According to Shi (2014:12) Arabic informal dialects can be changed into standard English because the linguistic main concern is the original meaning. Therefore, a group of characters and voices which are struggling between each other ideologically, owning norms of various linguistic ranks will have different idiolects. Those express serious attitudes of life in the world they live, some other characters who have possible cognition or owning positive future thoughts depending on the changing reality. There is a number of variant relations according to the number of characters with a variety of cultural, political, social and ideological motives. This is related to the unique style of novel which is dominated by the author's ideology providing the unifying force for the work. Here there is a limited degree of agreement between actors, where a speaker has a different vision from other characters in spiritual and physical behavior, and the author retains general sense controlling most of the situations. In communicative situation, nearly completely equivalent meanings can be produced or recreated in the source language. In spite the fact that word for word translation such as literal translation and calque are employed culturally, still the original meaning is more effective. Through communicative translation, an impressive function is taken into consideration through dialogue and monologue and other kinds of discourse, therefore the informative function of a text is experienced mostly.

Peter Newmark's theory focuses on two styles, semantic and communicative translation in order to produce an effective message having similar impact on the reader. In communicative translation, the translator will be independent a little from the constraints of the original text. The translator's ideas there can be various styles of translation which are considered proper to the mode of the intended language (Shi,2014:12).

Suh(2005:111), remarks that if language is conceived socially, the translator has to shift from literal to cultural translation in order for example to replace an idiom or proverb from the source language into the target language. Through Peter Newmark's works "Approaches to Translation" which were published in 1981 he analyzed various ways of translation to reach the aim of equivalence. According to his theory, many ideas and terms are provided which can be classified into techniques used in the translation process. By changing the new text from one culture into another, certain techniques are employed such as transformation, adaptation, compensation and amplification. In semantic replacement, the translator needs to match the source language to the target language as in borrowing in addition to using literal translation where necessary.

3-Features of good translation :

There are many characteristics of "good translation", in literary texts it arises out of tension between fixation and attractiveness. In other words, a translator's thinking should not be separated from either the source language culture or the target language culture. The act of translation should be

a product of flux between the two, creating rivaling condition where the interests of both cultures overlap and assimilate. This overlap is due to the proximity in certain dimensions as opposed to distance in others between the two cultures. The translator's task is to carefully gauge the degrees of closeness or distance concerning the vocabulary of the two languages/cultures. Therefore, a translator has to be careful to create different ideas avoiding repetition and vagueness in the narrative structure. A text like novel is a station for diverse and contrasted ideas, the most important is not only a hero or a character, but certain ideas which stood face to face in harmony with each other. Every character submits his ideas and points of view but in a way that do not dominate other ideas and views (Alshawi,2012:87) .

Translation can be defined as the replacement of an expression of a text in one language by an expression of an equivalent text in the second language. Texts belonging to different languages may have some aspects of similarity both at the syntactic and semantic levels and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence for-sentence).A translator's role is determined after reading the original text carefully in which he translates the characters' voices to the target language gaining some authorship by recreating and adapting the new text (Suh,2005:91) .

New utterances in the created text depend highly on the style of the translator himself and also somewhat related to that of the writer, it is a recreation of another meaningful message which must be accomplished by the translator. The intonation of the speech of actors is another source of information in the cycle of background knowledge which controls the different relations (Sundari,2016:75) .

Voice may be referred to as a style which defines the boundaries of the source text and the features of the linguistic devices in the new text." A translator has to know where he stands in the text, is it formal or informal or a new register, therefore the techniques that are to be employed in semantic discourse must to certain degree keep the register and dimensions," . Iraqi local dialect which must be shifted without losing the impact on the readers , it is containing many voices, matching the source and the target with employing certain techniques that have to be used literally and culturally . Literal equivalent words should be replaced appropriately , this style is used in almost every page in the novel. An utterance for utterance replacement in culturally employed techniques predominates only functionally , though in semantic translation the focus is on the oblique text recreation (Lahlali , 2014 :38) .

Translation may be defined as interpreting and shifting of discourse from the source into the target. The manifested techniques can be amplification, substitution, deletion, adaptation, description, discourse creation, generalization, and particularization .By mastering the linguistic devices and ideological elements of the source in which utterances have to be translated into the target language , the created text may become significant enough. The informal language can be changed to the source with the same style when comparing the old and new utterances , they are approved to reveal the same

message. The translator may confront utterances representing formal sociological phenomena that may be distinct from the rest of the text in order to shift the required ideas accurately (Suh, 2005 : 116) .

4-Types of translation

4-1 Literal Translation: In this technique, there is word for word replacement especially in translating the standard language .This mode of translation is the opposite of free translation and the ideas in literal translation should be coincident , accurate and natural , it depends on whether the bias is in favor of the author or the reader (Sundari, 2016:46) .

Literal semantic is the translation where the original word and its translation give insight to the importance of fixing certain linguistic values to the source language. It is very often that literal translation makes clear syntactic changes , this type of translation will facilitate the understanding the individual elements and freeing them for creating recombination in another context (Pineiro , 2015 :113) .

Borrowing: In this technique, the translator uses words or phrases from the source language and shifts them into the target language, without making any change. The translator takes a word from the source language directly and uses it (Suh,2005:128) .

Exoticism, one of the several types of borrowing ,it is “ a recurrent kind of cultural transposition of a source text feature, whereby that feature having its roots exclusively in the source language and source culture elements are transmitted into the target text; that is, the conveyed word is a clearly and definitely ‘foreign’ in the target text". A translator may use simply the source text in the translation in a way that he chooses a new word to be used in the new system and part of it. This word will be under exoticism which is a foreign utterance transported and built in a contextual relation connected by the linguistic devices (AlShawi, 2012:91) .

Cultural borrowing which is related to cultural limits of certain languages where the taken word is mainly used in oral behavior and only rarely in written language. A translator will depend on this kind of borrowing as he finds it impossible to use a proper target and the meaning of words should be clear. In this kind a word is taken from certain language to be used in another and the borrowed term may remain as it is without change in form or may be changed only partly like changes in suffixes or affixes (Suh,2005:116) .

Transcription or transference according to Sundari (2016:79) is the easiest kind of borrowing involving changing a source language word or lexical unit into the target language by written signs (and in some cases it involves transliteration). where a word from a source language is used in the target text by pronunciation means, this is called common use meaning such as addresses, names of social companies and titles of news .

Calque which is similar to cultural borrowing, it is fixed term, its meaning and conveyance through languages should also be obvious .In communicative translation, the translator has to choose utterances which have similar effect on the reader of the target language Like cultural borrowing ,

and for similar reasons, translation using calques does not happen arbitrarily by mastering and experiencing two languages but is really a definite process through which the new term becomes fixed part of the language. Furthermore, as have been done with those utterances like specific concepts, idioms and fixed utterances which became essential part of the new language (Cai,2019:125).

cultural borrowing, some previously borrowed expressions become standard target language cultural equivalents of their source language origins. It can be said that calque is a technique used in literal translation of a word or phrase to translate the source language into the target. Calque or loan translation refers to a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally as word for word (Akan, 2018 : 63).

Calque also can be considered as a form of cultural transposition where a target text expression is modeled on the grammatical structure of the corresponding source text expression. Some calques can become widely accepted and used in the target language. The meaning of other borrowed terms can be rather unknown for most people, especially when they are related to specific vocations or subjects such as science and law. An unsuccessful calque can completely be unacceptable and considered as deviant use, often interpreted as indicating lack of experience of the translator in the target language (Zainudin,2011:144).

4-2Oblique translation:

adaptation is considered as " a form of translation having unique features, generally adaptation is also viewed as a 'reiteration' of the original work and reformulating some linguistic elements. Adaptation is considered as a set of translated interventions which result in a text that is not generally accepted as translation but is nevertheless recognized as representing second language" (Lahlali,2014 :35).

Adaptation means replacing the cultural elements of a certain type in the source with cultural elements that exist within the second language, This technique can be used if the elements of those cultures have real equivalents. Adaptation occurs when something part of the culture of one language is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or suitable to another language culture, it is a shift in cultural habit. This is the technique for translating cultural specific utterances based on a principle outlined by Newmark as follows: . According to Sundari(2016:71), "A translator does not necessarily get required social or formal features, he may replace the source utterance with an idiom or expression that contains a familiar component and is normally substitutable with the essential word existing in the target where a natural translation is required".

Adaptation could be caused by

1. Style shifting changing the direction of the flow of the text where there is no real synonyms between the source language and target language, especially when translation is concerned with extra linguistic or semiotic features(Ibid)

2. Contextual variation where the context or views referred to in the original do not exist or apply in the target culture.

3. Code challenges: a change from one writing genre to another.
4. Limits of oral interaction: a new method through which there is a need to address different social receivers (Lahlali , 2014 : 40) that is to say, it is the technique used to convey the meaning of a certain term or text of the source language into the second language through utterances having clear substitutes (Akan, 2018:35) .

Producing the new text from the original or word-for-word substitution of the text is usually accompanied by one or more of the following procedures:

1-Omission: to cut or ignore part of the text. Omission means that a translator excludes certain words that cannot be translated easily otherwise there will be unsuitable utterances in the text . when a translator is unable to find a proper utterance for the original and he does not prefer to cut part of the text ambiguously instead he may deal with these utterances through paraphrasing then he may use such techniques like transposition even if it causes somewhat distant semantic changes , the techniques are :

2. Addition: adding or increasing additional information by explaining certain utterances and their elements using the dictionary or other resources .

3. Exoticism: changing terms of local dialect and less important terms in the original text by rough equivalent in the second language.

4. modernized utterances: the replacement of outdated or specific information by new equivalents.

5. Contextual substitutes: the recreation of a text that is more formal or suitable from the target reader's perspective than the one used in the original.

6. innovation: to use a new term which has some relation to the original and that preserves only the essential message, ideas, functions of the original (Suh,2005:68) .

7-Amplification: The translator has to supply new information that is originally missed in the source sentence. The presence of new information in the translated sentence is intended to further clarify the concept conveyed from the original source to readers. This technique is only employed to facilitate presenting information to readers , additional explanations will not change the meaning of the original messages in the source language (Suh,205 :68) .

8-Transposition: By this technique the translator replaces the grammatical patterns of the source language into the target language ,for example replacing words to become phrases. Through this transference , major linguistic elements are changed in translation. The translator has to know if it is possible to shift a word category in the target language without altering the meaning of the source text (Freitas,2012:6) .

9- Reduction : the translator here summarizes information contained in the source language into the second language and by reformulating details in the new text, A translator should not spoil the text in the source language .Through reduction, a translator may exclude the culturally specific items altogether, therefore no trace of it can be found in the target translation .The translator is unable to find a suitable way of shifting items to the original meaning, as there should be some kind of paraphrasing to solve the cultural problem in translation (Cai,2019 : 136) .

10-Description replacing the term in the source language with utterances carrying more detail in the target language. This technique is used when a term in the source language does not have synonymous term in the target language (Richards, 2010 :11) .

11- Discursive Creation: In this procedure , a translator uses equivalent translation techniques distant from their original context. This technique often appears in the translation of titles of movies, books and novels (Benner ,1994:59) .

12- Established Equivalence: By this technique a translator can shift terms in the source language that are already prevalent in the target language , utterances in the source language are generally based on a dictionary. The translator has to know the idiomatic interpretation in the source language and find an equivalent meaning in the target language (Al-Shawi, 2012: 86)

13- Globalization (Generalization) this technique is realized when a translator substitutes a cultural reference with more general sense to be accessible to more readers . For example, a translator can replace food names in the source language with more generic names in the target language. It means to interpret a term by another that is already well known in public and known to more social groups. This technique is used when a term in the source language refers to definite identity, and is paralleled by general term in the target language for which there is no more identical term and both having similar or related referents (Bakir,2009:136)

14- Linguistics Amplification adding elements from source language into the target language, this technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing.

15- Linguistic Compression this technique unities or collects the linguistic elements that exist in the source language.

16-Modulation: here a translator changes certain dimensions and points of view for example: substituting utterances referring to mental ideas by those referring to material objects because they become indefinite, as there will be texts carrying some traits of the source . It replaces the focus of the point of view or the mental aspect that is prevalent in the source language, through either semantic or structural modulation which consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea .Modulation changes the meaning slightly and shifts the points of view of the source language. Through modulation, a translator produces a change in the utterances expressing the message without altering meaning , it is often used within the same language. Although

both convey the same meaning, it is easy to understand simply conveying obvious idea implying a previous difficulty that we have overcome by looking for and construing meaning (Sundari, 2016:74) .

17- compensation

For a translator , compensation is a technique of providing substitutes for the missed parts of important source text features. This is done through broadening the source text effects in some parts of the text in the second language by means other than those used in the source text. (Farghal ,2015 : 66). Compensation replaces the item's features or effects in the source language with others in the target language because it cannot be realized precisely in the source language. In general terms , compensation can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost have been expressed somewhere else in the text (Bakhtin , 1984 : 102) .

According to this technique, there are four types of making up meaning which include compensation in type, compensation in area, compensation through accumulating and compensation by dropping . Compensation involves putting up or substituting one type of textual effect in the source text by another type in the target text (Suh ,2005 :95) .

The second type of compensation is compensation in area which according to Hervey and Higgins , represented by providing the missed impact for specific utterance in the first language by making parallel meaning before or after the missed part . For instance, the translator may substitute an untranslated pun in the source text by using a pun on another word at a different place in the target text (Bakhtin,1981:37) .

The third type which is compensation by accumulating , represented by summarizing source text features carried over a relatively long piece of text (e.g. complex phrase) into a relatively short piece of the text (e.g. a single word or a simple phrase). Finally, the fourth type of compensation, compensation by dropping which is applied where there is no equivalent in the second language that makes the same effect as the original utterance. cite the example of “les papillons” usually translated as “butterflies and moths” (Farghal, 2015 :68) .

Different voices should be translated with concentrating on the major characters here and the objective style that is to express the personal mode of the sole narrator dialogue. Techniques can be used to modify utterances and phrases in narrative to confront difficulties of creating new meaningful text. Messages of speakers in a dialogue are mixed with messages of other partners, a matter which leads to alliances ,negotiations and argumentations. So the translator should do his best in order not to leave complete turn's equivalent phrases, there should be omission of parts of some turns after failing to shift the whole divergent effect in the new text. In spite of the fact that a translator cannot depend wholly on literary translation in narrative , still it is possible where the elements can be assigned in space and time (Suh,2005:101) .

For a translator here , it is somewhat hard task to recreate conversation in narration containing different relations between characters like disputes , vocational conversation and other different norms of communication . Concerning every character, there is hesitation and instability leading to changing opinions controlled by the move of the inner mind contrasted with the linguistic contextual moves in which the author eyes focus on the outside discourse. . In the two styles , translating each text must be investigated properly with complete message, how the voices presented in the original text must be reproduced again with accurately systematic structural patterns (AlShawi,2012: 95) .

18- Particularization (Localization) using terms that are more concrete and specific. This technique is the opposite of generalization.

19- Substitution replaces the linguistic elements into paralinguistic (such as intonation and gesture) or vice versa.

20-Variation replacing linguistic elements from one style into another which influences the linguistic variable. For example, a textual change of tone, style, geographical and social dialect (Sundari,2016:77) .

5-An analysis to Translation techniques in the Long Way Back

5-1” even if our lives are in God hands, my life belongs to me. it is in my hands. Nobody got the right to ask me to explain what I am going to do with it.

Munira was watching him in astonishment as he talked. If you don’t want anyone to ask you” said, then you mustn’t ask anyone else either” she was more in earnest than he was.....

No, you’re wrong” interrupted Munira didn’t reply. (Cobham ,2007 :80)

Midhat father. That is not how the world works. You are not hermit. There have to be questions and answers, our lives are in God hands.

التفت الى منيرة أثناء كلامه

-ولو الأعمار بيد الله، لكن إني حياتي هي لي. أيامي بيدي. ماكو أحد عنده حق يسألني ماذا سأعمل بيها.

كانت تنظر اليه يكلمها، نظرة استغراب. ثم بدا عليها وكأنها تتأمله، قالت:

- إذا ما تريد أحد يسألك، أنت هم لازم ما تسال أحد.

وكانت أكثر جدا، منه....

هتف أبو مدحت:

-لا خير، ما تنقضي الدنيا على هذا الترتيب، أهل الكهف، لا خير. لازم اكو سؤال وجواب، ارتباط مولانا والأعمار، بيد الله. لم

تجب

5-2 Midhat's aunt in this paragraph has certain conversational mental situations at the beginning, as Midhat exposes his opinions in life, insisting on his freedom, his father and Munira have their own opinions. He affirms existentialism in which he searches for freedom then he dies earlier than what is expected. The first phrase is translated literally to express Midhat's inner feelings concerning his life, in spite the fact that the source language is written in slang language, the translator uses simple standard language, one of the techniques used here is omission where the verb "belong " is omitted in the first italic. And in the second italic, there is the use of the technique of particularization where the " that is the new term is more "ناسك" is used instead of " hermit" which means "اهل الكهف" utterance " specific in which it refers to definite persons while the original term may be considered as an adjective and it is considered as a general term, then we find that the phrase "interrupted Midhat father " has been omitted . In the third italic we have compensation in verb when he says "nobody has the right to ask me , this is explained by referring in the previous context " our lives are in God's hands " . In the fourth italic, the translator shifts the local Arabic language into standard English. (he turned to Munira as he spoke,

In the Long Way Back, moral values reform a basic theme around which the novel argument circulates. This is rated between violence and conservatism whose meaning centers upon a woman keeps her virginity and never indulge with men but only in the legal scope through the parental system of marriage. Therefore, a woman has to be committed to preserve her reputation materially and morally. Midhat considers this value as an unjust burden and an external authoritative fetter which hinders her liberty, he says”

5-3 Now that she had lost something, she had acquired significance which she was lacking before, was that torn membrane what gave her a meaning? Was it even the key to whether she lived or died? He buried his damp face in his hands, She catches his intention. He was the one who had imparted those negative traits to her, the sediment of past generations deposited deep inside him, when he held her like a warm bird next to his heart (95) .

انها تفتقد شيئاً، يسبغ عليها، بفقدانه، دلالة، انه المعنى الذي ينقص منها. هو عذريتها، اهو دلالتها، اهو معناها؟ اهو الذي يمنحها ، او لا يمنحها الحياة؟ غطى وجهه المبلل بيديه. ان دلالتها؟ هي في نفسه، هو الذي اسبغ عليها كل هذه العلامات السوداء. التي كانت مترسبة في أعماقه، حين كان يضم ذلك الطائر الدافئ الى قبله.

In translating this paragraph the adverb of time "now" is omitted and compensated by using the present tense, in spite of the fact that the rest of the story is written in the past tense .In the middle of the second line there is manifestation to the technique of generalization where the taboo word "membrane" is substituted by another more accepted term "virginity". "negative traits " in the fourth ".And the last line العلامات السوداء is translated according to modulation with more effective term " technique is omission where the word "generation" is omitted .

5-4 before embarking on the subject of cheating, we should define the society we belong to. Generalizing won't achieve anything; this is Iraq in 1962." Unstable society with no future, a society on the edge of the abyss, a society of indigestion, stupidity, fear, hatred, hypocrisy, where you eat when your stomach's full, don't know what's going on in the world, can't avoid sexual complexes, and are obsessed with poverty. it's a society which has no relationship with its true members and offers you nothing in exchange for the stupid conditions it imposes, because in fact it's not a society but a period of time. That's why talking of cheating in your dealings with it doesn't make sense". There's no cheating involved when you're trying to save yourself. He found himself shouting angrily:

Look Husain, I am not interested in this rotten society. I don't want to belong to it. I'm attracted to it by chance, and I'm not the first or the last) (Cobham ,2007 :121) .

قبل الدخول في موضوع الخداع، يجب ان نحدد المجتمع الذي ننتمي اليه، لا فائدة من التعميم. انه المجتمع العراقي سنة ١٩٦٢ .

ولأنه مجتمع اللا استقرار، اللا مستقبل، مجتمع الهاوية والتخمة والبلادة، والارتعاد والحقد، والنفاق. مجتمع إن تأكل وجبة والا يجري في العالم، وان تتعقد جنسيا بالضرورة، وان تحذر الفقر، فانه مجتمع لا علاقة له بأفراده الحقيقيين، انه المجتمع الذي لا يقدم لك شيئاً، مقابل شروطه الغيبية، لأنه ليس مجتمعاً، بل فترة زمنية. ولذلك فلنذكر الخداع في تعاملك معه، يعني الكلام معه، يعني الكلام بلغة غير مفهومة. انك لست في موضع الخديعة حين تريد أن تنقذ نفسك.

ثم وجد نفسه يهتف بغضب:

شوف حسين، اني ما أريد هالمجتمع الوسخ. ما أريد انتمي له، اني ملتصق بالصدفة، واني مو اول واحد، ولا اخر واحد.

The first italic (before embarking on the subject of cheating) is translated literally, in the second, the techniques transposition and compensation are used that is instead of saying be careful from poverty the phrase "obsessed with poverty" is preferred, through which there is somewhat semantic change where the word "obsessed" refers to the fact that he is greatly affected by being poor. An example of) which changing the grammatical structure is the word (complexes) which is a noun to the word (is a verb , this is a way of presenting full meaning with less utterances since " cannot avoid " is omitted altogether .

5-5(Ab Ab'ub fell in love with the daughter of Haji Alwan al-Jalut-no, al-Mahtur:. I've forgotten the bastards' name. he was singing her praises to everyone. Nut he's like a servant , you know. Deputy shepherd, half time shepherd, according to Abu Shakir said. Maybe he is maybe. Anyway lover boy had some really impressive job! But the Lord works in mysterious ways, and there was Huria, in no time at all, ten months pregnant, fourteenths months maybe- I mean about to give birth, a nice girl like her) (122)

هذا أبو عبوب كان يحب بنت السركال الحاج علوان الجلعوط. لا والله، المهطور. نسيت اسمه انعل والديه، كان يتغنى بيها. لكن هو مثل الخادم، تعرف. سكند راعي غنم. نصف راعي غنم حسب قول أبو شاكر. اني ما اعرف، هذا هو كلام أبو شاكر. اكو شيء من ها النوع ام ماكو... اني ما ادري، لكن الأخ المغرم كان في المركز الرفيع. بس ربك من يريد. سبحان الله. واذا بحورية، بين ليلة وضحاها، حامل بشهرها العاشر... ما ادري الرابع عشر... يعني مثقلة بمحلها ابنة اليميني..)

the translator faces problematic cultural specific (السركال) In the first italic there is an omission of (item, this word is "a sheikh steward", the one who controls farmers' activities. The second technique used in translating this paragraph is adaptation where the "bastard " meaning someone who is born as a result to an illegal relation is dropped and the translator uses "damn " instead of it ,damn is used frequently in Arabic language .Then there is borrowing (al-Jalut) and (al-Mahtur) which are like nicknames referring to cultural insult .And at last there is the use of other techniques i.e. modulation and transposition Where "ibnat al yamany" substitutes " a nice girl".

(in the town of al-Kut, Janim, at the siege of al-Kut, your humble servant was there.....I rested on my arms and slept, Janim, on the ground like a donkey, on the public highway I nearly got trampled on the two hours, we were in the trench. For two hours horses. But thank God. The artillery blazed away for the artillery blazed away attack ,hand -to-hand fighting, we shouted. Allah Akbar, Allah Akbar and struck, we bayoneted the English in their stomachs. An Indian queer pulled his trousers down and dais I am a Muslim, I am circumcised. Poof! Did he think we were born yesterday? We stabbed him in stomach and plenty more like him). (130)

بالكوت جانم، بحصار الكوت، داعيك موجود.....خليت راسي علي ايدي ،ونمت جانم ،مثل زمال على الكاع، بطريق العام، جا الخيل راد يسحكني، لاكت، الحمد لله، اشتغلت المدفعية ساعتين، احنا بالخندق. ساعتين مدفعية تشتغل. هجوم. سلاح ابيض. نصرخ، الله اكبر، الله اكبر، نضرب، نشك بطون الإنكليز، واحد بيزونك هندي، يشلح علينا يكول، اني مسلم، اني مطهر، بيزونك، احنا قشمر مال أبوه، نشك بطنه، هو و أبوه.

At the beginning of the paragraph there is an omission where the word "town "is omitted, then there is cultural modulation where the two words "humble servant " is substituted by "داعيك .

Another example of omission is where the phrase "hand to hand " is omitted for which there is no an accurate equivalent .Adaptation is also employed where the phrase "did he think we were born yesterday " is substituted by "

5-6(Abu Shakir whispered something to Abu Nazim. Who leaned toward him. They were like two crows in their dark corner. It was uncomfortable hot. Uwanis came in briskly and put a quarter bottle)of arak and a glass next to Abu-Nazim) (101

همس أبو شاكر شيئاً في أذن أبي ناظم فمال هذا اليه. كانا مثل غرابين في زاوية الغرفة المظلمة، وكان الحر مزعجا، دخل اوانيس بخفة فوضع قنينة العرق و كاس قرب أبي ناظم ثم خرج بعد أن نظر الى كاسه هو.

just to provide more "الغرفة" In the first Arabic in bold letters there is an addition which is the word " clarity and getting grammatical equivalence .In the next lines there is borrowing ,this is the use of the word "arak" where the pronunciation is highly similar in both languages .

This scene in the novel begins with a descriptive scene, time, place and move. Time at evening at the sunset and the place of a road real and open location with Midhat's mother and her granddaughter Sunna returning back home (Dhikil,2015: 10) .

5-7 (the two of them walked slowly crossing Kilani street though the long shadows and began climbing the unpaved alleyIt was shortly before sunset and the street was busy behind them, but a

light breeze carried a noise away. They managed to see where they were walking, although the streetlights hadn't come on yet and the faces on the passer-by were indistinct) (al-Takerli, 2001: 5) .

سارتا بخطوات بطيئة، عابرتين، شارع الكيلاني، واشعة الشمس الحمراء، والظلال الطويلة، واخذتا بارتقاء، الطريق الترابي. كان الشارع، قبيل الغروب، صاخبا وراءها، الا ان ريحا خفيفة حملت ضجته بعيدا، وكانتا تريان، مواضع اقدامهما، رغم ان المصابيح الكهربائي، لم تكن قد اضيئت بعد. غير ان وجوه المارين لم تكن متميزة، بوضوح.

The first employed technique is cultural adaptation where "unpaved way" is changed to ,the second technique is omission where "it was shortly " is omitted altogether .And the last technique is particularization where "they managed to see where they were walking "is changed to " مواضع اقدامهما.

5-8 (I had been uncomfortable about the visit from the start, but in these dark days I used to withdraw into my shell and distancing myself from the world around me. I was not particularly cowardly or desperate, but I had convinced myself that I was going to die in my own way. During the last few weeks, I had come to think that this ought to be put in writing. In this crazy, shattered world, death had suddenly lost the special quality which philosophers and poets had always pontificated about. You also had to pay for it now and in addition to being offered wholesale, it had become bestial) (99) .

كنت منزعا منذ البدء، ولكني تعودت، هذه الأيام السوداء، ان اتفوق وان استطيع الابتعاد بنفسني عن العالم، لم اكن جباناً بشكل خاص ولا بائساً، ولكني اقتنعت نفسي ان اموت ميتتي الخاصة، ولقد خيل الي في الأسابيع الأخيرة، ان هذا الإنجاز يجب ان يسجل الي، اذا، في هذا العالم المخبول المحبط، لم تعد للموت خصوصيته التي طالما تشدق بها المفكرون والشعراء، وهو من فقد مجانيته أيضاً، وصار عدا انه يمنح بالجملة حيوانيا.

In this paragraph , In the first line there is the technique of omission where the word "visit " is omitted for the sake of brevity and clarity "my shell "is also omitted .Then , there is transposition where the In Fuad al-Takerli's "فقد مجانيته" active form "you have to pay for it "is substituted by the passive form " work, the conversational interaction being conceived internally and externally focusing on the independent thinking inside each character's mind then to the dependent existential utterances related to self- awareness .According to this fact , the process of translation is defined as a replacement of communication that happened in the mind of a translator of the source text to the target language.

The voices in translation are mutated according to the linguistic culture and during the translation process , all the relations , styles and techniques that should be changed, must have nearly the same semantic value .

5-9(A dog is walking slowly and a speeding car hits it. The dog crosses the street, then suddenly its back is broken and its left to suffer, to watch itself die without a word, a cry, a shout for help, only the moist lively eyes to express itself with the middle of the street in front of everyone. He heard his mother calling. The twilight of life is unlikely to pass without suffering.

A dog is squashed here and there, then along comes the dustcart to pick up the pieces with the rest of the rubbish. Another dog goes by and into the slaughterhouse, and another and another. A chorus of black eyes singing of suffering) (151)

كلب يسير ببطي، فتضربه سيارة مسرعة. ظل الكلب يجتاز الشارع ثم يقصم ظهره فجأة، ويترك ليعيش المه، ليرى نفسه يموت بلا كلام، ، بلا صراخ، بلا استنجد، سوى العينين المخضلتين وسط الطريق أمام كل الناس، سمع امه تناديه، الموت، لا يمر دون اسي. يعبر كلب فيسحق وتنتائر أشلاؤه ثم تأتي عربة الفضلات لترفع بقيه مع ما ترفع من القاذورات، وكلب آخر، يمر ويدخل المجزرة، وآخر وآخر. تنطرح جميعا على الأرصفة والشوارع، جوقة من العيون السود المتغنية، بالألم ووداع الحياة.

The translator begins his first italic phrase with literal translation also there is an omission to two words referring to place "here and there" . In the second line the translator uses transposition .Then there is the use of the technique where the phrase " shout for help" is substituted by one word "of the technique of particularization where "twilight of life " is substituted by the word "

"which is more specific term . In the last line there is manifestation to the technique of expansion " is added, another phrase is added at the end of the paragraph where the phrase "وداع الحياة". paragraph which is "

With focusing on praise and abuse elements which have been translated culturally in the “The Long Way Back”, and the long scene can be realized by knowing the elements here as opposed to the fact that folk culture is emphasized. People here are gathering to have drinks in a bar.

Hussein (here he is the limited narrator) in first person with his turn is written in internal focus, opens in with trespass of conventions. Hussein remembers what they have been doing in Uwanis’s “miserable bar last night” here the abusive language concerning his point of view about Adnan is clear.) which means كخذلته The translator uses literal translation, and the second Italic is written in slang (lock of hair is written in Iraqi slang. In the first italic we have an addition of a character name (Adnan) And the translator shifts the meaning more freely in the standard Arabic language.

5-10 (Adnan had stood in the midst of them talking, and it had seemed as if he was dancing. The mischievous lock of hair on his forehead gave him a feminine beauty. He hadn’t been saying anything in particular, exasperated by him at the same time. His head was throbbing , he is sitting in the bed. He hadn’t eaten anything yesterday and couldn’t remember who’d pay for the drinks. Perhaps the quarter dinar was still in his pocket.) (160)

وقف بينهم يتكلم كأنه يرقص، كخذلته، الخبيثة تعطي شبابه، رونقا أنثويا، ولم يكن يقول شيئا محددًا. وكان هو منجذبا اليه ومغتاظا منه. اللعنة ان فتح عينيه هذا الصباح، راسه يدق ويدق، جلس قاعدا على الفراش. لم يأكل امس شيئا ولا يتذكر من دفع ثمن المشروبات. لعل ربع الدينار لا يزال في جيبه.

are omitted شبابه ومنجذبا In this paragraph the first used technique is omission where the words .Then there is the use of the technique of substitution represented by the word "throbbing" which must be translated as . while it is substituted by the two words خفقان يدق ويدق .

Conclusions

Most of the resulting changes are semantic ,like changing the abstract to concrete ,changing the general to the particular , the indefinite to the definite or the contrary .While the most frequent syntactic change is changing parts of speech especially nouns into verbs and vice versa this is represented by the technique of transposition. In narrative text like (The Long Way Back), Catharine Cobham, the translator has used several techniques in order to make the same effect on the reader. These techniques are literal translation- borrowing, calque, cultural- transformation, adaptation, transposition, and reformation. In Translating the novel (The Long Way Back) from Arabic into

English language, Catherin Cobham uses all the possible techniques to transfer an equivalent meaning and create similar impact on the English reader .

"Al-Raji' Al-Ba'iid" "is written in clear understandable language ", mostly there are alternative English words for the Arabic words except for some cases where the alternatives are linguistically unique standard English utterances. As the author al-Takerli has employed all conversational features with using the informal dialects, the translator should not change the style of the source. By using these techniques , the translator must try to reflect accurately the meaning of the source language. The order of the words and ideas in the target language should follow the source as much as possible. The translator's task through using the translation techniques is to facilitate the whole translation process.

References

- Akan, Faruquzzaman(2018). An Analysis of Arabic-English Translation: Problems and Prospects. King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia.
- Al-Shawi, Muna Ahmad. (2012). Strategies for Translating Idioms from Arabic into English and Vice Versa. Volume 3, Number 6, (2012), PP. 139-147
- Ayvazyan, Nune. (2017). Communicative Translation in Foreign-Language Teaching and Learning. Universitat Rovira I Virgili.
- Bakhtin, Mikhail. (1981). The Communicative Imagination. Texas. University of Texas Press.
- Bakhtin, Mikhail. (1984). Rabelais and His World. Bloomington. Indian University Press.
- Bakir, Kadhim H. (2009). Stylistic Problems Confronting Arab Students in Arabic-English Translation. University of Basra.
- Benner, Susan Elizabeth. (1994). New voices: linguistic aspects of translation theory and application to the works of three Ecuadorian women writers. Iowa State University
- Cai, Yanlan. (2019). A Brief Analysis of Peter Newmark's Communicative Translation Theory. Nanchang Institute of Technology, Nanchang, China.
- Cobham , Catherine .(2007).The Long Way Back .The American University in Cairo press .Cairo press .
- Cuddon, J. A. (2013). A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literacy Theory. A Jhon Wiley & Sons, Ltd. Publication. USA.
- Fadly, Achmad. (2013). The Analysis of Translation Procedures in Subtitles in Hachiko Moves. State Islamic University. Jakarta.

Fitria, Tira Nur. (2018). Translation Technique of English Abstract Translation in Journal Edunomika in 2018. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication>.

Freitas, Isaac Richard. (2012). Questioning the Carnavalesque. Poetry Slams, Performance, and Contemporary Forms of Resistance. Colorado. Colorado State University.

Farghal, Mohammed. (2015) 2015 Papers in Arabic-English Translation Studies. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication>.

Lahlali ,El Mustapha(2014) Advanced English–Arabic Translation. A Practical Guide. Edinburgh University Press Ltd.

Pinheiro, Marcia Ricci. (2015). Translation Techniques. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication>.

Richards, C. Richards and Schmidt, Richard (2010). Longman dictionary of language teaching and applied linguistic. Fourth edition published in Great Britain.

Shi, Xuedong. (2014). E-C Advertisement Translation on Communicative Translation and Semantic Translation Theory. Academy Publisher Manufactured in Finland.

Suh, Joseph Che. (2005). A Study of Translation Strategies in Guillaume Oyono Mbia's Plays. University of South Africa.

Sundari, Hanna and Rina Husnaini Febriyanti. (2016). Translation Techniques and Translation Competence in Translating Informative Text for Indonesian Efl Learners. University of Indraprasta PGRI.

Zainudin, Intan Safinaz and Norsimah Mat Awal. (2011). Translation techniques: problems and solutions. School of Language Studies and Linguistics, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.