

Annotated Arabic Translation of "Regionalism and Rebellion in Yemen"

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Abstract: This study provides an annotated Arabic translation of the main part of "Regionalism and Rebellion in Yemen" (الإقليمية والتمرد في اليمن), which was published in 2012 and written by Stephen W. Day. The primary aims of this study is to translate the source text (ST) from English into the target text (TT) in Arabic. The study additionally classifies the text in the analysis process to identify the translation problems and suggest appropriate strategies as solutions to overcome these issues. The methodology employed in this study involves a qualitative technique analyzing the original and translated texts, complemented by a quantitative approach in presenting the study results in form of frequencies and percentages in tables. The data in this study consist of (78) expressions, classified into four categories: political, military, economic and literary. The findings of the study indicate that in the political classification, the translator used the modulation, literal translation, transcription, addition, formal equivalence, naturalization, borrowing, back translation, cultural equivalence, and metaphor strategies. In the military category, the translator used formal equivalence, calque, transference, and full form, classifier, metaphor and back translation. The economic translation illustrated that, the translator utilized literal strategy, calque, foreignization, and modulation. Finally, the literary category revealed that translator employed the metaphor, addition, simile, transliteration, back translation, transposition, classical Arabic culture, literal translation, modulation and adaptation. To overcome the difficulties faced them in translating the text from English to Arabic. In conclusion, the study recommends that other translators and researchers in translation studies focus on translating books that describe our history or reality from the perspectives of foreign writers. It additionally emphasizes the importance of thoroughly understanding translation strategies focusing on the problems encountered during translation, and finding appropriate solutions to avoid ambiguity and misleading target readers.

Keywords: Translation, Annotation, Strategies, Problems, Regionalism, Rebellion.

1.1 Introduction: Translation is the key of spread knowledge, the way that simplifies the community with other cultures and people in different countries. Translation plays an additional important role in the functioning of any state and society as a whole, and in the life of ordinary people in particular. The peoples throughout their existence have always had cultural, political, economic, commercial, military, scientific relations with each other. Because of the different languages spoken by different groups of people in many different areas of this modern world, translation gains more importance in the world day after day (Taamneh, 2018). Therefore, the translator has to use the strategies to overcome the challenges arising from different texts between the source language (SL) and target language (TL).

This study is an attempt to provide an annotated translation of a book titled "Regionalism and Rebellion in Yemen": A Troubled National Union, Cambridge university press, 2012, 336 pages. Because of limitation of time, the Arabic translation provides for just the first (128) pages of this book. The annotation is limited to analysis the categories of "political, military, economic and literary problems".

This study is an annotated translation from English to Arabic for the book of "Regionalism and rebellion in Yemen" and discusses the political, military, economic and literary problems and decides the strategies assigned for these problematic expressions.

1.2 Statement of the Study: This study aims to produce an annotated translation from English to Arabic of the book "Regionalism and Rebellion in Yemen" (pp. 1-121). The main problem lies in finding the strategies that help the translator in translating these texts, through consulting well-known scholars of translation studies and utilizing their theories and views in this field. The book seemingly attributes all of Yemen's political problems to a single cause and provides a broader background to the remarkable events of 2011 in Yemen as Day mentioned them in his book. As a professional working in the field of political, military, economic and

literary translation, the researcher has noticed that translators face many challenges and difficulties when working on English texts, especially when rendering them into Arabic.

1.3 Questions of the Study: Through analyzing and discussing the data, this study attempts to answer following research questions in order to achieve its objectives. These questions are:

- 1) What are the suggested classifications of the text?
- 2) What are the translation problems classified in these categories?
- 3) What translation strategies are suggested to overcome the problems encountered in translating this book?

1.4 The limitation of the study: This study presents an Arabic annotation focused on translating the introduction and chapters “one through four” of the book “Regionalism and Rebellion in Yemen”, by Day (2012). The annotation is limited to analyzing the categories of “political, military, economic and literary. With the aim of identifying the strategies employed by the translator through a comprehensive and thorough analysis of the translated work.

1.5 Methodology Design This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Kothari (2004, p.3) the qualitative research involves analyzing excerpts from English and Arabic texts extracted from the book "Regionalism and Rebellion in Yemen: A Troubled National Union". The quantitative approach involves providing frequencies and percentages of translation strategies used.

1.5.1 Data of the Study: The data consist of 60-80 expressions classified into different categories, such as political, military, economic and literary.

Literature Review: This section presents the literature that is directly related to the study.

2.1 Translation: as a term is a flexible one which was defined by different scholars from different points of view, Tolman (1901, p.18) described translation as a mental process which “consists of two parts: first we must grasp the thought of the author; second, we must express this thought in the language into which we are translating”.

2.2 Annotation: Annotated translation is brief commentary on how principles, strategies and techniques are deployed to solve problems during a translation activity. Zywicka and Gomez (2008) define that annotation is a process of marking up a text so it will be manageable. The translator annotates to highlight the important statement or information such as main idea, supporting details, key words, definition or transition of the text.

2.3 Classifications of translation:

- **Political translation:** When studying political translation, two different objects of study are to be considered: translation of political texts and translation as a political statement. In both cases, the meaning of the adjective “political” is central to the analysis. With Chilton and Schäffner (1997: 212), we posit that a text or an action is likely to be political if it involves power or resistance. Hence, texts are political when produced by a politician, but also when they contain some form of power struggle.

- **Military translation:** Stressing the importance of military translation, Al Ali (2017) contends that military translation has attained the attention of many scholars around the world since the beginning of the 20th century due to the huge advancements in technology, the appearance of new weapons and the growth in the military transactions and weapons' transportation among nations.

- **Economic translation:** translating economics discourse is concerned (Backhouse, 1994; Brown, 1994), the transfer of knowledge embodied in economics textbooks from the dominant language/culture to the less dominant language/culture often creates a ‘war on knowledge’ or the erosion of knowledge in the sense that the hegemonic status of the dominant language/culture might, to some extent, impede the discourse conventions practiced in the target language/culture (Bennet, 2007).

- **Literary translation:** many studies on translation and cultural mediation have privileged major metropolises of Paris, London, and New York, as Centers of cultural production and translation. However, other cities and megacities that are not global Centers of culture and translation also featured vibrant translation scenes: example, Buenos Aires became a main center of publishing and a center for Jewish publishing in Spanish in the first third of the twentieth century; the multilingual ground of Trieste also helped the city to become a translation zone. Indeed, while some literatures have had limited exposure to foreign literatures, others have been perpetually impacted and changed (Thomsen 2008).

2.4 Translation Strategies: In every research of annotated translation, strategies are very important to apply, to help researcher to overcome the problems that faces her through translation the source text to the target text. Palumbo (2009) looks at translation strategy as a method or a procedure that is adapted by the translator to solve a particular kind of problem that may occur in the text under translation.

Nida (1964) has two basic orientations: Formal equivalence, Dynamic equivalence. Newmark (1988) suggests narrowing the gap by replacing the old terms with: Communicative translation, Semantic translation. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) noted that “in the process of translating, translators establish relationships between specific manifestations of two linguistic systems” (p.30). Both linguists (1995) posited that there are seven processes, or procedures during any given translation. These seven procedures are divided into two categories: direct translation, which covers three procedures, and oblique translation, which covers four, they are as follows: Direct translation, Borrowing, A calque, The literal translation. Oblique translation has four procedures: Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, Adaptation.

Translation analysis

3.1 Overview The researcher is going to present and discuss the second main task of this study which is the annotation of the translated text. The researcher/translator is going to comment on her Arabic translation of the source text (ST) “Regionalism and Rebellion in Yemen” (pp. 1-128) presenting the strategies that were used in the process of translating.

3.2 Analyzing and evaluating the translation of the Political Texts:

Example 1

ST

During the spring and summer of President Obama's first year in office, top military and counterterrorism advisors paid repeated visits to Yemen, demanding closer cooperation from President Salih in the fight against al-Qaeda. (p. 4)

TT

وفي منتصف العام الأول للرئيس أوباما في منصبه، قام كبار المستشارين العسكريين ومستشاري مكافحة الإرهاب بزيارات متكررة إلى اليمن، مطالبين بتعاون أوثق من الرئيس صالح في الحرب ضد القاعدة.

Annotation: In the TT the translator has been rendered ST (*During the spring and summer*) with TT (*في بداية*) because spring and summer in the English culture are seasons come at the beginning of the year.

Therefore, if the translator translated it literary it will be (*خلال فصل الصيف والربيع*) inappropriate in Arabic culture. Therefore, the translator used the strategy of **Modulation** according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) which change the structure of message and preserving the meaning of the ST.

3.3 Analyzing and evaluating of the Military Texts:

Example 1

ST

Similar to the policies of the U.S. government in Iraq, as well as the Afghan-Pakistan region, American decision makers have been too quick to apply military means against perceived threats in Yemen, mainly *by using cruise missiles and drone-fired missiles. (P.19)*

TT

وعلى غرار سياسات الحكومة الأمريكية في العراق، وكذلك في المنطقة الأفغانية الباكستانية، سارع صناع القرار الأمريكيون إلى استخدام الوسائل العسكرية ضد التهديدات المتصورة في اليمن، وذلك بشكل أساسي باستخدام صواريخ كروز والصواريخ التي تطلقها الطائرات بدون طيار.

Annotation:

In the example above, the translator rendered the ST (*by using cruise missiles and drone-fired missiles*) into TT (*باستخدام صواريخ كروز والصواريخ التي تطلقها الطائرات بدون طيار*) through using the strategy of calque which known as loan-translation. This strategy is widely accepted in the target language. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995/2004: 128-37) note that both borrowing and calques often become fully integrated into TL, although sometimes with some semantic change, which can turn them into false friends.

3.4 Analyzing and evaluating of the Economic Texts:

Example 1

ST

This rich environment is possible because ground water exists *barely* ten meters down. (p. 27).

TT

هذه البيئة الغنية ممكنة لأن المياه الجوفية لا تكاد تتواجد على عمق عشرة أمتار.

Annotation: It clearly appears that the text is specifically related to valley floor of Hadramaut's canyon. Regarding translation, it seems that the translator in this example, has chosen a transposition strategy and rendered the ST (*barely*) into TT (لا تكاد). The researcher changed the part of speech from adverb to verb which according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995/2004: 128-37) to clarify the meaning of the ST.

3.5 Analyzing and evaluating of the literary Texts:

Example 1

ST

Our land is the dictionary of our people - this land of far horizons *where the graves of our ancestor's sleep*, this earth downtrodden by processions of sons and sons of sons. (p. 9)

TT

أرضنا قاموس شعبنا، في هذه الأرض الممتدة التي نامت عليها قبور الأجداد، وركضت عليها مواكب الأبناء والأحفاد.

Annotation: The author quoted this quote from AL-Baradduni's work. In this example, the translator rendered the St (*where the graves of our ancestors' sleep*) into TT (التي نامت عليها قبور الأجداد). The beautiful image that the grave is a creature that can sleep to show the extent of its love for the homeland. The researcher replaced the same image in the TT through using the strategy of metaphor which according to Newmark (1981: 88-91). Then, the translator used the strategy of transposition to translate the phrase in ST (*sons of sons*) into noun (الأحفاد) in the TT, by changing the part of speech for another without changing the sense.

4.1 Conclusion This analytical study achieved the main objective of the research by translating (128) pages of the English book "Regionalism and Rebellion in Yemen". The study addressed the first research question, which refers to classifications of the text. It answered the question by classifying the text into political, military, economic and literary. Then, the study answered the second question by classifying the problems in these categories through including (28) political texts, (15) military texts, (20) economic texts, in addition to (15) literary texts, which were mentioned in the fourth chapter. To answer the researcher's third question, the study applied the strategies to all the texts mentioned in the political, military, economic, and literary categories, through graphical representations of these strategies that the study used in each problem that the translator faced to find solutions and overcome them. The following chart summarizes the strategies that have been used in translating the political texts which are selected from the source text as a part of the current study.

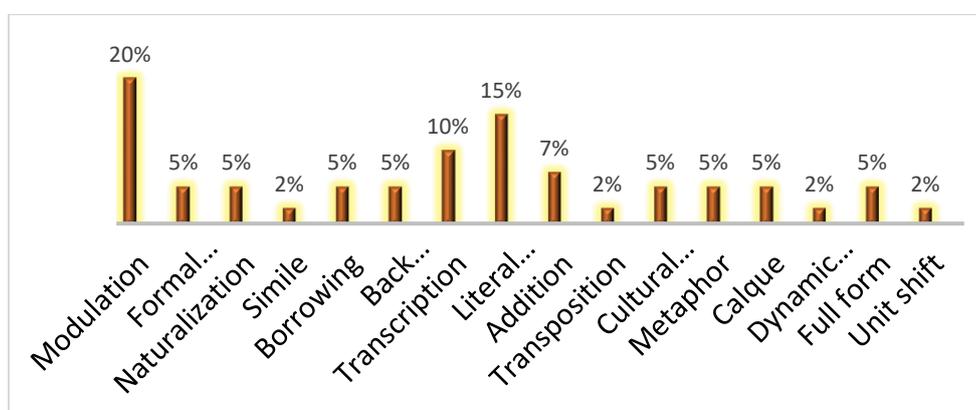


Figure (1) strategies used in the Political Texts:

Looking at the chart above, we can see that sixteen strategies are used by the researcher during the process of translating the political texts which available in the source book. The diagram above presents the percentage of each strategy due to the need of transferring the ST in to TT readers depending on the researcher's view.

The chart shows the frequency count of the methods that the researcher has used in translating political texts. It is obvious that the Modulation strategy comes in the first stage at frequency count of 20%. It is the highest percentage that the researcher has used in order to translate political texts. Literal translation comes in the

second stage at frequency count of 15%. The use of transcription strategy comes in the third stage with frequency count of 10%. The addition strategy comes in the fourth stage to record frequency count of 7%. The strategies of formal equivalence, naturalization, borrowing, back translation, cultural equivalence, metaphor, calque and full form come in the fifth stage, with count of 5%. The simile, transposition, dynamic equivalence and unit shift strategies come in the last stage with frequency count of 2%.

The military texts made the researcher employs many strategies during the translation process. Below is a pie chart summarizing the most common strategies used in translation of military texts under study depending on (15) texts, which were analyzed in chapter four. These (15) texts are annotated samples showing how the researcher overcome the problems of translating military expression.

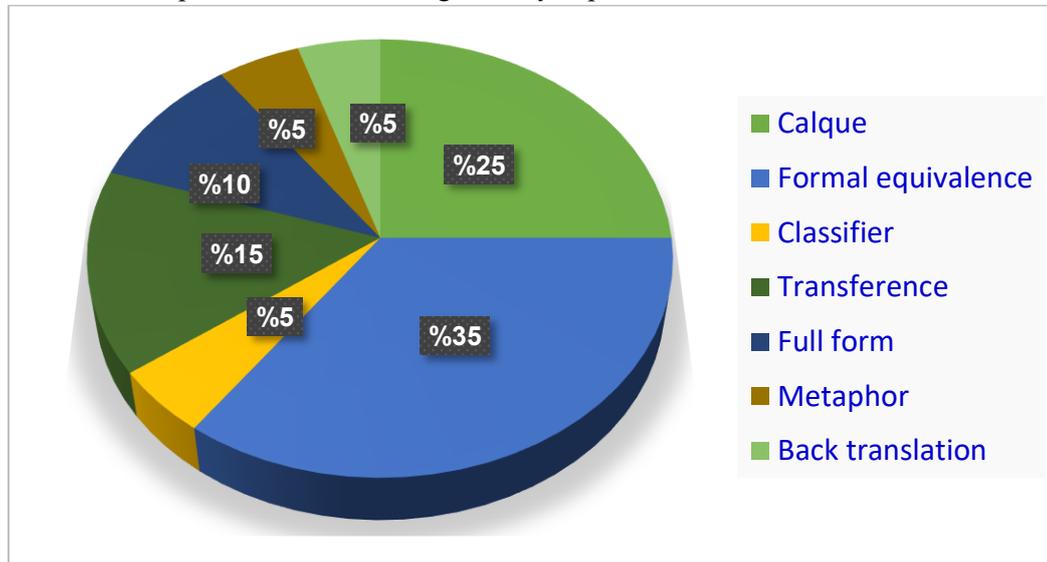


Figure (2): Strategies of Military Texts Employed by the Researcher

The analysis of all the twelve strategies has been explained according to some scholars. They are Nida (1964), Newmark (1981, 1988), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), Ghazala (2004):

It is obvious that 'Formal equivalent' strategy, which related to Nida (1964), got the highest percentage of 35%. This means that this strategy has been enabled the researcher to convey the meaning and impact of the majority of the SL problematic expressions of military text into the TL.

Newmark (1981, 1988) provide many strategies of translation. The translator used the Newmark (1981) Metaphor strategy at a rate of 5%, and she used some of Newmark (1988) strategies, including the transference strategy at rate of 15%, in addition to the classifier and back translation strategies at a rate of 5%, to solve the problem of translating military texts.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) provide seven strategies of translation. The researcher has used one of them to translate the military texts. From the chart above one can realize that the 'Calque' strategy records frequency count of 25%.

Ghazala (2004) identified several strategies for translation. The translator has used one of them as shown in the chart above to get rid of the problems of acronyms, which is full form by 10%.

Choosing the appropriate strategy constitutes a challenge for the researcher / translator because when adopting the inappropriate strategy, it may lead to misunderstanding of the SL expression. Thus, the researcher / translator should be aware of the most appropriate strategy when tackling the translation of the problematic expressions which she could encounter in the translation of military texts.

The following analysis relates to strategies of translating 'Economic texts' mentioned in the source text about economic in Yemen. The translator using some strategies of some scholars such as Newmark (1981, 1988), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), Gazala (2004), Vinute(2008). The pie chart illustrates that the Naturalization strategy, which dates back to Newmark (1988), was used at a rate of 6%, while the simile strategy, which returns to Newmark (1981), was used at a rate of 3% in translating Economic texts.

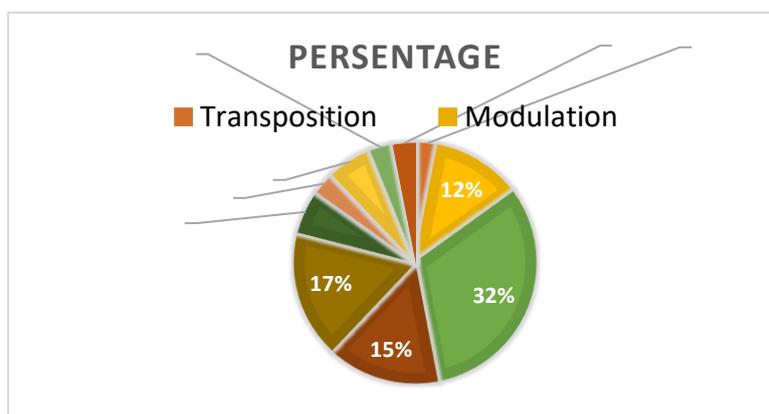


Figure (3): Strategies of Economic Texts Employed by the Researcher

For Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) the literal translation, as noted in the chart, was used at a rate of 32%, which is the highest rate in translating economic texts. Then comes the calque strategy at a rate of 17%. The modulation strategy was used at a rate of 12% and finally the transposition strategy was used at a rate of 3%. Gazala (2004) of both addition and full form achieved a 3% increase in the translation of economic texts. Venuti (2008) has two strategies, the translator used one which is foreignization strategy at a rate of 15%. It is important for any researcher/ translator to convey the similar impact of the SL into the TL and this study illustrate the strategies above as solutions of the economic texts to overcome all the problems which mentioned in chapter four.

The previous chapter illustrate clearly that there are various types of strategies that the study deals with in translating literary text, the chart below clarify them.

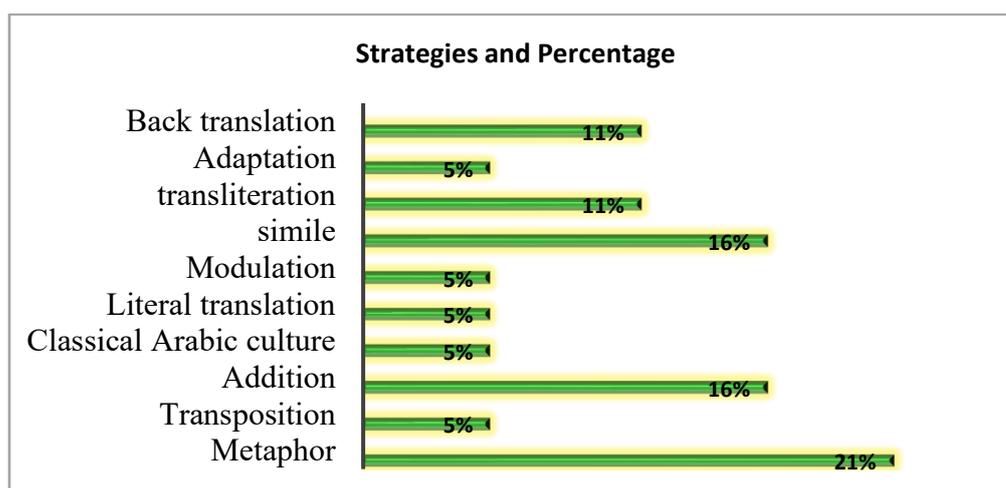


Figure (4): Strategies of literary Texts Employed by the Researcher

The highest strategy used in literary texts is metaphor with percentage of 21%. Then, both strategies of simile and addition with a rate of 16%. After that come the both strategies of back translation and transliteration with a rate of 11%. The last strategies that got the lowest percentage 5% in literary translation are adaptation, modulation, literal translation, full form and transposition.

The results shown above illustrate the appropriate solutions used by the translator in this study to get ride of the problems she faced during the analysis.

4.2 Recommendations: Based on the results of the analysis, the researcher offers some recommendations that may add new insights into the field of translation in particular and translation studies in general. It is hoped that this study will serve as an important reference for understanding the Yemeni regions and the revolutions that occurred within them, as well as for understanding Yemeni civilization and history. Translating such books seeks to disseminate Yemeni culture and politics and to explore foreign perspectives on Yemen.

The researcher advises other translators and researchers in translation studies to concentrate on translating such books which describe our history or reality from the points of view of foreign writers.

This study included the translation of the first four chapters of the book (Regionalism and Rebellion in Yemen). The researcher advises translators to complete the translation of the remaining five chapters that were not covered by this study.

The researcher recommends that other translators thoroughly understand the translation strategies of the book under study, focus on the problems translators encounter during translation, and how to address them to avoid ambiguity and misleading the target readers. At the same time, it is advisable to research other strategies for dealing with the same types of problems encountered while translating the original book under study and find appropriate solutions.

The researcher recommends that translators pay more attention to the meaning of words which believe they know well, as these words can be misleading and have different meanings in different contexts. As well as the researcher advises translators to have sufficient knowledge of the language and culture of both the source and target texts.

Finally, this study is not without its flaws. Other researchers are encouraged to conduct a translation criticism study to identify and correct weaknesses and enhance strengths in analysis and translation, to become a useful and appropriate reference for graduate students.

In conclusion, this study provides valuable insights into translation strategies and recommends further research and translation of books on Yemeni culture and history.

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ترجمة عربية مشروحة لستيفن دبليو داي عن الإقليمية والتمرد في اليمن

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الملخص: تقدم هذه الدراسة ترجمة عربية مشروحة للجزء الرئيس من كتاب (الإقليمية والتمرد في اليمن)، الذي نُشر في عام 2012م، ومؤلفه (ستيفن دبليو داي). تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى ترجمة النص الأصلي من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية؛ مما يوفر لقرء العربية مرجعاً مهماً عن تاريخ اليمن والحياة الاجتماعية، يستهدف المتخصصين والأكاديميين في اليمن والبلدان العربية والجامعات. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تُصنّف الدراسة النص في إطار عملية التحليل؛ بهدف تحديد مشكلات الترجمة واقتراح استراتيجيات مناسبة؛ بوصفها حلولاً لتجاوز هذه المشكلات. تتبّع هذه الدراسة منهجية شاملة؛ إذ يُستخدَم الأسلوب النوعي في تحليل النصوص الأصلية والمترجمة، إلى جانب المنهج الكمي في عرض نتائج الدراسة في شكل تكرارات ونسب مئوية في جداول جانبية. تتألف بيانات هذه الدراسة من (78) نصاً، صنّفت إلى أربع فئات رئيسية: سياسية، وعسكرية، واقتصادية، وأدبية. أظهرت نتائج الدراسة توزيعاً للاستراتيجيات المستخدمة في التصنيفات المختلفة، في التصنيف السياسي، أُستخدِمَت استراتيجية التعديل، والترجمة الحرفية، والنقل، والإضافة، والتكافؤ الشكلي، والتجنيس، والاقتراض، والترجمة الاسترجاعية، والتكافؤ الثقافي، والاستعارة، وفي التصنيف العسكري أُستخدِمَت استراتيجية التكافؤ الشكلي، والنسخ، والنقل، والصيغة الكاملة، والمصنف، والاستعارة، والترجمة الاسترجاعية. وفي مجال التصنيف الاقتصادي، أُستخدِمَت استراتيجية الترجمة الحرفية، والنسخ، والتعريب، والتعديل، وأخيراً، في التصنيف الأدبي، أُستخدِمَت استراتيجية الاستعارة، والإضافة، والتشبيه، والنقل، والترجمة الاسترجاعية، والمبادلة، والثقافة العربية الكلاسيكية، والترجمة الحرفية، والتعديل، والأقلمة، لتغلب على المشكلات التي واجهت المترجم في أثناء ترجمة النص من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. وفي الختام، أوصت الدراسة بضرورة تركيز المترجمين والباحثين في مجال الترجمة على ترجمة الأعمال التي تصف التاريخ أو الواقع من منظور الكُتّاب الأجانب. كذلك شددت على أهمية الفهم العميق لاستراتيجيات الترجمة المتبعة في مثل هذه الأعمال، والتركيز على التحديات التي يواجهها المترجمون في أثناء عملية الترجمة، وأوصت الدراسة بضرورة معالجة هذه التحديات بفعالية؛ لتجنب الغموض وتوضيح المحتوى للقرء المستهدفين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة، التحليل، الاستراتيجيات، المشكلات، الإقليمية، التمرد.