

Literary Translation Strategies in Arabic Translation's Samir Ezzat Nassar of Ernest Hemingway's (To Have and Have not) A Critical Study

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Abstract: This study is an attempt in the literary translation, in a critical translation analysis for the novel "To Have and Have not" by the author Ernest Hammingway in (1937) and its translation by Samier Ezzat Nassar in (1996). This study consists of five chapters, the first chapter: introduction to the significance, objectives and the questions of the study. The second chapter: review of the relevant literature and includes a set of the basic concepts in the field of literary translation, the third chapter: methodology, the fourth chapter: data analysis, finally chapter five: findings, suggestions and recommendations. The present study aimed at exploring Vinay and Darbelnet's translation model (1995) in the translation of the novel. The main objectives of this study were to identify the most common strategies adopted by the translator of the novel. The study explored the basic problems found in the translation of the novel and to examined the strategies applied by the translator to solve the translation problems. A descriptive analytical methodology was carried out on some sections of the novel. The findings revealed that the most frequent strategies were literal translation followed by modulation, equivalence and transposition were applied to overcome translation problems. However, some translation problems were solved by strategies that were not described by the Vinay and Darbelnet's model. The study recommended that other researchers to apply different translation theories views in studying the translation of this literary work.

Keywords: Literary Translation Strategies, Critical study in Arabic Translation's Samir Ezzat Nassar of Ernest Hemingway's (To Have and Have not).

1.1 Introduction: Translation has become a very important means in communication and information exchange between nations. According to Bassnett (2002: 21), translation is a process of transferring messages from a source language into a target language by making the closest adjustment of equivalence from the linguistic and cultural aspects. In other words, Venuti (1995:14) indicates, translation is considered as the forcible replacement of the linguistic and cultural differences of the foreign text with a text that will be intelligible to the target language reader. On the other hand, translating a literary work is bridging cultural gaps between nations and bridging people with different languages closer to one another. Thus, the function of translation consists in providing equivalence between the source text and the target text. Moreover, it refers to the similarity between items or expressions in the source text and its equivalent or near equivalent in the target text. Therefore, the translation is considered an art since because it deals with the aesthetic aspects of language. The literary translation is an art involving the transposing and interpreting of creative works such as novels, short stories, prose, poetry, and drama from one language into another. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) stated that translation sometimes can be considered a creative work of art produced by the translator instead of a process that only adheres to a group of methods and strategies, hence every translator can give a unique translation that no other translator. This study is going to provide a critical study for the translation strategies in "To have and have not" which wrote by the author Ernest Hemingway in (1937) and its translated version by Samir Ezzat Nassar in (1996).

1.2 Statement of the Problem: The gap between Arabic and English language poses many difficulties in transferring the message of the original language, that specially in the literary work. Thus, the translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). According to (Catford 1965:20). The translator faces many problems in translating literary work

because it is a difficult task of translation and characterized of figurative languages, culture, specific issue and sometimes pragmatic meaning that intended by the writer.

This study discusses some of the strategies that used in translation of (*To have and have not*) and how much the translator was successful in his translation.

1.3 The Objectives of the Study: This study tries to process critically the translated version of the novel. It aims to achieve the following objectives:

- 1- To investigate the translation strategies that the translator applied to render the novel "*To have and have not*".
- 2- To find out which categories of the translation strategies (direct or oblique) that were applied by the translator.
- 3-To discuss how the translator was successful in his choice of translation strategies that he applied in the translation of this novel.

1.4 The Research Questions: This study attempts to answer the following questions:

- 1- What translation strategies the translator applied to render the novel (*To have and have not*)?
- 2- Which category of translation strategies (direct or oblique) was more applied by the translator?
- 3- To what extent the translator has been successful in the choice of strategies applied in the translation of the novel?

1.5 Significance of the Study This study is deemed significant because it discusses an important issue in the field of literary translation. Reviewing studies related to the translation of literary texts has revealed that the present study might probably be the first to investigate how the novel has been translated from English into its Arabic version "أن تملك والا تملك".

The study could contribute to the field of translation by discussing how to deal with literary texts when rendering them from English into Arabic. Translator may find this study helpful in finding the appropriate strategies to deal with such texts, and it is hoped that this research will add some specific findings to human translation from English into Arabic.

1.6 Limitations of the study: This study analyzes the translation of only one English novel, i.e., "*To have and have not*" by Ernest Hemingway, and its Arabic version

"ان تملك والا تملك" which has been translated by the translator by Samir Ezzat Nassar. The focus of the study is only on the strategies that have been adopted by the translator in rendering this novel into its Arabic version by investigating how successfully these strategies applied more by the translator of the novel under investigation belong to the category of the direct translation or the oblique one.

1.7 Methodology: This section presents the methodology used in this study and the data of the study. It highlights the model that used for analysis process.

This study is a translation analysis and criticism for the novel "*To have and have not*" and its Arabic translated version. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative design that examining the strategies used in translating the Novel "*To have and have not*". from English into Arabic.

- Data of the study: The data of the study will be taken from the novel "*To have and have not*" which was written by Ernest Hemingway in (1937) and its Arabic translation by Sameer Ezzat Nassar. The extracts will be chosen from the ST and its Arabic translations. This novel chosen that to applied Vinay and Darbelnet 1995 procedures of translation which is suitable for this type of literary works. And the novel contains aesthetic devices such as phrases, idioms, cultural aspects, etc. These aesthetic devices contain meaning that transfer the messages of the stories in the ST into TT. In order to know how the aesthetic aspects were translated, the researcher analyzed translation procedures that applied in the translating process.

- Analysis: This study focuses on analyzing the data, through reading carefully the English novel "*To have and have not*" by Ernest Hemingway and its Arabic translated Sameer Ezzat Nassar, then finding the problems and the difficulties that faced the translator during the process of translation.

The study examines the extracts from the ST and its translation and find out how the translator tries to solve the problems encountered of the use of the appropriate strategies to transfer the equivalent meaning in this literary work.

5.1 Findings of the Study: This section summarizes the findings of the study in form of percentages. The analysis has shown that the strategies of literal translation, modulation, equivalence and transposition are highly utilized in this study, whereas the strategies of borrowing, calque and adaptation have scored low use.

The No. of Strategy	The strategy used	percentage
1	Literal translation	39%
2	Modulation	24%
3	Equivalence	14%
4	Transposition	12%
5	Borrowing	6 %
6	calque	3%
7	Adaptation	2 %
Total		100%

Table (1) summarizes the strategies percentages that used in translating this novel.

The literary translation is the most difficult translation among all the types of translation as it previously mentioned in chapter two section two page (15). Therefore, this study has been carried out the aim of answering the researcher questions that have set out in the first chapter page (4) to verify the objective of the study:

What translation strategies did Samir Ezzat Nassar apply to render the novel "to have and have not" from English into Arabic "ان تملك و ألا تملك"؟

Based on table (3) the analysis of the extracted text from the novel " To have and have not" and its Arabic translation " ان تملك والا تملك " showed that the seven strategies of translation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet, and discussed in chapter three, were applied in translating the novel from English into Arabic. The applied strategies included borrowing, calque, literal translation, transportation, modulation, equivalence and adaptation.

The analysis determined that the most used strategy in translating the extracted texts is literal translation, this strategy is the most applied strategy in translating the novel under this study with 46 (39%) occurrences of it among the analyzed texts. Literal translation should always be given a priority of usage over the other procedures when translating any text unless using this procedure would cause any structural or linguistic problems or would produce a meaningless TT. Newmark (1988:68) puts much emphasis on literal translation and considered it as the most impotence of procedures. This might be the reason behind the preference of applying this type of strategy over the others by the translator.

Modulation is the second most used strategy in rendering the extracted text of analyzed novel. It is oblique translation belongs to Vinay and Darbelnet's category. It has been found that (24%) of the extracted data was rendered through the use of modulation strategy. In the previous chapter the researcher has discussed a number of examples showing the application of this procedure in translating the extracted texts. It has been obvious from the analyzed examples that the translator resorted to this procedure, which involves changing the form the SL message when rendering it into the TL. In order to avoid the problems of awkwardness resulted when using the literal translation strategy. Because a modulation strategy for Vinay and Darbelnet describing as " a change in the semantics and the point of view of the source language SL". (cited in Monday, 2008:57).

The translator applied after modulation strategy the equivalence strategy has been found to be used in translating about (14 %) of extracted data. It is also oblique translation as modulation strategy belongs to Vinay and Darbelent's category. which involves expressing the SL situation using different stylistic and structural means in the TL. Then directly used after the equivalence strategy is transposition strategy, it has been found to be used in translating (12%) of the analyzed data. The transposition involves replacing one

words class with another without changing the meaning of the text. It is suggested to be used by the translator used when he is faced with problems of structural and metalinguistic differences between languages.

Then the less used strategies are borrowing, calque and adaptation strategies. The direct strategy of borrowing, in which the SL word is taken directly into the TL. it has been found to be used in translating about (6 %) of the analyzed data. The other direct strategy is calque, in which the SL expression is borrowed into the TL then its components are translated literally, has been used in rendering (3%) of translated data. Finally, the adaptation is the oblique strategy. it has been found to be the least applied strategy with only (2%) of the analyzed data.

According to the question (2) *Which category of translation strategies (direct or oblique) was more applied by translator?* there are (61) of data pairs that identified the use of direct translation strategies and (65) data pairs that identified the use of oblique translation strategies. This result detect that the most applied translation strategies used in translating the novel " to have and have not" are those strategies belong to the category of oblique translation. This finding corresponding with the finding of the researcher Saboul (2005), who studied the employment of Vinay and Darbelnet's model of translation on literary texts and found that the most applied strategies are the oblique translation strategies. Thus, the answer to the second question of this study is that the oblique translation strategies are more applied by the translator than the direct strategies.

Finally, the answering of question (3) *To what extent has the translator been successful in his choice of the strategies he applied in the translation of the novel?* it has been found the translator has worked with a mixed of strategies (direct and oblique strategies). The translator worked with direct strategies which enable him to stay close to the ST, and when it was needed or the translator saw it appropriate, he transferred to oblique strategies and worked creatively with the translation. If the translator using only one or two strategies can lead to producing a very boring translation. Thus, a mixed of direct and oblique strategies by the translator proof of successful translation.

Furthermore, as has been in the findings related to the second question, the translator unlike worked the direct strategies but worked more with the oblique strategies thus another evidence of his success, because oblique strategies help the translator work creatively with the text and render its artistic features into the TL. Therefore, the answer of the third question of this study is that the translator has been successful in his choices of the adopted translation strategies.

5.2 Recommendations: Based on findings of the study, the researcher suggests some recommendations and solutions in order to overcome the problems confronted by the Arab translators. These recommendations are as suggestions for translators, students and teachers.

1-Translators have to apply translation strategies that help in creating and providing target texts acceptable in accordance with the target reader expectation.

2-Through examining this literary work, it has been seen that the translation process is not an easy task. Literary translators should work on to improving their own methods by absorbing the experience from other experts in this field.

3- As this literary work is full of figurative language, and the study strongly recommends that further studies can be specifically conducted for figurative language.

4- Further studies are also required to apply other theories, other perspectives and other strategies on the same literary work.

5.5 conclusion: This study aims to investigate the strategies applied in translating literary text and how effectively they are adopted to render the English novel "*To Have and Have not*" into its Arabic version "*ان تملك والا تملك*". The study employs Vinay and Darbelnt's (1995) model of translation strategies to determine how the novel was translated into Arabic. A sample of twenty- five texts from the English novel and their translation in the Arabic version were extracted. The excerpts of both English version and the Arabic version of the novel were analyzed thoroughly. The analysis has been conducted is based on the descriptive technique, where a number of valuable steps as follow: 1) identifying the texts from both source text and

target texts, 2) comparing the two texts and 3) determining the strategies used in the rendition from Arabic into English, taking into consideration (ibid), strategies in tackling any translation problem encountered. The findings reveal that 39% of the extracted texts are translated using the literal translation strategy, 24% are translated using the modulation strategy, 14% are translated by using the equivalence strategy, and 12% by transposition strategy, 6% are translated by using the borrowing strategy, 3% are translated by using the calque strategy, and finally 2% of the extracted texts are translated by using the adaptation strategy. The findings also show that the stratifies which belong to the indirect category of translation, i.e. modulation, equivalence, transposition and adaptation, were applied more than the strategies of the direct translation category, i.e. borrowing, calque, and literal translation. The study concludes that the translator has been successful, to a great extent, in choosing the appropriate strategies of translation to render the novel under investigation from English into Arabic. The study reached that other strategies have to be applied in studying any literary work. and it recommended that: applying one theory or model on examining any translated work is not sufficient, the extent that translators must be equipped with a wide variety of theoretical frame works in practicing translation.

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استراتيجيات الترجمة الأدبية في الترجمة العربية لـ سمير عزت نصار لرواية إيرنست همنجواي (ان تملك والا تملك)

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الملخص: هذه الدراسة هي محاولة في النقد الترجمي في مجال ترجمة الأدب لرواية " ان تملك والا تملك " للكاتب إيرنست همنجواي في (1937) وترجمتها من قبل سمير عزت نصار في (1996). وتتكون هذه الرسالة من خمسة فصول. الفصل الأول: مقدمة لأهمية الدراسة وأهدافها وأسئلتها. الفصل الثاني: هو عبارة عن مراجعة أدبية ويتضمن مجموعة من المفاهيم الأساسية في مجال الترجمة الأدبية. الفصل الثالث: المنهجية. الفصل الرابع: تحليل البيانات. وأخيراً " الفصل الخامس: النتائج والاقتراحات والتوصيات.

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى استكشاف نموذج الترجمة التابع لفيناى وداربلناى (1995) في ترجمة رواية "ان تملك والا تملك" من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. ركزت الاهداف الاساسية لهذه الدراسة على تحديد الاستراتيجيات الأكثر شيوعاً التي اعتمدها مترجم الرواية. واستكشفت الدراسة المشاكل الاساسية الموجودة في ترجمة الرواية ودراسة الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة من قبل المترجم لحل مشاكل الترجمة.

ومن أجل تحقيق أهداف هذه الدراسة تم اتباع منهج وصفي تحليلي على مقاطع من الرواية. وكشفت النتائج أن الاستراتيجيات الأكثر شيوعاً وفقاً لنموذج فيناى وداربلناى هما الترجمة الحرفية تليها استراتيجية التحوير والمكافئ واستراتيجية الإبدال وتم تطبيقها للتغلب على مشاكل الترجمة. على الرغم انه تم حل بعض مشاكل الترجمة من خلال استراتيجيات لا تتبع نموذج فيناى وداربلناى، واوصت الدراسة الباحثين بتطبيق وجهات نظر مختلفة في نظريات الترجمة في دراسة ترجمة هذا العمل الأدبي.

الكلمة المفتاحية: استراتيجيات الترجمة الأدبية، دراسة نقدية في الترجمة العربية لسمير عزت نصار لرواية إيرنست همنجواي (ان تملك والا تملك).