

Translation of Satire and Irony Expressions in Hemingway's Novel for Whom the Bell Tolls Analytical and Evaluative Study

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DOI: [https://doi.org/10.47372/jef.\(2024\)18.2.73](https://doi.org/10.47372/jef.(2024)18.2.73)

Abstract: This study aims at the translation of the Satire and Irony in the novel for whom the bell tools in Arabic and tries to study the expressions and strategies that employed by the translator in rendering the problems of the satire and irony and the problems. The study surveyed a randomly selected extracts of 56 expressions of satire and irony. The study used the theoretical framework of famous scholars in translation such as Nemark (1988) Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) and Veunit (1998). The translator has adopted Newmark, Vinay, Darbelent and Veunit Procedures successfully in rendering the satire and irony expressions. The translator used some strategies such as literal translation and deletion ... etc. The findings showed that: literal translation was used and proved the fruitful strategy in rendering the expressions of satire and irony into Arabic, especially with less image effect in the expression. In addition, the study found that the translation of the satire and irony images was greatly retained and some pitfalls were encountered during the analysis such as the unnecessary additions. The studied from a social perspective in translation criticism. These pitfalls were a result of culture differences between English and Arabic that created translation problems.

The study has revealed that the strategies of ...mostly used in rendering these expectations.

Literal Translation (40) , Deletion (15) and Paraphrase (13)

The has suggested a number of important recommendations

1. Satire and irony can be studied from a psychological perspective .
2. A study can be conducted to investigate the views of translation studies on rendering of Abuse and slang language in this novel.

Keywords: Source language (SL), Target Language (TL), Literal Translation (LT).

1. Introduction. Translation has an important role, especially in recent days people around world exchange information and thoughts by speaking different languages . For this reason, translation has growing importance as both a science and art, so the literary translation is a part of art literary translation implies the translation of all genres which is includes prose drama poetry and novel literary translation is one of the great creative and universal means of communicating the emotional spiritual and intellectual concerns of humankind translation. Thus, literary translation is translation of creative and dramatic prose and poetry in to other language . This in cloud the translation of literary from ancient language and the translation of modern fiction. Therefore , it can reach a wider audience .

1.1. Statement of the Problem: Language is system of the communication that is used by a particular community of speakers. However. The literal meaning in the direct reference of sentences to objects the figurative sense however is different from the literal one in the sense that is used for giving an imaginative description or a special effect .In this case, the meaning

of individual words in an expression has nothing to do in the comprehension of the whole meaning such as meaning of the words of irony and satire and the meaning behind such words in the text. Hence This study aims to identify and analyze the procedures used in translating irony and satire according to Newmark's procedures irony and satire in the novel (**For Whom the Bell Tolls**) into Arabic.

1.2.The Objectives of the Study: This study aims to:

- To identify the irony and satire in the novel for whom the bell tolls.
- To discuss the difficulties of translating irony and satire
- To examine the procedures of the translating irony and satire from English into Arabic.

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

1. To what extent do translator understand the meaning beyond English irony and satire ?
- 2.what are the difficulties of translating irony and satire?
3. what are procedure the translator applied when translating irony and satire ?

1.4. The Significance of the Study: This research will present a useful study for one the most problematic areas in literary translation. In addition this study show how the translator translated the irony and satire in the novel (for Whom the Bell Tolls) from English into Arabic.

1.5. The Limitation of the Study: This study is limited to analyzes for who the bell tolls . by Ernest Hemingway's Arabic translation (لمن تقررع الاجراس) the study focuses on (57) expression which taken from the novel. the translator used many techniques in her translation. the researcher has adopted Newmark's, Vinay and Darbelent and Vunity model in order to investigate the Arabic version and focuses difficult committed and mistranslation

2. Literature Review: There are many studies, theories, strategies and method adopted by translator scholars to produce that conveys the meaning of the original text as close as possible. Many studies have shed the light on when translators should use literal translation or free translation. However, there has always been a debate on which strategy is best to be used and will be more applicable when transferring the meaning into another language, therefor this chapter will shed the light on some theories and studies regarding those two methods used in translation. When comparing the two types of translation we'll find that each one of them has its pros and cons and can be used interchangeable to the context of the translation.

And sometimes the two methods will be used together to transfer the meaning and the form of the (ST) appropriately. Therefore, the translator selects the theories according to the purpose of the translation. The study will contrast they famous scholars of translation their theories and strategies such as:

(Ordudari, 2007) Stated " In general, the purpose of translation " is to reproduce various kinds of texts – including religious , literary , scientific and philosophical texts - in another language and thus making them available to wider readers ".

(Rillo, 2015) provided a very detailed definition for literarily translation he stated that it consists of the translation of poetry, theatre plays, literary books, literary texts, songs, rhymes, literary articles, fiction/detective novels, non-fiction stories, short stories, poems, etc. We should not only translate the language itself in these cases, but also we should translate the culture in which the story/novel is taking place.(p.1).

Newmark (1988:162), illustrated that literary translation is a very " Difficult type of translation in view of the significance of each single part of the text ; including the words and the sentence of the novel , the translator should to clarify what is meant by the words written in the literary work to produce a good translation ".

Literary translation implies the translation of all genres which includes prose drama poetry and novel literary translation is one of the great creative and universal means of communicating the emotional spiritual and intellectual concerns of humankind translation so, literary translation is translation of creative and dramatic prose and poetry in to other language. This includes the translation of literary from ancient language and the translation of modern fiction, so it can reach a wider audience.

According to (ATWOOD, 2020) irony as a literary device can be defined as “is a situation in which there is a contrast between expectation and reality. For example, the difference between what something appears to mean versus its literal meaning. Irony is associated with both tragedy and humor”.

(Mamet, 2020) defined satire as “both a genre and a literary device that holds human nature up to criticism and scorn. It is often political in focus but does not have to be. In literature, writers use irony, humor, and exaggeration to create successful satire”.

2.1. Translation?

Definition translation has always been a problematic issue in the sense that one finds more than one Definition.

In general, translation is the conversion of written text from one language in to another .it is the conversion of written text from one language into another, so that new, translated. text reflects that content of the of the original text and corresponding cultural perceptions and customs original text target audience translation is not a process to find a word equivalent in the TL for each word in the original (ST). This is because there may be no available words, of there may be more than one word equivalent thus the translator's task is examining the context and choosing which one is the best.

2.2 Famous scholars in Translation:

1. Newmark: Newmark Cited by Hassan Gazala in book problems and solution

2. Culture Equivalent (المترادف الثقافي):

This procedure is the easiest, most popular, successful and idealistic for handling cultural terms, provided it is available in the target language.

3. Cultural Correspondence (التطابق الثقافي): The English Cultural term could have exactly and literally the same correspondent term in Arabic

3. Neutralization / Deculturalization: Functional / Descriptive Equivalent التحديد : المكافئ الوظيفي \ الوصفي

This procedure is a kind of deculturalization of a cultural term, so that it becomes normalized and neutralized in the TL .it takes the form of paraphrase in the TL , with no sign of any SL cultural feature .it is a kind of functional or descriptive equivalent

4. Paraphrase الشرح المختضب

Paraphrase here is relatively interchangeable with explanation. Indeed , it is a kind of short explanation . this is a long type of procedure to when there is no other way to illustrate the unclear cultural term in translation.

5. Gloss\ Glossary, Notes and Footnotes: (المسرد، والهوامش \ الملاحظات، والحواشي)

These three strategies are on procedure , implying giving long details about a stranger or vague cultural term

6. Deletion: Sometimes, a word or an item of the sl cultural expression can be omitted altogether for its unimportance to the tl reader . thus, this procedure does not mean to delete the whole cultural term altogether .

realized by the shorter versions on the left in the example here .

2. Vinay and Darbelent:

1. Borrowing: To overcome a lacuna, usually a metalinguistic one (e.g a new technical process, an unknown concept), borrowing is the simplest of all translation method.

2. Literal Translation: Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translator ' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

3. Transposition: The method called transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Besides being a special translation procedure, transposition can also be applied within a language.

4. Modulation: Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL.

5. Adaptation: It is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as a special kind of equivalence.

3. Venuti

Venuti discusses invisibility hand in hand with to types of translation: domestication and foreignization. These practices concern both the choice of the text to translate and the translation methods. venuti sees domestication as dominating British and American translation culture. On other hand, foreignization ' entails choosing a foreign text and developing a translation method along lines which are excluded by dominate culture values in the target language '. This is to be achieved by the a non-fluent , estranging or heterogeneous translation style designed to make visible the presence of the translator and to highlight the foreign identity of the SL . this is a way , venuti says , to counter the unequal and ' violently domesticating cultural values of the English language world .

6.3. Satire:

Satire: is a genre of literature that aims at diminishing or derogating a subject by making it ridiculous and evoking toward it attitudes of amusement, contempt, scorn, or indignation. It differs from the comic in that comedy evokes laughter mainly as an end in itself, while satire uses laughter as a weapon, and against a goal that exists outside the work itself. Satire has usually been justified by those who practice it as a corrective of human vice and folly. (Abrams, 1985).

Singh (2012), states that satire as a general term is a type of literature that refers to a weakness such as foolishness or vices and involves moral judgments, for the purpose of correcting them; and through bringing shame to individuals it works to prevent them in society.

6.4. Irony

Irony: it is the use of words to convey the meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning. It is a technique that writers use through character or plot development, an intention or attitude opposite to that which is actually stated. There are three types of irony. The first one is Verbal Irony; this is the contrast between what is said and what is meant. The second one is Dramatic Irony; this is the contrast between the character thinks to be true and what the reader knows to be true. Sometimes as we read we are placed in the position of knowing more than what one character knows. Because we know something the character does not, we ready to discover how the character will react when he or she learns the truth of the situation. The last type of

irony is Situational Irony which is the most common in the literature. It is the contrast between what happens and what was expected. (Abrams, 1985).

Singh (2012) states that irony is usually funny, but the larger purpose is the constructive social criticism by using intelligence as a tool to attract the attention to certain social issues.

Barton and Glenda Hudson (2004) said that irony is derived “from the Greek word *eioneia*, meaning feigned ignorance, dissembling in ancient Greek comedy, one of the stock characters, the *ieron*... outwits other characters by deceiving them; he deliberately uses words that convey precisely the opposite of his real thoughts, feelings, or intentions.” The term “*ieron*” refers to “a dissembler” that is simply a person “who says less than he thinks.

3. Design of the Methodology.

The Research Methodology of the Literary concepts of *Satire* and *Irony* available in the novel ' For Whom the Bell Tolls' by Ernest Hemingway (1940), and its Arabic translated version by Khairy Hammad (لمن تقرر الاجراس) as the data of the study in which a qualitative descriptive approach was applied. The analysis procedures concentrating on the translation of literary concepts of irony and satire by utilizing the strategies suggested by Newmark (2001) and other scholars of translation studies.

3.1. Collection Data of the study

The researcher collected fifty seven (57) expression then the researcher divided and selected every expression under the right point. This section presents the strategies used in translating the expressions of *Satire and Irony* that are subjected to evaluation in this study. These strategies are:

Corresponding equivalence, adaptation, dynamic equivalence, addition, modulation, paraphrase, deletion, reproducing the same image, communicative equivalence, and borrowing.

Table (1) Frequency of Strategies Used:

NO	Strategy	frequency
1	Corresponding Equivalence	1
2	Adaptation	6
3	Dynamic Equivalence	1
4	Literal Translation	37
5	Addition	3
6	Modulation	5
7	Paraphrase	12
8	Deletion	14
9	Reproducing the same Image	4
10	Communicative Equivalence	2
11	Borrowing	7
	The Total Number of Frequency	92

Thus the data in its finds shapes follows as under each of the following expression image the analysis would be as:

1. Aesthetic Expression of Satire Related to the Tension between Women (Pirla and Maria) and Men.
2. Aesthetic Expression of Satire Related to the Theme of Racism. (Anglies), Gypsis (Anselmo) and Other.
3. Aesthetis Expression of the Theme Satire Related to the Theme Adapted (Borrowing) from Spanish Words.

4. Aesthetic Expression of Irony Related to the Tension between Woman (Pirla and Maria) and Men.
5. Aesthetic Expression of Irony Related to the Theme of Racism. (Anglies) and Gypsis (Anselmo) and Other.
6. Aesthetic Expression of the Irony Related to the Theme Adapted (Borrowing) from Spanish Words.
7. Aesthetic Expression of Satire and Irony Related to the Tension between Women (Pirla and Maria) and Men.
8. Aesthetic Expression of Satire and Irony Related to the Theme of Racism.(Anglies) and Gypsis and Other Men.
9. Aesthetic Expression of the Satire and Irony Related to the Theme Adapted (Borrowing) Spanish Words.

4. Conclusions and Implications

This section provides the contribution of the study as it reveals the results reached to in (chapter 4), where the study has analyzed the expressions of irony and satire chosen for this purpose. The consequences can be demonstrated by answering the research questions to verify the objectives of the study.

5. Recommendations

From what has previously accomplished concerning the translation of the ironic and satirical expressions from English into Arabic, the present study presents the following recommendations:

Firstly, literary works such as this novel are characterized with numerous qualities, which pose difficulty in translating them, and entails more than the knowledge of the two involved languages. Therefore, the translator should first study the style of the author to figure out how to transfer any piece of literature. The translator should also be more sensitive and alert during the process of the rewriting as to make the right choices that guarantees the faithfulness of the meaning, the faithfulness of the form, and the faithfulness of the effect.

Secondly, preserving the aesthetic side in literary translation is of high importance in order to have the same flavor of the original. Therefore, the literary translator should know more about the theories and approaches that concern the translation of the metaphorical expressions to have more insight on the translation of ironic and satirical images properly.

Furthermore, since culture is fused in literature as well, the translator should be both competent enough in dealing with different cultures and bilingual in order to reflect a beautiful, faithful translation.

6. Suggestions for Further Researches

As suggestions for further studies, the researcher suggested the following:

The chosen expressions of Irony and Satire can be expanded and discussed from a different perspective.

It is suggested that process the expressions of abuse and slang language, which are available in abundance in this Novel and tackles them in the criticism of the translation from a social and Psychological views.

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ترجمة التعبيرات السخرية والتهكم في رواية هيمنجواي (لن تقرر الاجراس) "دراسة تحليلية تقييمية"

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الملخص: تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى الوقوف على السخرية والتهكم في ترجمة رواية "لن تقرر الاجراس" إلى العربية. وسرد التعبيرات التي يصورها الكاتب في الرواية. كما تهدف الى دراسة التعبيرات والاستراتيجيات التي تم توظيفها واستخدامها من قبل المترجم لتصوير السخرية والتهكم ، والمشاكل التي قد تنشأ أثناء ترجمتها قامت الدراسة بمسح عينة عشوائية مكونة من 57 تعبيراً متعلق بالسخرية والتهكم واستعانت الدراسة بالإطار النظري لعلماء شهيدين في مجال الترجمة مثل نيومارك، فيني ودارلني وفينوتي. أظهرت الدراسة أن المترجم قد اعتمد بنجاح إجراءات نيومارك وفيناي ودارلني وفينيت في نقل تعابير السخرية والتهكم إلى العربية . توصل الباحث الى أن المترجم اعتمد تقنيات نيومارك، فيني ودارلني وفينوتي بشكل شامل وناجح اثناء الترجمة. كما استخدم المترجم استراتيجيات أخرى مثل الترجمة الحرفية والحذف وغيرها. واستخدمت الترجمة الحرفية وثبت أنها استراتيجية مثمرة في ترجمة تعابير السخرية والتهكم إلى العربية، خاصة مع وجود تأثير أقل للصورة في التعبير.. ووجدت الدراسة أنه تم الاحتفاظ بترجمة الصورة الساخرة والتهكمية بشكل كبير، و تمت مواجهة بعض المشاكل خلال التحليل مثل بعض الإضافات الغير ضرورية. فتمت دراسة هذه المشاكل من منظور اجتماعي لنفذ الترجمة ووجد ان هذه المشاكل كانت نتيجة لاختلافات ثقافية بين اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية كشفت الدراسة أن استراتيجيات الترجمة الحرفية والإضافة تم استخدامها بشكل كبير في نقل و ترجمة هذه التوقعات. أوصت الدراسة بما يلي:

1. يمكن دراسة السخرية والتهكم من منظور نفسي.
2. يمكن إجراء دراسة لاستقصاء آراء دراسات الترجمة حول ترجمة الألفاظ البذيئة واللغة العامية في هذه الرواية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: لغة المصدر، اللغة المستهدفة، الترجمة الحرفية.