

Annotated Arabic Translation of (THE GAYSH: A History of the Aden Protectorate Levies 1927-1961 and the Federal Regular Army of South Arabia 1961-1967) by Frank Edwards

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Abstract: This study aims to provide an annotated Arabic translation of the first two chapters of the English book entitled "THE GAYSH: A History of the Aden Protectorate Levies 1927-61 and the Federal Regular Army of South Arabia 1961-67", written by the Major Frank Edwards in 1968, published in 2004. It revolves around translating the source text ST from the original language (English) into Arabic Language TL and annotating and analyzing the data that collected during the translation process. This study depends on qualitative approach. It discovers the suitable meaning by using the introspective and retrospective methods. It displays the translation strategies that the researcher used to overcome the lexical and stylistic difficulties that encountered her during the translation process. This study includes five chapters. chapter one is an introduction and the nature of the study. Chapter two is the literature review that helped the researcher to solve the problems and difficulties. Chapter three is the translated text. Chapter four is the data analysis. Chapter five is the conclusion and recommendations.

Keywords: Translation, strategies, source text ST, target language TL.

1. Introduction: Language is a tool of communication, it is a structured system of communication used by humans. (Beattie & Ellis, 1986) define communication as "the human language that is used to transmit information". Depending on this if we transform a sign, we translate it. In other words if we communicate we translate. That is why translation is important. (Lewis, 1992, p. 148) defines translation as "a process of communication whose objective is to import the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader". Translation is more than just changing the words from one language to another. Translation achieves effective communication between different cultures. Many scholars defined translation from their point of view and their field of study. For example, (Munday, 2001, p. 5) has another point of view and he sees translation as "the process that the translator changes an original written message into original verbal language and then transfers the original verbal version into a different verbal languages". (Newmark, 1988, p. 5) defines translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". Beside that, (Larson, 1984, p. 4) says that "translation consist of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language". Some scholars said that translation is a "science" because of the technical formalities and complexities involved in its process. Translation process requires a lot of procedures, techniques, strategies and methods. It has many types but in this research the researcher will focus on one type which is an annotated translation. (Almanna, 2016, p. 8) defines the annotated translation and clarified the purpose of it by saying " Annotation is different from revision, reviewing, proofreading, editing, assessment or

evaluation in the sense that annotation is conducted by the translator him/herself while facing a particular problem". According to (Williams & Chesterman, 2002, p. 7) "annotated translation or translation with commentary is a form of introspective and retrospective research where the translator translate a text and at the same time the translator gives a commentary on the paper or on the text that is translated".

Background of the study: This study provides an annotated translation from English into Arabic of a book titled: (THE GAYSH A History of the Aden Protectorate Levies 1927-61 and the Federal Regular Army of South Arabia 1961-67) by Frank Edwards which was published in 2004 .

Background of the book: The book is published in 2004. It contains of three main chapters in addition to the introduction. The first chapter "*The Plaything of the Governor*" is divided into nine chapters, while the second chapter "*First Blood*" is divided into five chapters. The last chapter, entitled "*Joint Operations*", is divided into six chapters. This brings the number of pages of the book to 180 pages. The Gaysh tells the story of the emergence of an army following early attempts to protect the trade routes in and through Aden. From the first commercial treaty with the Abdali Sultan in 1802, various efforts were made to avoid looting, leading to the annexing of Aden Port by the East India Company in 1839. It was not until the Turks threatened to invade in the First World War that a regular army unit was formed. The 1st Yemen Infantry did not see action, and there was a move, on financial grounds, to disband it in 1928. Because a need remained, the decision was taken to replace its policing role by airpower, supported by a small force of levies to defend the bases, including a camel corps. The book takes that story on, chronologically, through the Aden Protectorate Levies' growing strength and its relationship with the British Government and its policies. It includes its part in the Silver Jubilee celebration parade in 1935, pre-1939 military operations, its role in WWII, its involvement in the evacuation of the Jews following the Arab/Jewish riots in Crater in 1947, and on to the creation of the Federation and the withdrawal of the British Army in 1967.

Background of the author: Frank Allyn Edwards (August 4, 1908-June 23, 1967) was an American writer, psychical researcher and broadcaster, and one of the pioneers in radio. He hosted a radio show broadcast across the United States in the 1940s and 1950s. He was hired by the US Treasury Department during World War II to promote war bond sales. Late in his life, he became additionally well known for a series of popular books about UFOs and other paranormal phenomena. He wrote some books such as: *My First 10,000,000 Sponsors*, *Strange People and Flying Saucers-Here and Now!*.

Significance of the study: This study has an extremely good value for all researchers interested in military history in South Arabia, as it is a historical work which transfers the fact from the point of view of the author who was an officer in the Federal Regular Army (FRA). This study may serve as a reference for other studies in the future. The current study deals with rendering the content of the English book, which is considered as a companion volume to the armed forces in Aden 1839-1967. Its importance is embodied in providing the TL reader with a comprehensive account of all the military and paramilitary units which existed in Aden and the protectorates throughout the British period. And how to form a regular military unit.

Objectives of the study: This study aims to examining the translatability of the English military book(THE GAYSH: A History of the Aden Protectorate Levies 1927-61 and the Federal Regular Army of South Arabia 1961-67) written by Frank Edwards into Arabic.

Other objectives must be achieved through this study:

- To discuss the difficulties and problems facing the researcher during the process of translating the book.
- To examine the translation procedures used to overcome these difficulties.

Questions of the study: This study attempts to answer the following question:

1. What is the purpose of translating the book "THE GAYSH A History of the Aden Protectorate Levies 1927-61 and the Federal Regular Army of South Arabia 1961-67 " ?
2. What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher during the process of translation?
3. How does the researcher overcome the difficulties found in the translation process?

Limitation of the study: This study is limited to translate and analyze the first two chapters of the book. Which their pages are 100 page only. The study will focus on transferring the main thoughts of content not as a literal one with focusing on the difficulties encountered through the translation process. This will be done through systematic analysis of selected texts in the light of annotated translation.

Methodology of the research: This is an annotated translation research.

The methodological procedure employed in this study are in form of steps:

1. The translator will practice the translation process from English into Arabic by translating the available English book written by Frank Edwards (THE GAYSH A History of the Aden Protectorate Levies 1927-61 and the Federal Regular Army of South Arabia 1961-67).
2. The translator will conduct a comprehensive theoretical study and translate the intended book and validate the data results using translation procedures and strategies to solve problems she encountered during the translation process.

Structure of the study: This study will be divided into five chapters:

Chapter one: Introduction.(will introduce the general frame work of the research. It will include the background of the book and the author, the objectives, the questions, the significance and the methodology of the research).

Chapter two: Literature review.(will deal with the literature review related to the annotated translation and the other studies).

Chapter three: Translated text.(will deal with the translation of the source text and annotations).

Chapter four: Data analysis.(will clarify the design and the procedures of the study).

Chapter five: Conclusion and recommendations. (will present the findings of the study, conclusions and recommendations for further studies).

Literature review: Translation is the process of transferring the meaning from the source language into the TL as accurate as possible.(Taytlor, 1998, p. 15) says "A good translation is one in which the merit of the original is so completely transfused into another language as to be distinctly apprehended and as strongly felt by a native of the country to which that language belongs as it is by those who speak the language of the original". (Ghazala, 2008, p. 1) says that "translation is viewed as a subject that creates problems of different types (grammatical, lexical, stylistic and phonological) which demand suitable, practical and possible solutions". The translator has to use some strategies to render any text from source language to target language. This point is going to introduce the main scholars with their strategies that the translator depends on in order to deal with the current study:

- **Nida's Formal equivalence and Dynamic equivalence (Nida, 1964, p. 159).**

Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. Which is translation in which the features of the form of the source language text have been mechanically reproduced in the target language.

Dynamic equivalence is based on what Nida calls 'the principle of equivalent effect', where 'the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message'.

- **Venuti's domestication and Foreignization (Venuti, 1995, pp. 19-20).**

Domesticating translation is a replacement of the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text with a text that is intelligible to the target-language reader.

Foreignizing translation is a translation that indicates the linguistic and cultural differences of the text by disrupting the cultural codes that prevail in the target language.

- **Newmark's communicative translation and semantic translation (Newmark, 1981, p. 39).**

Communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original.

Semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language.

- **Newmark's View in Translation (Newmark, 1981, pp. 74-168).**

The translation of cultural-specific terms is discussed through the following translation procedures, which are in order of preference (i.e. the best first, then the second best, etc.): 1.Cultural equivalence. 2.Cultural correspondence: Universal culture. 3.Accepted standard translation. 4.Naturalization. 5.(General) sense. 6.Transcription/Transference. 7.Literal translation (of meaning). 8.Translation couplet (combining two procedures). 9.Translation triplet (combining three procedures). 10.Classifier. 11.Naturalization: functional/descriptive equivalent. 12.Componential analysis. 13. Paraphrase. 14.Translation label. 15.Deletion. 16.Gloss/glossary, notes and footnotes.

- **Jakobson strategies in translation (Jakobson, 1959, p. 114).**

Distinguished three types of translation:

1. Intralingual translation (rewording or paraphrasing within one language) that is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language.
2. Interlingual translation (rewording or paraphrasing between two languages) that is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of a different language.
3. Intersemiotic translation (rewording or paraphrasing between sign systems) that is an interpretation of the verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems.

- **Vinay and Darbelnet model (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, pp. 84-91).**

They distinguish between two types of translations : 1. Direct translation: which is subdivided into three types : borrowing, calque, and literal translation. 2. Oblique translation: which is sub-classified into four types: 'transportation', 'modulation', 'equivalence', and 'adaptation'.

Results and discussion

According to the findings of this study, there are many difficulties faced the translator/ researcher during the translation process, so the researcher has employed and consulted the famous scholars of translation studies , such as Newmark ,Ghazala , and Vinay and Darbelnet , and utilize their views in solving the translation problems faced. This study discusses what is behind those finding in a way to shift a step further research to a wider perspective to take its place in the new field of translation studies theory and practice. The strategies that were utilized are:

1. Strategies applied on lexical problems as followed: Cultural equivalent, Cultural Correspondence, Paraphrase, Omission, Addition, Modulation, Transposition, Literal Translation, Adaptation, Idioms, Collocations, Simile, Metaphors, Proper names, Titles, Geographical terms, Political terms, Acronyms, Non English words, and the Arabic words that the author used in the ST.

2. Strategies applied on stylistic problem as followed: Active into passive, Redundancy, Fronting style and Expressivity style.

The study showed that these strategies and techniques are the most useful strategies in conveying the meaning and explaining the writer's idea to the readers in translating informative texts.

Annotated translation of military texts is really demanding and difficult. It requires a great deal of training, thought, knowledge and discipline. The researcher hopes that the present study could positively assist researchers and colleagues to present their future works more attractively.

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تاريخ جيش محمية عدن 1927-1961 وجيش الاتحاد النظامي لجنوب شبه الجزيرة العربية 1961-1967

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الملخص: تقدم هذه الدراسة ترجمة عربية مشروحة للفصلين الاولين من الكتاب الإنجليزي الموسوم بـ " الجيش: تاريخ جيش محمية عدن ١٩٢٧-١٩٦١ وجيش الاتحاد النظامي لجنوب شبه الجزيرة العربية ١٩٦١-١٩٦٧ " قام بتأليفه الرائد فرانك إدواردز عام ١٩٦٨ وتم نشره عام ٢٠٠٤. تتمحور هذه الدراسة حول ترجمة النص من اللغة الأصلية (الإنجليزية) إلى اللغة العربية ومن ثم شرح وتحليل النص الذي سبق ترجمته. تعاملت الباحثة مع بيانات هذا البحث بطريقة نوعية باستخدام المنهج والأسلوب الاسترجاعي والاستبطاني، حيث قامت بعرض استراتيجيات الترجمة التي استخدمتها للتغلب على الصعوبات المعجمية والأسلوبية التي واجهتها أثناء عملية الترجمة. تتألف هذه الدراسة من خمسة فصول، الفصل الأول عبارة عن مقدمة عن الدراسة وطبيعتها، بينما يقدم الفصل الثاني ملخصاً لأهم الدراسات السابقة التي ساعدت الباحثة على التغلب على مشكلات ترجمة النص الأصلي، ويتضمن الفصل الثالث الترجمة العربية للنص الأصلي، ويليه الفصل الرابع الذي استعرضت فيه الباحثة المشكلات التي واجهتها وطرق التغلب عليها. أما الفصل الخامس قدمت فيه الباحثة خاتمة شاملة للبحث وتوصيات مهمة للباحثين مستقبلاً.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ترجمة، استراتيجيات، النص الأصلي، اللغة المستهدفة.