

Translating ‘The Saddler Notebook’: Collocations & Metaphors as Cultural Problematic Issues & Solutions

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Abstract:

Literary translation is one of the most challenging fields of translation because literary texts are rich in figurative language such as collocations and metaphors. This critical analysis discusses the translation process and its reconstruction. It also focuses on collocations and metaphors that emerge in the original version and how they are dealt with during the translation process. The discussion includes the difficulties that collocations and metaphors pose to translators and the effective strategies that were used to overcome these difficulties. Chapter one includes the definition of collocations and their types. It also tackles the issue of collocations in translation with some examples from the translated story along with the strategies used to translate these collocations. Chapter two sheds light on metaphor and its definition and types along with the issue of metaphors in translation with some examples from the translated story. It also discusses the strategies used to translate these metaphors. Finally, the conclusion presents other aspects of interest and provides an outline of this critical analysis illustrating the areas that have been covered and those that still need further research.

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**Translating ‘The Saddler Notebook’:
Collocations & Metaphors as Cultural Problematic
Issues & Solutions**

By

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**A project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the Master Degree
Of
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Supervised By

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Dedication

This project is dedicated especially to my wonderful parents for their continuous support, unconditional assistance and constant encouragement, to my husband for his kindness and support, to my children Orjwan and Rakan, my sisters, brother and close friend Amal for their endless support and help, and to all the department's instructors for their invaluable support, understanding and patience.

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Abstract

Literary translation is one of the most challenging fields of translation because literary texts are rich in figurative language such as collocations and metaphors.

This critical analysis discusses the translation process and its reconstruction. It also focuses on collocations and metaphors that emerge in the original version and how they are dealt with during the translation process. The discussion includes the difficulties that collocations and metaphors pose to translators and the effective strategies that were used to overcome these difficulties. Chapter one includes the definition of collocations and their types. It also tackles the issue of collocations in translation with some examples from the translated story along with the strategies used to translate these collocations. Chapter two sheds light on metaphor and its definition and types along with the issue of metaphors in translation with some examples from the translated story. It also discusses the strategies used to translate these metaphors. Finally, the conclusion presents other aspects of interest and provides an outline of this critical analysis illustrating the areas that have been covered and those that still need further research.

Keywords: collocation, metaphor, translation, Newmark strategies.

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List of Abbreviations

ST.....	Source Text
TT.....	Target Text
SL.....	Source Language
TL.....	Target Language

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Introduction

Translation plays an important role in our life. Due to the proliferation of technology, globalization and many other reasons, the need for translation has increased widely. There are many types of translation such as literary, religious and legal translation. One of the most inspiring types of translation is literary translation. Despite the difficulties and challenges it involves for translators, literary translation is still desired as one of the most important field of translation. Based on this, I have decided to translate a literary work entitled '*The Saddler's Notebook*'. It is a short story written by Professor Musa Al-Halool, a well-known Arabic author and translator, and was published in Beirut in 2020. Also, it will be published in London in 2021.

This story belongs to a short story collection called Merya'istan (Bellwetheristan). The story is narrated by a wise old man about a saddler who has acquired this nickname, not due to his profession, but due to a trifle because of which he lost his mother. His father had abandoned them while he was still young, thus he lived with his mother until she died because of him. He completed his parents' mission which was inciting against the people of his town. Thus, he lived alone on the margin of life.

The main idea of this story is presenting a perfect example of how unloyalty and revolution against one's homeland and family ends in loneliness and negative consequences. Also, the story presents real life events and poses many serious and heavy social questions and lessons using irony, and like many other literary works, the story is written for entertainment.

According to the hypothetical translation brief submitted to the translator by the author, the story was translated from Arabic into English by taking into account the target audience who include people of different ages, genders and levels of education and income. Any interested person can read this story and render its main purpose into the target readers.

The translated story is rich in cultural expression such as collocations and metaphors which make its translation a real challenge. However, English and Arabic belong to two different language families. Arabic belongs to the Semitic language family while English belongs to the Indo-European language family. The great linguistic and cultural difference between the two languages adds further difficulty to the translation process between them. Newmark (1981, p.7) stated that "translation is a craft implying the attempt to replace a written message or a statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language." In light of this, it is

important to pay more attention when rendering these two cultural issues taking into account the cultural features of the two languages.

As this story consists of many examples of collocations and metaphors, these two cultural expressions will be discussed in terms of their difficulty and the effective strategies that were used to overcome them. Chapter one includes the definition of collocations and their types. It also tackles the issue of collocations in translation with some examples from the translated story along with the strategies used to translate these collocations. Chapter two sheds light on metaphor and its definition and types along with the issue of metaphors in translation with some examples from the translated story. It also discusses the strategies used to translate these metaphors. Finally, the conclusion presents other aspects of interest and provides an outline of this critical analysis illustrating the areas that have been covered in this research, and those that still need further research.

Chapter One

Collocation

1.1 Introduction

Every language has its cultural expressions. Collocations are one type of these expressions representing an actual interesting and important phenomenon in language. In order to translate these expressions correctly, translators need to have considerable knowledge of both the source and the target cultures. Nida (1964, p.130) states that “the differences between cultures may cause more serious problems for the translator than the differences in language structure.” However, by using the proper strategies and techniques, collocation can be rendered into the target language in an understandable way. In the following sections, the definition and types of collocation will be discussed. The issue of collocation in translation will be illustrated by presenting some examples from the short story. I will also present an explanation of the strategies used to overcome the difficulties of translating these expressions.

1.2 Collocation Definition

There are numerous definitions of collocations. Baker, (2018, p.54) defined them as “semantically arbitrary restrictions which do not follow logically from the propositional meaning of a word.” Another way of looking at collocation would be to think of them in terms of the tendency of certain words to co-occur regularly in a given language”. According to Sarikas (2006, p.36) “collocations are important combinations of words that endow the language with natural sounding speech and writing. Cambridge Dictionary defined collocation as “a word or phrase that is often used with another word or phrase in a way that sounds correct to people who have spoken the language all their lives but might not be expected from the meaning”.

It is noticeable that the three definitions share a common meaning of this term as they almost refer to it as two words or more who have different meanings when they appear together.

1.3 Types of Collocation

According to Sughair (2011, p. 6), collocations are divided into two sections, grammatical and lexical.

- **Grammatical collocations** consist of a noun, an adjective or a verb plus a particle (a preposition, an adverb or a grammatical structure such as an infinitive gerund or clause) (Bahns, 1993:57). Some examples of grammatical collocations include: *at night, extend to, good at, fall for, to be afraid that*.
- **Lexical collocations** are the natural combinations of content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs) (Sughair, 2011: 6).

Collocations in Arabic have not received a detailed treatment by Arab scholars. Although Arabic collocations were collected and documented by lexicographers such as Ibn Seedah, Al-Tha'alibi and Al-Yaziji, they were not studied in detail. (Sughair, 2011. P. 9)

1.4 Collocation and Translation

Collocations are a captivating linguistic phenomenon in language in general and in translation in particular. They are usually used impulsively in people's speech and they are used generously in literary texts.

Baker (2018, p. 60) states that there are some problems and pitfalls in the translation of collocations such as the engrossing effect of source text patterning, misinterpreting of the meaning of the source-language collocation, the tension between accuracy and naturalness, cultural-specific collocations and marked collocations in the source text. In addition, she suggested some strategies to be used in translating idioms. Such strategies include using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but with a dissimilar form, borrowing the source language idiom, translation by paraphrasing, translation by omission of a play on idiom, and translation by the omission of the entire idiom. These strategies are also effective in translating collocations because both idioms and collocations are culturally oriented.

One of the strategies suggested in translation studies is dynamic equivalence. It appears to be an effective procedure of dealing with collocations in literary texts. Nida proposes two kinds of equivalence: formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence is "source-oriented; that is, it is designed to reveal as much as possible of the form and content of the original message." (Nida, 1964, p. 134). This means that a formal equivalent depends more on the source text and message rather than the TT. On the other hand, dynamic equivalence depends on the TT and makes it more natural for the receptor. According to Nida (1964, p. 136), the focus of a dynamic equivalence is directed to the receptor's response as "the closest natural

equivalent to the source-language message”. Thus, these procedures of formal and dynamic equivalences help translators overcome the difficult task of translating collocations.

A lot of models of translation strategies have been suggested by different scholars to deal with and examine the linguistic differences that a translator makes through the translation process. Newmark (1988) proposes sixteen translation procedures: transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shift or transposition, modulation, recognized translation, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes. Thus, the present analysis applies the same procedures model of translation proposed by Newmark since this model is an exhaustive model in regard to the translation of culture-specific items.

1.5 Analysis and Discussion

As Arabic and English have numerous different features and different linguistic and cultural systems, translators have to apply effective translation procedures and strategies to overcome the differences between the two languages. To illustrate these differences, some examples from the short story “*The Saddler’s Notebook*” and its translation will be presented and analyzed. In addition, the most frequently translation procedures that are applied in the translation of collocations will be illustrated in the analysis.

Some Arabic collocations are typically compatible with English. Thus, translators can utilize them without any loss of semantic or stylistic features. For example, the Arabic collocation “حلقة مفقودة” was rendered to “A missing link” which is semantically and stylistically acceptable in English.

Three examples are illustrated in table 1 while other examples for the same strategy are included in appendix 1.

No.	Collocations from ST	Collocations from TT	Translation Procedures
1.	حلقة مفقودة	A missing link	Through- translation (calque)
2.	طفرة جينية	genetic freak	Through- translation (calque)
3.	سلسلة التناسل	reproductive chain	Through- translation (calque)

Table 1: Examples of collocations translated by using through-translation (calque)

Some other Arabic collocations are not totally compatible with English. However, one part of the Arabic collocation could be compatible with one part of the English collocation. An example of this is the Arabic collocation “يصيبه المرض” which was rendered into “falls ill” by using the strategy of the functional equivalent because this strategy involves neutralization or generalization of the Arabic collocation.

To illustrate this, three examples are presented in table 2 while other examples for the same strategy are included in appendix 2.

No.	Collocations from ST	Collocations from TT	Translation Procedures
1-	يصيبه المرض	falls ill	Functional equivalent
2-	وإبداء الرأي	final say	Functional equivalent
3-	أعوان وغيون	snitchers	Functional equivalent

Table 2: Examples of collocations translated by using functional equivalent

Some Arabic collocations that are not typically compatible with English include examples like the Arabic collocation “متجهم الوجه” which was translated as “had a scowl on his face.” Thus, the translator tends to overcome this difficulty by using the procedure of explaining and paraphrasing the Arabic collocation

Moreover, three examples are illustrated in table 3 and other examples for the same strategy are included in appendix 3.

No.	Collocations from ST	Collocations from TT	Translation Procedures
1-	متجهم الوجه	had a scowl on his face	Paraphrase
2-	حاداً الطباع	was uniformly ill-tempered	Paraphrase
3-	مداركي تتفتح	the stirrings of my intellectual growth	Paraphrase

Table 3: Examples of collocations translated by using Paraphrase

Some Arabic collocations are compatible with culture-specific items in English such as the Arabic collocation “هب ودب” which was replaced by “Tom, Dick, and Harry”, whereas the translator applied the cultural equivalent strategy which involves replacing a culture-specific

item or expression with a target language item which does not have the same propositional meaning (Baker, 2018: 30).

Three related examples are illustrated in table 4 and other examples for the same strategy are included in appendix 3.

No.	Collocations from ST	Collocations from TT	Translation Procedures
1-	سليط اللسان	foul-mouthed	Cultural equivalent
2-	هَبَّ ودبَّ	Tom, Dick, and Harry.	Cultural equivalent
3-	خالي الوفاض	empty-handed	Cultural equivalent

Table 4: Examples of collocations translated by using cultural equivalent

In the process of translating an Arabic collocation into an English collocation, most translators use the transposition strategy due to the differences between Arabic and English in many linguistic features. An example of this is the collocation “حل لغز” which was translated into “demystify”. Transposition means “replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message” (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995:36). As it is illustrated in in table 5, three Arabic collocations consisting of two words are rendered into English through selecting one word only.

Three examples are illustrated below and other examples for the same strategy are presented in appendix 3.

No.	Collocations from ST	Collocations from TT	Translation Procedures
1-	حل لغز	demystify	Transposition
2-	حادَّ النظر	panoptic	Transposition
3-	خيبة الأمل	disappointed	Transposition

Table 5: Examples of collocations translated by using transposition

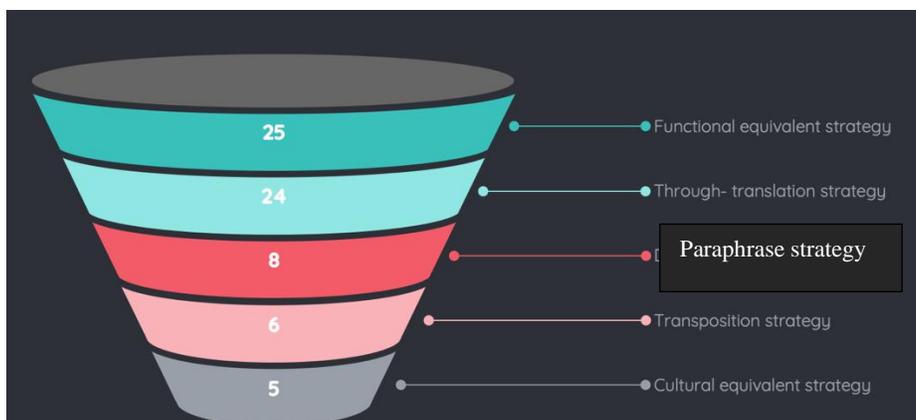


Figure 1 : A statistic of the number of strategies used in the translation of collocations

As it is illustrated in figure 1, translators in general use many procedures in order to convey the ST meaning into the TT. In translating collocations in “*The Saddler Notebook*”, the translator employed some strategies such as through-translation (calque), functional equivalent, paraphrase, cultural equivalent and transposition.

This chapter discusses the types and definitions of collocations as well as the issue of collocations in translation. It also presents some examples of the translation of collocations extracted from the short story along with the strategies that translators used to overcome the difficulties they face in translating collocations from Arabic into English.

Chapter Two Metaphor

2.1 Introduction

Lakoff & Johnson (1980) stated that native speakers of all languages utilize a great number of metaphors in their communication with the world. Moreover, according to Newmark (1988), foreign cultural expressions include many aspects and metaphor is one of them. In translation, both language and culture are interrelated. Due to the differences between cultures, translators face many obstacles when they try to translate metaphors properly. This chapter discusses the definition and types of metaphor as well as the issue of metaphor in translation. It also consists of some examples that are extracted from the “*The Saddler Notebook*”. They are presented with an explanation of the strategies used to overcome the difficulties arising from translating metaphor.

2.2 Metaphor Definition

Defining metaphor is a complicated task because it implies different meanings to different people; and it varies according to the perspective of various schools of language. However, according to Oxford English Dictionary (1996), metaphor is “a figure of speech in which a name or descriptive word or phrase is transferred to an object or action different from, but analogous to, that to which it is literally applicable; an instance of this [is] a metaphorical expression”. Moreover, according to Steen (2008, p. 213). “Metaphors in language invite people to understand one thing in terms of another, and this involves various forms of analogy, similarity, and comparison in thought”.

2.3 Types of Metaphor

Although there are many types of metaphor, some linguists tried to restrict them to a certain number. According to Yaseen (2013), there are three types of metaphor; their definitions vary according to the school of language and rhetoric that each one belongs to. These types are as follows:

The first type divides metaphor according to the verb in which metaphor is used and subdivided into. The types are concretizing metaphors, animating metaphors, synesthetic metaphors and personifying metaphors.

The second type divides metaphor in terms of its circulation and usage which includes absolute metaphor, active metaphor, cliché metaphor complex metaphor, compound metaphor, dead metaphor, dormant metaphor, extended metaphor, implicit metaphor, mixed metaphor, original metaphor, recent metaphor, root metaphor, simple metaphor, standard metaphor, and submerged metaphor.

The third type divides metaphor in terms of concepts depending on the speech of a personal experience or the experience of the society as whole. This type is called conceptual metaphor and it includes structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor.

According to Newmark (1981, p. 83), the purpose of a metaphor is "to describe an entity, event or quality more comprehensively and concisely and in a more complex way than is possible by using literal language." He classifies it into five different types:

- Dead metaphors: These are distinguished from others only in degree. They are lexicalized metaphors like *the arm of the chair*.
- Cliché metaphors: These forms have already become automatic and not expressive at all because of the excessive use. Examples of them include *leave no stone unturned*.
- Stock metaphors: They are very common, but they are not yet fossilized like *a ray of hope*.
- Recent metaphors: They have not been used in the past like *Irangate*. Many similar metaphors are used in computer language like *software*, *hardware* and *a word processor*.
- Original metaphors: These are poetic metaphors invented for a specific expression or occasion like *the valley was embroidered with flowers*. (1981: 84)

2.4 Metaphor and Translation

Culture and language are connected in many ways and this interconnection poses many challenges for the translators of literary texts which are known to be rich in cultural expressions such as metaphor.

Despite the scarcity of research on the subject of the translatability of metaphor, translation theorists have tackled this question. Kloepfer (1967) supported the simplistic approach saying that there is no problem in translating metaphor. Mason also stated that it is worthless to set a theory for metaphor translation: "there can only be a theory of translation; the problems involved in translating a metaphor are a function of problems involved in translating in general" (Mason 1982: 149).

The modes of metaphor translation present the following possibilities according to Newmark's preferences (1981: 88):

- Reproducing the same image in the TL
- Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image
- Translating the metaphor by a simile
- Transferring the metaphor by a simile plus sense
- Converting the metaphor into sense

Thus, the present analysis applies the same model of metaphor translation proposed by Newmark (1981).

2.5 Analysis and Discussion

As Arabic and English belong to different language families and they have different linguistic and cultural systems, translators have to apply the appropriate translation procedures and strategies to overcome these linguistic and cultural differences. Furthermore, some examples from the short story "*The Saddler's Notebook*" and their translation are illustrated and analyzed depending on Newmark (1981) translation procedures of metaphor. The most frequently applied procedures are also illustrated.

- Reproducing the Same Image in the TL

When the same metaphorical expression is available or accepted in English, the translator applies this strategy almost the same as it occurs in the Arabic metaphorical expression. For example, the expression "طُرت إلى الشارع" was reproduced in English as "I flew into the street".

However, three examples are illustrated in table 6 and other examples for the same strategy are included in appendix 4.

No.	Metaphors from ST	Metaphors from TT	Translation Procedures
1.	ومما لَفَّ شخصيته بهالة من الغموض	shrouded his personality with mystique	Reproducing the same image in the TL.
2.	وران علينا صمّت ثقيلٌ مريبٌ	awkward, heavy silence enveloped us	Reproducing the same image in the TL.
3.	كيف طُرت إلى الشارع	I flew into the street.	Reproducing the same image in the TL.

Table 6: Examples of metaphors translated by reproducing the same image in the TL

- Replacing the Image in the SL with a Standard TL Image

Some Arabic metaphors are not typically compatible with English such as the Arabic metaphorical expression "في ظل هذه الحرب الطاحنة". The translator manages to overcome this challenge by replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image such as "in light of this grinding war".

Three examples on this technique are illustrated in table 7:

No.	Metaphors from ST	Metaphors from TT	Translation Procedures
1.	جددت مقولة أستاذنا العبقريّة عزمي	Our professor's genius rekindled my desire	Replacing the image in the SL, with a standard TL image.
2.	للقوف على جليّة الأمر	bring this secret to light	Replacing the image in the SL, with a standard TL image.

3.	في ظل هذه الحرب الطاحنة	in light of this grinding war	Replacing the image in the SL, with a standard TL image.
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Table 7: Examples of metaphors translated by replacing the image in the SL, with a standard TL image

- Converting the Metaphor into Sense

Converting the metaphor into sense means that if the SL metaphors are not accepted in TL, or if SL metaphors do not have an equivalent in TL, the translator can convert the metaphor into sense. An example of this is the Arabic metaphorical expression “هو همزة الوصل” which was converted into English sense as “was the only link”.

Three related examples are illustrated in table 8 and other examples for the same strategy are included in appendix 4.

No.	Metaphors from ST	Metaphors from TT	Translation Procedures
1.	من أن تُطوى	to be assigned to oblivion	Converting the metaphor into sense.
2.	لعلي أجد عنده ضالتي	he has an answer for my question.	Converting the metaphor into sense.
3.	هو همزة الوصل	was the only link	Converting the metaphor into sense.

Table 8 : Examples of metaphors translated by converting the metaphor into sense)

- Translating the Metaphor by a Simile

Translating the metaphor by a simile means that if the SL metaphors are not accepted in TL or if SL metaphors do not have an equivalent in TL, the translator can replace the metaphor by a simile in order to maintain the flavor of figure of speech in literary texts. An example of this is the Arabic metaphorical expression “كانت هي طفلةً أيضًا” which was translated by English simile as “it was also as young as a child”. An example of this is shown in table 9:

No.	Metaphors from ST	Metaphors from TT	Translation Procedures
1.	كانت هي طفلةً أيضًا	it was also as young as a child	Translating the metaphor by a simile

Table 9: Examples of metaphor translated by translating the metaphor by a simile)

To sum up, translators apply several procedures to convey the ST meaning into TT. In translating metaphors in “*The Saddler Notebook*” short story, the translator utilized some of Newmark strategies such as reproducing the same image in the TL, replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image, translating the metaphor by a simile and converting the metaphor into sense as shown in figure 2.

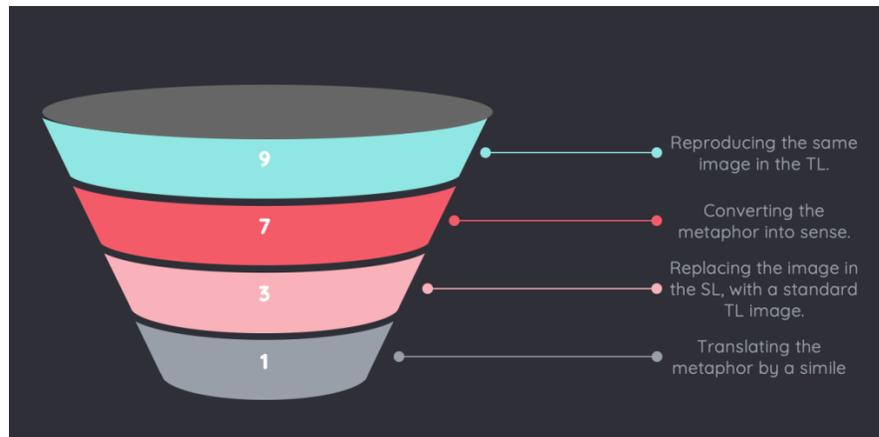


Figure 2: A statistic of the number of strategies used in the translation of metaphors

Metaphor is prevalent in literary texts. When translating metaphors, a translator should consider the culture of the audience as well as the context in which the metaphor is used to decide what type of strategies should be applied. However, this chapter introduces the definition and types of metaphor as well as the issue of metaphor in translation. Also, it presents some examples of metaphor and their translations from the short story. It also reviews the strategies used to overcome some difficulties in translating metaphors from Arabic into English.

Conclusion

Finally, translators usually face difficulties in translating literary texts. One of these difficulties is translating cultural expressions. Thus, while I was translating “*The Saddler Notebook*”, I faced many obstacles in translating Arabic collocations and metaphorical expression into English.

However, to overcome these difficulties, I applied Newmark strategies which present numerous options to deal with these cultural elements. Also, by applying these strategies, I achieve the purpose of translation brief and provide an adequate translation for “*The Saddler Notebook*”.

This critical analysis has tackled several issues such as the definition of collocations and metaphors and their types, collocations and the issue of metaphors in translation, Arabic examples and their translation extracted from the story “*The Saddler’s Notebook*” as well as the strategies used to translate these collocations and metaphors.

On other hand. This critical analysis has not accomplished some points such as the definitions and examples of each type of collocation and metaphor. It does not investigate further previous studies in translating collocation and metaphor and does not identify the differences between Arabic and English collocation and metaphor.

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Appendices

- Appendix 1 (examples of collocations translated by using through-translation (calque))

No.	Collocations from ST	Collocations from TT	Translation Procedures
1-	قضايا الوطن	national issues	Through-translation (calque)
2-	يمارسون تلك الفاحشة	committing the sin	Through-translation (calque)
3-	هذا اسم مُضِلِّل	a misleading nickname	Through-translation (calque)
4-	رفضًا قاطعًا	categorically refused	Through-translation (calque)
5-	يُطلعني على سر	to divulge the saddler's secret	Through-translation (calque)
6-	أفشيت سره	revealed his secret	Through-translation (calque)
7-	سينزل الموت	death will come down	Through-translation (calque)
8-	اندلاع الاحتجاجات	outbreak of the protests	Through-translation (calque)
9-	أنز عها من مكانها	remove it from its place	Through-translation (calque)
10-	أجرّد صوتي	to strip my voice	Through-translation (calque)
11-	تقلب كل الصفحات	flipped all the pages	Through-translation (calque)
12-	عنوانٍ عريضٍ	bold title	Through-translation (calque)
13-	لعلعة الرصاص	The whizzing of bullets	Through-translation (calque)

14-	سوء حظنا	our misfortune	Through-translation (calque)
15-	تحسنت ظروف	The conditions improved	Through-translation (calque)
16-	موسم الانتجاع	transhumance season	Through-translation (calque)
17-	وحين بزغ الفجر	At the crack of dawn	Through-translation (calque)
18-	المنشأة العريقة	old institution	Through-translation (calque)
19-	معلومات حيوية	vital information	Through-translation (calque)
20-	طبيعة المعلومات	the information nature	Through-translation (calque)
21-	على هامش الحياة	marginalized in life	Through-translation (calque)

- Appendix 2 (examples of collocations translated by using functional equivalent).

No.	Collocations from ST	Collocations from TT	Translation Procedures
1-	اندلعت حربنا الأهلية	our civil war broke out	Functional equivalent
2-	يهزل هزألاً شديداً.	waste away terribly	Functional equivalent
3-	وسلكنا طريقاً	took path	Functional equivalent
4-	بسعة ثقافته	unparalleled erudition	Functional equivalent
5-	وله تاريخ مكتوم	that has a hidden history	Functional equivalent
6-	استغرق الشيخ في تأملٍ لا يُعرف كُنْه	thrown into inscrutable contemplation;	Functional equivalent
7-	يغط في نوم	dozing off	Functional equivalent
8-	لعلعة الرصاص	sound of bullets	Functional

			equivalent
9-	بقيادة	under	Functional equivalent
10-	وضعت المرأة غلامًا	gave birth to a baby-boy	Functional equivalent
11-	الحق عليّ	<i>it is my fault</i>	Functional equivalent
12-	فشّب	grew up	Functional equivalent
13-	قضى وطره	has had enough	Functional equivalent
14-	إلحاح شديد	a lot of soliciting	Functional equivalent
15-	هدأ من روع	calmed down	Functional equivalent
16-	لم يغمض لها جفن	She did not sleep a wink	Functional equivalent
17-	قارئ واسع الاطلاع	<i>an erudite reader</i>	Functional equivalent
18-	استولت على السلطة	seized power	Functional equivalent
19-	لم تخطر ببالهم	it did not occur to	Functional equivalent
20-	ينام ملء جفونه	while he slept soundly	Functional equivalent
21-	يغضون الطرف	overlooked	Functional equivalent
22-	نومه ثقيلًا	slept deeply	Functional equivalent

- Appendix 3 (examples of collocations translated by using descriptive, cultural equivalent and transposition).

No.	Collocations from ST	Collocations from TT	Translation Procedures
1-	الغدر الذي مارسه	is rife with such treachery against the people	Paraphrase
2-	أمورٌ أجَلُّ وأسمى	things which are too grand and supreme	Paraphrase
3-	ينطق بلساننا	spoke our mother tongue	Paraphrase
4-	تشاطره السكن	began to cohabit	Paraphrase
5-	يجوس ديارنا	began snooping around our homes	Paraphrase

6-	ضرب لنا مثالا	cited the example	Cultural equivalent
7-	حق الحديث	the right to talk	Transposition
8-	هُرَعْتُ عَائِدًا	vroomed	Transposition
9-	حياة بلا طائل	pointless life	Transposition

- Appendix 4 (examples of metaphors translated by using converting the metaphor into sense and reproducing the same image in the TL).

No.	Metaphors from ST	Metaphors from TT	Translation Procedures
1.	وزنتهم في ميزان الجرح والتعديل.	the litmus test of credibility	Converting the metaphor into sense.
2.	وبات الناس	people began	Converting the metaphor into sense.
3.	علت جبهته ابتسامة رضا وتسليم،	a smile of satisfaction and resignation on his face	Converting the metaphor into sense.
4.	وانقلب الغلام إلى أمه	boy picked his way back home	Converting the metaphor into sense.
5.	مُرَّوَسَةٌ بعبارة	headed with the phrase	Reproducing the same image in the TL.
6.	من حمار البدو وحمارها	Bedouin's donkey and her own	Reproducing the same image in the TL.
7.	وطاف بجفنيها طائفٌ من وَسْنٍ لذيذٍ	was immediately overcome by a soporific wave of delicious somnolence	Reproducing the same image in the TL.
8.	وقوع البلدة	the town falling into	Reproducing the same image in the TL.

9.	كان يمتشق سيفاً من الغدر	Brandishing the sword of treachery	Reproducing the same image in the TL.
10.	نيش الذاكرة	dig deep memory	Reproducing the same image in the TL.

Arabic Abstract

تعد الترجمة الأدبية من أكثر أنواع الترجمة تحديًا؛ لأن النصوص الأدبية غنية باللغة التصويرية مثل المتلازمات اللفظية والاستعارات.

نوقش في هذا التحليل النقدي عملية الترجمة وإعادة بنائها مع التركيز على المتلازمات اللفظية والاستعارات التي تظهر في النص الأصل وكيف حُلت في الترجمة. بناءً على ذلك ستناقش هذين النوعين من التعبيرات الثقافية من حيث الصعوبات والاستراتيجيات الفعالة للتغلب على هذه الصعوبات. ففي الفصل الأول، سيوضح تعريف المتلازمات اللفظية وأنواعها وترجمتها وستوضح أمثلة من القصة والاستراتيجيات المستخدمة في ترجمة هذه المتلازمات. علاوة على ذلك ففي الفصل الثاني، سيبسط الضوء على تعريف الاستعارات والأنواع وترجمتها وستوضح أمثلة من القصة والاستراتيجيات المستخدمة لترجمة هذه الاستعارات. في الختام وضحت الجوانب الأخرى ذات الاهتمام للكاتب وذكرت ملخص بالأمور التي حققها هذا التحليل والتي لم يحققها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المتلازمات اللفظية، الاستعارة، الترجمة، استراتيجيات نيومارك.