

Translation of Cultural Aspects in “The Secret Garden” from English into Arabic

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ترجمة الجوانب الثقافية في “الحديقة السرية” من الانكليزية الى العربية

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Abstract:

In this paper, the researcher tackles the techniques, procedures and strategies employed in the translation of the novel adopted as data to find the cultural balance between the source and target languages. The researcher quotes certain texts from the novel of ‘The secret garden’ and its translated copy. A qualitative research method used to describe and provide an appropriate analysis regarding cultural aspects in both languages. In this paper, the researcher focuses on cultural concepts found in the texts. It is essential to shed a light on the cultural terms, nuance, differences, choice, tone, style and references that need to be changed or to show clearly through the translation from source into target languages. Newmark (1988-2002) model used to cover the data and analyses them. Five texts taken from each novel and are put in tables with reference to their pages in the books. The hypotheses of this paper are (i) cultural factors form challenges or issues in the translation process, (ii) Social, linguistic and historical contexts have an impact in the translation process and translator’s style. The researcher concludes her paper in some points, here are two of them (i) cultural setting is essential in translating literary works, (ii) linguistic knowledge and acquaintance of idioms are needed. Idiomatic adaption been employed in the translation of the target texts. **Key words:** Cultural issues, cultural identity, literary translation, Metaphorical expression, Translation by synonymy

الخلاصة:

في هذه الورقة البحثية، يتناول الباحث التقنيات، الإجراءات، والإجراءات الاستراتيجية الموظفة في ترجمة الرواية المتبناة كعينات لإيجاد التوازن الثقافي بين لغة المصدر واللغة الهدف. يقتبس الباحث نصوص معينة من رواية الحديقة السرية ونسختها المترجمة. منهجية بحث نوعية أستخدمت لوصف وتزويد تحليل ملائم بما يخص الجوانب الثقافية في اللغتين. في هذه الورقة، يركز الباحث على المفاهيم الثقافية المتوفرة في النصوص من الضروري تسليط الضوء على الكلمات الثقافية والاختلافات والاختيارات والنغمة الصوتية والأسلوب والمراجع التي من الضروري تغييرها أو عرضها بوضوح أثناء الترجمة من لغة المصدر الى لغة الهدف. نموذج نيومارك (1988-2002) أستخدم لتغطية العينات وتحليلها خمسة نصوص من كل رواية تناولت ووضعت بجداول والإشارة الى ارقام الصفحات التي يقع فيها كل نص. فرضيات هذه الورقة (1) العوامل الثقافية تشكل تحديات في عملية الترجمة. (2) السياقات التاريخية، اللغوية، الاجتماعية لديها تأثير في الترجمة وأسلوب المترجم تختتم الباحثة بحثها ببعض النقاط منها (1) يعد الاطار الثقافي ضروري في ترجمة الاعمال الأدبية. (2) ان المعرفة اللغوية والاطلاع على المصطلحات من

المتطلبات. وقد وظفت الية تعديل المصطلحات في ترجمة نصوص اللغة الهدف الكلمات المفتاحية : المشاكل الثقافية , الهوية الثقافية , الترجمة الأدبية العبارة المجازية الترجمة باستخدام المترادفات

1. Introduction The process of translating any work in literature like plays, stories, novels, poems from one language into another while keeping the meaning and the elements of the original text is referred to as a literary translation . Not only the translation of words is included in this process, but also the translator has to keep in mind the style, manner, nuances and the cultural context of the text he/she tries to translate. Translating literary works helps in creating cultural exchange, understanding different communities. The readers from parts of the world and of different languages are helped via literary translation to reach and read literary works, break down the boundaries and widen horizons (Jones, 2009) Through using linguistic translation, it is very crucial and represents the translators' skills in translating texts from different cultures. This point gives inspiration and excitement to the translators who have to learn how to control or manage the deep relation between the two concepts names (translation and culture). The translators are required to have knowledge and be acquainted or familiar in distinct cultural areas as it helps in increasing their translation quality and relevance. The meaning of any translated text(s) is expanded via the interdependence of languages and cultures all over the world. In the field of literary translation, cultural and technical knowledge and experience are highly required to arrive at satisfying results. Doubtlessly, literary translation needs a good interest in the source language and the target one. Each culture and language has its own idioms, expressions and other cultural and linguistic differences. When it comes to translation, those differences probably do not have equivalents in the target language. In such cases, translators should be aware of those differences to convey the exact meaning with attention to the cultural depth. There are cultural specific idioms and collocations, which create hardships in translation. In such cases, translators should bring what is equal to the target language text while the core of the original text. In many daily expressions, idioms, values, social norms and other concepts, the culture is reflected and difficulties appear particularly if the target language has or does not have norms and equivalents. Now let us turn our attention to the cultural problems and challenges that come into sight during the translation process, in (1988) Newmark has defined culture as a style of life and its manifestations in which are odd to a certain group of people who uses a certain language to communicate. Newmark's point of view regarding culture is not like Vermeer's view. He (Newmark) stated that language is not regarded as a feature of culture whereas Vermeer stated that language and culture work and serve each other, that is to say language is part of culture. The notion of culture , originally, denote the mind and/or soul cultivation , involving distinct features or aspects like behavior , institutions , material possessions and beliefs . Culture reflects how a community lives and this way of living develops and passes from a generation to another. (Imami and Mu'in , 2021) suggest that Culture comprises art , law , beliefs , morals , knowledge , customs and other habits and capabilities which are acquired via the members of a certain society . Culture, in fact, is a multi-faced entity Under the umbrella of cultural studies, culture theory has lighten its interest or appreciation for the notion of identity. There has been a renewed acknowledgment, supported via the discussion regarding the local and global juxtaposition and universality, that each community which struggles to be distinct, has to wrestle with and show consideration to what is known as cultural identity. This sort of realization is called "cultural turn" in which confirmation of the fundamental importance of cultural identity is realized for the sake of understanding social , political , technological and economic developments. Cultural identity, in terms of fact, is a factor that assists to construct the specificity of a specific society can be referred to as cultural turn, and that means the contemporary social, political, technological and economic developments are understood by means of cultural identity (Torop, 2002) There is not a general theory and a certain research approach to culture, although there are several areas of knowledge are engaged in studying culture. Culture, via its wide-ranging nature, allows a bunch of definitions that make or create a united approach non-practical whereas studies in translation encounter more possibilities just to define their study object. The two-field comparison becomes clear-cut, particularly in projecting the developmental difficulties or challenges of translation researches onto the theory of culture. Studies in translation wrestle with the same cultural problems or issues, which the cultural theorists faced for a great period of time. Hybridity and identity are included in the cultural issues, so the theory of culture is interested in identity issues involving how members of social communities communicate and express their identities with reference to other cultural factors. Mixing distinct cultural impacts not only is included in hybridity, but also traditional concepts issues of static and firmed cultural identities as well Among those cultural challenges or issues 'cultural change and continuity'. The term of continuity is referring to the studies concerned with changes of culture over time, how those cultures keep continuity is of a direct importance in the theory of culture. This includes cultural adaption, the decent role of

tradition in constructing non-permanent cultural practises (Torop, 2002) From Newmark's (1988) viewpoint culture is one of the most challenging obstacles that translators meet, to arrive or achieve satisfying and accurate translation, in the process of translation. In terms of converting a text from source to target, culture does have its limitations or specificity. Each social community can have its own culture depending on its religion, historical backgrounds, geographical places that surround the community. So, after being recognized and/or performed, members of that community accept it with its laws or norms. Acceptability and unacceptability of behaviour is different from one area to another. One of the major problems in translation is created due to the different norms of the cultures of the two languages it is the task of translators to choose which standards come before and/or after others. The translators, then, make up their minds if the SL cultural standards, TL, or both are combined to cooperate simply The suggestion that the effect of target language translation must be as similar as of the SLT creates a serious problem of knowing or understanding how an ideal person responds to a text and the various interpretations of the same text on several occasions. One should be common with the psychological effect of a certain text before examining the textual effects. The smallest difference that comes as a result of the differences between the text receiver in the source language and the text receiver in the target language can create a tough difference on both kinds of receivers. Such results can never be similar but might be comparable. Time can create a problem to the translators that is to say, they do not have an idea how readers' reaction will be when a specific thing (material) was firstly published. Concerning the time issue, the translator is skilful and able to show how the audience will respond. He (the translators) will face another issue in making a decision whether the influences (on the audience) of the target language translation should be linked with those of the source language translation or on the modern slang language audience (Al-Masri, 2010) In literature, cultural translation is a type of translation in which the message content is changed to meet the text receiver's culture and/or in which the presented information is linguistically explicit in the original (Nida & Taber, 1974). It is crystal clear that the system of communication cannot be assumed to be comprehended via every speaker, because language can diachronically change and literature is the product of the predominant ideology. Moreover, literary translation comes into sight and becomes prevalent in most states that the idea of translation is limited to literary translation. Nowadays, certain impediments come in the way of literary translation. These impediments are of three initial classes namely human challenges, linguistic and cultural. The first class human challenges are related to the translators' state of affairs, the publishers' roles, the yearly productions of literary translation at both local and worldwide levels. The linguistic class deals with the scope of linguistics starting with phonological and ending with pragmatic issues in literary works. The cultural class is pertained to the importance of translation cultural specific concepts and expressions and introducing essential hurdles to the translators. (Yousef, 2012) Theorists, in traditional literary translation, focused on an accurate, faithful and direct correspondence between source and target texts. The latest literary translation developments witnessed a departure from focusing on duplicating the forma features of the original. According to Suh, "Before the mid-1970s translation criticism proceeded from the assumption that the target text should reproduce the source text, and deviations from the original were inexcusable" (Suh 2002, as cited in Yousef, 2012). Linguistically speaking and in terms of traditional oriented approach, literary translation is seen as a process of transferring texts with a clear emphasize on understanding the text aspects (syntactic, lexical, stylistic and pragmatic) and a slight focus on the comparison of the source and target texts However, a recent trend comes into appearance and it does not focus on text analysis and/or critics' evaluation but on realizing a text as an independent product. As a consequence of this appearance, translations are placed within their appropriate cultural setting and are taken with a regenerated focus on the cultural interchange. This transferring process has led to somehow similar or corresponding transfer for translators who encounter issues in literary works. Cultural issues in translation of literary works emerge from the need to be familiar with the nuances, norms, contextual complexities and values in the scope of the original culture (Hermans, 2014).

2. Research Methodology In this paper, a qualitative research method is adopted to examine the collected data. A qualitative method is concerned with the complexity of human experiences in interpreting and understanding daily situations and contexts, behaviors and non-statistical data. A qualitative method, in cultural and translation of literary works, deeply explores the meanings, contextual intricacies and nuances that the quantitative method does not capture as it is concerned with statistics (Temple & Young, 2004). After collecting the data, the cultural aspects are identified as well as the techniques, issues, strategies met throughout the translation process. In the coming section named data analysis, the researcher focuses on the evaluation of the cultural terms, expressions, and concepts. The model adopted in this paper is Newmark (1988, 2002) in which he classifies translation into

five classes namely Semantic , Communicative , Aesthetic , Syntactic cultural and functional . The aim of following the model above-mentioned is the figure out the techniques of the translator in translating cultural terms found in the novel “The Secret Garden” translated via Zainab Atiff and published in 2017 whereas the original English copy is written via France Hodgson Burnett in 1911. A good number of texts is used to cover the data analysis and arrive at the desired results suggested in the hypotheses of the paper. In the coming section, the researcher tabulates the data and each table is of four columns. The first column contains the English (source) text. The second contains the page number of the English text . The third column contains the translated (target) text, and its page number is shown in the fourth column. Below each table, the researcher discusses and writes her points of view in terms of the adopted model.

3. Data Analysis In this section, the researcher has a discussion below each table and attempts analyzing the data as appropriate as desired to meet the requirements of the paper in question. **Text. No .1**

The English Text	Page. No	Arabic Text	Page. No
He was always teasing his sisters. He danced round and round her and made faces and sang and laughed: ‘Mistress Mary, quite contrary, How does your garden grow? With silver bells, and cockle shells, And marigolds all in a row.	11	كان دومًا ما يضايق أخواته، فأخذ يرقص حولها مرارًا ويصنع أشكالًا بوجهه ويُغني ويضحك: الأنسة ماري المشاكسة كيف تنمو حديقتك؟ بأجراس فضية وأصداف بحرية وأزهار مخمليّة، مترابطة في صفٍّ واحدٍ.	14

The given table shows some expressions that have a cultural sense. The word “teasing” means to mock or make fun of someone. The Arabic text is an acceptable or reasonable translation of the English well-formed sentence “ He was always teasing his sisters” . By means of translation, the main idea and the implied meanings understood and conveyed effectively. In translating the current text, the structure and the meaning of the original text are maintained while translating it to Arabic language. The words have been chosen effectively so that teasing is conveyed easily. Another expression, mentioned above in the table, has the cultural sense “Silver bells all in a row” . In this expression, there is a nursery rhyme which may not possess an equivalent expression in Arabic. The translator’s ability and skill are there. As she skillfully translated the text with maintaining rhyme and rhythm in Arabic and she could provide a rhythmic, playful and equivalent expression. Choosing cultural proper words, using techniques like playful tone, maintaining qualities of rhyme and rhythm are all techniques used via the translator to convey the core of the original text in Arabic. The spirit of the source (English) text are successfully captured through making necessary adjustments for both linguistic and cultural nuances. Semantically speaking, the accuracy of the English text is apparently captured in the Arabic translation. The words like teasing, dancing round and round are, in an effective way, conveyed in Arabic. In the Arabic translation, the cultural relevance is there. The word "مشاكسة" has been selected for “teasing” is appropriate with cheerful indication. Moreover, particularity of poetry and strangeness is kept by the nursery rhyme. One can easily, naturally and smoothly read the Arabic text due to the structure and musicality of the text and this point implies the translator has captured rhythmic and cheerfulness of the English text. Briefly, the translator could capture the tone, syntactic structure, rhythmic pattern, the aesthetic elements of native text. She (the translator) could navigate both cultural and linguistic issues to come up with an accurate and effective translation. **Text . No. 2**

English Text	Page . No	Arabic Text	Page . No
Colonel McGrew said he nearly jumped out of his skin when he opened the door and found her standing by herself in the middle of the room	14	لقد قال الكولونيل ماجرو أنّه أصيب بذهولٍ شديدٍ حين فتح الباب ووجدها تقف وحدها في وسط الغرفة.	15

The texts shown in the table have cultural expressions in both languages source and target one. The expressions “Jumped out of his skin” is an idiomatic one used in English when a shock or sudden reaction is acted. Its proper translation is shown in the Arabic text Column. Through using an Arabic expression that is identical to the idiomatic English one, the essence of the translation is captured. The Arabic expression indicates an astonishment

or a strong shock sense. "Colonel" is a proper noun. When certain titles are employed in the translation process, they indicate connotations between cultures. Colonel is remained as it is when translated signaling that it is soon followed by a certain name, which is McGrew. In the light of cultural issues encountered in the translation, we can identify them briefly and simply. Idiomatic expression is the first issue, jumped out of his skin perhaps has no equivalent in the target language. Such cases cause challenges, as they do not give the meaning as exact as in the source language. The second cultural issue is the titles or accurately speaking, the issue of cultural nuances of titles. The title colonel has a cultural connotation, which is difficult to be directly translated. In Arabic counters whose culture is distinct, the titles do not have the same meaning or weight as the titles in other cultures. Proper names transliteration is another cultural issue. When of transliterating the name of McGrew into the target language, the sounds are represented accurately. Different dialects are found in different countries who speak Arabic language, this sort of difference creates a challenge in selecting which transliteration suits the target language reader or speaker. There is a third cultural issue, which is a preserving emotional tone. The expression "nearly jumped out of his skin" has an emotional tone, and translating it needs to respect the norms of the culture. Translators need to decide which choice maintains the linguistic accuracy and cultural suitability balanced in order to keep the influence of the implied meaning. Mastering or overcoming these issues puts the translator in a tough task if he/she does not have a full understanding of the cultures of both languages. **Text . No 3**

English Text	Page . No	Arabic Text	Page . No
No, not it," answered Mrs. Medlock. Nor it isn't fields nor mountains, it's just miles and miles and miles of wildland that nothing grows on but heather and gorse and broom.	26	أجابتها السيّدة ميدلوك «لا، إنه ليس البحر، ولا حقول ولا جبال أيضاً، إنّها مجرد أميال وأميال من الأرض القفر ولا ينمو عليها شيء إلا نباتات الخننج والجولق والقشّ، ولا يعيش عليها إلا الأمهار والأغنام البريّة.	23

The texts shown in the table are full of cultural expressions or words, those cultural expressions are discussed in the coming few lines. "Heather and Gorse and Broom", these words reflect the cultural adaption techniques. These plants have been translated properly as shown in the table. A certain vegetation, via the translation of those plants, is conveyed. "Wildland" is the second cultural expression and its equivalent form, given in the table, has been employed for the sake of conveying the wildland concept. The idea of uncultivated and/or untamed land is captured by the translation process. The native expression "sheep and Moorland" and its Arabic equivalent form are utilized to make reference to sheep and moorland. Such kinds of animals provide a good assistance in painting a full-of-life picture. Moreover, it is a must to highlight the strategies employed via the translator in the translation process. Starting with literal translation, Zainab (the translator) has used the strategy of literal translation for conveying the exact English meaning into Arabic faithfully. Wildland and the plants, for instance, are translated in terms of word-for-word translation. Cultural equivalent is another employed strategy, to be effective in the target language. The plants of "heather gorse and broom" give the readers certain plants' names. The translation is covered by cultural sensitivity, which is a third used strategy. The translator understands the cultural distinction while translating the text. Take instances, the Arabic translated forms of sheep and moorland sheep are used to show cultural differences in animal farming. Using the Arabic expression "أرض القفر" and the names of the plants indicate a good understanding of the pragmatic aspects of the native text. **Text. No 4**

English Text	Page . No	Arabic Text	Page .No
Two pieces o' meat an' two helps o' rice pudding' she said	102	قالت: "قطعتان من اللحم وحصتين من الأرز بالحليب	68

The expression of 'rice pudding' in both languages has various interpretations due to the difference in cultures. It indicates the necessary conception of the dish. In the source language, the expression covers different types of dishes, and the certain sort of rice pudding may not be similar among the countries. In the target language, the expression describes a specific type of rice, which is cooked with milk. The selection of proper words perhaps count on the preferences and differences among regions. In addition to the cultural dish that the expression refers to, there are nuances, which are culture-specific, associated with the novel context or a special cooking-way of rice pudding being identified. The techniques being used in the Arabic translation in rendering the expression

'rice pudding' is characterized as a connection between descriptive and by synonyms translations. In terms of the former, a certain type of translation is provided and this type shows a description of composition or nature of the source language. The expression 'rice pudding' is a descriptive one and is translated literally as 'rice with milk'. The descriptive approach provides a good help to clarify cultural specific concepts for Arabic language speaker and readers who are not familiar with such expressions. The basic idea is conveyed and made clear in the translation which type of rice is meant. It is essential to take into consideration the regional differences and cultural context of rice pudding. In terms of the latter, the identical or same sense of the source language text found via finding equivalent terms in the target language. Rice pudding has nothing if translated to الأرز بالحليب . الأرز goes hand in hand with Rice, بالحليب matches with milk . In this case , we can say that the translator has selected synonyms to render the text from source to target language .Text . No 5

English Text	Page . No	Arabic Text	Page . No
Go and meet him," he said; and Mary flew across the grass to the door under the ivy.	284	قال لها: «أذهبي وقابليه.» وطار ماري عبر الحشائش حتى وصلت إلى الباب أسفل اللبلاب .	181

The shown text has a metaphorical expression which is 'Mary flew', the translators makes use of certain combinations of techniques or strategies. A selection has been made via the translator, when she translated the verb flew into "وطارت" as shown in the table. In fact, such choice plays a role in preserving the metaphorical meaning of the native expression and gives an idea that Mary's movement was quick and perhaps as a result of excitement. The translator, in terms of preserving metaphor, attempts to maintain the quality of the metaphorical expression. To convey Mary's quick movement, the flying act has been translated into a figurative expression. In terms of conceptuality, the successful transformation of the 'flew' is very effective. Using metaphorical expression, in Arabic, helps to convey the meaning of the swift movement indicated via the native (English) phrase. The verb 'flew' is not as accurate as it should be in the context of an individual moves in the space. Metaphor communicates Mary's agility and speed movement. Zainab (the translator) has skillfully and successfully translated the conceptual meaning of the metaphorical expression.

4. Conclusion

Based on what has been written and discussed above, the researcher arrives at the following points:

1. Cultural setting, in which literary works generated, has a role in cultural sensitivity and equivalency
2. The process of translation from source to target languages is a complicated task due to its tough structures of grammar, idioms. Therefore, Linguistic knowledge and being familiar with idiomatic Expressions are highly required when rendering texts.
3. The translator has used both literal and idiomatic translations and adapted idioms throughout the translation process.

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