



**PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING COHESIVE DEVICES IN THE LITERARY
TEXTS TRANSLATED FROM ENGLISH INTO ARABIC “THE FIFTH SEASON”**

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1.1 Introduction

Writing research describes Cohesion and Coherence in a distinctive way as being considered one of the most visible values of texts. Cohesion indicates the situation in which the superficial lexical and grammatical elements of the text cohere that stresses the unity (Alwazna, 2021). Coherence offers a method that preserves the unity of meaning. The text makes a great sense because there is a sense of continuity in the understanding initiated by Lexes of the Text (Halliday and Hassan, 1976).

These two definitions do not change due to the fact that using these devices correctly helps to give cohesion and unity, which is retained by the repetition observed in the text (Alaro, 2020). Therefore, consistency effectively portrays the holding of the text and indicates that the preservation of the text can be internal but is achieved by inference. The importance of coherence lies in the domain of discourse, such as science and technology, where some texts are poor and do not have many coherent tools. The lack of coherent tools constitutes the reason for the poor incoherence of the text to recording limitations, like the density of English dictionaries. For example, practicing the formation of infinitive verbs, as well as using ellipses and homonyms, as well as identifying various errors on the part of the translator (Munday, 16).

However, these texts can be understood by relying on the skills and experience of professional translators to draw informed conclusions (Moud & Bekkouche, 13). From a translation point of view, in particular, such texts are considered inspiration because they cover different and essential areas on the part of the translator, who may need to consult an expert who specializes in the area of fundamental research. This is completed to draw the desired conclusion as an association mission and to help it to use

(TL, hereafter) to register constrained binding devices to interpret the target language coherence or consistency of the target text (TT, (Nunes, 85).

Many scholars and researchers have identified the importance of coherence in the translation framework from several different angles (Cronin, 27). Some studies are based on clearly identifying translations through practices that are grounded in text production; consistency that relates to a core set of conceptual associations is portrayed so that the text remains consistent in translation (Folaron, 43).

However, the representation of consistency in surface text, such as the use of consistent devices, can vary depending on the various factors involved, such as whether it is language certain or certain type of text. Consistency is used in this study to refer to the intended meaning and not the meaning because meaning determines the angle of linguistic expression to reflect knowledge or default meaning, whereas meaning allows data to be transmitted, loaded mainly by words appearing in text.

Many scholars and researchers argue that many languages carry many fanciful meanings, but there is only one meaning for the text under normal circumstances. This feature includes unique inferences about translation because translators do not translate words that are not clear, but their translation is limited to the translation of limited words, so they must determine the intended meaning of a particular term in the context of a specific text. This is important in cases where the text cannot generate the desired meaning (Läubli et al., 93).

This intended meaning must be interpreted in order to be retained in the field of translation, using the consistent tools presented in this study, which can vary considerably from language to language. Practicing consistent target language devices identical to their source language textual duplicates (LS, later) will help to convey the



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intended meaning through the mixture between textual knowledge and information from the translator's field about the target language, prior knowledge, and word .knowledge (Musacchio, 50)

The cohesion and coherence study in this case study is carried out within the more practical framework of critical equivalence analysis based on translation comparison or in highly complex translation theory and games. (Halliday and Hassan, 167).

It can be considered that consistency and its features adapt to coherence within the limits of semantic and linguistic terms, rules, and vocabulary (Zaretskaya, 53), but more research and systematic study are still needed to achieve greater consistency of the translated text. This gives a way to see how equivalence constraints work there and classifies patterns in translation, which can be practiced in field-performed sections.

For this research, coherence, which is considered at the level of the translated text (the text level), and coherence, is considered as a function at the text level in the context, for example, the reality of pragmatism, reflected as fully aligned. This suggests that consistency is checked by baseline consistency testing (Scott, 23), an important step if research is to achieve consistency and related results.

Wahid & Wahid explained three types of EFL student essays. The study stressed the framework of coherence and cohesion developed by Hassan Halliday. They found that sometimes lack of use and other times, excessive use of coherent links led to poor coherence in the text that is created by these learners.

Another study by Bilal studied the clerical errors made by university education students. Most of the participants in this study were third- and fourth-year students in

the English Department at Shaqra University in Saudi Arabia. The results indicate that students make mistakes in writing sentences and paragraphs, among these mistakes are punctuation, substantive agreement, and singular formulas. Bilal suggested that students be given enough writing training so that they can construct sentences in English appropriately.

By looking at the results of these studies, the need to explain the coherence and cohesion in translated texts by English language students as second language students at the University of Tabuk, Saudi Arabia, is suggested as this university was not highlighted in any of the previous research.

While coherence represents a linguistic manifestation in a text for example references, conjugation, repetition, deletion, etc., coherence is a psychological term that serves to link the encyclopedic knowledge of language users in the context of the text and, therefore, defines the general meaning of a text (Bell, 13).

Thus, each translator has a different view of text/discourse processing from one language to another based on their previous social and cultural experiences, value systems, and other things. In terms of coherence, Arabic discourse is often important due to its clear inclusive structure, with its extensive use of text-to-text relationships that serve to bring texts together and meet the needs of the translator. This general term is usually recognized; therefore, it will be showed in this thesis.

Based on the preferential assumption that Blum-Kulka (1986) is working on, Baker (1992) suggests that each language uses specific conventions and stylistic preferences when adopting certain text styles, mainly encompassing areas of coherence and coherence. In particular, his hypothesis suggests that Arabic contains few coherent conjugations, for example, when compared to a large set of these tools in English. Thus,



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Baker is considered the most widespread Arabic conjugations such as, wa and fa, as logical and cosmetic basics. Note that these two reformers make Arabic discourse more coherent (i.e., conjugation-dense), but they do not replace conjugations that carry linguistic meanings, but rather are combined through pre-association with semantic conjugation that is used, for example, regardless of diverse, which causes inconsistency of the text and, therefore, may cause textual errors in translation.

Errors in text formatting also result in the reader failing to understand the coherence of the target text (TT) or may understand it but not in the way intended in the source text (ST) due to a misleading error in the presentation and translation of the source text. While consistency errors affect the naturalness and flexibility of the target text but generally preserve the proposed content of the source text, consistency problems may result in poor communication between languages.

A large number of researchers and linguists have dealt with the issue of coherence and coherence such as Halliday and Hasan. There are few studies that rely on original textual data between English and Arabic from a multicultural perspective. Al-Khafaji explains English transformations and their impact on the introduction of lexical repetition of the Arabic language. This lexical repetition mainly involves the use of synonyms, ellipses, paraphrasing, formal repetition, substitution and initial nomenclature, with synonymous vocabulary in 50% of cases.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the differentiation hypothesis proposed by Colka, Baker believes that each language depends on particular criteria and stylistic trade-offs in its use of certain textual styles mainly related to the statement and eloquence of a text. Through careful and critical examination of real texts translated between English and Arabic and belonging to different genres, this study casts doubt on some textual hypotheses related to discourse in the Arabic language. She explains, in particular, that discourse in English is based on verbal repetition as in Arabic. Arabic also relies on attribution between sentences like English, so this study raises the question of frequent claims that Arabic tends towards verbal repetition rather than lexical diversity, and that English is much superior in attribution. As you can see that the two languages use pronouns intensively, but this density differs in the use of different pronouns.

However, this research attempts to demonstrate that the density of conjunctions in Arabic is much higher than in English as a result of the repeated use of the conjunctions "*wa*" and "*fa*" in Arabic, which carry little significance and mean basic attention to the fluidity and smoothness of the discourse. Finally, this study shows that matters involving important textual decisions, such as using one link instead of another, may provide a different mental perception of what is happening and negatively affect the eloquence of the translated text.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

This current research aims to study the problems of ESL students in the Department of Languages and Translation when they produce translated texts. The purpose is to analyze the difficulties and features of students' cohesion tools when translating ESL essays into Arabic.



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This research also aims to analyze the coherence and coherence in translation texts, in particular those organizational problems that students of English as a second Language face when translating texts from English to Arabic.

Few ESL students manage to understand the quality of translated works. Several studies have conducted research on the translation skills of ESL students, and these studies have found that students face several problems related to the structural organization of concepts in the translated text.

1.4 Scope of the Study

Baker suggests that each language possesses special criteria and stylistic trade-offs when using certain forms of text related to the statement and eloquence of the specific text. After careful and critical examination of selected literary texts and translated from English to Arabic, this study examines some textual suggestions that will be discussed later related to discourse in the Arabic language. In particular, this study confirms that discourse in English and Arabic is based on verbal repetition.

In addition to the dependence of the Arabic language on the attribution between sentences as in the English language, this research questions the claim that the Arabic language depends on verbal repetition rather than lexical diversity, and the hypothesis that the English language is much superior in this case to the Arabic language. We also see that the two languages rely on the use of pronouns intensively, but this density differs in the use of different pronouns.

This research assumes that the following problems may be an obstacle when the student translates certain texts:

1. One of the problems faced by the student is the difference between the culture of the source language (English) and the culture of the target language (Arabic).
2. Use words and idioms that are used in a figurative way, as well as words and expressions that are difficult to find an equivalent in the target language.
3. Grammatical aspects, especially when using prepositions, tools, conjunctions, tense order, and word order.

The language proficiency of a student learning in a foreign language as a second language affects the way they approach translation. In other words, the form of a student's linguistic proficiency in the target language (Arabic) has serious forms and may affect the quality of the translation produced by the student in all respects, .for example, in the field of unity, consistency and clarity

In principle, the most preferred ideal translation aims to convey the common meaning of the text in the source language and faithfully reproduce its basic contents, but it must also preserve the cultural dimension rooted in it on a wide social scale.

Cultural factors explicitly or implicitly support the translation process. There is an obvious fact that all texts, like all languages, depend on the product of specific social and cultural environments, and are therefore more realistic in the cultural dimension and more referential, where coherence is achieved between the target language text and the source in order to reach the desired level.

Perhaps the reproduction of realistic texts does not have the same effect on the audience. In conclusion, I hope that this study will help in understanding the theory of translation and how it is practiced and taught in the Arab world within the limits of grammatical, semantic and cultural issues when translating literary texts from Arabic into English, and the results of the research suggest ways to do so. It helps in learning



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English as a Second Language for translation students and other students studying
English in Arab world.

1.5 Significance of the Study:

The importance of this research depends on its contribution to the field of translation and teaching translation in particular and in the field of applied linguistics in general. The importance of the study stems from the following assumptions:

1. This research is very limited and is used to compare the source language and the target language from the perspective of translation theories.
2. Comparative discursive studies focus mainly on narration, but this study is considered experimental as we will analyze the problems and difficulties faced by the student in the field of translation, especially in prose, by translating passages from short stories in English into Arabic.
3. This study is based on disciplines related to linguistics, sociolinguistics, communication studies, and TEFL.
4. After comparing samples of translation from English to Arabic, this study will propose new methods that help students overcome translation problems.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Fifth Season" by N.K. Jemisin is a novel that uses a variety of cohesive devices to connect ideas and create a smooth flow of the narrative. These devices are

also present in translations of the novel, as they play an important role in conveying the author's intended meaning and maintaining the coherence of the text.

One cohesive device used in the novel is repetition, which is often translated as such in other languages, as it helps emphasize certain ideas or themes throughout the story. For example, the repeated use of the phrase "orogeny is inevitable" emphasizes the idea that orogeny, the ability to control the earth's movements, is an integral part of society in this world and cannot be avoided.

Another cohesive device used in the novel is pronoun references, which can be challenging to translate accurately into other languages. In "The Fifth Season," these references are used to maintain cohesion between different parts of the story, such as when the narrator switches between different characters' perspectives. Accurate translation of these references is essential to ensure that readers do not become confused about who is being referred to.

Additionally, the use of transitional words and phrases, such as "however," "moreover," and "in addition," plays an important role in connecting ideas within and between sentences. Accurately translating these words and phrases is crucial to maintaining the coherence of the text in the target language, and to convey the author's intended meaning.

In conclusion, translating cohesive devices in "The Fifth Season" requires careful attention to detail and an understanding of how these devices function within the narrative. Translation of these devices is critical to ensuring that the translated text maintains the same level of clarity, coherence, and impact as the original work.



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"The Fifth Season" by N.K. Jemisin is a novel that makes use of several cohesive devices to connect ideas and create coherence throughout the text. Some examples include:

1. Pronouns: The author frequently uses pronouns such as "she," "her," and "they" to refer to characters in the novel, which helps to avoid repetition and create cohesion within the narrative.
2. Repetition: Jemisin also employs repetition of key phrases and concepts throughout the novel to reinforce themes and create coherence. For example, the phrase "stillness" is used repeatedly to describe the state of the earth during a certain type of apocalyptic event.
3. Transition words: The author uses words like "meanwhile," "however," and "therefore" to indicate shifts in time or thought and help guide the reader through the narrative.
4. Foreshadowing: Jemisin employs foreshadowing throughout the novel, dropping hints about events to come and creating anticipation for the reader.

The text generated in the target language resulting from the process of translation is commonly referred to as "translational text." Comprehensive understanding and familiarity of the distinct characteristics of the translational text is a critical prerequisite for addressing theoretical and practical problems concerning translation. Translation studies examine several crucial topics, such as the translator and his or her social context, the source and target cultures, mental processes, including translational competence, translational operations and strategies, source

and target discourse/text, translator training, and translation norms. Note that the term "means of cohesion" encompasses not just grammatical sentence and phrase structures, but also the intersentential links, referring to the numerous cohesive links tying together the various textual elements. These cohesive functions assist in maintaining continuity of the textual surface by serving as the signal relations amid the diverse surface text elements (Károly, 2017, p. 7-78). Coherence denotes the techniques utilized to arrange elements into a framework of concepts and relationships in such a way that conceptual connectedness and interrelated significance are preserved. The readers and listeners comprehend sequences through examining surface relationships and simultaneously processing the organization and conveyance of conceptual dependencies. This is where cohesion and coherence interact. Consequently, coherence is reflected in the foundational interdependence between concepts and relations, whereas cohesion retains the continuity of explicit language aspects on the textual surface.

The goal of this research is to investigate the cohesive devices used in N. K. Jemisin's "The Fifth Season". Specifically, this chapter of the research will detail the methodology employed to achieve the research objectives. The research methodology utilized a textual analysis approach to extract and examine the cohesive devices present in the selected texts from the novel. To accomplish the research objectives, a total of nine extracts from the novel were chosen and analyzed. These extracts were examined for cohesive devices present within the text and were translated from English to Arabic by the researcher to ensure an accurate understanding of the language used in the novel. The



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translated Arabic texts were then analyzed for the cohesive devices that have been employed, and the results were recorded for further analysis.

The textual analysis approach utilized in this research is an important tool to uncover the cohesive devices present in the text. It is a qualitative research method that involves a systematic and detailed examination of the text to identify and analyze the linguistic elements that contribute to the cohesion in discourse and to understand their function and impact on the text.

To ensure a reliable analysis, statistics were created to record the data. The statistics included the assigned reference number for the extract, the English and Arabic text, and the cohesive devices present in the text as well as explanations and justifications for the selected cohesive devices. This helped to maintain the accuracy and consistency of the data recorded throughout the research process.

Quantitative and qualitative analyses were also performed in this research, and the results can be found. The quantitative analysis used descriptive statistics to present the cohesive devices used in the texts, which were then ranked and discussed. The qualitative analysis focused on the function of the cohesive devices and the impact they had on the text. Through a close reading of the text, specific examples of the use of cohesive devices were identified and discussed.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the research focused on examining cohesive devices in the English language and their translation into Arabic. By comparing the cohesive devices in the original English text with their translations in Arabic, the study aimed to identify both similarities and differences between the two languages.

The research implemented a methodology that involved the analysis of 15 passages from the novel "The Fifth Season" by Jemisin and their corresponding Arabic translations. Through this analysis, the research shed light on the various ways in which cohesive devices were translated, highlighting the grammatical, cultural, and semantic challenges encountered during the translation process.

One of the key findings of the study was the presence of some similarities between the cohesive devices in English and Arabic translations. These similarities demonstrated that certain cohesive devices, such as reference and conjunctions, were translated in similar ways across both languages. This suggests the existence of



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universal patterns in cohesive devices that are retained during the process of translation.

On the other hand, the research also revealed numerous differences in the translation of cohesive devices between English and Arabic. These differences were attributed to the grammatical, cultural, and semantic variations between the two languages. For example, Arabic has a rich system of pronouns and a more complex verb structure compared to English, which often led to different choices in the translation of cohesive devices.

Furthermore, the research highlighted the grammatical challenges that translators faced. Arabic, being a highly inflected language, requires more attention to grammatical features such as gender, number, and case endings. Translators had to carefully consider these features when translating cohesive devices, which sometimes resulted in changes to the original structure to ensure grammatical correctness.

Cultural factors also played a significant role in the translation of cohesive devices. Certain cultural concepts and references embedded in the original English text needed to be appropriately conveyed in the Arabic translation. This required translators to make cultural adaptations and employ different cohesive devices to maintain the intended meaning and relevance across languages.

Semantic problems were another noteworthy aspect discussed in the research. The process of capturing the intended meaning of cohesive devices in translation was found to be challenging due to the inherent semantic differences

between English and Arabic. Translators had to navigate these differences and sometimes employ alternative cohesive devices to convey the same meaning.

Overall, the research provided valuable insights into the translation of cohesive devices between English and Arabic. The findings highlighted both the similarities and differences in the translation choices made by translators. The study also emphasized the grammatical, cultural, and semantic challenges that translators encountered, underscoring the complexity of the translation process. This research contributes to the broader field of translation studies, providing a deeper understanding of cohesive devices and their translation in different languages.

The following goals have been sought to be attained by this study:

1. To comprehend how cohesive devices influence the context and coherence of literary writings.
2. To describe how literary texts may be translated from English into Arabic without losing its coherence or content by using cohesive methods.
3. To be aware of the function of cohesive devices in establishing the semantic and syntactic framework of the Arabic and English source texts, respectively.
4. To identify which cohesive devices are more and less common in Arabic and English respectively.
5. To determine the good and bad effects each cohesive device has on the text.

The translator should be aware that the degree of latitude in regrouping information and changing the signals of connections between language chunks will ultimately determine whether a translation adheres to the cohesion patterns of the



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Source Text or makes an attempt to approximate the patterns of the target language. This essay contrasts two languages and demonstrates how they employed cohesive devices in their writing.

The research has attempted to identify and document every instance of these cohesive ties used in the texts under investigation and calculate their occurrence in order to see if there are differences in their use among the passages by examining the use of cohesive devices in the selected passages from Jemisin's "The Fifth Season". Jemisin was picked because, according to critics, he is one of the most well-known authors. In addition to valuing nature, people, and society, his story is distinguished by conveying the conventions and ideals of his community. The purpose of these techniques in the passages is then given particular thought.

In relation to the sorts of cohesive devices utilised in the texts, it was discovered, as noted by the statistical analysis in table 1, that all forms of cohesive bonds have been used. The taxonomy mode of Halliday and Hasan (1976), which encompasses reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion, was selected as the cohesive devices. The findings showed that there were some differences in the cohesive connections' density of usage across the various sections utilised as data for the present study. Data analysis revealed that reference happened most frequently (52%), followed by lexical cohesiveness (32%), conjunction (9%), and ellipsis (4%), while substitution (3%), the least cohesive connection, was utilised in the passages. This is because the passages show that the author tries to convey his believes. So, he used reference more than another device.

Findings

The research was able to deduce the following conclusions, which are the study's research questions, based on the findings:

1. In the sections chosen for the study, all varieties of cohesive devices were employed. Reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesiveness were among them.
2. Differences in the sorts of cohesive connections employed and how frequently they appeared in the texts chosen for the current investigation were observed.
3. The use of coherent devices served to support the writer's expression of values and views.
4. The Arabic translation and the original English text virtually have the same levels of cohesiveness.
5. Each cohesive device is used less frequently in English than it is in Arabic.
6. It is clear that each language develops its coherence based on employing various devices from the other language, despite the fact that the ratio of cohesive devices used in English and Arabic is fairly near.
7. Reference was used in the passages 52% of the time or more.
8. Substitution 3% had the lowest ratio of coherent device usage.

The devices listed by Halliday and Hasan and previously mentioned are not the only ones that can promote cohesiveness, according to Baker (2018). These include tense and style consistency as well as punctuation markers like colons and



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semicolons that, like conjunctions, indicate the relationship between various text portions.

The above description makes it clear that Cohesive Devices are more than just textual ornaments. They are key components that improve coherence, accuracy, and professionalism in writings so that readers can relate to them. In addition to other fields, the personal development genre has frequently employed cohesive devices. The preceding research and discussion, however, concentrated on the methods utilised to translate the Cohesive Devices in Jemisin's "The Fifth Season" and their translatability. Future research might utilize this data as a springboard to examine a larger sample to see which tactics are frequently employed and why. Furthermore, other linguistic features and structures in texts may be analyzed similarly, allowing for a comparison of the strategies used to translate Cohesive Devices and other linguistic features.

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