



# The problem of translating English literary texts into Arabic

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## Abstract

After the researcher presented the important ideas of this research, we can understand that the translation process. It is not easy and requires a specialized person with extensive experience. And if linguistic proficiency is considered one of the necessary basics necessary for a person to translate an expression, sentence, paragraph, or text, then talent, culture, knowledge, the quality of education that the translator obtained, and practice and continuous training are what refine the translator's skills, and work on his maturity and crystallizing his personality as an innovator, creator, and discoverer. He has the ability to discover the role and treasures of the language from which he is transcribed, and to put them in their correct places in the language he is transcribing to. There are some difficulties and problems that the translator encounters when he performs the translation process, especially literary texts from English into Arabic.

**Keywords:** translation model, literary texts, problems and difficulties

## Introduction

This research aims to shed light on some translation theory and its applications, especially in the translation process Literary texts, and put forward this specialized art through the problem of translating literary texts that it is encountered by students, especially from English into Arabic. The researcher followed the descriptive analytical approach, where she described and before we dive deeply into the research issue, it is recommended that the researcher provide a more comprehensive and accurate definition of the research topic.

Some have defined translation as a process of substitution Vocabulary from the original texts in the issued language. The original in other words, an interview with meaning, in the language Imported for translation <sup>[1]</sup>. Dr. Mohamed Anani felt that Literary translation is the translation of literature in its various forms literary or what is called the different literary genres Such as poetry, prose, story, theater and other genres to her. <sup>[2]</sup> The definition chosen by the researcher is the definition the second. Literary translation is more difficult than scientific translation This is because the literary text is not only an idea or ideas, but it contains the writer's feelings and feelings and his fantasies. And for this, the translator had to transfer an original text into a translated text in the target language in which there is integrity in transmission, and does not weaken its artistic effect and does not detract from its quality.

And through difficulties during the translation process Literary texts, the researcher realized that this process is not easy and an interpreter is urgently needed Trained specialist with extensive experience to overcome These difficulties and problems. When we examine the dictionary, we find that a problem is the source of a problem, and its collection is problematic I mean a problem. And we say: the problem of this matter, is his confusion. As for the problem, it is an industrial source collecting problems. We say, for example The problem of culture means the problem that is related to culture. So, we

understand that my problem is "an intellectual, cultural or social issue that includes confusion and ambiguity, and it needs meditation, thinking and consideration to find a solution to it <sup>[3]</sup>."

In this sense, presenting this research is a modest attempt to reveal the problem of translation Literary texts from the original exported language, which is the English language, into the Arabic language, i.e. the language imported for translation. The researcher will analyze some examples of the English literary theater "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by William Shakespeare.

Based on the research topic, its objectives were crystallized as follows:

- He revealed the difficulties encountered in translating English literary texts into Arabic who practices it.
- Know the impressions of the respondents towards the research issue.
- Presenting the research findings on the problem of translating English literary texts into Arabic.

## Research methodology

In conducting this research, the researcher relies on the analytical descriptive approach, and this is done according to the steps following:

- The researcher begins by collecting information from references related to the subject from available books.
- It provides information on the comparison between Arabic and English, the problem of translating the literary text English to Arabic.

The steps of the analytical research are as follows:

- Distribution of the questionnaire to twenty-one of the respondents of the types of nationality and specialized academic level.
- Analyzing the response and impressions of the respondents towards the research issue and extracting the

research conclusions.

- Analysis of samples from the literary playwright text of William Shakespeare.

### Description in Arabic and English

The Arabian Peninsula, the cradle of the Arabic language, is mostly arid, sprawling, barren patches sides and similar terrain. The Arabs had to be affected, like others, by the environment in which they live. Their imagination became fertile, and the vastness of deserts and wilderness expanded, as they roamed those vast areas. They were mentioned in their poems, writings, and writings are the plants and animals of that environment, such as camels, scorpions, antelopes, lions, and whatnot till then. Its synonyms multiplied and its phrases were multiplied by the multiplicity of tribes and circles <sup>[4]</sup>.

The Holy Qur'an came and enchanted them with its style and eloquence, and it had a great status in the souls and a great influence on the language. And the many words of the Arabic language reflect the primitive, scientific, artistic and industrial life of the desert, relatively softening to the development of the Arab mental life after the Arabs mixed with other nations and condemned him in the days of their glory <sup>[5]</sup>.

The same goes for the English and the Americans, with regard to their environment, as they sang the picturesque scenery that covered the land and trees with a wooden suit that pleased the viewers. They are fascinated by the natural greenery and lush shadows around them. However, the environment differs, and their customs are different from the customs of the Arabs, and differ in them, although they are close. And the rest of the nations are past on that. So, the background on which the Arabic language is based is different from that on which the English language as a whole is based.

The background in general, from the historical center and others, has a great impact on the language. And behind that language is a legacy and thought customs, traditions and the environment of humans, animals and inanimate objects. These are examples of that <sup>[6]</sup>.

Let us consider the following words: "jilbab" or "jellaba" (according to the local Moroccan pronunciation), barnous and samovar. The first two are Arabic and the third is Russian. What do these words suggest? What is the image that is drawn in the imagination of the reader or listener while he is in front of it, in his language? The samovar and the robes, for example, and he knew the details and the form, so he understood the content and knew the intent?

When American civilization began seeping into the United Kingdom, at the beginning of this century, and the lifestyle in those parts began to slowly affect people in Britain through films, and contact with tourists occurred through books and publications, British newspapers began to quote, from time to time, American words and expressions the original, I implanted it in the breasts little by little, even though people were not familiar with it there and did not know it. Here are some examples of that: ready to quarrel <sup>[6]</sup> as if the person is difficult to deal with, transgresses against someone, as if the person is difficult to tolerate, transgresses others and provokes them. It is customary among the Americans to put a plate on the

shoulder, and whoever begs him to duel or fight will drop it, and that would be a challenge to others, i.e. dragging "to trail one's coat". The British said that his place behind him is his jacket or coat, but they abandoned this saying <sup>[7]</sup>.

Bandwagon means music that has been topping the circus parade in the USA, and they say the to be on "bandwagon" means being with the winners, especially in political matters <sup>[8]</sup> Through this comparison between the two languages, we have seen that language is not just a stock of words. Rather, it is thought, history, civilization, backgrounds, and so on.

### Method

First of all, the literary style refers to many literary genres. It is called description, poetry, literary texts, the long novel, the short story, the joke, the anecdotes, the play in its many genres that depend on alliteration and counterpoint, the historical presentation in all its forms, the geographical description of the country, the races and peoples, their myths and legends. So we see there is a difference between the Arabic style and the English style.

We summarize this difference through the following points:

#### Arabic style

Significant impact on language. And behind that language is a heritage, thought, customs, traditions, and an environment of humans, animals, and inanimate objects.

These are examples of that: 5 Let us reflect on the following words: "jilbab" or "jellaba" according to the local Moroccan pronunciation (burnous and samovar. The first two are Arabic and the third is Russian. What do these words suggest? What is the image that is drawn in the imagination of the reader or listener while he is in front of it, in did the hadith of the samovar and the robe come to him, for example, and he knew the details and the form, so he realized the content and knew the intent? Nothing has chosen for him zelate in a foreign language what did you know the naming? This problem, of course, may be a stumbling block for the translator or translator.

When American civilization began seeping into the UK, early in the century, a pattern began living in those parts gradually affects people in Britain through movies, and contact with tourists occurred through books and publications. British newspapers began to quote, from time to time, words and expressions of American origin, and entrenched them in the breasts little by little, even though people were not familiar with them there or knew them. Here are some examples of that: ready to quarrel <sup>[9]</sup>.

As if the person is difficult to deal with, assaults me, as if the person is difficult to manage, assaults me:

- A literary piece consists of small units, each unit self-contained. Therefore, Arabic and other Semitic languages are called English, atomic languages.
- Sentences in the Arabic language are independent, linked by light conjunctions of conjunctions, and most of these connections It is the waw and the fulfillment.
- The basic idea of the sentence is stated at its beginning, unlike what is practiced in the English language.
- The sentence in the Arabic language is similar to the beads

of a knot. If one of its beads is removed, the knot remains as it is <sup>[10]</sup>.

### English style

- a) English tends to use periodic sentences, Periodic: A long sentence with several clauses.
- b) Sentence clause = clause + dependent clause.
- c) Dependent sentence: The leading idea of the sentence is preserved until the end of the sentence to keep the reader in suspense <sup>[11]</sup>.
- d) The main idea of the sentence is hidden until the end of the sentence to anticipate the reader with anxious anticipation.
- e) They are interconnected like the members of a living organism, so that if one of its parts is removed from it, the structure of the sentence collapses.

### Analysis of the translation of the English literary text into Arabic

One of the most difficult tasks faced by the literary translator is the so-called rhetorical patterns or structures. In the name of a collector, it is rhetorical means or tricks. Based on this matter, the researcher presents some examples of the play (A Midsummer Night's Dream) by William Shakespeare, which was translated by Muhammad Anani from English into Arabic. Dr. Muhammad Anani said that Harold Brooks is exposed in his presentation to the Arden edition from this play to those rhetorical patterns, and enumerates them, indicating that Shakespeare is fully aware of the heritage of Latin rhetoric, and whether we agree with him or disagree with him, the text of the aforementioned play represents some problems for the translator that must be resolved, as the rhetorical structures mentioned. Schemes are different from the philanthropists familiar to the Arabs in the sciences of rhetoric, meanings, and badi' for a reason. It is clear that the English language is not an Arabized language, and it depends on the order of words in the sentence to output meaning, while Arabic enjoys greater freedom in construction, and therefore it was not possible to correspond between rhetorical structures between the two languages and the first of these patterns or rhetorical structures in the framework of repetition, which means the repetition of the word directly in the same phrase <sup>[12]</sup>.

### Conclusions and discussions

After the researcher collected information from the available books and analyzed samples of the theatrical text, she prepares a questionnaire and distributes it to twenty-one. Examinees of Malaysian and non-Malaysian nationalities, for example, from African countries, Yemen, Iraq, Palestine, Indonesia, Algeria, and so on. Ten of them are Malaysians and eleven are non-Malaysians. The following are the respondents' impressions of the importance of English literary texts translated into Arabic and the problematic of translating texts literary English into Arabic:

- a) 86% of the respondents read texts translated from English into Arabic.
- b) 86% of them also encounter some problems in understanding texts translated from English into Arabic.

- c) 62% of them feel happy when reading translated texts.
- d) 57% of the respondents believe that texts translated from English into Arabic are of great importance.
- e) 53% agree that reading English literary texts translated into Arabic increases their linguistic wealth and the. Most of them encounter difficulty in choosing appropriate synonyms for rhetorical structures in the English language and rhetorical structures translated into Arabic.

From these conclusions, it is clear to us that most of the subjects love to read texts translated from English into Arabic, but they encounter some problems in understanding these texts, especially literary texts. The translated texts also have a positive effect on the respondents, as they increase the linguistic wealth and the exchange of foreign cultures. As for those who see the translated texts have a negative impact on them, as they see that the translated texts have lost their original meanings and the translation is inaccurate.

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