

UNIVERSITY KASDI MERBAH OUARGLA

**Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of English Language
And Letters**



Dissertation:

ACADEMIC MASTER

Domain: Letters and Foreign Languages
Major: Translation and Translation Studies
Prepared by: **DJEDIAI Rabia El batoul**
MEZOUAR Kaoutar

Title:

**Translating English Wealth and Money Idioms
into Arabic
Case Study "Future Times Machine"
Translation into Arabic**

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Master Degree in Translation Studies
Publically defended
Before the jury...../05/2016

Dr.Koudded Mohammed

President

UKM-Ouargla

Supervisor

UKM-Ouargla

Examiner

UKM-Ouargla

Academic Year: 2015 –2016

Acknowledgment

All praise goes to Allah for giving us strength to carry this work,

**And thanks for those who helped us in one way or another to undertake the
work.**

**Special gratitude and thanks to all teachers of English Language department
from whom we learnt many things, and to our families for their continuous love
and support.**

List of Tables

	Pages
Table N 1 Idiom of similar meaning and form sample 1.....	22
Table N 2 Idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form sample 2.....	22
Table N 3 Paraphrasing sample 3.....	23
Table N 4 Paraphrasing sample 4.....	24
Table N 5 Paraphrasing sample 5.....	24
Table N 6 Paraphrasing sample 6.....	25
Table N 7 Paraphrasing sample 7.....	26
Table N 8 Percentages	27

Glossary

E.g.: Example

LA: Levantine Arabic

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

SL: Source Language

ST: Source Text

TL: Target Language

TR: Target Reader

TT: Target Text

Table of Contents	Pages
1. Research problem.....	01
2. Aims of the study.....	01
3. Research questions.....	01
Chapter I: Wealth and Money Idioms and Translation	
I.1. Definition of Translation.....	02
I. 2. The Origins of Idioms.....	04
I. 3. Idioms and Idiomaticity.....	
I. 4. Degrees of Idiomaticity.....	05
I. 4.1. Opaque Idioms.....	05
I. 4.2. Semi-Opaque Idioms.....	06
I. 4.3. Transparent Idioms.....	06
I. 4.4. Semi-transparent Idioms.....	06
I. 5. Structure of Idioms	08
I. 6. Types of Idioms.....	08
I. 6.1. Full/Pure Idioms.....	09
I. 6.2. Semi-idioms.....	09
I. 6.3. Phrasal Verbes.....	09
I. 6.4. Proverbs and Popular Sayings.....	09
I. 7. Functions of Idioms.....	10
I.8. Translation Strategies for idiomatic expressions.....	11
I.8.1. TL Idiom Similar in Meaning and Form.....	11
I.8.2. TL Idiom Similar in Meaning not in Form.....	12
I.8.3. Paraphrase.....	12
I.8.4. Functional Equivalence.....	13
I.8.5. Omission.....	13
I.8.6. Borrowing.....	13
I.8.7 Conclusion.....	14
Chapter II: Obstacles and Difficulties of Translating Idioms	
II.1. Types of Translation obstacles.....	15
II 1.1. Cultural obstacles.....	15

II 1.2. Grammatical and Syntactic obstacles.....	16
II 1.2.1. Lexical obstacles.....	16
II.1.3. Stylistic obstacles.....	16
II.2. The Difficulties of Translating Idioms.....	17
II.2.1. Cultural Difficulties.....	17
II.2.2. Stylistic Difficulties.....	18
II.2.3. Linguistic Difficulties.....	19
Chapter III: Case Study "Future Times Machine "	
III.1. Introduction.....	20
III.2. Methodology.....	20
III.3. About the corpus.....	20
III.4. Corpus analysis.....	21
III.4.1. The Adopted translation techniques.....	21
III.5. Conclusion.....	29
General Conclusion.....	30
Extended Abstract	

1. Research problem

Figurative expressions give language a beautiful taste such as metaphors and phrasal verbs, proverbs and also idioms all are embraced under figurative language. Idiom is considered as a piece of language which could carry a cultural flavor thus makes it peculiar to a certain nation, owing to that, many think idioms are untranslatable. However, the research is a kind of contrastive analysis which deals with the English wealth and money idioms, and their translation in Arabic language found in the novel *Future Times Machine*. To examine if the Arabic version succeeded in retaining the writer's intended function; also the translator used strategies in rendering them.

2. The Aim of the Study

The aim of the study is to collect wealth and money idioms in the English novel *Future Times Machine* with their Arabic translation, then investigate strategies frequently applied by the Arab translator Amira Kiwanin translating English wealth and money idioms.

3. Research questions

- 1) To what extent English wealth and money idioms are translatable into Arabic?
- 2) What are the techniques adopted to face obstacles faced in translation?

Chapter I: Wealth and Money Idioms and Translation**I.1. Definition of Translation**

It is known that The practice of Translation is dated back to the antiquity (the story of Noah's descendants); where some traces of the practice of translation have been found as the Hammurabi code from the Mesopotamia (بلاد الرافدين) dating back to about 1754 BC, The Rosetta Stone 196 B.C from the Egyptian Civilization, which contains a carved text in three different languages. (From Wikipedia)

However, in recent times, the demand of translation activity has been growing day by day; because we are living in a world each individual is in direct or indirect contact with multi foreign languages (Interlingua) and cultures (Intercultural), either in professional or personal level; especially by the development of communication means: Tweeter, Face book...

Translation is not easy to perform as it sounds. To someone who has a limited knowledge about translation would tell translation is the easiest task to carry out, just to substitute word in the source language by its synonym in the target language, yet, goes far beyond the syntactic aspect, simply because language is a living thing.

A handful of definitions have been selected from different scholar's point of views, but they cross each other at some points.

From Munday's view "The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language";

In his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, Catford defined it as "the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent text material in other language." (p.20). to Catford (ibid: p21) the aim of translation is to find the target language equivalents;

In *A Textbook of Translation* by Newmark "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." (P.5);

According to Ghazala "translation is generally used to refer to all the processes and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language into the target language" (P.1);

"Translation is the production of a functional target text maintaining a relationship with a given source text that is specified according to the intended or demanded function of the target text." (Nord, 2007, p.182);

On the previous definitions we can notice the following:

1-Translation involves two languages the source language and target language. But Jacobson said that translation could happen within one language he called it Intraligual Translation;

2-in Newmark and Ghazala's definition the focus has been on the sense (semantic) not the form (syntactic);

3- Nord viewed translation from the function played by the target text in the target context;

I.2. The Origins of Idioms

As it is known, idioms are culture specific items because they are attached to a society's history, literature, customs, religion, traditions, life style.... For instance, *Knight in shining armor* which means to help someone in a difficult situation; the idiom dates back to the medieval times when soldiers

(knights) ride on horses, and are supposed to rescue and protect women. The earliest usage was in a poem of Henry Pye in 1790. So the translator when he/she knows the origin of an idiom it may help considerably in clarifying the meaning, as a result, producing an accurate idiom in the TL; of course if no equivalent idiom is found.

According to Ronak, H, D and L. Newman in English language, idioms can be taken back from:

1-Folklore, i.e. the traditional beliefs;

2-The Bible: e.g. "*pearls before swine*" Matthew 7:6 (the sixth verse of the seventh chapter of the Gospel of Matthew in the New Testament) i.e. to offer something valuable or good to someone who does not know its value.

3-in Literature: e.g. *neither a borrower nor a lender be* (This is a famous phrase said by Polonius in *Act-I, Scene-III* of William Shakespeare's play, Hamlet).

4-Historical events: e.g. *cross the Rubicon* to make a decision that cannot be changed later. (Alludes to the crossing of the River Rubicon by Julius Caesar with his army which ends by a war)

5-Historical figures: e.g. *Platonic love* i.e. a pure emotional and spiritual relationship which regard the mind only (a kind of love described by Plato).

Concerning Arabic language we can trace idiom back from:

1-The holy Qurane.g: حاجة في نفس يعقوب

2-Al-hadith: E.g. فريسة باردة

3-Historical figures: E.g. قيس و ليلي

4-Litarature: E.g. خير جليس في الزمان كتاب by Al-Mutanabbi;

5-Calques, mostfrom English languagewhichbecomes part of Arabic lexis E.g:

Crocodile tearsدموع التماسيح

A storm in a teacup زوبعة في فنجان

I. 3. Idioms and Idiomaticity

Idioms as *Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms* (1998: Introduction) states:“Idioms are a colorful and fascinating aspect of English. They are commonly used in all types of language, informal and formal, spoken and written (...) Idioms often have a stronger meaning than non-idiomatic phrases (...) Idioms may also suggest a particular attitude of the person using them, for example disapproval, humor, exasperation or admiration so you must use them carefully.”

Another simple definition given by*Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms* "Is a phrase that behaves like a word"

*The Longman dictionary of the English language*gives three definitions of the term idiom:

1- "the language peculiar to a people or to a district, community, or class; a dialect";

2- "syntactic, grammatical, or structural form peculiar to a language";

3- "An expression in the usage of a language that is peculiar to itself either grammatically or especially in having a meaning that cannot be derived from the sum of the meanings of its elements."

In addition, Mona Baker in her book *In Other Words* defines idioms as "frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components". (p.63) i.e. the meaning of an idiom cannot be made up by the meaning of its constituent elements; idioms can be said as semantically single unit. To illustrate, the idiom *kick the bucket* neither its syntactic nor semantic analysis would come to mean *to die/pass away*.

Another definition given by *Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms*: as a group of words, which have a different meaning when used together from the one it would have if the meaning of each word were taken individually and that are usually employed in everyday language to precisely express ideas and concepts that cannot be compressed into a single word.

To Ghazala idioms are "special, metaphorical, fixed phrases whose meanings and forms are not negotiable" (p. 204). He sums up the main characteristics of an idiom in some points:

1. Idioms are all in all metaphorical and cannot be understood directly.
2. They should not be taken literally; in the sense that their meanings are not the outcome of the individual meanings of their constituent words taken collectively.

3. Their syntactic form is usually fixed and cannot be changed or described as ungrammatical. Moreover, no word can be added, deleted or replaced (see also Baker, p. 63).
4. Their meanings are also invariable.
5. (Not included in those definitions) they are mainly cultural and informal.

I. 4. Degrees of Idiomaticity

According to Fernando there are four degrees of idiomaticity:

I. 4.1. Opaque Idioms

Opaque idioms are the difficult to interpret, because the idiom meaning is not deduced from the meaning of its components

E.g spill the beans (i.e. to reveal a secret)

I. 4.2. Semi-Opaque Idioms

Are less opaque than the first, their meaning can be understood from one of its components

E.g to know the robes (i.e. to know a particular job is done)

I. 4.3. Transparent Idioms

Transparent idioms their meaning can easily be interpreted and translated.

E.g to see the light (i.e. to understand)

I. 4.4. Semi-transparent Idioms

They are idioms which its components can give a little aid in interpreting the meaning of the idiom.

I. 5. The Structure of Idioms

II. Idioms are constructed both in Arabic and English as follows:

III. NOUN English e.g:kickback / the blues
(feeling sad)

IV. Arabic e.g.: ثعلب (cunning
person)

V. NOUN+NOUN English e.g: nest-egg (sum of
money saved for the future) / money spinner(successful way of making
money)

VI. Arabic e.g: الفرش الأبيض

VII. NOUN+ADJECTIVE English e.g: deep pockets (have a lot of money)

VIII. Arabic e.g: لسان طويل

IX. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE English e.g.: at all costs (want something
regardless of the sacrifices)

Arabic e.g.: في غمضة عين

VERBAL PHRASE English e.g. to splash out (spend a lot of money on
something)

Arabic e.g: شد الحزام (to spend

moneywisely because you are going through financial crisis)

GENITIVE CONSTRUCTION i.e. to express possessive relationship between
two nouns in Arabic we say بالإضافة. English e.g. share of the cake(share
profits or benefits with others) / man of substance (wealthy person)

Arabic e.g. رباط الجأش

SENTENCE English e.g. to born with a silver spoon in your mouth(born in a rich family)

Arabic e.g. طوي صفحة الماضي

I.6.Types of Idioms

It may come into one's mind, what is the use of classifying idioms; the translator should be aware and understand these categories properly, in order he/she can translate accurately; Also, as Gazala stated in his book *idiomaticity between evasion and invasion in translation*, "These categorizations show the richness and abundance of idiomatic expressions in language " (p. 208) , he added that these classifications help to distinguish or to locate the metaphorical part of any idiom, to produce a properly translation.

In his book Ghazala gathered many idioms classifications from different source, and then at the end he re-categorized the main types as follows:

1-full/pure idioms;

2-semi- idioms;

3-; Phrasalverbs;

4- Proverb, popular sayings

I.6.1.Full/pure Idioms

Pure idioms are perfect idioms which established through constant re-use; they are non-literal expressions which cannot be understood by adding up the meaning of the whole phrase, like *kick the bucket* or *spill the beans* because its meaning has nothing to do with the beans.

I.6.2.Semi-Idioms

They are idiom half meaning literal and half metaphorical e.g. foot the bill (i.e. pay).

I.6.3.Phrasal verbs

Are the most spoken types of idioms, are combinations of: *verb + adverb or of a verb /an adverb +preposition*

I.6.4.Proverbs and Popular Sayings

Proverbs are used considerably in vernacular language mostly by elderly people, to purport a wisdom or something moral or general truth; among all the idiomatic expressions proverbs are the most culture- specific, thus, too difficult to translate

For instance the Omani proverb *كعور بياق بيكر رشبته ويلوح عشقته* (which means you sow more than you reap) it contains a local geography (Biyag town) if the translator tries to translate it literally the meaning would remain non sense.

I.7.The functions of idioms

C.Fernando's textbook *idioms and idiomaticity* (1996), sub-classified three functions: ideational, interpersonal and relational.

Idioms that have ideational function, signify content of the message which may express an action (butter somebody up), situation (add fuel to the flames), people and things (all things to all people);

The second function is "interpersonal that fulfills interactional function or characterize the nature of the message" I.e. idioms that express interaction and relationship happening between people, through apologies (I beg your pardon), greetings (good evening/ morning), agreements (a done deal), etc.

Finally, idioms with relational function are used to ensure cohesion and coherence of discourse. These are idioms that integrate information (on the one hand...on the other hand, in addition) and that sequence the information (in the first/second place).

I.8.translation Strategies for idiomatic expressions

Translating idiomatic expressions is problematic, for the reason, they are a Cultural-rooted item; that is why the translator uses translation strategies to solve encountered problems; but he/she should be intelligent and know when to use the appropriate strategy in the appropriate context. For instance The idiom *it is raining cats and dogs*, if we use a word-for –word translation (literal translation) *إنها تمطر قططا و كلابا* the result will be nonsense in the RL.

I.8.1.Total Equivalence(A TL Idiom that has Similar Meaning and Form)

This strategy applied when an equivalent of the SL idiom is established in the TL, both in meaning and lexical items, especially with two languages belong to the same family. However, in our case two largely different languages, many English idioms got currency in Arabic language and are frequently spoken by Arabs, till became a part of their language and they may thought are originally belongs to Arabic; so are considered as total equivalents E.g.

Idiom 1: SL (English) Lion's share

TL (Arabic) نصيب الأسد

Idiom 2: SL (English) to throw/shed light on

TL (Arabic) يلقي الضوء على...

Idiom 3: SL (English) to give the green light

TL (Arabic) يعطي الضوء الأخضر

I.8.2. Partial Equivalence (TL Idioms Similar in Meaning but Dissimilar in Form)

This strategy involves finding target language equivalent idiom in meaning, whereas differs in lexical items. E.g.

. **Idiom 1:** SL (English) a drop in the ocean

TL (Arabic) غيض من فيض

Idiom 2: SL (English) to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds

TL (Arabic) لعب على الحبلين

Idiom 3: SL (English) on pins and needles

TL (Arabic) على أحر من الجمر

Idiom 4: SL (English) He has an axe to grind

TL (Arabic) حاجة في نفس يعقوب

Idiom 5: SL (English) to add fuel to injury / to add insult to injury

TL (Arabic) يزيد الطين بله

I.8.3. Paraphrase

Is used when the translator could not detect a match idiom in the target language, or the source idiom seems awkward in the TL, because the stylistic preference of the later differs of that of SL. E.g.

Idiom 1: SL (English) A hard nut to crack

TL (Arabic) قضية شائكة/ مسألة مستعصية

Idiom 2: SL (English) to walk on air/ over the moon

TL (Arabic) تغمره السعادة

I.8.4.Functional Equivalence (Descriptive Equivalence)

The translator may use this strategy to naturalize the idiom, i.e. to use a referent in the TL culture functions as the same as the SL culture E.g:

SL (English) dark horse

TL (Arabic) شخص غامض

I .8.5.Omission

In other words Baker listed three cases when the translator has the right to apply this strategy:

- 1- Only if the translator find no close equivalent idiom in the TL;
- 2- It is difficult to paraphrase i.e. the meaning in the receptor language would be elusive or non sense;
- 3- Or for stylistic reasons

I.8.6. Browning

The strategy of borrowing (literal translation) is used with highly culture- specific idioms when no equivalent above word is found in the TL.

I.8.7. Conclusion

To sum up idioms are not untranslatable, but are difficult to render because they are cultural bound expressions. Thus, the translator must consider twice in adopting a specific translation strategies. Mona Baker listed four strategies for translating idiomatic expressions: 1) using an idiom with the same meaning and form, 2) using an idiom with the similar meaning but different form, 3) by paraphrase, 4) by omission; Par Ronak and Husni, Daniel L. Newman added: 5) functional equivalent, 6) borrowing. However, we can find some cases where literal translation can effectively serve the translator in translating the idiomatic expression, without distorting the SL idiom and also be acceptable grammatically and pragmatically (natural) in the TL. For example, *not all what glitters is gold* in Arabic ليس كل ما يلمع ذهباً.

Chapter II: Obstacles and Difficulties of translating Idioms**II.1.Types of Translation obstacles****II.1.1.Cultural obstacles**

The Anthropologist Edward Taylor defines culture "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society". Culture definitely poses a stumbling stone to any translator, especially when the two cultures dealing with are totally different, likewise, Arabic and English language.

However, the process of reproducing a TT do not involve the translator being wise and conscious only concerning the grammatical, lexical and stylistic portion of language; the cultural features also should be paid enough attention by the translator.

Social, religious and geographical background, plus economical and political events have their affect on language usage.

For more illustration, in English we say 'apples and oranges' but 'fat and fire' in Arabic; in English we say something heart -warming but cools the breast

in Arabic because of the weather nature , a language whose origins are rooted in the burning desert heat, which also explains how the easy life is عيش بارد cold life, also in Arabic the prey is cold غنيمه بارده or easy to swallow/pleasant to eat غنيمه سائعه.

An obvious difference is marked between the Arabic and English social culture, whether concerning marriage, friendship, family, food, customs, world view, life way...and that have greatly influenced their languages. For instance, consider the word 'nose' how it perceived variously; in Arabic society the word nose is used to symbolize proudness (perceived positively); instead, to English if does a person have a big nose it means a curious person (perceived negatively).

Religiously, in addition, Islam and Christianity share some points, but divers in many.

II.1.2. Grammatical and Syntactic obstacles

Each language has its unique way in arranging words and sentences, using linking words and prepositions...; like English and Arabic language the two have a different way in constructing sentences, for instance Arabic language prefers beginning the sentence by a verb but English does not. Also the two of each vary in pronoun system; in English we find seven pronouns with their types such personal, subject object pronouns, intensive, demonstrative...however Arabic have thirteen pronoun devised into singular, dual and plural. To illustrate more, in English we have the pronoun 'you' we can find five equivalents in Arabic it could refer to أنت, أنتم, أنتم, أنت or انتن. Another challengeable grammatical issue is the tenses; Arabic has only three tenses but twelve tenses are found in English.

II.1.2.1. Lexical obstacles

Plus to previous obstacles is the lexical issue, which concerns word. The Arabic language by its uniqueness surpasses other languages concerning lexicon richness, that is, in other languages one word is found to name something whereas a lexical abundance found for a word in Arabic. For instance, the word *lion* in English have more than 300 equivalents in Arabic: /سد/ /ليث/ /ضغيم/ /ضرغم/ /غضنفر/ /سبع/ /حيدر/ /خنافس/ /لحسام/ /المهند/ /الصقيل/ /الهدّاذ/ /الصمصامة/ /لياح/ the words /باسل/ /عنبس/ /هيثم/ /هوبر/ /عردنس/ /الدوسك/ ... /فرضاب/ have only the word *sword* as equivalent.

II.1.3. Stylistic obstacles

Ghazala in his book *translation as problems and solution* posed a substantial question, what do we translate? ; himself answered *meaning* which he defined as " a complicated network of language components comprised of: syntax (grammar), vocabulary (words), style and phonology (sounds)". That is, meaning is not the output

of words only; but, of the different language components taken together. Thus, to find a Stylistic Equivalence (Ghazala) can pose a real problem for translators. To illustrate:

Seat down, please	تفضل بالجلوس / اجلس من فضلك
Feel at home	خذ راحتك / أستريح
Sit bloody down!	اقعد / أنقبر / أنضرب على البك

II.2.The Difficulties of Translating Idioms

There are idioms easy to be recognized than others, so The first difficulty may face the translator is idiom identification i.e. he/she is able to recognize that he/she is dealing with an idiomatic expression or not. A translator may recognize idioms when "include expressions which violate truth conditions" (Baker, p. 65) such as *head in the clouds*, *itching palm*. Or they also" include expressions which seem ill-formed because they do not follow the grammatical rules of the language"(ibid) as trip the light fantastic.

So, the more the translator make effort in grasping the meaning of an idiom and it gives non- sense translation if interpreted literally, the more likely he/she will recognize that he /she dealing with an idiom.

In addition, the author in the book *translation: issues and strategies* listed various factors that may complicate the process of translating idioms :

II.2.1. Cultural difficulties:

Idioms carrying specific cultural meaning; those idioms which are related only to a specific culture, as "*Joha's nail*" which is told to someone who uses a fake excuse to obtain or reach a certain objective; the character of Joha in only related to the Arabic culture. The same in English, for example the idiom "*like turkeys voting for (an early)*

Christmas" (accept a situation which lead to bad results) which may be challenging for translator if the translation is directed to a TR who do not celebrate Christmas;

II.2.2. Stylistic difficulties:

Idioms seen from different angles (contextual differences); "An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different" (Baker, p.69). For instance, the idiom '*the ship has sailed*' refers to a lost opportunity, its Arabic equivalent is ' *فاته القطار* ', but an Arab collocates it always with "marriage";

in addition, language variation or dialects, i.e. within one language (especially in Arabic language) an idiom denotes the same meaning, but different communities coin different form; To illustrate: the idiom *out of the frying pan into the fire* can be translated in Arabic as:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>استجار من الرمضاء الى النار</i> | (MSA) |
| <i>هرب من الدب وقع في الجب</i> | (LA) |
| <i>من تحت الدلف لي تحت المز راب</i> | (LA/ Gulf Arabic) |
| <i>خرج من الحفرة وقع في الدحيرة</i> | (Egyptian Arabic) |
| <i>طلع من الموت طاح في خضر موت</i> | (Oman Arabic) |

In some cases, the translator may find it easy because there is just a nuance difference in form, but maybe in other cases the same meaning is expressed completely in a different way. The translator may face such complications so, he/she should know these varieties in order to naturalize as much as possible the SL idiom to the TR. And as we mentioned earlier the translator's knowledge plays an essence role in facilitating the process of translation.

II.2.3.Linguistic difficulties:

1- The absence of a target equivalent idiom; it means that the translator cannot find a TL equivalent idiom as the SL idiom, neither a TL idiom similar in meaning and form nor similar in meaning and dissimilar in form.

2-measliiding idioms, that is, the idiom has two meanings one which is literal meaning and the other is metaphorical meaning,; they are called so because they may be rendered differently in TL, for instance:

To pay back (lit) "to return the borrowed money"

(Fig) "to avenge "

A slap on the face (Fig) "a sudden and unexpected rejection, defeat, or disappointment";

3- Misleading similarities between the SL idiom and the TL, in other words, idioms that resemble each in form but having completely different meaning, for instance:

The Arabic idiom "سحب نيله", is similar to "*with one's tail between one's legs*" in English; but the Arabic idiom means 'to strut', whereas the English one means 'in shame and disgrace' (usually collocates with the verb *to leave*).in Arabic we can use 'to bite your nails' (عض أنامله) to express either anger or regret, but to English speaker means nervousness or anxiety.

CHAPTER THREE: Analysis of Future Times Machine**III.1.Introduction**

An analysis will be held in this chapter via comparing a number of samples which were chosen in order to determine to what extent the translator succeed or not in rendering their component effects, through discussing and analyzing this samples then comparing they with their ST counter parts. Moreover, investigating the techniques used for both emphasizing the accurate translation and extracting the weaknesses and the possible difficulties that were encountered, along with suggesting alternative translations to improve it.

III.2.Methodology

The present study consists of altogether 07 English wealth and money idioms and their Arabic translation. A comparative analysis between ST and TT is held in this chapter in order to determine to what extent the translator succeed or not in rendering its components effects. In addition to that, an analysis of the translation techniques used while translating this patterns.

III.3. About the Corpus

Raymond Douglas Bradbury who was an American science fiction author, he wrote this novel **Future Times Machine** in 1979. The novel tells the story of two men: Tom and Poo who wanted to travel through time to look for the treasure their grandfather found when he was still a child.

They tried their best and spent almost all their money to make a time machine. Spending a lot of time and money , they could not realize their dream. Instead , they fell asleep and both had the same dream . They succeeded in making the time

machine, travelled in time for centuries before their grandfather was born. To their surprise , they found that their grandfather's father was a thief ... Their adventure starts here. They both tried help their father be honest; he could not change himself easily . At the end, they did it. Their grandfather's father is finally a good honest man. However, when they moved in time until their grandfather's time, they found no treasure or money for their honest grandfather's father left no money for his son.

The story is basically intended for teenagers; its style is very simple and direct. However, the writer used some literary devices such as : idiomatic expressions to make it a bit attractive for the teenager readers.

III.4. Corpus Analysis

As mentioned before, this analysis shall go through comparative study on wealth and money idioms between SL and TL in order check the appropriateness of the translation.

III.4.1. Adopted Translation techniques

This section of the study is focusing on adopted the translation techniques that the translator followed while translating the novel. By analyzing four translation techniques have been identified which are:

1. Using an idioms of similar meaning and form
2. Using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form
3. translation by paraphrase
4. translation by omission

III.4.1.1. Translating by using an idiom of similar meaning and form

Sample N 01

Table 01

Source text	Target text
To tight the belt	يشد الحزام

" We will have to tighten our belt these days" (p. 25)

يجب أن تشد الحزام في هذه الأيام العصيبة

The sample above was translated by using an idiom of similar meaning and form; it is appropriate translation because " to tighten our belt " means to be seriously in both cultures. The translator here looks for the appropriate and nearest equivalence to ST idiom. So rendering the text by using an idiom of similar meaning and form is the suitable, accurate, and easiest due to the same connotations of both cultures.

III.4.1.2. Translating by using idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form

The following pattern present samples of using idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form:

Sample N 02

Table 02

Source text	Target text
Born with a silver spoon in his/her mouth	ولد و في فمه ملعقة من ذهب

" Tom never has to worry about money, he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth"(p. 74)

و لما عليه القلق لقد ولد و في فمه ملعقة من ذهب

The sample above was translated by using idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form, thus it is appropriate translation. It is have similar impact on the TT. Where the translator tends to explain its meaning by using different words that have the same effect on the TR according to the context. Because silver donate something precious in the ST, whereas in the TL precious expressed by golden, the translator looks for the appropriate and nearest equivalence to ST idiom.

III.4.1.3. Translating by Paraphrase

The following samples using translating by paraphrase:

sample N 03

Table 03

Source text	Target text
To got our fingers burnt	لم يبقى فلس نصرفه

" we got our fingers burnt on this project of time "(p. 47)

لم يبقى معنا فلس نصرفه لقد اخذ منا مشروع السفر عبر الزمن كل مواردنا

sample 03 was translated by paraphrase; it is an appropriate translation because the translator got the meaning but in Arabic there is an equivalence for this idiom that the translator did not mentioned it, which, causes missing the aesthetic metaphor in the idiom of TT. Therefore the translator should using idiom have similar meaning and dissimilar form here, to be as the following:

رجعنا بخفي حنين لقد اخذ منا مشروع السفر عبر الزمن كل مواردنا

Sample N 04

Table 04

Source text	Target text
It costs the earth	الى جانب انه يكلف الكثير

" This costs the earth, never will be of benefit" (p. 52)

إلى جانب انه يكلف الكثير إلا انه دون طائل

sample 04 the translator using paraphrasing. Thus the translation is appropriate, it renders the same meaning as SL as TL. In the example above, we notice that the translator substitute the ST idiom of wealth and money which are culturally specific idiom of wealth and money in TL, where he tried to preserve the prescriptive of the TR.

sample N 05

Table 05

Source text	Target text
Chiken feed	مبلغ بخس

" this chicken feed will serve nothing "(P.12)

هذا المبلغ البخس لن يفيدنا في شيء

The translator opt for paraphrasing which considered as an appropriate translation technique used in this context, where the translator tend to explaining its meaning by using different words that have the same effect on the TR according to the context. Furthermore; in the TL there is two meaning for this idiom first one which have similar meaning and form and the second one which we deal with it.

sampleN 06

Table 06

Source text	Target text
Look the other side of the coin	يمحص الأمر من جميع جوانبه

" You should always look at the other side of the coin " (P.91)

يجب أن تمحص الأمر من جميع جوانبه

The translator used such term to make the text very tasteful for readers as he looked to turn it very expressive the translator rendered the correctly meaning, but stylistically translator should using idioms of similar meaning and dissimilar form to be as the following:

يجب أن ينظر إلى الجانب الآخر من العملة

sample N 07

Table 07

Source text	Target text
Back-of-the-envelope calculation	مدني بالمبلغ بالتقريب

Just give me a back-of-the-envelope calculation.(P.63)

مدني بالمبلغ حتى بالتقريب

The translator use paraphrasing which considered as an appropriate translation in this context. Where the translator tends to explain its meaning by using different words because there is no an equivalent idiom in the TL. So, the translator tends to explain its meaning and having the same effect on the TR according to the context.

Table 08

Strategies	N° of sentences	Inappropriate Translation	Appropriate Translation
Using idiom of similar meaning and form	01	%0	%14,29
Using idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form	01	%0	%14,29
Paraphrasing	05	%0	%71,42
Omission	00	%0	%0
Total	07	%100	

This table shows the total number of wealth and money idioms and their percentages, as well as, how many wealth and money idioms were translated by applying four translation techniques. The result indicate that paraphrasing were the most frequently applied technique by the translator. Comes later using idiom have similar meaning and form and the using of idiom have similar meaning and dissimilar form with one sentence, lastly omission that he did not use it. It is clear that translator succeeded in the use of all techniques.

According to the table and more clearly, an investigation shows that the translator did not restrict himself to one technique, but exceed the three techniques in translating the wealth and money idioms which help him to achieves 100/100 appropriate translation.

Samples 01 and 02 indicate that the translator is aware of wealth and money idioms and their cultural backgrounds, that resulted in producing faithful translated version have the same affect on the TR, and holds the same effect. Constantly, this research that translating wealth and money idioms is not almost a betrayal to the original text because of the shared worldview wealth and money meaning, furthermore, the translator awareness of wealth and money meaning and their cultural backgrounds, pertinent translation accurate techniques, the more appropriate translation of wealth and money idioms will be.

Samples 03, 04, 05, 06 and 07 the translator using paraphrasing to facilitate the meaning and to make it easy to be understand for the reader and because it is science fiction novel the translator does not aware about the aesthetic metaphoric of the ST rather than he focused to make the TT more meaningfully; So, the translator was successfully paraphrase this idioms even if he does not kept the same form as the TL.

III.5. Conclusion

The aim of this study was to analyze the translation of idioms collected from Future Times Machine novel by Rymond Douglas Bradbury. The analysis has showed that translation of idioms involved three basic translation strategies: *paraphrasing, using idiom of similar meaning and form and using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form*. The analysis of particular samples was intended to illustrate the choices of particular strategies in translation. It was noticed that translating idioms by using idiom of similar form and meaning, or idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form in this way preserving the effect and meaning of the original idiom. Secondly, his paraphrases often contained the structure of the original idioms which cause an effect of interference of another language.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

The dissertation attempted to study one of language aspects, idioms; Idioms related to wealth and money in English and their translation into Arabic, that is to say, the research is a kind of analysis to investigate what are the difficulties and techniques in translating English wealth and money idioms in Arabic language. The work is divided into two parts: the first part contains two theoretical chapters and the second part contains just one practical chapter in which we work on the novel "Future Times Machine" as a case study. The first two chapters discuss what have already done about idioms, while the third one is devoted to the analysis what have been collected in the theoretical chapters.

Concerning the chapter three, aims at comparing and analyzing patterns of wealth and money idiom in *the novel Future Times Machine*; if the Arabic version succeeded in rendering the function of the idiom to the TR, either semantically or, syntactically or pragmatically, so what are the strategies used to translate these idioms. Having in mind, that we are dealing with two languages which diverse both linguistically and culturally which play a great effect on the translation.

Thus,for achieving a successful translation of wealth and money expressions, the translator must be intelligent in choosing the suitable strategy to apply and to know how wealth and money concept is perceived in the two cultures.

It was noticed that such idioms as *He born with silver spoon in his mouth, to tight the belt.* were translated properly by the translator. As a result, firstly, he was translating idioms by using idiom of similar form and meaning, or idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form in this way preserving the effect and meaning of the original idiom. Secondly, his paraphrases often contained the structure of the original idioms which cause an effect of interference of another language However, idioms express the

General Conclusion

uniqueness of the language and culture in which they are originated and, therefore, the strategies for their translation need careful consideration and the translators need deep knowledge of the source and target languages and cultures

References.

References.

Baker, M. (1992). In *Other Words: A Course book on Translation*. London and New York: Routledge.

Catford, J.C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.

D,B Raymond. (1979). *Future Times Machine*, New York :Continuum

Fernando,C. (1994). *idioms and idiomaticity* . USA :Oxford University Press.74-214

Ghazala, H.S. (1995).*Translation as Problems and Solutions* (4thed).Syria: Dar El Kalem El-Arabi.

Ghazala, H.S.(2003) Idiomaticity between Evasionand Invasion in Translation: *Stylistic, Aesthetic and Connotative Considerations*.Babel:Fédération des Traducteurs (FIT) Revue Babel.203-228

Lilova, A. (1985).*Introduction into General Theory of Translation*.Moscow: VisshayaShkola

Newmark,P .(1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall InternAtional

Ronak, H. D, L. Newman. *Arabic-English-Arabic-English Translation: Issues and Strategies*.London and New York: Routledge. P 31-4

Dictionaries

Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms (2009). Oxford university press.

Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms (1998). Cambridge University press.

References.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (11 Ed). An Encyclopedia Britannica Company

Webography

Edward, B, T. (1992). *Primitive culture*. Retrieved from

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Burnett_Tylor. 9:45 PM April 9th 2016.

Learn English today. Retrieved from <http://www.learn-english->

[today.com/idioms/idiom-categories/money/money4_million-more.html](http://www.learn-english-today.com/idioms/idiom-categories/money/money4_million-more.html). 8:15 AM

[April](#) 12th 2016.

Abstract

In this research we are dealing with one of language aspects, idioms. The research will be divided into two parts theoretical and practical. The theoretical part deals with idiom's definition both in English and Arabic language, then what are the types of idioms, problems and difficulties in translating them, and what are the followed techniques to overcome such obstacles. Concerning the practical part, we are going to have comparative analysis of wealth and money idioms found in the novel "Future Times Machine" to investigate what are the most used techniques in the Arabic version, and if the translator fulfilled the same intended function either semantically, syntactically or pragmatically as the source text.

Key Words: Idioms, comparative Analysis, translation obstacles, translation techniques, wealth and money idioms,

الملخص

هذا البحث عبارة عن دراسة لغوية (منهجي و أكاديمي) يعالج مشكلة التكافؤ فوق مستوى الكلمة و يعالج أيضا مشكلة غياب التكافؤ التي تواجه المترجم عند ترجمة المصطلحات من الانجليزية إلى العربية. ويتناول البحث كذلك أنجع تقنيات الترجمة المتبعة لتدليل هته الصعوبات في ترجمة المصطلحات من الانجليزية إلى العربية. تتبنى هذه الدراسة منهجية مقارنة لمصطلحات الثروة والمال في رواية 'رحلة عبر الزمن'. لمعرفة أكثر التقنيات المتبعة من قبل المترجم وكذلك لنستنتج إذا ما نجح أو فشل المترجم في نقل نفس معنى وجمالية العبارة أو المصطلح الانجليزي إلى اللغة العربية

كلمات مفتاحية : المصطلحات ، منهجية مقارنة , عوائق الترجمة ، تقنيات الترجمة، مصطلحات الثروة و المال.

جامعة قاصدي مرباح – ورقلة
كلية الآداب و اللغات
قسم اللغة الإنجليزية



مذكرة: ماستر أكاديمي

ميدان: الآداب و اللغات الأجنبية

اختصاص: الترجمة و علم الترجمة

من إعداد: جديعي ربيعة البتول

مزوار كوثر

بعنوان:

ترجمة مصطلحات الثروة و المال من الانجليزية إلى العربية

دراسة نموذجية لرواية "رحلة عبر الزمن" في ترجمتها للعربية

مذكرة مقدمة لاستكمال متطلبات نيل شهادة الماستر في الترجمة

تمت مناقشتها علنيا

أمام اللجنة المكونة من

جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة
جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة
جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة

رئيسة اللجنة
المشرف
المناقش

الدكتور محمد كوداد

السنة الجامعية: 2015 - 2016

