UNIVERSITY KASDI MERBAH OUARGLA

Faculty of Letters and Foreign Languages

Department of English Language
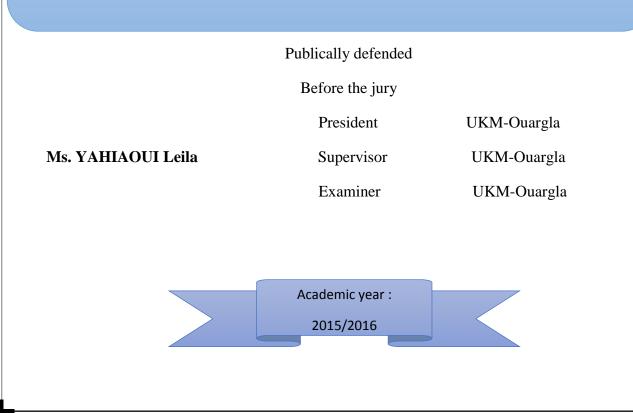
Dissertation:

ACADEMIC MASTER

Domain: Letters and Foreign Languages

Field: Translation and Translation Studies

Prepared by: OTHMANE Sally and ROUIDJI Maroua

The Use of Notes in Translating the Historical Book

"The Life of Emir Abd El Kader" Written by Charles Henry Churchill Translated by Abu El Quassem Saad Allah from English into Arabic

Publically defended

Before the jury

	President	UKM-Ouargla
Ms. YAHIAOUI Leila	Supervisor	UKM-Ouargla
	Examiner	UKM-Ouargla

Academic year :

2015/2016

جامعة قاصدي مرباح- ورقلة

كلية الآداب واللغات

معهد اللغة الإنجليزية

رسالة:

ماستر أكاديمي

ميدان: الآداب واللغات الأجنبية

مجال: اللغة الإنجَليزية

اختصاص: الترجمة وعلم دراسات الترجمة

من إعداد:

عثمان سالي و رويجي مروة

بعنوان:

استعمال الهوامش في ترجمة الكتاب التاريخي "حياة الأمير عبد القادر" للكاتب تشارلز هنري تشرشل والمترجم من طرف أبو القاسم سعد الله من الإنجليزية إلى العربية

تمت مناقشتها علنيا

أمام اللجنة المكونة من

الرئيس	جامعة قاصدي مرباح-ورقلة	
المشرف	جامعة قاصدي مرباح-ورقلة	الأستاذة: يحياوي ليلى
المناقش	جامعة قاصدي مرباح-ورقلة	

السنة الدراسية

2016 / 2015

Dedication

There are a number of people without whom this thesis might not have been written, and to whom we are greatly indebted.

To our families who taught us beyond the darkness there is always light and hope. To our mothers, whom we are indebted to their persistence and constant support and caring, and for their love and continuous efforts.

To our fathers, to whom we harbor love and appreciation throughout all our lives, for they incite us to always chase our dreams and to always set our goals especially the academic ones, and teach us to fulfill our dreams.

To our grandparents, aunts and uncles who are always there encouraging us to pursue our higher education studies we are equally grateful.

This work is finally dedicated to our friends who helped us generously throughout this process with their time and knowledge.

To my husband "Toufik" whom I am grateful to his existence in my life and being there to motivate me, encourage and love me, and, thus, we work together to realize our dreams.

Acknowledgements

First, our greatest thanks and gratitude are for the uncountable blessing Allah the Almighty, of Almighty Allah. Our success will only be granted by Allah, who supports and guides us along our study and life in most complicated and difficult times.

We would like to gratefully acknowledge the enthusiastic supervision of Miss Leila YAHIAOUI, who provided us with the inspiration to embark and finalize our thesis; our deepest thanks and gratitude to her for her constant support and encouragement. She was the guide who enlightened our way to fulfill our academic research.

I would like to give my heartfelt thanks to my family, especially my mother, my father, my siblings: Syrine, Selma and Mahmoud, my grandparents and my aunt Feirouz. Last but not the least my friend ROUABEH Wassila.

Acknowledgements should also be expressed to whoever participated in this study even by praying for us and wishing us the best of luck.

List of Abbreviations:

ANSI: American National Standards Institute

CSI: Culture Specific Items

LSP: Language for Specific Purposes

NISO: National Information Standards Organization

SL: Source Language

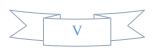**ST**: Source Text

TL: Target Language

TT: Target Text

Table of contents

II.   Chapter two: Translation and Ideology

Abstract

The study named: The Use of Notes in Translating the Historical Book "The Life of Emir Abd El Kader" Written by Charles Henry Churchill Translated by Abu El Quassem Saad Allah from English into Arabic aims at analyzing his translation it in terms of the strategies that are adopted; exploring the translator's intervention in translating the historical discourse; his choice of omitting and adding expressions and his use of notes in addition to examining the purposes of this intervention. It also seeks to show the hidden part of the personality of the historian Abu El Quassem Saad Allah, which is the translational part. As the latter did not know any foreign language before the age of thirty, he translated several researches and essays from French and English. Concerning books, he translated the book entitled "The Life of Abdel Kader" from English into Arabic written by Charles Henry Churchill. This book is considered as the most reliable historical document that narrates Abdel Kader's life. This study will shed light on this translation by analyzing in an attempt to find out the reason behind his intervention and measuring the degree of success in applying the principles of the science of translation taking into account that Abu El Quassem Saad Allah did not study translation.

Keywords: Historical text, Biography, Ideology, Notes, Addition, Intervention.

الملخص:

تسعى هذه الدراسة الموسومة بـ: استعمال الهوامش في ترجمة الكتاب التاريخي "حياة الأمير عبد القادر" للكاتب تشارلز هنري تشرشل والمترجم من طرف أبو القاسم سعد الله من الإنجليزية إلى العربية إلى تحليل هاته الترجمة من خلال الاستراتيجيات التي اتبعها واكتشاف تدخل المترجم في ترجمة النص التاريخي سواء بإضافة أو حذف عبارات أو اللجوء إلى استعمال الهوامش وكذا فحص الأسباب المؤدية إلى هذا التدخل. تسعى هذه الدراسة أيضا إلى إماطة اللثام عن جانب قد يبدو خفيا من شخصية شيخ المؤرخين الجزائريين، الدكتور أبو القاسم سعد الله ألا وهو الجانب الترجمي، حيث ترجم هذا الأخير عددا لا يستهان به من الأبحاث والمقالات عن الفرنسية والإنجليزية، على الرغم من قوله بأنه لم يكن يعرف لغة أجنبية قبل سن الثلاثين.

أما الكتاب، فقد ترجم الدكتور أبو القاسم سعد الله كتاب من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى العربية: يحمل عنوان:" حياة الأمير عبد القادر" لشارل هنري تشرشل. ويعد كتاب تشارل هنري تشرشل الذي ألفه عن حياة الأمير أقرب وثيقة تاريخية وأصدقها. وفي دراستنا هذه، سنخصص الترجمة بشيء من التحليل محاولين الكشف عن أسباب هذا التدخل، وكذا مدى توفيقه في تطبيق أهم المبادئ التي يقوم عليها علم الترجمة خاصة إذا علمنا بأنه لم يتلق تكوينا أكاديميا في هذا المجال.

الكمات المفتاحية: نص تاريخي، سيرة ذاتية، أيديولوجيا، هوامش، إضافة، تدخل.

General introduction

This study aims at exploring Abu El Quassem Saad Allah's degree of success in his translation from English into Arabic. The case under study is "The Life of Abdel Kader" written by Charles Henry Churchill translated by Abu El Quassem Saad Allah.

"It is a paradox of age of globalization that the demand for translation has grown despite the spread and dominance of English. This is especially true of specialized translation (traduction specialisée) covers the specialist subject field falling under non-literary translation, the best known of which includes science and technology, economics, marketing, law, politics, medicine and mass media" (Maurizio Gotti & Susan Sarcevic ,2006. p 9). In other words specialized translation is one of the most complex services; it is characterized by accurate and consistent translation of the certain terminology and specific content. It requires competent and professional translators to provide specialized translation such medical, financial, technical documents and historical ones.

There are different types of texts that can be classified by the terminology that is used differently by different writers. From those we mention "historical texts" and "literary texts". A literary text is a piece of written material, such as a book or poem that has the purpose of telling a story or entertaining, as in a fictional novel. Its primary function as a text is usually aesthetic, but it may also contain political messages or beliefs. While historical texts are documents that contain information about early events, persons or place. Among historical documents we can distinguish manuscripts; which are the document written by hand or typewritten: not mechanically printed, also agreement document that is the result of negotiation between competent parties for example war agreement.

Biographies are one of text types that belong to historical texts; it contains detailed information about person's life. It involves basic facts; education, work, relationships, death and also portrays about experience of life events. A biography may also highlight various aspects of the person's life and provides an analysis of his or her personality, beliefs, achievements and failures. While biographical works are usually non-fiction, fiction can also be used to portray a person's life. Like books, biographies should be translated by professional translators who have sufficient knowledge and experience in fields related to the subject matters of the texts. Translators can also familiarize themselves with the nature and significance of the biographies by consulting a variety of primary and secondary sources and, when possible, the persons themselves. When translating a biography, the translator should

further attempt to "capture" the tone and style of the writing in source language and "convey" them in the writing in target language. Finally, he or she should strive to make the translation appear to a native speaker of the target language to have been written in that language in the first place.

The point that will receive much emphasis throughout the present study is Abu El Quassem Saad allah strategies that he selected when translating the biography of Abdel Kader and his intervention in the translated text and the reasons behind this intervention.

1. Statement of the problem

Abu El Quassem Saad Allah sees translation as an art and hobby, it is for an art for those people of the specialty that subject on rules and methods to be applied, learn it, teach others, taste it and govern for success or failure, Where Art intended here hold the meaning of science, according to rename of the veterans. The fact that the translation is a hobby is clear, it is personal choice to be enjoyed like dependable occupation like music or graphic exercised in pleasure and introducing it to others in pride and love, because the interpreter wants to make them enjoy it like he do. Translation here is a tool to communicate knowledge to them, but in the translator special manner. Despite the fact that the origin of knowledge by others, the interpreter considers himself also creative while the transfer of the origin, that in this case he participate with the author in his work.

2. Research question

What are the reasons behind the translator's intervention in translating the historical text from English into Arabic?

There are subsidiary questions that fall under the main ones, the most important of which are:

- How did Saad Allah intervene in the translated text?

- Did the specialization of Saad Allah in the field of history help him in the production of Arabic text to appear as an original and not translated?

3. Research hypotheses

This study will be an analytical study in which we attempt at investigating the translator's degree of success in the translation of "The Life of Abdel Kader".

- It is hypothesized that not being a professional translator may not help in producing good translation.

- Abu El Quassem Saad Allah had his own style in translation; this is evident through his use of notes, additions and glosses; his personality as a historian dominated the translation.

- As a historian, Abu El Quassem Saad Allah intervened in the translated text in order to add information that he gathered about the character.

- Being specialized in history helped him well in transferring the original text into Arabic.

4. Research aims

As stated earlier, the current research will choose the translation of Abu El Quassem Saad Allah analyze it in terms of the strategies that are adopted in this translation.

This study aims at investigating the degree of success of Abu El Quassem Saad Allah in rendering the historical text « The Life of Abdel Kader » from English into Arabic; exploring the translator's intervention in translating the historical discourse; his choice of omitting and adding expressions and his use of notes in addition to examining the reasons behind this intervention.

5. Research methodology

In this study, we count to the descriptive analytical approach work on the description of the events and phenomena and the attempt to be analyzed, and impost an exact realistic picture of it.

This study is a type of descriptive studies that aims at analyzing the strategies pursued in the translation of Abu Al Quassem Saad Allah; his intervention by inserting footnotes, omitting and adding with clarification illustrative examples. Also, the attempt to determine the reasons behind this intervention.

6. Significance of the study

It is hoped that the present study will present substantial and systematic analysis of the translation of "The Life of Abdel Kader" by Abu El Quassem Saad Allah. Literature review could be beneficial for all those concerned in this field. The strategies adopted here can be applied in any serious study.

By means of study, we hope to develop our knowledge through looking for the translator's degree of success when translating the historical text from English into Arabic.

7. Literature review

Destutt de Tracy, a French philosopher, provided a definition to the notion of ideology at the end of the 18th century (Van Dijk, 2005). He pointed out that ideology in Tracy writing was related to "systems of ideas, especially with the social, political or religious ideas shared by a social group of movement" (p. 5). According to Hawkins (2001), ideology is the source of human conflicts and it is seen as a phenomenon like language which humans are engaged with in their lifetime.

According to Yarmohammadi (2000), ideology refers to sets of beliefs and values which are dominant in a society. Mason (1994) stated that ideology is "a set of beliefs and values which inform an individual's or institution's view of the world and assist their interpretation of events, facts, etc" (p. 25). Mooney (2011) referred to ideology as the way that individuals or groups perceive the world. Hatim (2000) pointed to language as a essential medium for the statement of the ideology. He defined ideology as "a body of ideas which reflects the beliefs and interests of an individual, a group of individuals, a societal institution etc., and which ultimately finds expression in language" (p. 218). In this study, the term ideology refers to a group of ideas that reflects the beliefs of a person or a group of persons in their language.

In a literary work, voice is generally related to the author's voice or presence as perceived through the act of narration (Booth, 1961, p. 18). Chatman employs voice to refer to "the speech or other overt means through which events and existents are communicated to the audience" (1978, p. 153). Peden (1987) regards voice as the way something is transfered: the way the story is told; the way the poem is sung. Voice is also seen as an element to present the author's subjectivity. For example, Greenall (2015) points out that voice is the "dialogically constituted, but also unique, subjectivity".

Taivalkoski-Shilov (2015) views voice as the set of textual cues characterizing a subjective or collective identity in a text. The author's voice can take several forms. It can be clear if the

author makes direct obtrusions, like commentary or summary in the narrative texts. It can be also obvious when he/she shifts his/her point of view by moving into or out of a character's mind (Booth, 1961, p. 17).

Even if the author's voice is sometimes not obvious, it is all the time there in the text.

The pioneer of the concept of Translator's Voice is Lawrence Venuti in presenting the translator's invisibility in a translated text. "The voice that the reader hears in any translation made on the basis of simpatico is always recognized as the author's, never as a translator's, nor even as some hybrid of the two" (Venuti, 1995, p. 238). Therefore, he encourages the use of non-fluent, nonstandard, and heterogeneous language by producing foreignized rather than domesticated texts in order that translators could make themselves visible and their voice clear. Hermans for the first time created the notion of Translator's Voice. He states that "the translated narrative discourse always contains more than one voice … as an index of the Translator's discursive presence" (Hermans, 1996, p. 27).

He refers the "second voice" (Hermans, 1996, p. 27) to the Translator's Voice, which may remain completely unobservable, unable to be detected, and may be directly or forcefully introduced in paratexts, like prefaces, footnotes, translator's notes etc. Hermans (2014) furthers his concept of "translator's voice" by focusing less on formal translational intrusions and more on the translator's role in transmitting the values inscribed in the translation to its prospective recipients.

By considering translation as "a reported discourse", "echoic speech", he holds that as the study of translation turns progressively more to the translator's social and ethical roles, it becomes more necessary to mark the translator's position, like voice, views, values, etc. (Hermans, 2014). From this aspect, Hermans' view of translator's "voice" goes beyond the range of a transalted text itself and focuses more on its sociological implications.

Chapter One:

Specialized Translation and Historical Texts

Introduction

The first chapter, entitled **"**specialized translation and historical texts" takes a closer view at a kind of translation: specialized translation and a particular text genre: historical text, and thus prepares the ground for the analysis of the specialized discourse that includes specialized terminology. Something has to be said of the kind of translation that deals with specialized text "specialized translation". A mainly rich way of analyzing and classifying translation is by source text topic (domain or field). Our field is the historical one. In other words, we will tackle the translation of historical texts that describe and narrate historical events.

In this chapter, we will shed light on some definitions of specialized translation and historical texts and provide some explanations about the historical discourse, its aspects, it types and its translation. Furthermore, we will discuss more precisely the historical discourse by defining one of the texts that belong to that kind of discourse, which is the biographical discourse.

1-Specialized translation

The action of translation can be divided into different types of classification according to various measures. We can also define translation by referring to two different axes, interrelated in many ways, to the notion of specialization of the texts translated; subject matter of the texts and grade of specialization of the texts: general translation or specialized translation.

Translation studies have not generated these classifications. They were appeared in other fields that existed many years before translation, and have been inherited through quickly by a mechanical borrowing. They were embraced by translation studies from textual studies, which had borrowed them from Language for Special Purposes (LSP).

Specialized knowledge has increasingly spread over the whole community; parcels of knowledge (mechanics, economics, law, medicine…) which were exclusive to specialists have become common ground for larger segments of population and are found in everyday communication.

Specialized communication is considered to be that which occurs among experts in the field, communicating on specific matters and using specific terminology, whereas general

communication is considered to be that which occurs among lay people, communicating on everyday facts and using the vocabulary shared by all speakers. general and specialized language, communication or translation, that every text and every act of communication include, in different proportions, elements which can be characterized as general, and elements which can be characterized as specialized.

In the case of translation, those specialized characteristics such as the specific genre of texts and the specialized terminology should be conveyed to the receivers of the TT, the task then becomes easier for the translator through the knowledge of the distinctive features of the equivalent genre in the target language.

Specialized translation and its results that can be in the form of general translation, scientific translation, technical translation, legal translation, medical translation, and so on.

Specialized translation is rendering the meaning of technical words from specialized texts into the target language. Specialized texts and writing is the production of non-literary, pragmatic texts designed for use in specific field or discipline such as science, technology, healthcare, business, administration or tourism. This specialized text usually contains terminology and concept particular to the field and often follows conventional formats ,the purpose of specialized texts is primarily informative and the translator's concerns is for clarity, precision and effectiveness in the transmission of information.

Specialized translation is the translation of texts belonging to "specialist subject fields falling under non-literary translation, the best known of which include science and technology, economics, marketing, law, politics, medicine and mass media" (Gotti & Šarčević 2006: 9). Specialized translation may also be encountered under the name of technical translation, which is defined by as "the translation of special language texts, i.e., texts written using Languages for Special Purposes (LSP)" (Sue Ellen and Leland Wright 1993: 1). Specialized translation can be "distinguished from other forms of translation by terminology": by grammatical features "for English, passives, nominalizations, third persons, empty verbs, present tenses" by characteristic formats such as technical reports, instruction manuals, notices, publicity, etc., and by its typical lack of "emotive language, connotations, sound-effects and original metaphor" (Newmark 1995 p. 151). It can be asserted that specialized translation is a form of translation whose main characteristics are given by the specialized nature of the texts to be translated.

Because the specificity of specialized translation lies in the specialized character of the texts to be translated, presenting the features of specialized translation is equivalent to presenting the features of specialized discourse. These features are linguistic like terminology, phraseology, style, register and pragmatic: text type and variety, text function, audience; sociocultural like poly-system, norms, sociocultural assumptions.

2-Historical Text and its Aspects

2-1 Historical text definition

A text is meaningful written discourse that contains related and connected word and signs which are readable; the reader can encode them and recognize their meanings. In other words, the text is a set of words that build a structure that is understandable and can be analyzed.

Historical text is a written document that witnesses the human past, in different languages, provided that they are authentic because the document constitutes the raw material of history. (Marcel Rinard)

In addition, historical text is a written document related to a historic event that may belongs to the political field- the military - administrative - financial and economic - and social - demographic or cultural population (cultural - artistic - Urban ...) may be associated with a person (individual) or group (tribe - the state ...). (Khadidja Wahmi)

The French historian Henri Maru sees historical text as news and information source from which the historian could represent rather in order to know the human past. So it is every written document that helps in reading and understanding the historical conditions that conceives authentic intellectual product that witness a period of the human past. The historical text forms part of the historic document, which can be a separate piece or a part from a source such manuscript, print, report or file.

There are many and various historical texts including: diplomatic, administrative reports, journalistic article, personal diaries, speeches, agreements and treaties.

Among the conditions of the historical text is to be a written document and its deliver must witness the event or be close to it. Or receive a certificate from who witnessed the event.

The texts vary according to themes; there are texts of political nature, other of a social and the economic or ideological or religious nature...

2-2 Historical texts aspects

Historical texts participate in several characteristics with the other types of texts: the importance of originality - text structure - the text is attached with reality - text informative communicative. In addition, historical texts privately have their own characteristics and aspects that we can count them in:

2-2-1 Impartiality

Impartiality is when historical document is edited objectively by official body which produces it. As such it becomes an integral part of the activity produced or received by the official body. Historical documents should be based on objectivity rather than on the basis of bias.

2-2-2 Authenticity

Authenticity includes correct information free of doubt because it has been subject to legal custody by the official body that produces it. The information must be genuine and corrupted from truthful origin.

2-2-3 Naturalness

Documents are naturally formed through official bodies' daily activities practices. (Jenkinson, H, 1966. P12)

The historical text shares some common features with the narrative and literary texts, for instance the story construction, the narration of events, the content, etc. The language used in this type of text is stylistic and expressive unlike the simple language of typically technical texts. In both texts, passages that have plots are dealt with, though the historical text has more independent sequences and does not keep the continuousness of narration. Moreover, the two types share the temporal elements, location and cultural context. Without the context, the content would not exist since the historical text analysis deals with real events. (Sensini, 2000)

3- Historical text types

In his research, the historian does not refer to the historical facts in its physical images because these events have passed and there is no way to reach them. Here the historian is obliged to imagine those facts by mental perception through evidences that indicates them. Such evidence may come in the form of inscriptions, statues or pieces of pottery or coins specie or manuscript or printed book etc. Those things do not represent the events or the historical facts themselves, but a few traces of these incidents, which have great interest because the historian can infer a great quantity of various historical facts, which can explain most aspects of human civilizations.

The historical documents are historical sources that represent the community memory and maintain them for the present and the future .We can differentiate three types of historical texts.

3-1   Document

Some defined and locks documents only within each document have official governmental status suchas graphics, statements, official correspondence and so on. this definition derives it magnitude from these papers that are above all suspicions and because they are formal and documented officially and It calls for confidence in them and using them in any search give it importance ,made it acceptable for the readers and its information be above suspicion. "No history without documents", documents are important because they are considered as source of social, political and economic history of a community. (El deek Mahmoud, 1992. P 280)

Document includes all the text contains information relating to human beings at any given time and from any source that refers to any kind of activity.

This definition includes the official document within the former definition , private papers , diaries and memories , notes and writings known as the original sources , public and references from books , articles, research and news taken from periodicals.

3-2 Manuscripts

Manuscripts are considered as historical and cultural treasure, they represent the history and the civilization of peoples which present their honour. the scientific and historical value

of the manuscripts provide more evidence and arguments over the progress and development of the Arabs in various sciences so most centres focused on collecting and protecting that balance from damage and loss.

3-3 Convention and treaty

It is a strategic political agreement or international military held by mutual consent between two or more countries in international law, two or more states or other subjects of international law and the agreement content aims at regulating one of the relationships which is governed by this law and includes the rights and obligations on the parts responsibility

4-Linguistic features of historical discourse

There are so many definitions to give the precise meaning of discourse, lexically it is the collection of significant pieces of verbal or written language employed for a specific purpose, and also it refers to the language that it is employed in action. All the above mentioned definitions could be unified under one definition which states that discourse is an example of a written or spoken language that has interior connections in matter of form and sense in order to relate coherently to an external function of purpose to a certain audience.

Some universal models of discourse are very important for translators and interpreters. The four most classes of discourse are narration, description, argumentation, conversation. Narration includes novel, stories, personal experiences, history and biography.

The essential purpose of narrative discourse is to tell a story. Narratives are stories about person or a group of people overcoming problems (Joyce & Feez, 2000, p. 24). But the detailed purpose may vary according to genre: in the present study of historical discourse the detailed purpose is to entertain and, sometimes, to inform. Joyce and Feez suggest that narratives have some linguistic features we may count them in:

Specific often individual participants with defined identities, mainly use action verb (material processes), that describe what happens. Many narratives also use thinking verbs (mental processes) that gives us information about what participants are thinking or feeling, such as wondered, remembered, thought, felt, disliked. Normally use past tense Dialogue often includes and uses a number of saying verb (verbal process) such as said, asked, and replied. Descriptive language is use to enhance and develop the story by creating image in the

reader's mind. Narrative texts can be written in the first person (I, We) or third person (he, she, and they). (Joyce & Feez 2000, p .25)

Appropriate archaic language is used, including old-fashioned words that have fallen out of usage. Also it can include models of sentence grammar no longer commonly or informally used.

The history text under study is clear, simple, and linear, with an unambiguous and comprehensible language, with no use of technical and specialized terms that makes the meaning more understandable. Expressly, the use of terms that refer to the history and culture is intensely explicit in the words and expressions that their linguistic form, most of the time, remains the same in the TL.

5- **Historical discourse translation**

Translation always represents a shift not only between two languages but also between two cultures A translator must take into consideration factors that are linguistic or semantic as well as cultural , the translator is a mediator between cultures in the translation activity. (Umberto Eco, 2004)

Translations, as much as the original work in question, rely on a common field of reference between the writer and the reader. The classification of a text into a given textual type guides the translator's overall method and strategies. This occurs according to the function of the ST to be reproduced in the Target Language (TL). The identification of the text as belonging to a given genre affects the structure of the text in a more local way. (K. Reiss 1971: 166). This clearly becomes more difficult as we cross not only geographical and linguistic borders but also temporal ones. Texts from earlier times "historical" pose interesting problems for translators who are used to working with living authors and languages as they are currently written in the communities we know. These texts may come to us complete, as commissions for first translations or new editions, or they may appear as fragments within other texts we are working on.

Historical texts are considered as classical texts which have a creative style and usually directed to specialists or cultured laymen so that the translator should have a good knowledge of the topic he/she desires to translate. This type of texts are peculiar in that they have difficult and specialized lexicons which a translator may consistently make any effort to compare and contrast different features of two languages to find the equivalents.

Few translators are fully devoted to historical work from a single period or field and they may need to acquire new skills and attitudes to assure success entering a learning process that can be fulfilling as we broaden our ideas of how to read and write in new ways. Even the reasons for translating a work may not be directly clear to us and must be discovered. Past as well as future readers must be imagined as we make decisions about how to render the English text.

In this case, the translator is stuck to the text's context and features, and translator is does not have the right to comment or interpret according to his/her subjective opinion, because he must translate it faithfully and precisely, and that is not an easy task.

Having to deal with all those tasks above mentioned, the translator is in a hard situation and he must deal with all the issues that restricts his translation tasks during the process of translating a historical text. It is greatly suggested that the translator must be well informed about the case and historical events in order to transfer the exact content. It is important to stress that the translator faces huge duties while doing a general translation if not, these duties are at the extreme for example when it has a relation with a historical discourse tough, crucial, significant and strategic choices are to be made, and in this case the historical text translator has a very important role.

The translator interprets and understands the ST according to his/her cultural, social and historical background which is probably ideologically formed. Therefore, the examination of the source text and the target text frequently deals with giving importance to the relationships between linguistic, translation, and ideological contents in historical texts.

6-Biography translation

Biographies have overlapping qualities of fiction and nonfiction texts. Similar to fiction, biographies are meant to read like a story with a beginning, middle and end. They are about main characters whose life stories show struggle, conflict and resolution. Their lives often exhibit great achievements. As nonfiction, biographies use different text structures such as a description, sequence, comparison, cause and effect, or problem and solution. They often have informational text features (e.g., headings, timelines, photographs and captions).

Biographies are about real people. The information is true While the stories of people's lives might read like fiction, their text features and organization all work to enhance the

meaning and understanding of the character and setting. Biographies are characterized by several common aspects; they describe the person surrounding, show how a person affects others, and provide examples that demonstrate the person's behavior, supply details that illustrate the person's individuality and imply or note how the writer feels about the person.

A biography is a real story of a person's life written by another person. Good biographers research subjects extensively in order to present information exactly. The author, or biographer, interviews the subject if possible and researches the person's life. Biographers often emphasize on notable or excellent aspects of their subjects. Although biographers often present their subject in a favorable way, they also attempt for a balance between fact and interpretation. Usually, biographers also must decide which facts and which parts of a subject's life to include.

Conclusion

The first chapter, entitled **"**Specialized Translation and Historical Texts" was devoted to talk about the kind of translation: specialized translation and a particular text genre: historical text, and thus prepared the ground for the analysis of the specialized discourse that includes specialized terminology. We dealt with the way of analyzing and classifying translation by the source text topic (or domain or field). Our field is the historical one. In other words, we tackled the translation of historical texts that describe and narrate historical events.

In this chapter, the light was shed on some definitions of specialized translation and historical texts and provided a few explanations of the historical discourse, its aspects, it types and its translation. Furthermore, we discussed more specifically the historical discourse by defining one of the texts that belong to that kind of discourse which is the biographical discourse.

Chapter Two:

Translation and Idelogy

Introduction

This chapter will be divided into two main titles; at the beginning, we will discuss the impact of ideology on translating historical texts. In the other hand, we will shed light on the strategies used in such kind of translation.

In this chapter, we will discuss the two terms: translation and hermeneutics. Under the first main title "ideology" we will define the concept of ideology and then discuss the effect of ideology and the translator's ideology application within the text. We will also examine the use of notes, addition and glosses by the translator. In the end of this chapter, we will expose the strategies of translation which are: domestication, foreignization, omission and addition.

1. Translation and Hermeneutics

Translation is the process of rendering a message from one language called SL into another language called TL. Newmark (1988) claims that translation is transferring the message of a given text into another language as intended by the author of the ST. (p.5)

Translation is a crucial device of communication among diverse cultures and nations. It is defined as a bilingual mediated process of communication, which generally intends to produce a TL text that is functionally equivalent to an SL text (Reiss 2000, p.160).

Translating arises in reproducing, in the target reader's language, the most appropriate natural equivalent of the SL message, in terms of both meaning and style (Nida & Taber1969, p.12).

In the light of the translation definitions above-mentioned, scholars agree that translation arises solely between two linguistic expressions, and that translation is a substitution of the linguistic expressions from SL into TL. In addition, the meaning of the ST is directed to target language; moreover, they agree that the translator's emphasis is to get the suitable and most appropriate equivalent of the SL in the TL.

Interpretation or hermeneutics is the act of serving a recipient of particular language in grasping the meaning of a text written in another language. The term "interpreter", in Latin, describes a delegate, mediator or messenger in addition to an explainer. Exercising interpretation requires a precise knowledge that enables to transmit and explicate a given

message, the latter already exists but it cannot be understood or explained in its language. The interpreter's role is to make the text understood in the recipient's language.

In literary interpretation, that may reflect directly the practical concern with the current diversity of interpretive approaches or methods; deconstruction, formalism, new historicism etc. In addition, it is beneficial to produce what belongs to all interpretive activities which are the parts of interpretation: text, interpreter, the audience, meaning, the sources that facilitates the comprehension (Gadamer, 1989,p 104).

The term "text" is somehow odd, lately the word "work" is proposed as a historical document, a written material, or an object that already has a determinate form made to definite the author's original ideas. It indicates that the interpreters must drive their attention to a single work, to the work as a structured whole and must comprehend the work as an expression of an author's original ideas.

The next parts of interpretation are the interpreter and the audience. A question may arise in reader's minds, what is the need for an interpreter? The relations of interpreters to their audience are numerous and different, in some cases, readers give a great importance to a given book or piece of writing that they have a strong desire to discuss it and to provide their own personal statements. Interpreters, who aim at serving an audience grasp the meaning expressly, have to bear in mind the audience's knowledge, the fields of interests and way they talk. The interpreter's optimum choice of a certain word makes the text more comprehensible to the target audience.

The word "meaning" expresses that the interpreters transmit what the ST intends to say. Interpretation does not stands for paraphrasing the ST, but for making the experience of the text obtainable to the TT reader (Cleanth Brooks, 1947, p 214).

When talking about literary interpretation, we will directly think of the practical concern with the current diversity of interpretive approaches or methods; deconstruction, formalism, new historicism etc. Besides, it is useful to highlight what belongs to all interpretive practices that are text, interpreter, the audience, meaning, the sources that make the grasp clearer (Gadamer, 1989)

2. Text intention, attitude in translation

2.1 Ideology definition

The study of ideology in the field of translation existed in parallel to translation history. For a long time, translations were observed as copies of the ST whilst the translator was considered as a machine translation which renders linguistic signs and items of the ST from one language into another. However recently, and by the emergence of functionalist approach, the translator tends to include a touch of subjectivity in his work "there is a need for reassessing the role of the translator by analyzing his/her intervention in the process of linguistic transfer" (Bassnett ,1996. p 22).

Many aspects when translating a text affect translators. Among these aspects is the concept of ideology transmission through the translated texts. As stated in Oxford dictionary, the term 'ideology' has been often followed by its political connotation. Thus, it is looked at in its dictionary definition as 'a coordination of ideas and principles, particularly one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy'. Some scholars consider translation as a political act; "Translation is political because, both as activity and product, it displays process of negotiation among different agents. On micro-level, these agents are translators, authors, critics, publishers, editors, and readers" (Tahir-Gürçağlar, 2003 p. 113)

The concept of ideology can be defined lexically as a group of principles or conventions, on which a system is founded. Scholars in the domain translation studies, frequently have the habit to lengthen the concept of ideology beyond the political field and describe it in a rather politically neutralized meaning as "a set of ideas, which organize our lives and help us understand the relation to our environment" (Calzada-Pérez, 2003,p.5).

Fairclough (1992) points out that "ideologies built into conventions may be more or less naturalized and automatized"(p.90); people may not confess that they have been affected by their ideologies since it is something hereditary in the unconscious part of everybody's personality, therefore a person reacts in an automatic way.

The ideology of translation could be drawn in both the process and the result of translation which are, however, strictly related to each other. Ideology is regarded as a way to see and define the world which exists with the use of a certain language. (Mooney 2011, pp 17-18).

Pagani (2007) points out that ideology is a mode of thinking and providing description the world naturally. Ideological features can be studied in the process of translation and the translator's role as a producer of a target text in addition to a source text interpreter.

Ideology does not exist merely in the translated text, but in the translator's attitude, and its relation to the audience who receives that text. The latters are influenced by the place of declaration of the translator, they are among what we mean by the place of enunciation, that is why place is an ideological location as well as geographical or temporal one (Tymoczko, 2003: 183).

2.2 Ideological features in the translated text

Theoretically speaking, the task of the translator is to transmit the meaning of the ST faithfully and in an objective way without including his/her personal and subjective opinions. Al-Mohannadi (2006) claims that the translation process is a method of "decoding and recoding, or analysis and restructuring, during which the translator tries to understand the author's ideas before putting them into words" (p.529). Thus, the translator's ideology may influence and interfere in the process of transmitting the original meaning intentionally or unintentionally. That is to say, that translator's ideology does not reflect the author's ideology of the ST and he/she assumes the entire responsibility of any term he/she states in TT that is the reason why translator's role is seen as one of the toughest roles. As said by Xiao-Jiang (2007) the translator's ideology influences the translation process and strategies.

Hatim and Mason (1997) define translation as the act of communication between two different languages specifically in the concern of involving a variety of different contents as culture, politics, history and ideology.

The ideology of a translation involves both the content of the ST and its numerous speech acts suitable for the context of the source text, combined together with the demonstration of the content, its relation with the target audience, and the several speech acts of the translation itself talking to the target context. On the other hand, 'the ideology of translation resides not simply in the text translated, but in the voicing and stance of the translator, and in its relevance to the receiving audience' (Tymoczko 2003, pp. 182–83).

Ideological features are observable within a text itself at two levels. The first one is the lexical level; it is determined in intentionally choosing particular words and avoiding the use of others, whilst the second one is the grammatical level; as the use of passive voices in order

to avoid expressing the action. Ideological features can be more or less obvious in texts, according to the text topic, its genre and its communicative aims. (Schäffner 2003, p. 23)

Ideological aspects can also be determined when translating a text, that is to say the process of translation, and the translator's role as a producer of a target text and as a conveyer of the source text message, which means interpreter.

With reference to historical text, ideology can be observable in the translator's choice of using particular terms and not including others, in this case the latter is greatly responsible of producing and providing a description of the history of communities that represent the civilization of a certain place. The population of that place may be the recipients of the target text of his translation.

Ideological aspects can also be observed in the process of text translating and the role of the translator as a target text creator and as source text interpreter.

Culture's influence on translation is mainly observable in the case of ideology. That means that both ideology of translation and translating ideology, the way that the main standards of a particular culture affect the decisions chosen by the translator but also the way culture imposes itself in ideological changes. Through the study done above, we discovered several tools employed for translating ideology among which: cultural filter, expectancy and accountability norms, domestication, the extent to which ideology of the ST has been preserved in the produced TT and the ideology's influence, as a part of the translators' cultural primary knowledge has on their decisions.

3. Visibility and invisibility of the translator

The translator can under a few circumstances and less formal situations "rewrite" the ST using his/her own ideology.

Therefore, to maintain the functional equivalence of the ST, the role of the translator is obviously shown when important linguistic changes are done. Using the strategy named cultural filter, the translator is permitted to make methodical differences particularly at the level of the register in text creation, great attention must be paid to 'tenor' (the interpersonal function of language , changes the relation between text creator and text receiver (House 2008, p. 153).

The translator, who transmits a piece of writing into another culture, requires paying attention wisely to the ideological implications of that transmission (Bassnett 1996 pp 10-24).

The choices made by the translator are somehow restricted by the restraints of the target culture and language. Every certain process of translation is affected by historical conventions where the translator tends to redevelop the text to match the rules and principles of the target culture. (Kang, 2007, p. 240) Hence, so that to have an appropriate translated text suitable for the recipients, the translator must consider the target culture context.

The translator's visibility has been for a long time an arguable issue in the field of translation studies since Lawrence Venuti used the term invisibility in his book *The Translator's Invisibility.*

"I see translation as an attempt to reproduce a text so transparent that it does not seem to be translated. A good translation is like a pane of glass. You only notice that it is there when there are little imperfections- scratches, bubbles. Ideally, there shouldn't be any. It should never call attention to itself." (Norman Shapiro, cit. Venuti 1995, 1)

By reference to some theorists, a text must not make it clear that it is translated. Venuti points out that it is generally known that "the more fluent the translation, the more visible the translator, and, presumably, the more visible the writer of meaning of the foreign text" (Venuti, 1995:2).

4. The impact of Ideology

When talking about historical texts translation, the translator grasps the ST by reference to his/her own cultural, social and political experience. Ideology is mainly related to the creation of a certain translated text; ideology may affect the interpretation and creation of the meaning in translation. Thus, a translated text is affected by the target language of the translator where the ST is going to be re-texturized according to the target text standards and ideals.

Moreover, Lefever (1992) has underlined the three elements in which the relationship between translation and ideology arises; network of forms, conventions and beliefs to indicate the translator's choice during the process of translation.

It is proposed that the translator has to be knowledgeable concerning the position and the historical events in order to transfer the accurate and precise message. It is necessary to mention that the translator challenges enormous tasks during the process of translation if not,

these tasks are risky for example when the ST is about a historical discourse, significant, crucial choices must be chosen, and in this case the historical translator has an essential role.

Salemi (2007) claims that language and translation are interrelated and that they are the most challenging fields of ideological influence. In 1981, Lefervere dealt with the effect of ideology in translation and referred to the concept of "lexical refraction" as the ideological manipulation in translation (Mansourabadi & Karimnia, 2013, p. 2).

Moreover, Farahzad (2007) introduced a model that can be employed in translation criticism to test ideology in translation studies. She points out that there is no neutral application of language and it is not possible to isolate language from ideology. In this view, translation is an example of language use and the doer of this ideological act is the translator.

Despite the significance of the effect of ideology in the field of translation, there remains an absence of research in this field. Such restrictions have also affected translation.

5. The notion of fidelity

For many years, the debate of fidelity and faithfulness took place in the domain of translation studies (Guralnik, 1979).Oxford English Dictionary notes that the lexical meaning of faithfulness is the quality of being accurate, reliable, and exact. Whereas, the meaning that best defines the ST meaning is the one that best fulfills the exactness, accuracy, of the ST. Translation points out a highly demand for correctness, so that an communication effectively happens between diverse languages and cultures.

Fidelity as a key term in translation has been grasped and seen in numerous ways by different translators. According to some translation critics of translation, faithfulness in translation is no more than a word-for-word transference of a given message from the ST to the TT, whereas some translators claim that fidelity to the ST is embracing the free, idiomatic method in transmitting the message. However, free translations may not essentially be seen as unfaithfulness or infidelity. This is because sometimes they are done for the purpose of humor to expect a particular reaction from audience.

Fidelity in translation is transferring the message from one language into another by making the same effect in the other language, in both meaning and in form, in order that the target reader reacts just like the reader of the ST. The concept of fidelity that arises between the original text and its translation has always been an issue for translators.

6.The text and the translator's intention

Every text has an intention, while reading, the reader searches for the intention of the text, the one cannot separate this from understanding it, they are interrelated and the title may be remote from the content as well as the intention. The intention of the text introduces the SL author's attitude to the subject matter. Generally, the translator's intention is similar to the author of the source text.

7. The Audience and the Text Type

By referring to Nida, there are four types of (literary or non-literary) text: narrative, description, discussion and dialogue. The case under study "The Life of Abdel Kader" is narrative: a dynamic sequence of events, where the emphasis is on the verbs or for English, 'dummy' or 'empty' verbs plus verb-nouns or phrasal verbs.

Based on the diversity of language used in the original, one may try to describe the audience of the original and then of the translation. In addition, to decide how much attention you have to pay to the TL readers, one may try to evaluate the level of education, the class, age and sex of the readership if these are marked. (Newmark, 1988, pp 12 13)

8 . Notes, Additions and glosses

8.1 Notes

As suggested by Newmark under the same title, the cases of using notes and the cases when notes may not be used giving supplementary information in a translation.

The supplementary information a translator might add to his translation is generally cultural (explaining the difference between SL and TL culture), technical (concerning to the topic) or linguistic (clarifying wayward use of words), that depends on the necessity of his, as opposed to the original, audience. In the case of expressive texts, this kind of information can usually only be provided outside the version, although short concessions for small cultural details can be given to the recipient. Concerning the vocative texts, TL information is likely to substitute rather than add SL information. (Newmark, 1988, p 92)

As discussed by Newmark, notes could be used and the translator is able to, and under some circumstances should, interfere with his/her own notes for a clearer explanation. Newmark (1988) states that the translator's notes may either be provided at the bottom of the

page or be added once the process of translation ends. Various forms may provide additional information in the translated text: they are explained as follows:

8.1.1 Text notes

Text notes that are inserted within the text as an alternative to the translated word, as an adjectival clause, as a noun in opposition, as a participial group, in parentheses which is the longest form of addition.

Round brackets must contain material that is part of the translation, whilst square brackets are to make corrections of material or moral fact where suitable within the text.

Where possible, the supplementary information should be given within the text, since this does not interrupt the reader's flow of attention - translators are likely to neglect this method most of the time. However, its disadvantage is that it blurs the distinction between the text and the translator's contribution, and it cannot be used for lengthy additions. (Newmark, 1988, p 92).

8.1.2 Footnotes (endnotes)

The foot of the page is often the best place to insert translator's notes: if they are cited there, this shows that they are requisite to be read; the translator cannot oblige the reader to look for additional information that are adequate for following the thread of the argumentation at the end of the text. In addition, in case the translator tends to include notes and comments within text that are more than the needed ones to continue reading, he/she is able to include them in another part of the apparatus, in the post face.

Footnotes are inserted in a piece of writing merely for a more explanation within the text and they have to be brief. In case the translator does not want to employ footnotes, he/she can include information within the text by putting it in parentheses or by including it in another paragraph .(ANSI/NISO,1995, p 21)

The method of using footnotes is among the tendency towards the explication of TT. The explication may be beneficial, useless or even harmful, that depends on the type of recipient one addresses. Systematic or uncontrolled explication is in any case condemnable, because it ends up being employed even in situations when the translator is unconscious of doing so.

Concerning footnotes, Newmark claims that it is preferable to avoid using them by giving explanations directly in the text. This technique shows that the reader of the translation may think that the information written in the text is added by the author, because there is no explicit distinction between glosses and text. It is a strange and manipulatory technique assuming a model reader that cannot differentiate between the ST and the TT. It is a technique that does not allow the formation of awareness, in the recipient, of the differences of other cultures. (Newmark, 1981, p 7)

Translator's notes are among the cases that make the second author of the text visible. Therefore, most of the translation strategies that give the translator's invisibility - introducing the TT as if it were written in its original language – do not tend to use translator's notes. That is why in some cases translator's notes are considered as a confirmation of a duty that is not any longer restricted to the publishers' closet. Newark claims that "notes at the bottom of the page become a nuisance when they are too lengthy and numerous" (Newmark, 1988, p 92).

It is essential to distinguish between the notes of the translator and the author's notes as well as the ones made by the original edition. However, it is often required to identify that they are the translator's notes. This is involved in the suggestions about the changes of the text: any addition or omission made by the translator has to be pointed out, and in the page of the copyright, there should be stated whether it is a full or partial translation.

8.2 Glosses

Furthermore, supplementary information can be provided as glosses at the end of the book, with the support of numerous references. However, this procedure is not preferable to translators because it is tiring for the reader to go to the end of the translated book every time he/she wants to find the meaning of a cultural or technical word.

9. Strategies of translation

9.2 Domestication and Foreignisation

Domestication and foreignization, according to the American translation theorist L.Venuti; are two main translation strategies which provides both linguistic and cultural direction. (Schaffner 1995, p. 4). Those strategies show that either the writer is left in peace and drive the reader to him or leave the reader isolated as much as possible and drive the author towards him.

9.1.1Domestication strategy

Domestication is a strategy that implicates decreasing the ST foreign components to the cultural principles of the target language (Munday 2001).While Nida, who is among those who support and approve, considers domestication as the strategy that attempts to reach a full naturally expression by the use of dynamic equivalence. Thus, "the message has to be tailored to the receptor's linguistic needs and cultural expectations" (Munday, 2001, p. 42).

The term domestication has to do with the decrease of the foreign text and discount of foreignness of TT to match cultural ideals and principles (Munday, 2013, p. 218).

A translator who employs this translation strategy is target-oriented and reader-oriented. Occasionally, domestication can as well be crucial and cannot be neglected. Though, it does not appears very repeatedly.

9.1.2Foreignisation strategy

Foreignization refers to adopting the foreigness of the SL (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997). In Venuti's perception, the foreign components must be underlined by the translator in order to preserve the linguistic and cultural dissimilarities of the foreign text (Venuti 1995).

The dilemma of domestication and its way of foreignization has greatly affected by and lately generated from the argument over literal and free translation methods (Dongfeng 2002). Literal and free translations are two methods chose to deal with the linguistic aspect, while domestication and foreignization exceed linguistic borders. Their main concern is the two cultures. The former substitutes the culture of the ST by the culture of the TT whilst the latter keeps the dissimilarities in both linguistic presentation and cultural connotation of the source culture (Yang, 2010).

Domestication and foreignization appeared to fill the gap that exists between the writer of the ST that is written in an extremely culture-bounded language and the target-text writer (Munday, 2001). Thus, the last debate has moved beyond the restrictions of word-for-word and sense-for-sense to a reader-oriented translation versus a writer-oriented one. (Schleiermacher, 1813/1992 quoted in Munday, 2001) In order to reach the reader-oriented translation strategy, the translator has to use a naturalizing technique of translation. The translator, conversely, should employ an alienating translation technique if he/she tends to get the writer-oriented strategy (Venuti, 2001).

Foreignisation includes the translation methodology that is omitted by crucial cultural principles in the target language.

Foreignization can be seen as a contrast to domestication. It is not far from the concept of defamiliarization, which is a tool by which an artist reaches persuasion to his readers in order to observe the defined concept under a different light and to grasp it expressly. (Eco 2003)

Venuti (2008) points out that these translation strategies are full of ideological stances since the translators must embrace the TT's cultural principles and values to preserve a familiar and comprehensible text. Moreover, foreignisation strategy would preserve the burden of the ST among the TT in which the translation product will be perform ideologically full of the ST values.

9.2Addition

Berman (1985 / 2000) notes that TT that includes additions most of the time over-translates the ST where undesirable effects may occur. As stated by Eco (2003), in some cases, the translator is very prudent to make a loss in meaning he/she may write more than what is written in the ST.

Though, addition must be avoided because when using it, the significant ambiguity intentionally employed in the ST risks to be missing, the translator's task is not to improve the ST. Even the ugly style, awkwardness, repetitions made deliberately must be preserved (Eco, 2003, p 51).

Davies claims that they fall under addition circumstances where the original reference is kept but enhanced with extra information considered crucial by the translator. This addition might be either written within the text, or mentioned externally as in footnotes. (Davies, 2003, p 77)

Translation by using addition stands for the translation in which a term or expression are added to the TT which are not mentioned in the ST. Similar to omission, addition is a mutual aspect of Arabic/English translation and is consequently worth precisely defining.

9.3 Omission

Some cultural expressions may be removed during the process of translation, so that nothing will show that this expression was written (Davies, 2003, p 79). The choice of removal might be done because of the translator's failure to substitute a particular term or expression by its appropriate equivalence it is a way of dealing with the culture specific items (CSI).

If not, it is possible for the translator to make the decision that the effort required to transmit the CSI into the TL is unfound that consequently leads to omission.

Omitting the CSI for ideological or aesthetic purposes, or because it is thought to be not appropriate enough for the understanding that their recipients need, or because it is extremely ambiguous and they are unable or do not tend to use procedures.

Omission in translation is generally seen disapproving because during the process of omission, some data mentioned in the ST might be lost. Whereas omission is done when the components are deliberately removed by the translator (because of suppression the translator tends to exclude unimportant and inappropriate components in order to ameliorate the ST, in some cases, omission appears as well when some concepts in the SL cannot be reserved in the TL.

Conclusion

This chapter was devoted to discuss two main titles; at the beginning, we tackled the impact of ideology in translating historical texts. Moreover, we highlighted the strategies of translation used on the target text.

In this chapter, we shed light on two concepts: translation and hermeneutics. Under the first main title "ideology" we provided a definition to the term ideology and then discussed the effect of ideology and the application of translator's ideology within the text. In addition to that, we analyzed the translator's use of notes, addition and glosses. In the end of this chapter, we exposed the strategies of translation which are: domestication, foreignization, omission and addition.

Chapter Three:

Corpus Analysis

Introduction

In this chapter, we will introduce the corpus of our study both the source text "The Life of Abdel Kader" and its translation. In addition, we will identify the ideological aspects in the translation of Saad Allah by analyzing the use of omission, addition and the use of notes. We will investigate the reasons behind this intervention.

1-Data description

The material of this study is a book entitled "The Life of Abdel Kader Ex-Sultan of the Arabs of Algeria" written by an English colonel named Charles Henry Churchill and its translation. This book was written from Abdel Kader's own dictations and complied from other authentic sources. It was printed in London by Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly 1867. The copyrights are Virtue and Co., printers, City Road. This book contains 319 pages which are divided into 24 chapters from the period between 1807 until 1864.

The translated book, that our research examines, is translated by Abu El Qussem Saad Allah, who considers this book as a good contribution to introduce the personality of Abdel Kader. This book consists of 344 pages divided into 24 chapters. All rights preserved to the Tunisian house for publishing 54 El Horia Street.

2-Methodology of data analysis

The historical discourse analysis is comparative analytical process that deals with the "The Life of Abdel Kader" (ST) and its translated text by Saad Allah. It deals with the translator intervention in translating the historical discourse; his choice of omitting and adding expressions and his use of footnote, the researchers will analyse the TT in comparison with the source text. Depending on Newmark translation strategies, we will examine the translator's degree of intervention in the translated text, in order to determine the reason behind using notes, omission and addition.

3-Abu El Quassem Saad Allah as a historian and translator (biography)

Abu El Quassem Saad Allah was born on 1930 in the state of El Wadi Algeria, he a researcher and historian; he memorized the Koran and received the science principles of jurisprudence, language and religion. He was one of the prominent intellectuals.

He had a scientific register full of achievements of books and translations. He studied in Al-Zaytuna Mosque in Tunisia from 1947 to 1954 and ranked as the second in his class.

He began writing in the newspaper of El Bassair the voice of the Algerian Muslim Scholars Association in 1954, and he was called "the little critic ""الناقد الصغير"". He also studied at the Faculty of Arts and Humanities in Cairo, and got a master degree in history and political science in 1962, and then he moved to America in 1962, where he studied at the University of Minnesota where he received a doctorate in modern and contemporary history in English in 1965. Then he returned to his homeland, and worked in the department of history at the University of Algiers as a lecturer, a researcher and supervisor of the master and doctoral dissertations and the various historical researches. In addition to the Arabic language, he mastered French and English as he studied Persian and German.

At the beginning, he was interested in literature; he succeeded in it and wrote stories, poetry and essays. He was so brilliant in that. After that, he moved towards the study of history and he became specialized in it and wrote in its various arts: researches, biographies and translations. Perhaps, the most significant work he left is "Algeria's Cultural History" in 10 volumes, he said about it: "The goal of this research is to produce a work that reveals the contribution of Algeria in the Arab-Islamic and human culture through the ages".

Abu El Quassem Saad Allah died on Saturday, 12/14/2013, in the military hospital of Ain Naadja in Algiers at the age of 86 years after suffering from a disease.

Among the books that he translated, there are Algeria and Europe, John b. Wolf and The Life of Abdel Kader, written by Charles Henry Churchill.

The historian Abu El Quassem Saad Allah had his own style in translating to the science that he deals with. Thus, he cared about gathering the maximum amount of the information related to the personal life of the person that he is translating to. Not only that, but he also used to analyse the aspects of the character's personality and what was his positions and how he interacted in his era with regards to the impact that he lefts.

Moreover, if he knew personally the person he is translating to, he focused on that side; he mentioned when he knew him, his relation with him, his qualities and virtues. Although he praises only the one who deserves to be praised, and he does not hesitate to show the negative sides of the personality that he deals with in translation and definition.

4-Charles Henry Churchill biography

Charles Henry Churchill is a member of the famous Churchill family that worked in the service of the British Crown for a long period. He was born in Madras, India, in 1807, and joined the British Army since his early youth (1827) and worked in Portugal and Spain in the period between 1827 and 1836 where he participated in the civil wars that erupted in the Iberian   Peninsula.

Churchill returned to Beirut in 1842, married a Lebanese woman, and settled there in terms of trade. He had a good relationship with the Druze and the Maronites.

Churchill wrote a book entitled Mount Lebanon in 1852 in which he called on the British government to help the Lebanese in getting rid of the Turkish rule. He interfered in the Lebanon's internal politics and conflicts between Druze and Maronites fluctuated between the two depending on the strength of each.

However in the massacres in 1860 , Churchill wrote a book entitled "Druze and Maronites under Turkish rule from 1840 until 1860" in which he accused the European countries of failing to perform their mission to save the region from Ottoman rule. Churchill met at that period of time a figure that had a significant impact in the remaining days of his life that is the Algerian Emir Abdel Kader, who contributed with a great effort in ending the Sham massacres in 1860.

He wrote several important (cultural) historical works on the Middle East, including a major biography of Abdel Kader, whom he had met during his exile in Damascus. His latest book "The Life of Abdel Kader" which was published in 1867 dedicated to the Emperor Napoleon III. Everybody questioned this dedication because Abdel Kader was an archenemy to France, as Churchill himself. However, it seems that Churchill's disappointment in his projects of Altotinih and colonialism at the hands of the British were the reasons of this dedication. Churchill died in 1869 in Lebanon.

5-Source text analysis

5-1-Text typology

It is well known that not all texts are of the same type. We may distinguish between historical texts, political texts, legal texts, medical texts, novels, short stories etc. For instance,

argumentative texts differ from expository texts. Text types may be defined on the basis of cognitive categories or linguistic criteria.

Text types are "a conceptual framework which enables us to classify texts in terms of communicative intentions serving an overall rhetorical purpose" (Hatim and Mason 1990:140).

The development in the fields of linguistics, language and discourse, etc. have contributed to and influenced the view of text typology. In the last decade, genre analysis, in particular, has gained much attention. Many literary scholars were interested in this field of study.

The crucial difference between genre and text type, is what the two approaches to classification mean for texts and their categorisation. In theory, two texts may belong to the same text type according to Biber's even though they may come from two different genres because they have some similarities in linguistic form (e.g., biographies and novels are similar in terms of some typically "past-tense, third-person narrative" linguistic features). While genres form an open-ended set, text types constitute a closed set with only a limited number of categories. (Schauber and Spolsy 1986)

Similarly these four classes are named "types of discourse" (Steen 1999, p. 113) .on the other hand, "text type" and "genre" is used interchangeably (stubbs1996,p 11). At present, such usages of text type are perhaps as consistent and sensible, as any, as long as people make it clear how they are using the terms. It does seem unemployed, however, the two terms, each carrying its own historical baggage, both covering the same ground.

Whereas, "text type" is used to mean "a variety of written text" the opposite to "conversation type" for spoken texts. (Nuyts 1988) Many other people similarly use "text type" in a rather loose way to mean, "register" or "genre".

The centre of the informative function of language is external situation, the facts of a particular topic, reality outside language, including reported ideas or theories. For the aims of translation, typical informative texts are concerned with any topic of knowledge, but texts about literary subjects, as they often express value-judgments, are appropriate to lean towards expressiveness. The format of an informative text is often standard: a textbook, a technical report, an article in a newspaper or a periodical, a scientific paper, a thesis. (Newmark, 1988, p 40)

Text type is still being a concept difficult to describe which cannot yet be established explicitly in terms of linguistic features. Text type is used in the sense of the traditional four-part rhetorical categories of narrative, description, exposition and argumentation. (Faigley and Meyer 1983) The case under study "The Life of Abdel Kader" falls under the narrative category as the book narrates a historical events that took place in the past.

5-2-Language register

Language register describes the perceived attitude and level of formality associated with a variety of language. The relationship between the writer's attitude and the variety chosen is very important in the study of written language.

In the spoken speech, the listener can easily interpret the attitude of the speaker by examining the speaker's tone of voice, facial expressions and the body language. This is not available in writing. The writer must use specialized features of discourse to convey his/her attitudes. It is then the reader's responsibility to interpret correctly the writer's attitude, tone and level of formality. Language Registers range on a scale from most formal to most informal. The five levels identified have been given specialized names by Linguists; frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate.

Language register can be defined as the level and style of a piece of writing. It should be appropriate for the situation you are in. The language register determines the vocabulary, structure, and some grammar in your writing. For the case under study, the language register is formal as we notice that there is no use of contractions, spelling out the numbers less than one hundred, the writing is in the third person point of view, the passive voice is not too much used, no use of slangs, idioms and clichés, the sentences are complete, longer and more complex.

6. Corpus analysis

6.1 Notes

In his translation, Abu El Quassem Saad Allah intensively used notes for several purposes, whether to comment, to correct or to explain. Those notes are divided into two categories, the first category is called footnotes, the ones which are provided at the bottom of the page, while the second category is called text notes, which are the ones included

within the text. Footnotes are classified according to the purpose of their use, they are explained as follows:

6.1.1 Footnotes

6.1.1.1 Footnotes used to comment and clarify

Example 1:

ST: <mark>A race accustomed for centuries to bow their necks to a foreign yoke, and in whom all principles of patriotism had long been extinguished</mark>.

TT:

<mark>سلالة اعتادت منذ قرون على مد رقابها إلى النير الأجنبي واختفت فيها منذ أمد طويل جميع مبادئ الوطنية (2).</mark>

Footnote:

(2): رأي غريب لتشرشل في أمة هو في الحقيقة في موقف الدفاع عنها ولعله كان متأثرا ببعض المصادر الأجنبية.

Example 2:

ST: p43

All knew that Algeria was a nest of pirates, that the governors were barbarous Turks, and that the government <mark>were degraded Arabs.</mark>

TT: p71

الجزائر كانت عشا للقرصنة وأن حكامها كانوا أتراكا متوحشين أهلها <mark>كانوا عربا منحطين</mark> (2).

Footnote

(2): هذه هي صورة الجزائر لدى معظم الأوروبيين خلال الحكم العثماني

Example3

 ST Abdel Kader felt his prey had eluded his grasp, and, in a paroxysm of grief and indignation, exclaimed, as he looked at their broken ranks, "These, then, are the proud Kabyles! May their vows be ever confounded. May their prayers be never heard. May they

live in misery and contempt. May they fall to that degree of wretchedness, that a miserable Jew may have them at his feet." And he returned to his heights. Chapter 14 page 189

TT

لقد هاجم القبائل هذه القلعة بكل حماس وقوة ، ولكن قنابـل المدافـع التي نزلت على صفوفهم قد ملأتهم بخوف غير معتــاد · فتـرددوا وانحــلت عزائم وعادوا القهقرى ثم تشتتوا · وقد شعر عبد القادر ان صيده قد افلت من قبضته · وفي نوبة من الحزن والغضب قال متعجبا منهم وهـو ينظـر الى صفوفهم المتخاذلة : « هؤلاء اذن هم القبائل الفخورون بانفسهـم ! اخزاهـم الله ، وخيب دعاءهم ، وجعلهم أذلة بائسين ، وانزلهم منازل ادنى من اليهود الاذلاء (3) » · ثم عاد الى قمم الجبال التي نزل منها ·

واخيرا استيقظ المارشال فالى على الحالة التي اصبح فيها · وبسرعة عززت ودعمت القوات الفرنسية في مدينتي البليدة وبوفاريــك على اقـدام جبـال الاطلس · كما ارسلت وحدات عسكرية تقدر ببضعة آلاف لحماية ما بقي من المستعمرات المخربة · ووجهت برقيات مستعجلة الى الحكومة الفرنسية تطلعها على تفاصيل الاحداث الاخيرة · فاعلنت الحكومة بتباه اتباعها لسياسة لا تقبل المساومة ولا التراجع · كما اعلنت ان الجـزائر قــد اصبحت « منذ الآن والى الابد مقاطعة فرنسية » · ·

_____

(3) لا ندري مدى صحة النص الذي نقل منه تشرشل هذه العبارات · وعلى اية حال فان هذا لا ينسجم مع رأي الامير فيهم الذي عبر منه في قصيدته اللامية التي تبلغ 49 بيتا ، والتي جاء فيها على الخصوص :

ان هــمهم بـالمال شح وما سخـا   جـــادوا يبـــذل النفس دون تعــلـل

— 186 —

Example4

ST From this moment, Abdel Kader determined to procure a national edict as regarded the treatment of prisoners; for notwithstanding all his vigilance, isolated instances of barbarity still continued to occur. He convoked a grand council of all the Khalifas, the Agas, the Kaids, and chiefs of tribes. Three hundred assembled. Standing up before them, he took for the text of his oration, an article in the Koran, where Mohammed blames his brother-in-law Ali for having slain five hundred infidels after they had surrendered. Chapter 16 page 215-216.

TT

ومن هذه اللحظة عزم عبد القادر على اصدار مرسوم وطنـي عن معامـلـة الاسرى · ذلك انه بالرغم من اليقظة الدائمة فان بعض الامثلة المعزولة مـن الوحشية ما زالت تحدث · فدعا الى مجلس عظيم ضم كل الخلفــاء والاغــوات والقواد ورؤساء القبائل حتى وصل عددهم ثلاثمائة شخص · وقد وقف عبد القادر امام المجلس والقى خطبة كان موضوعها آية قرآنية يلوم فيهـا محمـد صهره عليًا على قتل خمسمائة كافر بعد ان استسلموا (5) ·

_____

(5) يبدو ان تشرشل مخطئ فيما ذهب اليه · وعلى اية حال فاننا لا نعرف ان الامام عليا قد ارتكب هذا الحادث   وقد سألنا بعض العارفين فنفوا ذلك ايضا ·

— 207 —

Comment:

The translator used footnotes to comment on the ideas expressed by the author of the ST especially when he disagrees with him.

Example 5

Abdel Kader at length sailed from Constantinople for Broussa. The Pasha in that town had been ordered by the Turkish Government to place a cari'iage at his disposal, on landing. "What!" said the Turk, *' an Arab ride in a carriage! "Who ever heard of such a thing? Surely there are plenty of camels to be had. Why does not the man hire a camel? Is not a camel good enough for him? "The Turk was spared the indignity of supplying the Arab with a carriage, on account of the simple fact, that it was impossible to traverse the road from the landing-place to Broussa in any vehicle whatever; and of this fact, the Sublime Porte, at a distance of scarcely twenty miles, was profoundly ignorant.

وبعد برهة أبحر عبد القادر الى بروسة ، وكانت الحكومة التركية قد امرت باشا (I) تلك المدينة ان يضع عربة خاصة تحت تصرف عبد القادر منذ ساعة نزوله • فقال ذلك التركى و ماذا ! عربى يركب العربة ! من الذى سمع بمثل هذا ؟ بالتأكيد ان هناك كثيرا من الابل يمكن ركوبها • فلماذا لا يؤجر هذا الرجل جملا ؟ أليس الجمل كافيا له ؟ ، وتفادى التركى الاهانة التى تلحقـه لو منح عربيا عربة ، معتمدا على حقيقة بسيطة وهى انه لا يمكن عبور الطريق من مكان النزول الى بروسة فى اية عربة متحركة مهما كانت • ورغم ان الباب العالى لم يكن سوى على بعد عشرين ميلا فقد كان جاهلا تماما لهذه الحقيقـة •

Footnote

—————————

I) هو خليل باشا الذى كان صهرا للسلطان والذى رحب بالامير اجمل ترحيب خلافا لما يدعى تشرشل

-- 274 --

Comment

In these examples, the translator converted literally the meaning expressed in the source text. As an Algerian, he would not accept to express such ideas. In this case, Saad Allah provided in his translation footnotes to comment on the opinions expressed by Churchill corrected them and determined that he is against in the footnotes by using the words and the expressions:

"يبدو ان تشرشل مخطئ" " رأي غريب لتشرشل" يدعي" "لا ندري مدى صحة النص"

6.1.1.2 Footnotes used to correct

Example 1

ST

"If you tell me that the east is stronger than the west," he continued, "I reply, God sends me victory, on account of the purity of the motives which guide and direct me. You know, besides, what is written in the Koran, ' <mark>Elephants are subdued by flies; lions have been killed by mice.'</mark>

TT

واستمر عبد القادر في مخاطبتهم قائلا : « واذا قلتم لى ان الشرق اقـــوى من الغرب ، فان جوابى هو ان الله قد بعث لى بالنصر لوضوح الاهداف التي تقودني وتوجهني • والى جانب ذلك فانتم تعلمون ما نص عليه القرآن الكريم من ان « النمل يغلب الفيلة وان الجنران تقتل الاسود • » (I) وتاكدوا اننى لو لم اقف بشدة في وجه الفرنسيين المعتدين ، ولو لم المهــر لهم ضعفهــم وعدم قدرتهم ، لانقضوا عليكم انقضاض البحر الهائج ، ولرأيتم عندئذ ما لم يخطر على قلب بشر سواه في الماضي او في الحاضر • ان الفرنسيين قـــد تركوا بلادهم ولم ياتوا الا لاحتلال ارضنا واسترقاق اهلها • غير اننــــى

———————

I) لم نهتد ال اصل هذا الكلام الذي يقول عنه المؤلف انه من القرآن • وهناك آيات متعددة تتحدث عن البعوضة والنمل والذباب والفيل ولكن ليس في هذا المعنى الذي اورده • ولعل اقرب ال هذا المعنى قوله تعال : « كم من فئة قليلة غلبت فئة كثيرة ، وقولـــه تعـــال : « وان يسلبهم الذباب شيئا لا يستنفذوه منه ضعف الطالب والمطلوب » •

Example 2
ST

God, be assured, will make us victorious over our enemies, over those who unjustly seek to molest us. God has said, <mark>' Let injustice fall on the head of its author; He has also said, ' It is better to be the oppressed than the oppressor.'</mark> As for us, we will not deviate an inch from the treaty, if you will only abide by it."

TT   فقد قال الله تعالى: دع الظلم يسقط على رأس صاحبه.

Footnotes   الأقرب إلى هذا المعنى هو قوله تعالى ولا يحيق المكر السيئ إلا بأهله.

وقال أيضا: من الأفضل أن تكون مظلوما من أن تكون ظالما.

ولعل الأقرب إليه هو الحديث الشريف لان تلقى الله مظلوما خير من أن تلقاه ظالما.

Example 3

ST

According to Moslem usage, and the law of the Koran, Abdel Kader married young.*' Marry young," says the Prophet, "marriage subdues the man's look and regulates the maiden's conduct." At that period of life when the passions first agitate the breast, Abdel Kader was, in an especial manner, the object of his father's solicitude.

TT

وقد تزوج عبد القادر شابا يافعا على الطريقه الاسلاميه وطبقا لنصوص
القرآن ٠ فقد قال النبيء : «تزوج شابا فان الزواج يغض نظرة الرجل وينظم
سلوك الفتاة ، (I) وفى هذه الفترة من الحياة التى تتحرك فيها الشهوات لاول
مرة فى الصدر كان عبد القادر ، بطريقة خاصة ، هدفا لاهتمام والده ٠ فأينما

Footnote

د)٠ لعل تشرشل يشير بهذا الى الحديث « يا معشر الشباب من استطاع منكم الباءة فليتزوج
فانه أحصن للفرج ٠ الخ » ٠

Comment

The translator added footnotes to correct what the author of the original text has said particularly in the case of Coran verse in which the writer of the original text did not mention the exact ayah but he gave the meaning of it , the translator in his translation corrected by giving the exact ayah

Example 4

ST

Abdel Kader listened to the shameful proposal in contemptuous silence. Being pressed for a reply, his countenance flashed up, and fixing his eagle eye on his old friend, he said with warmth, **Have you ceased to know me? What! I sit you who thus speaks to me? Your diplomatic talents, I have no doubt, are very useful to France; but I in treat you not to expend them thus uselessly on me." P272

TT p 252   وكان عبد القادر يستمع الى الاقتراح المخزى فى صمت غاضب ٠ وعندما
الح عليه فى الرد انطلقت اساريره وركز عينه التى كانت كعين النسر
على صديقه القديم وقال بعاطفة : « الم تعد تعرفنى ؟ ماذا ؟ هل هو انت الذى
تتكلم معى هكذا ؟ ان مواهبك الدبلوماسية ، التى لا اشك فيها ، مفيدة جدا
لفرنسا ، ولكنى انصحك بان لا تستعملها معى بهذه الطريقة غير المجدية ٠ »

Footnote

```
ــــــــــ                                           ــــــــــ
```

٢) عين حارسا على الامير اثناء مقامه في قلعة لامالق ٠ وقد ترك بعض الملاحظات عـن زمالــا
الامير جمعها من الواء مرافقيه ٠ وكان مهتما بالشؤون العربية ، وعينته فرنسا قنصلا لدى
الامير بعد معاهدة التافنة (1837) ٠ انظر المقدمة ٠

Example 5

ST

He was the bearer of a dispatch from <mark>Hussein Bey,</mark> the governor of Oran.

TT p43

وفي عمق الليل اسرع فارس تركي وترجل عند خيمة محيى الدين ، لقد
كان يحمل خطابا من حسين باى وهران (2) ٠ فتح عبد القادر الخطاب بسرعة

Footnote

```
                                                      ــــــــــ
```

٥) الصحيح هو حسن وهو آخر بايات اقليم الغرب في العهد العثماني ، وسيأتي الحديث عنه ٠

Example 6

ST

But, in all those tender offices which soothe and assuage the unutterable sufferings of the estranged and forlorn, none exceeded the Sultan's mother, the mild, the gentle <mark>Leila Zohra.</mark>

Chapter 16 page 212

TT

ولكن كل تلك الاعمال الطيبة التى تهدف الى التلطيف والتخفيف من العناء
الذى لا يوصف لليائسين والمبعدين عن ذويهم ، لا تكاد تقارن الاعمال التى
قامت بها والدة السلطان ، للا الزهرة (3) ، تلك المرأة الوديعة المهذبــة ٠
فقد قامت بحماية كل النساء السجينات ، كما لو كانت تفعل ذلك عن حـق
ورائى ٠ وكائت العناية واللطف اللذان اسبغتهما عليهن عظيمين وفى نفس
الوقت مثالين يحتذيان ٠ فقد كن يقمن فى خيمة قريبة من خيمتها ٠ وكان
اثنان من حراسها الزنوج يحرسان ابواب الخيمة ٠ ولم يكن يسمح لاحـد

```
                                                      ــــــــــ
```

١) لعله يقصد البوحميدى خليفته على تلمسان ٠
٢) يعنى ابن علال خليفته على مليانة ٠
٣) يكتبها تشرشل : ليل   Leila   والصواب : لالا اى السيدة ٠

Comment

The use of footnotes in the abovementioned examples was the correct some ideas expressed by the source text writer; where the writer mentioned that Emir Abdel Kader was a friend of a French colonel , Saad Allah mentioned a footnote at the end of the page to correct this idea. Also, he did that to correct the misspelling of proper nouns such as the name of Emir Abdel Kader's wife.

Example 7

ST

Afternoon prayer finished, Abdel Kader returns home and spends an hour amongst his children—his eight sons—examining the progress they are making in their studies.

TT p 291

<div dir="rtl">

وبعد صلاة الظهر يعود عبد القادر الى منزله حيث يقضى ساعة ،بع اطفاله،
وهم ثمانية بنين (5) ، متفحصا تقلسهم فى دراستهم • ثم يتناول الطعــام •
وعند الغروب يعود الى المسجد حيث يعطى درسا يستغرق ساعة ونصفــا •

</div>

Footnote

<div dir="rtl">

5) الجب الامير ستة عشر مولودا ، منهم عشرة بنين ، والباقى اناث • ولا شك ان بعضهم قد
ولدوا بعم ان كعب تفرشبل كتابه •

</div>

Example 8

ST

Abdel Kader had just succeeded in achieving, after much toil and* self-abnegation, the highest distinction to be attained in a religious profession pre-eminently dogmatic and exclusive. By a singular contrast, he now claimed to wear the badge of a society based and established on the principle of universal brotherhood. The Masonic body in Alexandria hastened to welcome the illustrious neophyte. The Lodge of the Pyramids was especially convoked for the occasion in the evening of the 18th of June. Abdel Kader was initiated into the mysteries; and to the

privilege of being the ** Fellow of the Prophet," added the more time-honored privilege of being *' a free and accepted Mason."

TT

لقد نجح عبد القادر فى تحقيق اعلى المراتب الدينية التى تعتبر اساسيــة وجليلة ، بعد عمل شاق وانكار طويل للذات ٠ ومن جهة اخرى اصبح يحمل شعار جمعية تقوم على مبدا الاخوة العالميــة (6) ٠ ان الجمعية الماسونية فــى الاسكندرية قد سارعت للترحيب بالعضو الجديد الشهير ٠ فقد دعى المحفل الماسونى ، المعروف بمحفل الاهرام ، للاجتماع خصيصا لهذه المناسبة ، عشية الثامن عشر من يونيو ٠ وادخل عبد القادر فى هذا النظام الصوفى الغامض٠ وقد اضيفت الى ميزة ٤ مجاور النبى ، ميزة ٤ ماسونى حر ومقبول ٤ ، وهــى العبارة العرفية المستعملة فى هذا المقام ٠

Footnote

٦) من الواضح ان المؤلف يمدح هنا الجمعية الماسونية ، ولكن دورها لم يكن كذلك كمـا هـو معروف ٠

Example 9

ST

Then, by a wonderful turn in the wheel of fortune, this brilliant and uncompromising champion of Islamism was seen to take a marked and foremost place in the Christian world. He became a member of many of its literary and scientific bodies, corresponded on terms of equality and friendship with its most illustrious potentates; and finally, near the close of his ostensible career, saw his breast covered with the martial emblems of that very faith which, at its commencement, he had drawn his sword to resist and to defy! Trulr, such a career is without its parallel in history.

TT

ثم ان هذا البطل الاسلامى اللامع غير المسلوم قد اخذ ، فى دورة عجيبــة من دورات الحظ ، مكانة ممتازة وبارزة فى العالم المسيحى ، فقد اصبح عضوا فى كثير من جمعياته الادبية والعلمية ، تراسل على قدم الساواة والصداقـة مع اشهر رجاله ، واخيرا عند نهاية دوره البارز راى صدره مغطى باوسمـة ذلك الدين الذى كان فى البداية قد جرد سيفه لمقاومته وتحديه ! حقا انـه لثور بلا مثيل فى التاريخ (8) ٠

٨) لا شك ان الامير لم يحارب الدين المسيحى مكلا ولكنه حارب الاستعمار بجميع اشكاله ٠

Comment

In these examples, the translator used footnotes to correct and clarify the meaning expressed by the author in the source text and to approximate the meaning to the target reader "Arabs by using "hadith" and "ayah". In addition, the translator corrected some proper names such as the wife of Abdel Kader and he clarified the opinions of old friend; he exiled the meaning of old friend and demonstrated the situation of the French General. Moreover, Saad Allah exiled the opinions in which Churchill criticized Abdel Kader and in which he regarded him as the followers of "Mason".

6.1.1.3 Footnotes used to explain

Example 1

ST

Bending down and listening, he would have heard frantic cries of " more heads, more heads!" A closer inspection of this work of art would have revealed to the astonished gaze hundji'eds of French heads, piled up promiscuously.

TT: p 98

منهمكين فى اعمالهم . ولو اقترب هذا الناظر لراى من الارض شيئا يتضخم يشبه الهرم . ولو انحنى وانصت لسمع صياحا مجنونا يردد ، مزيـدا مـن الرؤوس مزيدا من الرؤوس ! ، ولو وقع التأمل القريب فى هذا العمل الفنى لكشف المتفرس المستغرب عن مئات من الرؤوس الفرنسية فى كدس مشوش الترتيب (I) .

_____

١) تعرف هذه المعركة بوقعة المقطع .

Footnote

Example 2

ST p62   Mustapha-ibn-Tamy.

مصطفى بن التهامى (2) ،

TT p89

Footnote

_____

١) كان ابن عمة الامير وقد ولاه عدة مناصب منها خليفته على معسكر وقائد دائرته بعد هزيمة
الزمالة • وكان فى نفس الوقت من كتاب العصر •

Comment

The translator viewed that it was necessary to add supplementary information for more clarification as the reader may not know the personality or the place where events took place that the author is talking about, this additions were due to the translator background and knowledge about the character and the events.

Example 3

ST p30

Mustapha-ibn-Ismail, an old and experienced warrior, grown grey in the Turkish service as leader of the Maghzen, scornfully disdained to kiss the hands, as he expressed it, of a beardless boy

TT p61

ابن اسماعيل ، الذى كان محاربا قديما ومجربا والذى ابيض شعره فى خدمة
الاتراك كزعيم للمخزن (١) ، فانه قد عبر عن تقززه من تقبيل يد ولد ما يزال
امرد ، حسب تعبيره •

Footnote

_____

١) تعبير يعنى به القبائل التى تحالفت او تعاملت مع السلطات العثمانية •

Example 4

ST

Converted, animated, inspired by such an example, the Sultan's chiefs and delegates, throughout the provinces and dislaicts under their control, for the most part engaged willingly and cordially in acts of sympathy, kindness, and hospitality to their fallen foes. Such were Ibn Salem and "Ben Hamedi ; such a one, also, was Sidi Embarak, that "brilliant reflex of his master's mind, whose prisoners, when released, subscribed to present him with pistols of honor. Chapter 16 page 212

TTp204

وكان قواد عبد القادر وممثلوه فى مختلف المناطق والنواحى الواقعة تحت
سلطتهم ملتزمين فى معظم الاحيان ، عن ارادة واقتناع بمعاملة ودية ومهذبة
وكريمة نحو الاسرى من خصومهم ، ايمانا منهم بالمثل الذى ضربه عبدالقادر
واتباعا له واستيحاء منه · ومن هؤلاء ابن سالم وابن حامدى (١) ، وسنهم
ايضا سيدى مبــارك (٢) ، ذلك الرجل الذى كان انعكاسا ساطعــا لــروح
عبد القادر والذى كان اسراه يتبرعــون ، عند اطـلاق سراحهـم ، بالسلاح
تكريما له ·

Footnote

_____

١) لعله يقصد البوحميدى خليفته على تلمسان ·
٢) يعنى ابن علال خليفته على مليانة ·

Example 5

ST

"I ordered my Khalifas to watch, personally, over everything connected with such an
important mattein. They made their tours twice a-year; once in the spring to collect the zehka,
and during the harvest to gather the ashur. During these tours, they were expected to inspect
and regulate the administration of the Aghas, to report to me any complaints made against
them, and to superintend the working of the properties of the Beylik.

TT

« لقد امرت خلفائى ان يراقبوا شخصيا كل ،ما يتعلق بهذه المهمة الخطيرة·
كانوا يقومون بجولة مرتين فى السنة ، مرة فى الربيع لجمع الزكاة واخرى
اثناء الحصاد لجمع المشور · وخلال جولاتهم كان عليهم ان يراقبوا وينظموا
ادارة الاغوات (٧) ، وان يوافونى بتقارير عن اية شكوى ضدهم ، كما كان

_____

٧) جمع آغا وهو مسؤول ناحية ، وتحته مجموعة من القواد ، وتحت هؤلاء مجموعة من شيوخ
القبائـل ·

Footnote

Comment

The translator's choice of using endnotes was to help the reader understand better and not to
face ambiguity, like in the previous example he gave definition for the word "the Aghas" to
clarify the meaning of that word.

Example 6

ST

A mint struck off silver and copper coins, ranging in value from five shillings to two pence, and bearing on one side the inscription,

TT

من فرنسا بمبلغ اربعة آلاف جنيه استرليني ، وكــان مصنع البنادق ينتـــج ثماني بندقيات يوميا ، وهو عمل من انتاج صناع فرنسيـــن جيء بهـــم مـن باريس بأجور حرة • وهناك دار لسك العملة الفضية والنحاسية التي كانت قيمتها تتراوح بين خمسة شيلنات الى بينسين (5)ـ • وكان احد وجهي العملة ٠

<hr>

5) عملات انكلزية ٠ والشلن الواحد فيه 12 بيس ، والبيس يقدر حوالى دورو عندنا ٠

— 137 —

Example 7

ST

That night, his regular infantry disbanded. Of the cavalry of the tribes, some went to their homes; others hurried off to Mascara, and began to plunder the place. He himself withdrew to Cachero, his family property, about two leagues beyond that town.

المنازل ، والبعض الآخر اسرع الى مدينة معسكر وبدأ فى اعمال النهب • واما عبد القادر نفسه فقد انسحب الى كاشرو (2). التى كانت ملكا لاسرتـه وهى تبعد حوالى فرسخين عن معسكر •

TT

Footnote

<hr>

2) يقول صاحب (تحفة الزائر) انه قصر كان فى بستان تمتلكه العائلة ٠ وقــد زرت بقاياء شخصيا خلال صيف سنة 1971 ورأيت آثار الحصن الذى اقامه هناك والحمام الخاص بـه والنصب التذكارى الذى اقيم له بها اعلى الجبل، الخ ٠ وقد قيل لى ان الفرنسيين هدموا فى الآونة الاخيرة الاثار التى اقامها والد الامير فى المنطقة ٠

— 101 —

Example 8

ST

Abdel Kader separated from their companions and went to Damascus. In that city they remained for some months. They there made the acquaintance of the principal Ulemahs, and spent most of their time in the great mosque, engaged in religious readings.

TT

<div dir="rtl">

لقد قطعا الطريق العادى الى مكة ، عبر السويس وجدة ، بدون اى حادث يذكر • وبعد ان اديا الشعائر فى الكعبة انفصلا عن جماعتهما وذهبا الى دمشق • وقد بقيا فى هذه المدينة عدة شهور • وهناك تعرفا على مشاهير العلماء وكانا يقضيان جل وقتهما فى الجامع الكبير دائبين على القراءات الدينية (6) •

</div>

Footnote

<div dir="rtl">

6)   من ذلك انهما قرآ الحديث بالجامع الاموى على الشيخ عبد الرحمان الكزبرى •

</div>

— 45 —

Example 9

ST p46

His father Mustapha had thrice performed the pilgrimage to Bagdad, and had at each time been favored with peculiar manifestations.

TT

<div dir="rtl">

فوالده مصطفى كان قد زار ثلاث مرات الى بغداد ، وفى كل مرة كان ينال حظوة خاصة (7) • مرة حين كان عائدا ، ولَم يكن بينه وبين دمشق ســوى

</div>

Footnote

<div dir="rtl">

7)   هو مصطفى بن المختار ، جد الامير عبد القادر ، وكان قد حج اكثر من مرة واجازه الشيخ مرتضى الزبيدى وهو الذى اسس قرية القيطنة ونشر الطريقة القادرية فى الغرب الجزائرى. ومات اثناء عودته من الحج ودفن فى (عين غزالة) قرب برقة بليبيا ، سنة 1212 هـ ، واثناء عودة محيى الدين ولده من الحج بالبر توقفا لزيارة قبره •

</div>

Example 10

ST

The Bey of Tittery had even accepted French investiture. So promising, indeed, was the aspect of affairs, that the French fancied they were about to be hailed as deliverers, and considered that the Arabs, overjoyed at being emancipated from the hated Turkish yoke

TT p50

أحضرت بكثرة٠كما تقدم بعض رؤسائهم بعروض الولاء للفرنسيين٠بل ان باى
الطيطرى قد قبل خلعة فرنسية (3) ٠ حقا لقد كانت الامـور تبدو واعـدة
إلى درجة ان الفرنسيين كانوا يفتخرون بان العرب سيستقبلونهم استقبال
المحررين ، واعتقدوا ان العرب ، الذين كانوا منتشين بتخليصهم من النيـر
التركى البغيض (4) ، سيقبلون الحكم الفرنسى اعترافا بالجميل ٠ ولكن اول
حركة من الفرنسيين الى داخل البلاد سرعان ما بخرت ذلك الخيال العذب ٠

Footnote

٣) هو مصطفى بومزراق ، ولكنه عاد فثار ضد الفرنسيين ، غير ان كلوزيل ، خليفة بورمون،
اسره وتفاء فهاجر الى الاسكندرية حيث مات ٠

٤) ذلك ما عبروا عنه فى بيان وزعوه على الجزائريين عشية الحملة،انظر نص هذا البيان فى مقال
« اول بيان فرنسى للشعب الجزائرى » فى مجلة (المعرفة) الجزائرية ، عدد ١٧ ، سنة ١٩٦٥٠

Example11

ST

The defense of this fort was supported by a battalion of infantry, a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and two pieces of artillery.

TT p64

عن هذا الحصن فرقة مشاة من حوالى الف جندى وفصيلة من قناصى افريد
(3) Chasseurs d'Afrique وقطعتان من المدفعية ٠

Footnote

3) فرقة خاصة تمتاز بخفة الحركة والمهارة فى الضرب ٠

Example 11

ST

Its population was divided into two parties, Turks and Kolouglis. The latter (descendants of Turkish and Arab parents) occupied the citadel.

TT p 66

كان أهاليها منقسمين الى حزبين : الاتراك والكراغلة • فالاخـــيرون (وهــم المنحدرون من آباء اتراك وعرب) (5) كانوا يحتلون القلعة • اما العرب فقـ

Footnote

5)   هو عادة من اب تركي وام جزائرية ،

Comment

In the examples abovementioned, the translator translated the message of the source text literally and then he provided endnotes to add information and explanations of proper nouns of people, battles, places and things. Such as: "shillings" in which Saad Allah defined and explained the meaning of that word and he did the same thing with the name of "Cachero" and "Aghats" and also in the case of names of battles and person's names .

6.1.2 Text notes

ST p 289

"But," answered the Marshal, **your interpretation is erroneous; for you forget the word beyond, which is also in the treaty. 'As far as Wady Kuddra, and beyond '—which evidently meant, at the signing of the treaty, up to the very limits of the province of Algiers in that direction. But since that time we have taken Constantine. It means now, therefore, as far as the frontiers of Tunis.

غير ان الماريشـال اجاب : « ولكن تفسيركم مخطىء ، لانكم تنسون كلمـــة **وراء** التي هي ايضا في المعاهدة • فعبارة (الى وادى القدرة **وما وراءه**) تعنى بكل وضوح ، عند توقيع المعاهدة الى نهاية حدود اقليم الجزائر فـــى ذلـــك الاتجاه ، ولكن ما دمنا قد استولينا منذئذ على قسنطينة فان تلك العبارة اذن تعنى الآن الى **حدود تـــونس** ، • (اصلى) •

« ولكنكم الآن تطلبون منى تضحية تتناقض تماما مع دينى مما يجعلنى لا استطيع قبولها ، وتظنون انكم على حق فى فرضها على كضـــرورة • انكــــم تدعوننى ان اتخلى عن قبائل اعلنت خضوعها الى ، وجاءت الى بنفسها لتدفع التزاماتها التى فرضها القرآن ، وتوسلت الى ، وما تزال تتوسل ، ان اكون حاكما عليها ، لقد اجتزت شخصيا اراضيها **التى هى فى الواقع وراء الحدود التى نصت المعاهدة على انها لفرنسا** (اصلى) فهل تريــدون منــى الآن ، ان آمر تلك القبائل ، بناء على بمعاهدة اخرى ، ان تخضع لنير المسيحيين ؟

ST

" I was astonished at the blindness of the functionarieswho have plunged into such excesses, forgetful of the wordsof the Prophet, peace be upon him :—* Whoever shall he unjusttowards a tributary fa ChristianJ^ who shall do him a wrongywho shall lay on hirri any charge beyond his means, and finally^who shall deprive him of anything without his own consent, it isI who will be his accuser in the day of judgment."

TT

« لقد استغربت من عمى المسؤولين الذين انساقوا وراء هــدا العمــل ، باسين كلمات النبى صلى الله عليه وسلم : **الا من ظلم معاهدا او انتقصه حقه او كلله فوق طاقته او اخذ منه شيئا بغير طيب نفس فانا حجيجـه يـوم القيامة (3) (اصلى)** •

_____

٣)   لم اترجم هذا الحديث والما اخذت نصه عن (تحفة الزائر) ج ٢ ، ص ١١٥

ST

" Vice is condemned in all religions ; and to allow oneself tobe carried away by it is like taking a poisonous aliment intothe stomach. Nevertheless, as the poet has said, *Man, incertain moments of trial, has a bandage over his eyes, so thathe calls that desirable which is just the reverse.'

TT

يقفـى عــلى المــرء فــى ايــام محنتــه
حتــى يــرى حسنــا مـا ليس بـالحسن (4)

4) لم اترجم هذا البيت وانما اخذته عن·المصدر السابق ·

— 290 —

Comment

In the previous examples, the translator interfered by using text notes using the word اصلي before the passages in which he gave the exact "Haith" and poetic version ; relying on other reliable sources to better serve the recipient.

6.2 Euphemism

ST

Abdel Kader <mark>begged for</mark> permission to be allowed to enter the sacred edifice.

TT

وطلب عبد القادر ان يؤذن له بالدخول الى حرم الزاويــة ·

ST

Abdel Kader spoke. <mark>He begged</mark> the indulgence of his relatives, and particularly of his father,

TT

وهنا تكلم عبد القادر · وطلب قبل كل شيء المغفرة من آقاربه ، وبالاخص من والده ، اذا هو تجرأ على الاختلاف معهم · وقد قال بأن حالة الفوضى التى تسود الآن اقليم وهران قد لا تسمح لهم بحماية البــاى من غضب الشعور العام الذى يتميز غيظا وسخطا عليه · ومهما اتخذوا من خطــوات لحمايتــه

Comment

The translator used euphemism to reduce the impact on the target reader by changing some words with equivalents that have almost the same meaning but different impacts. He used

طلب instead of توسل .

7. Findings

At the beginning of our research, we raised several questions trying to find out their answers during the process of this research by detailing, examining and analyzing. In the end, we finished by reaching the following results:

- It was clear how far the ideology of the translator could affect the TT, and that was through the Analysis of the usage of notes and addition.

- This study has shown that Abu El Quassem Saad Allah specialization in the field of history, dominated his translation, as he, most of the time, interfered by using notes to clarify an ambiguity, to explain further or to correct a fact because he had a wide knowledge and background about both the character of the book and the events.

- This study has shown how the ideological aspects that occurred in the translated text affected the translation by analyzing the translator's choice of intervention by adding expressions and words during the process of translating the historical discourse, as it reiterated the reasons behind these ideological charges.

General conclusion

This work is an attempt to study the ideological charge in historical discourse translation trough analyzing the text under study "The Life of Abdel Kader" and its translation by Abu El Quassem Saad Allah. The practical part of this research shows that translating historical text by a historian is a challenging task and a sensitive one because it is so hard for a translator and historian at once to keep his own ideology out of the translation process.

The researchers used several passages from the translated text, compared them to the original text and then analyzed the translator's degree in the translation, his ideological influence and the intervention that may occur or result of the ideological charge. Therefore, through this dissertation the research attained this result:

The translator cannot detach himself of his own culture, hence his ideology may affect the process of conveying or transferring the aimed original meaning of the ST consciously or unconsciously.

Refrences list

Colonel Churchill, The life of Abdel Kader, Chapman and hall, London 1867.

حياة الأمير عبد القادر السلطان السابق لعرب الجزائر: شارل هنري تشرشل، ترجمة وتعليق: أبو القاسم
سعد الله، الدار التونسية للنشر، تونس، 1974.

Álvarez& M. C. Vidal (Ed.) *Translation, power, subversion* (pp. 10-24). Philadelphia: Multilingual Matters.

Bassnett, S. (1996). The meek or the mighty: Reappraising the role of the translator. In R.

Calzada-Pérez (Ed.) *Apropos of ideology* (pp. 113-130). Manchester: St. Jerome

Charles, C. 1867. "The life of Abdel Kader", Chapman and hall, London

Dongfeng, W. (2002), Domestication and Foreignization: a Contradiction? In *China Translation*, Vol.9, pp.24-26.

Edwin Gentzler, *Contemporary Translation Studies*, 1993

Gotti, M &Susan, Š. (2006). "Insights into Specialized Translation". Bern: Peter Lang.

Hatim, B., & Mason, I. (1997). Language and Power. New York: Longman.

House, J. (2008) *Towards a linguistic theory of translation as re- contextualisation and a Third Space phenomenon* [Online]. Available at: http://www.lans-tts.be/img/NS7/House.pdf

Mooney, A. (2011). Language, Society, & Power: An Introduction. London: Routledge.
Munday, J. (2013). Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications: Routledge.

Munday, J. (2001) Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications, London & New York: Routledge.

Nida, E. &Taber,C. (1969/1982). The theory and practice of translation. Leiden. : E. J. Brill.

Nida, Eugene A. (1964), *Towards a Science of Translating,* Leiden: E. J. Brill.

Reiss, K. (2000).Moglichkeiten und grenzen der ubrestzungskritik. Munich: M.Heubert. Translated (2000) by E.F. Rhods as translation criticism: potential and limitations. Manchester, St Jerome and American Bible Society

Schäffner, C.(1998b). Skopos theory. In M. Baker (Ed.) *Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies* (pp. 235-38). London: Routledge.

Schäffner, C. (1998a). Action (Theory of translatorial action). In M. Baker (Ed.)*Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies* (pp. 3-5). London: Routledge.

Shuttleworth, M. &Cowie, M. (1997). *Dictionary of translation studies*. Manchester: St. Jerome.

SENSINI, M., 2000, *Ilsistemadella lingua*, ArnoldoMondadori, Milan

Shuttleworth, M. & M. Cowie. (1997). Dictionary of Translation Studies, Manchester, UK: St Jerome Publishing.

Tahir-Gürçağlar, Ş. (2003). The translation bureau revisited: Translation as symbol. In M.

Tymoczko, M. (2003). Ideology and the position of the translator: In what Sense is a translator 'in between'? In M. Calzada-Pérez (Ed.) *Apropos of ideology* (pp. 181-202). Manchester: St. Jerome.

Umberto Eco, Mouse or Rat? Translation as Negotiation(London: Phoenix, 2004).

Venuti, L. (1995). The Translator"s Invisibility: A history of Translation, London & New York, Routledge

Yang, W. (2010). Brief Study on Domestication and Foreignization in Translation, *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, Vol.1, No.1, pp.77-80.