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Dedication

First and foremost, praise is to ALLAH for completing this work.

To my beloved family for their endless love and continues support.

To all the teachers who taught me a letter.

To all my friends and colleagues whom I always have their motivation and passion

To the soul of my father and my two brothers, may ALLAH bless them?

I dedicate this work

Lamia. K

<u>Dedication</u>

This work is dedicated to my beloved family for their continues carrying and love

To my teachers for their guidance

To those who always had my back and believed in me more than i believe in myself to my friends for their support

Above all that my gratitude is to Allah for always guiding us to the right path.

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Thank you so much

Abstract

Translation nowadays became a must rather than a need, as it overcame its communicative role, to be a tool that enables its users to express their ideologies; and by that effecting their receptors mind. Such ability is provided by translation to the translator when he/she manipulates their source text unites while translating into the target text. This research paper investigates the notion of normalization in translation, which is one of the notions that provide the translator with such ability; aiming to see to what extent it can affect the target text? depending on a descriptive translation studies along with political discourse analysis methods of research in analyzing the samples patterns, that helped in reaching by the end to the fact that it effects both the target text at syntactic and lexical level, in addition to effecting the receptors mind and in a way or another presents the translator ideology which by that presents his/her fidelity to question.

Key words: translation, translation studies, translation universals, Normalization, Normalization policy.

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Symbols & abbreviations

SL = Source Language

TL= Target Language

ST = Source Text

TT = Target Text

TS = Translation Studies

CL = Corpus Linguistic

TUs = Translation Universals

DTS = Descriptive Translation Studies

PDA = political Discourse Analysis

BNC = British National Corpus

TEC = Translation English Corpus

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Introduction

Translation Studies is the term used for " the complex of problems clustered round the phenomenon of translating and translation'' (Holmes, 1988).

Regarding the field mentioned above, a long standing interests arised during the last decades in order to locate and investigate the so- called 'Universal Translation', where establishing the notion of making generalization about the features that distinguish translation from non-translation was an incentive move. A host of scholars have proposed a variety of theories regarding the issue, Mona Baker(1993), the most prominent one saying that four features of translation are proposed to be universal, while Gideon Toury(1995) states the law of descriptive generalization, while others were in a contrary evidence(e.g. Kenny2001; Xiao2010). Normalization is described as "the tendency to conform to patterns and practices which are typical of the TL, even to the point of exaggerating them"(Baker1996:183) is one of these features to be mainly conducted in our study, by dropping the notion and treating different terms from' the Palestinian Cause and the Dam Renaissance conflict between Egypt and Ethiopia.

Statement of the Problem

Translation has overcome its traditional role of a communication tool to go to what's beyond that, due to different circumstances and reasons that effected directly translation as a field, which by that led to the merge of new roles of translation that it preforms them through several ways (methods/techniques) such as **normalization** and its *effect, its role and its impact* from the perspective of theories, techniques and methodologies of translation.

Rationale

First and foremost, the crucial points behind the conduction of the present study were derived from both perspectives; personal and academic.

Since the very beginning, the notion of "Normalization" has raised our curiosity when it was first tackled in the interpreting exam, and after knowing its essence, we decided to shed light on it from the perspective of translation in an attempt to investigate its role in changing and misleading the mind of the receptor; the impact of normalization mainly on translation product.

Another reason was academically oriented, where a host of scholars(Baker1993, Toury1995, Vanderauwera1985…etc.) has tackled it during the last decades, and many research papers taking as an example(Margherita Ippolito): Simplification, Explicitation and Normalization –Corpus Based Research into English to Italian Translation of Children's classics) have dealt with it taking into consideration different corpuses to be investigated depending on the researcher's background(Chinese, Italian, British…etc.). For this sake, we deemed to continuing the line of researchers by dropping the study from the side of Arabic Language as an Arab native speakers and as beginner translators and conversant in the field, opting for extracting terms and other staffs from the Palestinian Cause, and the Egyptian Ethiopian Dam Renaissance Conflict as two main case studies.

Literature Review

The field of translation studies passed through series of changes, at the very beginning; this domain was directed through a prescriptive

approach. I.e. Scholars were paying a huge attention to theorizing the how of a translation to be instead of its actuality. The objectivity and stability of meanings(Chesterman & Arrojo 2000: 151), shift(component in the ST is represented in the TT that is not formally correspondent) instead of equivalence (Hatim &Munday 2004:28), back then to 1972, a model of translation studies organization(Holmes 1972), however criticized by Anthony Pym(1998) claiming that it is no inclusive "it delineates no ground for any specific theory of translation history, nor for historiography as a way of applying and testing theories", Chesterman again(2000) proposes a translation model that can take place in descriptive studies. This later has play a crucial role in the development of electronic corpora including but not limited advantages as extracting suitable data and collecting texts. Corpora has served as a foundation for the universal features of translation because of Baker, as she was the first scholar who brought the methodology of corpus studies adopted from linguistics under the aim of generating and testing claims about these typical features of translation. After an experiment gathered a comparable corpus of translated and non-translated texts from TEC[1]and BNC[2] she came up with four universals that are typical for all translation products regardless to the SL and TL namely; simplification, explicitation , leveling out and normalization which is the core of this study. While Gideon Toury(1995), used the term' law' instead of 'universal' to describe the same idea proposing; the law of growing standardization, and the law of interference and calling for examining the conditions that allow such tendencies to be pronounced. In an attempt at conceptual clarifications, Chesterman (2004) has proposed two kinds of potential universals; S-Universal seeks to generalize differences between ST and TT where the

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[1]TEC : Translation English Corpus
[2]BNC : British National Corpus

point of normalization was tackled ,T-Universal, seeks to find out differences between translation and non- translation in TL.

However, the interest was not only in proving the existence of such features, but also to explain them. This latter has been sought from different levels and according to variety of scholars, (Croft 1990), (Halverson 2003, 2007) and (Pym 2008). Nevertheless, counter evidences has criticized the achievement in terms of different aspects such as the term' universal' itself.

Starting from all what was mentioned above this thesis shall shed light on a different aspect from what was stated by scholars before, as it intends to study the notion of Normalization precisely from the translation universals; however the attention will be directed to studying it from translation perspective in addition to studying it as a policy which by that provides as with a new view to this notion as not just being a translation feature but also a policy that translation in a way or another helps in achieving it.

Research Question

In the context of this research paper, which is mainly based on questioning the effect of normalization on translation product (TT)? This latter lead to striving in order to answer the following questions:

Main Question

Too what extents can normalization effect translation?

Sub questions

1. How can normalization affect the ST charges, and what are the changes that appear in the TT in this regard?

2. Under the light of normalization, to what extent can we talk about the fidelity of translator?

Research Hypotheses

This present study may confirm or cancel the following hypotheses:

1. Normalization has direct effects on translation in terms of the process as well as the product.

2. Normalization affects the ST charges by first changing the mind of the TT receptor.

3. Under the light of normalization, translator's fidelity is to be directly questioned.

Objectives of the Study

The main aim behind the study is to highlight the notion of normalization in translation, moreover, to investigate the same notion as a policy used between countries and to show its impact on translation in both dimensions process and product, and finally, to investigate the translator's fidelity towards the target text under the light of normalization.

Research Methodology

Concerning the methodology used to collect data in this paper, we have opted for the qualitative method approach by selecting two main case studies namely; Palestinian Cause along with the Egyptian Ethiopian Conflict (The Dam Renaissance), which are regarded as an independent

and stand- alone studies, in which we have tackled some documents as paragraphs, speeches and headlines.

Structure of the Study

The research paper is divided into two parts, a theoretical part which contains two descriptive chapters; the first one deal with the notion of normalization policy and its historical background along with defining the universals of translation where normalization is a part of them. The second chapter is to highlight the definition of normalization from the line of translation studies, in addition to tackling the strategies and theories serving the key term in the study, along with its types.

A practical one that is considered as the second part which is devoted to analyze the data by applying the findings of the theoretical part and to draw a conclusion based on that.

Part one: theoretical part

Understanding the policy of Normalization

1.1Introduction

New theoretical questions have been asked during the last decades, and a surge of interest have been shown by scholars in concern to some linguistic features of translation under the need of their generalization to distinguish between translated and non- translated text. Normalization as one of these features is to be conducted herein.

For this sake, chapter one is mainly to shed light on its notion from a general perspective as a concept used in different fields, then to give more focus from the perspective of translation in terms of how its defined and viewed, moving on to discuss the how it affects the product of translation as well as to direct the reader with a certain path.

1.2 Historical Background

It is agreed that universals of translation has experienced since the advent of electronic corpora as a research tool in translation studies for the sake of distinguishing translated from non- translated texts, they have been defined as "Linguistic features which typically occur in translated rather than original texts, and are thought to be independent of the influence of the specific language pairs involved in the process of translation'' (Baker 1993: 243). That was the standing point leads to the merge of such features, mainly normalization from the perspective of translation studies. On the other hand, Zionist Dictionary was the building blocks of such term;

"ظهر المصطلح لأول مرة في المعجم الصهيوني للإشارة إلى يهود المنفى باعتبارهم

شخصيات طفيلية شاذة منغمسة في الأعمال الفكرية و الغش التجاري مثل الربا و البغاء, فكانت

هي الحركة السياسية و الاجتماعية التي ستقوم بتطبيع اليهود ليصبحوا شعب مثل كل الشعوب,

ثم اختفى المصطلح ليعاود الظهور في أواخر السبعينيات بعد توقيع معاهدة **كامب ديفيد** وطبق
على العلاقات المصرية الإسرائيلية"(بكر أبو بكر, كاتب و أديب عربي فلسطيني).

1.3.Concept of Normalization

Merriam Webster Dictionary defines normalization as "To bring
(someone or something) back to usual or expected state or condition".
Another view sees normalization as "the process of bringing or returning
something to a normal condition or state'' (Lexico.com).

"يقصد بكلمة "طبع" في معجم اللغة العربية المعاصرة جعل الأمور طبيعية, ويعرف
قاموس أكسفورد التطبيع على أنه جعل الشيء مناسبا لظروف وأنماط الفعل الطبيعية, ويطبع/
الشيء أن تجعله طبيعيا عاديا وذلك من خلال تكييفه مع الشروط الطبيعية. بعبارة أخرى, التطبيع
هو عملية تبديل حالة ما هو شاذ أو غير مألوف أو غير طبيعي حتى يصبح طبيعيا و مألوفا و
عاديا"(أحمد سعيد قاضي, التطبيع بتعريفاته المتعددة).

Normalization as a concept has been connected to different life
aspects besides the field of translation studies; in technology, normalizing
the database of computer. In human sciences, normalization is the action
of normalizing the mentally retarded children to reintegrate them in the
social community as a human service. However, they are not the case in
this context. I.e. this study is mainly conducted to highlight the relation
between the notion of normalization as a translation universal and as a
policy used nowadays such as Palestine and Israel state.

" إقامة علاقات مع دولة إسرائيل وأجهزتها ومواطنيها كما لو أن الوضع الراهن كان
وضعا طبيعيا(كنيسة وأديان, ar.zenit.org).

1.4. Types of Normalization Policy

Normalization by concept is deeply rooted in different aspects of life (field) and in each of them it has different definitions and multiple aims behind using (functions) it depends on what it is needed from such policy to serve its user with in relation to the filed used in it . Normalization may occur in political, social, academic, economic, cultural aspects without forgetting media normalization and hereunder an explanation of some types is provided in addition to the aim behind using them:

1.4.1 Political Normalization

Based on communicative efforts and building of political and diplomatic ties between countries through the acceptance of other's system along with its form, ideology and behavior. Different strategies have been set in the case of Israel and Palestine as:

* Describing the Palestinian Resistance as terrorism.

* Escaping the resolutions of international legitimacy and restoring to negotiations'.

The aim behind using political normalization is to rebuild the ties between two countries that used to had a boycott between them in an attempt to return those ties to normal and avoid/break the tension at both people and rulers level.

1.4.2 Economic Normalization

Reformulating the relation between the countries based on economy to consequently produce normal ties.

* Improve Arab market access to Israeli goods.

* Establishment of joint industrial centers.

This type has a direct link with the previously tackled one as both of them aim at achieving joint ventures to both parts as the economical normalization benefits is reflected on both parts by improvements and enrichment of the country's economic.

1.4.3 Cultural Normalization

Threatening for decline and disappearance of one culture to another for the reason that one is governed by people who are military and technologically proponent than the other however it is not worthily classified. One of its main reasons is the Arab psychological overthrow and the belief that Israel is culturally, valuably and morally proponent.

الكاتب سماح إدريس(06/10/2017) يعرف التطبيع الثقافي في مداخلة له على على أنه" السعي إلى ترويض عقولنا على تقبل الفكرة الآتية: لا إمكانية لعيشنا إلا بقبول القامع و شروطه ".

It is considered as the most dangerous form because it deals with:

* Promoting the so-called" peace culture" through writings and media calling for forgetting the history of Arab- Israeli conflict and neglecting the nation's memory.

*Paying attention to some writers and journalists and open doors for them to hold advanced political and social positions, even in the absence of qualifications.

* Underestimating the fatwa[3] of Islamic scholars in order to decrease the need for science reliable books in Arab countries meanwhile developing liquefy and contrive reference.

1.4.4 Academic Normalization

Establishing normal relations between Arab institutions and universities and its Israeli counterparts, under the so-called falsified slogan of separating academia from politics this type of normalization maybe best described in the scholarships provided for Israeli students or the contrary provided by Israeli to other countries students in its

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[3]Fatwa (فتوى) an official Islamic statement or order from an Islamic religious leader.

universities. Academic normalization occurs in books or research taking an example of the Israeli Egyptian research entitled "رؤى الصراع"by the Israeli writer "Stevevnkohin" and the two Egyptian psychologists "KaderiHanfi" and "Mohammed Chalaan" that investigated the social and psychological aspects of the Israeli-Arab conflict.

1.4.5 Social Normalization

It has to do with the notion of from people to people through organizing mutual activities and competitions as those relating to sports, as well as improving tourism with Israel or having schools that is shared by both Israeli and Palestinian children.

1.5. Concept of Translation

Plethora of theories and definitions were given to translation since the merger of this field; the early views were basically linguistic approaches which deemed translation as a code switching activity to produce a linguistic equivalence; Catford (1965:20) defines translation as "The replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)",that's to say translation is mainly an act of replacing a text by another between two languages, distinguishing between formal correspondence and textual equivalence as types of equivalence. Besides that, (Jacobson, 1959) considers the process of translation as simply" two different messages in two different codes". Meaning two unlike ideas expressed in two different linguistic systems, While recent approaches have taken into consideration functionalist views; definition by Larson (1984:3) says that "Translation means

transferring the meaning of the source language into receptor language" ,that's to say receptors of two different languages receive the same message each in his/her language.

Hans's j. Vermeer (1996) sees translation as "a type of transfer where both verbal and non-verbal signs are transferred", meaning that to produce an equivalent TT version derived from the source one in terms of linguistic and non-linguistic elements as a human action intentionally occurs in a given context definitely embedded by culture.

1.6. Universals of Translation

As was briefly mentioned above that the early work on the notion of translation universals was basically dominated by Baker (1993) and Toury(1995).However, Frawly (1984) was the first scholar who proposed that translation is a third code; a sub code of each of the codes involved in the process (both SL and TL codes). Saying that it is characterized by its own "distinctive nature" since it is a" communicative tool guided by its own ***goals, pressure and context of production***'' (Baker 1996: 175). Clarifies that: Given that all language is patterned, and this patterning is influenced by the purpose for which language is used and the context in which it used the patterning of translated text must be different from the original text production; the nature and pressures of the translation process must leave traces in the language that translators produce(Baker: 177)

she starts to investigate the essence of translation by studying a comparable corpora which has raised from the application of CL to TS in order to locate weather those patterns are restricted to only translated texts rather than original ones, and if they are local; limited to one or two language or global; occur in most of translated texts.

After testing an experiment of a huge corpus (TEC) which contains more than 10 million words that consists of translated texts into English from different languages. Four common features have ringed a bell to prove the above hypotheses set by her. Finally she came up to define these universals features as:

Linguistic features which typically occur in translated rather than original texts, and are thought to be independent of the influence of the specific language pairs involved in the process of translation (Baker 1993: 243).

These universals are respectively classified here in under:

1.6.1 Simplification

According to Baker (1996: 181-182)" is the tendency to simplify the language used in translation" i.e. the translator tends to simplify the language or the message (or both of them) of the TT when translating from the source one as the use of shorter sentences in the TL product.

"Avoidance of repetition" is another term given to simplification in the sake of representing the same idea. It dominates three main types; *Lexical, Syntactic* and *Stylistic*. Blum-Kulka and Laventson (1986) was the pioneer to shed light on such a procedure that deal with omitting and reducing mainly repetitions from ST. Moreover, this feature has been recognized in different fields applied to translation such as: courtroom interpreting (Schlesinger 1991), literary works (Toury 1991).

1.6.2 Explicitation

Defined as" the tendency to spell things out rather than leave them implicit'' (Baker 1996: 180). In other word, the addition of grammatical, lexical and semantic characteristics in the TT which are absent in the original, to insure the accessibility and readability of the text by the target audience for example, specific terms replacing general ones.

Vanderauwera(1985), Toury(1995), Bulm-Kulka(1986) are all scholars who proposed examples regarding the mentioned feature in their studies, as well as Baker(1992) when she talked about filling the cultural gap by the translator in order to insert additional background information in the TT.

1.6.3 Leveling Out

Described as " the tendency to translated texts to gravitate towards the center of continuum'' (Baker 1996: 184).

*now, talking about "***normalization***" which is the essence of this research paper, and the fourth feature relating to universals of translation is to be more elaborated and detailed in the following chapter.

Conclusion

Chapter one clarifies how scholars gave importance to theorizing the concept of translation firstly from a linguistic vision and moving to separating from it by time, the different theories and explanations provided by scholars for translation opens doors for a wide range of other notions such as normalization to occur in this field, the latter one as clarified previously is not limited only to the field of translation it is found in different ones and with different definitions for the concept and its usage which provides us with the ability to deal with the concept of normalization from multiple angels in translation by leaving for us a wide range of texts to analyze and investigate via showing how does it affect the product of translation and the receptors mind ,all this will be elaborately expressed in the second chapter.

Chapter Two:

Normalization in Translation

2.1. Introduction

As the field of translation evolved along with it many theories and strategies has ranged, however each scholar has provided different explanations to the notions in this field starting from the ST and TT reaching out to translation as a field, as a product and an outcome; this simple notions indicates that as far as the theorization of the field goes, as far as we find different notions with different definitions and naming's too, each relates to the translator and their perspective.

Normalization notion and similar concepts is a dominant work that was firstly brought by Mona Baker (1993) and Gideon Toury (1995). As was briefly mentioned above, translation universals are central in recent descriptive translation research. Mona Baker (1993) was the first to call for the use of corpora to investigate whether any of the claimed features of translation could be said to be universal, i.e. typical for all translations, regardless of SL and TL; which lead to raising a disagreement between scholars upon the fact that TUs are rather a feature or a norm for translation As Olohan (2004) puts it; 'since [universals] are a product of constraints inherent in the translation process, they would not vary across cultures, unlike norms of translation, which are products of social, cultural and historical contexts' (92). Dorothy Kenny (2001: 53) asserts that it is not in the establishment of these features that we can say if they are universals or norms, but rather in the explanation of them. For example, if we find a feature that looks to be a feature of translation and we find that the explanation why this feature occurs in translations is of a social or cultural nature, we are dealing with a norm. If, however, the explanation is of a cognitive nature, we may safely assume that the feature is universal; this explanation overlaps precisely with the notion studied in

this thesis as Normalization is being tackled herein from two perspectives as a translation feature and as a translation norm.

2.2. Definition of Normalization

The most notable definition for normalization or" conservatism" was given by Baker (1993) saying that" is the tendency to conform to patterns and practices which are typical of the target language, even to the point of exaggerating them", that's to say it is the desire to simplify and normalize the ST patterns into the TT to the extent of making it seem as similar to the regular use of the lexis and language structures of the TL, as a pejorative stance remarked by her. On the other hand, Vanderuwera (1985) seems to view it in more positive angle since they produce a more readable, idiomatic and more familiar text. as shift in punctuation, lexical choice, style, sentence structure and textual organization, where she mainly concerns them as manifestations of general tendency toward textual conventionality (1985:93), illustrating with examples from her study of corpus of novels translated into English from Dutch; adjustments were found at word level as adaptation of Dutch names and culture specific references, others in terms of punctuation, tenses…etc.

Schlesinger(1991),in his analysis of oral translation of courtroom interpreters   from Hebrew into English proved the existence of normalization with various forms such as completing unfinished sentences and deleting incorrect starts as well as self-correction.

"Sanitization" as a synonym of normalization was proposed by Kenny (1998:1-6) which means that translated text with lost or reduced connotation meaning are" somewhat 'sanitized' version of the original".

2.3 theories & strategies on Normalization

Translation as a filed since the very beginning kept evolving till today, its field that is in continuous development and progression, with this being said, one immediately understands that this opens windows to the existence of multiple notions, and by that existence of multiple definitions to the latter ones; in this section a distinction shall be made between translation theories and translation strategies in aligns with what this thesis need to tackle.

Translation theories as it is used in the Netherlands and Belgium, or Traductology in Spain, and translatology in Canada, is by definition "translation theory is concerned with the translation method appropriately used for a certain type of text, and it is therefore dependent on a functional theory of language. However, in a wider sense, translation theory is the body of knowledge we have about translating, extending from general principles to guidelines, suggestions and hints."(Newmark) that's to say it is the range of rules and regulations that govern translation.

Translation theories act as a reference to translators that help in performing the act of translation in the most suitable way, as it provides them with a range of options helping in making the best decision while translating.

However, translation strategies appear in translation theory and it is not precisely defined, several authors (Chesterman, 1997; Hejwowski, 2004; Kearns, 2009) remark that not only is the term strategy used to describe different concepts, but also various terms are used to express the same meaning. According to Lörscher, translation strategy is "a potentially conscious procedure for the solution of a problem which an individual is faced with when translating a text segment from one language to another" (Lörscher, 1991, p. 76). Meaning it is a solution that translators opt for to precede their translations.

Translation strategies are often used interchangeably with translation techniques. However Hejwowski differs between them by saying that; translation strategy is "the preferred procedure by the translator within an entire text or its significant passages" and distinguishes this concept from technique, which he defines as "the choice of a solution to a specific problem encountered during the translation process". This definition leaves us with a distinction that the strategy is applied by translator choice in a hole text; whereas, the technique is applied at a minor level to solve problems during the translation process.

After the distinction between theory and strategy was made, it is time to see how both of them dealt with this thesis main point which is Normalization.

2.3.1 Normalization in translation theories

As mentioned earlier in this chapter, normalization is one of the TUs that were brought by Mona Baker; this doesn't mean that she is the only researcher who stated them out. Contrarily to that, Normalization was stated by different researchers in multiple naming and usage; among them Toury (1995) who took the issue of normalization, perhaps, in a more indirect way. He identifies two laws of translational behavior; "the law of interference" and "the law of growing standardization". While the law of interference deals with influence from a ST, the law of growing standardization deals with the conversion of a source language item into a target language item.

'in translation, the original textual relations are often modified, sometimes to the point of being totally ignored, in favor of [more] habitual options offered by a target repertoire' (Toury 1995: 268). In other words, the deconstruction of the components in the source texts is not temporary, since the structures that appear in the target texts are made up

of components that are more typical of the target language. Furthermore, Toury claims that the items chosen for the TTs tend to be selected on a lower level than the items in the STs. This is very close to Mona Baker's proposals that translators tend to simplify and normalize the language in their translations. By choosing items or structures that are more general in nature in comparison with the items or structures in the source texts, the translators make the translations more easily accessible for the reader, and hence, more simple. Some researches has been done on normalization in translation, and among the most prominent studies on this subject the one made by Dorothy Kenny (2001);In which she investigated what happens to creative lexis in source texts during the process of translation. She identified creative lexis, was to list the ***hapaxlegomena***[4], she was able to find in her specifically constructed corpus of German source texts, after that she excluded the words that fell under the categories of technical terminology, German verbs with separable prefixes, non-standard orthographic variations, words that appeared in standard dictionaries and words that had been used by other writers. In addition to that, she also identified items that were particular to a specific writer. Lastly, Kenny identified unusual collocates of the German word *Ague* (eye). These creative items were later on compared with their translations into English. In which she found that 44 % of these cases of creative *hapaxlegomena*, the translators choose to normalize their translations. However, the author-specific creative items were not normalized by the translators, and only 25 % of the unusual collocates of Ague were normalized. Hence, Kenny found evidence supporting the claim that translators tend to normalize, but also evidence supporting creativity by translators.

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[4]Word forms which occur once only

A comparative stylistic study by Olohan (2004) that compared the distribution of color synonyms in non-translated English texts and the translated English ones, lead to concluding that translators normalize their language.

A further study of normalization in translation theories was conducted by Anthony Pym; in an attempt to criticize what Toury found, Anthony Pym takes a closer look at Toury' s law of growing standardization and how it pertains to Baker's proposed universals. He suggests that Baker has taken Toury's law of growing standardization and divided it into four parts (explicitation, simplification, normalization and leveling out), and disregarded Toury's second law (of interference). Furthermore, Pym questions the separateness of Baker's universals, claiming that explicitation and simplification overlap when it comes to preference for finite structures, lower lexical density and lower type-token ratios in translations. These are all factors that make the text easier to read; which, certainly, is the purpose for both explicitation and simplification. Similarly, he also claims that simplification and normalization overlap, since Baker lists standardization of punctuation under both of these universals. Finally, if these three universals overlap, and if they can be found in all translations, this would lead to a realization of the fourth universal, leveling out. Pym also attacks the very concept of 'universals', saying that if the proposed universals contradict one another, they can hardly be said to be viable at all times. He gives the example of sentence length. Simplification makes for shorter sentences, while explicitation calls for longer sentences. It can even be said that producing longer sentences in order to make the message more explicit is a type of simplification. In addition, finishing incomplete sentences is listed under normalization. Consequently, the term 'universals' does not give an

accurate picture of what Baker's ideas contain. Consequently, Pym arrives at the conclusion that Baker's universals and Toury's law of growing standardization basically say the same thing (perhaps with the exception of explicitation, which is not mentioned explicitly by Toury). However, while Baker looks to universal (cognitive) explanations for her ideas, Toury moves in the direction of socio-cultural explanations. He claims that standardization is more likely to happen when the act of translation has low status in the target culture, while interference, Toury' s second law, is more likely to happen if the source language or culture has a high status in the target culture. According to Pym, in Baker, the socio-cultural aspect of explaining translation features seems more like an afterthought than something truly incorporated in her theory (http://www.tinet.org/: 13-14). Pym speculates whether the reason for this is that she is too focused on using comparable corpora to investigate possible explanations for her universals. Baker is of the opinion that we can determine how translations differ from non-translations, and find explanations for these differences, exclusively by using comparable corpora. When comparing translated texts with non-translated texts in the same language, however, the sociocultural aspect cannot be accounted for, especially since the source texts of the translations are likely to come from a variety of different languages. According to Pym, this might also be why Baker has not taken interference from source texts into consideration. Obviously, using comparable corpora to investigate the behavior of translators does not provide for opportunities to see whether interference has happened, since the source texts are not given in these types of corpora (http://www.tinet.org/: 15).

Normalization as one of TUs, feature, law of standardization or a norm has defiantly taking a remarkable spot in the field of translation and translation studies.

2.3.2 Normalization& translation strategies

Mona Baker's definition of Normalization overlaps with different notions that were previously identified by scholars, only with different naming, at this point in the discussion, it must be highlighted that the notion of normalization and any other notions that are to be stated, are looked at from the perspective of strategies used by translator to perform translations.

The first overlap of Normalization, comes with the explanation of Toury's notion for "the law of standardization" as he explains that the textual level of the ST is not the same of the TT, explaining it as follows the ST sentences and structures in comparison to the target text ones appears to be more complicated which is a similar explanation to that of Mona Baker provided for Normalization.

The second overlap is with Peter Newark's technique; adaptation, defined as "The use of a recognized equivalent between two situations". That's to say it is the replacement of the ST pattern with a similar TT pattern regarding the cultural context; for instance, an English man would say:" a cat with nine lives"; however an Arab man would say " قط بالسبعة أرواح "this technique is used to make the situations easy to comprehend and more accessible to the TT readers. In other words, it aims at comforting and normalizing the meaning to the readers, which again meets with the explanation of normalization provided by Baker.

The third overlap is with Cat ford's shifts, precisely the Category shift which refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation. What is meant by formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of the target language as the given source language category in the source language system (Machali, 1998: 13). The category shift is divided again into *structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift,* and *intra-system shifts. Structure shift* is the changing of words sequence in a sentence. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. Unit shift is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. Intra-system shift refers to the shifts that occurs internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the source and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system. From the above explanation normalization could be regard as a category shift as one notices a change at the level of categories between the TT and ST, in an attempt to create a similar cultural effect as Baker explains it.

Finally, normalization overlaps with Machala's categorization of shifts, she divides the shift in translation into two kinds: *obligatory shift* and *optional shift.* An obligatory shift refers to the kinds of shift that occurs when no formal correspondence occurs in the translation. It is the shift that its occurrence is dictated by the grammar. The other kind of shift is the optional shift. It refers to a case of shift that is caused by the translator's discretion It is called optional shift since the translator could

have chosen the more equivalent clauses with the readers' orientation in the target language text; the optional shift is the most likely to meet with normalization in regard to what is provided in this thesis as explained earlier in chapter one. This thesis aims at pointing the notion of normalization in translation (feature) and normalization as a policy (norm); the optional shift goes with the rathem of normalization as a policy since it was explained by Machali (1998: 160) that there are two basic sources of translation shifts: *source language text-centered shift* and *target language text-centered shift.* The source language text-centered shifts are of three kinds, namely, *grammatical shift,* which mainly concerns particle markedness, foregrounding, and tenses; *shifts related to cohesion,* which mainly concern ellipsis; and *textual shifts,* which mainly concern genetic ambivalence, and embodiment of interpersonal meaning. **The target language text-centered shift** causes the main problem concerned with achieving effectiveness, pragmatic appropriateness (including the cultural one), and information (referential) explicitness. That's to say normalization as a policy is most likely to meet with the target text centered shifts.

All in all, there might be different naming, usage or different scholars that tackled normalization in translation, but eventually, they all meet at one point which is that the use of normalization from translation perspective is built upon the objective of making the target text a more familiar and comprehendible text to the receptors.

2.4. Types of Normalization

Over time, normalization has barely being conducted systematically, that is to say, the most previous studies were directed to investigating the notion of normalization as a corpus- based studies which were restricted

to one single aspect of each linguistic manifestation. And it was Kenny (2001), the most prominent scholar who firstly explored this issue. In other words, the restriction of doing a corpus- based study research results in not finding different types for the notion in hands.

However, later on, other studies and research papers who conduct normalization as Mona Baker and many other scholars were working on inquiring its nature through shedding light on multi- level of analysis, as a result; different manifestations have been derived from the latter, which definitely prove that normalization is not only one block, rather, it contains a set of types.

Baker for instance, says that, normalization is manifested in grammaticality, typical punctuation and collocation patterns. While, Malmkjaer and Overas maintain in literary translation, the language is more likely to be lexically conventional, with fewer unusual word combination.

In this paper, two main types of normalization are to be delivered, elaborated and illustrated based upon the corpus set out from our case studies; Palestinian Cause and Egypt and Ethiopia (Renaissance Dam) namely; ***normalization of collocation*** and ***lexical normalization***. Based mainly on the assumption that normalization is norm -induced and could be measured at different linguistic level.

2.4.1 Normalization of Collocation

Collocation is one of the most important empirical research topics in linguistics, according to Firth (1957) he introduced collocations as "characteristics and frequently recurrent words combinations"; that's to say words that exhibit relationship of habitual co-occurrence, meaning words that go-together.

Baker on the other hand, sees collocations as a way to investigate the notion of normalization in translation as she states that the use of collocations is a way to compare between a smooth translation (translation that sounds like original) and a clumsy translation (one that sounds like foreign), hence the study of colocations in translated text shall hopefully help in providing comparable examples that proves the notion of normalization, and how it is used in translation and its effect on the TT. To explain more let's take the example translated from Arabic into English:" لقد تحولت مسألة سد النهضة الى صراع على النفوذ بين مصر وإثيوبيا" translated into English as "the renaissance dam issue become a matter of influence peddling between Egypt and Ethiopia"; the notable thing in this translation is that the translator opted for translating a collocation by another one in the TT, in an attempt of him to create a TT that is close to the ST but respects the TL characteristics. Which in case Mona Baker words in defining normalization were used to explain it, would be simply that the translator in this case conform and simplified the pattern (collocation) he had in hand to make it accessible to the target text readers, in other words translation of collocation could be viewed from the point of TUs as the use of normalization in translation precisely (normalization of collocations).

2.4.2. Lexical Normalization

Lexical translation is the task of translating individual words or phrases, either on their own as it's found on dictionaries or as parts of a bigger corpus; however, lexical normalization is the task of translating/transforming a non-standard text to a standard one; that's to say, it is using a word that is not accepted or not likely to be used in a standard speech; however, it's more likely to be used in a dialect or an idiolect. Further explanation will be followed with this example: " القضية

الفلسطينية: حان وقت البراغماتية الراديكالية" which is expressed in English as "Palestinian cause it's time for pragmatic radicalism", the notable thing in this translation is the use of the same words in Arabic and English (Radical and pragmatic), which are originally English words that were borrowed into Arabic, this example indicates two things: the first, it indicates the lexical gap between Arabic and English which was covered through borrowing; the second, it indicates that the writer aimed at using a more naturalized, familiar, and more common words that are usually used in the political discourse rather than opting to the direct equivalent of the two words which is "النفعية المتطرفة" , in this regard, many voices raised against this and demanded the adaptability of Arabic language specially in the political discourse and asked for the use of the direct equivalent of the words instead of using borrowing, however, under the light of this thesis this example could be dealt with to explain the attempt of the writer who has apolitical background to using the most common and simplified words in order to make the idea accessible to the TT readers. In short, lexical normalization is more complicated than it appears dealing with the words at their very basic denotative meaning is not enough in translation; hence, the tendency to normalize at the level of lexis results different explanation of the translators decision which are elaborately explained and exemplified in chapter three.

2.5. Conclusion

The present chapter is endeavored to provide a detailed explanation of the notion of normalization from translation perspective, along with tackling the most common explanation and distinctions of this notions by scholars reaching to how it is dealt with in this thesis and in the analysis of the examples provided. Moreover this chapter provided another distinction between translation and the strategy that might be viewed as similar to it; in addition to tackling some of normalization types which are the mostly found ones in relation to the case studies of this thesis, however it must be notified that those are not the only types of normalization in translation in addition to that those types are analyzed based on the case study of each research paper.

Part two: Practical part

Chapter three:

Analysis of Palestinian cause, Egypt and Ethiopia patterns

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is going to use the preceding information in order to trace or identify the aspects of normalization, as both a policy and a translation feature in an attempt to apply the theoretical part on some translated passages through using a descriptive approach to translation (DTS), since it is mostly an empirical, interdisciplinary, target-oriented approach to the study of translation which serves perfectly the aim/objectives of this study. Moreover some conclusions will be drawn at last in regards to the data analysis.

3.2 Definition of the corpus

The corpus that was used in this study is a bilingual comparable corpus that is made up of paragraphs and headlines (titles) from different resources counting the newspapers, websites and embassies official web sites.

3.3   methodology of the analysis

The descriptive translation studies approach as stated before is: an approach that aims at describing the phenomena in hand with an attempt to explain the how and why of the latter one, and by that the DTS in this thesis will help in providing a sufficient description of the TT in comparison with the ST; in addition to the ability to investigate the translators choice of words and by that expressing his/her ideology; which directly leads to the examination of the translators fidelity and to the clarification of the effect of normalization notion on both the product of translation and the translators fidelity; resulting the proving or disproving of the previously stated hypotheses but defiantly ,helping in providing answers to the research questions and drawing conclusions.

N.B. due to the nature of the case study the PDA (political discourse analysis), happens to have a clear touch on the analysis of the patterns.

3.4   Analysis of the corpus

3.4.1 Palestinian cause

- ## Pattern n° one

The source text:

غاز العدو احتلال

The target text:

Stop gas deal

This sentence represents firstly a slogan that was raised by the Jordanians in their manifestations to call for the boycott of purchasing gas from Israel; secondly, it represents the name of the official twitter account of the campaign that started in 2016. This translation is found on both the twitter account and the medialine.org site too.

- Analysis of pattern one

This pattern from the translation perspective towards normalization, clarifies that the translator in the TT tried to use simple words in order to make the meaning easy to be understood by the reader, it is most likely to be said that this translation attempted to focus on the meaning and the message of the ST more than anything else; as the TT represents a direct explanation of the meaning of the ST; in other words, this translation represents the translators optional shift in meaning. that's to say if the same ST is to be translated in different way such as "enemy gas is occupation" which is the most relevant translation to such sentence; this would have directly affected the reader negatively and made him immediately understand that the Jordanians are against Israel and that they are supporters of the Palestinian cause, which is clearly not the objective of the translator from the provided translation. This immediately leads to analysing this sentence from the perspective of normalization as a policy: this sentence indicates a clear attempt of normalization of ties with Israeli specially by omitting the word "احتلال" which has a strong charge in the ST that was lost in the TT; the later translation indicates the translators ideology and his trial to guide/misguide his/her readers in a totally different path from the one stated in the ST as his translation indicates his/her ideology that supports Israel.

•Pattern n° two

The source text

> **Israel, Palestinians Set Goal of Final Peace Agreement in 2014**
>
> "I think everyone involved here believes that we cannot pass along to another generation the responsibility of ending a conflict that is in our power to resolve in our time. They should not be expected to bear that burden, and we should not leave it to them. They should not be expected ==to bear the pain of continued conflict== or perpetual war," Kerry said.

The target text

> **إسرائيل و الفلسطينيون يحددون هدف التوصل إلى اتفاقية سلام نهائي في موعد ما في 2014**
>
> و فيما يخص المفاوضات قال كيري :" اعتقد أن جميع المشاركين هنا يعتقدون انه ليس بمقدورنا أن نورث جيلا أخر مسؤولية إنهاء صراع باستطاعتنا تسويته في زمننا نحن. و الجيل القادم لا يتوقع منه تحمل ذلك العبء و علينا ألا نتركه له. وهو لا يتوقع منه ==أن يكتوي بآلام استمرار الصراع== أو الحرب لا نهاية لها."

This article, written by Stephen Kaufman is about the speech of John Kerry, the secretary of state of USA which deals with the negotiation between Israel and Palestinian authority to set peace act and resolve the conflict between the two sides.

•Analysis of pattern n° two

Starting by the translation perspective of this sentence, the translator in this sentence rendered the sentence "to bear the pain of continued conflict" into Arabic as "يكتوي بألآم استمرار الصراع" in which the main difference is at the level of the unit (word) to bear as in Arabic its direct equivalent is يحتمل, and it has totally different meaning and charge from يكتوي; in this translation the translator opted for an alternative of the ST

unit that has a strong cultural charge on the TT receptors; this could be described as an adaptation of the ST to the TT cultural context.

However, from the perspective of normalization policy, it represents the ideology of the translator, as it shows how the Palestinian Israeli conflict became a habitual living condition to both parties as they have been in it since 1943, to the extent that using such sever word as يكتوي, is of a normal thing to describe the emotional condition of both parties; nevertheless, his translation mostly indicates his sympathy with Palestinians as they are the most effected party by this conflict.

•Pattern n° three

The source text

<div style="border:1px solid;">

The Zionist Occupation

</div>

The target text

<div style="border:1px solid;">

الدولة الصهيونية

</div>

This naming is designated to Israeli people who consider Palestine their homeland. It was Abdel Wahab El-Messiri, an Egyptian scholar who firstly tackle this point in his eight- volume encyclopedia of "Jews, Judaism and Zionism.

•Analysis of pattern n three

Talking firstly about the ST sentence that describe the essence of the Israeli people as occupational settlement blocks who came to Palestine and deemed it as their homeland. The word" occupation" which normally could be translated into" الاحتلال " as a direct equivalent has a strong charge and indications than the word used in the TT; "الدولة" which basically refers to a country or state with all instruments statehood as (people, geographic place and authority). This translation would inspires the reader positively that Israel is a country not an occupation or entity strive to take the land of Palestine by force (here is normalization

achieved), where in fact Israel is permanently attached with structural abnormality since it cannot reach all the fundamental statehood.

•Pattern n° four

The source text

<div style="border:1px solid black; text-align:center;">

The Apartheid Wall

</div>

The target text

<div style="border:1px solid black; text-align:center;">

السياج الأمني

</div>

June, 23, 2002, was the start to announce the Zionist entity's decision as a part of Sharon's plan named;" أرض أكثر وعرب أقل "which is a group of invasion operations that the enemy initiated against Palestine during the same year.

•Analysis of pattern n° four

As it was mentioned above, this wall was built based on Sharon's plan under the aim of taking over more Palestinian lands, when it comes to ST, translator could translate it as "جدار الفصل العنصري" which is the most relevant translation version to be produced. That is to say, the receptor can have an image in mind about the situation or the context lead to take such an action of building a wall. However, the TT in hands doesn't refer to the same regard that is also to say that there is a huge shift in meaning which totally differentiates between the TT in hands as well as the proposed one whether in terms of the components that forges two different contexts. Consequently, different charges, or in terms of the form that also gives an important impression.

This TT produced version can absolutely mislead the reader to have a clear idea in knowing the and why behind the process of building, what clarifies the role that translator can embody to normalize (from the perspective of feature in translation or policy to be followed) and simplify the text in way that serves their interests.

•**Pattern n° five**

The Source text

<div style="border:1px solid black; padding:1em; text-align:center;">

The deal of the Century

</div>

The target text

<div style="border:1px solid black; padding:1em; text-align:center;">

صفقة القرن

</div>

The term firstly proposed by the US president Donald Trump during a meeting with the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on the side-lines of the US General Assembly last September, as a best choice for solving conflict between Palestinians and Israelis.

•**Analysis of pattern n° five**

Starting by the translated version, where translator opts for the word "صفقة" as an equivalent for the source text "deal" ,however in fact, it is not the appropriate equivalence, because both words doesn't convey the same charge, hence, they cannot be used for the same regard. The term" deal" which means an agreement between two parties (are expected to be Palestine and Israel,) has an ordinary (normal) sense where it is not mostly used in the field of politics; such sentence it is most likely to be translated as "the century bargain". However, Trump used it but with some hidden purposes where receptor/audience cannot understand it from the translated version mentioned above. The aim behind this translation is to familiarize the audience with this deal, in trail to make them accept it and think that this deal actually cares for the Palestinians rights and it will in a way or another serve some of them. This translation clearly clarifies the attempt of normalization with Israeli by both the translator and Trump.

3.4.2 Egypt & Ethiopia

- **Pattern n° one**

The source text

<div dir="rtl">

<mark>سد النهضة</mark> طريق إسرائيل لتطبيع مع مصر

</div>

The target text

<mark>Ennahda block</mark> Israel's path to normalization with Cairo

- **Analysis of pattern n° one**

This pattern is a headline from the Qatari newspaper Elcharek, as it was the headline of an article published on April 2018, which discussed the intentions of Egypt to demand help from as described in the article a friendly country in order to pressure Ethiopia and force it to accept the conditions of Egypt. That friendly country is Israeli, which happens to have a benefit out of the conflict, in addition to having good ties with Egypt.

In the previous pattern translation we notice three main things; firstly, the translation of "النهضة" as it is into English rather than opting for the alternative synonym of the word in English "renaissance" .second, the translation of "سد"as "block" instead of "dam». Thirdly, the clear clarification of the nature of ties between Egypt and Israel, as it is clarified that it's basically of normalization nature, which says that both countries aim at getting advantage from each other and normalizing ties between them despite all the disputes they have.

The focus of this pattern is in the use of "block" to translate "سد" , the word block in English stands mostly for preventing, stopping or banning; which indicates that the translator is against Ethiopia and the renaissance dam as he/she sees it as a way to block or lower Egypt water resources, this sentence indicates at the level of PDA the ideology of the translator however, at the level of normalization as a translation feature it indicates that the translator tried to stay close to the ST words by providing

synonyms of the words that mostly represent the meaning of the sentence rather than providing the translation neutrally.

- **Pattern n° two**

The source text

> أ<mark>زمة</mark> سد النهضة و الدور الإسرائيلي

The target text

> The renaissance dam <mark>problem</mark> and the Israeli role

- **Analysis of pattern n° two**

This pattern is from the Jordanian newspaper *Alghad*, it's a headline for an article published on March, 2020. It discusses the issue of renaissance dam and the conflict main points, in addition to the role of Israeli in this conflict confirming that it has a direct role in this regard.

The provided translation of this pattern precisely for the word "أزمة" as " problem" , which are totally different from each other as " أزمة " first and direct correspondence in English is most likely to be replaced with " crisis" which means an intense time of difficulty or danger; the translator in this pattern opted for a more familiar and simplified word in order to describe the situation , in a trial of him to lower the tense of the real conflict that is happening , this change made by him exemplifies perfectly how is normalization done at the level of translation as he/she opts for a more familiar and usual words. However, at the level of normalization as a policy, it shows the translator's ideology and mindset moreover it indicates how he/she views this dilemma over this dam as a simple problem that could be solved without need of interference from any mediator.

Pattern n° three

The Source Text

> The Renaissance Dam

The Target Text

> سد العطش العظيم

- **Analysis of Pattern n three**

This phrase is taken from EL- Wafed Newspaper in an article entitled "هداسي جاديب" that describe the Egyptian situation after the completion of building the dam, where translator have in mind that this dam will negatively affect the Egyptian resources because its use is mainly based on the Nile River Mouth. In this regard, we can see how translator manipulate the source text charges/ components to give a new target text

version intentionally directed to audience in order to have a idea about the situation that Egypt will be described with, However, the Ethiopian reason behind building such giant dam is to feed the country with one of the needed means which doesn't fully exist in the country; electricity.

3.5   limitations of the study

The research paper in hand main objective was to investigate Normalization as a translation feature first, and as a policy second; aiming also at investigating the translator's fidelity while doing so. Due to the nature of the topic and the choice of samples which are mainly two case studies that could be described as purely political ones; in addition to the type of the chosen patterns for analysis this thesis was mostly limited within providing a detailed explanation of normalization in translation by providing examples from reality that reflects that notion at two main levels as stated before (a feature and policy). This research paper depended on a descriptive method and political discourse analysis approach in the analysis of the patterns; moreover it focused on choosing most recent ones in order to give more credibility and stays up to date within the time frame provided to conduct it.

3.6   discussion of findings

Normalization as a translation notion was fairly discussed by few researchers in the field, which in a way or another gives a little if not few resources to investigate in this notion; however this doesn't mean that this avenue should be left unexplored; contrarily to that, this is the main motive behind conducting this research.

Throughout the conduction of this research paper and by bearing in mind the probability of approving or disapproving the earlier stated hypotheses. The outcomes of this study are mainly the following

- Normalization is one of translation features that could be described as a technique according to the definition of Hejwowski.

- Normalization affects the translated text as a product in addition to affecting the process of translation.
- Normalization effects the ST charges as a huge change appears on them in the TT, which leads to effecting the receptors mind and analysis of the message (mental image of the ST is not the same for the TT receptors).
- The manipulation of words of the TT by the translator under the light of normalization leads to questioning his/her fidelity.

To elaborate more on those findings, a link must be made between the findings and the provided and analyzed examples; that's to say while the translated versions of the ST where investigated one could clearly notice that translators were opting for normalization as a translation technique as it is defined by the use of a more familiar words to the listeners which was exactly done in most of the translations. Moreover, the changes made at the level of a one single unit in the whole text results a major change of view and mind at the bigger unit which is the paragraph or the text. As a result to that the TT readers in the other hand are misguided by the translator ideology that was implemented even at the level of a small unit in the text as clarified in all patterns specially the ones in relation with the Palestinian cause; this result was reached out to it due to the use of the PDA approach in investigating the why of the translator in shifts they made on their translations. A translator who fails in hiding their ideologies and beliefs while translating expose themselves and mainly their fidelity to be doubted and accused once more by the claim that translators are cheaters.

3.7   conclusion

this chapter tried to highlight the notion of normalization via providing samples for investigation by using the descriptive approach and the political discourse analysis one, in an attempt to identify the translator choice of lexis on the process of translation in addition to investigating to what extent they might succeed in hiding their ideologies and while translating what factors affect the translation and influence it from cultural, social, religious and political which was the most dominant one in this research paper.

Conclusion

This research paper is divided into two parts (a theoretical and practical part), in the practical part, information and ideas were gathered from several books, research papers, websites and articles in order to wide look and enough knowledge on the notion of normalization in translation in addition to normalization as a policy followed by different countries.

In the practical part, a group of translated patterns were provided from different resources such as newspapers and websites and then, those patterns were analysed according to the descriptive approach to translation, with the support of the political discourse analysis approach which was mainly used due to the nature of the samples; both those research methods aim at first investigating and providing a detailed description for the target text, second investigating the translators choice of words and third analysing the choices and questioning the how and what behind them till finally reaching conclusions regarding the notion in hand.

Translation in general is not that easy task to be conducted, especially if the topic in hand was of a political nature or it's a topic of conflict since ages; cause in this case the translator has to be very careful from letting his/her ideologies occur in his/her translation and they have to review it over and over to avoid that.

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ملخص الدراسة باللغة العربية

تعقب أثر سياسة التطبيع في الترجمة

عينة الدراسة: القضية الفلسطينية و سد النهضة

مقدمة:

لطالما كانت الترجمة ولا تزال الوسيلة العالمية الأولى في نقل وإيصال الكلام بين اللغات لتسهيل التفاهم بين الشعوب والمجتمعات الناطقة بغير لغة, إلا أنه ومع مرور الزمن أصبح هذا الدور تقليديا اعتياديا وأصبح للترجمة أدوارا أخرى غير تقليدية تستعمل لأغراض مختلفة, منها ما هو سياسي وما غير ذلك, كتوجيه المتلقي نحو مسار محدد يرسمه المترجم و تساعده الاستراتيجيات و الأساليب الترجمية المستخدمة في ذلك.

كما عرفت دراسات الترجمة تطورا ملحوظا, واكتشافات نظرية جديدة وجب أخذها بعين الاعتبار, ولعل من أبرز وأهم الدراسات والسياسات المصنفة حديثا, سياسة التطبيع, والتي تصفها منى بيكر, أحد أبرز الباحثين الذين تناولوا طرح واستكشاف هذه الدراسة على أنها " التوافق مع الأنماط و الممارسات حتى درجة المبالغة فيها"

و بالتالي فان ما تتطرق له هذه الدراسة هو موضوع "التطبيع" وما تهدف لبلوغه هو تقصي الدور الذي تضطلعه هذه السياسة أو الاستراتيجية بالتأثير على الترجمة كعملية و كمنتج(النص الهدف).

أهداف الدراسة:

إن من أهم ما تسمو إليه هذه الدراسة هو تسليط الضوء على ماهية التطبيع كخاصية من الخصائص المستعملة في الترجمة من جهة, أما من جهة أخرى, تسليط الضوء على ذات الظاهرة كسياسة من السياسات الدارجة والمستعملة في المجال السياسي ولاقتصادي و الثقافي وغيرهم من المجالات, وذلك من خلال تطبيع المصطلح أو الحركات أو العلاقات. اما الهدف الأخير فيتمثل في تتبع مدى أمانة و ولاء المترجم في نقل النص من لغة إلى لغة أخرى ومدى حفاظه على نفس المقومات الأساسية للنص.

إشكالية البحث:

تسعى هاته الدراسة الى تقصي ومعرفة أثر ممارسة سياسة التطبيع على الترجمة, أو العلامات(اللغوية أو المعنوية) الدالة على التطبيع والتي تظهر بالضرورة في النسخة المترجمة من النص الأصلي. اذا تجيب هذه المذكرة على الأسئلة التالية:

السؤال الرئيسي:

* إلى أي مدى يمكن لاستراتيجية/ سياسة التطبيع أن تؤثر على الترجمة(كعملية و كمنتج)؟

الأسئلة الفرعية:

* كيف يمكن لهذه الاستراتيجية أن تؤثر على شحنات النص الأصلي والنص الهدف؟ وفيما تتمثل هذه التغييرات التي تظهر على النص الهدف؟

* هل يمكن تتبع أمانة و ولاء المترجم من خلال سياسة التطبيع و الى أي مدى يمكن ذلك؟

الفرضيات:

من خلال البحث و التحليل لتقصي هذه الاستراتيجية, والتي من شأنها أن تؤيد أو تفند الفرضيات التالية:

* تؤثر سياسة/ استراتيجية التطبيع تأثيرا مباشرا على عملية الترجمة وكذا على النسخة المتحصل عليها ألا وهي النص الهدف.

* تحدث سياسة التطبيع فرقا بين شحنتي النص الأصلي و النص الهدف, وذلك من خلال توجيه المتلقي نحو مسار محدد.

* في ضل سياسة التطبيع فإن أمانة المترجم و ولائه تتأثر تأثيرا مباشرا.

منهجية البحث:

تسعى هذه الدراسة الى تقصي أثر ممارسة سياسة/ استراتيجية التطبيع وذلك بالاعتماد على المنهج الكمي في دراسة وتحليل العينات, حيث تتناول عينتين للدراسة: الأولى تخص القضية الفلسطينية, أما الثانية تتعلق بأزمة سد النهضة القائمة بين مصر وإثيوبيا. من خلال تحليل نوعين مختلفين من المواد تتمثلان في عناوين لصحف إخبارية تناولت كلا الموضوعين, إضافة إلى بعض النصوص و الخطابات السياسية.

هيكل البحث:

تم تقسيم هذا البحث بشكل يتناسب و الأهداف الموضوعة مسبقا والمراد الوصول إليها في نهاية العمل, حيث تم الاعتماد على جانبين: جانب نظري يتكون من فصلين, وجانب تطبيقي بفصل واحد, وملخص ما يتناوله كل فصل هو كالاتي:

الفصل الأول: مفهوم سياسة التطبيع

يعد الفصل الأول بوابة استهلالية للتعريف بماهية التطبيع, والخلفية التاريخية التي انبثق منها هذا المصطلح على صعيد الترجمة والسياسة. حيث تصدرت الخلفية التاريخية للمصطلح طليعة الفصل, واتضح من خلال ذلك أن أول ظهور للمصطلح جاء في المعجم الصهيوني إشارة إلى يهود المنفى باعتبارهم شخصيات طفيلية شاذة ومنغمسة في الأعمال الفكرية والغش التجاري, فكانت بذلك حركة سياسية و اجتماعية تعمل على تطبيع اليهود ليصبحوا شعبا مثل كل الشعوب. ثم تناول العنوان الموالي مفهوم ذات المصطلح استنادا إلى مراجع و خلفيات متعددة على غرار قاموس "مريم وبستر" و قاموس "أكسفورد" والكاتب الفلسطيني "أحمد سعيد قاضي" الذي عرف المصطلح على أنه عملية تبديل ما هو شاذ أو غير مألوف أو غير طبيعي حتى يصبح طبيعيا ومألوفا وعاديا. لننتقل بعد ذلك إلى التعريف بمختلف أنواع سياسة التطبيع , والتي تتعدى الشكل السياسي لتشمل بذلك أشكالا أخرى منها: الاقتصادي والثقافي والأكاديمي والاجتماعي. حيث يعد التطبيع الثقافي واحد من أخطر الأنواع المذكورة, إذ يقصد به تهديد ثقافة لثقافة أخرى بالاضمحلال أو الزوال لمجرد أن الأولى يحملها شعب متفوق عسكريا أو تكنولوجيا دون أن تكون ثقافته بالضرورة أكثر استحقاقا للبقاء أو اشد جدارة. يصاحبه أيضا التطبيع الأكاديمي والذي يعنى بإقامة علاقات طبيعية بين الجامعات والمعاهد الأكاديمية العربية مع نظيرتها الإسرائيلية تحت شعار:" فصل الأكاديمية عن السياسة".

في النقطة الموالية, تم التطرق والتعريف عن مفهوم لا يكاد يغيب في أي محفل , ألا وهو مفهوم الترجمة , وكيف عرفه باحثين مختلفين كل حسب وجهة نظر النظرية المعتمدة سواء اللغوية أو الوظيفية على غرار "كاتفورد" و "جاكبسون" و "لارسون" إضافة إلى" هانس فرمير".

وصولا أخيرا الى جوهرة الموضوع والذي تتدرج منه ظاهرة التطبيع كخاصية من خصائص الترجمة, ألا وهي القواعد العامة للترجمة, التي ظهرت على يد "منى بيكر" من خلال دراسة تحليلية مقارنة عميقة أجرتها على عدد كبير من المجاميع لتقصي الفوارق الموجودة بين النص الأصلي المكتوب باللغة الإنجليزية و النص المترجم إلى اللغة الانجليزية, لتستخلص في الأخير وجود أربعة ظواهر والتي أسمتها بالقواعد العامة للترجمة تفرق بين النص الأصلي والنص المترجم في ذات اللغة وهي: الشرح و التبسيط و التسوية و التطبيع, هذا الأخير الذي يمثل محور الدراسة.

الفصل الثاني: التطبيع في الترجمة

يتناول الفصل الثاني من الجانب النظري للمذكرة بشكل خاص ومعمق ظاهرة التطبيع في الترجمة بأبعادها المختلفة من تعريف, إلى ذكر لأهم أسماء المنظرين الذين تناولوا هذا الموضوع

وكيف أن لكل منهم رأي مختلف عن الأخر, ثم إلى معرفة مكانة هذه السياسة بالنسبة للدراسات الترجمية, وما هي الاستراتيجيات التي تتماشى والتطبيع في سياق واحد ,أو على الأقل يجمعهم رابط مشترك ,ثم أخيرا أنواع التطبيع.

بداية بسرد مفهوم التطبيع, استنادا لما عرفته منى بيكر والذي جاء فيما معناه أنه النزعة أو الميول إلى التوافق مع الأنماط أو الممارسات الخاصة بالنص الهدف حتى تبلغ درجة المبالغة, أو بتعبير أخر, الميل إلى تبسيط وتطبيع الأنماط اللغوية الخاصة بالنص الأصلي في النص الهدف, ليظهر بذلك النص الأصلي على أنه يحمل تركيبة أو هيكلة لغوية مماثلة أو مشابهة لتركيبة النص الهدف, ويمكن أن يتجلى هذا التطبيق على عدة مستويات لغوية. وفي هذا الصدد, يستدل بعض المنظرين بالدراسات التي أجروها على عينات وأشكال مختلفة من النصوص التي أعطت نفس النتيجة في الأخير.

في حين قارنت النقطة الثانية بين نظريات الترجمة من جهة, و استراتيجيات الترجمة من جهة أخرى ,كمدخل لذكر أبرز أسماء المنظرين الذين تطرقوا لأهم النظريات والاستراتيجيات التي تحوي مفهوم التطبيع.

وبصرف النظر عن ما قالته بيكر بهذا الشأن, فان كل من "جيدون توري" و " كيني" و "أولهان" و"أنثوني بيم" وغيرهم قد تحروا وتقصوا ذات الفكرة كل حسب منظور معين.

انتقالا بعد ذلك إلى تسمية بعض الاستراتيجيات التي تتماشى و التطبيع أو يصبان في قالب واحد على غرار "توري" وقانون توحيد المعايير, و"بيتر نيومارك" بتقنية التكييف, أما التشابك الأخير فيتبين عند نظرية التحويل في الترجمة بالنسبة إلى"كاتفورد".

ثم النقطة الأخيرة في هذا الفصل التي تحدثت عن أنواع التطبيع الذي يمكن أن يظهر في نص اللغة الهدف بسبب أحد العوامل المذكورة أنفا, حيث ظهرت هذه الأنواع مع مرور الزمن, إذ أن الدراسات السابقة كان تحليلها محصورا على مستوى لغوي واحد, لكن بتطبيق فكرة التحليل على عدة مستويات لغوية ظهرت أنواع التطبيع التي يمكن ممارستها في النص الأصلي لتتجلى في النص الهدف, والتي نذكر على سبيل المثال منها: التطبيع المعجمي: أي التطبيع على مستوى الكلمة, وكذلك التطبيع النحوي :أي على مستوى التركيبات النصية الصغيرة.

الفصل الثالث: تحليل الأمثلة المأخوذة من عينتي الدراسة

بعد المرور بفصلين نظريين ملمين بماهية الظاهرة ومضمونها بشكل كبير, يأتي الجانب التطبيقي المتضمن فصل واحد, و الذي يتطرق الى تحليل مجموعة من الأمثلة من كلا العينتين(القضية الفلسطينية وسد النهضة), حيث تمت المقارنة بين النصين الأصلي و الهدف, وكيف تعامل المترجم في كل حالة من الحالات المطروحة, وكيف كانت عملية الترجمة انطلاقا من قراءة

النص الأصلي وفهمه, مرورا بالاستعانة باستراتيجية/سياسة التطبيع في صياغة النص الجديد وهندسته, ووصولا إلى إنتاج نسخة جديدة من النص الأصلي موجهة للجمهور قصد تحقيق مآرب معين.

نذكر على سبيل المثال, كيف ترجمت صحيفة إخبارية تغريده على موقع التواصل الاجتماعي تويتر من اللغة العربية" غاز العدو احتلال" إلى اللغة الانجليزية " " , حيث نرى اختلافا واضحا ومتباينا بين شحنة النص الأصلي في كلمة "احتلال" وشحنة النص الهدف في كلمة " deal ". فنستخلص من تحليل العينات ما يؤكد صحة الفرضيات المطروحة سابقا والتي تقول أن سياسة/إستراتيجية التطبيع لها تأثير مباشر على الترجمة من ناحية العملية و النتاج الترجمي, وبالتالي فإنها بالضرورة تؤثر كذلك على شحنتي النص الأصلي والهدف, ومن هنا يمكن الحديث أيضا عن أمانة و ولاء المترجم وكيف إنهما يغيران سلبا أو إيجابا على الترجمة.

الخاتمة:

تعقب أثر سياسة التطبيع في الترجمة كانت جوهرة هذا البحث وفحواه, حيث تطرقنا من خلال ذلك إلى إعطاء فكرة عامة حول خلفية التطبيع كمصطلح وماهيته, ثم تعمقنا لندرس التطبيع كاستراتيجية بحتة في مجال الترجمة وكيف تناولها مجموعة من المنظرين بطرق مختلفة من خلال فصلين نظريين, ثم انتقلنا اعتمدنا فصلا تطبيقيا درسنا من خلاله هذه الاستراتيجية/ السياسة على مجموعة أمثلة مأخوذة من عينتين مختلفتين, القضية الفلسطينية وسد النهضة, لنختم في الأخير بالإجابة على الأسئلة المطروحة سابقا و التي أكدت صحة الفرضيات السابقة أيضا.

في الأخير, تجلت فكرة الموضوع وهدفه من خلال تحقيق النتائج المرجوة, والتي من شأنها أن تكون قاعدة لأبحاث أخرى قادمة تتناول ذات الموضوع.

Translation nowadays became a must rather than a need, as it overcame its communicative role, to be a tool that enables its users to express their ideologies; and by that effecting their receptors mind. Such ability is provided by translation to the translator when he/she manipulates their source text unites while translating into the target text. This research paper investigates the notion of normalization in translation, which is one of the notions that provide the translator with such ability; aiming to see to what extent it can affect the target text? depending on a descriptive translation studies along with political discourse analysis methods of research in analyzing the samples patterns, that helped in reaching by the end to the fact that it effects both the target text at syntactic and lexical level, in addition to effecting the receptors mind and in a way or another presents the translator ideology which by that presents his/her fidelity to question.

اصبحت الترجمة في الوقت الراهن ضرورة اكثر منها حاجة فبتخطيها لدورها التقليدي التحاوري لتصبح وسيلة تمكن مستخدميها من التعبير عن ايديولوجياتهم مؤثرين بذلك على فكر و اراء مستقبليي الرسالة. و تمنح الترجمة هاته الخاصية للمترجم عند تلاعب هذا الاخير بوحدات النص الام اثناء عملية الترجمة لنص الهدف و بناء على ذلك فان هاته الدراسة تهدف الى استقصاء مفهوم التطبيع في الترجمة و الى اي مدى يؤثر على منتوج الترجمة باعتبار التطبيع احد المفاهيم التي تمنح المترجم القدرة على التلاعب بالنص, و ذلك باستخدام منهجين لتحليل العينات الا و هما منهج دراسات الترجمة الوصفية بالإضافة الى منهج تحليل الخطابات السياسية مساهمين بذلك في بلوغ استنتاج ان التطبيع يؤثر على كل من النص الهدف على مستوى النحو و الصرف و كذا على مستقبليي النص و بهذا فهو يعبر بشكل او باخر عن ايديولوجيات المترجم مما يشكك بمصداقية هذا الاخير.

De nos jours, la traduction est devenue un incontournable plutôt qu'un besoin, car elle a dépassée son rôle de communication, d'être un outil permettant à ses utilisateurs d'exprimer leurs idéologies; et par cela affectant leur esprit de récepteurs. Une telle capacité est fournie par la traduction au traducteur quand sont manipulent leur texte source s'unit tout en traduisant dans le texte cible. Ce document de recherche examine la notion de normalisation en traduction, qui est l'une des notions qui confèrent au traducteur une telle capacité; visant à voir dans quelle mesure cela peut affecter le texte cible? En fonction d'une traduction descriptive des études ainsi que des méthodes d'analyse du discours politique de recherche dans l'analyse des modèles d'échantillons, qui ont aidés à atteindre à la fin le fait qu'ils affectent à la fois le texte cible au niveau syntaxique et lexical, en plus d'affecter l'esprit des récepteurs et d'une manière ou d'une autre présente l'idéologie du traducteur et remettre en question sa crédibilité.