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**Translating culture specific-items in literary texts**

**Case study: خاتمة الجسد by Ahlem Mosteghanemi**

*Dissertation submitted to the Department of English as a partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree of Master in Translation and Translation studies*

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## **Dedication 1**

*I wholeheartedly dedicate this humble work to my parents, who were waiting for my graduation more than I was.*

*To my father, whose words of support and encouragement are still ringing in my ears.*

*To the source of tenderness... my beloved mother*

*To my little sisters ... Silya, Samar, Somia and Nour elyakin may Allah protect them.*

*Thank you for giving me aspiration that lightened my path toward my dreams...*

*I'm so lucky to have you in my life.*

***AKHDAR Mouna***

## **Dedication 2**

*This dedication goes to my beloved mother*

*To my father who pushed me to reach success*

*To my brothers*

*To my best friends who stood by me*

*To all the ones who gave me the hand of help to reach this achievements of success.*

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## **List of Abbreviations**

CSIs: culture specific items

SL: source language

TL: target language

ST: source text

TT: target text

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## General Introduction

The cultural implications for translation can take numerous forms starting from lexical content, material and syntax to ideologies and methods of lifestyles in a given tradition. The translator additionally has to determine at the significance given to sure cultural components and to what quantity it is far important or proper to translate them into the TL. The targets of the ST will even have implications for translation in addition to the meant readership for each the ST and the goal textual content (TT). Considering the cultural implications for a translated textual content implies recognising all of those issues and deliberating numerous opportunities earlier than selecting the answer which seems the maximum suitable in every particular case. Before making use of those strategies to the selected textual content, this essay will study the significance of tradition in translation thru a literature review. The one-of-a-kind well known techniques of treating the cultural implications for translation may be tested in addition to analysing the ST and the targets of the author. The translation method may also be handled the use of particular examples determined within side the ST earlier than discussing the achievement of theoretical strategies implemented to the TT. Although similar to cultural classes tested, the identify may be taken into consideration one at a time in an effort to decide the pertinence of conserving, highlighting, or except sure components. Due to those considerations, the identify may be taken into consideration after the alternative components as all different cultural implications want to be tested earlier than achieving applicable conclusions, the primary purpose in the necessity of communicative instruments between people's ways of communication needs in the implied strategies use of foreignization and domestication that comes with culture ambiguity in its literary use of words between the source language and target language and not to mention the essential meaning of culture specific items that could develop an issue in finding a suitable translation for its equivalence in the target culture within its variable concepts of conducting literature aspects to translation process, this latter needs a compatible set of classification to help finding the right meaning. In addition to that, literature keeps growing and flourishing in different areas and fields which need a translation by complying with culture specific items all over the world with the knowledge it contains in every single language has been established through literature.

## **Aims of the Study**

This research aims to study how to translate CSIs in Algerian novel, and to find out how the translator renders the meaning of those cultural aspects, taking into account the cultural differences that exist between languages, and how to show an understandable method of communication between the original text and the target text.

## **The Research Question**

Since culture and cultural items are main issues should be taken into consideration during the process of translation from Arabic into English, how does the translator deal with culture specific items in the novel?

## **Sub Questions**

- To what extent does the translator render the CSIs?
- How did the translator render the CSIs in order to give an English version of “ذاكرة الجسد”?
- What does he rely on to convey these cultural items?

## **Hypotheses**

To find an answer to the above mentioned question, we rise the following hypotheses:

- We suppose that CSIs importance sets the extent of translator’s focusing among translation process.
- In order to give a trustable rendition in translating CSIs, the translator conducted his concentration to convey the original meaning of each CSI apart.
- We suppose also that he relies on different strategies such as foreignization and domestication, which help him convey appropriately the CSIs.

## **Objectives**

This study aims to investigate the use of translation strategies in translating culture specific aspects in novels, it aims also to discuss a translated work from Arabic language into English language shedding light on a one of the famous novels “ذاكرة الجسد” written

by an Algerian writer Ahlem Mosteghanemi (1993), and its translation the Bridges of Constantine) by Raphael Cohen (2014).

### **The rational:**

The wide range of culture specific items comes with ambiguity that could be a challenge to translation and that is considered as a reason for taking CSIs into consideration, as also being able to distinguish differences throughout strategies that conduct specific items to handle in cultural translation, as also from what the literally study has of different variables that needs to be clarified through classifications that comes with translation to make CSIs more understandable in the line of communication and answers.

### **Methodology**

In this study, we are opting for an analytic method in which we first: analyze the cultural components (CSIs) of the original version to the translated one, through two criteria: contrasting the source text (ST) and comparing it with some examples extracted from the translated version.

### **Structure of the Study**

This research is divided into two (02) parts, the first part is theoretical, and it has two chapters, and the second part is practical, and it has one chapter.

Chapter one deals with culture and translation, it clarifies the relationship between them after investigating the definition of culture specific items and their types, it also indicates the strategies of Venuti of CSIs (domestication and foreignization).

Chapter two shall investigate the definition of literary text, its types including the novel and its features, also it discusses the literary translation and identifies its difficulties. And finally, it determines the translation competencies.

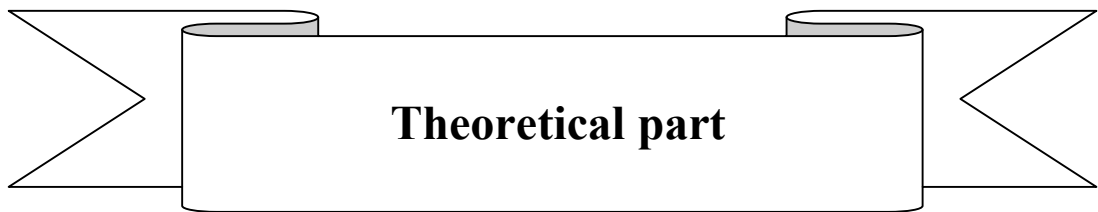
Chapter three, we take in the practical part an overview about the author Ahlem Mosteghanemi, and the translator Raphael Cohen as well; then, we evaluate every example we come across from “The Bridges of Constantine”, and we conclude our work by discussion the findings.

## Literature Review

Since its inception in 1970 the Journal of Arabic Literature has provided an international scholarly forum for the discussion of Arabic literature and has secured its position at the forefront of critical and methodological debate. The journal publishes literary, critical and historical studies, as well as review and bibliographies, on a broad range of Arabic materials – classical and modern, written and oral, poetry and prose, literary and colloquial. Studies that seek to integrate Arabic literature into the broader discourses of the humanities and social sciences take their place alongside technical work of a more specialized nature. The journal thus addresses itself to a readership in comparative literature and literary theory and method, in addition to specialists in Arabic and Middle Eastern literatures and Middle East studies generally. (Journal of Arabic Literature, 1976 :151)

Before starting this research about culture specific items, and how those cultural aspects take place in translation, we had seen almost all the previous studies and researches; such as Ivir who has mentioned CSIs in his book Translation of Culture and Culture of Translation in (2002), and Orkideh in his research A study of culture specific items and translation strategies in Bahrām Beyzā’ī’s play “Marionettes” in (2016), also Halloran, M in his book Translating James Joyce: Culture-specific items in translation in (2006); in addition to the study of Literary Translation of Culture-Specific Items in Lithuanian Translation of Orwell’s Down and Out in Paris and London by Brigita Barasienė in (2013), also an Analysis of Culture-specific Items in the Persian Translation of “Dubliners ” by Seyed Mohammad Hosseini Maasoum and Hoda Davtalab. Ulrika Persson also took CSIs in his research in (2015).





## **Chapter01: CSIs and translation strategies**

## **Introduction**

In this chapter, culture is the most common concept taken into consideration, this chapter deals with culture specific items which are mainly ticked under the concept of culture. In other hand, translation is completely related to culture and this chapter deals with this relationship and with the strategies used in translating those cultural items including foreignization and domestication.

### **1. Definition of Culture**

Many sociologists and anthropologists agreed that culture is hard to define especially with the existence of different points of views, Malinovski defined culture as "the most central problem of all social sciences" (P.568.1919) thus, culture definition can't be globalized or be given in one unique definition.

In the existence of the huge number of the term "culture" definition, Larson in 1984 said that culture is what people share in their beliefs and rules of life (p431), where he focused on the necessity of understanding beliefs, values and rules of other nations culture before dealing with translation

In 1994, Nida maintained that culture is the beliefs and practices shared in one social environment (p.157) noticing that these cultural norms differs from one society to another.

### **2. Culture specific-items**

#### **2.1. Definitions:**

CSIs are words and phrases that belong to a certain culture and they are the basis of the culture, the elements in which all members of society are involved, they handle the value of an individual to a group of people with multiple cultural differences that give several characters to define themselves through them. There are some theorists who offer some systematic definitions and terms for CSIs:

Mona Baker defines CSIs as the following: "The source-language word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept in question may be



abstract or concrete; it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food. Such concepts are often referred to as ‘culture specific’’. (Baker,1992: 21).

When it comes to clarifying and defining a cultural aspect through language, especially in the line of Franco Aixela study (1994) has pointed out that culture has specific references that go with the fact that a language comes with specific cultural aspects, that deals with everything in the language itself.

In his book, *A Textbook of Translation* (1988:94), Newmark called those items ‘cultural words’ because he believes that each and every single language has its own cultural words that can be difficult to handle because those words reflect a certain culture and cannot be translated literally.

Culture diversity contributes in understanding different perspectives and terms which are culture-specific items according to Lewis (2006:4), “we readily accept that cultural diversity is vast and formidable”. People of different cultures share basic concepts; however, they view them from different angles and perspectives. Through communication, cultural diversity reveals different behaviors that comply with rooted concepts, coming from a certain society to others, with its own cultural influences.

Venuti (2004) considers that both languages cannot be far from having same similarities in the aspects of linguistics and culture, as well as it can also give to a translator hardliner in facing major obstacles specially in the literary translation of culture specific items with taking the responsibilities of being faithful to translation, with every message they provide that needs to be clarified by translation.

And for Larson (1984), what comes to be important is the capability of being able to identify the culture collection of beliefs, attitudes, values, and rules that come with a group of people in particular society that reflects a kind of culture.

And from what have been mentioned above, we recognize that there is a stand point that every theorist makes it different from the other theorists, and no matter how much the differences may occur in the used term of introducing culture specific items, they will always indicate to the same meaning.

## 2.2. Types of culture specific items

As culture is tended to be seen to the world, we try to manage this through the significance and the importance of culture specific items that has dealt with references that allows to overcome the differences of a foreign culture, to be more understandable by having a closer look through many ways of revealing culture aspects, that indicate several categorizations, along with the types that have been shown with many scholars that give us the ability to distinguish the culture differences by the work achievements of the following:

### 2.2.1. The classification of Peter Newmark:

Discussing culture specific items, Peter Newmark has stated in “*A Textbook of Translation*” (1988), that the relation between language and culture through translation needs to take the five categories needed in culture specific items appearance in translation, which are as follows:

#### a. Ecology

Ecology stands for the environmental use of nature, that comes with animals who we define some names in a cultural way, because every place has its own kind of animals that you might find very rare in some other cultures, and plants that needs a special environmental place, plains as well comes with special cultural names, because ecology deals mostly with geography that reveals places with its own way of expressing cultural names.

For example:

Arabic: ضب/عظاءة/برص

English: lizard

In English mostly lizard expression is referring for several reptiles' animals but with Arabic the cultural influence made several names just for one kind of reptile.

#### b. Social culture

It has the impact where an individual can express himself through his social activities, as in work place where there will be several expressions through culturally words, that needs

to be clearfield to others who may not be familiar to this kind of cultural perspectives. And it is exemplified by patisserie and boule (ibid.: 98–99, 103).

### **c. Gestures and habits**

It is known for showing the way of respect as greetings and eye contact through body language that reveals culturally actions through language.

Example:

Arabs use ‘صبح الخير’ with their friends and relatives whereas English people do not use ‘good morning’ with friends because it is formal, they might just smile or say hello to them.

### **d. Organizations, customs, activities and concepts**

Referring to how the law and politics is known in some countries and how religion is considered to be part in an administrative role in some countries.

a translator can describe the meaning of cultural items in several different words to describe the same meaning as followed:

Arabic: الخلع

English: divorce initiated by wife

In English in other word where a translator can deliver the cultural meaning as divorce initiated by the wife or a redemptive divorce or an abdicative divorce, the meaning here is the same but it is delivered with a different concept of a word description.

### **e. Material culture**

It is related to foods and how others show their culture through clothes and houses and towns that has cultural names and transport.

examples:

-The word ‘jeans’ is transferred in it is original form in the ST

French: jeans

Arabic: جينز

English: jeans

-And also the word 'pizza'

English: pizza

Italian: pizza

Arabic: بيتزا

We can directly import a foreign word in its original form and keep the same meaning from another language and this is considered to be a universal language as how Peter Newmark has mentioned in his categories that deals with culture specific items.

### **3. Translation language and culture**

#### **3.1. Relation between culture and language**

The complex definition of culture that includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, law costumes and whatever there is of capabilities and habits gained by a man who is a main part of a society (as quoted in Katan, 1999. p16).

And from what comes to Sapir (1921), language adjustments frequently constitute a way of life's converting values. Language and way of life are inextricably related. And you can't research one without first understanding the opposite. Language is associated with all functions of human lifestyles in society. And comprehension of the encompassing way of life is prime to gaining knowledge of a language. The language additionally permits for the improvement and evolution of cultural values.

Ken Hale, a famous linguist, discusses the connection among way of life and language. He claims that once a language loses. A piece of way of life is like wise misplaced as way of life has a sturdy affect at the language. Our essential traditions, ideals, and interpersonal interactions are all prompted via way of means of way of life. Language, on the opposite hand, makes those exchanges quick. Language promotes social connections. At the equal time, way of life aids our gaining knowledge of the way to connect to others.

### **3.2. Relation between culture and translation**

Due to the importance of human communication; the relationship between culture and translation is a valuable issue. Translating a certain text from one language into another without taking into consideration the culture of target text makes the process of translation more difficult for translators. The activity of translating is also related to the clear vision of translator to different cultures "differences between cultures may cause severe complications for the translator than do differences in language"

(Nida,p.130.1964)

The role of the translator is to facilitate the transfer of message, meaning and cultural elements from one language into another and create equivalent response from the receiver" (Nida p.13.1964) the main role of translator is promoting understanding among different people from different countries in the world, also translating and transferring cultures makes it universal and enables the communication between nations. It achieves also a cultural equivalence between source text and target text and target text which is another main aim of translation.

## **4. Translation strategies**

### **4.1. Definition of Strategy**

Briefly speaking, the word strategy comes from the Greek word (Strategos) and it means generalship. ( هشام خالدي، 1997، 259 ).

According to Gambier (2010: 414), "strategy is [...] a tool to tackle the possible problems that emerge during the translation process".

And according to Brown, strategies are defined as "the specific methods of approaching a problem or task, modes of operation for achieving a particular end, planned, designed for controlling and manipulating certain information" (Brown,2007:119).

### **4.2. Venuti's strategies**

Since CSIs stuck in all cultures around the world; it is very important to focus on their translation. This latter requires various strategies which should be carried out,

according to L.Venutti, domestication and foreignization are the two basic translation strategies.

### **4.2.1. Domestication**

Venuti believes there is violence dwelling within side the goal and act of domestication. He holds that the phenomenon of domestication involves an ethnocentric discount of the overseas textual content to [Anglo-American] goal-language cultural values. This involves translating in a transparent, fluent, invisible fashion to be able to reduce the foreignness of the TT. (Jeremy, 2001:146).

Domestication is to make the translation of text as similar to the target language as possible using expressions which would be recognized by readers, and making significant changes to the text to make its message adequate well with the target text audience.

According to Venuti, domestication is an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text to target language cultural values, bringing the author back home (p.20.1995).

Domestication consists of several procedures as following: Preservation, Addition and Globalization.

### **4.2.2. Foreignization**

It deals with the relevance of cultural identity and cultural differences to translation.

Lawrence referred to foreignization as "an ethno deviant pressure on those cultural values to register the linguistic and cultural difference of foreign text, sending the reader abroad"(p20.1995) in other words, foreignization aims to retain something of the foreignness of the original.

Foreignization also consists of some procedures, which are: Omission, Localization, Transformation and Borrowing.

#### **Example:**

For instance in *The Old Man And the Sea* "Ernest Hemingway, 1951" we see that H. Ernest uses some French vocabularies when he wants to inform the reader that it is about a French character, now it is an English text with some French words, and when it is translated into Arabic, we have to keep the same words in French to give the impression to the reader –who is Arabe of course- that we are talking about a character that is French,

and here we have kept the flavor as it is. The French character is shown with his/her French situation in the two languages ST and TT, something else, the flavor is also seen in some cultural aspects, some words cannot be translated and hence are borrowed as they are to keep the flavor. For example when we talk about "pizza" the types of pizza and the types of dishes that are given to the clients, once they are said in the original language, this gives more value and they are seen as more valuable than if they are translated into the TL, they lose their value and lose may be their influence, and hence something we keep the same flavor by keeping it in its original language, for instance when we say "بيتزا نابوليتان"

This latter is not translated just to keep the flavor that is purely Italian and purely foreign.

(World Applied Sciences Journal, 2009)

## **Conclusion**

This chapter had a look at the relationship between culture, language and translation, it also focused on the importance of taking into consideration the differences between culture specific items around the world. The consideration that needs to be taken with the privilege and respectful ways of resolving such translation aspects in CSIs along with what comes out of them such as types and categories also the references that refer to resolving complicated differences that indicate to cultural variables through languages that needs a cultural clarification.

## **Chapter02: Translating Literary texts**



## Introduction

This chapter tackles with the definition of literary text, its types including the definition of novel with taking into consideration its features, also it discusses the literary translation and identifies its difficulties that may face the translator. And finally, it determines the translation competencies.

### 1. Literary text

#### 1.1. Definitions

Generally speaking, literary text is a term used to describe written materials (poems, plays, books...) conveys the author's personal reflection of reality, and it expresses his different thoughts and emotions with aesthetic intent to attract the reader's interest and to leave an imprint on him. (Wikipedia)

يقول عبد المالك مرتاض في هذا الصدد: "إن النص الأدبي ليس مجرد تفاحة لذيذة نلتهمها بشره، ثم لا نكاد نفكر في الشجرة التي أنمرتها، بل إنه روح ونفس وقيس، وجمال، وحكمة ولغة..... النص هو كالقدر والكتابة هي الكاتب قابعا بين كلماتها حين تضحكك أو حين تبكيك، أو حين تمتعك، أو حين تؤذيك". (عبد المالك مرتاض، مجلة تجليات الحداثة، ع4، ص39)

And according to Serir (2011, p10) "Literature is an art that comprises of different forms though Poetry, prose, drama; then it is a work of art. It is not journalism or technical book; it is rather, fictional or imaginative."

Etymologically, the Latin word "litteratura" is derived from "littera" (letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. The word text is related to "textile" and can be translated as "fabric": just as single threads form a fabric, so words and sentences form a meaningful and coherent text. (Mario, K. 2013)

#### 1.2. Types of literary texts

Literary texts are divided into three main types, each of them has his own style and form and they include the essay, the book, the novel, the short story, the drama, the poetry... and we define the main types as follows:

### **1.2.1. Drama**

Drama is a literary genre designed to be represented in performance of written dialogues rather than just narrated, it tells a story through the act of its characters and their talks, and it takes place on the theater (stage) in front of the audience.

According to Abrams “Drama is a composition designed for performance in the theatre, in which actors take the roles of characters, perform the indicated action and utter the written dialogue”. (Abrams,1999: 69)

### **1.2.2. Poetry**

According to the “Lexico.com” website, Oxford defines Poetry as a literary work in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by the use of distinctive style and rhythm; poems collectively or as a genre of literature.

### **1.2.3. Prose**

The “literarydevices.net” website says that prose is a form of language that has no formal metrical structure. It applies a natural flow of speech, and ordinary grammatical structure, rather than rhythmic structure, such as in the case of traditional poetry.

Abrams defines prose as “an inclusive term for all discourse, spoken or written, which is not patterned into the lines either of metric or of free verse”. (Abrams,1999:247)

## **2. The novel**

### **2.1. Definitions**

The novel is the longest genre of literary text, it is a fictional prose, and it is a long story which written about someone’s experiences and certain events.

Klarer defined the novel as follows: “Important genre of prose fiction which developed in England in the eighteenth century; the epic and the romance are indirect precursors.

Structurally, the novel differs from the epic through more complex character presentation and point of view techniques, its emphasis on realism, and a more subtle structuring of the plot”. (Klarer,2004: 144)

## **2.2. Elements of the novel**

### **a. Character**

Characters are the most important element in the novel, take roles in the novel's action. Donald Hall (1928:738) defines character "as an imagined person, created by the playwright in dialogue and stage direction".

### **b. Plot**

Plot is a set of an organized events and actions, that shows how the story develops and how the problems change over time, and it includes exposition, rising actions, climax, falling actions and denouement. (Handayani, L. p17-19,2017)

### **c. Conflict**

Conflict is the struggle between the opposing forces, and this struggle can be material such as between two persons or two armies or moral such as between a person and his destiny.

### **d. Setting**

Setting is the physical world where the characters take place regarding: time, place, atmosphere and lifestyle.

### **e. Theme**

Theme is the writer's idea and view that he wants to convey in the story, and it is expressed through the characters and the plot.

## **3. Literary translation**

Literary translation is a term that often used to indicate or refer to the translation of literature as also the translating literature in order for revealing a literary meaning except sometimes when facing a literary text that might be unliterary to the translation from SL may fail to be Literary to the TL.

Literary translation is also a sort of translation that's outstanding from translation in general. It has continually been the problem of dialogue amongst translation scholars,

because of unique features, this kind, therefore is a style of cross-cultural communication, and it is now no longer simplest a TL duplicate of a textual content in SL, however it is also a innovative manner via way of means of which significant experience is communicated from one language to another. (HouariaChaal, literary translation difficulties,132)

### **3.1. Difficulties**

#### **3.1.1. Translating without changing the original tones of the author**

Masrai and Milton state that “inexperienced persons seem to have trouble getting to know phrases with a non-direct translation equal, although, in fact, they may be on the equal or better phrase frequency degree in English in comparison to the phrases with a right away translation equal” (2015, p. 4). In different phrases, Masrai and Milton’s endappears to advise that phrases with direct translation equal in L1, regardless of a decrease frequency degree, are found out more effectively than better phrase frequency tiers with non-direct translation equivalents within side the L1. They country that inexperienced persons, arguably, translators “have a tendency to lean closely on phrase translation kind within side the first area and phrase frequency comes second” (Masrai & Milton, 2015, p. 4). Since CSIs are not as regularly used as vocabulary items, the techniques and comprehension of translating CSIs may be investigated via way of means of watching the direct and non-direct translation equivalents. This is in keeping with Alhaysony’s study (2017, p. 78), wherein she discovered that inexperienced persons have a tendency to depend on idiomatic expressions which have an equal of their SL. Al-Faifi (2000, p. 295) cautioned that translators “must accumulate cultural competence [in the SL] which will assemble comparable cultural experiences” within side the TL. Therefore, as an preliminary stage, within side the equal manner inexperienced persons do, translators want to grasp CSIs of their SL so that it will have the ability to manner them similarly proficiently within side the TL.

#### **3.1.2. Culturally specific expression**

Most of the time, when we come across a name of a famous person or a character in novels or poems... that is used as a personality adjective. Djuha (جحا) for instance a famous character but when we refer to the literary translation of this character, we should

keep the same name as the original or finding an equal equivalent of a fictional character that might have the same effect to the target language culture. (Procedures of Translating Culture-Specific Concepts. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences)

### **3.1.3. Play on words and tongue twisters**

It is a complexity of wordplay and tongue twisters. That can arise a lot of difficulties to a translator because it demands more focus and more time, for instance she sells seashells by the seashore in this matter finding an equivalent might be tricky unless, if finding a similar pronunciation to the target language might give the reader an understandable point of view. (Anne Quach 2019)(GTA LOCALIZE JSC)

## **3.2. Translation Competencies**

Acquisition and development of literary translation competence is a critical assignment in literary translation with the intention to allow the translator to translate into the goal language the content, expressive power, language fashion, and an identical feature of the literary text. This research pursues the intention of translator to create and enhance the literary translation competence within side the pupil through inquiring into and studying the demanding situations and presenting answers to translation. The method of this inquiry seeks to give an explanation for the importance of the language fashion and translation feature within side the goal language the usage of Nord's Function-Focused Theory through making connection with a translation of an anecdote through Heinrich von Kleist.(Abbas Ali Salehi; Haddadi, Mohammad Hossein, *Journal of Education and Learning*, 2017: 350-357)

### **3.2.1. Language Competence**

One of the most basic competence that a translator must have is a language competence, within theoretical linguistics, the belief of competence is the belief of a local speaker's know-how in their language, that is sharply outstanding from their performance, "the actual use of language in concrete situations" (Chomsky 1965, 4) Speakers' abilities to do matters with phrases in reality rely closely on elements of context which lie manner past the vicinity that may be theorized from the Chomsky an attitude on language as mostly a part of the herbal world, as opposed to the social world, and of

competence as an subconscious intellectual kingdom reached on the cease of a manner of organic growth.(Austin 1962; Hymes 1971, 1972a, 1972b)

### **3.2.2. Textual Competence**

Textual competence is understanding of regularities and conference of texts, genres and textual content types. It is critical to differentiate texts; that is carefully associated with how a textual content is translated. For instance, translating a story textual content is not like translating expository textual content, due to the fact the systems of these texts are different. Having competence to differentiate texts could be very essential for a translator.

However, working with textual content translation is not always best approximately distinguishing texts, however additionally understanding the conference of these texts. For numerous overseas languages, comparable expression can be written in one of a kind way, this phenomenon is without a doubt approximately social conference of the language users. A translator need to be capable to appearance deeply how one of a kind is goal language receiver utter or write positive expression which differs from supply language user; failure in this regard may also create false impression on studying the translated textual content produced. Translating a letter isn't the same as translating commercial or invitation, translating a unique is not the same as translating a systematic paper. Word choice in translating texts primarily based totally at the style or the textual content kind will become very essential for a translator. (Zainurrahman, textual competence , 2010)

### **3.2.3. Subject Competence**

Subject particular or area competence is understanding or applicable subject, the location of know-how; for expert translator, this quantities to an operating understanding of area. As stated very early, that translate textual content is not always simplest alternate the language shape from one to different language(s). It desires such sort of know-how to gather the traits of textual content; one in every of them is the field wherein the textual content is taking place. As Venuti mentioned, the various kind of text variety are partly not confined to one language or one culture but the habits of textualization, the patterns of language and structure often differ from one another to a considerable extent. (Venuti 2004:173)

### **3.2.4. Cultural Competence**

Language is one of the tradition elements, and not anything to be translated, however language. As a tradition element, language includes a very good range of social conventions in the usage of and know-how phrases and cultural identities. As properly as textual content this is truly information, purpose and thoughts the ones are packaging in language itself. It (textual content) includes social conventions and cultural identity. A translator must have cultural competence of both source language and target language (Kastberg, 2007).

### **3.2.5. Transfer Competence**

Toury (1984) set that transfer competence requires particular modes of socialisation (cf. Toury 1995, 246-250) so, carefully it could become viable to align the perception of switch competence with a Chomsky-fashion account, it is far not going that we will obtain the Chomsky an elevation above the social. But if we are able to align different elements of switch competence to linguistic competence, the chance of switch competence as a class that encompasses elements just like those who characterise linguistic competence in conjunction with elements just like overall performance capabilities provides itself invitingly. Perhaps the phenomenon of translation illustrates extra surely than every other the connections among competence and overall performance. (Quoted from PACTE research group (Proceso de Adquisición de la Competencia Traductora y Evaluación) was established in October 1997 at the University of Barcelona (University of Autónomain Barcelona, Department of Traduce and interpretation). Its main aim is to investigate Translation Competence and its acquisition in written translation in order to improve the teaching of translation.

## **Conclusion**

The overall goal of translation within a literary text is about pulling out and putting the content of hidden meaning of literature text into pieces to carefully examine its classification use of culture specific items. The aim is to fill the empty gaps of the ambiguous terms in the established work between SL and TL of a language.





## **Introduction**

The present chapter is concerned with introducing the author Ahlem Mosteghanemi and gives an overview about her works, then introducing the translator Raphael Cohen. In addition to that, it discusses the meaning of the title of the original book and gives the relationship between the original title and its translation. After that, some culture specific items from the novel are exposed as examples to discuss and analyze the implication of the strategies used (domestication and foreignization).

### **1. Ahlem Mosteghanemi and her social implications in her life as a novelist**

As her role part in Algeria and overseas as an extraordinary novelist took part in making many different works of her own that had been published with several languages, as she was born in a time of political confusion in 13/4/1953 in Tunisia, as also the conflicts between what is right and wrong. And in the process along the way of her struggling, she had developed her own cultural perspective on the Algerian struggle for freedom, while her father participated in the Algerian revolution against French occupation and was imprisoned after participating in demonstrations, and later on when he got released, Ahlam Mosteghanemi was born; and as these events also takes place in one of the reasons of her literary work. She started her literary career by writing poetry, she felt courageous at a time when poetry wasn't satisfying by poets who were menonly, because of the lack of facts and true words that express an event at a time where things were a bit hard. Along her achievements, she had her study of Arab literature in an Algerian university, and during her study, she worked in the national radio as a broadcaster which in return she gained fame through a show goes by the name of “whispers”, and she took the opportunity to broadcast her courageous work of poems, her poetic collection goes by the name of “On the docks of days”, as another collection of her literary work revealed in Paris by the name of “writing in a devoid moment”. As for Her first novel "ذاكرة الجسد", was published from Lebanon, it was well known in the Arab world and to be considered one of the 100 most important Arabic novels, and earned several Arab awards including the Najib Mahfoud Prize for Literature, and the Algerian Medal of Honor as well.

## **2. Conducting work accomplishments of Ahlem Mosteghanemi**

### **2.1. Books achievements:**

- The Bridges of Constantine  
Originally published in (2013)
- The Art of Forgetting (PLO - Arab Voices Shelf)  
published in (2011)
- The Dust of Promises  
published in (2016)
- Chaos of the senses  
published in (1997)
- The Art of Forgetting A Guide for Broken-hearted  
Women  
published in (2012)
- Al-Aswad Yaleeq Biki  
Originally published in (2012)

Capturing all these books that contain multiple factors of Ahlem Mosteghanemi in showing herself as not only in her feminist establishment but also in her literary creativity of revealing sentimental appearances in a way that shows reality in his happiness and sorrows as in other several books and the most recognized one of them all is (the bridges of Constantine) because of what it holds of real life story of facts that comes with it is goodness and badness that gives the attention of literary value not only from the author's point of view but also from the readers as well.

## **3. Raphael Cohen the translator**

According to the "banipal.co.uk" website, Raphael Cohen is considered to be a professional translator and also a lexicographer who has studied Arabic and Hebrew at Oxford University along with also Chicago University, the translations he made of several novels from Arabic to English Status Emo by Eslam Mosbah (AUC press, 2013) Butterfly Wings an Egyptian Novel by Mohamed Salmawy (AUC press, 2014) and

Ahlem Mosteghanemi trilogy *The Art of Forgetting* (Bloomsbury, 2011) and also the *Bridges of Constantine* (Bloomsbury, 2014) and as also he did translate a novel that goes by the name of (*So you May see*) and the latest fiction work of translation was in (*Guard of the Dead*) by George Yarak as he introduced and translated poems of Alexandria and New York by Ahmed Morsi (2021)

#### **4. The Bridges of Constantine**

The novel talks about a young man named Khalid of Algerian origin, a hero of the Algerian revolution in which he fought and lost his left hand, that forced him to leave the war battle field and travel to Tunisia to receive his treatment. In the absence of that journey, his friend Si Taher from the war he trusted him with his new-born daughter to be registered in a municipality, and he gave her a name he had chosen. And later on, years pass by with its obstacles as then Khaled moved to France while leaving his homeland and his beloved hometown Constantine. He didn't know that fate had another opinion for him, because destiny made Khaled come across and meet Hayat, Si Taher's daughter, after she became a young woman in her presence in Khaled's gallery place of painting and he became a famous painter, and her face made Khaled return to his first love which is his hometown Constantine and with its beautiful bridges, as a great and strange force that held Khaled to Hayat of his friends' daughter, Si Taher, who did not stop himself from falling in love with her, even though the age difference between them was very huge, he wanted to go into the details of her life, and to know everything about her, and she in turn gave him love but it wasn't enough, because he loved her madly and he found everything he wanted in her, she gave him hope and she had the same feelings for him, she gave him some mystery within those feelings. She loved him back and felt very comfortable with him, because she found in him a memory of her dead father, that Khaled kept telling her stories about her father in a way that no one ever had told her this much about him. Khaled continued to live in the illusion of this love, from which his happiness was taken until he received an invitation from the uncle of Hayat to Algeria, in which he was invited to be at his side at the wedding of his niece, as Khaled was to be considered the closest person to Hayat's father. It was a great misfortune that he didn't expect this crazy love to end with the surrender of a traditional marriage from a man who works for living in the state, who her uncle took advantage of it and used her in bad ways. Khaled lost the sense of his life after losing everything he loved in her, so he decided to go back to his hometown Constantine and start writing a novel about Hayat.

## 5. Discussing the novel of "ذاكرة الجسد"

Memory often has many meanings that mean to preserve or to store, and when we refer to a memory, we conjure something kept in a stored memory in a way that can only be opened by the influence of the body with its variants and its emotional outcomes, and when the memory speaks and is embedded in the speech by showing emotional and physical features, this alarm is linked to the body, which leads to the events of how one of the missing organs, the hand of Khaled ibn Toubal, therefore the body of "Hayat" with its features is considered to have a connection to the narrator's memory, which is why the novel is based on this memory and the events that occurred at that time. It is a history of the narrator's body because Khaled Ben Thubal is a central figure representing the past and true sacrifices; because time and place is highly important in the formulation of an memory, whether at the level of ideas, perceptions, behaviour, customs and traditions, That's helps shaping a life through a memorable event that we go through along with our body printing the past through special marks or injuries that may occur during unexpected events.

## 6. Discussing the relationship between the titles "The bridges of Constantine" and "ذاكرة الجسد"

The translator Raphael Cohen based the translation of the title on what is shown in the story, in terms of the absolute meaning that the narrator is trying to establish in this novel, and what he notes on this place is that it is an artistic place characterized by the downfall, transformation and negation of the city of Constantine, which becomes embedded in a woman's image in the form of a city and features of a homeland. "Hayat" which represents the city and the country, and this relationship that links ذاكرة الجسد to "The Bridges of Constantine", because it is related to the content of the novel because the events of the novel are related also to the body of Khaled on the day of the amputation of his arm, where the Algerian Revolution was most intense, and which in turn becomes a Constantine. "Hayat" with it is features and shape is an immortal way of telling a novel and that's why the translator based on the focus of the meaning of the novel as a whole in the literary and emotional way that Khalid ben Toubal went through as Constantine is a generous city in its joy and sorrow.

## 7. Discussing the CSIs terms and analysis its choice of translation

In this type of situations, we will be dealing with a lot of variables as we provide several examples in Arabic as their translation in English will be followed and we will also reveal the CSIs classification in such cultural terms and words along with the strategy that has been used by the translator.

### Example01

Arabic Sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
واشك ( p. 112)	How are you (p. 83)	social culture	Domestication

As we can see how the social implications of Algerian literary expression has been established into the story in a way that shows the importance of culture influence to this story and the translation that has been conducted it has few variations of literary meaning that could take place such as the word (واشك) it has another negative meaning such as (what) that can lead to few variations in the meaning from the source language to TL and it reveals a questioning mark of the expression that had been used to signify an attitude as Culture specific items take place in such terms that we need to distinguish the culture localization use of culture word because the word (واشك) in the East side of countries line of understanding is completely different than the south side in accents expressions and even in the way of socializing, as also the standpoint of choosing domestication strategy by the translator in order to avoid the ambiguity that lies within the word and in what it holds of meanings that will make a foreign reader away from the main literary purpose and meaning So by making most suitable translation for the target culture because the implied type of classification to social culture reveals how socializing can give the impression of confusion that will give you a hard time in maintaining the right meaning and keep the same effectiveness of the essential meaning of the story that the author had established for keeping cultural specific expressions that indicate to Algerian culture for a better understanding the culture ways of socializing and interactions that are given in this extraordinary novel that had been written by the author.

## Example02

Arabic Sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
الكسرة والرخسيس (P.107)	Bread and pastries (p. 80)	material culture	Foreignization

In this kind of standpoints we did acknowledged that no matter where culture can go with it is ambiguity within a specific culture item that is used in a way that can be identified by classifying It is use of cultural terms or words and as we have here we are facing couple of words such as (الكسرة والرخصيس) the implied classification contain food implications for culture specific items that needs a compatible set of meanings between two languages within it is cultural use, the choice of translation that had been given by the translator was (bread and pastries) in this situation we often see bread available for whoever asks everywhere except the source language of the word (الكسرة) it is not any bread it's a special homemade bread that is considered to be one of most famous cultural foods through time in Algeria, and as we acknowledged also that the translation choice of the strategy use was foreignization based on the fact of using this word (الرخصيس) and it is translation (pastries) this word pastries is mostly refer to all kind of breads that is sweet such as pie and cakes unlike in the source language the word (الرخصيس) doesn't indicate to any kind of sweetness except only a regular homemade bread that reflects Algerian culture in a way that makes material culture implications to this type of food is significantly important to culture and to the aim of translation towards the target culture as well.

## Example03

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
يعطيك صحة يا وليدي (P. 113)	Thank you, my dear (p. 84)	Social culture	Foreignization

In this matter we will have and reveal several expressions that has absolute complicated equivalence between the two languages because when we try using other methods of translation in this used term of (يعطيك صحة يا وليدي) if the use of translation was based on other means of regular translation the term will simply indicate to a health matter because of this word (صحة) if we put our focus in the overall true meaning and not what it could have been as a literal translation but Applying what is more suitable and in this process for the target culture the strategy use here was based on foreignization because the implied classification of the word (وليدي) is translated into (dear) while the cultural impact to (وليدي) means my son in it is use in the Algerian culture as we take in account the target culture with it is foreign language that has requirements for establishing to readers an understandable point of view of translation use and in that order the translator aimed for foreignization for a clear line of socializing of impressions in the terms that has been used in a communicative interactions within the novel and in what it holds and contains of culture specific items.

#### Example04

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
القنطرة (P. 231)	Bridge (p.175)	Concept	Domestication

In order to concentrate to a concept that shows a historical value to a city goes by the name of Constantine and the word of “has been” translated on the basis of domestication in order for avoiding ambiguous cultural names that indicates to a city that might leave the reader in confusion because of his lack of knowledge in cultural history and the name it can only be borrowed because of the lack of equivalence from the source language to the target language as we can see here the bridge of (Qantarah) was the main entrance to the city of Constantine and the transverse over it was required to cross narrow doors of stones that were demolished in 1922 to facilitate traffic, and as Every city has its landmarks The Constantine has its bridges And the bridge of Qantarah remains the most ancient bridge because It's stones lived with Numidians and Romans and along the way of time it took it is present form during the years of French occupation, we conducted this



concept to reveal its ambiguity as in Culture specific items tended to be shown through translation and it is cultural use that requires classifications as set of needs and requirements for establishing a better translation of variables concepts that comes with culture behaviour As a word or a terms used by native speakers or author which leads the translator in this type of situations the choice of conducting domestication or foreignization as we have faced here in this example a domestication use as a strategy for more compatible set of meanings between the two languages within it is cultural differences.

### Example 05

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of Classifications	Strategy adopted
عتيقة (P. 309)	Atiqa (p.237)	Concept	Foreignization

The establishment of this word comes with multiple factors of concepts due to this type of word that indicates to a name of a person in Algerian culture (عتيقة) it has no equivalence to the target culture, and as the translator applies the foreignization strategy to keep the concept of the word intact so the original source language be used in a proper way otherwise it will refer to a whole another meaning of ancient, vintage, antique, these words aims for historic concept except the source language referring to it as a name of one of the characters in novel that has specific cultural items to the Algerian culture, as we should be ware of discussing the differences culturally and literary that has been taking into consideration to the need of conducting literature and culture aspects of faithful translation to its ambiguity of meanings from source language to target language with various differences in both cultures.

### Example 06

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
للترافيك والذينيس (P. 306)	Wheeler dealer (p. 234)	Activities	Domestication

The possibilities of directing a cultural activity in different areas of life concerns that reveals some differences between societies with different cultural perspectives in these cultural expressions of life activities in such terms that has been given from the author that needs a cultural effectiveness without committing cultural changes such as ( للترافيك ) (والزئيس) it is cultural use indicate to business establishments a person who deals with all sort of fields as a business establishment except the translation choice that has been domesticated it might give a confusion for its multiple meanings in (Wheeler dealer) we could see it as attire or wheels dealer type of business that refer to car parts only but the choice of translation was domesticated because it has also the meaning of a person who deals with all kinds of business it can be dishonest methods included as well to this type of business establishments.

### Example07

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
العجار (P. 316)	Ajjar (p. 242)	Material culture	Foreignization

With culture expansion we can identify its value through clothes that are considered to be the way of showing culture signs of identity to its society such as the term used here is (العجار) its a special material culture of clothing for women's only they wear it as a respectful cover to their faces partly except the eyes its an significant cultural specific item that can not be omitted or changed into another term in the target culture therefore the translator he applies his translation choice of the term as (Ajjar) and this leads to the use of foreignization strategy that has been conducted on the basis of the overall meaning of Its cultural impact to the Algerian culture that can't be changed in any kind of translation demands to the target language because the type of classification use indicates to material culture of a specific culture item that reflects culture in some sort of cultural clothing in Algeria.

### Example08

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
كندورة (P. 288 )	Kandoura (p. 219)	Material culture	Foreignization

The culture liability that goes hand in hand with translation specifications in this used term (كندورة) as we can notice that this term refers to a type of clothing as a dress except the overall meaning of this type of cultural clothing reflects the Algerian culture in its common use in the Algerian society mostly at homes and this type of material culture in its use of translation to the target culture has been conducted as a foreignization strategy to the source language of the word (kandoura) to keep its cultural name intact as well as its cultural use because this cultural specific item has no equal use to other foreign cultures due to its classification that reveals the importance of the cultural impact to Algeria.

### Example09

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
المواويل (P. 289)	Singers (p. 220)	Concept	Domestication

The term is mainly indicates to a group of singers except how this type of singer takes place in the cultural diversity within its concept that indicates to some sort of cultural differences as we see here in this term (المواويل) its considered to be an art of poetic songs that has been appeared in the middle class of popular places in the middle east as in this type of singing comes with group of individuals and they sing as one with native cultural words that's why the concept here reveals a whole another meaning of taking this term into the Algerian culture as other cultures do in the middle east and the translator here committed the domestication strategy in order for the target culture be conducted as some sort of (singers) without mentioning the overall meaning of the term that had been used in the source language therefore he domesticated it as its ambiguity name within the

source language culture can give confusion to the target culture that doesn't support any understandable point of views to others within their way of life of culture influence.

### Example10

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
عاش من شافك (P.80)	Long live the one who sees you (p.57)	Social culture	Domestication

The Social diversity of this matter might lead to a cultural misunderstanding in expressing personal words such as in (عاش من شافك) in this used term the overall meaning refers to a long absence of someone who has been gone for long period of time and the used term refers to a sentimental expression of missing a person who you dear unlike the choice of translation (long live the one who sees you) this conducted translation indicate to a literal translation because it is cultural use of words comes with culture ambiguity that's why the translator applied the domestication strategy to keep the target language intact of misunderstanding terms of other cultures in their source language because with social culture there will always be a diversity of differences between societies and languages that needs to be distinguished through its choice of classification type to give more sensible information of translation demands.

### Example11

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
ملايتك (P.378)	Shawl(p. 292)	Costume	Domestication

The process of taking this word into our cultural specific item within it's cultural expression in (ملايتك) this term is mainly considered as a type of clothing a costume that is famous in Constantine and other several cities in the East of Algeria and

it covers the entire body from the head to the feet and this type of clothes comes only in one color which is black except it's choice of translation in (shawl) this type of clothing indicates to fashion style where shawl comes with numerous colors and it covers only the upper body from the shoulders and arms in this type of material culture reveals multiple ways of differences in the use of this word and what comes with it of traditions and culture variables of costumes and the choice of strategy use that has been established was domestication based on what the translator aims to maintain the meaning from a complicated process of translation and choice of words from source language to the target culture.

### Example12

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
المالوف والموشحات القسنطينية (P. 133)	Maalouf or muwashshah of Constantine	Social culture	Foreignization

As we provide several social implications of socializing methods that includes to Some sort of music as a reflection of culture we mainly see here in the term used (المالوف) (المالوف والموشحات القسنطينية) refers to cultural music in Constantine and this type of music is played with different kinds of musical instruments that are conducted in a group of people play music as one but as the provided translation in here (maalouf or muwashshah of Constantine) indicates the use of foreignization strategy by the translator for the ambiguity within this cultural specific item of social culture in music that is considered to be famous in Constantine and which in return it reflects their type of music to the world.

### Example13

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
اتسحر (P.242)	I ate the night meal (p. 183)	Concept	Domestication

When ever there is a cultural diversity of a religious concept within the source language such as (اتسحر) we define such concept in our holy month of Ramadan where we fast from sunrise till sunset where after the midnight before the praye time we eat and drink as in the term used (اتسحر) used in Ramadan only and the translation choice of the term (I ate the night meal) is used based on the strategy of domestication in order for keeping the cultural specific item within itis ambiguity and in it's concept away from any miss use of translation that could lead to a misguided message to the novel.

#### Example 14

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
الشاش (P. 312)	Sashes (P. 239)	Costume	Domestication

In this kind of costume in the diversity of culture use in translation we conduct this word (الشاش) as a cultural specific item that means some sort of clothing type that covers the entire head and sometime with covering face except the eyes as also this costume reveals the Algerian culture as well as the translator choice of translation of domestication strategy because the applied translation of (sashes) it has another different direction of meaning it refers to a some sort of clothing type that goes from the shoulder and down to waist and this type of clothing is used for special occasions that comes with successful achievements and providing these differences between the source language and the target language of culture specific items that needs to be more sensible between two languages within their culture differences.

### Example15

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
اذا طاح ليل وين انباتو فوق فراش حرير (P. 359) ومخداتو	When the night falls, where will I sleep?  On a bed and pillows of silk(p. 276)	Concept	Domestication

As we go through this sort of cultural miss use of translation in (اذا طاح الليل وين انباتو... فوق) this unique kind of words indicates to a type of song that is considered to be a poetic creation that reveals deep emotions of the novel unlike the translation that has been used in this type of words (When the night falls, where will I sleep? On a bed and pillows of silk) the translation choice shows that there is a questioning mark as if it needs to answered while the overall all meaning was about a song that is considered to be poetic the strategy use was based on domestication due to the concept miss use of the meaning in the source language to the target language.

### Example16

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
ع اللي ماتوا يا عين ما تبكيش ع اللي ماتوا(P. 359)	Those who've died, don't cry for them  those who've died (P. 276)	Concept	Domestication

The complex of culture concepts that needs to be distinguished from misguided translation to a more clearer and meaningful approach to its suitable translation as we notice in these words (ع اللّي ماتوا يا عين ما تبكيش ع اللّي ماتوا) that there is word missing in the target language translation which is (يا عين) these whole words of the song are being used in a way of addressing the eye in a poetic expression to do not cry for those who've died and the translation of (those who've died don't cry for them those who've died) the Strategy use was based on domestication for giving a line of regular words to avoid the cultural specific item within its ambiguity of its expression used.

### Example17

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
سي شريف (P. 80)	Si Sharif (P. 57)	Social culture	Foreignization

With all kinds of differences in what is considered to be social culture we mainly use terms of society that grows in its use within its cultural meaning such as (سي شريف) the first term of (سي) it's a sign of respectful gesture that indicates to social implications that it's often used in the Algerian societies while English translation has been established as a strategy of foreignization for its excessive use in the novel that shows its cultural importance in the source language.

### Example18

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
ثوبها العنابي (P. 17)	Burgundy dress (P. 11)	Concept	Domestication

This unique kind term comes with culture ambiguity of its use in the source language in (ثوبها العنابي) it is a dress that has a deep red colour in this cultural word (العنابي) of our



society that refer to a type of colour without mentioning which colour it is might reflect an issue to the target culture that's why the concept was conducted on the basis of domestication strategy in (burgundy dress) except the word (burgundy) mostly indicates to a type of wine that is considered to be deep red colour in its quality we don't accept such terms that indicates to a some sort of forbidden expression that is used in alcohol references as the choice of translation was domesticated that is based of the cultural specific item impact within its use it seems to be it was more suitable for the translator to conduct such term from the source language to the target language.

### Example 19

Arabic sample	English translation	Type of classification	Strategy adopted
دشرة (P. 45)	Dachra (P. 32)	Concept	Foreignization

In the large scale of cultural specific items within its concept understanding in such conducted term that is used (دشرة) The deep impact of ambiguity in this term had established a strong cultural influence of its expression it is known as a traditional village that goes by the name of (دشرة) in this diversity area of culture concepts the translator has applied (Dachra) as a translation, and he conducted the Foreignization strategy within its use of cultural complex between the source language and the target culture based on the classification type of culture specific items in these instruments of translation use.

### Discussion:

After analysing nineteen (19) couple of examples from the novel ذاكرة الجسد and its translation The Bridges of Constantine, that have been chosen from several different examples just to illustrate and add a flavor of Algerian culture; and to detect how the translator dealt with Algerian CSIs, and if he used just one strategy on the whole novel or the both strategies are used. And from this, we are going to set the results.

## The Results:

### a. Table

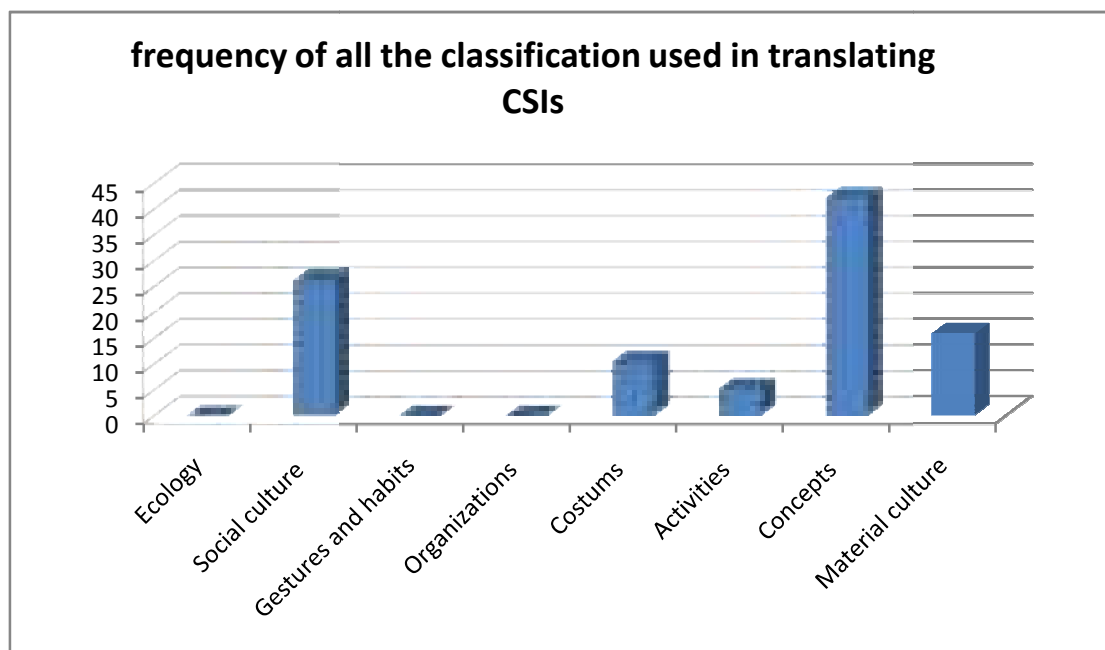
The following table demonstrates the classifications of CSIs, and the number of times used by the translator and its frequency:

Number	Type of classifications	Number of times used by the translator	Frequency
01	Ecology	0	0
02	Social culture	5	26.32
03	Gestures and habits	0	0
04	Organizations	0	0
05	Costums	2	10.52%
06	Activities	1	5.26%
07	Concepts	8	42.10%
08	Material culture	3	15.78%
Total		19	100%

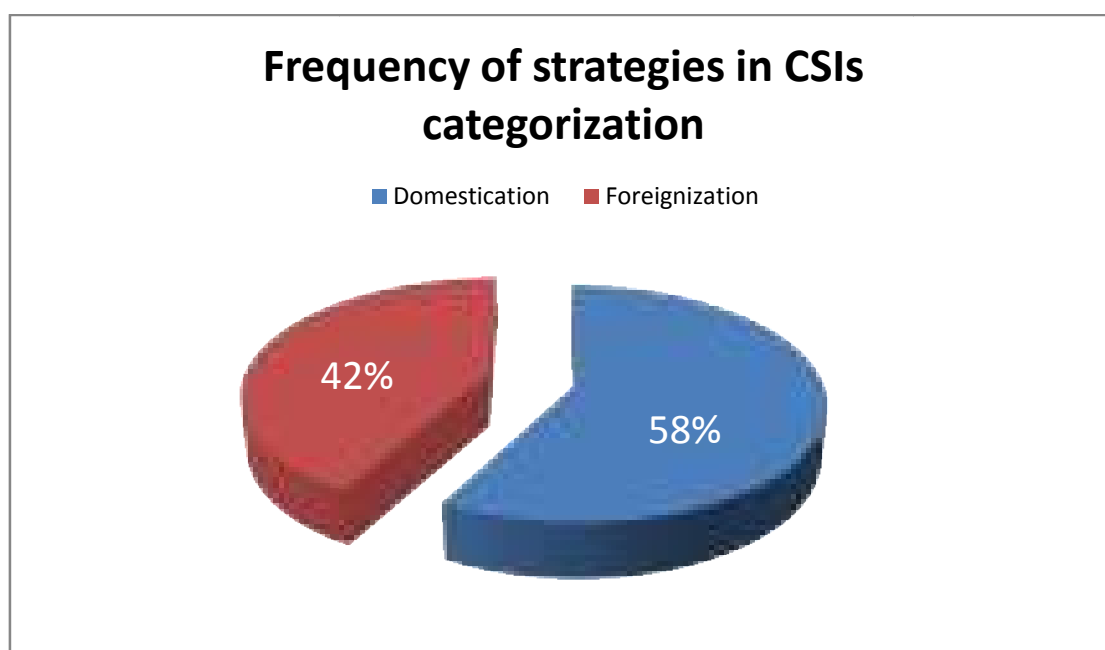
### The Statistics:

After classifying all the examples under the types of CSIs which are accordant with, as the table demonstrates above, we clarify all the frequencies in figure01 and figure02:

**Figure01:**



**Figure02:**



Basing on the examples mentioned and treated above, and the table, figure01 and figure02, we conclude that the translator used some of Newmark's classifications of culture specific items; he used Concepts 8 times (42.10%), Social culture for 5 times (26.32%), Material culture in 3 times (15.78%), Customs twice (10.52%), and Activities once (5.26%), apparently, he did not use other types, such as Ecology, Gestures and

habits, and Organizations. As a general look, we notice that Concepts and Social culture covered a large frequency in the whole translated work; Concepts are found in 7 from 19 chosen examples (4,5,9,11,13,15,16), while Social culture is found in 5 examples (1,3,10,12,17). As for the strategies used to deal with the culture specific items, we find out that the translator used them both; the most used strategy was Domestication, which takes the frequency of 58%, found in 11 from the 19 examples (1,4,6,9,10,11,13,14,15,16,18); while Foreignization was of 42% in the English version as a whole, found in the 8 remaining examples (2,3,5,7,8,12,17,19).

## **Conclusion**

As this chapter is mainly dealing with analytical achievements of literature work and help to explain most of novel aspects and what it holds of mystery in its Algerian culture that mostly reveals domestication aspects of its use of words and expressions we figured out its context importance throughout giving examples and analytical concepts within this novel that is considered to be globally an significant achievement therefore we find this practical part is our main entrance to the novel to show it's mystery and it's hidden meanings of culture specific items in literary aspects within the novel of what it holds of its context use in cultural specific items words.

## General Conclusion

As we acknowledged that the diversity of culture and literature differences may conduct a lot of issues that could develop other several factors of unnecessary concepts from the SL to TL we found that most of the social implications among the societies within their way of expressing language through culturally words in tradition sensitivity of personal use of words in cultural specific items aspects and after we had established the study of both theoretical and practical parts we came across several obstacles due to the deep impact of Algerian literature and its culture aspects therefore we helped establishing some of the difficulties that may arise between in the literary translation along with the translation Competences and how theorists made solutions for culture differences and how to distinguish them So we continued our work mostly on the basis of establishing examples that could help understanding the culture ways of traditional use in the words conducted within the novel of personal use of words of native speakers

We took the measures and the strategies along beside it's type of classification to set up the translation and explain in a analytical way to reveal it's ambiguity of the Algerian novel of what it holds of extraordinary exploration of Algeria literature and culture as well as the importance of defining it's domestic culture and reveal all hidden sides of the Algerian societies in the use of language that it will make the translator conduct the foreignization strategy in the process of translation demands therefore the important role of translator in this novel and the qualifications that is needed for this literary work to achieve a faithful translation and adapt to its aspects in its original form of Algerian ambiguity is to equal both sides of culture understanding by using domestication and foreignization and that was our main goal of conducting several examples to show and reveal it's mystery that it holds of the novel culturally and traditionally within its complex. So as we have concluded the main essence of this literary work in its diversity matter of culture specific items we find this extraordinary importance of the novel is needed to be shown and explained in a way that deserves its true value to all and broad to the world and what it holds of culture differences.

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وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي جامعة  
قاصدي مرباح - ورقلة  
كلية الآداب و اللغات الأجنبية  
قسم الآداب و اللغة الإنجليزية



مذكرة ماستر أكاديمي  
ميدان: الآداب و اللغات الأجنبية  
إختصاص: الترجمة و علم الترجمة

من إعداد : - اخضر منى  
- بالصالح حاتم

### العنوان:

ترجمة المظاهر الثقافية في النصوص الأدبية  
رواية ذاكرة الجسد لآلام مستغانمي انموذجا

مذكرة مقدمة الستكمال متطلبات نيل شهادة الماستر في اختصاص الترجمة و علم الترجمة

أمام اللجنة المكونة من:

رئيسة اللجنة د. جحانسيبة

المشرفة أ. دليلة مسلوب

المنافش د. بلعربي أحمد

السنة الجامعية : 2021/2020

## ملخص الدراسة

## ملخص الدراسة

### إشكالية البحث

نظرا لكون الثقافة والعناصر الثقافية من أهم القضايا التي يجب ان تؤخذ بعين الاعتبار خلال ترجمة الروايات من اللغة العربية الى اللغة الإنجليزية, كيف يتعامل المترجم مع أهم العناصر الثقافية خلال عملية ترجمة الروايات؟

### دوافع الدراسة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التحقق من استخدام استراتيجيات الترجمة في ترجمة المظاهر الثقافية في الروايات، كما تهدف إلى مناقشة الأعمال المترجمة من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية مع تسليط الضوء على إحدى الروايات الشهيرة لأحد الكتاب الجزائريين.

### منهجية البحث

في هذه الدراسة, سيتم اعتماد أسلوب تحليلي يتم فيه أولا دراسة المكونات الثقافية للنسخة الأصلية و النسخة المترجمة، كما سيتم استخراج بعد العينات من النسخة الأصلية ثم مقارنتها بالنسخة المترجمة.

### أسئلة البحث

إلى أي مدى يعرض المترجم أهم العناصر الثقافية؟

ما الذي يعتمد عليه المترجم لنقل هذه العناصر الثقافية؟

### الفرضيات

للعثور على إجابة على الاسئلة المذكورة أعلاه، نرفع الفرضيات التالية

-نفترض أن أهمية العناصر الثقافية المحددة تحدد مدى تركيز المترجم خلال عملية الترجمة

نفترض أيضاً أنه يعتمد على استراتيجيات مختلفة مثل التغريب والتوطين، مما يساعده على نقل

العناصر الثقافية المحددة بشكل مناسب

ولتحقيق هذا العمل سيتم أخذ رواية أحلام مستغانمي "ذاكرة الجسد" مع النسخة الإنجليزية "جسور

قسنطينة" كدراسة حالة

## المقدمة

يمكن أن تتخذ الآثار الثقافية للترجمة أشكالاً عديدة تبدأ من مادة المحتوى المعجمي والنحوي إلى الأيديولوجيات وأساليب أنماط الحياة في تقليد معين. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يتعين على المترجم تحديد الأهمية المعطاة للمكونات الثقافية المؤكدة والكمية المهمة أو المناسبة لترجمتها إلى اللغة الهدف. سيكون لأهداف النص المصدر تداعيات على الترجمة بالإضافة إلى القراء المعنيين لكل من النص المصدر والمحتوى النصي للهدف. كما أن النظر في الآثار الثقافية لمحتوى نصي مترجم يعني ضمناً الاعتراف بكل هذه القضايا والتداول في العديد من الفرص قبل اختيار الإجابة التي تبدو مناسبة للغاية في كل حالة بعينها. قبل استخدام هذه الاستراتيجيات للمحتوى النصي المحدد، ستدرس هذه المذكرة أهمية التقليد في الترجمة من خلال مراجعة الأدبيات. يمكن اختبار التقنيات الفريدة من نوعها والمعروفة جيداً لمعالجة الآثار الثقافية للترجمة بالإضافة إلى تحليل النص المصدر وأهداف المؤلف. يمكن أيضاً التعامل مع طريقة الترجمة باستخدام أمثلة معينة يتم تحديدها داخل النص المصدر قبل مناقشة تحقيق الاستراتيجيات النظرية المطبقة على النص الهدف. على الرغم من تشابهها مع الفصول الثقافية التي تم اختبارها، إلا أنه قد يتم أخذ التعريف في الاعتبار واحداً تلو الآخر في محاولة لتقرير مدى ملاءمة حفظ المكونات المؤكدة أو إبرازها أو استثناءها. بسبب هذه

الاعتبارات، ولتحقيق الغرض الأساسي للتواصل بين الثقافات باستخدام التغريب والتوطين الذي يأتي مع الغموض الثقافي في استخدامه الأدبي للكلمات بين اللغة المصدر واللغة الهدف، ناهيك عن المعنى الأساسي لأهم مظاهر الثقافة التي يمكن أن تطور مشكلة في العثور على ترجمة مناسبة لمعادلتها في الثقافة الهدف ضمن مفاهيمها المتغيرة لإجراء الجوانب الأدبية لعملية الترجمة، وهذه الأخيرة تحتاج إلى مجموعة متوافقة من التصنيف للمساعدة في إيجاد المعنى الصحيح. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يستمر الأدب في التطور والازدهار في مختلف المجالات التي تحتاج إلى ترجمة من خلال الامتثال لأهم المظاهر الثقافية في جميع أنحاء العالم مع المعرفة التي تحتوي عليها كل لغة تم تأسيسها من خلال الأدب.

### تعريف الثقافة

وفقاً للعديد من علماء الاجتماع وعلماء الأنثروبولوجيا، فإنه من الصعب تحديد تعريف مصطلح الثقافة خاصة مع وجود وجهات نظر مختلفة، أشار مالمينوفسكي إلى الثقافة على أنها المشكلة الأكثر أهمية في جميع العلوم الاجتماعية وبالتالي، لا يمكن تعريف الثقافة معولمة أو تعطى في تعريف واحد فريد.

لقد تعددت تعريفات الثقافة و تنوعت و تشعبت كثيرا حيث نجد لكل فن من الفنون تعريفا خاصا به ، قال لارسون في عام 1984 أن الثقافة هي ما يشترك به الناس في معتقداتهم وقواعد حياتهم، حيث ركز على ضرورة فهم معتقدات وقيم وقواعد ثقافة الأمم الأخرى قبل التعامل مع الترجمة. في عام 1994، أكد نايدا أن الثقافة هي المعتقدات والممارسات المشتركة في بيئة اجتماعية واحدة مع ملاحظة أن هذه المعايير الثقافية تختلف من مجتمع إلى آخر.

## المظاهر الثقافية

تعتبر المظاهر الثقافية لمجتمع معين بطاقة هوية له، فهي التي تحدد قيمته الاجتماعية و تبرز اهميته، و تتجلى في عاداته و تقاليده، و في لباسه و أكله و شرابه و حتى في مفاهيمه و غيرها..

و تعرفها منى بيكر (1992) و تقول: قد تعبر كلمة من اللغة المصدر عن مفهوم غير معروف تمامًا في الثقافة الهدف، و قد يكون المفهوم المعنى مجرداً أو ملموساً؛ و قد تتعلق أيضاً بمعتقد ديني أو عادات اجتماعية أو حتى نوع من الطعام. وغالباً ما يشار إلى هذه المفاهيم على أنها مظاهر ثقافية.

و بالنسبة لبيتر نيومارك في (1988) أطلق على هذه العناصر مصطلح "كلمات ثقافية" لأنه يعتقد أن لكل لغة كلماتها الثقافية الخاصة التي يصعب التعامل معها لأن هذه الكلمات تعكس ثقافة معينة ولا يمكن ترجمتها حرفياً.

### تصنيف نيومارك للمظاهر الثقافية:

قام نيومارك بتصنيف المظاهر الثقافية عام (1988)، إلى خمسة انواع و هي:

1. علم البيئة: تتعامل البيئة غالباً مع الجغرافيا، فهي تكشف عن المناطق و الحيوانات و النباتات بطريقتها الخاصة في التعبير.
2. الثقافة الاجتماعية: لها تأثير حيث يمكن للفرد التعبير عن نفسه من خلال أنشطته الاجتماعية، كعمله على سبيل المثال.
3. الإيماءات والعادات: يُعرف بإظهار طريقة الاحترام كالتحية والتواصل بالعين من خلال لغة الجسد التي تكشف عن الأفعال الثقافية من خلال اللغة.
4. المنظمات والعادات والأنشطة والمفاهيم: الإشارة إلى كيفية معرفة القانون والسياسة في بعض البلدان وكيف يعتبر الدين جزءاً من دور إداري في بعض البلدان.

5. الثقافة المادية: يتعلق الأمر بالأطعمة وكيف يظهر الآخرون ثقافتهم من خلال الملابس والمنازل والمدن التي تحمل أسماء ثقافية، ووسائل النقل كذلك.

### العلاقة بين الثقافة والترجمة

بسبب أهمية التواصل البشري؛ فإن العلاقة بين الثقافة والترجمة هي قضية مهمة. فترجمة نص معين من لغة إلى أخرى دون مراعاة ثقافة النص المستهدف تجعل عملية الترجمة أكثر صعوبة بالنسبة للمترجمين. يرتبط نشاط الترجمة أيضاً بالرؤية الواضحة للمترجم إلى ثقافات مختلفة فقد تؤدي الاختلافات بين الثقافات إلى مضاعفات شديدة للمترجم أكثر من الاختلافات في اللغة. يقول نايدا أن دور المترجم يتمثل في تسهيل نقل الرسالة والمعنى والمظاهر الثقافية من لغة إلى أخرى وخلق استجابة مكافئة من المتلقي و يكون الدور الرئيسي للمترجم هو تعزيز التفاهم بين مختلف الناس من مختلف البلدان في العالم، فترجمة الثقافات المنقولة تجعلها عالمية وتمكّن من التواصل بين الأمم، كما تحقق التكافؤ الثقافي بين النص المصدر والنص المستهدف وهذا الأخير هو هدف رئيسي آخر للترجمة.

### العلاقة بين اللغة والثقافة

تشكل التعديلات التي تطرأ للغة في كثير من الأحيان طريقة لتغيير قيم الحياة. ترتبط اللغة وطريقة الحياة ارتباطاً وثيقاً، ولا يمكنك البحث عن واحد دون فهم الآخر أولاً. ترتبط اللغة بجميع وظائف أنماط الحياة البشرية في المجتمع؛ وفهم طريقة الحياة الشاملة أمر أساسي لاكتساب معرفة اللغة. تسمح اللغة بالإضافة إلى ذلك لتحسين وتطوير القيم الثقافية. كين هيل ، عالم لغوي مشهور ، يناقش العلاقة بين أسلوب الحياة واللغة يدعي أنه بمجرد أن تخسر اللغة ، فإن أسلوب الحياة في غير محله

لأن أسلوب الحياة له تأثير قوي على اللغة، ويتم نقل جميع تقاليدنا الأساسية وامثلتنا وتفاعلاتنا الشخصية في أسلوب الحياة. واللغة من ناحية أخرى تجعل هذه التبادلات سريعة، كما تعزز الروابط الاجتماعية. في نفس الوقت، تساعد معرفة أسلوب الحياة على اكتساب معرفتنا لطرق التواصل مع الآخرين.

## النص الأدبي

بشكل عام ، النص الأدبي هو مصطلح يستخدم لوصف المواد المكتوبة (قصائد، مسرحيات، كتب...) ينقل انعكاس المؤلف الشخصي للواقع ، ويعبر عن أفكاره ومشاعره المختلفة بقصد جمالي. لجذب اهتمام القارئ وترك بصمة عليه.

يقول عبد المالك مرتاض في هذا الصدد: "إن النص الأدبي ليس مجرد تفاعلة لذيدة نلتهمها بشره، ثم لا نكاد نفكر في الشجرة التي أثمرتها، بل إنه روح ونفس وقبس، وجمال، وحكمة ولغة.....النص هو كالقدر والكتابة هي الكاتب قابعا بين كلماتها حين تضحكك أو حين تبيكيك ،أو حين تمتعك، أوحين تؤذيك". (عبد المالك مرتاض، مجلة تجليات الحداثة، ع4، ص39)

## الرواية

الرواية هي أطول نوع من النصوص الأدبية، وهي نثر خيالي، وهي قصة طويلة كتبت عن تجارب شخص ما وأحداث معينة.

ويذكر عبد المالك مرتاض تعريفها ويقول: "والرواية من حيث هي جنس أدبي راق، ذات بنية شديدة التعقيد مترابطة التشكيل تتلاحم فيما بينها وتتطافر لتشكل، لدى نهاية المطاف، شكلا أدبيا جميلا". (عبد المالك مرتاض ص29، 1998)



## الترجمة الأدبية

الترجمة الأدبية هي مصطلح يستخدم غالبًا للإشارة إلى ترجمة الأدب أو الإشارة إليها وكذلك ترجمة الأدب من أجل الكشف عن المعنى الأدبي إلا في بعض الأحيان عند مواجهة نص ما قد يكون غير أدبي في اللغة المصدر فيفضل في أن يكون أدبيًا في اللغة الهدف. حسن غزالة 2013:16

الترجمة الأدبية هي أيضًا نوع من الترجمة المتميزة بشكل عام. لطالما كانت مشكلة الحوار بين علماء الترجمة. بسبب الميزات الفريدة. هذا النوع من الترجمة هو أسلوب للتواصل بين الثقافات. وهي أيضًا طريقة مبتكرة عبر وسائل يتم من خلالها نقل تجربة مهمة من لغة إلى أخرى. (هوارية شعل ، صعوبات الترجمة الأدبية، 132 )

## كفاءات الترجمة الأدبية

يعد اكتساب وتطوير كفاءة الترجمة الأدبية مهمة حاسمة في الترجمة الأدبية يسمح للمترجم بترجمة المحتوى والقوة التعبيرية والأنماط اللغوية والميزات المماثلة للنص الأدبي إلى لغة الهدف. يسعى هذا البحث إلى دعم إنشاء وتعزيز كفاءة الترجمة الأدبية للمترجم من خلال الاستفسار عن المواقف الصعبة ودراساتها وتقديم إجابات للترجمة. تسعى طريقة هذا الاستفسار إلى تقديم شرح لأهمية الميزات اللغوية والترجمة داخل اللغة الهدف، واستخدام نظرية نورد التي تركز على الوظيفة من خلال الربط مع ترجمة رواية ما. ( هاينريش فون كلايست. عباس علي صالح ، حدادي ، محمد حسين ، مجلة التربية والتعليم ، 2017 : 350-357 )

## الخاتمة

نظرًا لأننا أدركنا أن الاختلافات الثقافية والأدبية قد تؤدي إلى الكثير من القضايا التي يمكن أن تطور العديد من العوامل الأخرى للمفاهيم غير الضرورية من اللغة المصدر إلى اللغة الهدف، وجدنا أن معظم الآثار الاجتماعية بين المجتمعات في طريقتها في التعبير عن اللغة ثقافيًا. الاستخدام الشخصي للكلمات في أهم جوانب العناصر الثقافية وبعد أن أنشأنا دراسة الأجزاء النظرية والعملية، واجهنا العديد من العقبات بسبب التأثير العميق للأدب الجزائري وجوانبه الثقافية، لذلك ساعدنا بالبحث لإيجاد حلول لبعض الصعوبات التي قد تنشأ بين الترجمة الأدبية إلى جانب كفاءات الترجمة وكيف توصل المنظرون إلى حلول للاختلافات الثقافية وكيفية التمييز بينها لذلك قمنا بتقديم أمثلة يمكن أن تساعد في فهم الطرق الثقافية والاستخدام العشوائي لكلمات الناطقين الأصليين، كما قمنا بالشرح وبطريقة تحليلية عن غموض الرواية الجزائرية لما تحمله من استكشاف غير عادي للأدب والثقافة الجزائرية وكذلك أهمية تحديد ثقافتها المحلية وكشف كل الجوانب الخفية للمجتمعات الجزائرية في استخدام اللغة التي ستجعل المترجم يقوم بتنفيذ استراتيجية التغريب في عملية الترجمة ، لذلك فإن الدور المهم للمترجم في هذه الرواية والمؤهلات التي يحتاجها هذا العمل الأدبي لتحقيق ترجمة مخلصه والتكيف مع جوانبها في شكلها الأصلي من الغموض الجزائري هو مساواة كلا الجانبين من فهم الثقافة باستخدام التوطين والتغريب وكان ذلك هدفنا الرئيسي بتقديم عدة أمثلة لإظهار وكشف الغموض الذي تحمله الرواية ثقافيًا وتقليديًا. كما انتهينا بشرح الهدف الرئيسي لهذا العمل الأدبي في تنوعه في مسألة العناصر الثقافية و وجدنا أن هذه الأهمية الاستثنائية للرواية و ما تحتويه من اختلافات ضرورية لعرضها وشرحها بطريقة تستحق قيمتها الحقيقية وتقديمها للجميع وعلى نطاق واسع للعالم.



## Abstract

In this research, we shed light on the study of cultural translation through culture specific items in the previous and latest works of literature (novels, stories...) in general, and the Algerian literature in particular. It can't be conducted without taking into account the cultural differences that exist between languages, to show an understandable method of communication between the source text and the target text. Scholars differentiate between several types of CSIs, for instance, the classification of Peter Newmark is considered to clarify and justify our research (ecology, social culture, gestures and habits, organizations, customs, activities, concepts and material culture). Then it will provide an overview about the two strategies of Venuti in translating CSIs from Arabic into English, which are Domestication and Foreignization, and we will see what is the most used one by the translator. To achieve this work, we take the novel of Ahlam Mosteghanemi (ذاكرة الجسد) along with the English version 'The Bridges of Constantine' as a case study, which deals with different cultures.

## Key words

Culture specific-items, Translation, Translation Strategies, ذاكرة الجسد, the Bridges of Constantine.

## Résumé

Dans cette recherche, nous traitons l'étude de la traduction culturelle à travers des éléments culturels dans les ouvrages précédents et récents de Littérature, (romans, histoires...) en général et la Littérature Algérienne en particulier. Elle ne peut être réalisée sans tenir compte des différences culturelles existant entre les langues pour montrer une méthode de communication compréhensible entre le texte source et le texte cible. Les chercheurs différencient entre plusieurs types des éléments culturels, par exemple, la classification de Peter Newmark est considérée pour clarifier et justifier nos recherches (écologie, culture sociale, plaisanteries et habitudes, organisations, coutumes, activités, concepts et culture matérielle). Ensuite, il fournira un aperçu sur les deux stratégies de Venuti dans la traduction des éléments culturels de l'arabe vers l'anglais, qui sont la domestication et la préfiguration, et nous verrons ce qui est le plus utilisé par le traducteur. Pour réaliser ce travail, nous prenons le roman d'Ahlam Mosteghanemi "ذاكرة

الجسد” avec la version anglaise « The Bridges of Constantine » comme une étude de cas, qui traite de différentes cultures.

## Mots-Clés

Les éléments culturels, Traduction, Stratégies de traduction, ذاكرة الجسد, Mémoires de la Chair.

## الملخص

يسلط هذا البحث الضوء على دراسة الترجمة الثقافية من خلال المظاهر الثقافية في الأعمال الأدبية السابقة والحديثة (الروايات والقصص ...) بشكل عام ، والأدب الجزائري بشكل خاص. حيث لا يمكن إجراؤها دون مراعاة الاختلافات الثقافية الموجودة بين اللغات ، لإظهار طريقة مفهومة ، للاتصال بين النص المصدر والنص الهدف. يميز العلماء بين عدة أنواع من المظاهر الثقافية على سبيل المثال ، يأخذ تصنيف بيتر نيومارك لتوضيح وتبرير بحثنا (البيئة ، والثقافة الاجتماعية ، والإيماءات والعادات ، المنظمات ، العادات ، والأنشطة ، والمفاهيم ، بالإضافة إلى الثقافة المادية). ثم سيقدم لمحة عامة عن استراتيجيتي فينوتي في ترجمة المظاهر الثقافية من العربية إلى الإنجليزية، وهما التوطين والتغريب ، وسنرى ما هي الاستراتيجية الأكثر استخدامًا من قبل المترجم. و لتحقيق هذا العمل ، نأخذ رواية أحلام مستغانمي (ذاكرة الجسد) إلى جانب النسخة الإنجليزية "جسور قسنطينة" كدراسة حالة لما تتناوله من ثقافات مختلفة.

## الكلمات المفتاحية

المظاهر الثقافية، الترجمة، استراتيجيات الترجمة، ذاكرة الجسد، "جسور قسنطينة".