

Strategies Used in Arabic–English Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in the Novel *Men in the Sun*

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Abstract

The current study aims to investigate the strategies employed by the Translator Hilary Kilpatrick in translating the idiomatic expressions in the novel *Men in the Sun* by Ghassan Kanafani from Arabic into English. The researcher adopts mixed-methods approach to achieve the objectives of the study. Thus, this study adopts Baker's (2018) and Newmark's (1988) models to identify the strategies of translating idioms in this novel. Additionally, a quantitative analysis is carried out to calculate the frequencies of each translation strategy. Then, the translations along with the strategies were presented to a professional translator and a translation lecturer to determine the appropriate strategies that convey the meaning of the Arabic idioms into English. The results of the study reveal that the translator mostly used the strategy of paraphrasing in translating the idioms followed by literal translation. The strategy of translating an idiom with a TL idiom which is similar in form but different in meaning came in third place and the strategy of translating an idiom by a TL idiom which is similar in form and meaning was the least employed strategy in translating the idioms of this novel. The strategies of paraphrasing and translating an idiom by an idiom which is similar in form and meaning were determined as the most appropriate strategies to render Arabic idioms into English.

Keywords

Translation, idiom, strategy, source language, target language

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Introduction

Globalization necessitates more communication among diverse peoples and cultures. Thus, translation can assist bridge the linguistic and cultural gaps and improve intercultural discourse. News, culture, literature and sciences and others can all be shared by the help of translation. Culture, news, literature as well as sciences among other aspects may all be shared through translation. As such, translation scholars and linguists presented various definitions for translation. Hence, Dickins et al. (2017) state that an idiom is "a fixed expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the denotative meanings of the words that constitute it" (P. 293). Snell- Hornby (2001) defined translation a "cross-cultural event" (P. 46). Newmark (1981), argues that translation is a craft which involves an attempt to replace a written statement and / or statement of a particular language by the same statement and / or message in another language". Also, Nida and Taber (1982) view translating as "a process of reproducing in the receptor language (RL) the closest natural equivalent of the SL messages first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (P. 12). The above-mentioned definitions of translation indicate that translation is a process of transferring the meaning from one language into another.

Translation of Idioms

Idioms, generally, must be rendered following certain strategies, such as paraphrasing, compensation or using idioms from the target language. Newmark (1988) states that "idioms are never translated word for word" (P. 125). Similarly, Larson (1984) states that "The real danger comes in translating an idiom literally, since the result will usually be nonsense in the receptor language" (20). However, this does not mean that an idiom has to be separately translated into the target language. Rather, translators have to find the proper meaning of an idiom to fit in the target language (Khalil, 2011).

Because idioms are culture-bound terms, their translation is strongly dependent on their culture. This makes them opaque and difficult to grasp or interpret (Howwar, 2013). The variations between any pair of languages, such as Arabic and English will make the process of translating idioms a difficult task since every language has special cultural aspects which affect translating idiomatic expressions (Ali & Al- Rushaidi, 2016).

The presence of idiomatic terms is a concern in novel translation. Idiomatic expressions are inextricably linked to language and can be found in any language. Idioms are commonly used in a variety of situations and conversations. They're regarded as a collection of lexical items that cannot be literally translated. Thus, idioms are usually semantically unclear on the superficial structure, and they have special cultural and figurative meanings that are different in each language. Consequently, translators have to understand the cultural connotations and gaps in the source and the target languages (Jabbari, 2016; Ping, 2018; Hinkel, 2017).

Features and Types of Idioms

Idiomatic expressions can be identified by certain features (Baker, 1992). Firstly, there is no modification in the order of the idioms e. g. the idiom "the long and the short of it" cannot be modified into "the short and the long of it". Secondly, there is no deletion of the language elements in the idioms e. g. the idiom "spill the beans" cannot be used as "spill beans". Thirdly, there is no addition of the language elements by the other words e. g. the idiom "the long and the short of it" cannot be changed into "the very long and shot of it". Fourthly, there is no replacement in the idioms by the other words e. g. the idiom "the long and the short of it" cannot be "the tall and shot of it". Lastly, there is no modification of grammatical structure in the idioms e. g. the idiom "face the music cannot be "the music was faced". In addition, Ghazala (2003), presented the main features of idiomatic expressions; idioms are generally metaphorical; thus, they may not be understood directly, idioms must not be literally taken since their meanings never depend on the total meaning of their constituents, their syntactic structure is often fixed and may not be changed, an idiom meaning is invariable and hence they are considered cultural and informal (p.204).

Mez maz (2010) stresses that the entire features of idioms have to be considered as they decide the degree of idiomaticity of an idiom and may wave the figurativeness of an idiom. Consequently, idioms have to be viewed as single entities whose order of lexical items cannot be changed or

maneuvered, whose items cannot be deleted, whose items do not necessitate an addition of extra lexical items, whose words cannot be replaced with other lexical items, and finally whose grammatical constructions may not be amended or changed.

Ghazala (2003) categorizes idiomatic expressions into categories: semi-idioms, full and pure idioms, metaphorical catchphrases, proverbs, semi-proverbial expressions, and popular sayings (p.24). Moreover, Moon (1998) distinguishes four types of idioms; transparent idioms, semi-transparent idioms, semi-opaque idioms and opaque idioms. Additionally, Fernando (1996) puts idioms into three types; Pure idioms, Semi idioms and literal idioms.

Challenges in Translating Idioms

Since idioms are cultural bound expressions and their meanings cannot be deduced from their individual constituents, translators face various challenges when translating such expressions. Hence, Davies (2003) argues that the challenges which a translator encounters in translating idiomatic expressions are recognition of an idiom, having no TL counterparts that are similar in meaning to the SL idioms, having the SL idiom used in the target language in a different context, the variations in contexts of using idioms, and finally idioms could be simultaneously used in the SL both idiomatically and literally. Newmark (1988), mentions that the major difficulties that translators encounter when translating idiomatic expressions are lexical problems; i.e., words, collocations or idioms. He (ibid) states that it is a challenging task to match the equivalences of frequency to equivalences in meanings when translating an idiom into an idiom. Moreover, Mollanazar (2004) points out that the major pitfall for translators in translating idioms is translating an idiom word for word or literally. Thus, he (ibid) considers rendering idioms using word-for-word strategy as often amusing or nonsense.

Mollanazar (2004) who states that "The pitfall for the translators is to translate idioms literally. A word-for-word translation of idioms is often nonsense or even sometimes amusing."(p.52). However, this study deals with professional translators and students of translation equally in presenting the findings while professional translators are not supposed to present a similar translation quality to that presented by translation students.

Literature Review

Geeraert et al. (2020) carried out a Corpus-based study to look into the conscious and spontaneous compositions of idiomatic expressions, as well as the differences between speakers while using idioms. According to the researchers, idiomatic variants have demonstrated that idiomatic idioms can be widely employed in terms of variation range. This comprises the probability of idioms to occur with adjectival amendment giving the example "make rapid headway", lexical differences such as "the calm / lull before the storm", and partial forms as in the idiom "birds of a feather flock together". The findings of this study indicate that it may be confirmed that idiomatic expressions are fixed expressions which allow no variations. This was proposed by the definition presented by Baker (2011). This leads to the fact that idiomatic expressions are generally recognized by their structure and form and these two are hardly modified by translators in case of translating idiomatic expressions using equivalent idioms in the TL.

Tarigan et. al (2020), conducted a study to investigate the strategies which students use in rendering idiomatic expressions. The researchers employed a qualitative descriptive approach in this study, which was performed at "SMA Swasta Pencawan Medan" examining twenty-three students in XI-MIA-2. The researchers conducted a test consisting of twenty-five questions and the students had to render the idioms in statements. The findings of the study indicated that the participants used the strategy of "an idiom which is similar in meaning and form" at (34,27%), used "an idiom of a similar meaning but different form" at (10,67%), translated idioms by "using the paraphrase strategy" at (39,33%) and finally used the "omission strategy" at (15,73%). The findings showed that most of the participants translated the idioms using the strategy of "paraphrasing" alongside with other strategies in less use. The findings of this study are in line with many other previous studies that were carried out to investigate the strategies which translators and students of translation employ when translating idiomatic expressions such as Ili (2016) and Floranti and Mubarak (2020).

Almadhoun I. (2020) conducted a study to observe the difficulties which Palestinian students majoring ELT and English Literature face when translating idiomatic and cultural speeches from

English to Arabic. Almadhoun's study sought to explain and describe the methods which the students used in interpreting idiomatic and cultural speeches as well as to the challenges they faced. The research findings showed that the students relied mostly on paraphrasing, despite the fact that there were parallel idioms in the students' mother tongue. Almadhoun recommended that a cultural translation course should be taught to students enrolled in undergraduate levels to introduce them to the cultural differences among languages and enable them to provide meaningful translations for idioms. Moreover, the researcher recommended that translation programs focus more on comparative linguistics courses in order to provide the students with greater awareness of the similarities and differences between languages. As far as the students are concerned, the researcher recommended that they should avoid paraphrasing in translating idioms. Yet, this study investigated the challenges that encounter undergraduate students in interpreting cultural and idiomatic expressions, and such challenges can be previously anticipated since the study deals with novice translators. Rather, the researcher would have obtained more accurate results if he had studied the translation of mature translators. Additionally, the researcher recommended that students avoid paraphrasing in translating idioms. This contradicts with the results found by (Floranti A. and Mubarak Y. 2020; Putra H. and Novalinda 2019; Alrishan & Smadi 2015) who investigated strategies used by translators and translation students in translating idioms i.e using paraphrasing strategy among other strategies in translating idioms rather than omitting the idioms in the target language.

Alrishan & Smadi (2015) aimed, in their study, to investigate the challenges that Jordanian university students majoring in EFL encounter as they render English idiomatic expressions into their mother tongue Arabic. 90 students majoring M.A in translation were given texts with six idioms and they had to translate these idioms. The findings of this study revealed that the participant faced challenges in rendering idioms which are of the types of "opaque or semi- opaque idioms". The participants of the study mostly employed the "Paraphrasing" strategy to transfer the meanings of the idioms they were given. The researcher pointed out that participants had problems in rendering English idiomatic expressions into the Arabic equivalents. This was because the participants lack pragmatic competencies in the TL. This study agrees with the previous ones that found the strategy of "paraphrasing" as a strategy of rendering idioms between English and Arabic such as Al Shawi and Mahadi (2012). However, the findings add a new dimension as the participants showed a weakness in pragmatic competencies in the TL. Thus, translators should have a solid pragmatic competence in order for them to provide an acceptable translation for idioms.

In his study, Al-Qeisi (2009) investigated the problems which encounter United Arab Emirates University in translating idioms with animal components from English into Arabic. The study was based on a test containing fifty questions given to the UAE University students. The researcher points out that the major difficulties arise from the cultural differences in translating animal idioms from English into Arabic because the Arabic and English cultures are different. In addition, he (ibid) maintains that most of the students resorted to literal translation. The results of Al-Qeisi's study showed that it is a challenge to translate idioms with animal components from English into Arabic because the English animal idioms are mostly used in figurative meaning. Thus, conveying the precise meaning of such idioms would constitute a challenge for translators. It is important to learn from this study that the use of idioms in their figurative meaning and the cultural differences between the source language and the target language are major sources of difficulty in translating idioms.

Al-Dahesh (2008) studied the problems faced by Arab professional translators and Arab students majoring in translation in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs from English into Arabic. He suggested many recommendations for professional translators, pedagogues and lexicographers. The researcher conducted translation tests for the sake of identifying the types of errors and translational pitfalls that the subjects of the study commit. The study showed that there are many difficulties encountered when translating idiomatic English phrasal verbs into Arabic. The most prominent problem is the failure to achieve functional-pragmatic equivalents of the English phrasal verbs. The researcher stated that there are major reasons of failure to deliver appropriate functional pragmatic equivalents for the idiomatic English phrasal verbs which were included in the translation tests. Hence, the subjects of the study used Literal translation, which resulted in mistranslating and breaching the Arabic language system. Additionally, the participants committed erroneous mistakes, such as choosing the wrong Arabic equivalent or poor paraphrase of the English phrasal verbs given in the translation tests. In light of this study, it is clear that translating idioms literally leads to inappropriate pragmatic equivalents.

Problem Statement

Idioms are very common in Arabic, especially in literary works such as novels and poems. Thus, translating idioms in poems or novels inappropriately leads to great misunderstanding of the Palestinian culture. Being a huge Palestinian novelist, Ghassan Kanafani authored many novels that reflect the Palestinian culture, especially the novel "Men in the Sun". The idioms included in this novel were noticed problematic and therefore necessitate investigation to identify the strategies they were translated through as well as the appropriate strategies from the employed ones to render these expressions. In fact, translating idioms between Arabic as the source language and English as the target language involves challenges for the translator as these languages are culturally and linguistically different (Al-Shawi and Mahadi, 2012; Al Mubarak, 2017; Ali and Al-Rushaidi, 2016). Therefore, culturally-bound expressions should be understood well and conveyed appropriately so that people of different cultures and languages can communicate effectively.

Research Questions

The present study aims to answer the following questions

1. What are the idiomatic expressions used in the novel Men in the Sun?
2. What are the strategies used in translating the idiomatic expressions in the novel Men in the Sun?
3. Which strategies appropriately convey the meaning of the source language idioms?

Research Objectives

The present study aims to achieve the following objectives

1. To identify the idiomatic expressions in the novel Men in the Sun.
2. To identify the strategies used in translating the idiomatic expressions in the novel Men in the Sun.
3. To determine the strategies which appropriately convey the meaning of the source language idioms?

Methodology

The current paper adopts Baker's (2018) and Newmark's (1988) models of the which are used in translating idioms and cultural bound expressions. The following is a brief explanation of each model.

Baker (2018) presented seven strategies for translating idioms. The following is an explanation of each strategy.

1. "Using an idiom of similar meaning and form". This involves the use of an idiom in the target language which almost has the same meaning of the source language idiom as well as consists of equivalent words.
2. "Using an idiom of similar meaning but different form" This strategy involves the use of an idiom in the target language that has a similar meaning as the source language idiom, but not similar words.
3. "Borrowing the source language idiom". Borrowing the source language idiom is often a common strategy through which the original idiom is taken holistically and borrowed into the target language.
4. "Translation by paraphrase". This is the most commonly used strategy in translating translation. In this strategy, the translator paraphrases the source language idiom using words to explain its meaning in order for the language recipient to understand its meaning.
5. "Translation by the omission of a play on the idiom". This strategy involves the act of rendering the literal meaning only in a context that tolerates a concrete reading of playful usage of language (Baker: 2018).
6. "Translation by the omission of the entire idiom". This strategy involves omitting the entire source

language idiom and thus it never appears in the target language. This strategy is usually used when an equivalent for the source language idiom is not existent in the target language, and the ST idiom cannot be conveyed by paraphrasing or due to stylistic reasons.

7. "Translating idioms by Compensation". In this strategy, translators sometimes seek to remove or play down certain features of an idiom in the source text, and present the idiom somewhere else in the target text.

Newmark (1988) presented eight methods for translating cultural bound expressions. The following is an explanation of each method.

1. Word-for-word translation: in this strategy, the source language word order is maintained or preserved as well as the lexical items are translated singly using their most commonly used meanings even out of the context.
2. Literal translation: the source language grammatical structures, in this strategy, are converted to their closest target language equivalents, while the lexical items are rendered singly even out of the context.
3. Faithful translation: this strategy attempts to create the precise contextual sense of the source language within the limitations of the target language grammatical structure.
4. Semantic translation: this strategy is only different from faithful translation in the extent it should take much account of the aesthetic values of the source language text.
5. Adaptation: this strategy is the freest in translation, and it is mainly employed for poetry and plays where characters and plots of the source language culture are converted to the target language culture and the text is reproduced.
6. Free translation: this strategy produces the target language text without the form, style, or the original content.
7. Idiomatic translation: this strategy reproduces the original message but distorts nuances of meaning by preferring colloquial expressions and idioms as these are absent in the source text.
8. Communicative translation: this strategy attempts to translate the SL exact contextual meaning in a way that both language and content are readily comprehensible and acceptable to the readership (1988: 45-47).

Data and Procedures

Based on the objectives of the study, this study is appropriate for mixed methods approach research. Descriptive studies are pertinent to the descriptive translation studies. Besides, this research employs the quantitative analysis to quantify the frequencies of each translation strategy in particular. The mixed methods approach involves using both the qualitative and quantitative research paradigm (Creswell & Creswell: 2017). In this sense, the approach is deemed suitable as it describes and interprets events instead of controlling them (Higgs & Cherry: 2009).

The data was collected from two sources: the first is the source text Ghassan Kanafani's Novel "Men in the Sun" while the second is the English translation of the novel by Hilary Kilpatrick. The entire idioms of the novel were selected to address the research objectives. In this regard, Marlies (1995) and Cain et al. (2005)'s definitions of idioms were adopted. Marlies defines an idiom as "an expression whose overall figurative meaning cannot be derived from the meaning of its parts" (P. 283). Cain et al. (2005) define idiom as "a figurative expression that may be interpreted literally, but it takes a nonliteral meaning when used in a specific context" (P. 66). Similarly, Laval (2003) and Rowe (2004) define idioms as idiomatic expressions whose literal meanings and interpretation are different from what they mean (i.e., idiomatic interpretation).

Forty-one idioms were selected for this research, and they were qualitatively analyzed. The researcher examined the ST idioms and compared them to the translations in the TT. Guided by Baker's (2018) and Newmark's (1988) models of idioms' translation, the researcher identified the translation strategies employed in the TT and calculated the frequencies of using each strategy. He also examined the extent to which the meaning intended in the ST was conveyed in the TT by employing the back translation technique.

Data Analysis

Table 1
idioms and their translation in the novel Men in the Sun

No.	ST idiom	Translation	Back Translation	Strategy
1	ل هد لي ني الأمر	I have had no choice in the matter	لم يكن لدي خيار في هذا الأمر	Paraphrasing
2	يؤررر بنرجيليه	smoking his gurgling water pipe	يدخن بنرجيليه المؤرررة	Paraphrasing
3	وفرت على نفسك الذل والمسكنة	You saved yourself from humiliation and wretchedness	لقد أنقذت نفسك من الذل والبؤس	Paraphrasing
4	لنجد لقمة خبز	find a crust of bread	تجد قشرة خبز	Literal Translation
5	هل ستقوم القيادة؟	is it the end of the world?	هل هي نهاية العالم؟ توقف عن	Literal Translation
6	كفكك دالال	Stop making difficulties	صنع الصعوبات قوي كالثور	Paraphrasing
7	قوي كالثور	strong as a bull	جر قدميه فوق الرمال	Idiom similar in meaning and form
8	جرجر ساقيه فوق الرمل	He dragged his feet over the sand	كان رأسه ال يزال يطن مثل خلية نحل	Literal Translation
9	رأسه ما يزال يطن مثل الخلية	His head was still humming like a beehive	في طرفة عين	Paraphrasing
10	مثل لمح البصر	in the twinkling of an eye	ثمار العمر ضحك عليه	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
11	أنها جنى عمر	the fruits of a lifetime	كان ذلك قبل أن يتزوج آدم	Paraphrasing
12	ضحك عليه	laugh at him	من حواء	Literal Translation
13	كان ذلك قبل أن تزف حواء إلى آدم	That was before Adam married Eve	وال نفوف أدينك لشرطة	Literal Translation
14	وال فضحك ني مخنر الشرطة	Or else I'll denounce you to the police	لئل الحزان التي م ألت قلبه	Paraphrasing
15	الحداث الشسية احتشدت في صدره	all the sorrows that had filled his heart	الفواه المفتوحة	Paraphrasing
16	الفواه المفتوحة إنه	open mouths	كان لديه زدم واحدة ني التبر	Literal Translation
17	على عتبة قبره	He already had one foot in the grave	في نهاية العالم	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
18	مرمي ني طرف الكون	at the end of the world	كان ينصت من النافذة	Literal Translation
19	تلصص من الشباك	he was eavesdropping by the window	أنت فتني شجاع المجمعوعات لاراه هنا معًا	Paraphrasing
20	مروان يا سبع لود اجتمعت	you brave boy	الآن أنا عجوز ني هذه البعة	Paraphrasing
21	الصابة	The whole groups here together now	جعلوني مسؤول	Paraphrasing
22	أنا عتيق ني هذه الصنعة	I'm an old hand at this game	الآن نحن نصل إلى مكان ما ال	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
23	الشباب سلموني المرنجن	they've made me responsible	أحب صوت هذه اللعبة	Paraphrasing
24	الن ني شغل الجد هذه	now we're getting somewhere		Paraphrasing
25	اللبية ال ناعجيني	I don't like the sound of this game	ثم فجأة	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
26	! ثم هوب	and then suddenly		Paraphrasing

27	أنا رجل درويش	I'm a simple man	أنا رجل بسيط	Paraphrasing
28	أعفنا من نصديق قصة	excuse us from believing the story	اعذرنا من نصديق القصة	Literal Translation
29	ال أحد يشدك من هنا وال أحد يشدك من هناك	No one to drag you in any direction	ال أحد يسحبك ني أي لجاه	Literal Translation
30	أرزي أخاف أن تفتس البضاعة	I'm afraid the goods will perish, up there	أخشى أن تلك البضائع مناك	Literal Translation
31	صوته ضاع في حلقه	his voice lost in his throat	قد صوته ني حلقه	Literal Translation
32	أضاع رجولته ني سبيل الوطن	He had lost his manhood and his country	لقد فقد رجولته ووطنه	Paraphrasing
33	عدد شعر القط	as there are hairs on a cat	كعدد الشعر الذي على القطه	Literal Translation
34	لقد بدأ الجد	Now the serious part is beginning	الآن بدأ الجزء الجاد	Paraphrasing
35	لو كان الطقس أرحم	if the weather were a little kinder	إذا كان الطقس لطيفاً لزلزل	Paraphrasing
36	ليكسر الفخار ببعضه	Let the dead bury their dead	دع الموتى يدفنون موتاهم	Idiom similar in meaning but different in form
37	مثل هذا القبط	a reconnaissance in heat like this	ارتبطت مع في الحرارة مثل هذا	Paraphrasing
38	أي كوكب وأي بطيخ؟	What's all this rubbish about Kawkab?	ما كل هذا المرء ني كوكب؟	Paraphrasing
39	لقد تعلمت الصنعة جيّداً	you've learned the art well	لقد تعلمت الفن جيّداً	Idiom similar in meaning and form
40	نتمتع بالنعيم	So enjoy the comfort	لذا استمتع بالراحة	Paraphrasing
41	من ألف للياء	from A to Z	من الألف الى الياء	Idiom similar in meaning and form

Table 2
frequencies of translation strategies

No.	Strategy	Number of Idioms	Percentage
1	Paraphrasing	21	51.2 %
2	Literal Translation	12	29.2 %
3	Translating by an idiom similar in meaning but different in form	5	12.1 %
4	Translating by an idiom similar in meaning and form	3	7.3 %

Results and Discussion

This study aims to allocate the idioms used in the novel *Men in the Sun*, identify the strategies used by the translator to render these idioms and determine which translation strategies convey the meaning in appropriately. The analysis showed that there are forty-one idioms in this novel and the translator employed four strategies in rendering the idioms of this novel. Hence, three of these employed strategies were presented by Baker (2018); "Translation of an idiom by paraphrasing, translation of an idiom by an idiom similar in meaning but with a different form and translating an idiom by a TL idiom which is similar in meaning and form". However, one fourth strategy; literal translation, is employed while it is not included the strategies presented by Baker (ibid), rather, it was presented by Newmark (1988). The notable thing in here is that the literal translation seems to be feasible in translating some idioms from Arabic into English. This is obvious in the translation of the idiom "عدد شعر القط" which is translated literally into English as "As there are hairs on a cat". The original idiom means that something is of great amount, and the English translation carries the same meaning. In addition, the idiom "صوته ضاع ني حلقه" which is translated as "his voice lost in his throat" prove that the literal translation of this idiom does a good job in translating idioms from Arabic into English since both the SL idiom and the literal translation mean that someone became speechless. Another idiom indicated that literal rendition into English is feasible; "اعذرنا من نصديق القصة"

rendered as "excuse us from believing the story" which means that this story is incorrect. As for the strategy of paraphrasing, it is proven as the most highly used strategy in translating the analyzed idiom in this study with a percentage of (51.2 %) as (21) idioms out of (41) were rendered into English through applying this strategy. This result goes in line with the results obtained by previous studies, such as Tarigan et. al (2020) and Alrishan and Smadi (2015). The strategy of paraphrasing always proves to be the most commonly used strategy and conveys acceptable meanings when it comes to rendering idioms between English and Arabic, and this agrees with finding of this study. Hence, Arabic idiom "ال يد لي في المر" was paraphrased in English as "I have had no choice in the matter" and the idiom "كفالك دالال" was also paraphrased as "stop making difficulties" which means that the paraphrased TL text conveys an acceptable meaning of the SL idiom and illustrates the intended idea appropriately. The second most commonly employed strategy in translating the idioms of this study was literal translation with a percentage of (29.2 %) as (12) idioms out of (41) were literally translated in this novel. Although this strategy is not included in Baker's (2018) model of the strategies used in translating idioms, it is a strategy proposed by Newmark (1988) of the strategies used in translating cultural bound expressions. In fact, it was significantly argued by many scholars that literal translation leads to a loss in the meaning of an idiom (Mollanazar, 2004; Larson, 2004). Thus, the Arabic idiom "لنجد لومة خبز" was literally translated into English as "find a crust of bread", and this translation creates no impact and conveys a deviated meaning of the Arabic idiom as it means "to gain living" in Arabic. Additionally, the Arabic idiom "الفواه المفتوحة" was also literally translated as "open mouths" which entirely does not convey the actual meaning of this Arabic idiom since its real meaning is "the dependents who need to be fed by their father". The third most employed strategy in translating the idioms of the novel Men in the Sun is "translating an idiom by a TL idiom which is similar in meaning but different in form with a percentage of (12.1 %) as (5) idioms out of (41) were rendered into English following this strategy. This strategy is considered one of the best strategies in translating idioms as it was presented by Baker (2018) and it implies the use of a target language idiom which conveys the meaning of the SL idiom with a TL idiom which has the same meaning even though its form is different. Thus, the Arabic idiom "لمح البصر" was translated into English as "in the twinkling of an eye". This English idiom conveys the meaning of being fast or having a fast action which is the same exact meaning of the Arabic idiom in Arabic even though the form of the English idiom is different from the Arabic one. additionally, the Arabic idiom "انا عتيق زي هذه الصنة" was translated into English as "I am an old hand at this game", which carries the same meaning of the source language idiom but the form of the English idiom is different from the Arabic one. lastly, the fourth mostly employed strategy in translating the idioms of this novel is "translating a source language idiom by a target language idiom which is similar in meaning and form". This strategy seems to be the least used one since the Arabic language and English have totally different cultures and linguistic structures. Therefore, the researcher found that only (3) idioms out of (41) were translated following this strategy with a percentage of (7.3 %). Hence, the Arabic idiom "من اللف الى الياء" was translated into English using the idiom "from A to Z". As such, these two idioms are similar in meaning and form since both of them mean from the very beginning to the end.

Conclusions

Translators, when translating idioms, face challenges which requires them to have a good knowledge of the source and target language cultures as well as the strategies of translating these expressions. The current study aimed to allocate the idioms used in the novel Men in the Sun, identify the strategies used in translating them and determining the best strategies which conveyed the meanings of the idioms appropriately. The idioms used in this novel are forty-one Arabic idioms. the translator of the novel employed four main strategies from those proposed by Baker (2018) and Newmark (1988) in translating the idioms of this novel. The most commonly employed strategy was "paraphrasing" with a percentage of 51.2 %, followed by literal translation with a percentage of 29.2 %, then translating idioms by idioms similar in meaning but with a different form with a percentage of (12.1 %) and finally the least commonly used strategy was rendering idioms by idioms that are similar in meaning and form with a percentage of (7.3 %). Although many scholars, such as (Larson, 1984; Newmark, 1988; Ghazala, 2003; Ali and Al Rushaidi, 2016) indicted that it is a pitfall to translate idioms literally, the results of this study reveal that literal translation can be a good strategy in translating some Arabic idioms into English as shown in the discussion section. Based on reviewing the translation of the idioms by a professional English –

Arabic translator and a Translation lecturer, the strategies of paraphrasing and rendering an SL idiom by a TL idiom which is similar in meaning and form were judged as the most appropriate strategies that can convey the meanings of idioms when translated from Arabic into English.

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