



Linguistic Review and Techniques Used in Translating the Novel "Al-Layl Fi Nima'a"



Mohammad-Nabi Ahmadi*

(corresponding author)

Associate Professor of Arabic Language, University of Razi,
Kermanshah, Iran

Email: mn.ahmadi217@yahoo.com



Hamzeh Bighal**

MA student in Arabic Language Translation, University of Razi,
Tehran, Iran

Email: hamzeh.bighal@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

One of the ways of cultural exchange within society is translation. By virtue of linguistic and translation techniques, one can create fluent and understandable translations as well as advance scientific, social, and anthropological goals. There are a wealth of translation techniques among which are adaptation, expansion, borrowing, borrowing, description, equivalence, substitution, transposition, allocation drawing on Monila Valiber' theory (2002). Drawing on linguistic theories and translation techniques such as the theory of Roman Jacobsen (1959/114: 2000), the current research is intended to criticize the novel "Al-Layl fi Nama'a" written by Zayd al-Shahid. In translating the novel, Ilya Al Khamis has coped quite well with the descriptive-analytical translations; in addition, he has translated some words based on grammatical constructions or situational similarities. The translator has also undertaken interlingual or real-life translation techniques. Nonetheless, some of the words have been translated literally. Some of the statements have been broken apart or even eliminated. This is somewhat contrary to the outline of a novel. Indirect translation is less frequently used. Moreover, translation techniques such as equivalence, copying, and substitution are not used in an appropriate fashion. This all has damaged the literary load of the novel. The present research has come to analyze the translation of the aforementioned novel. It has also made proper equivalents or substitutions in order to eliminate the drawbacks within the novel.

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* Author of More than 30 scientific articles / Author of More than 50 national and international and international responsibilities / membership in different workgroups / filing of several books / guidance and advice greater than 30 theses.

** MA Student in Arabic Translator, active in linguistics of Quranic sciences and cultural issues, translator of several articles from Arabic to Persian.

1. Introduction

In the view of Julia Falk (1973: 5), language is one of the main characteristics of human privilege over other beings and causes communication between human beings; but language alone cannot make this connection, and the element of translation is the best means of making that connection. Throughout history, translation has always been given special and general attention and has been considered as one of the means of human communication (Maroof, 2011: 7: 1390.)

The process of translation has undergone little change since time immemorial, from its inception to the present day, as it can be said. A translator always selects parts of a text, these options, depending on the translator's style and purpose of translation, have different sizes and replace them with equivalent parts of the target language. While the translator tries to meet criteria (consciously or unconsciously) in this substitution process. (Dostizadeh and Badiei, M.2017.sh 408: 1396)

Thus, from the very creation of man, the element of translation has been used; When Cain got into trouble after killing his brother Abel; God commissioned a crow to translate how Cain was buried. ﴿فَبَعَثَ اللَّهُ غُرَابًا يَبْحَثُ فِي الْأَرْضِ لِيُرِيَهُ كَيْفَ يُورِي سَوْءَةَ أَخِيهِ﴾ (Ma'idah / 31) It is a kind of intermediate translation (heart of nature) or translation of a sign system into a spoken language.

In the human mind, a multitude of irregular thoughts and images are accumulated and it is like a gallery; in which irregular boards are arranged, in order to communicate and convey concepts, these images and boards must be arranged and put together in a clear concept, so that they can be transmitted in the language of translation. In order to do this, the information in the human mind must

be analyzed and processed. This requires a systematic and appropriate method in order to be able to have a good effect on the audience. Hence, language and translation have a lot to do with logic. As a result, translation is impossible without knowing the language and language without knowing the translation is incomprehensible (Manafi Anari, 2005: 76: 1384.)

According to Malone (1988: 3), not all linguistic aspects have the same application in translation. Depending on the type of spatial, temporal, and social relationship that exists between languages, translation equations can be used, even between languages or dialects. Translation is a process in which the translator deals with both the source and target languages, and each of the source and target languages has different linguistic structures, structures, and characteristics. Therefore, the translator must be fully acquainted with both languages in order to be able to provide fluent and audience-friendly translations. Translation is basically based on the two main skills of understanding the concept from the source language and expressing it in the target language. Understanding means familiarity with the source language to the extent of extracting different aspects of meaning from the text and expression, means rewriting the abstract concept from the original text based on the linguistic and cultural criteria of the target language (Nazemian, 2010: 789).

According to the theory of Naida and Tiber (1969: 12), translation must convey the message of the source language in the closest equivalent in terms of meaning and style to the target language. Therefore, the translator must use many semantic and structural modifications to provide the correct and accurate meaning of the source text in the target language. Thus, translation is not the use of a word with an equivalent word, but sometimes the translator may shorten or fragment

a phrase or expand and explain it. From Newmark's point of view (1982: 113), translation does not follow the law because laws are the exception, but it can be said that a set of theories has been proposed that can be used to translate fluently. And presented audience-friendly.

1-1. Research questions

1. How successful has the above-mentioned translation been linguistically semantic and practical?
2. To what extent has the translation used translation techniques (equivalence, replication, substitution, etc.)?

2. Research background

There have been studies on the linguistic critique of translation, some of which are referred to:

Salar Manafi Anari (2005 A.D. 2005) in the article "Linguistic approach to translation" has dealt with the similarities and relationship between language and translation from a linguistic perspective.

Mohammad Rasekh Mohammad (2008) in the article "Critique and Aspects of Aspects of Iranian Linguistics" presented twenty articles on the aspects of Iranian linguistics that were presented in (2005) in Leipzig, Germany. Examined.

Gholamabbas Saeedi (2012) in the article "Linguistic study of the appropriateness of verses based on the principle of Grace's cooperation" using the principle of Grace's cooperation, has paid attention to the proportion of Quranic verses and has tried to justify the language -Provide cognitive and rhetorical.

Mohammad Reza Hashemi and Amir Davood Haidarpour (2013) in the article "Semantic Principles of Translation Criticism in Contemporary Iran (1330-1357)" show that the semantic principles used in translation critiques before the revolution, Has been largely a function of

the individual creativity of the critics as well as the extent of their linguistic knowledge and familiarity with the linguistic foundations of their time.

Zahra Zandi Moghadam (2015) in the article "Introduction and critique of the book of Iranian linguistics, from the ancient period to the tenth century AH" has introduced the book of Iranian linguistics and also the achievements of Iranians in the field of linguistics and recognition The role of Muslim Iranians in the production of science has been discussed.

Fatemeh Alavi et al. (2016) in the article "Cognitive linguistic study of perspective in the short story" Explicitness and Determination "based on Simpson's model" This study seeks to determine the type of narrator and the type of its orientation based on Simpson's model. The data are also analyzed based on the analytical tools introduced in the theory.

Although research has been written on linguistic critique of translation; But so far no research has been done on the novel "Al-Layl fi Nima'a" in the field of linguistics; Therefore; the present study is a new and different research.

3. Summary of the novel "Al-Layl fi Nima'a"

The novel "Al-Layl fi Nama'a" written by Zayd Abd al-Shahid Daham Abdullah is a writer, novelist, poet, translator and critic of the Arab world, which he wrote in 2016 (2016), in the city of Samawah, Iraq in 1953) He was born. In 1983, he graduated from the University of Baghdad with a degree in English. As a child, he had a great interest in literature and became acquainted with his father's literary, religious and philosophical books. Zaid al-Shahid is a member of the Iraqi Literary and Writers Union, the Iraqi Literature Union, and the Masked Artists Union. He has authored fourteen novels and several books of poetry, and is currently teaching English

at the University of Baghdad. Zaid al-Shahid makes good use of the element of description in his novels, so that the reader feels like he is sitting watching a film while reading his novels, and he is completely watching the movements and ups and downs of the story. His other novels are *Al-Layl Fi Aliyah*, *Al-Layl Fi Baha'a*, and *Al-Layl Fi Naqma'a*. And "Ilya Alkhamis" sculptor, writer, poet, painter, translator, radio expert, lecturer, master of philosophy and art and owner of several poetic and fiction works, in the year (2018) as "The night in its most beautiful moments" has been translated into Persian and published by Pooyandeh.

This novel tells the love story that happened in Iraq. The subject of the story is the love of a poet named "Hazin" for a girl named "Kabutar". The dove is the main character of the story; He travels to another land to write about his aunt's life. In the meantime, he meets a poet who influences his life and creates interesting events. The centrality of the poet's personality in this novel fills the story with poetic interpretations that are appropriate to the mood of the novel. Through the narration of a love story, the novel deals with poetic revelations within and also in the art world itself, and for this reason, references to works of art can be seen in this novel. Sometimes in the novel, the author narrates some scenes as visual and cinematic effects, which is a kind of intermediate translation, which is one of the strengths of the novel. Although the main theme of the novel is a love story; but along with this issue, some social and political issues and problems of the Arab world, especially the Iraq-Iran war, have been narrated. The author also wants to express his hatred and disgust for the cowardly encroachment of an ambitious man on the land and homeland of a nation by writing a love story.

4. Discussion on the linguistic translation of the novel "Al-Layl Fi Nima'a"

4-1-1. Linguistic translation (verbal cues)

This type of translation is the actual translation of the word, in which the translator transfers meaning from one language to another and is usually the focus of modern studies. Certainly no translation can be completely equal to the original text; because the exchange of words and sentence structure makes a difference, however minor, between the source and target text.

From a linguistic point of view, it can be said that each language is very different from other languages (Manafi Anari, 2005: 82: 1384). Therefore, in each language, similar and synonymous words have their own meaning. A translator has to make many semantic and structural adjustments to be able to provide the correct and accurate meaning of the original text in the target language. In literary writings, the reader tries to understand the delicate relationships between words. In other words, language is used for aesthetics (Nazemian, 2010: 10). Therefore, accurate and fluent translation is widely used in quoting literary texts; because in addition to translating words, the translator gives meaning to the phrases. This means that if it is used in a sentence of irony, metaphor, proverb, etc., it translates it into an understandable language so that it is acceptable to everyone (Maroof, 2011: 15: 1390).

Ilya Al-Khamis was able to use this technique well in the translation of the novel "Al-Layl fi Nima'a" and provided an accurate and psychological interlinguistic translation. Considering the context of the story, this type of translation (linguistic translation) is one of the strengths of the said translation; here are some of them:

4-1-2. The role of extra-textual translation in meaning transfer

According to the definition of Vienna and Darblane (1958, 1336 AD), the unit of translation is: "The smallest part of a phrase in which the unity between the constituent parts is such that each component cannot be translated separately." In other words, "the translation of each component depends on the translation of the other component." In choosing a word for translation, one should follow the same general criteria as for the textual style, and use words equivalent to the words of the original text in the translation, including: increasing use of common words in the construction of language and prose. Persian and their use in translation. In cases where specific linguistic words or phrases are used in the source text, similar ones can be used in Persian. (Haddadi and Salehi, Kahrizangi, 2016: 294: 1395)

In the following cases, Ilya Al-Khamis has translated the specified words in line with the style of the novel and continuously:

"(Then you will make it without xanthans" (Zayd al-Shahid, 9 :2016) the simple meaning of the phrase is: it caused its imbalance; Ilya Al-Khamis has translated this word well and out of context as follows: "It made his walking uneven" (Al-Khamis, 1397: 4).

("She is the most elegant." Zaid Al-Shaheed 9 :2016) Simple translation of this phrase: he is the best; Ilya Al-Khamis has translated well: "This girl is beautiful herself" (Al-Khamis, 1397: 4) such a translation is far from observing the morphological and syntactic cases in a way that is well related to the context of a literary story.

"Al-Khali from the level of Hadith balances" (Zaid Al-Shahid, 11: 2016) fluent translation of the phrase: free from glamor in a new style; Ilya Al-Khamis has presented a new and linguistic

translation: "Without the clown of the modern era" (Al-Khamis, 1397: 6).

It is clear that formal linguistics does not go beyond the text in the sense of understanding the meaning, that is, in this way, the formal linguistic view is closed only to the text and as a system, while in the applied linguistics approach. Apart from the linguistic system of the text, the extra-text (context) is also considered (Benzaafar al-Shahri, 11: 2004). In translating the above, Ilya Al-Khamis did not limit himself to the meaning of the text and followed the context of the text and the linguistic approach well.

4-1-3. Formalist linguistics in understanding meaning

During translation, if the reader is dealing with items such as the speaker, the addressee, the message, the place and the type of message (parts of the text) when confronting the text; That is, if the reader tries to understand the text with a knowledge of the mentioned cases, then he will have a better chance to understand the text accurately (Khatabi, 2006: 297: 1384). In the following cases, Ilya Al-Khamis has translated parts of the text of the novel to better understand the meaning:

"Inside Masarab al-Ruh" (Zayd al-Shahid, 21: 2016) means the phrase: "In the corridors of his life" (Al-Khamis, 14: 1397), whose conscience is clearly visible.

(I can't block it "Zayd al-Shahid" 24: 2016) The translation of the phrase: "I can not stand against it" (Al-Khamis, 16: 1397) Slowly

Ilya Al-Khamis has also introduced the pronouns well for the reader in the translation of the above cases. In such a case, the reader understands the meaning better and is well acquainted with the story.

4-1-4. The role of texture in understanding and transmitting meaning

Modern linguistic research is divided into two major groups: First; Formalist studies that study language in the context of a closed linguistic system and away from the context of the text, which is mostly summarized in morphological and syntactic studies. Second; Applied linguistics research that focuses on the study of language in relation to the context of the text (especially its users). The second type of research is mostly present in theories such as: discourse analysis, language application and sociology of language (Ibn Zafar Al-Shahri, 2004: 8: 1384).

The term change was first used by Catford (1965) in the context of the linguistic theory of translation. From this point of view, the change in the level of words and syntax is limited to the context of the sentence. According to Katford, change occurs when the word or text structure has a similar source in the language

(Khazaeifar, 2009. 13: 1388). In the following examples, Ilya Al-Khamis has cleverly been able to make the best change in a word or part of a sentence and make the translation expressive and literary:

"Al-Anf Al-Daqiq" (Zaid Al-Shahid, 20: 2016) The word Al-Daqiq in the dictionary means thin and narrow; The translation states: "Small delicate shaved nose" (Al-Khamis, 13: 1397) Ilya Al-Khamis has translated this sentence in line with the context of the text and modern sociology appropriate to the novel.

The "childish movement of the shepherd" (Zaid al-Shahid, 31: 2016) the translation of the phrase is as follows: interesting child-movement movements; the translation states: "Tanazi" (Al-Khamis, 1397: 21), which is an eloquent, expressive, practical translation that is in line with the sociology of language.

"Cancel for time" (Zaid al-Shahid, 35: 2016) the translation of the phrase is as follows: spending time; But in the translation: "Chatting" (Al-Khamis, 24: 1397) this is a new and common translation in colloquial language that conveys the meaning well to the reader.

"Ein Al-Sawab" (Zaid Al-Shahid, 73: 2016) Translation of the phrase in the dictionary: Truthfulness, Ilya Al-Khamis has translated well: "Hit the target" (Al-Khamis, 1397: 55) this translation is a kind of idiomatic and practical translation. It is a proverb used in the sociology of language.

In the translation of the mentioned cases, Ilya Al-Khamis has used applied linguistic researches in relation to the context of the text and has paid more attention to the discourse and sociological language of the novel and translated the words into practical terms according to the type of text has done. He has also translated such words well and translated phrases, literary words, rhetoric and proverbs in the right place. It can be said that this type of translation is one of the highlights and strengths of this translation and has made the translation understandable, expressive, eloquent and popular with the audience.

4-2-1. Intermediate translation (descriptive)

The most beautiful type of translation is literary translation; because the translator chooses the most appropriate and melodious words based on his literary taste (Maroof, 16: 1390). In descriptive contexts, language is a tool for describing a particular emotion or scene or event. The power of description in such texts is sometimes such that the reader can visualize very precise and detailed features related to the scene or event in his mind (Nazemian, 2010: 3: 1389).

Some literary texts are written expressively or emotionally, which use the artistic and

aesthetic function of language and have a great emotional impact on the audience. In these texts, the thoughts and moods of the author and the formal aspect of the text are emphasized. Conversely, in translating these texts, the target text should convey the artistic and aesthetic features of the source text and reconstruct the expression of the author's thoughts and emotional states with the effect that the text has emotionally (Nazemian, 2016: 191: 1395).

4-2-2. The relationship between language and speech with time and place in the context of the text

Another case of change is the change of different cultural elements. Since in every language, words and expressions are created within the culture of that language, and find meaning in the same culture, it cannot be said that in front of every word in a language, there is a very similar word (with all its semantic aspects and cultural burden) in culture. There is another. From this general point of view, then, literary translation is not a translation from one language to another. Rather, it is the translation of one culture into another (Khazaeifar, 2009: 17: 1388). One of the advantages of pragmatism is that it is possible to discuss the meaning of people, their goals and motives, their thoughts and actions, and one of the disadvantages of pragmatism is that it provides an objective analysis of the mentioned human concepts. It is a difficult task, but fortunately, users use some regular methods in using language (Yol, 2006: 12-13). In the following examples, Ilya Al-Khamis has translated the connection between language and place well in the context of the text:

"And less than a hundred times, I used to swim with a boat, it is unlikely that they will travel far, and then the Jews will understand the meanings of drinking and the perfume of al-Khuzami, the

opening of plants from the creators of the entrances of the soul" (Zaid al-Shahid, 56: 2016). They went to the place where it was the only plant and brought reeds, algae, the scent of algae and violet flowers to the shore with them" (Al-Khamis, 1397: 42). Semantically, there are different types of emotional, cultural and social contexts (Ahmad Mokhtar, 1998: 69-71). Ilya Al-Khamis has done a good job of translating these cases.

The fortune-teller of the river, which began to be affected by the lightning, test it from the other end of the spectrum. They had it in waking him up" (Al-Khamis, 1397: 69) Ilya Al-Khamis has used an objective analysis of human concepts in a descriptive way (animating objects) in translation.

"In the pavilion, you should take care of them with the presence of luxurious furniture and a star of silk, covered with shiny stones, and your penetration is extended in the morning on a righteous day. Intoxicated. The window that takes me to the rose and Mohammadi flower garden every morning" (Al-Khamis, 1397: 75) Ilya Al-Khamis brings language and speech together in a practical way and a good descriptive translation of the text is provided.

In the mentioned examples, Ilya Al-Khamis, according to the culture of the source and destination language, translates descriptive-analytical texts in the source language with the same existing goals and motives, and the above-mentioned human concepts are objectively analyzed. It is applied and in the translation of pragmatism, it uses the desired semantic context and conveys a descriptive and artistic sense to the reader.

5. Discussing the translation techniques used in translating the novel "Al-Layl Fi Nima'a"

5-1. Equivalence

One of the important principles in any

translation is to choose the exact and appropriate equations in returning the message from the source language to the target language, which is referred to as equation; This means that the translator takes the concept or message from the sentence and the structure through which the author expressed his / her intended message and presents it to his / her reader through the sentence or structure that is acceptable in the target language. The translator can make changes in the translation work that do not change the purpose; rather, by doing so, it diversifies the way of achieving the goal and makes the reader read the text with more speed, motivation and admiration (Nazemian, 2013: 86: 1392).

Using the equivalence technique, the translator translates the original text phrase into a phrase that creates a similar effect to the original phrase in the translation; But the translated phrase is neither the expression of the main phrase is different from the grammatical construction, nor is it the retelling of the original phrase in a more fluent and natural language and with another expression (Khazaeifar, 2013: 41: 1392).

According to these definitions, the more we use translation techniques, the more eloquent and eloquent our translations will be. The story comes down. Here are some examples of less commonly used dynamic equation:

"Our women are Lena" (Zaid al-Shahid, 11: 2016) Translated: "Our women are our lands" (Al-Khamis, 7: 1397) Alternative translation: Our women are our fields. According to the interpretations of the meaning of the word Harth, meaning field, it is better and more suitable than the earth because the earth has a negative and gainful load, but the field has a positive load and a spiritual perception. (The vast courtyard Zaid AL - Shahid33 :2016)

Translated: "The courtyard of the plain" (Al-Khamis, 24: 1397) to be understandable.

Alternative translation: Large and spacious yard.

"Set the table" (Zaid al-Shahid, 42: 2016) translated: "They made a plan" (Al-Khamis, 31: 1397). Alternate translation: set up a program. The word poured has the most material and tangible meaning and is used for liquids; but the word set has a better meaning with the text.

(Night patrols "Zayd al-Shahid" 97: 2016) Translated: "Night Natures" (Al-Khamis, 1372: 1397) Alternative translation: Night patrols.

Every translator must clarify to what extent in a literary work, his character will interfere in the translation process without contradicting the intention of the original author of the work, and this is what can be called the "sense of translation". (Hamad, M2002.sh 244: 1380). In the above examples, it is clear that appropriate linguistic words and translation techniques have not been used well in the translation; As a result, there is a lack of translation that needs to be replaced with literary, expressive, eloquent and at the same time appropriate words with the text of the novel. To make the reader feel, he reads the true love story that happened.

5-2. Subtitle translation

Although there are several categories of different translation methods, in general, most of these divisions revolve around two general methods in the translation process: literal translation and free translation; Of course, this type of division has been used with other titles as well. Catford (1965) introduces two types of dependent and free translation. Newmark (1981) uses the terms semantic and translational translation, and Naida (1964) mentions two types of formal and dynamic translation. In the literature, due to the specific language and deep meanings, a more careful choice between the two methods is needed. Since literature is related to the soul and life of people, a method should be

used that creates the greatest impact on the reader (Akbari et al., 2013: 100: 1392).

Literal translation is less popular than other types of translation due to its inadequacy and has some disadvantages. In this type of translation, the translator is more exposed to the grammatical structure of the source language, which causes great damage to the structure of the target language (Maroof, 2011: 12: 1390). In the translation of the novel "Al-Layl fi Nima'a", Ilya Al-Khamis translated some words literally, which made the meaning of the story not well conveyed, and appropriate equations are needed so that the translation is not vague and incomprehensible. Here are some of them:

"Khalat from the heads of the shawls" (Zayd al-Shahid, 20: 2016) translated: "And he took the shawl from his head" (Al-Khamis, 13: 1397)

"Symphony" (Zaid al-Shahid, 56: 2016) Translated: "Symphony" (Al-Khamis, 41: 1397) Appropriate and modern translation: Concert (piece of music).

"Carnation" (Zaid al-Shahid, 67: 2016) Translated: "Carnival" (Al-Khamis, 51: 1397) Appropriate, eloquent and understandable translation: Caravan of Happiness.

"Dashdash" (Zaid al-Shahid, 108: 2016) Translated: "Dashdash" (Al-Khamis, 80: 1397) Appropriate and understandable translation: Abba (long cotton dress).

Formable equations are equations that have a fixed and permanent feature and can be selected independently of the conditions, the same equations and can be used in different situations; Like all special names, numbers, figures (Kordvani, 1988: 56: 1367). Therefore; the words shawl, symphony, carnival, and dashdash are all

proper nouns and are not understood in some cultures and must be modified with the appropriate word in the destination text.

5-3. The role of adjustment according to the context of the sentence

Equation for interpretations is usually done according to the context of the sentence; In other words, the translator should see in the form of expression or structure that he chooses in Persian for the translation of the Arabic sentence, what equivalent is more appropriate for the desired interpretation (Lotfipour Saedi, 1997: 1376: 95).

The word-for-word method is an extreme method of translation that should be avoided except for educational purposes with the translation of specific texts. A text translated in this way is easily recognizable as a translation; Because in this method, the syntactic features of the source language, such as the structures or arrangement of word components, are transferred to the translation, and also the terms, lexical combinations and interpretations of the author are translated word for word (Khazaei-Far, 2009: 21: 1388). In the following examples, this type of word-for-word translation can be clearly seen in the translation of the novel "Al-Layl Fi Nima'a":

"Reaching for the Earth" (Zayd al-Shahid, 18: 2016) the literal translation in the text: "He has fallen to the earth" (Al-Khamis, 11: 1397) but the appropriate and alternative translation: has come down to the earth.

"That Al-Sadaqah is for the period of longevity" (Zayd al-Shahid, 23: 2016) translated: "Friendship is a basket of longevity" (Al-Khamis, 15: 1397).

"Al-Alila" (Zaid al-Shahid, 46: 2016) Translated: "Al-Alil" (Al-Khamis, 34: 1397)

Excessive adherence of the translator to the

words of the original text, regardless of its meaning, makes the translation incomprehensible and incomprehensible. Some of these translations are so unfamiliar that they confuse the reader (Maroof, 2011: 1390). The words descent, duration, and causality are literally translated and are the first meaning that comes to the translator's mind, and if the translator did some research in the layers of his mind, he would find a first-level equivalence. The mind was not enough, but by searching the treasure of memory, it brings more beautiful and appropriate equations (Lotfipour Saedi, 1997: 84: 1376).

The syntactic arrangement of languages is different and it is not possible to translate word by word all parts of a text intelligibly. Demonstrating the lexical and syntactic structure of the source language in the target language will certainly come at the cost of the conceptual and message inaccuracy of the text, *The Stranger* "is informed (Solhjo, 2009: 52: 1388). The following phrase is an example of what is said in the translation and has caused the literary burden of the translation to decrease, and it is necessary to replace the appropriate word with the dictionary of the target text in order for the translation to be eloquent and expressive:

"Batanak Yekbar" (Zaid al-Shahid, 107: 2016) Translated: "Your abdomen has risen" (Al-Khamis, 1397: 79) Appropriate and eloquent translation: You have had children.

Due to linguistic and translation techniques, literal translation is more applicable to scientific, religious and legal texts. The literal translation of the novel is a kind of literary error; some of these problems can be seen in the above-mentioned translation, which should be replaced with appropriate and beautiful literary words in the context of the text, so that eloquent and literary translations are obtained and the audience does not get tired of reading the story.

5-4. Delete

In some texts, especially literary texts, long and complex sentences are the writing characteristics of the author and related to his style. In this case, if the author's style for the translator is in the first place; the translator avoids fragmentation of the sentence in order to observe the style and maintains the structure of the source text (Nazemian, 2010: 53: 1389). Separate, delete or not translate a small part of a text so that the meaning of the story is not harmed; It is considered as a kind of fragmentation and is common among translators and its effects and consequences, especially in religious texts, have been considered by linguists. Fragmentation in some cases is done by deleting the word and in some cases by deleting the sentence. Sometimes the fragmentation of a sentence causes the translation to be incomprehensible and vague, and in some cases it causes the string of the word to be torn and as a result, the main meaning of the story is lost. In this case, the meaning is not well conveyed as it is in the source text; and immature and incomprehensible translations are obtained. In the translation of the novel *"Al-Layl fi Nima'a"*, Ilya Al-Khamis has deleted some of the sentences, willingly or unwillingly, and has not translated them; here are some of them:

"By urging the intervention in it, the city of curiosity and rafida al-artma'a in the midst of calamity, there is no question that it is not obligatory for them to leave the word which leads to the answer to what is not there" (Zaid al-Shahid, 91: 2016).

"And on earth the copper copper of the white ones of the high earth of the marble" (Zaid al-Shahid, 102: 2016).

"The desire of the surrogate is in the saturation of the eye with the corpse of a corpse, the soul of the transcendent and the

mistake of making it so that they live in a superstitious way miraculously" (Zaid al-Shahid, 115: 2016).

"The single qibla of Shafti Habib is not limited to him" (Zaid al-Shahid, 129: 2016).

In some cases, the translator is faced with the situation that he has to delete a part of the text, both at the level of words and at the level of phrases and sentences. The omission of certain parts of a sentence is usually justified when the translator finds it obvious or repetitive and tedious to the reader. Deletions in a good translation are very limited, even rare, and a faithful translator does not delete anything except when necessary and unavoidable, because improper deletion is the main defect of the translation (Kamali, 1993, 1993: 22-22).

Ilya Al-Khamis has omitted or not translated several sentences in his translation of the novel "Al-Layl Fi Nima'a". The translation of some of the sentences in the original text of this novel may not be appropriate for the culture of the target language; but in translating a love story, it is natural to have some love words and sentences and remove such a sentence.

6. Conclusion

This research shows that Ilya Al-Khamis is well able to describe descriptive-analytical texts

in detail; It is portrayed as a live show for the audience and it can be said that linguistically, it has provided a good descriptive translation and presented a eloquent and understandable story to the audience. Ilya Al-Khamis in translating this novel from translation techniques such as; Substitution, duplication, and equivalence have been underutilized, and some words have been literally translated, reducing the literary and artistic burden of the novel. He has even used words in the translation of some words that are not suitable for a descriptive-analytical type of literary text. Also, some of the sentences in the source text have been deleted or not translated at all, and this has damaged the original text and made the translation vague and incomprehensible. And there is a kind of deficiency in the story. Also, Ilya Al-Khamis has not provided a proper literary translation in terms of translation techniques, and there are many words in the translation that need to be revised and replaced in order to obtain a literary, expressive, eloquent and audience-friendly translation.

It is necessary to make a general review in the new editions in order to eliminate the existing linguistic shortcomings and to use the translation techniques appropriately in this translation; it is in this way that a true and literary love story is obtained and the reader enjoys reading it.

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