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Abstract

This study is essentially projected to explore the process of translating hedges existed in Arabic language novel "Men in the Sun" into English language in one of Gassan Kanafni's master pieces "Rijal fi Ashams" and how the hedges forms and types are affected by many factors especially the cross-cultural factor after the translation process and it may convey more commitment or less according to the language culture and system. The novel is considered as a piece of resistance literature and it is translated into English language by Hilary Klipatrick. The collected data is investigating the whole novel which consist of seven chapters in both versions. In this research, there were two main objectives have been proposed. Firstly, the study attempts to explore the translation procedures that employed by the translator to translate the Arabic hedges into English version. Secondly, to examine if the culture play a major role in translating the Arabic hedges into English or not. For the sake of collecting and analyzing the hedges forms in the novel, the current research has applied two translation approaches to ease collecting and analyzing the data. Firstly, Newmark's typology (1998) has been used in order to collect the data from both versions. Secondly, Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedures have been applied in order to explore the types of procedures used by the translator in rendering the hedges. Newmark's typology (1998) were applied into Arabic novel although the hedges forms in Arabic language are not studied yet and even there is no single taxonomy in Arabic language which can tackle with hedges forms and there is a lack of taxonomy while there are many classifications and taxonomies in English language. The researcher collect the hedges forms from English first then, he translated all these forms into Arabic language and after that he started to look for hedges forms according to English taxonomy Newmark's typology (1998). The findings of the study

have shown that: firstly, the translator tends to use oblique translation procedures in rendering the vast majority of the hedges in the novel. While he uses only literal procedures from direct translation procedures. Secondly, the culture has affected the degree of commitment and the range numbers of hedges in both languages and there are more hedges in English novel than Arabic one. The cross cultural factors have affected the hedges forms after the translation because the English readers or audience cannot understand and grasp how the Arabs are so loyal to his words and they can consider normal words as a promise although they are using hedges they still have a high degree of responsibility or commitment of their words. Finally, this study proposed the first taxonomy or classification in Arabic language Ibrahim Alsemeiri, Fawziabufayyad typology (2017), which tackles with hedges forms and it is considered as contribution from this study. This taxonomy based on the semantics of the hedges forms in Arabic language, so the hedges were classified semantically and present five types or kinds of hedges in Arabic language.

Keywords: hedge, literary translation, English, Arabic, cross-culture