

The Role of Deconstructing as a Part of Translation Process in Literary

دور التحليل كجزء من عملية ترجمة النصوص الأدبية

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Abstract

The use of deconstructing as a part of the translation process in literary text is highly recommended from different researchers' perspectives. Hence, this study presents the issues that the translator makes when he/she reads the literary text like other ones, as he/she doesn't translate the original text in terms of its dimensions, rhetoric images and similes, but it may distort the original text and hide the aesthetics found in the literary text. The importance of this study is that it offers two translations of a literary text, one of this translation has changes the content of the original text from its reality. I attribute the reason for that is the lack of text analysis, the motives behind writing this text and the text history. Therefore, this research is conducted to answer these three questions, 1) To what extent does the analysis of literary text affect the quality of translation production? 2) Is it possible to reveal the ambiguity of a literary text by analysing it and does the nature of the literary text been affected? 3) The role of deconstructing and understanding the connotation meaning of the words affect the literary translation process? Furthermore,



this study demonstrates the compatibility of skopos ' theory with translated literary texts, and this is contrary to what Derrida mentioned in his notion of *Difference*. This study implements descriptive qualitative method. Data was through observing and text analysis. The data were analysed descriptively to identify the strategies used by the translator and the literary constraints translators may face while they are interpreting. The result of this study indicates that translator generally read the literary text without considering the features of the literary text and how to deal with literary text while he/she is in the translation process. The study also shows that translator still struggle with the linguistic-related problems which are sometimes eventually distracted readers' convenience.

Keywords:

Literary translation text; ambiguity; deconstructing; translation process; analyse literary text

1- Introduction:

1.1study background

1.1.1The nature of translation and its foresight in literary translation.

Translation is important process; it is not only transferring words from one language into another but also changing the culture of the word and the norms of the sentence from A to B. So, the result of this changing from the deep point of view is completely different than it was. Studying translation is to study people's minds and thoughts, it is a study that let the reader go beyond a text, in other words if you work on a literary translation, you are not only reading a poem, but you must scoop the poem to understand what the purpose of the poet to write this piece of writing. (Nord,1991). Literary translation is one of the most esteemed area of investigating within translation studies. However, for some scholars and researchers it is the bizarre paradox that translation is a neglected area in literary studies, but because of the prestigious that the literary translation must be one of the most challenging, as a result it stands out effectively within translation studies (Delabastita,2010).

“So much has already been written about everything that you can't find anything about it .”

James Thurber



Literary translation is different from other types of translation while the text full of meanings and other figurative language, this led to a form of artistic merit cued by the choice and selection of the new words. So, the translator would play the role of researchers who tries to find the non-casual language, some equivalence and other extra-contextual associations which release the heightened meaning. In addition, literary translation is known as a challenging area and this is not only because of the translator is required to produce informative, accurate and communicative translation which is the aim of other types of translation but also to render language A into language B in a way that wins the reader's approval and keeps the literary flavour of the original (katan,2015).

.The role of deconstructing in literary text as a part of translation. process ١,١,٢

Newmark (1988), point of view is that there is a purpose in translating a piece of writing and the translator must recognise this task, to choose the most appropriate methods and techniques for his/her translating. Within the translation process, there is analysing phase -pretranslation text analysis- that means the translator must dig into the text to find out the denotation and connotation of the words and it is also called the close reading -, to understand the intention of the text and to recognize the aim of the writer in writing this article. The intention of the text is significant, although it might not relate to the content, but the writer's point of view. For example, if we have two texts with the same subject; however, the language used and grammatical structure in these two texts are reflecting two different views which are the writers' attitude of the original. Furthermore, the translator's intention would be affected by the audience, this means the translator needs to use "addition/explanation" to his/her translating because of the education level of his/her readers. The translator must be aware of implicitly and explicitly of the meaning of the words .

Translator must have the translation brief for each text she/he works on to identify type of language they supposed to use and its degree of being formal, general, or specific with their readers. In addition, readers' types and culture are important in both the SL and



TL to decide which linguistic education should be chosen, the style of the source text must be considered. The words choice and well-structured text affect the quality of writing, result into good choice of translation method. Finally, translator may underline the figurative language, proper names and technical terms or words that may affect issues in translation and try to study these words out of the text, then analyse them within the text. The translator is a producer of new text that is like the origin in the matter; however, different in the manner (Newmark,1988)

Analysing the text for translation, Dodds (1994) suggested that the translator must focus on the following areas of the source text as the major starting point. These areas are phonological, syntactic, positional, semantic features and figures of speech. Analysing the text is one of the main significant methods of translating a literary text or in other words by “adequacy” and this is through making a list of rhetorical features that clearly appear in both the source and the target text; furthermore, he suggests not to refer to the author and work on the translated text as if the author of the text is invisible. That means this is the translator’s responsibility to create cognitive effect.

.Ambiguity in Translation and literary work ١, ١,٣

Ambiguity refers to the different meaning that one word, phrase or statement may have. This result into vagueness and confusion. Furthermore, we call the word with different meaning as ambiguous in lexical level. However, when a sentence or a phrase have more than structure, it is said to be structurally ambiguous. Many authors are attentive to apply ambiguity in their literary work, this to enrich their works to be more complex as a nature of literature and motivate their readers of different prescriptive of their works. One of the most famous examples of ambiguity in English literature is the story of Hamlet. For instance, Hamlet is a morally ambiguous character. He kills to avenge his father’s murder. He is good because he wants to protect his mother, but he is bad because he is willing to kill whom he must to achieve this end. The ambiguity in Hamlet’s character



is seen when he is hurt by the death of “Ophelia” which is his personal loss, but he does not appreciate the effect that his actions are going to have on others.

1.2 literature review

1.2.1 people’s views on deconstructing as the practice of translation, people think it is an open endedness and accept different prescriptive and its impact affect the conventional notions like equivalence and faithfulness in translation process. furthermore, its impact goes beyond the equivalence of the skopos. One the other hand, people believe of the power of analysis as a tool (Kruger,2004). In his article , Kruger (2004) said good translators are good readers, so standing between the source text and translated it would not be that difficult because the translator’s awareness of the context and the subject, this result into there is no need for the deconstruction which is the opposite of this article

1.2.2 Derrida’s notion of difference

He believes that translation is a word and no more than a word, this would be clear in his definition of difference. Difference to Derrida is main step to the implications of deconstruction and how these differences affect the process of translation. So the meaning of difference to him in translation is when the difference is approached and by which it approached result to a process then word and translation. We understood that translation process is something differ than the original source. However, this translation part of the existence.

1.2.3 Derrida’s perspective on translation

Anthony Pym (1999) and Derrida (2001) said about the pre-translation process “ have no time for the rubbish ... when we translate) later on, he said in the traces in the source play is as the play of traces in the target text (if it is not the same trace). Ending up with, he believes that the readers could not participate in the interpretation of a translation. Furthermore, he understands that the deconstruction could be used in the source or the target ones. From these three spot light we understand that pretranslation and deconstruction are important and has its positive impact on the translated text and original too .



1.3 Conceptual framework

The primary aim of this study is to investigate these three main questions, 1) To what extent does the analysis of literary text affect the quality of translation production? 2) Is it possible to reveal the ambiguity of a literary text by analysing it and does the nature of the literary text been affected? 3) The role of deconstructing and understanding the connotation meaning of the words affect the literary translation process? The descriptive qualitative method is the most relevant to investigate these three questions and comparative approach, in other words by providing two translated texts to the same original, one of them is completely irrelevant to the original text which show the importance of deconstructing the literary text in its translation process to have a close meaning, or like the source text .

This paper will also focus primarily on the importance of Vermeer's skopos theory in literary text through observing postgraduate students in their second year of their master program in literary course at Taif university, how they deal with translation of literary texts while maintaining the purpose of translation, to approve the opposite of what Derrida mentioned in his notion of Difference. Three theories were combined to conduct the analysis as mentioned above, the Vermeer's skopos theory (1989), a philosophical theory of textual criticism during the 19th and 20th centuries and the functionalist approach in translation theory (Nord 2001:151). This research is also expected to be a significant reference for future research with similar field of study .

2- Method:

2.1 research subject

The research subject was to answer these three main questions, 1) To what extent does the analysis of literary text affect the quality of translation production? 2) Is it possible to reveal the ambiguity of a literary text by analysing it and does the nature of the literary text been affected? 3) The role of deconstructing and understanding the connotation meaning of the words affect the literary translation process ?

2.2 research design

Descriptive qualitative was used to conduct research. The data gained from the subject were described in analytical form. To clarify, this research explained the translator's problems that they face in translation process in literary text .

2.3 data source

The data were gained from analysing and comparing two different translated literary texts to the same source text, and from different translations of translation master students in their third term at Taif university through observing them in their literary lecture. The two literary translated texts as the main representative to answer these three questions in two methods comparative and descriptive .



2.4 research procedure

On the one hand, the researcher as a master student, was part of the research and experience in the method of observing, how students were reacting and dealing with the literary text when they have been given an assignment of literary text and asked to be translated. There were 20 students shared about their experiences using literary text analysis and give information about their problems using the method of pre-translation process. On the other hand, two different translations of a literary text. One of these translated texts was incorrect in his translation and the reason is attributed to the lack of understanding the literary source text, to approve this the researcher applies the comparative method by giving 4 main comparisons models from the two translations of the original text.

2.5 data analysis

The data acquired from the research subject were collected and analysed into 3 steps. Firstly, these observations were taken with an attempt to apply what students conclude from an appropriate method for understanding the literary text before embarking on translating it, considering the appropriate strategies for each literary text, and in most cases, the literal translation was the master of the situation in most literary texts by understanding the purpose of this translated text and studying the text background. Secondly, the data were analysed from the main point of the information gained. Next, presenting the data in comparative form. The last was drawing a conclusion to answer the three main research questions .

2.6 finding and discussion

Comparison model 1:

Source text	Translated 1 with text analysis	Translated 2 without text analysis
But throughout this relentless series of setbacks, pitfalls, and rooftop fires, there has been a hard core of us absolutely dedicated to doing what we wanted to do, and that was to splash scalding oil onto intruders as they pried or battered yet again at our old damaged gates.	"لكن، وخلال كل هذه النكسات والمآزق المتواصلة والحرائق على السطح، كانت منا ثلة مثابرة متفانية إلى أبعد الحدود لإنجاز ما عقدنا العزم عليه، وهو صبُّ زيتٍ يشوي جلود المعتدين وهم يحاولون مرة أخرى أن يفتحوا أو يدكوا بواباتنا القديمة المتهاكّة. فحريق صغير على السطح بالنسبة إلينا لم يكن ذا بال، إنه مجرد عبث وعقبة صغيرة يمكن تخطيها بسهولة. هل تعبنا؟ هل اتسخنا؟ هل احترق بعض منا أو تململ نزقًا؟ لا يهم! لقد كنا ملتزمين. وهكذا في اليوم التالي، وهو أول يوم هادئ شهدته هذه القرية منذ أشهر، وقفت ذات التلة المغطاة بالهباب بين الرماد الدافئ وهم يُطلون من عليانهم على درج المدخل وحاولوا كرة أخرى".	"لكن طَوَالَ هذِهِ السَّنْسِلَةِ مِنَ الْقَسْوَةِ، وَالْمَرَلِقِ، وَسَقْفِ الْحَرَائِقِ، كَانَتْ لَنَا هُنَاكَ نُوَاةٌ صَلْبَةٌ مُكَرَّسَةٌ تَمَامًا لِنَفْعَلْ مَا أَرَدْنَا الْقِيَامَ بِهِ، وَكَانَ هَذَا لِأَجْلِ رَشِّ الزَّيْتِ الْمَغْلِيِّ عَلَى الدُّخَلَاءِ لِأَنَّهُمْ مَعْرُورُونَ، أَوْ لِأَنَّهُمْ ضَرَبُوا بَوَابَاتِنَا الْقَدِيمَةَ النَّالِفَةَ مَرَّةً أُخْرَى. بِالنِّسْبَةِ لَنَا فَإِنَّ قَلِيلًا مِنَ النَّارِ عَلَى السُّطْحِ كَانَ دُونَ تَبِعَاتٍ، وَعَعْبًا، وَعَقْبَةً بَسِيطَةً لِنَتَخَطَّهَا بِخَطِيئَةِ سَهْلَةٍ. كُنَّا مُتَعَبِينَ؟ نَحْنُ التَّرْمَنَا، وَذَلِكَ فِي الْيَوْمِ التَّالِي، أَوَّلِ يَوْمٍ مِنَ الْهُدُوءِ لَنَا فِي هَذِهِ الْقَرْيَةِ فِي شَهْرٍ، وَكَادِرُ السَّخَامِ نَفْسُهُ وَقَفَتْ فِي الرَّمَادِ الْحَارِّ الْعَالِي فَوْقَ دَرَجَاتِ الْمَدْخَلِ وَجَرَّبُوا ثَانِيَةً".



Discussion 2:

As if the translation here was not only literal, but rather words lined up next to each other with no connection between them. The translator here woke up from a deep slumber and did not think about the original text and did not even master the choice of words. The quality of the translation is the responsibility of the translator and this appeared in the first translator. The translator tried to photograph the scene to convey to the reader the main goal of these lines, which was the goal of the writer, as the translator here presented wonderful pictures in choosing words and expressions appropriate to the event that give the same impact of the event in the minds of the audience of the original text.

2.6.3 Employing the Skopos Theory.

Skopos theory is mainly focused on the author's intention and purpose for translation. All information about the target text must be collected and answered by the translator. The interesting aspect of this theory is its scrupulousness, its detailed approach forces the translator to find out some answers for questions before starting the translation. Nord has been criticised by Anthony Pym, 2004 because of too many processes the translation must take into a consideration before starting translation. However, he would exclude poor translation quality from criticising Nord and how we know the quality of the translation without pre-translation text analysis process!

Comparison model 3:

Table 3

Source text	Translated 1 with text analysis	Translated 2 without text analysis
We were vigilant, we squinted at the horizon all day long.	"لقد كنا متيقظين. لقد كنا نراقب الأفق طوال اليوم بعيونٍ كأن بها حَوْلًا".	"كُنَّا يَظِينُ. انْحَرَفْنَا نَحْوَ الْأَفْقِ طَوَالَ الْيَوْمِ".

Discussion3:

As it is a simple sentence; however, it has a connotation meaning in its words and the translator two failed to translated as it should be because of his lack of understanding the necessity to analyse the text as an essential part of translation .



▪ Comparison model 4:

Table 4

Source text	Translated 1 with text analysis	Translated 2 without text analysis
They seemed the very incarnation of mistake, their dreams of a day abusing our friends and families and of petty arsony and lewd public behavior about to be extinguished in one gorgeous wash of searing oil! I was beside myself.	بدوا كأنهم تجسيداً للخطأ بعينه، إذ توشك أن تنطفئ أحلامهم في قضاء يوم يعتدون فيه على أصدقائنا وعائلاتنا أو في إشعال الحرائق الصغيرة أو في ممارسة الفجور العلني، كل هذه الأحلام ستحترق في زخة رائعة من الزيت الحارق. كانت نفسي تطير فَرَحًا	لَقَدْ ظَهَرُوا كَأَنَّهُمْ تَجْسِيدٌ لِلْخَطَا كَثِيرًا، وَأَحْلَامُهُمْ بِيَوْمِ اسْتِعْلَالِ أَصْدِقَائِنَا وَعَائِلَاتِنَا وَإِحْرَاقِ الْمَبَانِي البَسِيطَةِ، وَإِفْسَادِ السُّلُوكِ الْعَامِّ، عَلَى وَشَاكِ أَنْ يُطْفَأَ فِي عَسِيلِ رَائِعِ مِنَ الزَّيْتِ الْمَحْرُوقِ! لَقَدْ كُنْتُ بِجَانِبِ نَفْسِي".

Discussion 4:

Here the writer is trying to explain his feeling of how close they are from the victory over their enemies and they prepared to reach this feeling. However, the translator's lack of awareness of the author's background for this text. The translation was not related to the original text and far from the writer's intention, as it was a collection of words without any connections among them .

3- Conclusion:

Translating a literary text must be through challenging process, that means the translator must understand its requirements and its translation process starting from investigating the vocabulary, syntax, semantic and pragmatic features of the original text. As a result, students' comprehensive ability have to be higher than expected to accept the literary translation requirements .

However, the study concludes as follows :

1- From the mentioned examples and the importance of applying skopos theory in the literary text as a part of translation process, it is clear that the analysis of translation is required to increase the quality of the translation; however, if it is not applied in the translation process would result into unrelated translation .



2- Ambiguity is part of the nature of the literary text, the aim is not revealing the beauty of the art but to understand the source text aim and importance, so this would not affect or impact the nature of the literary text by applying Skopos theory .

3- Understanding the connotation meaning of the words would make it easier for the translator to improve the quality of the translating .

4- Recommendations and constraints:

Observing students through their literary lectures were not enough to gather as possible data that would clarify the aim of this research and this is according to the level of the students are not the same, their background limitations of literary text and the time limitation of submitting assignments was another obstacle, in other words some of them did not go through pretranslation process because of time limitation to submit their project, so it is inappropriate scale for my research. Otherwise, I would the researcher and theorist translation to give real examples from translations that were distorted due to lack of understanding of the original text.



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- Table 1-2-3-4 the two translated and the source .
- Translated 1, Dr. Musa al-Halool
- Translated 2 محمد حلمي أبو الريشة
- Source text " ما أردنا أن نفعل " رون كارلسن

