



# مجلة جامعة شقراء

## للعلوم الإنسانية والإدارية

دورية علمية محكمة نصف سنوية تصدر عن جامعة شقراء

العدد السادس عشر  
محرم ١٤٤٢هـ / سبتمبر ٢٠٢١





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





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مجلة دورية علمية محكمة نصف سنوية، تصدر عن جامعة شقراء، وتعنى بنشر الدراسات والأبحاث التي لم يسبق نشرها والمتوافر فيها مقومات البحث العلمي من حيث أصالة الفكرة، ووضوح المنهجية، ودقة التوثيق في التخصصات الإنسانية والإدارية المكتوبة باللغة العربية أو اللغة الإنجليزية.

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  2. تشجيع المهتمين في مجال العلوم الإنسانية والإدارية لنشر إنتاجهم العلمي والبحثي المبتكر.
  3. إتاحة الفرصة لتبادل الإنتاج العلمي والبحثي على المستويين: المحلي، والعالمي.



- تعبّر المواد المقدّمة للنشر بالمجلة عن آراء ونتائج واستنتاجات مؤلفيها.
- يتحمل الباحث/ الباحثون المسؤولية الكاملة عن صحة الموضوع والمراجع المستعملة.
- تحتفظ المجلة بحق إجراء تعديلات للتنسيقات التحريرية للمادة المقدّمة، حسب مقتضيات النشر.
- يجب ألا يزيد عدد صفحات البحث عن (30) صفحة مقاس (A4).
- تكتب البحوث باللغة العربية أو الإنجليزية، ويرفق عنوان البحث وملخصه باللغة العربية للبحوث المكتوبة باللغة الإنجليزية، وعنوان البحث وملخصه باللغة الإنجليزية للبحوث المكتوبة باللغة العربية، على أن تكون ترجمة الملخص إلى اللغة الإنجليزية صحيحة ومتخصصة، ولن تُقبل الترجمة الحرفية للنصوص عن طريق مواقع الترجمة على الإنترنت، ويتضمن الملخص فكرة مختصرة عن موضوع الدراسة ومنهجها وأهم نتائجها بصورة مجملّة، ولا يزيد عن 250 كلمة.
- يرفق بالملخص العربي والإنجليزي الكلمات المفتاحية (Kay Words) من أسفل، ولا تزيد عن خمس كلمات.
- تُستخدم الأرقام العربية (1,2,3,4 ... Arabic) سواء في متن البحث أو ترقيم الصفحات أو الجداول أو الأشكال أو المراجع.
- يُقدّم أصل البحث مُخرَجًا في صورته النهائية، وتكون صفحاته مرقمة ترقيمًا متسلسلاً باستخدام برنامج Ms Word، وخط Traditional Arabic، مع مراعاة أن تكون الكتابة بينط 14 للمتن، و 12 في الحاشية، و 10 للجداول والأشكال، وبالنسبة للغة الإنجليزية فتكتب بخط Times- Roman بينط 12، و(10) في الحاشية، و (8) في الجداول والأشكال، مع مراعاة أن تكون الجداول والأشكال مدرجة في أماكنها الصحيحة، وأن تشمل العناوين والبيانات الإيضاحية الضرورية، ويراعى ألا تتجاوز أبعاد الأشكال والجداول مساحة الصفحة على أن تكون هوامش الصفحة (3) من كل الاتجاهات، والتباعد بين السطور مسافة مفردة، وبين الفقرات (10)، ويكون ترقيم الصفحات في منتصف أسفل الصفحة.

- ترسل الأبحاث إلى المجلة على البريد الإلكتروني jha@su.edu.sa
- ترسل نسخة من البحث بصيغة Word ونسخة PDF.
- يُعرض البحث على هيئة التحرير قبل إرساله للتحكيم، وللهيئة الحق في قبوله أو رفضه.
- يكتب عنوان البحث، واسم المؤلف (المؤلفين)، والرتبة العلمية، والتخصص، وجهة العمل، وعنوان المؤلف (المؤلفين) باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.
- يجب أن تكون الجداول والأشكال –إن وجدت– واضحة ومنسقة، وترقم حسب تسلسل ذكرها في المتن، ويكتب عنوان الجدول في الأعلى، أما عنوان الشكل فيكتب العنوان في الأسفل؛ بحيث يكون ملخصاً لمحتواه.
- يجب استعمال الاختصارات المقننة دولياً بدلاً من كتابة الكلمة كاملة مثل سم، ملم، كلم، و % (لكل من سنتيمتر، ومليمتر، كيلومتر، والنسبة المئوية، على التوالي). يُفضل استعمال المقاييس المترية، وفي حالة استعمال وحدات أخرى، يُكتب المعادل المتري لها بين أقواس مربعة.
- تستعمل الحواشي لتزويد القارئ بمعلومات توضيحية، ويشار إلى التعليق في المتن بأرقام مرتفعة عن السطر بدون أقواس، وترقم الحواشي مسلسلة داخل المتن، وتكتب في الصفحة نفسها مفصولة عن المتن بخط مستقيم.
- لا تُعاد البحوث إلى أصحابها سواء نُشرت أو لم تنشر.
- يُتبع أحدث إصدار من جمعية علم النفس الأمريكية APA لكتابة المراجع وتوثيق الاقتباس (الإصدار السادس).
- تُعد نسبة التشابه similarity المقبولة هي 30%، وإذا زاد البحث عن هذه النسبة يُعرض على هيئة تحرير المجلة للبت فيه، والتأكد من تجنب السرقة الأكاديمية plagiarism، والمحافظة على الأصالة البحثية.
- ألا يكون البحث مستلماً من رسالة الماجستير أو الدكتوراه.



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## **Hidden Translation: Strategies and Tactics A Case Study of Arabic Translation of the English Novel (1984) written by George Orwell.**

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### **Abstract:**

This study is mainly restricted to investigate the hidden translation) domesticated (in Arabic translation and explore the strategies and tactics employed by the translator to conceal his or her work. It also aimed at evaluating the quality of the translation undergone such a method and how the source text was rendered to correspond to Arabic linguistic features. A linguistic corpus was built for the purpose of the study. It consists of more than 8000 words extracted from the Arabic translation of the English novel (1984) and was comprehensively processed and studied. To this effect 15, randomly selected SL examples with more than 1400 words were processed for the purpose of the paper. To make it reader-friendly, each and every example was separately presented in an explanatory table and extensively analyzed in order to investigate the methods used by the translator to domesticate the TT and how it was rendered into TL, hence, Arabic. It was revealed that the domestication approach is productive and practical method by which the source text is rendered according to Arabic linguistic features without compromising the accuracy of the translation or distorting the source text meaning. Several translational strategies and tactics were applied in the process of the translation in order to domesticate the source text) ST. (Addition, omission, transposition and adaptation were very useful tools employed by the translator to conceal his work and render the ST to correspond to Arabic linguistic features.

**Key words:** Translation, source language, target language, translator.



## خفاء المترجم؛ الطرق والأساليب. دراسة لترجمة رواية 1984 لمؤلفها جورج أورويل من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية

د. سعد بن سالم بن سالم الشمراي

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية بكلية العلوم والدراسات الإنسانية بالقويعة- جامعة شقراء

### المستخلص:

تتناول الدراسة مناقشة طريقة خفاء المترجم في ترجمة النصوص للغته الأم؛ بحيث يبدو للقارئ أنه نص أصلي، وليس ترجمة من لغة أجنبية، وهو ما عرف في دراسات الترجمة بالدومستيكيشن، وقد اعتمدت الدراسة على ترجمة رواية 1984 لمؤلفها جورج أورويل، وترجمة الحارث النبهان الصادرة من دار التنوير للطباعة والنشر. ولأن الرواية كبيرة الحجم، ولا يمكن دراستها كاملة في مثل هذه الورقة العلمية؛ فقد قام الباحث ببناء مدونة لغوية من الرواية بشكل عشوائي من عدة فصول في الرواية تتجاوز كلماتها 8000 كلمة، وقام بدراستها وبيان الطرق والوسائل التي استعملها المترجم لإخفاء عمله عن القراء؛ بحيث يبدو النص للقارئ العربي على أنه نص أصلي كُتب باللغة العربية.

ولأجل إيضاح هذا الهدف؛ فقد قام الباحث بتقديم خمسة عشر مثالاً، جرى اختيارها بشكل عشوائي من المدونة اللغوية التي تم استخلاصها من الرواية، ووضع كل مثال في طاولة مستقلة، وتحليله بشكل مستقل؛ لإظهار الطرق والأساليب اللغوية التي اتبعها المترجم، واستطاع من خلالها أن يقدم النص الأصلي بشكل يتفق مع قواعد اللغة العربية إلى درجة من الانسجام اللغوي التي قد يتوهم القارئ العربي أن هذا النص نص عربي أصيل، وليس ترجمة لنص أجنبي. وقد خلص الباحث إلى أن مثل هذه الطريقة تعد بناءً وفاعلة في ترجمة النصوص إلى اللغة العربية؛ إذ يجري إخضاعها لقواعد اللغة العربية، ونقل المعنى بشكل يتلاءم مع تعبيراتها ومصطلحاتها الأصلية. كما خلص الباحث أيضاً إلى أن أبرز الطرق التي تساعد في ذلك من خلال المدونة التي جرى جمعها ودراستها تكون إما عن طريق الحذف لبعض الكلمات أو الجمل التي لو ترجمت لكانت حشوًا في العربية، والمعنى المراد يستقيم بدونها أو بإضافة كلمات أو عبارات عربية لتوضيح المعنى وجلائه، أو بتبني النسق العربي ونقل المعنى دون الالتفات إلى التراكيب والقواعد اللغوية للغة النص الأصلي، وإن كان هذا أحياناً يضعف من دقة المعنى المراد في النص الأصلي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة، اللغة الأصلية، اللغة المستهدفة، المترجم.

### Dedication

**This research paper is wholeheartedly dedicated to my father ,rest in peace ,from whom I have learnt how to exercise patience ,show determination and evince optimism.**

#### 1. Introduction

No single language on the face of the earth can stand alone and be isolated from the influence and effect of different language/s .This is due to the language contact that has intensified in the current time to an extent that the entire glob has become like a small valley and the speakers of different languages can easily communicate to each other .Arabic and English are two good examples that have been in contact for decades through various ways ;either influencing or influenced or even oftentimes both .This eventually led to linguistic and cultural exchanges across these two languages over time .As a natural consequence of the linguistic exchanges ,many English books have been translated into Arabic and vice versa .This can be seen in different academic fields including literature .

Dozens of English stories ,novels ,plays and poems were translated into Arabic ever since translation came into play .However ,due to the existing linguistic differences between the two languages ,the translated text may differ in terms of the degree of accuracy and faithfulness achieved between the Source Text) ST (and the Target Text) TT .(Some translated texts are introduced into both languages in a way that they sound natural and seemingly un-translated texts ;while ,some others still carry the foreignness of the original text ,and the translator's shadow ,so to speak ,is glaringly obvious .Thus ,it is essential to emphasize the degree of the authority of the translator in the process of the translation so that it can be understood in which direction they want to steer the TT and the readers .The translators are generally recognized to be the stakeholder and probably have the final say in the TT .Therefore ,they can literally adhere to the ST and move the readers towards the ST author ,exposing them to the linguistic and cultural of the otherness ,or alternatively they can bring the author to the readers and reduce the strangeness of the ST) Yan.(2013).

In the former approach ,the actual work of the translator is apparent and the translator is visible throughout the TT .Thus ,the reader can sense the foreignness of the TT and be aware that they are reading a translated text .In the latter approach ,however ,the translator is invisible and their work is concealed ,and the readers may not be aware that they are reading a translated text .The aforementioned approaches in translation are known as visibility and invisibility of the translator which have a long debate in translation theories, and it was Venuti (1995) who posited these two approaches in translation (McAuliffe, 2016). Each approach is employed through different strategies and tactics and has its own format and aims in the modern history of translation.

This paper is mainly concerned with the invisibility of the translator in the Arabic-English

translation, placing a special focus on the potential strategies and tactics applied by the translator in the process of the translation in order to produce a TT that sounds natural-flowing, as if not translated into Arabic. These strategies may exert a significant impact on the TT, bringing it towards the target Language (TL) features. In other words, the ultimate aim of the current study is mainly to investigate the potentially hidden tasks of the translator and to further explore the general strategies and tactics used by the translator to conceal his work in the Arabic translation of the English literature by which the TT is domesticated. In order to properly investigate and illustrate this objective, some published materials were selected from the Arabic translation of the English novel (1984). More details about the methodology employed and how the materials were analyzed and processed in the study are further explained in the following section.

## **2. Domestication as an Approach in Translation Studies**

It is believed that the translation is as old as history and has been practiced for thousands of years. It occurred as a result of diversity between peoples, languages, cultures and the need for communication (Aissi, 1987). Arabs as a nation have witnessed the translation before the emergence of Islam as they were in close contact with different nations via trade routes and peregrination. However, the great movement in translation started after the advent of Islam, and it was at its highest in Abbasid era when dozens of books were translated into Arabic from Greek, Indian and Persian (Alshamrani, 2017). Two different methods were used by the translators at that era; namely, literally and free translation. Each method has advantages while suffers from shortcomings and drawbacks, but the main interest of each method was how to accurately render the ST into a good TT, hence Arabic (Aissi, 1987).

Venuti (1995) asserts that the fluency is a very important quality for any TT in which the potential work of the translator will go unnoticed by the target readers and he termed the process as the translator's invisibility. The term invisibility is regarded as illusionist translation by Levý (2011 cited in Szilágyi: 2012) who asserts that the translator will be "behind the original as though they were presenting it to the reader directly rather than as intermediaries and the reader in turn will be prepared to believe that they are reading the original". Venuti (2008: 5) also believes that in this process the translator "works to make his or her work invisible producing the illusory effect of transparency that simultaneously masks its status as an illusion: the translated text seems natural that is, not translated". The same view is also shared by Elek (1913) (cited in Szilágyi, 2012: 92) who believes that the task of the translator "is to hide the nature of his work by producing something so close to the original in every possible respect that it will not read like an original but the original, the source text". This kind of translational practice (translator's invisibility) occurred due to the need for the foreign materials as the translation is hugely based on materials taken from foreign language/s thorough which the source text is rendered into the target language/s (Aissi, 1987). At the same time, the conventions and stylistics of the TL should



be maintained and preserved and the actual work of the translator could pass unnoticed by the target readers. Venuti (2008: 15) labeled this translation as domestication by which the translator “leaves the reader in peace, as much as possible, and moves the author towards him”. As a result, “the fact of translation is erased by suppressing the linguistic and cultural differences of the foreign text, assimilating it to dominant values in the target-culture, making it recognizable and therefore seemingly untranslated” (Venuti, 1998: 31). It is thought that domestication as a translation method is employed because it designates a sort of translation that adopts transparent, fluent style in order to minimize the strange elements of the ST for the targeted readers (Shuttleworth and Cowie 1997: 59). In the same vein, Yang (2013: 178) believes that domestication will help the readers to easily understand and accept the TT. Nida (2001) also asserts that domestication as a strategy is aimed at achieving complete naturalness of the ST by means of dynamic equivalence and the meaning is tailored to linguistically and culturally meet the target readers’ expectations. Nida (2001:118) clearly emphasizes that “the readers of a translated text should be able to understand and appreciate it essentially in the same manners the original readers did”. This impact, as the researcher argues, is not possible as the translation in the broad sense is imprecise and there is no identical equivalence that carries the exact meaning in both languages which in return affects the readers’ feeling or imaginations. In addition, from a linguistic point of view, the people’s impression is immeasurable to the extent that the ST and TT leave the same impact on the readers from both languages. However, it is fair enough to expect that the content and ideas of the ST are conveyed while the words and the effect are dispensable (Yang, 2013). Thus, the translator should question him/herself about to what extent their responsibility, loyalty and interest lie in the process of the translation (Trotter and DeCapu, 2005: 449).

As mentioned earlier, in the process of translation, the translator can decide either to take the readers towards the writer or the other way around. The translator works like a mediator between the ST’s writer and the TL’s readers (McAuliffe, 2016: 7). This exhibits the power and the influence of the translator in the process of translation. Therefore, it is believed that the translation is a decision-making process by which the meaning of the ST is rendered and exposed to the TL readers. The translator constantly has to make a decision as to choose between varieties of possible alternatives when conveying the ST into the TL. Aissi (1987: 76) asserts that the translator “has to make a decision by giving priority to either the syntactic or the semantic perspective, or as in the case of literary translation to the stylistic perspective of the text”. So, the translator can make changes to the ST to accommodate the TL’s linguistic system and to meet the target readers’ expectations. Generally speaking, the domestication approach is applied in order to produce an intelligible TT that best suits the target readers’ expectations and not violate their sociocultural norms and preserve the TL conventions, convictions, values and rules (Alshamrani, 2017). In the same vein, Munday (2001) also emphasizes that domestication is the type of translation which involves minimizing the ST foreign elements to the TL cultural

values. He believes that “the message has to be tailored to the receptor’s linguistic needs and cultural expectations” (Munday, 2001: 42). Thus, as the domestication approach is TL oriented, the translator is advised to be guided by the function they want to achieve by means of their translation and be able to use the intended communicative function of the target text as a guideline (Nord, 1997).

Having briefly founded the domestication method and how and why it is purposefully employed, the analysis of the materials gathered for the purpose of the study is processed in the following section.

## **0. Methodology**

As just mentioned earlier, this paper is based on surveying an Arabic translation of the English novel titled 1984 written by George Orwell and translated by Alhareth Al-Nnabhan published by Altanwoer (lightening) Publishing. It was chosen because it is widely known for its linguistic richness and structural complexity in its origin which makes the translation somehow challenging. In addition, it offers a quite number of relevant problems confronted by the translator in the process of the translation which he had to resolve in order to come up with a domesticated TT. Such complexity and relevant problems help the researcher to carry out his research, constructing the study on solid ground in order to arrive to a valid conclusion. Thus, a corpus from the ST and the TT was compiled and holistically analyzed for the purpose of the study. The corpus consists of a compiled text containing more than 8000 words from both the ST (1984) and the TT. Then a set of 15 random examples from the corpus with a total number of more than 1400 words from the text were extracted and individually processed and analyzed to highlight the general strategies used by the translator to domesticate the text at hand and the steps followed to employ such strategies in the translation. In addition, the changes made into the ST were highlighted and extensively detailed in order to illustrate how the ST was domesticated. Each example was presented in a separate table along with its translation to compare between the ST and TT and was then individually analyzed to highlight where the actual task of the translator lies. The analysis extends to cover the domestication process at structural and stylistic features and how the translator utilizes both aspects to steer the translation towards the Target Language (TL). However, the size of the corpus may seem relatively small due to the total number of words included. However, from a linguistic point of view there is no ideal size for a built corpus as long as it achieves the intended goals and objectives. This is due to the fact that every corpus is built to achieve certain purposes and it would be impossible to construct a corpus that represents the entire linguistic reality (Abdulrazg, 2011). As such, some studies were carried out based on corpora of millions of words while some others were built on corpora containing much less words. For example, Hussein et al. (1998) based their study to investigate the stylistic features of Arabic and English translation on a corpus of 2000 words extracted from two trans-

lated English and Arabic novels: *The Thief and the Dogs* (1961) by Najib Mahfouz and *Great Expectations* (1861) by Charles Dickens. With this in mind, the size of the corpus built for the current study is much higher and appropriate to conduct the current study.

#### **4- A brief account on the novel's language (1984)**

The language used in 1984 is regarded as a great reflection and powerful tool to demonstrate the political situation in what was described as the future of England and how the citizens were controlled and decoyed by language. More so, the novel highlights how the political party BIG BROTHER once ruled and observed almost everyone in society even in private situations. Equally important, the novel shows that the masses were monitored by devices called Tele-screens and no one could ever dare to escape them. The novel also demonstrates the misuse and abuse of language to mislead and control the citizens' thoughts and manipulate the history, leading to a society in which the people unquestioningly obey their government and mindlessly accept all propaganda as reality (Beker, 2000). It should be also noted that the novel highlights the power of language to have total control over society, making individualism and imagination cease to exist. The novel walks the reader in a step-by-step pathway to emphasize that language per se was not regarded as a social practice but a real threat to the then ruling party if it was freely used (Hama, 2015). It is known as Newspeak and precisely intended to be used to prevent communication and ideas. It clearly states that the party would destroy language and cut it to the bone in order to hold them linguistically incommunicado. It invents terms like thought police, thoughtcrime and doublethink which were used to threaten people and seize them to the extent that "in the end we shall make thoughtcrime literally impossible because there will be no words in which to express it" (Orwell, 1949: 55). Therefore, translating such a language is not an easy task and that is why the novel was carefully chosen for the purpose of the paper.

#### **5- Data Analysis**

The detailed analysis of the compiled text indicates that the translator has domesticated the translation using various strategies and tactics to reduce as much as possible the foreignness of the ST and make his work much invisible. These strategies were utilized to produce a TT that fits in well with the Arabic language systematic and stylistic features and sounds natural. Many examples were found throughout the compiled text under investigation. The following selected examples can substantiate the translator's invisibility and demonstrate the strategies employed in the process of the translation aimed at domesticating the ST

Example (1)

ST	The hallway smelt of boiled cabbage and old rag mats (1).
TT	(كان مدخل البناء عابقا برائحة الملفوف المسلووق والبسط العتيقة (5).

A close look at Example (1) indicates that the translator's task was to render the obvious meaning of the ST. The translation is conducted according to certain Arabic features and the text was domesticated to fit in well with such Arabic features. This is shown at different levels in the example: at the individual word level and the phrasal level. At the individual word level, the translator opted for the Arabic present participial form "عابقا" to denote the English past simple smelt used in the ST. The syntactical type of ST word is changed from a verb to a present participial form which functions well in the TT. Inflection or accidence in grammar helps the translator to maneuver and alter the word to better suit the flow of the sentence. The present participial form "عابقا" gives the Arabic reader the impression that such smell wafted down and people entering the building can't help smelling it. He could, however, opt for the Arabic word "يشم" or "تتبعث" but he chooses the word that functions well in Arabic and has a more emotional and subtle tone on the readers. In addition, the present participial form "عابقا" was followed by the word "رائحة" (smell) associated with the Arabic preposition ب in the word "برائحة" to make the text more natural in its Arabic form and meet the stylistic features of it by adding these Arabic elements. Still, "عبقا" is another variant of "عابقا" and does not sound stilted although the translator has not opted for using it. Elsewhere, the invisibility of the translator is illustrated at the word level as well. The word "البناء" (building) was inserted to make the TT sounds more natural to the readers as this word is necessary for domestication. The example demonstrates domestication at the phrasal level also. This can be noted in the phrase "البسط العتيقة" which functionally denotes the ST phrase (old rag mats). This collocation seems to be much better than the phrase "السجاد القديم" or "البسط القديمة" as valid options. To fully naturalize the translation of this phrase, the English noun rag is omitted from the translation and is considered as a redundant if it were translated in the TT. The English phrase (boiled cabbage) was translated as "الملفوف" instead of "الملفوف المغلي" in that the latter does not click in Arabic; collocations in the Arabic cuisine needs to be met in translation, as well.

Example (2)

ST	His mind slid away into the labyrinthine world of doublethink (35).
TT	(انزلق ذهنه بعيدا في غياهب عالم التفكير المزدوج (39).

In this example, the translator beautifully opted for "غياهب" to better convey the conceptual message shrouded in mystery. In other words, the translator did not let the tonal meaning of "labyrinthine" pass unnoticed stylistically; instead, "غياهب" carries a subtle overtone that suggests obscurity or convolutedness. With this scenario set in the TT, the target reader is provided



and equipped with the mind state of the person involved in the ST, leaving an equally deep impact on Arabic readers, who are engaged in the atmosphere – it is the word skill to help the reader imagine the situation described. However, a little translatorial note might be observed here; the choice for “انزلق” does not make a happy collocation with “ذهنه” and reconsideration here is to be brought in view. Possibly, valid options may be “شرذ ذهنه”, “سرح ذهنه”, and a more metaphorical option is “عزج ذهنه وتخطى”. The term doublethink – rendered as التفكير المزدوج – is used to describe the mental state of the citizen who caused them to deny what they believe or envisage as reality and forcibly accept what they are told to be the truth by the party. Such a term implies a political sense in which society cannot freely express real beliefs or views but only accept what is dictated to be spurious reality. If literally rendered as is doublethink يفكر يفكر, the term doublethink may sound risible and unfamiliar to the Arabic readership. It stands to reason that the translation provided for doublethink التفكير المزدوج well conveys the intended message of the ST, and other attempts are reduced invalid and too awkward, hence ruled out, such as التفكير المركب or التفكير الازدواجية في التفكير.

### Example (3)

ST	To be conscious of complete truthfulness while telling carefully constructed lies (35).
TT	(وأن تدرك الحقيقة الكاملة عندما تروي أكاذيب تم إنشاؤها بكل عناية (39)).

In the above extracted example, the task of the translator is hidden. To illustrate that one, can consider the ST structure and the types of words used in the TT to convey the intended meaning of the ST. The Arabic stylistic feature was adapted to render the ST meaning and making such modulation more flexible at the word level and sentence level. This is noted in the Arabic word تدرك which is used as an equivalent to the (to be conscious of). The translator, however, could opt for “أن تكون”, “واعياً”, but this will not perfectly harmonize with the complete sentence and may interrupt the fluency of the translation; “أن تكون واعياً” carries a lengthy and more stilted tone that is much less preferable. Therefore, the translator substituted) to be conscious (by one Arabic verb تدرك. Also, the English phrase (complete truthfulness) was rendered as “الحقيقة الكاملة” rather than its literal translation “المصادقية التامة” which sounds less fluent in the Arabic context and does not make a fortunate collocation, either. In addition, the present simple form “تروي” was adapted to stand for the English noun (telling) which conveys the meaning and fits in well with the following word “أكاذيب” lies. So, the type of words is changed but the intended meaning is not distorted.

The example also continues to exhibit the translator’s invisibility in the process of the translation. The source text structure is altered from the passive voice in the word (constructed) which can be translated as “تم إنشاؤها” to the active voice “أنشأت” or “رُكبت”. This is due to the fact that

Arabic stylistic writing generally tends to use the active voice rather than passive voice. In addition, the last part of the example (telling carefully constructed lies) is reconstructed in order to produce a domesticated text. So, the English adverb carefully came as the last word in the TT in the Arabic form “بكل عناية” in which the translator had to add the word “بكل” to flavor the text with Arabic taste and sound natural and un-translated. Therefore, it was rendered as “تروي أكاذيب تم إنشاؤها بكل عناية”. Still, the word, “تم إنشاؤها” was not a fortunate option and the translator might have better concealed himself and might have been more invisible if he might have opted for, say, “اختلاقها” or some other better collocations.

#### Example (4)

ST	And in spite of the endless slaughters reported in the press and on the telescreens, the desperate battles of earlier wars, in which thousands or even millions of men were often killed in a few weeks, have never been repeated (195).
TT	وعلى الرغم مما يذيعه الإعلام في الشاشات عن المذابح التي لا نهاية لها، فإن حروب الماضي اليائسة التي كان يقتل فيها في غضون أسابيع قليلة مئات ألوف الرجال أو ملايين الرجال لم تعد تتكرر أبدا (204).

In the previous example, the domestication was attained through some textual and structural changes. It was made in order to convey the meaning of the ST in Arabic flavor and make the TT more intelligible and readable. In addition, it was conducted in such a way as to ensure that the accuracy and faithfulness to the ST are not compromised. Therefore, the structure of the ST was amended and adapted in Arabic stylistic and structural features. For instance, the word (reported) used in the ST as a passive voice is changed and rendered in the Arabic translation in media) to fit in well with) “الإعلام” broadcast) followed by the Arabic word “يذيعه” the active “غضون” the Arabic context and convey the intended meaning of the ST. In addition, the word the “في” was adapted and inserted to add more intelligibility to the Arabic context instead of literary meaning of the ST word (in). Also, the structure of the sentence is adapted and re-introduced according to the Arabic structural features. This can be noted in the huge changes made “يذيعه” from the text and opting for “الصحف” by the translator, including omitting the word press in the phrase (reported in the press and on the telescreens). Besides, the ST “الإعلام في الشاشات” but it will interrupt “غالبا” word often was deleted from the translation which can be rendered as the flow of the sentence in the TT. Therefore, it was dropped from the translation in order to “كان” achieve the highest degree of domestication and the sentence, therefore, was rendered as Furthermore, the “يقتل فيها في غضون أسابيع قليلة مئات ألوف الرجال أو ملايين الرجال لم تعد تتكرر أبدا”. ST word order was rewritten in such a way that suits Arabic stylistic and syntactic features and .is rendered as just shown above

## Example(5)

ST	In the dream he had remembered his last glimpse of his mother, and within a few moments of waking the cluster of small events surrounding it had all come back (160).
TT	كان قد تذكر في منامه آخر نظرة ألقاها على أمه وفي لحظات معدودة بعد استيقاظه عادت إليه مجموعة من الأحداث الصغيرة التي أحاطت بتلك اللحظة (169).

The domestication made into the above example is clear. It is needless to mention that the structure of the ST is sophisticated and the sentence is lengthy. Such convoluted texts might have posed challenges before the translator if it were intended to be domesticated. So, in order to properly render it in such a way that suits Arabic features, the translator needs to re-construct the whole example and make additional functional work so that the TT will adequately correspond to Arabic stylistic and structural features. Therefore, the TT begins with "كان قد تذكر" to denote the ST (he had remembered) delaying the first part of the ST (in his dream) "في منامه" to be the second half of the sentence. In other words, this sentence was re-written according to the Arabic features and not to the ST structure. He also opted for the Arabic word "منامه" as an equivalent of the ST word (dream) which can be possibly translated as "حلم" but the former word functions appropriately in this context due to the connotation associated to this word. "منام" sounds much less formal than "حلم" and in the current context, "منام" is more appropriate. It was also illustrated that the domestication method adapted in the translation is noted in the use of the pronoun "الهاء" which was added to the word dream and rendered it as "منامه" to maximize the naturalness of the translated text. In addition, the Arabic past simple verb "ألقاها" associated with the preposition "على" was added to the sentence for the same purpose (domestication) and rendered as "كان قد تذكر في منامه آخر نظرة ألقاها على أمه".

The example also shows that the English word (surrounding) used in the ST was not literally is one possible translation. However, the translator took an extra mile and "محيطه"; translated which perfectly conveys the intended meaning of the ST and sounds well "التي أحاطت بـ" coined in Arabic. Furthermore, the example illustrates that some functional words were added to the TT in the process of the translation in order to produce a TT that reads natural in Arabic. This to "تلك" in addition to the demonstrative "استيقاظه" and "منامه" in "الهاء" includes the pronoun Nevertheless, the word all used in the ST (it had all come. "تلك اللحظة". the last phrase in the TT back) was dropped from the translation as it can potentially disturb the flow of the text if it were rendered in the translation.

Example (6)

ST	It is a beautiful thing, the destruction of words. Of course, the greatest wastage is in the verbs and adjectives, but there are hundreds of nouns that can be got rid of as well. It isn't only the synonyms, there are also antonyms. After all, what justification is there for a word which simply the opposite of some other words? A word contains its opposite in itself. Take 'good,' for instance. If you have a word like 'good,' what need is there for a word like bad. 'Ungood' will do just as well-better, because it's an exact opposite, which the other is not. Or again, if you want a strong version of 'good,' what sense is there in having a whole string of vague useless words like 'excellent' and 'splendid' and all the rest of them? (51).
TT	إن تدمير الكلمات أمر جميل! وطبيعي أن تكون نسبة التدمير أكبر من الأفعال والصفات. إلا أن ثمة أسماء كثيرة يمكن التخلص منها أيضاً، فضلاً عن الأضداد والمترادفات! فما مبرر وجود كلمة لا تعدو أن تكون نقيضاً لكلمة أخرى؟ ألا تحمل كل كلمة نقيضها في ذاتها؟ فلنأخذ كلمة جيد على سبيل المثال. إذا كانت لدينا هذه الكلمة فما حاجتنا على كلمة «سيء»؟ إن «غير جيد» تقي بالمعنى تماماً بل لعلها أفضل لأنها تحمل المعنى المضاد بالضبط بينما لا تحمله الكلمة الأخرى على نحو مكتمل إلى هذا الحد وإذا أردنا تعبيراً أقوى من كلمة جيد فما فائدة أن يكون لدينا هذه المتواليات كلها من كلمات غامضة لا نفع فيها من قبيل «ممتاز» و«رائع» وهكذا دواليك؟ (56).

In this example, the domestication strategies can be noticed in different ways. The translator re-structured some parts to match the Arabic syntactic and stylistic features. For instance, the first sentence was structurally re-ordered to fit in well with the Arabic syntactic features. Thus, the TT begins with the second half of the ST (the deconstruction of words) adding an Arabic assertive preposition “إن” to serve the intended purpose) domestication. (Also, the ST phrase (after all) and the word (simply) were not rendered in the TT for the same purpose (domestication). In addition, the Arabic noun “وجود” was used to replace the ST adverb of place (is there) which gives the text an Arabic flavor. By the same token, the Arabic verb “لا تعدو أن تكون” was created in the translation to make the ST (which simply the opposite of some other words?) more readable in Arabic. Besides, the ST used the word (words) in plural form but it was rendered in TT in the single form “كلمة”, which indicates that the translator has benefited from the linguistic maneuverability to produce almost higher level of the translatorial invisibility. The translator continues to domesticate the example using the question preposition “ألا” in “ألا تحمل” which is not used in the ST (A word contains its opposite in itself). Furthermore, he added two prepositions “ف” and “لـ” to the verb (take) “تأخذ” and added the Arabic word “كلمة” (word) in the translation to produce “فلنأخذ كلمة” which perfectly sounds natural in Arabic and conveys the ST's meaning. In the same vein, the translator opted for the Arabic word “دواليك” to denote the ST phrase (and all the rest of them) which serves the Arabic context and makes the text flow smoothly in its Arabic form.



## Example (7)

ST	It had been a rash act to come here at all, and sheer folly to arrive together; though it was true that they had come by different routes and only met on O'Brien's doorstep. But merely to walk into such a place needed an effort of the nerve (167).
TT	لقد كان مجيئهما نوعا من الطيش. وكان وصولهما معا حماقة صرفة. صحيح أنهما جاءا عبر طريقين مختلفين ولم يلتقيا إلا في أسفل السلم لكن مجرد الدخول إلى مكان من هذا النوع يستلزم جهدا عصبيا كبيرا (177).

In this example, the involvement of the source text structure is apparent. It stems from the sophisticated structure and the condensation of the intended meaning. Thus, the translator broke the sentence down into shorter sentences to convey the meaning of the ST and maintain the cohesion of the TT. He also made some changes to the ST structural and syntactic features in order to appropriately convey the intended meaning of the ST and preserve the TL system. For example, he did not translate (here at all) which is used in the ST because it may interrupt the flow of the sentence and may sound awkward in the TL if it were translated. In addition, he re-to a noun in the “يجيء” (constructed the beginning of the sentence changing the verb (to come kind or sort) to the TT as a functional item to naturalize) “نوعا” adding the word “مجيئهما” TT in the last “جهدا” was added to the noun “كبيراً” the context. It was also noted that the adjective “جهداً عصبياً” phrase of TT in order to naturalize the phrase (an effort of nerve) and rendered it as “كبيراً”. One more point is that the past form of the verb (needed) in the ST was replaced by the “يستلزم” (in the TT for the same purpose (domestication “present simple

## Example (8)

ST	He felt as though he were wandering in the forests of the sea bottom, lost in a monstrous world where he himself was the monster. He was alone. The past was dead, the future was unimaginable (26).
TT	شعر أنه تائه يتجول في غابات في قاع البحر ضائعا وسط عالم وحشي كان هو نفسه الوحش فيه. كان الماضي ميتا وكان المستقبل غير قابل للتصور (30).

The domestication in this example may not be clearly noticed. However, if we closely look at both texts, it can be noted that the text was alerted to meet the Arabic stylistic features. Therefore, the second sentence of the ST (he was alone) was entirely deleted from the TT. This is possibly due to the fact that the meaning of it is already conveyed in the first sentence and translating such a sentence will lead to unwanted repetition. Also, it was shown that the ST's preposition (in) used in the first sentence was substituted by the Arabic noun “وسط” (modest). In addition, the Arabic adverb of place “فيه” was added at the end of the sentence to make it sounds natural in Arabic. In other words, these words “وسط” and “فيه” are functional elements and if not added to the Arabic text would appear awkward. Besides, in the last sentence, the Arabic conjunction “و” (and) was added to link between its two parts in order to obtain more naturalness and make the context more cohesive.

Example (9)

ST	Tragedy, he perceived, belonged to the ancient time, to a time when there were still privacy, love, and friendship, and when the members of a family stood by one another without needing to know the reason (30).
TT	لقد أدرك أن المأساة كانت شيئاً ينتمي إلى زمن عتيق، إلى زمن كان فيه حب وخصوصية وصداقة... زمن كان أفراد (الأسرة فيه يقف أحدهم مع الآخر دونما حاجة إلى معرفة السبب (34).

The above table shows that the source text was domesticated and amended to correspond to the Arabic writing features. So, the translator here started the first sentence in the TT with a verb and not a noun as it is in the ST. This means that the structure of ST text was changed in favour of the TL (Arabic) stylistic features which normally tend to begin with verbal sentences. In order to make the sentence more fluent in Arabic, the evaluative marker “لقد”, the verb “أدرك” and the assertive preposition “أن” were added to the TT as these items are frequently used as stylistic features of Arabic writing. It was also shown that the preposition “still” (was omitted from the TT for domestication purposes. In addition, the table above shows that Arabic phrase “زمن كان فيه” was created in the last sentence (and when the members of a family stood by one another) in order to achieve naturalness of the TT and was translated as “زمن كان أفراد الأسرة فيه”. The example ended with the change occurred to the ST verb (to know) as it was replaced by the Arabic noun “معرفة” which fits in well with the translated context.

Example (10)

ST	He wandered again for whom he was writing the dairy. For the future, for the past---for an age that might be imaginary. And in front of him there lay not death but annihilation. The dairy would be reduced to ashes and himself to vapor (27).
TT	تساءل في نفسه من جديد... لمن عساه يكتب هذه المذكرات؟ أمن أجل المستقبل؟ أمن أجل الماضي؟ ... أمن أجل زمن لن يوجد إلا في خياله؟ أمامه لم يكن الموت، بل الفناء! سوف تتحول مذكراته إلى رماد وسوق يتحول هو نفسه إلى بخار (31).

In this example the ST was domesticated in such a way that suits the Arabic stylistic and syntactic features. So, in the first sentence the phrase “في نفسه”, the verb “عساه” and the question mark at the end of it were invented. This was done in order to make it sounds natural and correspond to the Arabic stylistic features. It was also noted that there is a change that occurred in the last sentence as the passive voice in this phrase (the dairy would be reduced) was converted to the active voice “سوف تتحول مذكراته” and the future preposition “سوف” was inserted in the context to make it smoothly flows and corresponds to the Arabic systematic and syntactic features in which this form (active voice) is more frequently used.

## Example (11)

ST	To hang on from day to day and from week to week, spinning out a present that had no future, seemed an unconquerable instinct, just as one's lungs will always draw the next breath so long as there is air available (152).
TT	وبدا أن الانتظار من يوم لآخر، ومن أسبوع لآخر وعيش الحاضر الذي ليس له مستقبل يشبه غريزة لا سبيل إلى قهرها.. (مثلما تستمر الرئتان في التنفس طالما توفر لهما الهواء (160))

The above example shows that the structure of the ST was re-constructed in such a way that suits Arabic well. Thus, the Arabic verb “بدأ” associated with the assertive proposition “أن” was added along with the noun “الانتظار” in this sentence “وبدا أن الانتظار” to denote the ST phrase (to hang on) at the beginning of the sentence. Also, the past simple used in the ST (seemed) was rendered in a present simple form “يشبه” to make it sounds natural in the Arabic context and fits in well with previous and following words. In addition, the phrase (an unconquerable instinct) used in the ST was translated as “لا سبيل إلى قهرها” in which the meaning of the ST was conveyed without looking at the ST's structure or individual words. Besides, it was indicated that some words from the ST were omitted in the process of the translation in order to achieve an optimum domestication and meet the Arabic systematic and syntactic features. This includes words like one's, next breath, there and will. These words are systematically problematic if they are translated and the domestication will be undermined and the sense of foreignness will be felt by the Arabic readers. The example ended with the change emerged in the ST phrase (so long as there is air available) which was rendered as “طالما توفر لهما الهواء”. This clearly shows the domestication of the ST by which the English noun available was alerted to the present simple verb “توفر” and “لهما” was created in the TT for such a purpose. With all these changes mentioned in the example, the intended meaning of the ST was conveyed in a domesticated way.

## Example (12)

ST	Everywhere stood the same solid unconquerable figure, mad monstrous by work and childbearing, toiling from birth to death and still singing. Out of those mighty loins a race of conscious beings must one day come. (221)
TT	في كل مكان تقف تلك القامة الصلبة التي لا سبيل إلى قهرها، القامة التي شوهاها الإنجاب والكدح الشاق من المهد إلى اللحد... ولا زالت تغني! ولا بد أن يأتي عرق من الكائنات العاقلة من هذه الأصلاب الجبارة ذات (يوم) 230

Again, in this example the ST structure was tailored in such a way that suits the TL structure features. So, the past simple form used in the ST (stood) was rendered in the present form “تقف” and the word (same) was dropped from the TT. In addition, the passive voice was replaced by the active voice using very strong Arabic verb “شوهاها” to bring the readers into the scene and enable them to understand the hard time of the described character.

Besides, the order of the noun and the adjective used in the first sentence in the ST (work) and (childbearing) was reversed and rendered "الإنجاب والكبح الشاق". Again, the translator opted for these adjectives to allow the readers to imagine and emotionally live the situation as the connotation of the added adjective "شاق" (uphill) brings to mind various mind states that can be imagined. The example continues to take the writer a step further towards the readers for domestication purposes where the Arabic phrase "من المهد إلى اللحد" was used in the translation to denote the English phrase (from birth to death) which can be simply referred to as "من الولادة إلى الوفاة". The denotation and connotation of such an Arabic phrase "من المهد إلى اللحد" makes the context very natural and seems to be un-translated.

#### Example (13)

ST	When the meaning of the words had sunk in, a chilly shuddering felling had taken possession of his body. He had the sensation of stepping into the dampness of a grave, and it was not much better because he had always known that the grave was there and waiting for him (159).
TT	وعندما اتضح له معنى تلك الكلمات انتابه إحساس برجفة باردة استولت على جسده وشعر بأنه يخطو خطوات صوب رطوبة القبر ولم يكن الأمر أفضل كثيرا لأنه عرف دائما أن ثمة قبراً هناك ينتظره (168).

The above table indicates that the presented example was domesticated through various means. One of which is the choice of the individual words. For instance, in the first sentence the verbs "شعر", "استولت", "انتابه" were used to render the ST's words (felling, had taken possession and had the sensation) respectively. Such a choice of verbs left a great sense of Arabic and perfectly functions to convey the intended meaning. Changing the form of words used in the ST from the nouns (feeling) and (possession) to verbs "انتابه" and "استولت" is another means of domestication. It also should be stated that connecting between the two sentences of the ST by the conjunction "و" (and) is a further functional means that unifies the two sentences and makes the context more cohesive in the Arabic context. In addition, it was noticed that the last part of ST (the grave was there and waiting for him) was translated as "أن ثمة قبراً هناك ينتظره" in which an assertive proposition "ثمة" and the adverb of place "هناك" were added along with the change that occurred to the past continues form used in the ST (was waiting) which was translated in a present simple form "ينتظره". Such changes make the translation flow smoothly and correspond to the feature of Arabic stylistic writing.

#### Example (14)

ST	And then suddenly the life would go out of them and they would sit around the table looking at one another with extinct eyes, like ghosts fading at cock-crow (295).
TT	ثم تخبو الحياة فيهم على نحو مفاجئ فيجلسون حول الطاولة ينظر أحدهم إلى الآخر بعينين مطفأتين مثل أشباح تضمحل عند بزوغ الفجر (307).

The above table presents that the ST is adequately domesticated in many occasions. At one



occasion, the word (then) used in the ST was omitted from the translation to avoid any interruption if it were rendered. Elsewhere, the English phrase (would go out) was rendered as “تخبو” to allow the Arabic readers to feel the described situation and to conceal the foreignness of the text. Furthermore, the noun used in the ST (looking at) was changed to a verb “ينظر” and not literally translated in order to domesticate the text. In addition, the Arabic verb used in the translation “تضمحل” as an equivalent to the English word (fading) and the collocation “بزوغ الفجر” to convey the meaning of cock-crow suffice to cover the presence of the translator and produce a good context in the Arabic translated text.

#### Example (15)

ST	The music went on and on, minute after minute, with astonishing variations, never once repeating itself, almost as though the bird were deliberately showing off its virtuosity. Sometimes it stopped for a few seconds, spread out and resettled its wings, then swelled its speckled breast and again burst into song (124).
TT	تواصلت الموسيقى وتواصلت دقيقة بعد دقيقة بتنوعات ساحرة من غير تكرار... كان الطير كان يعتمد استعراض مهارته الفنية (فكان يتوقف بضع ثوان أحيانا فيفرد جناحيه ثم يعيدهما كما كانا ثم ينفخ صدره الأرقط ويمضي في غنائه من جديد (131).

In this example the first sentence was almost three lines with overlapping and correlating meanings and the second sentence is almost at the same length. This caused an incompatibility between the translation and the ST if it was literally translated in terms of structural and meaning perspectives. Thus, in order to domesticate the text and produce readable and intelligible text in the TL, the translator had to take one extra mile and twist the ST's structure to fit in well with the TL's structure and not distort the original meaning of the ST. Therefore, the two sentences of the ST were introduced in the translation in one long sentence using the Arabic connector “ف” attached to the past simple “كان” (was) to obtain the cohesion of the text and not distort the original meaning. In addition, the English phrase (never once repeating itself) was adapted into Arabic and rendered as “من غير تكرار”. Also, the collocation “صدره الأرقط” is used in the translation to optimize the domestication as the connotation of the Arabic word “الأرقط” carries a deep meaning that may not be fully understood by non-native Arabic speakers.

In addition, the verbs used in the second sentence of the ST were presented into the past forms (stooped, spread out, resettled, swelled and burst) but all these verbs are presented in the present forms in the translation for the sake of domestication and rendered as “يقف”, “يفرد”, “يعيد”, “يمضي” respectively. Besides, the last part of the source text (again burst into song) was translated as “ويمضي في غنائه من جديد” in which the word (again) at the beginning of the phrase was translated “من جديد” and came the last word in the TT.

Also, the English verb used in the ST burst can be translated as “ينفجر” but such a word is not

appropriate in such a context. So, the translator opted for "يمضي" which carries the meaning and fits well in with the context. Also, it was indicated that the phrase (into song) was rendered as "في غناؤه" in which the Arabic pronoun "الهاء" was added in the translation as a functional option. All these means were followed in this example to achieve the highest degree of domestication and cover the presence of the translator.

## 5- Discussion

The data analyzed in the last section illustrates that domestication as a translation strategy followed in the text under study is a more effective and productive method by which the meaning of the ST is transferred and the features of the TL are preserved. It makes the text more intelligible and readable in the TL following the common features of the Arabic writing style. This includes breaking the long sentences down into short ones or rewriting them if the structure is sophisticated. It also entails using the figurative language or metaphorical sense to convey the meaning in Arabic flavor. Also, the use of cohesive markers and propositional connectors were noticed in the process of the analysis. They were used to unify the text and make the text more cohesive. Consequently, the ST structural and stylistic features of the English text were changed or modified in favor of the Arabic writing stylistic and syntactic features. This can be either entirely re-constructed the sentences or just contain a few changes within the structure to correspond to Arabic writing features in the selected examples. This includes the use of the active voice instead of the passive voice, changing the noun to a verb or adjective or vice versa and using the verbal sentence to replace the nominal one in the ST or the other way around. All these means were utilized to get the closest meaning of the ST and convey it more appropriately in the TT (Arabic). The analysis also reveals that the translator tends to apply a free translation method which seems to be more appropriate for the domestication rather than word for word translation. He was more concerned with the meaning of the ST and how to adequately domesticate it in accordance with the Arabic stylistic and systematic features. It was apparent from the analysis that the domestication method was applied at different levels in the corpus under investigation; words, phrases and sentences level. In his law of translation, the law of growing standardization, Toury (1995) asserts that ST linguistic forms can be modified or replaced by the common linguistic forms in the TL. Therefore, the linguistic features of the ST at hand were changed or modified in many occasions to flow smoothly in Arabic and get the meaning conveyed without compromising the accuracy of the translation. Different strategies were adapted in the process of the translation to maximize the benefit of such a law and ease the task of domestication.

It was noted that addition was one good strategy employed by the translator. It was generally employed when there is mismatching between the ST and the TT and additional information are needed. It was used to remove any ambiguity in the ST meaning and make the TT flows

smoothly. Newmark (1988) states that the information added in the translation could either be cultural, technical or linguistic. The translator, however, tends to add linguistic aspects, words or phrases. The added elements can be either out of necessity like “البناء” in this phrase “وكان مدخل البناء” to denote the ST phrase (the hallway) or optional for stylistic modification like “الشاق” in the phrase “شوهها الكدح الشاق والإنجاب” in the translation of the English phrase (mad monstrous by work and childbearing) along with many examples provided in the analysis section.

Omission or deletion of information was another helpful strategy followed by the translator as shown in the examples processed in the previous section. It was more notable when the purpose is to avoid repetition, redundancy and the information of less value. It is also employed when it may affect the recipient's perspectives or interrupt the flow of translation or there is a gap between the ST and the TT caused by rendering certain elements. This strategy includes deleting words, phrases and rarely a whole sentence. It should be stated that although the translator has used the omission as a strategy to domesticate the text, this has no significance on the accuracy and faithfulness to the ST in the corpus under study.

The analysis also clearly indicates that transposition is another means followed by the translator to domesticate the text. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), this strategy is the most common one used by translators. It means that the translator replaces one part of the speech while maintaining the sense of the ST (Munday, 2001: 57). Therefore, changing the ST elements from a nominal sentence to a verbal one, from the passive voice to an active voice, from a noun to a verb or an adjective or vice versa to meet the Arabic stylistic feature is commonly used in the translation under investigation as shown in the analysis.

It was also revealed that the domestication was achieved through adaptation. Although this kind of strategy may conflict with the faithfulness to the ST, it is necessary sometimes to produce a readable TL as Toury (1995) suggests. It is considered to be the freest form of translation which implies re-constructing the ST and amending it in order to meet the TL rules and systematic features (Newmark, 1988). This can be seen in many examples in the data analyzed and the following examples clearly demonstrate this strategy. For example, in one occasion we found that this phrase “من المهد إلى اللحد” was opted for to render the ST's phrase (from birth to death) which embodies Arabic in the reader's mind as such a phrase carries strong connotations in the Arabic language which might not be felt by non-native speakers of Arabic. Elsewhere we found this phrase “زمن كان أفراد الأسرة فيه يقف أحدهم مع الآخر” in this sentence “فيه وزمن كان” to translate this sentence (when the members of a family stood by one another). It was used for a stylistic and rhetoric purpose as the text will be awkward if this phrase left un-added. It was clear that this strategy was followed to promote the text and make it flow more smoothly according to the Arabic stylistic and systematic features in order to generate a domesticated text.

## **6- Conclusion**

The current study mainly investigated the translator's potential hidden tasks in the Arabic translation of the English novel (1984). It aimed at exploring general steps taken by the translator to render the text according to certain Arabic stylistic, syntactic and systematic features. The study reveals that different ways and steps were noted in the process of the translation which fall under the strategies put forward by Vinay and Darbelent (1995) namely, transposition, adaptation, omission and addition. Each strategy was utilized to achieve certain aims and function well to maximize the benefit of domestication approach. The study has concluded that such a method in translation is more productive and effective in producing a text that corresponds to the TL stylistic and systematic features while at the same time it conveys the meaning of the ST without distorting it or compromising the accuracy. However, the researcher faced different limitations while conducting this research paper. The length of the research was the major limitation as it had to meet specific requirements; the research paper should not exceed a certain number of pages for publication. Hence, the researcher had to comply with such a policy adopted almost by all prestigious journals worldwide, including the Shaqra University Scientific Journal. With this in mind, the volume of corpus gathered for the purpose of the study was reduced and the research objectives were equally brought down. Therefore, the research has highlighted some seminal issues left yet not attempted in this research paper for further investigation. This includes the culture-specific elements and the pragmatic discourse found in the novel and how such elements were approached by the translator. Equally important, the negative impact and shortcomings of the .translation method under discussion can be another good piece of work for future investigation



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