Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal

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Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal

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Editor-in-chief

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Investigation of the Distribution of Unique Items in the Translated Texts

Varteen Hanna Shaba ∗

Abstract

   Every language has unique linguistic items that lack straightforward linguistic counterparts in other languages i.e. not lexicalized in the source language.

   This paper investigates the distribution (re- presentation) of unique items in the translated texts from English into Arabic depending on the hypothesis of Unique Items suggested by (Tirkkonene-Condit 2002) which is one of the so-called translation universal hypotheses.

   This hypothesis is adopted to predict the frequencies of the unique items of the target language in the translated texts (over or under representations) namely the lexical items of rain such as:

الهطل والتهتان، العباب، الحميم الرذاذ، الطل، الوابل،

which are respectively represented in English by two kinds of occurrences, single words as drizzle, wet, shower, deluge, downpour, torrents and mansoon , and phrases such as trickling rain, sputtering rain or it's pouring down and so on .

   Translators' behavior is measured according to Toury's law of interference. The results reveal that even the English source text doesn't present any translation difficulty, the unique Arabic items are less frequent and under-represented in translated texts compared to original Arabic texts. Also, the study finds that the translators tend to use general solutions in translating unique items of rain, besides a clear interference of the source text is discovered in the translators' preferences.

   Keywords: unique, vocabulary, behavior, texts.

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1. Introduction

Research for universals of translation shifted from prescriptive studies in translation towards understanding the idea that translations naturally form a language characterized by properties that differ from those produced originally in the same language (Baker 1999:292) . Frawely (1984) has referred to the translated texts as "the third code", and Duff (1981) as "the third language".

Otherwise, the distinctive features of translations were still vague until Baker (1993, 1995 and 1996) suggested methods of corpus linguistics to reveal the distinguishing features of that translated language. Consequently, many researchers now work to uncover the real nature of translated texts (Sari Eskola ,2000:84).

Since the past decades, Translation Universals occupied a large area in the translation researches and the descriptive studies. The endeavor to investigate the general laws in translation was launched by Mona Baker's seminal paper based on electronic corpora in which she saw a good tool to contrast either between the source and the target texts or to contrast to the untranslated target texts. According to Baker, "universal features of translation are linguistic phenomena that typically characterize translations rather than original texts, and do not emerge in the translated text as the result of interference between the different language systems" (Baker 1993: 243). Baker adds that these phenomena occur due to constraints that are inherent in the process of translation, therefore they can be considered universal (ibid. 246).

The matter remains controversial ,that some scholars, e.g. Laviosa –Braithwaite, 1996 supposes a clear evidence for the hypothesis concerning general linguistic features of translated language such as simplification. While others , for instance Tymoczko 1998 , claims that universals in the translation are inconvincible because we can't cover translations from all times and all languages.

According to the universal feature in concern, certain elements in every language are unique ,i.e. they have no direct equivalences in the source language. These might be lexical , phrasal , syntactic or textual elements, and in any sense should be translated, simply

they are not lexicalized in the source language. As a result , they are not suggested to be translation equivalents since they have no stimuli in the source text (Tirkkonen-Condit ,2004:177-178)

This is possibly a universal tendency in translation to contain fewer "unique items" than comparable non-translated text (Chesterman,2004:3), in other words ,a unique item is that linguistic element which has a lower frequency in translated texts than in original target texts (Tirkkonen-Condit , 2004:178).

This paper focuses on a test based on Sonja Tirkkonen-Condit's hypotheses that "unique items" are underrepresented in translated texts and eventually leads to different translated denotational words.   (**10**) extracts are selected from English literary texts include lexical items that refer to a specific realia of rain. The texts were translated into Arabic by **10** M.A students in the department of translation in the College of Arts, following by a discussion of the investigation results.

The purpose of this paper is to check the hypothesis of Unique Items by investigating the frequencies of some nouns of rain in Arabic .These nouns compromised a lexical domain with no direct equivalent lexicalization in English. The main goal is to make the translators aware of the unique features of their target language

Target language renderings were the purpose of this test .I tried to choose texts that allowed students to focus on target language production instead of wasting too much effort in comprehending and analyzing the source text. I needed texts in the source language that would make students aware of an inherent part of their theoretical knowledge.

2.Unique Items Hypothesis

Unique Items Hypothesis states that the specific elements in the target language , which have no counterpart in the source language, are under –represented in translations compared with their original occurrences in the target language, since they are not readily considered themselves as translation equivalents (Tirkkonen-Condit ,2002).

Tirkkonen-Condit (2002) tested this hypothesis by using the corpus of Translated Finnish to investigate frequencies of verbs of sufficiency and two clitic particles. The results largely support the hypothesis.(ibid)

Moreover ,Unique Items Hypothesis can be listed under Toury's Law of Interference as a discussion of negative discourse transfer (laviosa,2008:125),that is the universal tendency of a translator in transferring the make-up of the source text to the target language (Pym,2008:6) ,whereby the phenomena of the transfer of the source text can be of two types: negative transfer (the translator deviates the normal practices of the target language system, and positive (the translator received the source texts incompletely and insufficiently).

In line with Tirkonen-Condit 2002, Anna Mauranen (2000) confirmed this hypothesis by exploring multi-word strings of translated language as compared to the non-translated language particularly the specific-target item "toisaalta" in academic and popular non fictional texts,then she came to conclude that popular non-fiction texts showed deviations from the TL norms than academic texts, and TL specific items tend highly to be underrepresented in translations.

Also, Sari Eskola (2004) provides evidence to support this hypothesis by concerning the variations in the frequencies and distributions of non-finite constructions (referative ,final and temporal structures) of the Finnish language in translated narrative texts translated from Russian and English.

Another study has been made by Olohan (2004) ,it aims to compare three colors synonyms between non-translated English and translated English and she had concluded that lexical items ending with "ish-word" are three times frequent in translation comparing to the original text in English. This confirms that fewer synonyms of colors appeared in the translated texts.

As for Arabic –English translation , an earlier study was made by Shamaa(1978) investigates that common words such as "say" and "day" occur with a significant higher frequency in English texts translated from Arabic than they do in original English texts. At the same time their frequency of occurrence in the translated English texts is still considerably lower than the frequency of the equivalent Arabic items in the source texts.

3.Uniqueness of the Target Language

The uniqueness is defined with respect to the source languages of specific translations regardless to other languages involved in the process of translation (Gesterman,2007 :5).

To support this claim, Gesterman referred to Tirkkone-Condit hypothesis, therefor, he concluded that "unique" is present in TL and not similarly in a given SL.(ibid).

Relatively, the phenomenon of realia (the absence of an equivalent of a word or expression of the target language in the source language) has interested many translation scholars, particularly by MyKolalukash cited in Schippel and Zwischenberger (2017:332) that is the first who described this phenomenon in his mother language Ukrainian, analyzed a list of preferred expressions used in Ukrainian and he inferred that these unique items of Ukrainian language are absent in Ukrainian translations (used rarely). Further, this phenomenon is interpreted by Tirkkonen-Condit (2004:177) who postulates the hypothesis of Unique items (Oleksander Kalnychenko,2017:332). What makes specific items unique in the original language of translation is the absence of their lexicalization or manifestation in other languages.

In earlier research, Levenston (1971) cited in Gesterman(2007:8) referred to translation equivalence in his study of non-native use of a language stating that there are elements that appear more or less frequently than used in L2. In fact this is an alternative conceptualization of unique items (ibid).

According to his notion of similarity in respect of unit correspondence at different levels, Levenston finds out that "the higher the lowest possible level of unit correspondence, the less the similarity " (Gesterman ,ibid.)

Generally speaking ,the concept of " unique items" as proposed by Tirkkonen-Condit (2002) can be tested in different categories of linguistic features that consist of lexical , phrasal, syntactic or textual items and their pragmatic functions are different from one language pair to another. As a result ,Tirkkonen-Condit (2002) emphasizes not to leave these elements untranslatable even if they have "partially overlapping equivalents in other languages".

To illustrate this point better , lexical items such as the Arabic expressions of rain carry different semantic-pragmatic

distinctions involved usually unnecessary items in any other languages, or possibly they are ambiguous semantically since they can't be seen in similar pragmatic situations . In other words the unique Arabic items in question :

والعباب والحميم الوابل و الهطل او التهتان

are not lexicalized in English to explain the specific pragmatic situation as they are in Arabic , even if they have approximate counterparts in English, however these counterparts can be used to indicate other meanings of different fields in English language , for example, the lexical item "deluge" which is tested in this paper , means an overwhelming amount of something in general, such as work, people, or questions can be used as well to indicate to an overwhelming amount of water in order to make sense of floods .Thus it is not confined to carrying only the meaning of flooding in English. On the contrary its rendering in Arabic   "وابل"used only in this context

       We can find other kinds of unique items related to certain aspects in the target language, which are specific to this language such as cultural, religious, legal, etc. , and they have no equivalence in the source text ,but this is not the case to be left untranslatable as Tirkkonen-Condit (2002) postulates in her hypothesis .

        We should take into account that English and Arabic belong into two different families of languages, the first is one of the Indo-European languages, and the latter is classified as one of the Semitic languages.

        Therefore many lexical, syntactic, semantic or pragmatic hindrances may confront the translator and affect the quality of translation.

       One of the most important things should be aware by the translator is that of his/her sufficient knowledge of the target language. This knowledge is considered the most important ability of the translator, because the translated text needs to carry the same quality comparable to the native written one ,so that the reader can easily be absorbed in the translation, the stated information, without any language hindrances.

4.Unique Items of Rain in Arabic Language

Arabic language is distinguished among other languages in describing rain by using unique and various lexical items ranging from light to heavy rain as it is mentioned in Al-Thaalibi's book of Philology and the Arabic language Secret (second edition) .

Abu Mansur Al- Thaalibi (961- 1038 AD) is a prominent literary figure of the eastern part of the Islamic world ,specifically in his book *Philology* ,arranged more than 30 names of rain in Arabic which are lexicalized by items ranging from light to heavy rain.

He respectively arranged rain vocabularies as follows: firstly "رَش"" and "طش" (the first drop of rain) then "طل" or "رذاذ"(very light rain) next "نضح" (stronger than the second type) after that "هطل" then" تهتان" (heavy rain) finally "وابل" and "جود" (the heaviest rain)

Also, the unique expressions of rain are presented by Abo Zaid Alansari in his book "The Rain" (1905 :6-9) with a detailed description of the Arabic usages for these situations of weather . Arabic unique terminology of rain was formed as an outcome of the nature of the Arabic desert and the importance of the rain for the Arabic Peninsula shepherds in looking for good pastures .

Moreover , rainfall expressions are mentioned in the Holly Quran in reference to its benefits to the human beings, especially the word "الغيث" as a positive indication optimism, hope , God's mercy and blessing.

By way of illustrations ,Arabic language is spoken by population belong to a hot and dry area and there are Arabic rain expressions associated with joy and delight to express positive connotation ,Ilyas (1989) for example, the words "gaith" or "jood" which means heavy rain that water large areas in the Arab world and presents a sign of blessing as well.

As for the significance of rain , most of the ancient and modern Arabic writers interest widely in rain themes throughout different ages and created various images and symbols in describing all its forms beginning with the lightest and ending with the heaviest rainfalls.

From Norms to Laws (Toury's Law of Interference)

The transference from norms to laws in translation is justified as it seems that norms are equated with regularity in recurrent

situations. (Eskola 2004:84). Norms are binding constraints and social expectations that influence our behavior , therefore they result in regularities of behavior ,but this cannot be included within linguistic features. Alongside universality normalization is potentially considered one of the translation universals . (Baker ,1993)

we can come to conclude that since norms are a phenomenon in social science related to social behavior ,normalization is a universal observable tendency and regularity of linguistic behavior that can appear in translations.

However, here we aren't after regularities in translation but we 're going further to roundabout translation laws. A good concept of laws of translation is raised initially by Toury 1991. If we want to uncover how translations turned from texts originally written in the target language and " how translation as a specific process influences linguistic behavior ", our interest must be confined to laws of translation and not to norms. (Eskola,2004:85)

Consequently , Eskola (ibid.) infers that universal laws are "global tendencies" that works on all translations.

Similarly, Chesterman (1998:2018) highlights the issue of laws indicating that all translations generally or particularly tend to do so.

Commenting on translator's behavior , It is worth pointing out , Toury postulates that translators tend to use expressions that are compatible to the SL rather than to those which are "typical in non-translated texts". This brings us to a point that the influence of the translation behavior imposes the translators to manifest word by word patterns even if their performance shows no tendency to literal equivalents.

For the translators who are self-confidence, the source text always seems to present no difficulties in translations in terms of the surface structure, however there is still a restriction in producing language patterns in translation that are foreign or deviated from the inherited target language patterns. (Kujamäki,2004:188)

Target language rendering was the focus of the present study because this study concentrates on target text production instead of exerting large efforts on understanding and analyzing the source text, besides the wide range of interest in universals studies which

outline features of the translated texts compared to those in non-translated text (original texts in the target language).

According to Toury (1995) translation behavior is governed by formulations embedded into two laws: the first is the law of growing standardization , in "translation source text textemes tend to be converted into target –language (cultural) reportemes", it means that a feature in a source text which is possibly specific to that text is converted to a feature selected from the stock of the target language genre (ibid:267)

In application of this law , Pym (2008:6) concludes that when he used rare Australian expressions in academic texts, these expressions are replaced by standard ones in translations.

In line with Toury, Pym calls this law " Law of Conversion", in other words, the textual relations existing in the source text are modified by more habitual choices obtained in the target language (target culture).

The second law is the law of interference which is less researched in translation studies. This law refers to the phenomenon of transferring the make-up of the source text to the target language.

Toury (1995) classifies this interference into two types: it would be negative , if the translator deviates from the normal features of the target language, or could be positives , if he doesn't do so. To illustrate this issue elaborately, let's consider the word زكية (nice) in Arabic, its usage is restricted in denotation to smells , however the translator may, in fact, tend to transfer it into رائحة طيبة (a nice smell).Therefore a negative interferences is yield , even if he or she chooses an acceptable equivalent, the translator tends to underrepresent of this unique target language item in the translation.

It would be really important , then, to start to talk about Toury's modes of translation. He presents three types of motivated translation and the degree of interference of the source text's aspects.

1. Linguistically motivated translation ,which is defined as that a well-formed translation on the level of syntax, grammar and lexicon , but not adopted to the target text formation.

2. Textually –dominated translation, that produces a well-formed translated text conforming to the conventions of the target culture, thus a partial interference of source text models is expected, and the

expected interference occurs in terms of the literary –specific features of the source text.

3.   Literary translation, which comprises the imposition of "conformity condition" to models and norms of the literary target language. Consequently more or less well-formed translated products are yielded according to the adherence of the "literary requirements of the recipient culture". (Toury,1995: 178-179)

In order to unfold the translator's orientness in translation ,Toury (1995:180) distincts between two approaches to translation "the source and target –oriented positions", which correlate easily with different focuses of translating literary texts and the intention of performing translation to establish proper literary texts. Thus, even though the translator reconstructs the source text with its "web of relations" , h/she may adopt source-oriented approach .

On the contrary ,the translator may tend to opt for a target – oriented approach if h/she desires to focus on the target factors in the creation of a translation.

Then ,Toury came to conclude that the latter approach he advocated can be applicable on other studies beyond the conventional studies in comparative literature since its validity can exceed the study of literary texts because the main concern is the translation rather than the sources texts.

Concerning the present issue of target language unique items, Toury (1995) refers to what is called specific lexical items under the terminology of "translationese" as "a distinctive variety" of the target language. Since the translators use not only the habitual target language lexemes but also other existing lexemes as a realization possible target language words resulting in deviation from known patterns, for instance, Toury (1995:216-219) states that the Hebrew word na'ara in translated utterances from English exceeds the average of its original function in Hebrew as a teenager girl reference and comes up with the function of the English girl such as "a college girl" or a "cover girl"

This brings us to a fact that some lexical items could be over or under –represented in translation for non-translated texts (source texts in the target language) .

However , in the course of time ,there may happen a specific "change of function or use of an existing item" as a result of an increasing number of translators or by following each other in responding to a source language stimuli, and then entered to a dictionary. (Toury,1995:218)

5.Data Analysis and Discussion

Translators play a vital role as they are in charge of decoding the source language message , analyzing its meaning and re-coding it into an equivalent message in the target language . They depend on their knowledge ,skills, experience and competence to clarify the mistiness of the source language term and make it acceptable and convenient to the target language readership. What makes the translation corresponded to the non-translated texts is translator's awareness of specific (unique) peculiar to a specific culture or language ,taking into consideration the ecological conditions .

The current study depends on 10 English lexical items concerning rainfall forms chosen from literary texts translated by 10 subjects ,namely M.A. students in the department of translation ,college of Arts, University of Mosul .

For the purpose of this test ,target language renderings for rain such as (وابل, هطل ,عباب,etc.) were in focus. The test infers Toury's "law of interference" (1995) .The analysis of data is presented in tables show the frequencies of over or under representations of these items based on the Unique Items Hypothesis that has been introduced by Tirkkonen Condit(2002) in translation then followed by discussions of the subjects renderings.

1. ST item "deluge "

*O another **deluge** of wind and rain.*

Collar turned up, getting drenched in this splashing rain

Stephen Hartke "Cathedral in the Trashing rain" (2000)

These lines are a reference of heavy rain represented by the specific word "deluge" which denotes the degree of severe rainfall. Moreover in English dictionaries, it means an overwhelming amount of something such as work ,people or questions. In terms of its Latin roots , it implies flood. However in English Arabic dictionaries ,it has many entries as (مطر غامر ، فيضان، طوفان، غمر، وابل من الخ)

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Whereby, its unique target equivalent could be "wabil "(وابل), see (Abi Mansoor Al-Thaalibi, 2000, and Abo Zaid Al-ansari , 1905)
The results are shown in Table 1.

Table (1) Student's translation of ST item "deluge" into Arabic

Deluge	N.10
طوفانa. flood	6
سيول الامطارb. torrents	1
فيضانc.flow	2
اعصارd. tornado	1

Table (1) shows that the overwhelming majority tend to favor close lexical translations on the account of the target language item "وابل". Even though the translators made their choices that would fit the context well, they force source language dependence by imitating the source general meaning. This type of dependence is pointed out by Reiss (1971) cited in Tirkkonen-Condit (2004:182) as "missing words" , she supposed that translators didn't invest "the linguistic resources of the target language" which is applicable to Toury's Law of Interference.

As a result ,the translators manifest under –representation of the proposed translation "وابل" as in the following renderings:

ايا ايها الطوفان الاخر من الرياح والامطار
اوه انه فيضان اخر بسبب الريح والمطر

Proposed Translation
يا وابلا اخر من الرياح والمطر
انقلبت الياقة وتبللت في هذا المطر المتناثر

2. ST item " downpour"

*Then there's the noise of the **downpour** resounding in my pores.*
It's the noise of something roaring, grinding….
With golden plane tree leaves falling all over my coat,
I'm standing in it.

Van C. Geseel, J. Thomas Rimer" The Columbia Anthology of Modern Japanese Literature"(2005)

The lexical item "downpour" in the above literary extract refers to a heavy rain or a rainstorm. "Downpour" is exactly what it sounds like pouring rain, torrential ,which can cause flooding in streets. Even though this lexical item is similar to "deluge" as they present semantic tautology, they are different because the first

describes a great flood or rain while the second is more contextual and more explicit .

More specifically , the item "downpour" can be rendered into Arabic as "alwadaq" الودق , which describes the strong and weak states of constant rain .Table (2) presents the frequencies of student's distribution.

Table (2) student's translation of ST item "downpour"

Downpour	N.10
a. Rain fallsهطول الامطار	3
b. heavy rainامطار غزيرة	2
c.thundering rainsامطار مدوية	1
d. rain soundوقع المطر	1
e.torrentsوابل	1
f. falling rainمطر متساقط	1
g.over flowing rainsامطار منهمرة	1

As shown in table (2), the target unique item "الودق" is not lexicalized as equivalent for the English item "downpour" in 10 translations. In other words, the translated texts don't contain the noun " الودق" at all. Consequently, the translators favor general and common renderings as in the following examples:

كان هناك ضجيج المطر المتساقط في مسامعي...

وبالتالي فان هناك ضجيج هطول الامطار مسامعي ....

 Proposed Translation

وبعدها كان هناك ضجيج الودق يطرق مسامعي......

3. ST item "torrents"

"*The rain is coming down in **torrents**, huge drops of hammering on the window panes, drumming on the roof of the cottage*".

Mary Easty "Just a Passing Phrase II" (2011:14)

In these poetic lines, the lexical item "torrents" is mentioned to refer the heavy rain as well. According to Merriam Webster dictionary, this word has different definitions with several entries such as "a tumultuous out pouring" (رش) or a violent stream of a liquid as water .Obviously there is no specific reference to rain in the previous definitions, conversely Arabic language characterized by a unique lexical item corresponded to torrents that is "عباب" which means plenty of water or heavy flow (Al-Thaalibi, 2000).

Table (3) Student's translations of "torrents" into Arabic

Torrents	N.10
a.floodsسيول	9
b. raining heavlyينهمر بغزارة	1

   As presented above ,there is no straightforward translation adopted the intended Arabic lexeme "عباب", though all the subjects convey the synonymic meaning. They favor close lexical translation of the English explicit manifestation of the source concept, therefore "their solutions are directly motivated by the lexical surface structure of the source text in question" as suggested by Kujamaki (2004:192)

Proposed Translation

المطر ينزل عبابا ، قطراته الكبيرة تطرق زجاج النافذة وتقرع على سقف الكوخ.

4. ST item "drizzle"

*The day was bleak and the north wind blew a stinging **drizzle** as they approached Foehrenwald DP Camp.*

Helen Martin Block "the Shoemaker's daughter"(2015:283)

   The English source item "drizzle" which mentioned in the lines above has many denotations, it may refer to any liquid except water or rain for example vegetables drizzeled with olive oil (Meryam Webster dictionary).Similarly Arabic language consists of items describes the same images in case.However it specifies "رذاذ" associated with its derivations as "ارذت" or "رذّت السماء" to express the light and calm rain with small drops that sounds mist.

   Honestly all the translators managed the Arabic unique item successfully and showed typical lexical frequencies as compared to non-translated texts. As a result an over –representation was detected . see the below subject's rendering as an example of proposed translation:

كان اليوم قاتما وفجرت الرياح الشمالية رذاذا لاذعا.....

5. ST item "monsoon"

*The eastern wind breeze brings an eerie feeling, that the **monsoon** clouds are soon coming*

Jay P Narain "Mansoon Rain"(2006)

   "Monsoon" has many manifestations in English language , it means the rainy and windy seasonal weather .Concerning the above lines "monsoon" is restricted to the rainy weather

.Consequently the translators may have one option to use the Arabic unique item "الحميم" which is one of the names of rain labeled by Al-thaalibi , which describes falling heavily with big drops in summers.

By investigating the subjects 'translations (see table 4), it reveals absence of supporting the unique item hypothesis ,in addition that the frequencies were notably lower than the non-translated texts.

In fact , there is a clear tendency for attributing the meaning of the word in case to wind rather than to rain , especially clouds are exist as in the examples below:

....نسيم الرياح الشرقية يجلب شعور غريب ان غيوم الرياح الموسمية

.....ينتابني شعور غريب كلما نسمت ريح موسمية

Moreover it is noticed that one of 10 translations shows dropping the word "monsoon" trying to avoid the problem of straightforward equivalence.

The results present under-representation of the target language item "الحميم" in the translated texts.

Table (4) Student's translation of "monsoon"

Monsoon	N.10
a.Seasonal موسمي	9
b. omission choice اختيار حذف الكلمة	1

Proposed Translation

يجلب نسيم الرياح الشرقية شعورا غريبا

بان سحب الحميم قادمة قريبا

6. ST item "wet"

*It cannot find shelter , for **wet** is each tree,*

And no clothing it has to protect it at all

Duncan Lundie (the Elder Mary

"Memoir of Mrs. M. L. Duncan"

(1841:338)

The lexical item "wet" is defined in Merriam –Webster dictionary as "consisting ,containing or soaked with liquid (such as water) , something still moist enough to smudge or smeer or rainy weather"

Correspondingly , the Arabic unique item "الطل" labeled by Athaalibi in his book *Philology* describes the lighter and weaker rain.

The results in table (5) reveals that the translators imitate the source pattern and dismiss the most frequent word in the target language "الطل" and this is resemblance to what is suggested by Gideon Toury (1995:224) that the translators tend to use expression similar to the SL .So the investigated lexical item "wet" marked less frequent words from the semantic field of the target language.

Table (5) student's translation of "wet"

Wet	N.10
a. wet مبللة او مبتلة	6
b. humid رطبة	2
c.tal طل	1
d. moisten v. بلل	1

6 out of 10 translations show relatively frequent items " مبتلة ومبللة ورطبة"

More specifically , the translators lack the awareness of the target unique item "altal" .

Additionally , differences in syntactic bahaviour of some translators has been detected for instance : though "wet" in the source text is a noun , they confined to render it as adjective such as " مبتلة" or "رطبة ". So this is considered to be a case of class shifts proposed by Catford (1965). Furthermore, the results show another formal problem concerning meaning that is generalization ; one of the translators generalize meaning of "wet" into " المطر" as in :

لا ملجا هناك فالمطر قد بلل كل الاشجار .

Irrespectively of the translations being represented, one translator succeed in supporting the Hypothesis of Unique Items by using the specific target term

As a result it is considered the proposed translation"الطل"

من الصعب العثور على مأوى ، فالطل غطى كل الاشجار.

7. ST Item "precipitation"

Desert roots remain dormant for years or decades waiting on precipitation.

Theodore Lyons "Africa Poems" (2011:27)

English Dictionaries define the investigated lexical item "precipitation" as " something precipitates such as mist , rain and snow , also it refers to an act or a process. Obviously the mentioned meanings are not limited to rain .On the other hand Arabic language characterizes by a wide lexical deposit of specific expressions " "الصيب convey the intendant meaning in case, like

In Arabic dictionaries it means heavy rain associated with thunder.

More specifically this unique Arabic item of rain among many items is mentioned in the Holy Quran: chapter 2 Albakara (the Cow), verse 19 :

"أَوْ كَصَيِّبٍ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ فِيهِ ظُلُمَاتٌ وَرَعْدٌ وَبَرْقٌ يَجْعَلُونَ أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ مِنَ الصَّوَاعِقِ حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ ۚ وَاللَّهُ مُحِيطٌ بِالْكَافِرِينَ"

(Or like a rainstorm from the sky, wherein is darkness, thunder, and lightning. They thrust their fingers in their ears to keep out the stunning thunder-clap for fear of death. But Allâh ever encompasses the disbelievers)

Though the translators render it equivalently to some extent , the overall results represented in table 6 state that this investigation doesn't support Tirkkonen 'hypothesis .

Table (6) Student's translations of "precipitation"

Precipitation	N.10
a. rain fall هطول المطر	6
b. deposition ترسب	2
c. rain مطر	1
d. filtering/transpiration ترشيح	1

So 6 out of 10 prefer to use rain fall expressions paddling their linguistic behaviour towards the SL style and deviating from the original texts preferences in the target language as in

لاتزال جذور النباتات الصحراوية في سبات لعقود منتظرة هطول المطر

The others made less frequent choices:

تبقى الجذور الصحراوية خامدة لسنوات او حتى تنتظر عقود من الترسب .

Proposed Translation

تبقى الجذور الصحراوية خاملة لسنوات ولعقود منتظرة الصيب .

8.ST Item "Trickling Rain"

Waiting for you ,my love
*In the **trickling rain***
On the foothill-trailing mountains

I stand here drenched

*In that **trickling mountain rain***

Gary L. Ebersole "Ritual Poetry and the Politics of Death in Early Japan"(1989:245)

In the previous lines, the expression of "trickling rain" describe the form of light rain ; however it is not restricted to rain in the SL, it may refer to another liquids to flow out weakly.

On the contrary, this expression can be rendered into Arabic by one word " which is labeled by Althaalibi in the arrangement of light rain."ناضح"

By testing the results , it is found that the students translators did not find their way to the Arabic specific item , they resorted to use an equivalent with several words instead of a single one as seen in table (7).

Consequently there is a general tendency among students translators which is proposed by Shlesinger (1992) as the translator's failure to lexicalize one target lexical item instead of source language string of words .

Table (7) students' translation of "trickling rain"

Trickling rain	N.10
a. light rain خفيف	2
b. outflowing rain متدفق	2
c. heavy rain غزير	2
d. falling rain متساقط	1
e. drops of rain قطرات المطر	2
f. sever شديد	1

Table (7) shows that students translators suggested habitualized translated قطرات المطر والمطر الخفيف , and the others use less frequent target candidates. Furthermore, some of the subjects misunderstood the intended meaning of the phrase in case, they proposed opposite renderings and responded incorrectly as مطر شديد and مطر غزيز.

After all, it is observed that they never used the word "ناضح" compared to the non-translated texts.

Proposed Translation

في انتظارك يا حبيبي

في المطر الناضح عل سفوح الجبال المتعاقبة

اقف هنا مبتلا في ذلك المطر الناضح عل الجبال

9. ST item " sputtering rain"

*Wrapped in their outdoor clothing toward off **the sputtering rain** that dropped overhead from clouds amassing like an army in the brooding sky.*

Cherly Cooper" Run Red With Blood" (2018)

The central point in this investigation is the hypothesis that translators resort to show uncharacteristic lexical frequencies compatible with those in non-translated texts.

The SL lexical item "sputtering " implies several denotations such as to spit or speak explosively , but its current occurrence should be associated only with rain reference in order to represent the description of spraying rain. On the other hand in the original Arabic texts , a unique TL lexical item can be found to stand for this description of rain properly. This degree of falling is manifested by the TL item "رَش"or "وطَش" . "رش . The results of student's translation are represented in table (8) .

Table (8) Student's translations of "sputtering rain"

Sputtering rain	N.10
a. streaming rain مطر متدفق	2
b. heavy rain مطر غزير	2
c. spraying rain مطر مرشوش	1
d. lightly بصورة خفيفة	1
e. glittering متلألئة	1
f. dropped from the sky سقط من السماء	1
g.rain sprinkle رش المطر	1
h.popped rain مطر مفرقع	1

The results of the students translations shown in table (8) indicate to a general tendency towards lower frequencies of "رش " .

With reference to Toury's law of interference , under-representation of the Arabic unique items of rain in the translated texts is reasonable as there is no stimulus in conforming expressions in the source language .

Accordingly ,the overwhelming majority, i.e. 7 out of 10 subjects misunderstood the lexical item "sputtering" and behave conversely to the source language message by choosing opposite renderings describing the heavy falls of rain , whereas the source intendant meaning depicts the lowest degree of falling for example "امطار غزيرة"and "مطرٌ متدفق" .

Another subject deviated clearly out of the context and translated it into "متلألئة"   while two other subjects use closest situational synonyms to the target language such as " مطر مرشوش" and رش "المطر".

Finally one manifestation of "بصورة خفيفة" . reveals the student's awareness of the light fall of rain but without including the intended target item .

Proposed Translation

ملفوفين بملابسهم الخارجية متجهين نحو المطر المرشوش المتساقط على رؤسهم من السحب المحتشدة كالجيش في السماء المكتئبة.

10. ST item "pouring down"

*Rain comes **pouring dow**n*
It waters the plants and trees
It soaks into the ground
***Pour down** rain ,rain **pour dow**n*

Paula Graham " Poems Forever" (2011:92)

In English dictionaries "pour down" refers not only to the heavy falling of rain , but also to "cause a liquid or loose substance to fall down" and it means to give someone a large quantity of something.as a result its meaning is not restricted only to rain. Whereas in Arabic language the counterpart of this phrase can be lexicalized uniquely to a limited reference to rain.

In this quotation the expression "pouring down" describes rain falling positively and how it waters everything ,which is corresponded entirely to an Arabic specific item "الجود" with its associations. Table (9) shows the frequencies of "pouring down" representations in students translations

Table (9) students 'proposals for "pouring down"

Pouring down	N.10
a. rain down ينهمر	3
b. rain falling تساقط الامطار	2
c. flowing يتدفق	2
d. heavy rain غزارة الامطار	1
e.falling يهطل	1
f.moisten يرطب	1

Unconsciously, source language interference triggers under-represented responses in students translations as it leads them to choose solutions similar to the source even if they are adequate . Most of them tend to use more general equivalents as " تساقط المطر" , "يَتَدَفقُ" and " ينهمر , "غزارة المطر" . In addition to one out of ten students who deviated from the source meaning and from the target language repertoire by using the lexical item "يرطب".

In general ,the translators tend automatically to literal translations as there are no problems in finding the adequate equivalences in the target language . (Toury,1995: 191)

Toury's theory is analogous to Ivir 's view that is translators 'orientation starts with searching for formal correspondences, especially with the unavailability of the comparable meaning formal correspondent. (Ivir,1981: 58).

Proposed translation

المطر يجود
يسقي النباتات والاشجار
يبلل الارض
جد ايها المطر، ايها المطر جد

6. Conclusion

To sum up the results, this test reveals the following:

1. The translators' performance is poorer than non-translated target language original.
2. The unique linguistic phenomenon in the translated texts is under-represented because the translators almost behave literally .They have an influence on the frequencies and distribution of the Arabic items of rain and this influence it is rooted in the source language as they are closer to the structure of the source text and neglect the available alternatives. This means that source language stimulus

gives rise a possible using of a similar construction in the translation .Obviously they propose lexical items or patterns according to their mental bilingual dictionary as they resort to general solutions.

3. There is a clear absence of the uniqueness of the target language lexemes those related to rain descriptions in students translation.

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التحقيق في توزيع العناصر الفريدة في النصوص المترجمة

فارتين حنا شابا*

المستخلص

لكلِّ لغة مفردات لغوية فريدة تفتقر إليها نظائرها في اللغات الأُخرى بشكل مباشر أي غير مقسَّمة في لغة المصدر، إذ تبحث الدراسة في توزيع (إعادة تمثيل) المفردات الفريدة في النصوص المترجمة إلى العربية بالارتكاز على فرضية المفردات الفريدة المقترحة من تيركونين وكونديت ٢٠٠٢ التي تعدّ إحدى الفرضيات التي يطلق عليها تسمية عموميات الترجمة، ويتبنى هذا البحث الفرضية لتوقُّع معدلات تكرارات المفردات الفريدة للغة الهدف في النصوص المترجمة (إعادة تمثيل عالٍ أو منخفض)، ولاسيَّما المفردات اللغوية للمطر مثل: الرذاذ، والطل، والوابل، والهطل، والتهتان، والعباب، والحميم وغيرها إذ تتجسد في اللغة الإنكليزية بنوعين من التكرارات: كلمات مفردة، مثل: deluge ,shower,wet, drizzle ,etc.. أو من خلال عبارات مثل:

trickling rain, sputtering rain or it's pouring down and so on

وتقوم الدراسة قياس سلوك المترجمين على وفق قانون التدخل لتوري، وتكشف النتائج بأنَّ المفردات العربية الفريدة أقل تكرارًا وذات تمثيل منخفض في النصوص المترجمة مقارنة بالنصوص العربية الأصلية على الرغم من عدم ظهور أي صعوبة في ترجمة النص الأصلي الإنكليزي، وأيضًا توصَّلت الدراسة أنَّ المترجمين يميلون إلى استعمال حلول عامة في ترجمة المفردات الفريدة للمطر فضلًا عن إيجاد تدخل واضح للنص الأصلي في تفضيلات المترجمين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: فريدة، مفردات، سلوك، نصوص.

مدرس مساعد/قسم الترجمة/كلية الآداب/جامعة الموصل.