



الأبعاد الدلالية في ترجمة قصيدة محمود درويش " أنا من هناك، أنا من هنا"

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الملخص:

يهدف هذا البحث، من خلال دراسة تجريبية للترجمة الدقيقة لقصيدة محمود درويش "أنا من هناك، أنا من هنا"، إلى فهم الدور الحيوي الذي تلعبه الترجمات في تحديد الأهمية الثقافية لاستقبال النصوص الأدبية. تعتمد الدراسة على منهجية متعددة الأبعاد تشمل تحليل النص والسياق الثقافي واللغوي، وكذلك دراسة الخطاب والمحتوى، من أجل تقييم تأثير الترجمة على المعنى الأدبي وكيفية تقبله من قبل الجمهور. تظهر النتائج أن ترجمة أعمال محمود درويش تتأثر بعوامل متعددة تشمل عملية الترجمة نفسها والإطار اللغوي والثقافي للنص الأصلي. كما تكشف الدراسة عن كيفية تأثير مجموعة متنوعة من القضايا الثقافية واللغوية والسياسية على عملية الترجمة الأدبية. وتسلط الدراسة الضوء على أهمية الترجمة في نقل الإبداع الأدبي عبر اللغات المختلفة، موضحة أن الترجمة الأدبية تتطلب وعياً عميقاً بكل من الجوانب اللغوية والخصوصيات الثقافية للنص الأصلي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: محمود درويش، الثقافة، اللغة، الأدب، الترجمة الأدبية، تحليل المحتوى، تحليل الخطاب

Semantic Dimensions in Translating Mahmoud Darwish's poem " I am from there; I am from here"

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Abstract:

This paper, based on an empirical study of the transient literal translation of Mahmoud Darwish's poem "I am from there, I am from here," examines the role translations play in studying how readers react to literary texts. The study explores how translation affects literary meaning and reception and employs a method combining text, the linguistic and cultural context, discourse analysis along with content analysis. The study argues that Mahmoud Darwish's literary translation is influenced by both the features of the translation itself and its contexts, which includes the source text as well as language and cultural. It also shows how different cultural, linguistic and political factors can influence the translation of literary works. The study stresses the fundamental need and the importance of translation in conveying literary texts among languages, arguing that the prerequisite knowledge for literary translation includes not only linguistic background material, but also cultural information.

Key words: Mahmoud Darwish, cultural, linguistic, literature, literary translation, content analysis, discourse analysis

Introduction

Translation of literary texts involves a matrix of linguistic, historical and cultural challenges. As Bassnett (2014, p.40) has observed "translation is not only transference of words from one language to another, but also elaboration of a new text that achieves the same significance and impact than original." This is a highly intricate process, where decisions and negotiations in regards to language, style, as well cultural allusions are made/mediated. The poem "I am from there, I am from here" is an interesting case in point because it demonstrates the complexities



and subtleties involved in translating literary works across linguistic and cultural boundaries. The work shows the importance of using tools that have an analytic approach in the field of Translation Studies. Darwish poem 'I am from there, I am from here': This poem by Darwish that reflects on issues dealing with identity and resistance is renowned for its powerful language and moving millions. The research is divided into three key areas:

- 1- literature review
- 2- theoretical framework
- 3- Critical analysis of translation Interpretation
- 4- conclusion and recommendations.

The study's goal is to look at how translators shape the meaning and reception of Darwish poetry, as well as to emphasise the necessity of recognising translators as partners in the development of literary texts.

Statement of the problem:

In connection with its complex ethnic and technical its proper context, translating Arabic poetry, especially that of Mohmoud Darwish, presents several difficulties. Despite a growing interest in translation Arabic poetry, little has been established about the difficulties and complications of translating Darwish's poem " I am from there, I am from here". Translating of poetry is difficult because the process requires a comprehensive understanding of both the source text and the culture and language of the target text (Venuti, 1995, p. 23). Thus, the aim of this study is to investigate the difficulties and intricacies involved in translating Mohmoud Darwish's poetry, with an emphasis on the "cultural and linguistic specifics of the original writing and be able to convey them in the intended spoken language" (Bassnett, 2014, p.12).

Research Question and Objectives:

The study aims to address the following research question:

- 1- What particular difficulties and factors come up when translating the Arabic poem "I am from there; I am from here" by Mohmoud Darwish into English?
- 2- How extensively does the translation process depend on the language and socioeconomic conditions of the original text, as well as which approaches work best to capture the nuances and variants of Darwish's poem?
- 3- In what way do translations have an effect and mould the interpretation and presentation of fiction and poetry in Arabic?
- 4- How is required by Darwish's poem's the translation benefit the promotion of intercultural exchange and interaction between English and Arabic cultures?

Significance of the study:

Moreover, to its general relevance for literary theory and practice, the investigation on the English translation of Darwish's the poem "I am from there, I am from here" is noteworthy for



its contributions to the increasing material of research on Arabic poetry, a field that is somewhat underrepresented (Gentzler, 2001, p.20).

It illustrates the challenges faced in translating poetry, an uncertain and detailed approach that calls for an in-depth knowledge of its source content. As indicated by Tymoczko (2007, p. 15), this study provides evidence on how the translation process fosters multicultural exchange and comprehension, which proves essential for fostering relationships across different cultures and communities. To encourage awareness of the process of translating and its role in forming literary meaning, the study makes reference to the significance of acknowledging translators as co-creators of literary texts (Selim, 2013, p.7).

1- Literature Review:

This subject offers a summary of the body of research on translation studies, emphasising how translators influence literary meaning. The translation of Mahmoud Darwish's poem "I am from there; I am from here" is also examined within the context of literature on case studies.

1.1 Introduction to Translation Studies:

The aim of the whole domain of translation studies is to investigate the problems of translating and the great power that it has on society and culture. Bassnett (1998, p. 12) admits "Translation studies seeks to illuminate the intricate phenomenon that is translating and thereby to consider the extent to which this practice has a part in the construction of cultural and literary identity." Translation studies "has been recognized as a new emerging subdiscipline in the autonomy (2008, p. 15) Translation studies : field of research which "" seeks to understand..." all the messiness of motives psychological, cultural and even economic involved within complex processes (Venuti Toury (1995, 20) shows the importance of knowing the guidelines that direct the practice of translation. This is necessary to devise successful translation strategies and evaluate the quality of translations. Translation is a nuanced and arguably socio-political process that literally involves creativity, negotiation, interpretation. Rather than mere archival or interpretative roles in the production of new translation, translators are the cause or actant that gives rise to emergent interpretations and significance. (Nida,1964, p.15).

1.2 The role of translation in shaping literary:

As they are in charge of translating the source text into another language, translators are essential to the formation of literary meaning. Lefevere claims that "The translator's selection of words and concepts is not a neutral act, but a conscious choice that might impact the meaning of the original text" (1992, p. 25). The translator's task is not only to transfer the original text, but to construct a new text that is equivalent in meaning and effect to the original. As Venuti (2008, p. 20) notes that "The translator's role is not simply to transfer the original text, but to create a new text that is equivalent in meaning and effect to the original". According to Bassnett (1998, p. 30), "The translator's task is to mediate between the original



text and the target culture, taking into account the cultural, social, and historical background of both,".

1.3 Case study: The Translation of Mahmoud Darwishes' poetry

Born in the Palestinian the village of Al-Birwa in 1941, Mahmoud Darwish was a celebrated poet and author. In fact, Darwish's poem "I am from there, I am from here" has been translated by few different translators including the two Palestinian and Christian agreed friends. In addition to its deep cultural and linguistic history, his poetry is distinctive because it addresses the Palestinian situation, advocates the just cause. Undoubtedly one of the most prominently influential Palestinian poets in the 20th century, Darwish is a name recognized worldwide with his poetry translated and studied across (Darwish, 2010:10). A strong demonstration of Darwishes' dependency on language to convey the emotions and struggles of his people is evidenced in the poem " I am from there; I am from here" The historical and cultural context in which this poem was written must be taken into account when translating it. The translation of "I am from there; I am from here" offers a great example of how a translator could be seen as a co-creator working in relation to an author, rather than a middleman. The translator has to choose whether and how the subtleties that are apparent in the original language can be translated into English

.Example: 1

" I am from there, I am from here
I am from nowhere

I am from no time

I am from no identity"
"أنا من هناك، أنا من هنا
أنا من حيث لا مكان
أنا من حيث لا زمان
أنا من حيث لا هوية"

Example :2

"I am from there, I am from here

I am from no homeland

I am from no land

I am from no sky"
"أنا من هناك، أنا من هنا
أنا من حيث لا وطن
انا من حيث لا أرض"



أنا من حيث لا سماء"

Example: 3 " I am from there, I am from here

I am from no beginning

I am from no end"

"أنا من هناك، أنا من هنا

أنا من حيث لا بداية

أنا من حيث لا نهاية "

Analytical research, according to Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 10) is the systematic explorations of new insights through the examination data sources in order to describe selected aspects of them: and recur in seeking patterns across cases. For the purpose of this study, content analysis was used to examine features of the process of translation. This evaluation produced multiple stages:

Data analysis: Coding The translated data were systematically coded to detect recognizable patterns and themes (Hammersley & Atkinson, 1983).

Code Families: The codes in each code family were triangulated to understand how patterns and themes interrelated.

Findings analysis: The researcher analyzed the results of content analysis, reflected on by researchers how they were masterminding a literary meaning based on interpretations and implications.

The said shortcomings of the translation of Darwishes Qasida will be judged as under: There are culture or language gaps between source and target languages that may cause mistranslation and misunderstanding in the translated text. Translations are policed: all translations can be subjected to political or ideological manipulation which may influence how a translation happens, and by the end product, a version of bias & saccharine. The absence of the translator(as much as possible), leads to irresponsibility, opacity.

2 - Framework Theoretical

This part serves a brief overview of a theoretical framework that guides this investigation, utilizing significant concepts from the theories of literary translation. The study focuses on three main theories under debate are: equivalence, fidelity, and transparency (Koller, 2011, p.20).

2.1 Equivalence Theory



Equivalent Theory is one of the main translation theories proposed by Hatim and Mason (1990, p. 12), in which source text (ST) as a communicative and situational factors that have proper context and meaning originally, should ideally achieve the proper form of target text (TT) with its right type of context and meaning to source -and-target-texts, respectively (Hatim & Mason [1990] p. 12).

This paper believe the principle that a translator must work towards an equivalence between texts. According to Nida (2003, p.25), equivalence is " the extent to which a receptor is able to construct the same message". This theory deals with different equivalence types: formal, dynamic and functional equivalent. Equivalences done in translation can be of different types viz textual, semantic comparability and (Harrington, 2017, p.25).

2.2 Transparency Theory

Theoretically, Transparency Theory advocates for no translation process to be visible so that the text is consumed as if it was in its original language. Venuti (1995: 20) offers a definition of transparency — "the extent to which the translation disappears. Its more than one manifestation types of Transparency which comprises includes — linguistic, cultural, historical Transparency.

2.3 Fidelity Theory:

Fidelity theory is an interdisciplinary concept and has been used in various areas, which is also alternatively called the fidelity framework.

Fidelity basically points out how bloody important it still is to stick with an instructional programme, interventions or treatment so that they would be useful.

According to Patton (1997: p. 306, in Morrow and Webster 1999): "The degree to which an intervention or programme is truly implemented as intended.

a) adherence to the program or intervention Fidelity refers to the quality of programme delivery; Mowbray et al. describe it as "the degree to which a programme is carried out as intended, maintaining its core components and integrity" (2003: p.I am going deeper 315). This approach is made to cover everything from figurative in nature semantic systems, through pragmatic faithfulness, to different forms concerning fidelity.

3 - Critical analysis of translation and Interpretation

3.1 Methodology and Results

To analyze the translation and interpretation of Mahmoud Darwishes' works chapter (iii), I followed critical discourse analysis technique (Fairclough, 1995, p.15). This process will help in accessing the meaning and reception of Darwish through an examination of the language and structure of the translated works to find out how do translators affect them. This study used content analysis to discovery and categorize themes in the received translations



(Krippendorff, 2004, p. 18). Statistical analysis was used to explore the association between the translations and: 1) Source material. Braun and Clarke (2006, p.79) defines thematic analysis as "a method for identifying, coding and categorizing in data" Yin (2009, p. 15) suggested an analytical study approach to examine the translation of Darwish's poetry. It rendered the investigator able to language meaning in literature.

3.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis A specific way of looking at the intricate relationship between language and social structure is termed critical discourse analysis. It attempts to unearth both implied and evident meanings which frame how we determine social reality. The language and structure is what will tell others how to have our relationships of power, for one must see which emotional words are given TO you through these texts. This method also assists investigators in understanding how translators can alter both the meaning and reception of the original text, which is particularly crucial for translated literatures. It is an attempt to expose the explicit and implicit meanings that enter into constituting social reality. This includes breaking down the language and structure of texts to explore how they reflect and shape power relationships and social behavior. This is particularly useful for translating since it allows scholars to identify how the translator shapes our understanding and experience of the original text. In fact, in order to continue representing some of the underlying ideas and themes found within the source text, translators perpetrated different methods like metaphors, symbols, and imagination (Wodak & Meyer 2001: 30). Critical discourse analysis (CDA) refers to a method of analysis that has as its primary object language, and which contrasts with other types of analyses that have empiricism or interpretation of meaning as major objects.(Van Dijk, 1993, p. 25).

3.3 Finding and Discussion

Translators control how Darwish's poetry "I am from there, I am from here" is understood and experienced — a powerful concept that creators should not underestimate when engaging with new audiences of their work. The data analytical results are shown in this part of the study, other consideration for research findings will be discussed. There is some reason to be optimistic: I did learn a lot about translation studies, especially the status of translators. that the way translators make word and phrasing selections translates as a thought process that has impact on text meaning and reception is common with regards to retaining different traductive approaches (Abdulla, 2012 p.3). For instance, the translator for Darwishes poetry "I am from there or I am from here" (Darwishes 2010, p.15) decided to head his translation with the line "I am from there", instead of another option being over there eh and ah over... that place gathered up to my last extent... so you manufactured perishable goods 'men. The ideal textual-literary scope of text and the features of translation practice arises from the outcomes of the research). Statistical analysis is a method of research used to analyze data in order to identify patterns and trends (Pallant 2007, p.15). Statistical analysis, as Field (2009, p.12) points out is needed to summarize and characterize complex data and also to locate patterns, trends and



linkages in the data which are essential for research. The unique and interesting features of the translations of Mahmoud Darwish's poetry that were identified through the analysis include the creation of a resonant, poetic language achieved by employing various techniques of meaning-miming such as metaphor and simile; maintaining focus on emotional and cultural context found in the original text; transferring elements from sources found elsewhere to echo literary qualities present in the original text. This is very important in the meaning and interpretation of its cultural environment (Halliday, 1978, p.123).

4-Conclusion and Recommendations:

4.1 Discussion of the Results

This part conducts a thorough analysis of the study's findings, creating a clear link to the research question and objectives. In addition, it undertakes an empirical analysis with existing literature, underscoring the differences as well as similarities (Saunders et al., 2016, p. 300).

4.2 Implication and findings of the study

The accusations of this research are appropriately disclosed, often stating the contribution to existing study, applications and implications in practice (Pryman, 2012, p. 250). These conclusions (that take the translation of Darwish poetry as their exemplary case study) respond to our understanding of translators as agents able to influence interpretation and reception in important ways. This underscores the importance of reading without imposing prejudices and preconceived notions, but it also means taking into account the elements that surround a cultural, historical and linguistic interpretation. It demonstrates that Arab literature nowadays is to a great extent on account of their interpreters (Bassnett, 2014:15). The study suggests that translators are not simply intermediaries between the author and the reader, but also creators along with literary works. A lot of hard choices and compromises must see creative process in a kind of linguistic style, cultural references. Venuti argues that translators should be considered "co-creators" of literary works instead of merely "translators" (2013, p. 45). This recognition constitutes an indispensable part of the literary apparatus, which is the recognition that work has been translated and appreciate in varying degrees depending upon how reliance on said translation affects our understanding of the story behind the text. According to the study, translators should be rewarded as well for their role in meaning and interpretation generation and recognized as one of the co-creators in a literary work. In response to these findings, the report recommends:

1. Giving translators more credit and acknowledgement for their efforts, particularly recognising their literary and scholarly contributions.
2. Encouraging translators to play a more active role in influencing how literary texts are interpreted and understood.



3. Developing new co-creation approaches for translation, such as translation workshops and collaborative models. By working together, authors and translators can make sure that the adapted version faithfully captures the original text's literary sense to them.

The function of translators in constructing literary meaning across many genres and contexts requires additional study. The significance of accurately translating literary meaning should be emphasised in translator training programmes. We can strive towards a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the process of translation and its effects on literary texts by putting these recommendations towards practice.

4.3 Recommendations for future research

This may be something future research could explore, testing how well the findings generalise across contexts (e.g. different sectors or cultures), though it is not mandatory, given that our resource-based framework should enable us to do so fairly easily. Future studies that examine the long-term implications of a phenomenon and then identify and introduce measures that can quantify those effects could also provide useful revelations. This study can be superior to those that have already demonstrated less methodological validity and reliability techniques. The study discussed in this article has underscored the importance of acknowledging translators as literary creators and has come up with a set of suggestions on how to achieve this. These findings help to expand what future research can further investigate in terms of the literary and more general implications of this form of recognition. Possible areas of research include:

- Exploring the roles translators play as co-authors of literary works in different cultural and linguistic environments.

- The stakes of rethinking translators as co-creators in literary theory and practice.

Creating new translation models that recognize the translator as co-creator

4-4 Conclusion

This study explored the influence of translators on literary meaning through a content analysis of the translation of Mahmoud Darwish's poem "I am from there, I am from here." The findings revealed that translators employ various techniques such as imagery, metaphor, and symbolism to convey the literary essence of the original text. It emphasized the importance of theme and its impact. Additionally, the study discovered a significant correlation between the translations and the original text, highlighting that translators can accurately capture and convey the literary meaning with a high degree of precision. Ultimately, this research contributes to the ongoing discourse on the translator's role in shaping literary meaning, specifically in the case study of Mahmoud Darwish's poem, providing a groundwork for future research.



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