



English Translation of Peer-e-Kamil in the light of Domestication and Foreignization Strategies

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Abstract- The research has analyzed English translation of the novel Peer-e-Kamil using Lawrence Venuti's theory of foreignization and domestication in translation studies. The research is based upon mix method approach. The research's data was obtained from the novel Peer-e-Kamil and its English translation. Ramiere's foreignization and domestication model with some modification has been used for this purpose. In this model, seven translation procedures which are borrowing from source text, literal translation, gloss, omission, neutralization, cultural substitution and borrowing from global text are put on a scale. The study arose from the belief that a successful translation has much to bring to translation theory than has previously been understood.

Keywords: domestication, foreignization, cultural specific items, colonialism, globalization

I. INTRODUCTION

The activity of translation has an aged practice and has been widely adopted throughout ages, but in this quickly moving globalized world its role has become part and parcel of life. These days information technology through which cultural interactions have been expanding its pace is speedy and worldwide, the phenomenon of translation has become compulsory. Google translation, machine translation tools, various applications facilitating translation has filled the Apple and Google Play store market to facilitate the process of translation. Leaping ahead the window applications the entry of Android technology has made this process of translation handy and inevitable tool in this multicultural environment. All kinds of objectives such as scientific, medical, technical, industrial, legal, social, educational or literary, rely heavily on translation today, and as a result, people's demand in the field has risen dramatically. The basic premise is that "human contact equals translation whether inside or between languages. A localization research is a language study." (Bassnett-McGuire, p. 23, 1980). Furthermore both translators and linguists operate with two linguistic structures, each of which can be correlated with a distinct cultural structure. So, if we accept that "all communicators are translators" (Bell, 1991), the translator's position must be distinct from that of the "natural communicator." The translator acts as a bilingual mediator for representatives of two separate language communities that are talking monolingually.

Furthermore, cultural studies has taken a dominant place in translation studies. The major aim of cultural studies is to bring different cultures closer together to develop understandings of cultural items particular to specific cultures item in this global environment and translations serve this purpose very well. In fact, translators are cultural ambassadors of different cultures and translations are their cultural communications. As globalization has increased the importance of translation studies in cultural context in this multi-cultural environment, it has also developed some common global language environment where different lexical items, phrases and even sentences are becoming popular and understandable around the globe. New concepts of translation emerged with the hegemonic influence of English language and the concepts of domestication and foreignization took new interpretations.

Background

Observations

Translation was once thought of as a subset of Linguistics. The formal analysis of translation started in the 1950s and 1960s. It was built on linguistic concepts. The research concentrated on core topics such as meaning, equivalence, and change. Translation ideas used to be more concerned about meaning and expression (interpretation and paraphrase). Linguists illustrated the role and significance of culture in translation in 1990. The most well-known translation theorist who played their role in this process were Susan Bassenet, Nida, Catford, Andre Levefre, and the theory of Lawrence Venuti. According to Hatim, TS has grown tremendously over the last 20 years and is now consolidating. TS has increasingly developed into a distinct field that builds from a variety of other disciplines (Hatim 2001, p. 8).

The study of modern translation isn't concerned with "fidelity" (the degree to which a translation is faithful to its source text). Translation research's primary goal is therefore no longer the quest for only

for a word that perfectly translates a sentence or paragraph from one language to another, but rather for humans who have significant differences in culture and activities in distinct cultures. Standard definitions of binary oppositions have also come into question, and new approaches are employed that deal with phenomena that are neither purely binary nor traditional in nature. In other terms, there is consensus among scholars that the difficulty of the phenomenon of translation necessitates a rise in the acknowledgment of social and human action. The 1970s saw perspectives and methods originating from both in the fields of text and pragmatics, coupled with the experiments in discourse interpretation being extended to translation and conversation. No text or user agent exists or runs unless it is intended for a specific reason. The translatability, the meaning, as well as the translatability of the language, has a significant influence as Vermeer (1989) puts it. To put it another way, the clarification calls for an interdisciplinary solution since it is a nexus with all the above systems, roles, goods, and agents (Shamma, 2009).

Susan Bassnett stresses the value of cultural understanding or the role of culture in the translation studies. In 1990, Andre Levefere and Susan Bassnett extended the theory of translation beyond linguistic research by contrasting SLT and TLT to explore how society affects translation. The book 'Translation, History, and Culture' examines the printing industry's impact on ideology. It explores translation in the light of colonialism and addresses feminist literature. She claims that since novels seem to have a simpler framework than poetry, they are thus easier to translate when addressing the subject 'Translating prose' in the book 'Translation Studies.'

Venuti (1995) proposed that the spectrum of translation studies could be broadened to account for the socio-cultural framework's value-driven existence. In Anglo-American community, he used the word invisibility to characterize the translator condition and activity. This invisibility, according to Venuti (Venuti, 1995), is caused by the way translators attempt to translate into English in order to create an idiomatic and understandable translated document. It is translucent due to the lack of any linguistic peculiarities.

Invisibility and two forms of translating strategies: domestication and foreignization, were discussed by Venuti. Domestication, he believed, was the dominant translation culture in Anglo-American countries. Foreignization, on the other hand, involves picking a global text and devising a translation process that removes lines that are forbidden by the target language's prevailing cultural principles. To register the linguistic and cultural distinction of the foreign text, Venuti finds the foreignizing approach to be an ethno deviant pressure on target language cultural values. According to Venuti (1998), it is highly desirable, to restrict the translation of ethnocentric aggression. The ST structure and grammar was closely followed by foreignization. According to Venuti (1998) the terms' meanings can shift with time and place. In order to foster a complex and heterogeneous discourse, he focused on foreignizing or, as he put it, 'minoritizing' translation. The object of the foreignizing translation approach is to render the translator's perseverance noticeable.

II. METHODOLOGY

Translation is an intercultural practice and requires a top to bottom intercultural quest that depends on an itemized examination of both the TL culture and the SL culture. This very investigation has made Foreignization and domestication its main issue, which can expose how societies of the SL and the TL have been introduced in the shared content. As Venuti would like to think, Foreignization can assist with lessening such viciousness by opposing against the SL culture's qualities and standards and causing it to acknowledge unfamiliar culture and its phonetic standards (Venuti, 2008). So as to lead this examination viably a strategic way to deal with this research has been embraced, which handles both quantitative and qualitative information.

The research is based upon mixed method approach. The data of the research was collected manually from the source novel entitled Peer-e-Kamil and its English translation. The main instrument of the research is the text of the novel Peer-e-Kamil. The categorization of data is based on the concepts of domestication and foreignization theories. Ramière's(2006) foreignization and domestication model with some modification has been used for this purpose. In this model, six translation procedures borrowing, literal translation, gloss, omission, neutralization and cultural substitution are put on a scale (Likert), which has foreignization and domestication as the two poles. In this scale (Likert), the first three mentioned translation procedures are considered as strongly foreignizing, less foreignizing and slightly foreignizing respectively. Similarly, the last three procedures are regarded as slightly domesticating, less domesticating and strongly domesticating respectively but the researcher has added one more procedure

of borrowing from global text due the effect of globalization and particularly the global nature of English language and its effect on this translation.

Model of Domestication & Foreignization

Foreignization Tools	Borrowing	Literal translation	Gloss
Domestication Tools	Omission	Neutralization	Borrowing Global Text

This research will deal with the impact of domestication and foreignization strategies on the translation of the novel Peer-e-Kamil as an objective and as research question, which strategy is dominant from domestication and foreignization are applicable in the English translation of Peer-e-Kamil? Or in other words which strategy of translation is higher in percentage from domestication and foreignization in English translation of Peer-e-Kamil?

Data Analysis

The investigation of the story so as to discover domestication and foreignization in it is given as follows The researcher has collected the foreignization elements in the text. These elements are the following

Borrowing

Borrowing is utilized to move a CSI from the Source Text to the Targeted Text by spelling out CSIs which have been acquired from the Urdu text are presented here .The complete table1 is in Appendix.

Table 1

Borrowing			
S.N	P.N	Target Text/English	ST/Urdu
1	37	Motia	موتیا
2	38	Pan	پان
3	38	Ghazals	غزلیں
4	124	Nikah	نکاح
5	411	Palak Ghosht	پالک گوشت

Seventy seven cultural items have been found as borrowing from the source text like Motia , Pan, Ghazals, Nikah, Mohallah, Palak Ghosht, Rukhsati etc. The frequency of occurrence is 11% from the total other items.

English Translation of Peere-Kamil in the light of Domestication and Foreignization...

Literal Translation

In this segment , those expressions are investigated which have been actually translated literally without any change of meaning while making an interpretation of this story into English. The complete table2 is in Appendix .

Table 2

S.N	P.N	Target Text/English	Source Text/Urdu
1	33	Need stream of words	لفظوں کے دریا بہانا
2	59	Exalt to seventh heaven	ساتویں آسمان پر بٹھانا
3	81	A silver spoon in her mouth	منہ میں سونے کا چمچ لے کر پیدا ہونا
4	153	Heaven fall on	آسمان سر پر گرنا
5	217	Ground shifted under her feet	پیروں کے نیچے سے زمین نکل جانا

1.3% items have been used as literal translation procedure in the text like 'need stream of words', 'color drained', 'ground shifted under her feet' etc.

Gloss

Gloss is the extra depiction of a lexical thing, which is included to clarify significance. A gloss can be inward or outer. Inward gloss is an internal part of the text while outside gloss is included in the commentary or at the endnote.

Table 3

S.N	P.N	Target Text/English Text	Source Text/Urdu Text
1	1	Peer e Kamil	پیر کامل
2	25	Heer	پیر
3	25	Ranjha	رانجھا
4	36	Red light area	ریڈ لائٹ ایریا
5	37	Mujra	مجرا

Gloss words have been used 1.3% in the translation like, Mujra, Rabwa, Red light area, Heer, Ranjha, Peer e Kamil and Dr SibtayAli etc.

Now the domestication elements have been found in the text of Peer-e- Kamil.

Omission

Some of the CSIs have been entirely omitted from the TT, which are as follows: The complete table 4 is at Appendix. The Omission elements are 1.3% of the text which are present below.

Table 4

S.N	P.N	Target Text/English Text	Source Text
1	23		خواہ مخواہ
2	245		صدقہ خیرات
3	524		دعائیں
4	524		وظیفے
5	524		منتیں

Neutralization

By substituting a non-cultural element from the TL have been neutralized for any of the SL's cultural items. The elements of neutralization make up 6% of the total.

Table 5

S.N	P.N	Target Text /English	Source Text/Urdu
1	14	To pay	خمیازہ بھگتنا
2	17	Look away	نظریں چرانا
3	54	Mistaking	آنکھوں میں دھول چھونکھنا
4	71	Think objective	ٹھنڈے دل و دماغ سے
5	87	Shocked into silence	سانپ سونگھ جانا

Cultural Substitution

Few Urdu language CSIs have been replaced with English CSIs, a process known as cultural replacement. It is often considered cultural replacement where a non-CSI from the Urdu language is replaced with an English CSI. The given table contains 4% culturally substituted references as follows:

Table 6

S.N	P.N	Target Text /English	Source Text/Urdu
1	12	Talking riddles	پہلیاں بھجوانا
2	58	Nit picking	بال کی کھال اتارنا
3	58	Being bull headed	ڈھٹائی کا مظاہرہ کرنا
4	58	Monastic silence	چپ شاہ کا روزہ
5	59	Birds of a feather flock together	کنڈم جنس باہم جنس پرواز

Borrowing from Global Text

The global status of English language has accumulated a large vocabulary of words from other languages and shared its particular vocabulary with other languages. The same thing happened with Urdu language. The influence of English language is immense due to the effect of cultural sharing and its status as a global language. These Words, phrases and sentences have been listed here.

Table 7

S.N	P.N	Global Text/English etc.	Source Text
1	10	Top of the list	ٹاپ آف دی لسٹ
2	181	What is next to pain?	What is next to pain?
3	181	“What is next to nothingness?”	What is next to nothingness?
4	218	You are most welcome.	یو آر موسٹ ویلکم
5	287	It is preceded by pleasure and followed by more ecstasy.	It is preceded by pleasure and followed by more ecstasy.

III. DISCUSSION

Analysis of Findings

Total data of 669 words, phrases and sentences have been arranged in a statistical form for measuring the dominant trend of domestication or foreignization. The detail and calculations can be seen in the table.

Table 8

Tendency	Foreignization	Frequency		
		Borrowing	78	11.65 %
		Literal Translation	9	1.3 %
		Gloss	10	1.4 %
		Total	97	14.4 %
	Domestication	Omission	9	1.3 %
		Neutralization	43	6 %
		Cultural substitution	29	4%
		Borrowing Global Text	491	73 %
		Total	572	85 %

Here formulas of percentage have been used and the results have been drawn with the total. The translator has applied the borrowing technique 11 percent. The calque/literal translation technique was used 1.3 percent, and the gloss procedure was used 1.4 percent of the time. According to the table, foreignizing techniques have been used 14 percent of the time and domestication technique has been used 85 percent of the collected sample.

In terms of domestication techniques, the omission technique has been used 1.3 percent of the time. The translator has used neutralisation technique 6 percent and the cultural substitution technique was used 4 percent of the time. Global text technique was used 73 percent of the time. The most frequently employed domestication procedures are 85 percent which is quite higher as compared to the foreignization procedures. The result shows that the translation is a domesticated translation. These mathematical relationships have been shown into different graphs for more clarity and visibility of the reader.

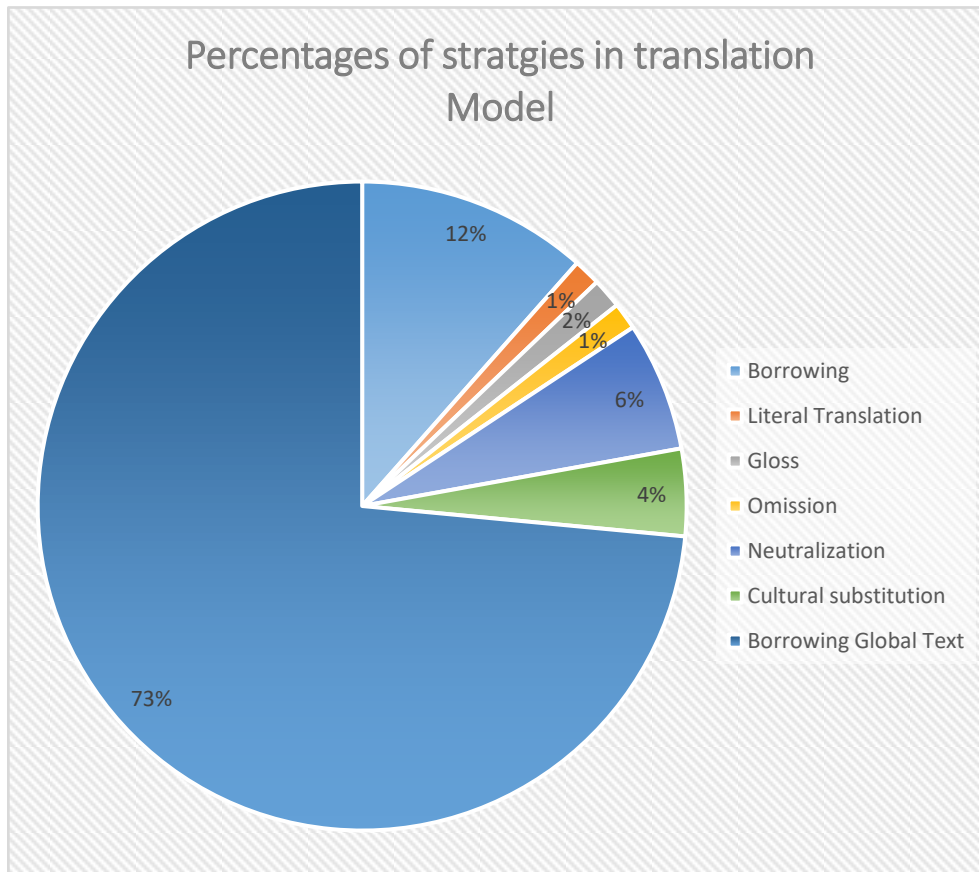


Figure 5. Here percentages of domestication and foreignization strategies are shown through a pie chart. It can be noticed that borrowing from global text is 73% of rest of the percentages which is quite higher. This thing reflect the influence of the English language on the Urdu language.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following suggestions for future researchers are made in the light of this study:

- This thesis would help other researchers in the field because it utilised an approach that is primarily based on treating foreignization and domestication as a spectrum in accordance with Venuti's theorem.
- Umaira Ahmad 's other Urdu novel translations into English can also be looked into for the related research.
- This may entail gaining a better understanding of her overall preference for international or domestic research trends.
- This may entail gaining a better understanding of her overall preference for international or domestic research trends.
- Others researchers may apply these techniques on translations from Urdu-English or English-Urdu literature utilising Venuti's theory of foreignization and domestication.
- Researchers could conduct research on the the impact of foreignization and domestication as for as readers' cognitive capacity are concerned by utilising a cognitive methodology.
- Researchers could conduct research on the the impact of foreignization and domestication as for as readers' cognitive capacity are concerned by utilising a cognitive methodology.
- Although this thesis focused specifically on the constraints of cultural consequences of foreignization and domestication, other researchers may focus on the linguistic aspects as well.
- Although this thesis focused specifically on the constraints of cultural communication through the application of foreignization and domestication strategies, other researchers may focus on the solution of this problem.
- A comparative research can be conducted to evaluate domestication and foreignization strategies.

V. CONCLUSION

The analysis of the novel shows that globalization has a deep impact on the translation of the novel as the table shows; its impact is 73% which is the highest among all the other strategies of domestication and foreignization. This shows that cultural translations have common sharing features through which translators make connections and find common ground. Global words and terms are sharing grounds through which the flavors of other cultures transfer. Words like outcast, electric board, I hope, reflex action, hope, injury, ignition, enjoy, blinds etc. are some of these which are commonly used throughout the original text. There is no need to change these globally specific items which are common in both the cultures. This aspect of shared cultures make domestication the prominent aspect of cultural translations.

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