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The Translation of "The Elephant Man": Exploring the Trends and Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

This paper highlights the translation of Tim Vicary's book, The Elephant Man, into the Arabic language. The Elephant Man is a wonderful but tragic story, based on real life events, about an unfortunate but noble man named Joseph Merrick. That is, Merrick had significant physical deformities, which made many recoils in horror when first seeing him. At the same time, however, Merrick was also an intelligent and caring man, with a depth and humanity that was readily recognizable to those who took the time to get to know him. Merrick's life history is thus an important reminder that you should not judge someone by their appearance, but instead by the content of their character.

Key words: Translation, English literature, English-Arabic, Literature

INTRODUCTION

This commentary is concerned with the translation of Tim Vicary's book, The Elephant Man, into the Arabic language. The Elephant Man is a wonderful but tragic story, based on real life events, about an unfortunate but noble man named Joseph Merrick. That is, Merrick had significant physical deformities, which made many recoils in horror when first seeing him. At the same time, however, Merrick was also an intelligent and caring man, with a depth and humanity that was readily recognisable to those who took the time to get to know him. Merrick's life history is thus an important reminder that you should not judge someone by their appearance, but instead by the content of their character.

It is for this reason that the text has been selected for translation, with the intended audience being Arabic boys under the age of 18. Below, the discussion therefore begins by providing some further background on Merrick's tragic life and death. After that, the process which was employed to translate Vicary's The Elephant Man is outlined, along with the rationale for selecting this particular story for translation. This therefore includes discussion of how it was determined that no Arabic translation of this text was already in existence, as well as of the CAT tool that was used in the translation process and the issues which were encountered while using it. How various translation problems were resolved, such as transliterating people and place names into another language, is also detailed.

Where relevant, insights from translation guides have been incorporated. The aim of the discussion is to provide a comprehensive summary of the translation methods and procedures used to translate the text into the target language, such that others can analyse and even repeat these steps if they so wished.

STRUCTURAL OUTLINE

The text that I have chosen to translate is the true and tragic story of Joseph Merrick, the so-called 'elephant man'. Merrick was born with a congenital malformation that made him not look like a normal person. To his contemporaries, he appeared more like an elephant than a man. The environment that he lived in did not accept him. He was bullied by the people around him. They called him ugly. The boys ran away from him. The people around him make jokes about him, from when he was child. He got used by the manager of a shop to gain money. He called him the elephant man and put him in a cage and let people see him for two dollars. Merrick's life and health were awful.

A doctor named Frederick Treves, who was working in a London hospital, accidently saw Merrick and decided to take care of him. Traves gathered donations for Merrick and provided a room for him at the hospital. At this moment life smiled to him a little and this was the first time Joseph felt that he was a normal person. His skin got better at the hospital. He felt saved in the hospital. During his stay in the hospital, Dr Treves noticed that Merrick was talented. He was a good reader and writer in a time where the United Kingdom was suffering from significant illiteracy. Traves noticed that Merrick was a good analyst of William Shakespeare plays. He also accurately made things with his hands, which he gave to the nurses. Many gentlemen and famous people came to see Merrick at the hospital. He became famous and

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had friends for the first time. Even the Queen of the United Kingdom came to see him and gave him a gift for his birthday. This was the first period that Joseph lived and felt as a human.

The death of Joseph Merrick was tragic. He died in 1890, at the age of 27 years. Joseph was unable to sleep on his back because of the size of his head. One night he tried to sleep on his back, as a normal person would, but he could not and therefore suffocated and died. All that he wanted before he died was to be loved by a blind girl who would be unable to see his face. He wanted to live alone in a lighthouse where no one could see him. He just wanted to live as a human being. All that he wanted was to speak to someone and for them to listen to him. To love and to be loved.

The selected text is a non-technical text. It is a book that is based on a true story and written by Tim Vicary, who is a well-known writer and a retired teacher who worked at the University of York. Vicary is especially interested in history and therefore he published four historical novels. His work is mostly based on true stories and he has provided several stories for the Oxford Bookworms Library. Other than The Elephant Man, some examples of books that have been written by Vicary include A game of Proof, which was awarded a B.R.A.G medallion for an outstanding independent novel, along with A Fatal Verdict, which was also based on a real historical event and awarded the B.R.A.G medallion too. Vicary also wrote Bold Counsel. This was awarded the Awesome Indies Seal of Excellence. Moreover, a more recent Vicary novel, Broken Alibi, is already getting positive reviews. (Goodreads-n. d)

There are three main reasons why I am interested in translating Vicary's The Elephant Man. Firstly, the text is a story in English literature; therefore, translating this text would be considered a literary translation, and this would be a new experience for me. Secondly, the text contains very important themes, such as the humanity that was represented in the soul of Joseph Merrick, along with the inhumanity which was represented by the people who used Joseph and bullied him, such as the manager of the shop, Simon Silcock. The charity and kindness that Joseph Merrick received from Dr. Treves, who helped him, along with the readers of The Times who gathered donations for him, and Queen Alexandra, who visited him and gave him a gift for Christmas, are also significant aspects. Therefore, this text provides an example of bad characteristics to avoid, along with good messages and attitudes to follow. Thirdly, I have a good background in this subject, which I got from previously reading the book and watching the movie. This excited me in regard translating this text.

The text is non-technical in that contains an imaginative creative language, which is usually represented in the use of similes, metaphors, the language of semi-poetic aesthetic description, and exaggerations for different purposes. The text was published in 1989 by Tim Vicary. The text type of the first four pages is descriptive, in that the writer started by describing the appearance, look and clothes of Merrick. Moreover, it also described the appearance and look of the manager of the shop, Simon Silcock. The text noted his clothes, smile, and glances, and also described the shop and what was inside it. The rest of the pages were formal and contained long and direct sentences, where the main points of the text were introduced, elaborated and then concluded.

In regard the layout of the text, both the title (The Elephant Man) and the cover image give an idea about what the story is about, in that you can tell that the story is about a man who has significant physical deformities. The text contains seven chapters. Each summary of a chapter mentions the most important incidents in that section. The text also contains twenty pictures of important incidents, with a quotation from the text placed under each picture. The colour used for the pictures and words from the first page to the last page is black. This hints at the tragedy which the book is about and also makes the whole text attractive to read.

The translation of the text was commissioned by the Department of Arabic of an elementary school in Saudi Arabia. They asked for me to look for a story from English literature that would be both enjoyable and has important themes that the students would learn from. The target readers are students aged between 12-16 years old. The skopos is that the elementary school of Said bin Jubair has a new section in the Arabic department named international literature, which is mainly well-known international stories, novels and poems translated into Arabic. The register of the text is formal therefore, the target text has to be formal.

The process I followed to make sure that The Elephant Man has not been previously translated into Arabic language involved three steps. I firstly translated a sample of the story and searched for it in Arabic databases. I found some articles about the story since its well-known, however I did not find any translation for the Vicary text itself. Secondly, I searched by the name of the author, Tim Vicary, in Arabic. I found that he has no translated books in the Arabic language, nor are there any articles or even a Wikipedia page about the writer himself. Finally, I searched on many popular Arabic websites books such as Maktabt Almawsoah Alamah, Almaktabah.Net and Aseer Alkotb. I followed all these processes, and this revealed that up to this point there is no translation for this book in Arabic.

The CAT tool I decided to use was Memsource. The reason was not only because of the fact that Memsource is convenient and easy to work on, but also because it has a few very important features that would help me in delivering the best work I can. These include a preview feature, which would help me with real-time previews to determine how the target text affects the layout of the pages without the need to export the project. This is especially useful in a project that contains images, such as the project I am working in.

TRANSLATION METHOD AND PROCEDURES

According to Peter Newmark, the difference between the methods of translation and the procedure of translation is

that the translation methods relate to the whole text, while the translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of the text (Newmark,1988). Therefore, the overall method of translation that I adopted was the free translation or the interlingual translation. This is defined by Newmark as part of the TL emphasis, which reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form, of the original (Newmark, 1988, p.64).

The reasons why I decided to follow this method – which is also known as the creative translation – for translating this text was because of the fact that the text is a non-technical text. That is, it is a story from English literature, which employs a lot of descriptive language, as well as many emotions and expressions. Therefore, this method is the most appropriate method since its mainly focuses on the general meaning of the text rather than the form or the structure. This approach therefore puts no limits on the Arabic language, which is itself rich in deep expressions, various emotions, styles, and forms. Arabic, for example, has at least eleven words for love and each of these words conveys a different stage in the process of falling in love (Hussain, 2012).

Translation Procedures Followed

Translation procedures are technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language into a text in another language (Pinchuck, 1977, p.188). In dealing with some challenges from some units and sentences in this text, I had to follow some of the translation techniques which are illustrated and defined by Peter Newmark, in his book A Textbook of Translation (Newmark, 1988, p. 30).

The procedure of Transference

Transference is defined as transferring a source language word to a target language and includes transliteration. This procedure is commonly used when dealing with the name of well-known companies such as Microsoft and Apple, along with the names of religious books such as the Holy Quran and Hebrew Bible. Moreover, it is also used for personal names. In the last two chapters of The Elephant Man text, however, I found a name of a newspaper that is very well-known globally. This is The Times (the times newspaper) the procedure was transfer them into Arabic as (صحيفة التايمز)

The procedure of naturalization

Naturalization is defined as it adapts the source language word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the target language. (Newmark,1988b:82)

So, naturalization or Arabicisation is simply to bring a word from the source language and make it fit to the target language, as for example in chemistry. This is naturalised from the Arabic term (كيمياء) and the Latin term (virus), which was adapted to Arabic as (فايروس), and finally the term romantic that was mentioned in the book and which I naturalized as (. رومانسية).

The process of borrowing

According to Newmark (1998), borrowing is where the source language word is transferred directly to the target language to fill the semantic gap between the source language text and the target language text. The process of borrowing occurs when there is a linguistic difference in which there is no equivalent term in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses the same word in the source language in the target language. For instance, the word radio was borrowed in Arabic as (راديو), the word television was borrowed in Arabic as (تلفاز), and the word (بيانو), which I used in a sentence to describe Joseph's hand (كعازفة بيانو).

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

Translation generally means converting a text of a source language into an accurate and understandable version in a target language, while preserving the meaning of the original. According to Newmark (1988), during that process of converting the text from the source language into the target language some challenges or problems might be encountered. According to Mathieu (2003), meanwhile, there are five common translation problems that might appear during the process of translation. Namely, lexical problems, grammatical problems, cultural issues, pragmatic problems, and rhetorical problems. During the translation of The Elephant Man, I have faced challenges from three of these main categories. The lexical challenges concerned the problem of proper names, titles, and geographical terms. The syntactic problems included the problem of translating adjectives and the problem of translating negations. Moreover, cultural issues. Examples of these challenges and how I managed to solve them are discussed next.

The Problem of Proper Names

Personal names

The text of The Elephant Man contains the names of persons such as Joseph Merrick, Simon Silcock Treves, and Carr Gomm. The strategy I followed to deal with translating these names was as follows. First, for the name Joseph – which is also a name of prophet that both Arabic and English share the prophet and not to an ordinary person, it should be naturalised as Joseph or يوسف in Arabic. However, in this case the name is for an ordinary person. Therefore, I decided to choose the second procedure, which is to transliterate the name using the Arabic alphabet, as جوزيف ميريك. Using the first procedure – such as in يوسف ميريك – would be odd and strange in the target text. For the other names mentioned above, I decided to use the same procedure that I used for the name Joseph. The reason behind this was that transliterating these names using the Arabic letters is considered a sign of respect for the people, since everyone has the right to have his or her name retained in another language (Ghazala, 2006).

Titles

I followed two procedures in dealing with the problem of titles. Firstly, for the titles in the text that have equivalent in the Arabic language, such as Mr., Queen and Miss, I decided to translate them by using their equivalents in the Arabic language, which are سيد، الملكة، السيدة. Secondly, for the titles in the text that do not have equivalents in Arabic language, such as Dr, I decided to transliterate it using the Arabic litters, as دكتور (Ghazala, 2006). A very important point to spotlight is that in Arabic we have two terms that may look similar, but they are not. For example, the term دكتورand the Arabic term طبيب. طبيب is a person who has a bachelor's degree from a medical college, while دكتور is a person who has a PhD, such as Dr Treves in the story, in any medical or non-medical subject. Therefore, the two terms are totally different.

The geographical terms

During the translation of the text, I found two country names (England and Belgium). I decided to naturalise them as إنجلترا، بلجيكا. The text also contains a city name (London), which I transcribed as لندن. The reason behind this was that it is the right to people who belong to these geographical places to retain the local flavours of the place names (Ghazala, 2006).

Translation of adjectives

The form of adjectives between Arabic and English language is totally different. In Arabic, we have the noun before the adjective, such as in (ذلك الرجل كريم) (هؤلاء الناس طيبون) (. In English, the form is that the adjective comes before the noun, such as in (smart people work hard) (that young boy is my brother). The source text, however, contains many adjectives, such as: (the elephant man) (the dirty man) (the dirty shop) (an important visitor) (a beautiful young woman) (a kind lady). The solution for this translation issue was based on Hasan Ghazala's book, which suggests to reverse the English adjective-noun order in Arabic. Thus, for example, I have translated the elephant man into الرجل الفيل, the dirty shop into المتجر القذر, an important visitor into زائر مهم and so on (Ghazala, 2006).

Translation of negations

Negation is a morphosyntactic operation, in which a lexical item denies or inverts the meaning of another lexical item or construction. A negator is a lexical item that expresses negation (Negation, 2016). In English, negations appears on occasions where the sentence includes words such as don't, doesn't, can't, no, never, and so on. The text for example contains some sentences that include one of these words, such as (he could not work) (he had no money)/(he didn't move)/(I don't know). The problem is that it might seem that in Arabic we have only one equivalent for the word not, which is لا, however that is not completely accurate. In Arabic, we have many negation words, such as ليس، لن، لم and so on. Therefore, when facing this problem, I have used different negation words depending on the sentence and the specific meaning I am intending to convey.

He had no money لم يكن لديه المال

I don't know لا أعلم

He didn't move لم يقم بالتحرك

And in one case, (he could not work), I have translated its meaning as كان عاجزاً عن العمل

I did not use any of the negations tools, since – there were two possible solutions. The procedure is that, in the case that the name refers to the adjective عاجزاً was enough in itself to describe the disability that Merrick had.

Cultural Problems

One of the cultural problems I encountered in the text was the descriptive expressions the writer used to explain the physical and facial state of Joseph Merrick. Tim Vicary described Merrick in strong terms, noting for example that he had an ugly face and ugly skin. In the culture of the Arabic language, people are not described with these descriptions and with this high degree of negativity. For example, in the Saudi dialect, which is the dialect of the readers of this text, in public hospitals when referring to people with special needs, the words "disabled" or "disabled people" are not used. Instead, they use words such as "ذوي الهمم or أصحاب الهمم". Therefore, the literal translation or the faithful translation of these phrases mentioned in the source text is not acceptable and not common to the target readers.

The other matter is related to the Islamic religion, which has a great impact on Arab culture. That is, Islam prohibits these words except in certain and very special places in which descriptive terms were used, such as with the term (دميم), which is considered in Arabic much less negative than the word ugly. Therefore, (دميم) would be a good choice if the text was religious. Despite the fact that the word does not belong to the Islamic domain, it is a choice that I would consider if engaged in the translation of a text that relates to the Islamic religion.

The third factor is that the readers of this text are boys under the age of 18. Therefore, the use of these words in this text may have a negative impact, that violates the goal and message of translating this text. This objective was outlined by their school, because they want the students to see and learn the important themes in this story.

Due to the reasons, I mentioned above, a suitable theory was found for dealing with this translation problem.

The theory of Euphemism

Euphemism is defined as a linguistic device that came from the Greek euphemism, which means speaking well. Etymologically means well or sounding good and pheme means speech. Simply put, euphemism is thus a means of saying nice words (Muthiariny, 2017). The use of the theory of euphemism is necessary when there is a word or a term or a sentence that might be impolite or otherwise unacceptable in the target language. It is also useful when there is an expres-

sion or terms that might be offensive to the target readers, whether for personal, cultural, religious, or ethnic reasons.

In the text, the writer described Joseph as having an ugly face and ugly skin, as was mentioned previously, I have decided to translate these expressions using the theory of euphemism, as (وُلِد بجسم شاذ عن الطبيعة) (غريب الخِلقة), since the use of these expressions mentioned in the book is not acceptable for the target language readers, who are boys under 18. Further, nor is this an acceptable way of describing people and, finally, such expressions are forbidden in the Islamic religion.

I am a doctor at the London Hospital.	أنا طبيب في مستشفى لندن.
One day in 1884, I saw a picture in the window of a shop near the hospital.	ذات يوم من عام 1884 ، رأيت صورة في نافذة متجر بالقرب من المستشفى.
I stopped in front of the shop and looked at the picture.	توقفت أمام المحل ونظرت إلى الصورة.

text note

Image 1.

ISSUES FACED WITH THE CAT TOOL USED

The main reason why I have decided to use Memsource was because of the preview features, which mean I can edit the file in real time and keep the same layout that is in the source text in the target text. However, after creating the project and starting to process the work, three major problems emerged.

The first issue was that the most important feature on Memsource, which I in fact chose the tool for, is the in-context preview feature. This did not appear when I uploaded the text, (see image 1). Therefore, it is going to be hard for me translate and edit and see the layout of the target text in real time. After looking up the issue, I found that the reason was because of the fact that the file was a pdf and Memsource does not work properly with pdf files, especially ones that contain images, such as the file I am working on. The solution was to create a new project and convert the file into a word document. Thereafter, it worked, and the feature appeared (see image 2).

Image 2.

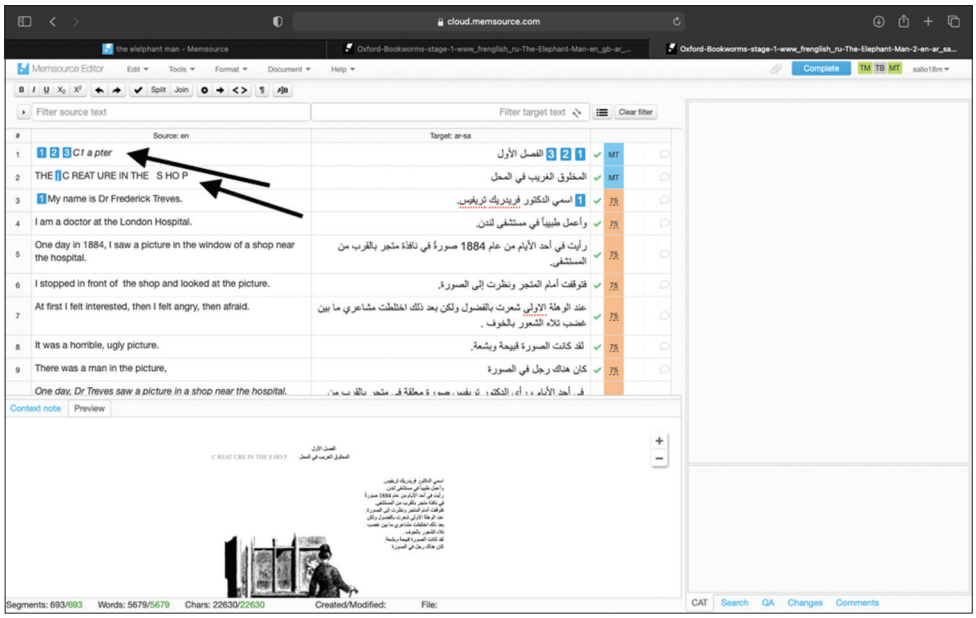
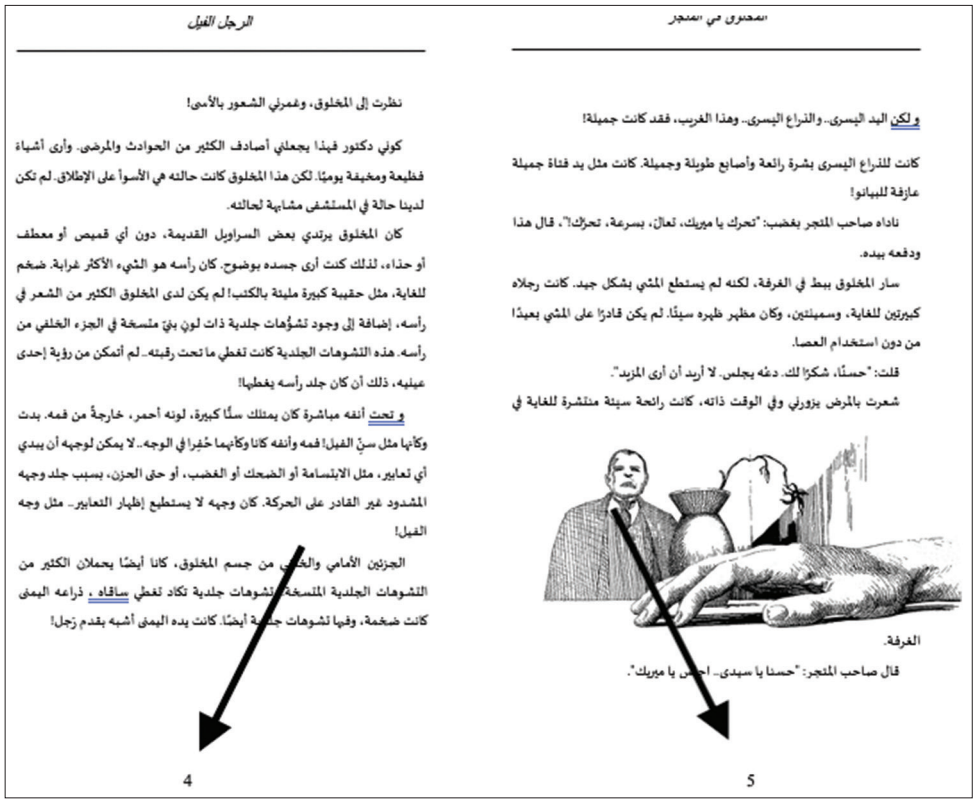


Image 3.



المخلوق في المتجر

ولكن اليد اليسرى.. والذراع اليسرى.. وهذا الغريب، فقد كانت جميلة!

كانت للذراع اليسرى بشرة رائعة وأصابع طويلة وجميلة. كانت مثل يد فتاة جميلة عازفة للبيانو!

ناداه صاحب المتجر بغضب: "تحرك يا ميريك، تعالَ، بسرعة، تحرك!"، قال هذا ودفعه بيده.

سار المخلوق ببطء في الغرفة، لكنه لم يستطع المشي بشكل جيد. كانت رجلاه كبيرتين للغاية، وسمينتين، وكان مظهر ظهره سيئًا. لم يكن قادرًا على المشي بعيدًا من دون استخدام العصا.

قلت: "حسنًا، شكرًا لك. دعْه يجلس. لا أريد أن أرى المزيد".

شعرت بالمرض يزورني وفي الوقت ذاته، كانت رائحة سيئة منتشرة للغابة في الغرفة.

قال صاحب المتجر: "حسنا يا سيدي.. اجلس يا ميريك".

5

الرجل الفيل

نظرت إلى المخلوق، وغمرني الشعور بالأسى!

كوني دكتور فهذا يجعلني أصادف الكثير من الحوادث والمرضى. وأرى أشياء فظيعة ومخيفة يوميًا. لكن هذا المخلوق كانت حالته هي الأسوأ على الإطلاق. لم تكن لدينا حالة في المستشفى مشابهة لحالته.

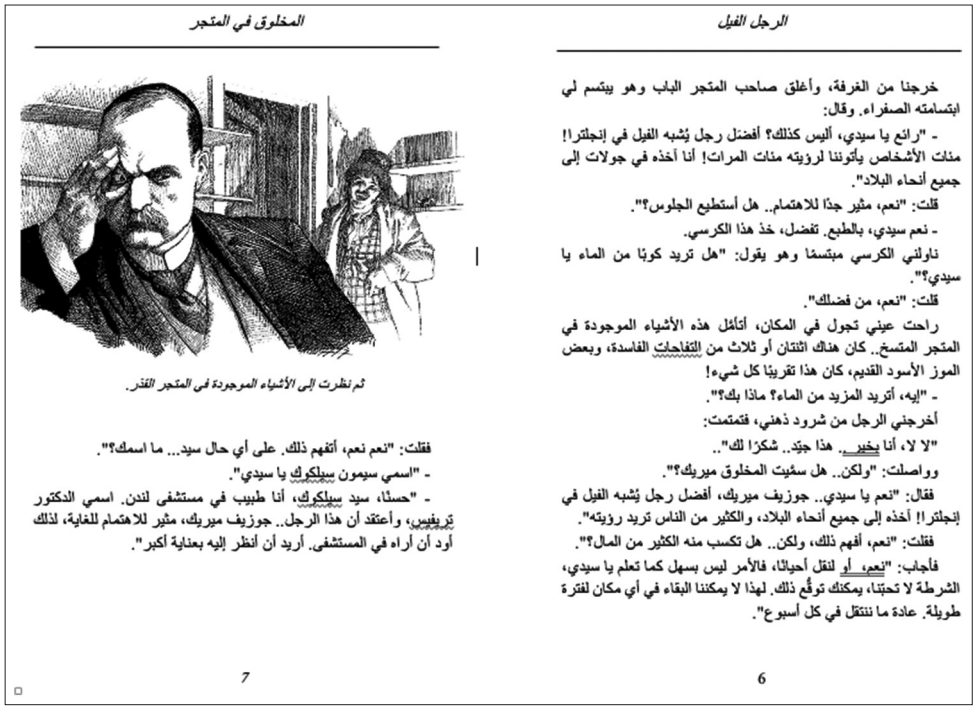
كان المخلوق يرتدي بعض السراويل القديمة، دون أي قميص أو معطف أو حذاء، لذلك كنت أرى جسده بوضوح. كان رأسه هو الشيء الأكثر غرابة. ضخم للغاية، مثل حقيبة كبيرة مليئة بالكتب! لم يكن لدى المخلوق الكثير من الشعر في رأسه، إضافة إلى وجود تشوُّهات جلدية ذات لونٍ بنيّ متسخة في الجزء الخلفي من رأسه. هذه التشوهات الجلدية كانت تغطي ما تحت رقبته.. لم أتمكن من رؤية إحدى عينيه، ذلك أن كان جلد رأسه يغطيها!

وتحت أنفه مباشرة كان يمتلك سنًا كبيرة، لونه أحمر، خارجةً من فمه. بدت وكأنها مثل سنّ الفيل! فمه وأنفه كانا وكأنهما حُفِرا في الوجه.. لا يمكن لوجهه أن يبدي أي تعابير، مثل الابتسامة أو الضحك أو الغضب، أو حتى الحزن، بسبب جلد وجهه المشدود غير القادر على الحركة. كان وجهه لا يستطيع إظهار التعابير.. مثل وجه الفيل!

الجزئين الأمامي والخلفي من جسم المخلوق، كانا أيضًا يحملان الكثير من التشوهات الجلدية المتسخة. تشوهات جلدية تكاد تغطي ساقاه. ذراعه اليمنى كانت ضخمة، وفيها تشوهات جلدية أيضًا. كانت يده اليمنى أشبه بقدم رجل!

4

Image 4.



الرجل الفيل

خرجنا من الغرفة، وأغلق صاحب المتجر الباب وهو يبتسم لي ابتسامته الصفراء. وقال:

- "رائع يا سيدي، أليس كذلك؟ أفضل رجل يُشبه الفيل في إنجلترا! مئات الأشخاص يأتوننا لرؤيته مئات المرات! أنا آخذه في جولات إلى جميع أنحاء البلاد".

قلت: "نعم، مثير جدًا للاهتمام.. هل أستطيع الجلوس؟".

- نعم سيدي، بالطبع. تفضل، خذ هذا الكرسي.

ناولني الكرسي مبتسمًا وهو يقول: "هل تريد كوبًا من الماء يا سيدي؟".

قلت: "نعم، من فضلك".

راحت عيني تجول في المكان، أتأمل هذه الأشياء الموجودة في المتجر المتسخ.. كان هناك اثنتان أو ثلاث من التفاحات الفاسدة، وبعض الموز الأسود القديم، كان هذا تقريبًا كل شيء!

- "إيه، أتريد المزيد من الماء؟ ماذا بك؟".

أخرجني الرجل من شرود ذهني، فتمتمت:

"لا لا، أنا بخير.. هذا جيّد.. شكرًا لك"..

وواصلت: "ولكن.. هل سمّيت المخلوق ميريك؟".

فقال: "نعم يا سيدي.. جوزيف ميريك، أفضل رجل يُشبه الفيل في إنجلترا! آخذه إلى جميع أنحاء البلاد، والكثير من الناس تريد رؤيته".

فقلت: "نعم، أفهم ذلك، ولكن.. هل تكسب منه الكثير من المال؟".

فأجاب: "نعم، أو لنقل أحيانًا، فالأمر ليس بسهل كما تعلم يا سيدي، الشرطة لا تحبّنا، يمكنك توقُّع ذلك. لهذا لا يمكننا البقاء في أي مكان لفترة طويلة. عادة ما ننتقل في كل أسبوع".

6

المخلوق في المتجر

ثم نظرت إلى الأشياء الموجودة في المتجر القذر.

فقلت: "نعم نعم، أتفهم ذلك. على أي حال سيد... ما اسمك؟".

- "اسمي سيمون سيلكوك يا سيدي".

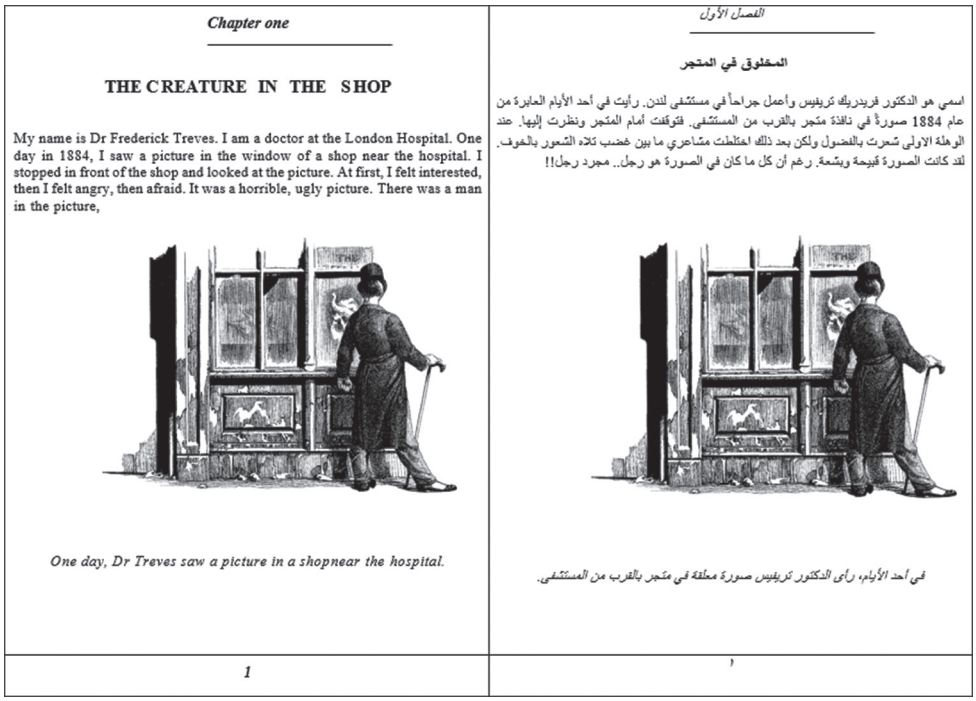
- "حسنًا، سيد سيلكوك، أنا طبيب في مستشفى لندن. اسمي الدكتور تريفيس، وأعتقد أن هذا الرجل.. جوزيف ميريك، مثير للاهتمام للغاية، لذلك أود أن أراه في المستشفى. أريد أن أنظر إليه بعناية أكبر".

7

Image 5.

I also found that some letters and words were missing or changed on the source text. Some of the characters of the source text were not recognised properly in the editor. For example, the word woman on one occasion appeared in the Memsource editor as roman, which therefore changed the whole meaning of the word. I have no clue what the reason for this issue was. I have asked experts, but I did not get any answer as to why this issue occurred. The solution I have adopted for this issue, which took some time and effort, was to correct it manually. Since work in this shape is unacceptable to submit, I had no choice but to go through the source text and look for the missing letters so as to complete it.

After finishing the translation, the whole segments and exporting the file into a word document, I found that the text was



Chapter one

THE CREATURE IN THE SHOP

My name is Dr Frederick Treves. I am a doctor at the London Hospital. One day in 1884, I saw a picture in the window of a shop near the hospital. I stopped in front of the shop and looked at the picture. At first, I felt interested, then I felt angry, then afraid. It was a horrible, ugly picture. There was a man in the picture,

One day, Dr Treves saw a picture in a shopnear the hospital.

1

الفصل الأول

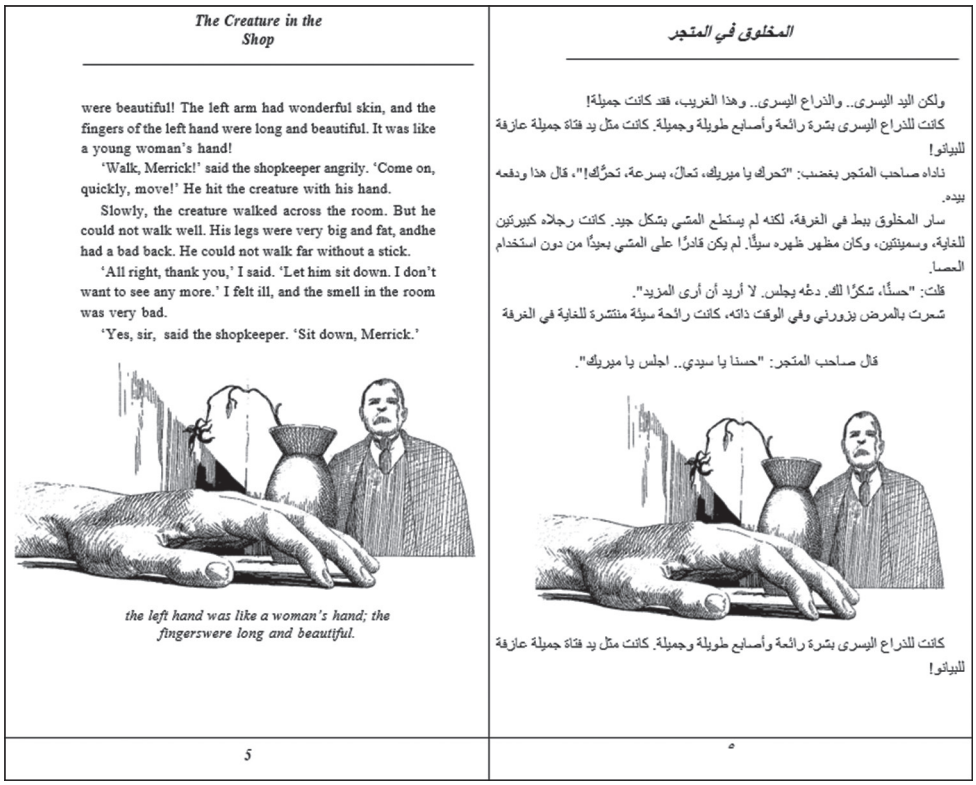
المخلوق في المتجر

اسمي هو الدكتور فريدريك تريفيس وأعمل جراحاً في مستشفى لندن. رأيت في أحد الأيام العابرة من عام 1884 صورةً في نافذة متجر بالقرب من المستشفى. فتوقفت أمام المتجر ونظرت إليها. عند الوهلة الاولى شعرت بالفضول ولكن بعد ذلك اختلطت مشاعري ما بين غضب تلاه الشعور بالخوف. لقد كانت الصورة قبيحة وبشعة. رغم أن كل ما كان في الصورة هو رجل.. مجرد رجل!!

في أحد الأيام، رأى الدكتور تريفيس صورة معلقة في متجر بالقرب من المستشفى.

١

Image 6. Chapter 1 – page 1 translation



The Creature in the Shop

were beautiful! The left arm had wonderful skin, and the fingers of the left hand were long and beautiful. It was like a young woman's hand!

'Walk, Merrick!' said the shopkeeper angrily. 'Come on, quickly, move!' He hit the creature with his hand.

Slowly, the creature walked across the room. But he could not walk well. His legs were very big and fat, andhe had a bad back. He could not walk far without a stick.

'All right, thank you,' I said. 'Let him sit down. I don't want to see any more.' I felt ill, and the smell in the room was very bad.

'Yes, sir, said the shopkeeper. 'Sit down, Merrick.'

the left hand was like a woman's hand; the fingerswere long and beautiful.

5

المخلوق في المتجر

ولكن اليد اليسرى.. والذراع اليسرى.. وهذا الغريب، فقد كانت جميلة!

كانت للذراع اليسرى بشرة رائعة وأصابع طويلة وجميلة. كانت مثل يد فتاة جميلة عازفة للبيانو!

ناداه صاحب المتجر بغضب: "تحرك يا ميريك، تعالَ، بسرعة، تحرَّك!"، قال هذا ودفعه بيده.

سار المخلوق ببط في الغرفة، لكنه لم يستطع المشي بشكل جيد. كانت رجلاه كبيرتين للغاية، وسمينتين، وكان مظهر ظهره سيئًا. لم يكن قادرًا على المشي بعيدًا من دون استخدام العصا.

قلت: "حسنًا، شكرًا لك. دعْه يجلس. لا أريد أن أرى المزيد".

شعرت بالمرض يزورني وفي الوقت ذاته، كانت رائحة سيئة منتشرة للغاية في الغرفة

قال صاحب المتجر: "حسنا يا سيدي.. اجلس يا ميريك".

كانت للذراع اليسرى بشرة رائعة وأصابع طويلة وجميلة. كانت مثل يد فتاة جميلة عازفة للبيانو!

٥

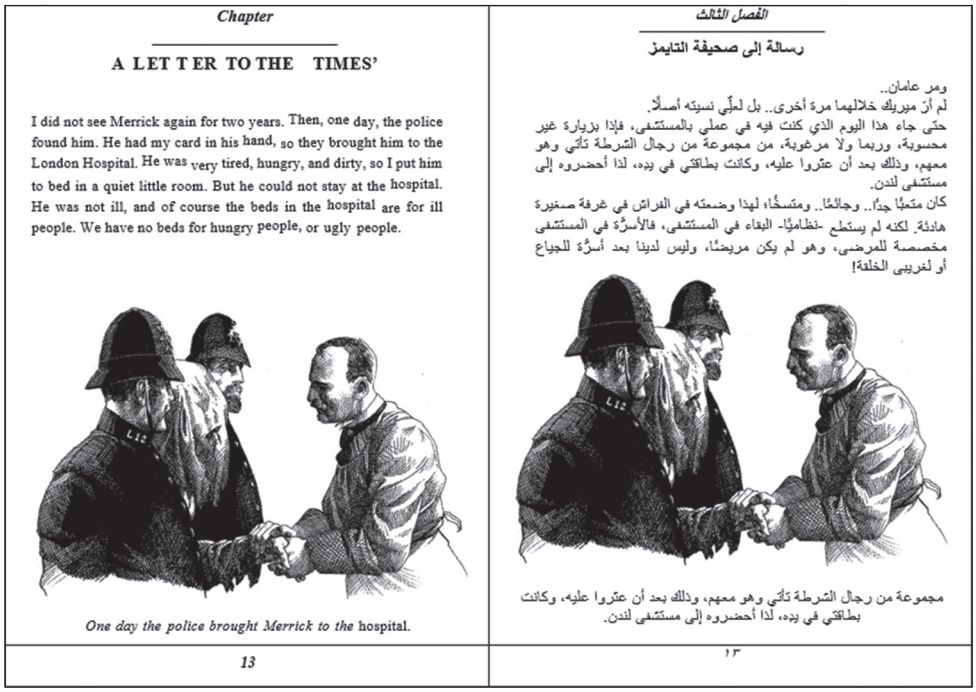
Image 7. Chapter 1 – page 5 translation

corrupted. Some images were merged with the texts. The font type of the topic chapters was not the same as the source text either. I went through the source text and copied from it and replaced the corrupted sections in the target text with the images from the source text page, which I pasted into the target text. For the font type of the topic chapters, I had to do this manually.

The last issue was that the side of the pages of the file read from left to right (see image 3). This however is not the layout of the Arabic language. The Arabic language is written from right to left. Therefore, I had to create a new word document and copy and paste each page and organise the file as if it is originally in Arabic (see image 4)

SNAPSHOT FROM THE TRANSLATION

The following includes snapshot from the translated text



Chapter

A LET T ER TO THE TIMES'

I did not see Merrick again for two years. Then, one day, the police found him. He had my card in his hand, so they brought him to the London Hospital. He was very tired, hungry, and dirty, so I put him to bed in a quiet little room. But he could not stay at the hospital. He was not ill, and of course the beds in the hospital are for ill people. We have no beds for hungry people, or ugly people.

One day the police brought Merrick to the hospital.

13

الفصل الثالث

رسالة إلى صحيفة التايمز

ومر عامان..
لم أرَ ميريك خلالهما مرة أخرى.. بل لعلّي نسيته أصلًا.
حتى جاء هذا اليوم الذي كنت فيه في عملي بالمستشفى، فإذا بزيارة غير محسوبة، وربما ولا مرغوبة، من مجموعة من رجال الشرطة تأتي وهو معهم، وذلك بعد أن عثروا عليه، وكانت بطاقتي في يده، لذا أحضروه إلى مستشفى لندن.
كان متعبًا جدًا.. وجائعًا.. ومتسخًا، لهذا وضعته في الفراش في غرفة صغيرة هادئة. لكنه لم يستطع -نظاميًا- البقاء في المستشفى، فالأسرَّة في المستشفى مخصصة للمرضى، وهو لم يكن مريضًا، وليس لدينا بعد أسرَّة للجياع أو لغريبي الخلقة!

مجموعة من رجال الشرطة تأتي وهو معهم، وذلك بعد أن عثروا عليه، وكانت بطاقتي في يده، لذا أحضروه إلى مستشفى لندن.

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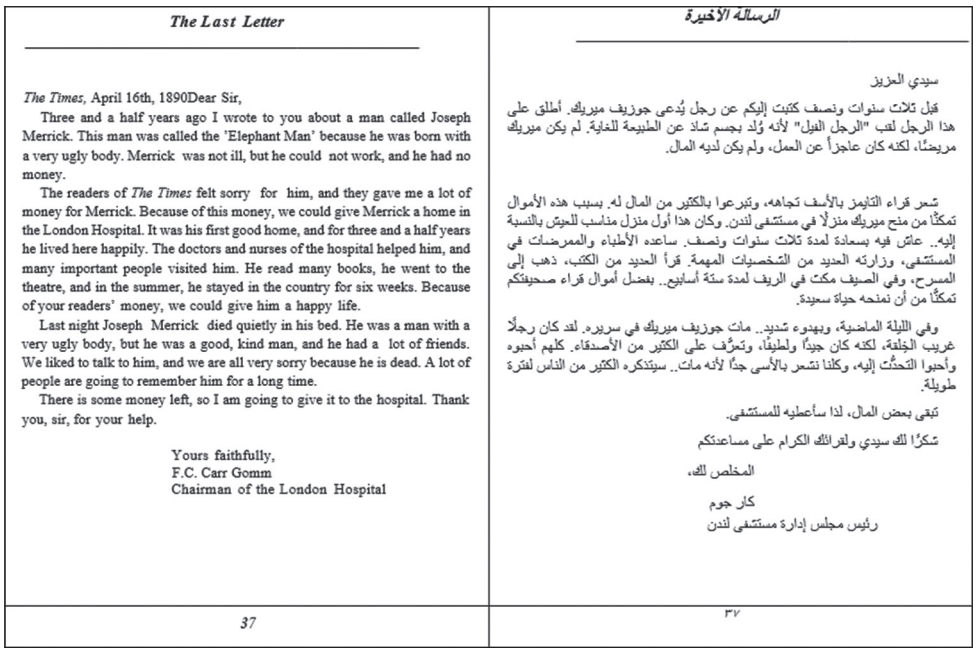
Image 8. Chapter 3 page 13 translation



The Last Letter

The Times, April 16th, 1890Dear Sir,

Three and a half years ago I wrote to you about a man called Joseph Merrick. This man was called the 'Elephant Man' because he was born with a very ugly body. Merrick was not ill, but he could not work, and he had no money.

The readers of *The Times* felt sorry for him, and they gave me a lot of money for Merrick. Because of this money, we could give Merrick a home in the London Hospital. It was his first good home, and for three and a half years he lived here happily. The doctors and nurses of the hospital helped him, and many important people visited him. He read many books, he went to the theatre, and in the summer, he stayed in the country for six weeks. Because of your readers' money, we could give him a happy life.

Last night Joseph Merrick died quietly in his bed. He was a man with a very ugly body, but he was a good, kind man, and he had a lot of friends. We liked to talk to him, and we are all very sorry because he is dead. A lot of people are going to remember him for a long time.

There is some money left, so I am going to give it to the hospital. Thank you, sir, for your help.

Yours faithfully,
F.C. Carr Gomm
Chairman of the London Hospital

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الرسالة الأخيرة

سيدي العزيز

قبل ثلاث سنوات ونصف كتبت إليكم عن رجل يُدعى جوزيف ميريك. أطلق على هذا الرجل لقب "الرجل الفيل" لأنه وُلد بجسم شاذ عن الطبيعة للغاية. لم يكن ميريك مريضًا، لكنه كان عاجزاً عن العمل، ولم يكن لديه المال.

شعر قراء التايمز بالأسف تجاهه، وتبرعوا بالكثير من المال له. بسبب هذه الأموال تمكنّا من منح ميريك منزلًا في مستشفى لندن. وكان هذا أول منزل مناسب للعيش بالنسبة إليه.. عاش فيه بسعادة لمدة ثلاث سنوات ونصف. ساعده الأطباء والممرضات في المستشفى، وزارته العديد من الشخصيات المهمة. قرأ العديد من الكتب، ذهب إلى المسرح، وفي الصيف مكث في الريف لمدة ستة أسابيع.. بفضل أموال قراء صحيفتكم تمكنّا من أن نمنحه حياة سعيدة.

وفي الليلة الماضية، وبهدوء شديد.. مات جوزيف ميريك في سريره. لقد كان رجلًا غريب الخِلقة، لكنه كان جيدًا ولطيفًا، وتعرَّف على الكثير من الأصدقاء. كلهم أحبوه وأحبوا التحدُّث إليه، وكلنا نشعر بالأسى جدًا لأنه مات.. سيتذكره الكثير من الناس لفترة طويلة.

تبقى بعض المال، لذا سأعطيه للمستشفى.

شكرًا لك سيدي ولقرائك الكرام على مساعدتكم

المخلص لك،

كار جوم
رئيس مجلس إدارة مستشفى لندن

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Image 9. page 37 translation

CONCLUSION

To sum up, in order to achieve equivalency between the source and target text I decided to employ the free translation method, since the source text is a story from literature and this strategy is the best for texts like this one. The text is a tragedy and full of sad moments and descriptive words and phrases and specific unique speech moments that tell the reader about the characters in the story. Therefore, the free translation method was the best approach, especially with the Arabic language, as it has the linguistic ability and power to overcome all these challenges. This is important to ensure that a target text respects the cultural and linguistic differences between the two languages and also to ensure a target text that meets the language level of the target readers, who in this case are students under 18.

Furthermore, I had deal with so many descriptive sentences and phrases in the source text that that the literal translation of them into the target language would be not acceptable, in particular due to cultural and religious reasons. I faced also some technical issues using the CAT tool that I had to fix, for example the disappearance of some features of the tool. The missing words of the source text I noticed after

exporting the source text into the tool and the change of the layout I noticed after exporting the target text from the tool were other problems I encountered.

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