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Investigation of Berman's Tendencies of distortion Model on English Translation of Mahfouz's Novel Children of the Alley

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Abstract

Literary translation is one of the most difficult fields of the science of translation. This is because of the way that a unique utilization of language is perverted from standard, ordinary, unliterary language. Other than delivering the semantic characteristics of the text, it is the translator's central goal to re-compose the source text as a masterpiece of target text, and he/she endeavors to keep the uniformity of content and structure and the text's personal, national and linguistic characteristics. Unlike different kinds of documents , literary works are abundant with meanings , connotations and roundabout messages which are the genuine test for the cryptographer. This research is an investigation of the translation of an Arabic literary work (a novel by Naguib Mahfouz) and the troubles the text of (Peter Theroux) faces according to Berman's Negative Analytic which adopts the following deformation categories: (1) Rationalization (2) Clarification (3) Expansion (4) Ennoblement (5) Qualitative Impoverishment(6) Quantitative Impoverishment(7) Destruction of Rhythms (8)Destruction of Linguistic

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Patterns(9) Destruction of Idioms and Expressions(10)Destruction of Vernaculars or their Exoticization(11) Destruction of Underlying Networks of Signification(12) Effacement of the Superimposition of Language . The paper presumes that the translation of literary works is a compilation of intellectual interaction which includes a discernment not only of the denotations and its connotations of the ST. The study aimed at investigating the occurrence of the deforming tendencies in the translation of the abovementioned novel and how these tendencies affect the semantic and linguistic meaning of words and expressions, and whether the translation strategy is SL-oriented (Forienization) or TL-oriented (Domestication). The study concluded that deformation tendencies were excessively used by the translator through his following of the TL-oriented translation especially for the cultural specific elements, the frequency of the deforming tendencies , occurrences. Percentage and rank ,were presented in table and figures.

Key words: Tendencies of Distortion, Literary Translation, Rationalization, Clarification, Ennoblement.

دراسة لنموذج انطوان بيرمن لنزعات التشويه في الترجمة الانكليزية لرواية نجيب محفوظ
(اولاد حارتنا)

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الملخص: تعد الترجمة الأدبية من أصعب مجالات فن الترجمة. وذلك بسبب الطريقة التي يتم بها تحريف الاستخدام الفريد للغة الادبية والتي تختلف عن اللغة القياسية، او غير الأدبية. اضافة الى تقديم الخصائص الدلالية للنص، فإن الهدف الرئيسي للمترجم هو إعادة تكوين النص المصدر باعتباره تحفة فنية من النص الهدف، ويسعى إلى الحفاظ على اتساق المحتوى والبنية اللغوية ووشخصية المؤلف والثقافة والخصائص اللغوية. على عكس أنواع المستندات المختلفة، فإن الأعمال الأدبية وفيرة بالمعاني والدلالات والرسائل غي المباشرة التي تشكل الاختبار الحقيقي للمترجم. ان هذا البحث هو تحقيق في ترجمة العمل الأدبي العربي (رواية اولاد حارتنا لنجيب محفوظ) والمشاكل التي واجهها المترجم (بيتر ثيروكس) وفقاً لتحليل بيرمان السلبي الذي يتبنى نزعات التشويه التالية: (1) الترشيح (2) التوضيح (3) التوسع (4) التجويد (5) الإفكار النوعي

(6) الإفقار الكمي (7) تدمير الإيقاعات (8) تدمير الأنماط اللغوية (9) تدمير المصطلحات والتعبيرات (10) تدمير الشبكات العامية و غرابتها (11) تدمير الشبكات الأساسية للدلالة (12) محو التراكم اللغوي.. كان هدف الدراسة هو التحقيق في حدوث ميول تشويه في ترجمة الرواية المذكورة أعلاه وكيف تؤثر هذه النزعات على المعنى الدلالي واللغوي للكلمات والتعبيرات، وما إذا كانت استراتيجية الترجمة تتبع النص الهدف (توطين). وخلصت الدراسة إلى أن نزعات التشويه كانت تستخدم بشكل مفرط من قبل المترجم من خلال اتباع استراتيجية النص الهدف في الترجمة وخاصة بالنسبة للعناصر الثقافية المحددة، وتواتر وقوع نزعات التشويه، وتكرارها. النسب المئوية وتسلسل كل نزعة وعدد المرات، تم تقديمها في الجداول والأشكال..

الكلمات الدالة: نزعات التشويه، الترجمة الأدبية، الترشيح، التوضيح، التجويد.

1. INTRODUCTION

Academic studies in the field of translation have grown significantly over time. In the past, translation was covered in classes on comparative literature, translation "workshops," and contrastive linguistics. Nida sees a logical methodology in rendering process contending the notion that rendering is a systematic act : "the transaction of a communication from one linguistic entity to an alternative one is a legitimate theme for systematic portrayal" Nida(1964:3). It was also studied as a way for acquiring languages. Research was first organized by the linked fields of theoretical, descriptive, and applied translation studies. Catford (1965) states that drawing on semantic hypothesis and characterizes rendering like this: "rendering is an action executed on texts: a procedure of replacing a writing in a language for a writing in another. Obviously, any hypothesis in rendering should depend on a hypothesis of linguistic realm, for example an overall etymological hypothesis". The interdisciplinarity and concentration of the topic have grown extra obvious over time, and theories, as well as models, have been brought in from different fields while similarly being created within the field of translation studies Munday (2016:27). Out of various methodologies, Berman's philosophical way is to deal with rendering analysis. Berman (2000:186) trusts the existence of, probably, various techniques of rendering analysis like numerous rendering philosophies; in this way, every interpreter as per a particular target may characterize a rendering scheme. According to Berman, analysis contains constructive and damaging implication: the analysis is fundamentally constructive; simply, negative analysis is certainly not a genuine one. He expresses that the very expression," translation analysis" might cause misunderstanding since it seems to allude just to the negative evaluation of translation

Equally, Newmark (2001:7) has faith towards the worth of writing and characterizes rendering as an art comprising the endeavor to substitute a target text additionally a speech in a linguistic entity by a similar communication or speech in another dialect. Simon's(2006:16) description of translation emphasizing the cultural components regards a small number of renderings as "moves addressing changes in social antiquity that deliberately utilize the boundary, rising the warmth of social conversation".

. Since long time, analysis has consistently managed negatives, no matter what its subject, however, that is what Berman emphasizes "we shouldn't fail to remember that the further aspect of the damaging is the constructive" Berman (1995: 1). The basis of

the assessment is intended to stay unbiased trying not to be overbearing by a specific regard for the original (ethical perspective) and the literary quality of a translation in the literal effort of the interpreter. Hence, if fictional analysis is a fundamental piece of the existence of fictional work, rendering analysis should be regarded genuinely as fictional analysis.

According to Newmark (1992), rendering study is a progression of series between rendering study and rendering work. Thus, Berman, (2000,) censures the overall inclination to refute the external rendering by the rendering methodology of naturalization which is likened to the latter 2012- model of Venuti called domestication. Berman, (2000:277) sees that the appropriately moral motivation behind translation is getting external factors, which affected Venuti's Model (2012) foreignization rendering methodology. Lastly, novels, stories are observed as a way of communicating a country's attitudes, spirits. Translation is a kind of a link by which various societies come closer to each other (Nikniasab and Pishebin, 2011). Fiction is considered an ideal result of literature; however, it presents critical issue to interpreters suffering from tension of delivering one more work of art in target readership. A few researchers like Venuti and Berman are skeptic towards task's success, they argue that it is susceptible to naturalization. Furthermore, the reception of tendencies of deformation are extremely rising in such situation. This work focuses on scrutinizing tendencies of deformation suggested by Antoine Berman concerning the translation Novel "Children of The Alley- اولاد حارتنا" by Naguib Mahfouz with an emphasis on tracking down the recurrence of applied techniques with respect to the doer of the translation. Accordingly, 12 forces of deformation are examined, these tendencies are: rationalization, clarification, expansion, ennoblement, qualitative impoverishment, quantitative impoverishment, destruction of rhythms, destruction of underlying networks of signification, destruction of linguistic patterning, destruction of vernacular networks or their exoticization, destruction of idioms and expressions, and destruction of the superimposition of language. The fundamental purposes behind directing the current paper where a basic consideration is given to the hypothesis of negative analytic in rendering. As long as there is a great deal of renderings with respect to fiction; scholarly masterworks between Arabic and English, an evasion does exist among interpreters regarding a question of translation according to basic viewpoint, especially in the translation of Children of The Alley. Consequently, all these admirable motivations influenced to carry out this research. It also appeared to be vital for intricate a precise and academic method for translation analysis to deliver solid and target evaluates of renderings representing a key in understudies, specialists in this field are concerned in levitating the nature of fictional rendering. The drive behind current work is to evaluate tendencies of deformations suggested in Berman's work regarding English rendering of The Children of The Alley Novel for the Great Arab Nobel Laureate Naguib Mahfouz and find out if there is such tendencies of distortion in the translation of this novel from Arabic into English by the American translator and writer Peter Theroux (1981).

2. Statement of the Problem

Translating literary texts from the source language into the target is a difficult job due to various reasons that anyone working in the process of translation might encounter. The translator not only has the duty to grasp the meaning of the original text, but also to translate similar feelings into the target text and discover literary and stylistic tools for the audience to sound like the source language literary work.

3. Questions of The Study

This paper is a try for raising inquiries about the following:

- (1) What are the deforming tendencies in the English translation for *The Children of The Alley* Novel translated by Peter Theroux
- (2) How can words and expressions be translated by the adoption of Berman's tendencies of deformation.

4. Theoretical Background

Failing in rendering scholarly deeds is always a point of convergence to the studies of translation. What are the best ways of rendering fictional texts, and which elements one must think of when approaching the process of rendering are often issues to be researched. While certain researchers defend the idea that fiction is translatable, some other ones back up the impossibility of translatability of fiction. Depending on Newmark (2001), the communicative competence stresses the author's rationale or procedure of rationale, feeling, and so forth. The implication of the possibility of translation is the opportunity of rendering a textual material semantically with its culture interlingually (Almasaeid, 2013). With regard to this extraordinary characteristic, with its stylistic and communicative qualities, fiction rendering is so complicated in comparison with the rest kinds of textual material. The artistic features of fiction emphasize the stylistic aspects of the of content, its figures of speech representations and so on. The cryptographer's prediction is moving those particular standards to the intended reader on the basis that the translation method is quite often conceivable, nevertheless it may not have a similar impact because of various motivations as the innovative textual material.

A reason may be the means which conformation in TL ordinarily is dissimilar to the conformation of the SL, an appropriate rendering with choosing right counterparts are of a crucial significance. Such significance is harmonized for accomplishing the planned objectives of the author ,i.e. to provoke similar effect for the main target language audience , and keep the cultural and social coloring of the source text. Literary translation has a highlight unique to its own in contrast with different kinds of translation. A novel accomplishes its excellence not just through vocabulary decision as well as the allegorical language as in poems, but also with the formation sentences, rhythm, qualitative words besides constructions which critically affect accomplishing the aesthetic perspective of literature.

5.Tendencies of Deformation suggested by Berman

The Distorting inclinations of Berman are as follows:

1. The first one influences the structure (e.g., structure of sentence, punctuation, the order of words) and is called *Rationalization*.
2. This causes unequivocal what a writer want to be obscure within his text; it is *Clarification*:
3. Any rendering that is lengthier than Source Text is *Expansion*., however, such enlargement is undesirable. Those enlargements represent only a decrease in the clearness of the content .
4. The revising of the ST in an additional exquisite elegance. This implies that adopting exquisite elegance in rendering ruins the construction what's more, rhetorical traits in the source language. This is called *Ennoblement*.
5. The supplanting of words and expressions with counterparts which decrease their richness **results in Qualitative Impoverishment**.
6. The attenuation of variety of vocabulary in the course of rendering as the mediator substitutes different equivalents by single expression. this is *Quantitative Impoverishment*.

7. Assuming new order of words with also new punctuation, resulting in deformed rhythm this is called *Destruction of Rhythms*.
8. Vocabulary has a semantic influence on fundamental structure of the text despite the fact that it might not have any meaning significance. This is called *Destruction of the Underlying Networks of Signification*.
9. **Destruction of Linguistic Patterning:** various strategies of translation, for example expansion, clarification and rationalization which are utilized by translators destroy the structures and patterning of the source text despite the fact that the target texts are etymologically homogenous. There is absence of semantic coherence since the systematicity of ST is ruined.
10. A weakening factor when dialect of SL supplanted by TL dialect especially as it follows the TL etymological modeling. It is a *Destruction of Vernacular Networks or their Exoticization*
11. Replacing the original idioms or proverbs by counterparts in the target work represents a sort of demolition of the original discourse; it is a **Destruction of Idioms and Expressions**
12. The omission of various forms which are found in the original source in rendering process (as referred to as foreignization) is impacted by performance of rendering which gets the external text as external. In this case text deforming forces in Translated work. Dozen inclinations of distorting are noted that impede the foreign features of the work to be maintained in the rendering process. It is called negative stylistic inclinations. This is referred to as *destruction of the superimposition of languages*.

6. The Rendering of Fiction

Different aspects regarding theories of rendering have been innovated. One of these is the investigation of procedures of rendering. Characterization of procedures of rendering has been inquired and presented a newfound kind of naturalization. Backup hypothesis depended on the classification of translation strategies by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958:67). An emphasis explication exhibited a phenomenon that failed to give a satisfactory clarification for this case as a conception. The absence of thoughtfulness regarding the conceptual matter has frequently prompted strategic options that confine the legitimacy of the researcher's hypotheses. A certain study pointed toward displaying the appropriateness of the categories suggested by Berman to different types of text in a series stories which have losses in meaning including rationalization with meaning relations. There is a slight damage related to clarification depending on Venuti's hypothesis of domestication to bring the author to the recipient. Yet, this procedure is shown up as comment out of the main discourse to limit distortion. Once more some qualitative impoverishment happens, because of domestication that assists to conserve comparable assumption degrees. Idiomatic replacement is experienced as restitution is used, domestication is connected with idiomatic loss. Quantitative impoverishment is firmly connected to context, however, it doesn't arise as a crucial component, whereas replacement of networks of vernacular fits to assertion (Ibid).

The case of choosing between foreignization method or domestication one draws the attention of theorists of translation for ages. In spite of the fact that Venuti advocates foreignization in translation, he is likewise mindful of a portion of its logical inconsistencies, to be specific that an emotional relative term actually includes domestication. As Newmark (2001) puts it, translation is ordinarily written for a target language receiver - regardless of whether the original text is written to be read or not,

commentators need to help their readership. It is generally significant for them to elucidate the message to a greater degree than to apprehend the proposition through converting the message accurately. The research of Venuti's methodologies in fiction may give significant bits of knowledge to the extent that it may be able to decide the rendering inclinations with regard to procedures used by the translator .

7. Methodology

The current study profited from document analysis for being a kind of translation quality assessment. Text analysis is functional on composed resources to distinguish certain features of the sample studied.

The samples analyzed consist of "newspapers, books, novels, website pages, discourses, TV programs, commercials, melodic structures, or reports" Walker (2014: 488) . In agreement with this are Magilvy and Thomas (2009) they see that to analyze the methodologies in translation, document or content analysis is a suitable technique for portraying data with respect to quality. The scrutiny of content is generally utilized with regard to educational researches distinguishing advertising or preconception in written material. For the analysis of data of this research paper, the study embraced a suitable technique for the research purposes (Ary et al, 2014). Nevalainen (2004) obviously indicates that the next piece-by-piece method is embraced for gathering the information.

1. A careful understanding of the Arabic text (Children of The Alley : اولاد حارتنا) version, for a number of times to acquire knowledge of the storyline, characters, connections between the scenes in a word, with the overall setting wherein along with different components, ECRs(English Cultural References) are utilized;
2. Distinguishing, in the ST, the rendered chunks liable to introduce according to a rendering perspective, potential issues of culture-specific transference into the other language cultural setting. This is unavoidably qualitative because of the incompatible nature of extra linguistic cultural references. So far, a work is achieved to register the context-oriented data.

A parallel methodology is included with the peer novel text in English. With a view to reveal the tactics utilized for the issues branded within the past stages the results of context-oriented data connected with these strategies resolutions has been significant. Variation in rendering elements are considered. To give an example, a sole expression in Arabic is delivered via a few terms in English or else the other way around (e.g., paraphrasing), or the gesture's denotation of a motion is created specified orally in the English rendition is delivered as an Extra linguistic cultural reference in English. The examination is in this manner intrinsic in terms of quality as long as the emotional with comparative status of the rendering as it blocks a quantitative research including a definite sum of social situations, and figures of the rendering methodology are utilized. Depending on Venuti's famous classifications of foreignizing and domesticating, the "negative analytic" of Berman's rendering hypothesis is utilized for the examination of the interpretation. The instances incorporated a number of one hundred arbitrarily chosen examples from the Arabic novel converted into English by the American translator Peter Theroux (1981).

Accounts of specified standards utilized for enciphering of exact instances of the English rendering is achieved. Through the analysis of the data collected, the researchers adopted three phases of quality analysis. The phases consist of: familiarize and organize information, putting together information, coding then minimizing the samples, translating and addressing the information for examining the accumulated statistics in the current paper. For stage one, the accumulated statistics are divided into

fragments and marked into center notions. Next , at that point, association between the subcategories and major categories is made. Lastly, the accumulated statistics below secondary and fundamental groups are rearranged below the tendencies of distortion by Berman. Assertion is put upon text-based impacts as opposed to influence upon the spectators since this necessitates a study of various status. To ensure the reliability or trustworthiness of the data, the researchers adopted a re- writer studying. The gathered statistics are ciphered and marked. Next , at that point, the ciphered statistics are examined by the other investigator as a re-writer. Eventually, by the comparison between two sets of the data that have been analyzed, it was uncovered that there were a high similitudes of the encryptions and marks by the investigators.

8. FINDINGS WITH THEIR DISCUSSIONS

The investigation shows that a wide range of tendencies of distortion, in spite of the fact that with various frequencies, were seen in the translation of Naguib Mahfouz's novel "Children of the Alley : اولاد حارتنا" into English by the American translator Peter Theroux (1981). . In the subsequent paragraphs, the proof for every one of twelve tendencies of distortion will be introduced and analyzed sequentially.

1. Rationalization

Berman (2000:288) indicates that rationalization tendency influences syntactic structure (e.g., sentence structure, punctuation, word order, indeed, even tendency of generalization and translation of verbs words by nouns). With respect to rationalization inclination, change of syntax is noticed in some examples. The perception predominance may be exceptionally ascribed to the variance between Arabic and English regarding the order of elements and of grammar. Considering this category in the way of altering the sentences in a particular organization bringing about specific changes in meaning, there were just 27 instances of rationalization Out of 330 of tendencies of distortion which represents (8.2 %). An instance of rationalization as a tendency of distortion looks as follows:

ST: عمر فوق ما يطمع انسان او يتصور حتى ضرب المثل بطول عمره p,7

TT: He has lived longer than any man dreams of living _his long life is the stuff of proverbs. P.,3

In this model the area of "ضرب المثل" in ST is before the end of the sentence ,whereas the area of the expression, (word order) in TT makes it at the end of the sentence, here the focus is on (life longevity) while the original author's idea is to focus on the fact that the grandfather has become a proverbial . With regard to punctuation ,the translator has used a hyphen (_), which is not used in the original, hyphens are utilized to connect two words or words' parts together to avoid confusion and ambiguity, nonetheless , the translator has not paid the required attention for aforementioned cases .The proposed rendering in accordance with Berman's model is as follows:

PT: He lived beyond what a human being covets or imagines until he became a proverbial in life longevity.

2. Clarification

This category indicates the circumstance wherein the translator causes it to be explicit and clear what the original author of the ST does not want to be well-spoken in the original. Berman keeps up with that such inclination is doubtless within the course of rendering Berman(2000:289). It is seen in 6 examples (1.8 %) resulting in the appearance of the inexpressible. A proof for this kind of tendency of distortion is in the following:

Original text: (p7). كان رجلا لا يوجد الزمان بمثله، وفتوة تهاب الوحوش ذكره

TT: There will never again be anyone like him. He was tough; the wild beasts dreaded his very name. P, 3

In the rendered text is the appearance of inexpressible. Without a doubt, the translation adds a word into rendering (anyone, again, tough). The translator has used his own style in order to make it clearer to the TT reader. He did not translate (كان رجلاً , وفتوة) it could be rendered as (he was a man, a bully) to make it more justifiable to the reader. The sentence structure as well as the punctuation are clearly deformed for the benefit of clarification. The proposed translation in accordance with Berman's model is as follows:

He was a man whose time would not be generous with his twin-fellow again, a bully that the monsters feared mentioning him.

3. Expansion

Berman(2000:290) asserts that expansion is necessitated by rationalization and clarification. He seems to accept the idea that any rendering is an extended text of the original, however, such extended text is inadmissible. Add-ons like these happen in such process which only reduces the clearness of original text. A sort of inclination like this is quite possibly among successive inclinations in the collection of written texts in the research in question; without a doubt, there were 44 cases (13.3 %) of expansion in the corpus. In spite of the fact that this inclination might explain the rendering, the force may be decreased of the original text. The expansion is introduced below for illustration:

ST: واعتزل في بيته لكبره منذ عهد بعيد، فلم يره منذ اعتزاله احد. (p:7)

TT: And he has dwelled aloof in his house for long ages , and no one has seen him since he isolated himself up there .(p,3)

It is clear that the target text is extended for the sake of target text comprehension on the part of the reader,(dwelled aloof instead of isolated, ages instead of age , up there , expansion). According to Venuti (2012), this expansion might deliver a clearer text. However, the situation clearness is concealed. This elucidation decreases the strangeness of the translated text (Berman, 1995). The proposed translation in accordance with Berman's model is as follows:

PT: He retired to his house due to his old age, a long time ago, and no one has seen him since his retirement .

4. Ennoblement

In examples of the current study , there are instances of distorting inclination which are come about because of the interpreter's tendency for revising of the source writing in a sophisticated stylishness. Applying well-designed stylishness in rendering damages the rhetorical construction of the rendered message Berman(2000:290). The examination of the written text demonstrated that there are five ennoblement manifestations (1.5 %). A clear instance explaining ennoblement is introduced in the following :

ST: وما اكثر المناسبات التي تدعو الى ترديد الحكايات ! p,7

TT : Most of our social occasions call for storytelling. P,3

While the expression "وما اكثر المناسبات" for exclamation, is utilized in ordinary English the interpreter is satisfied with term "most of our social occasions" without exclamation mark as in the original text, deleting the translation of ",repeat, reiterate,ترديد". In ordinary discussion in English, one can, as a matter of fact scarcely hear this expression. May be the translator has attempted to deliver "elegant" sentence, while using the source text as raw material (Venuti, 2012). The proposed translation in accordance with Berman's model is as follows:

PT: And what abundance of the occasions that call for repeating stories !

5. Qualitative impoverishment

This tendency materializes as the decoder replaces of the words with the TT counterparts that damage the affluence of the original Berman (2000:292). It is seen 82 times (24.9 %) of the corpus which is the highest frequency among all of the other tendencies. The predominance of this perception could be exceptionally ascribed to the difference between Arabic and English regarding words number and different semantic denotations .An occurrence of qualitative impoverishment is introduced below.

ST(p:7) وقال في حسرة : " هذا بيت جدنا ، جميعنا من صلبه ، ونحن مستحقوا اوقافه ، فلماذا نجوع؟ وكيف نضام !؟

TT: And says sadly, " that is our ancestor's house ,we are all his children ,and we have the right to his property, why we are striving? What have we done? P,3

For this situation, "قال" has been interpreted as "says "in the target text. Additionally, "حسرة" is noun" sigh" has been interpreted as adverb" sadly". "جدنا" "our grandfather" is rendered as " our ancestor" which is also correct but comes after the first mentioned equivalence. "صلبه" " is rendered as "his children" whereas he could have used "his backbone" that would be more adequate. 'Neither one nor the other TT words can totally connote the source text words. The proposed translation in accordance with Berman's model is as follows:

PT: And he said with a sigh: " this is our grandfather's house, we are all from his backbone ,and we are eligible for his endowments, why do we get hungry? And how do we suffer complaints?!"

6. Quantitative impoverishment

With respect to quantitative impoverishment in this study, it appears to be that the translator had some of the time replaced different equivalents by only single expression. This leads to loss on the level of lexeme inside the rendering process Berman(2000:292). Twenty-three cases (6.9 %) are noted of quantitative impoverishment in the samples adopted here. A proof for this is found in the following example:

ST: (p:7) وقصة اعتزاله وكبره مما يحير العقول، ولعل الخيال او الاغراض الاخرى قد اشتركت في انشائها

TT: The stories of his old age and isolation are bewildering , and perhaps fantasy and **rumor** have helped to make them so. P,3

The investigation of the information uncovered that more than twenty different synonymous expressions in the original text are converted into the opposite language "rumor ". "The vital interpreted expressions as "rumor" are: aim, design, objective, determination, intention , intent mean etc. The proposed translation in accordance with Berman's model is as follows:

PT: The story of his retirement and old age which bewilders the minds , and perhaps imagination and other purposes have participated in its creation.

7. Rhythms Destruction

According to Berman (2000:292), the source rhythms are deformed when the expression order with punctuation are changed. Without a doubt, the distorting rendering significantly influence rhythms (for instance punctuation complete despotic modification). the study shows five situations (1.5%) representing rhythm destruction. An instance of this situation is introduced in what follows:

ST: (p:9) " هنا يقيم الجبلاوي، صاحب الاوقاف، هو الجد ونحن الاحفاد. "

TT: There is Gabalawi, the owner. He is our ancestor and we are his grandchildren.” p, 2

A rhythmic pitch is found between the expressions in the original text . Though, while the original incorporates just one sentence, the translation uses two distinct sentences, while the ST uses one full stop and two commas, the TT uses two full stops and a comma which is used to link two dependent clauses that are closely related in thought. The proposed translation in accordance with Berman’s model is as follows:
PT: Here Al-Jabalaawi resides, The owner of the endowments, he is the grandfather and we the grandchildren.

8. Underlying networks of signification Destruction

Lexical items influence the logic and fundamental framework of the writing despite the fact that they might not yield any critical implication Berman(2000:292). The fiction contains a covert aspect, a fundamental writing, where some descriptors compare and associate, shaping a wide range of frameworks underneath the superficial of the original message. Eighteen situations (5.4 %) of this kind of distortion are noticed. Without a doubt, the interpreter distorted the implication that conveys the grid of expression-signification in many cases.

ST: (p:8) كان فتوة حقا، ولكنه لم يكن كالفتوات الاخرين، فلم يفرض على احد اتاوة

TT: He was truly **noble** .He was not like other **leaders** . He did not collect **protection money** or behave arrogantly. (p:3)

The underlying network of the significance in both languages is ruined. "فتوة" which is "a bully", has a place with the gang man or a criminal, the translator simply has gotten the job done to the words " noble, leader" which has no network of significance for English reader. In this manner, "اتاوة" is "royalty" is rendered as " protection money" which causes a breach of underlying of the network of signification and connotation, the interpreter distorted the denotative meaning and "فتوه" in ST and has never conveyed the significance of TT. Subsequently, the appropriate translation of the selection according to Berman’s model would be:

PT: honestly, he was a bully, but not like other bullies, he did not impose royalty on anyone.

9. Destruction of linguistic patterning

According to Berman’s point of view (2000:293), various procedures of transformation, that is to say, clarification, rationalization and expansion utilized by interpreters terminate the structure and modeling of the source message although the target messages are linguistically corresponding, a loss is noted in the coherence of meaning due to the systematicity of the source texts is destroyed. There are 32 cases (9.7 %) of the linguistic patterning ruin. See the following illustration:

ST: (p:8) و لذلك فليس ادعى الى السخرية المريرة من الاشارة الى صلة القرى التي تجمع بين ابناء حارتنا. So **I do not** want any bitter ridicule when **I speak** of the close family ties that bind the people in our alley. (P:4)

The linguistic construction of the original message, in the model above is distorted. This idea is all the further profoundly sensed at the point when considering that in Arabic a verb like " ادعى " is mistranslated to a subject "the pronoun I" which does not exist in the ST, this case is repeated with " I speak" for the Subject + verb as an equivalent of a noun " الاشارة ". The TT was severely deformed by asystematic structure

whereas the ST is systematic which affected the linguistic patterning of the ST. The proposed translation in accordance with Berman's model is as follows:

PT: Therefore, nothing bitterly ironic than referring to the kinship that unites the people of our alley.

10. Destruction of vernacular networks or their Exoticization

Loss is detected when original vernacular language is substituted by slangs of the opposite language and follows verbal modeling Berman(2000:294). This shows the least continuous inclinations of misrepresentation in the current work. There are only 3 situations (0.9%) of dialect or ST colloquial speech substituted by the opposite language dialects that track its verbal modeling. Below, a proof for this deforming tendency is introduced.

ST: (p:12) لم تكن ادارة الوقف مما يغري قوما استحبوا الفراغ والدعة وعريضة الشباب.

TT: Managing the property not a thing to tempt anyone who loved leisure and calm and youthful pursuits. (p:10)

In the above model, the first text has been utilized, the word "عريضة" is a vernacular noun class which is used to denote "bad manners, liquor, mixed wild wine party" which is used normally in vulgar daily life communication, it has been replaced by a noun as a descriptive meaning "pursuits" which means "chasing"; the original author could have used the original ST the word "ملاحقة، مطاردة" instead. Dialect is removed by interpretation of target language. The proposed translation in accordance with Berman's model is as follows:

PT: The administration of the endowment was not a thing that seduces people who preferred the idleness, lethargy and youth orgy.

11. Expressions and Idioms Destruction

Whilst the original text has a number idioms and expressions, figures of speech, the target product has a fewer colloquial expressions Berman(2000:295). Fifteen situations (4.5 %) were detected of expressions and figures of speech destruction in the opposite text. Berman envisages that swapping the sayings and Idioms of the original by counterparts in the product signifies a sort of demolition of the address and translated text. Underneath, see the following example for illustration:

ST: (p:7) هو اصل حارتنا ، وحارتنا هي اصل مصر ام الدنيا ،

TT: he created our alley, and from our alley grew Egypt, **the most important place in the world**. p.3

In this instance, the expressions have been damaged. Consequently, there is a sort of the destruction of expression and idiom happened in the TT. Firstly, the Egyptian expression "ام الدنيا (ummiddunia)" which means in verbatim "Mother of The World", that means The Cradle of Civilization and not the most important place in the world as translated above, secondly the Arabic expression "اصل: origin" has been rendered in two different forms of verbs "created, grew". The proposed translation in accordance with Berman's model is as follows:

PT: He is the origin of our alley, and our alley is the origin of Egypt (Ummiddunia=Mother of the World).

12. Effacement of the Superimposition of language.

The term indicates the omission of language various types and effects that happen together in the original message in rendering Berman(2000:296). Considering this definition, 69 occurrences (20.9 %) are seen in the current work. The following is a proof:

ST:(p:9) وهو يبدو بطوله وعرضه خلقا فوق الادميين كانما من كوكب هبط. وتبادلوا نظرات متسائلة. .

TT: His height and bulk made him seem superhuman, like an alien from another planet . They exchanged glances.(p:4)

The lexeme " descended = هبط " is a verbal element that can be converted to the opposite text. Yet , it is lost, " متسائلة = curios ,wondering, inquiring, questioning etc."

Both of the above mentioned items have been omitted and ignored for no good reasons , caused an effacement of the superimposition of language. The proposed translation in accordance with Berman's model is as follows:

PT: He looks in his tall and width a superhuman creature, as if he had descended from a planet. They exchanged inquisitive glances.

Thus , by taking into account every one of the previously mentioned categories for the twelve inclinations, specialists reason that those mis-happenings occur as soon as the interpreter renders the message from the original, in this case Arabic into the opposite language, that is English.

Recurrence Synopsis and distortion inclination level are given in Table no. 1.

Table1:the occurrences and the percentage of deformation tendency

NO.	Deforming tendencies	Percentage	occurrences	rank based on occurrences
1	Rationalization	8.2%	27	5
2	Clarification	1.8%	6	9
3	Expansion	13.3%	44	3
4	Ennoblement	1.5%	5	10
5	Qualitative impoverishment	24.9%	82	1
6	Quantitative impoverishment	6.9%	23	6
7	Destruction of rhythms	1.5%	5	11
8	Destruction of U,N of signification	5.4%	18	7
9	Destruction of linguistic patterns	9.7%	32	4
10	destruction of vernacular	0.9%	3	12
11	Destruction of idioms	4.5%	15	8
12	Effacement of the superimposition	20.9%	69	2
	Total	100%	330 cases	

Figure 1 and 2 delineates a realistic portrayal of the recurrence and rate connected with every deformation tendency in light of Berman's model.

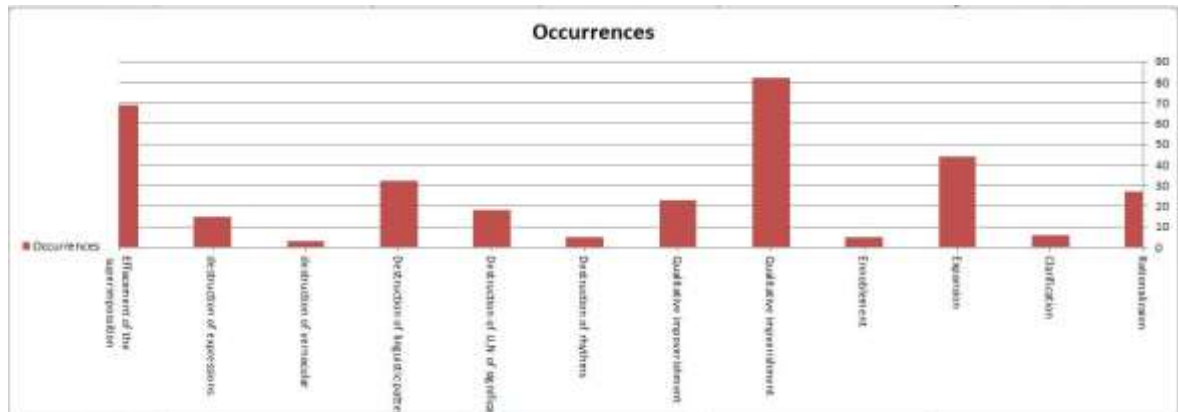


Figure1. The occurrences of the twelve deformation tendencies

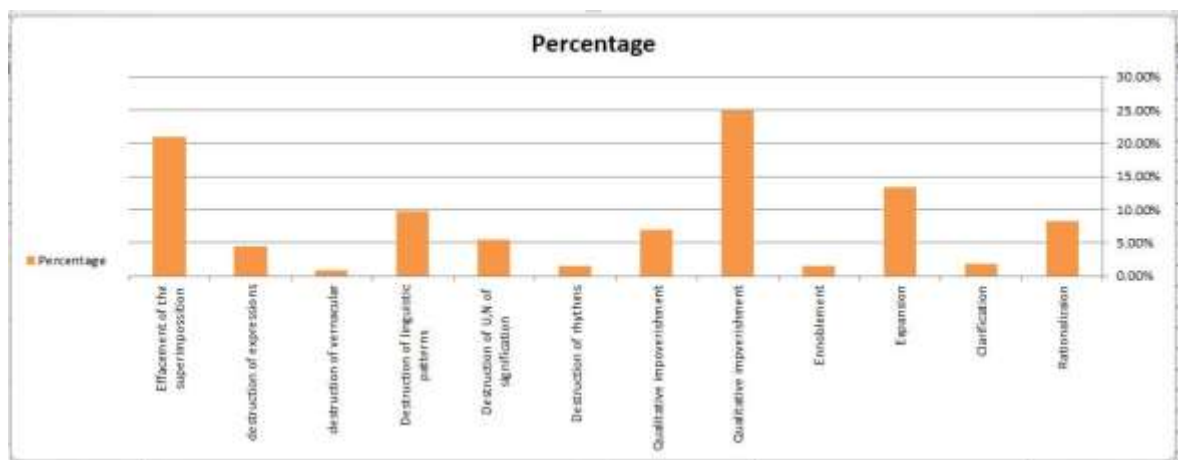


Figure2. The percentage of the twelve deformation tendencies

To sum things up, the research attempted to extricate particular occurrences in the original text connecting them with the underlying ideas suggested by Berman in his famous model of tendencies of deformation in rendering process. Therefore, each significant term, expressions with sentential examples are chosen and characterized according to corresponding classes. Thus, it has been considered that the constructions with the meanings of the wording of the text, in both languages (Arabic and English), are compared to one another. Lastly, the recurrence portrayal and rating of the model in question are introduced in a diagram.

9. Discussion

A principal objective of this work is to investigate the repetition of distortion inclinations in the rendering of Naguib Mahfouze's novel "Children of The Alley" by the American Translator Peter Theroux (1981) according to Berman's model. Additionally, the study was schemed on a mission to work out how fiction is transformed between the two languages depending on distortion tendencies. Such an objective is attained by determining the utmost recurrent tendencies of distortion. Generally speaking, the analysis of data manifested that the qualitative impoverishment, effacement of the superimposition of language, and expansion were among the most often utilized deformation tendencies. Besides, the data examination uncovered that ennoblement, clarification, destruction of vernacular networks and destruction of rhythms or exoticization are the least frequent inclinations of distortion. Findings of the current study uncovered grammatical deviations that happened in

structure, punctuation, rhythms, and so forth, in the novel translation. Additionally, it was uncovered that meaning deviation happened in the translation of novel in light of this model.

De facto, It appears to be that Berman offers a, a model that is very extreme on having the syntax and form of the original language text intact in rendering. A portion of such discoveries corresponds the preceding tries such as Dastjerdi, et.al. (2008). Like the current endeavor, the results uncovered that the utmost successive things is expansion out of the above twelve categories. Likewise, what they recognized is that the destruction of rhythms is one of the most successive deformation categories. Nevertheless, there are a few logical inconsistencies between both of the studies, for example, while rationalization was the one of the least successive deformation tendencies in this study, in their analysis, it was the most prevalent deforming tendency. One more inconsistency is connected with the recurrence of "the destruction of vernacular networks". While beforehand directed studies announced no occurrence of this category, in the current study it was the least recurrent deforming tendency. The two recent studies have current inconsistencies that can be attributed to the structure and genre of both researches. Since Mahfouz does not utilize vernacular wording all the time in the work; since the corpuses genre in both studies are the genre of literary, we normally anticipate more language patterns than non-fiction. This makes sense as a fractional resemblance of the conclusions of both researches.

10. COCLUSION

The current study is to address the recurrence of inclinations of misrepresentation in the rendering of Naguib Mahfouze's novel "Children of The Alley" by the American Translator Peter Theroux (1981) according to Berman's model. Additionally, the study was set off on a mission to figure out changes that can occur to the wording in rendering the original (Arabic) to be acceptable in target readership (English) through fostering deformation propensities. The analysis uncovered that when the rendering process experienced verbal inconsistencies, the rendering for the most part experienced qualitative impoverishment and effacement of the superimposition of language. It likewise creates the impression of the model suggested Berman is extremely serious when trying to save syntax, formula with Arabic linguistic structure in English rendering of Naguib Mahfouze's novel "Children of The Alley".

By directing the ongoing study, it could be presumed that the rendering keeps up with the type, communal aspect and culture of the original data. It ought to be viewed as that culture groundwork is profoundly established in the original culture. So, such cultural references are important for the personality of the original values that must be devotedly presented in the process of rendering. Meanwhile, there must not be an attempt by rendering to substitute the text of the original author. This work adds to the scrutiny of translation hypothesis such as an internationally learnt and nearby realized as a sociocultural action. Furthermore, to build up the significance of moving from a language oriented rendering methodology to deal with a social oriented one through the rendering of various social elements in Arabic fiction, various general suggestions are available for fiction decoders ought to be thought about while dealing with cultural components.

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