Translating Peace Idiomatic Expressions from English into Arabic:
A Context-based Approach

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Abstract

The present study examines the translation of peace idiomatic expressions in various fields focusing on the effect of context in understanding the meaning of these idioms within context usage. The problem with this study is that comprehensive research is scarce on the influence of context on translating peace idioms and specific expressions used in certain situations. Studying peace idiomatic expressions is critical for releasing how these idioms convey meaning. The study investigates whether the translators attach the real meaning of these idioms with or without context, also, examines the impact of the context in translating the peace idioms. The study aims to deal with peace idioms and find out the translator's success in achieving the appropriateness of these idioms. The study hypothesizes the difficulties in analyzing and translating such expressions used out or within the context. In evaluating the fitting of renditions, an eclectic model developed by the researcher will be employed in discussing the chosen texts depending implicitly on Halliday and Hasans' one of the ranks related to the context (1989)which is context of

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culture, also one of Du beaugrand and Dressler's regulative principles(1981), specifically appropriateness, as well as Fernando's classification of idioms(1996) to clarify the sense of the chosen peace idioms. The study has concluded that there are some differences in translations depending on the different comprehension of the translators about the spirit and meaning of the texts and the context of each language. According to the results of investigating the influence of context, the study recommends that the translators should extend their conceive of how the context can affects in presenting the intended sense of the source text

Keywords : Appropriateness, contextualized peace idioms, decontextualized peace idioms ,degrees of explicitness of the idiom, types of idiom

ترجمة العبارات الاصطلاحية للسلام من اللغة الانكليزية الى اللغة العربية:

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الـمستخلـص

تتناول الدراسة ترجمة العبارات الاصطلاحية للسلام في مختلف المجالات من خلال التركيز على تأثير السياق في فهم معنى هذه العبارات ضمن استخدام السياق. تكمن مشكلة هذه الدراسة في ندرة البحث الشامل حول تأثير السياق على ترجمة مصطلحات السلام والتعبيرات المحددة المستخدمة في مواقف معينة. تعد دراسة التعابير الاصطلاحية للسلام بالغ الاهمية لتوضيح كيفية نقل هذه العبارات الاصطلاحية للمعنى. تبحث الدراسة فيما اذا كان المترجمون يربطون المعنى الحقيقي لهذه العبارات مع او دون سياق, كما تبحث في تأثير السياق في ترجمة مصطلحات السلام. تهدف الدراسة الى تناول مصطلحات السلام ومعرفة مدى نجاح المترجم في تحقيق ملائمة هذه المصطلحات،وتفترض الدراسة وجود صعوبات في تحليل وترجمة هذه العبارات المستخدمة خارج السياق او داخله . لتقييم ملائمة التراجم سيتم استخدام نموذج انتقائي يقدمه الباحث لمناقشة النصوص المختارة اعتمادا ضمنيا على احد المستويات لهاليدي وحسن والمتعلقة بالسياق1989وهو السياق الثقافي ,كذلك احد مستويات دوبوكرانت ودريسلر 1981 وتحديدا الملائمة .بالإضافة الى تصنيف فرناندو للمصطلحات1996 لتوضيح معنى مصطلحات السلام المختارة في الدراسة. اظهرت الاستنتاجات وجود بعض الاختلافات في الترجمات تبعا لاختلاف فهم المترجمين لروح النصوص ومعناها وسياق كل لغة ووفقا لنتائج دراسة تأثير السياق. توصي الدراسة المترجمين بتوسيع تصورهم وفهمهم لتأثير السياق في تقييم المعنى المقصود من النص المصدر.

الكلمات الدالة: الملائمة، مصطلحات السلام السياقية، مصطلحات السلام خارج السياق، درجة وضوح المصطلح، انواع المصطلح

1-Introduction

The concept of peace is a principle and moral feature, based on internal stability and tranquility of the soul (Mariam's Well: www.mariam-well.org). Peace has always been among the highest human concepts that emerged since the seventeenth century in response to the ideas of the European Renaissance and Western philosophy and the emergence of the philosophy of justice and peace as an antithesis to war and violence that characterized Western civilization. The first theory that worked to develop the concept of peace was presented by Pirr Dubis (1300) in his book entitled: "On the Termination of Wars and Argument in the Kingdom of France" (Ajlan,2018,p.2). The concept of peace developed after the Second World War, especially during the Cold War period between the Eastern and Western camps and the nuclear development that threatened world peace (ibid).

There are two states of peace which are internal peace illustrates individual peace freedom from scare, anger, and sadness, while external peace represents peace in society through peace co-existence of people as well as nature (http://www.uop.edu.pk). Peace can be defined as "freedom from war and violence, especially when people live and work together happily without disagreements" (https://dictionary.cambridge.org)

The study attempts to analyze the translation of peace idioms, concentrating on the impact of context on those renderings and showing whether the translators can convey the proper translations of the selected peace idioms in this paper out or within context.

It is noticeable that several studies are concerned with context and its relationship with the translation of idiomatic expressions in different fields. This section will display briefly several studies in this respect. Kovács (2016) mentions in his study the difficulties and problems that may face the translator in translating idioms, since not all idioms have equivalents in the target language, the study concludes that even if the translator has good and precise information in the target language and its cultural concepts, he will not be able to match with native speaker ability in determine in what context an idiom be proper or not. A paper presented by Nasser (2019) indicates the influence of context-based inference as a process in translating English idioms into Arabic. The paper suggested that context may offset the loss of information on cultural background and help the translators realize the real meaning of unfamiliar idiomatic expressions. Al Abdali (2020) examines some problems in translating the pragmatic meaning of idiomatic expressions into the audience. So the researcher supplied the audience with multiple renderings of a single idiom in context and asked them to select the most proper rendering. The paper's findings proposed that several matters should be taken into consideration when translating idiomatic expressions as style, context, cultural aspects, etc. Despite the interest of previous studies in the influence of context in translating idiomatic expressions and due to my knowledge and follow-up in this respect, I did not find a study concerned with the impact of context in translating peace idioms. The current research tries to fill this void

by presenting an analytical study of context influence on translating peace idiomatic expressions. Understanding and familiarity with the meaning of the idioms will be adopted here in evaluating the translations of these idioms, which we believe will help those interested in such a topic.

2-Problems of the Study

Despite the crucial role of idioms in enriching the language and its general dependence on the specific context in which it is employed, the topic of peace idioms and the impact of context in translating them remains largely unexplored. The problem with this study is that comprehensive research is scarce on the influence of context on translating peace idioms and specific expressions used in certain situations. This matter makes translating peace idiomatic expressions difficult work to fulfill. Some problems may appear due to their non-literal nature and the difficulty of understanding their overall meaning through the meanings of their words. Furthermore, It may differ when they are within or without context. This study tries to determine the influence of context in rendering peaceful idiomatic expressions from English into Arabic.

3-Hypotheses

The study hypothesizes that:

1- The influence of context(especially context of culture) is substantial in realizing and translating peaceful idiomatic expressions.
2- There are some difficulties in analyzing and translating such expressions used out or within the context.

4-Research Methodology

In evaluating the appropriateness of renditions, an eclectic model developed by the researcher will be employed in discussing the chosen texts depending implicitly on Halliday and Hasans' one of the ranks related to the context (1989)which is context of culture, also one of Du beaugrand and Dressler's regulative principles(1981), specifically appropriateness, as well as Fernando's classification of idioms(1996) to clarify the sense of the chosen peace idioms. the study also will depend on the translators' understanding and familiarity with peace idiomatic expressions to illustrate the influence of context in translating these idioms and to show whether the translators were competent to present appropriate renderings of these idioms. Eleven peace idiomatic expressions are selected from (https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com) to discuss their renderings made by six translators (MA holders) focusing on the context influence on these translations.

5-Idioms

In the quest for idiom definition, its unliteral nature deserves special consideration as it is not easy to understand; idiom meaning cannot explained by understanding its words' meanings. They are used to make the phrase more effective and powerful by offering figurative and nonliteral meanings (en.m.wikpedia.org). Many definitions have been presented about idioms and most of them agree a similar understanding of idioms.

(Ammer,1997,p.4) defines an idiom as a phrase of words that means something different from the literal meaning of its words and often rejects the rules of logic. (Collins Co-build idioms dictionary) (2012, V) defines idioms as "a group of words which have a different meaning when used together from the meaning it would have if the meaning of each word were taken individually". (Hussien et al. ,2000,p.26) say that an idiom's meaning is not the literal meaning of its parts and words. E-Cambridge dictionary (2020), states that idioms are "a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own".

6-Functions of Idioms

Idioms are one of the essential ingredients in languages, which differ from one language to another since each language to which these idioms belong has its features and culture. (Newmarkm1988,p.104) refers to two functions of idioms as follows:

a-Pragmatic function

This function is called cognition, which attains apologies, warning, agreement, etc.

b-Referential function

This function is called aesthetic and explains several processes as mental processes, a concept, or an object more inclusively and concisely than in literal language.

(Fernando ,1996,p.72-214) sub-classifies the referential function of idioms into three others as follows:

A-Ideational function: it refers to content that includes a specific activity.

Ex: Pull an invisible string.

B-Interpersonal function: This achieved interaction between the speaker and the receiver.

Ex: I beg your pardon.

C-Relational function: These are employed to preserve cohesion and coherence.

Ex: Temporal conjunctions: however, meanwhile, etc.

7-Classification of Idioms

The classification of idioms submitted to the different viewpoints due to its unclear features. (Fernando,1996,p.32-26) presents idioms classification as follows:

1- Pure idioms

The meaning of this type of idiom is unpredictable from their components. For instance: "spill the beans" means "" يفش سر او يكشف حقيقة ما.

2- Semi-idioms

In this type, the idioms include literal and nonliteral meanings. For instance:" Foot the bill" means "ادفع الفاتورة".

3- Literal idioms

This type of idiom has no cultural extent or a figurative sense but what makes it distinguished as an idiom is the impossibility of mending its lexical or syntactic formation. For example : "On foot" means "احذر".

(Meryem ,2010,p.4) classifies idioms according to their opacity features as follows:

1-Transparent opaque idioms: Where they put on a vision that begins with transparency and ends with opacity as in the following patterns:

a-Transparent idioms

In this type, the idiomatic meaning corresponds closely to the literal meaning of the idiom words, which makes it understandable and easy to translate. For instance: "Back and forth" means "ذهابا وايابا"

b-Semi-transparent idioms

The idiom in this type is remarked with the metaphoric meaning since the meaning of its constitutions presents little to understand the overall sense. For instance: "Break the ice" means "تخفيف التوتر"

c-Semi-opaque idioms

In this type, there is no correspondence between the idiom components' meaning and the figurative sense, so the idiomatic expression has two meanings: literal and figurative. For example: "To know the ropes" means "لمعرفة كيف يمكن القيام بعمل ما".

d-Opaque idioms

The idiom meaning in this type cannot understood from the components of the idiom due to the existence of some elements that have cultural references. For example: "Kick the bucket" means "مات".

2- Culture -free and loaded idioms

Meryem (2010,19) refers to the merit of idioms that belong to a specific community and adds that idioms are traditional products of a group in a society. Therefore, the meaning of each idiom within the context usage is understood for this society, while it is difficult for the foreigner. For instance: "Shoot a line" means "يتفاخر بنفسه".

8-Characteristics of Idioms

The Characteristics of idioms vary according to different approaches such as syntactic, semantic, grammatical, lexical, literal, and the comprehension of the strange nature of idiom.(Elgobshawi,2016,p.12) refers to the idiom ranges between fixedness and some flexibility. They cannot remarked with ultimate fix or ultimate flexibility. For instance: "spill the beans". There are other idioms that show the characteristic of fixedness, for instance: "by and large".(Bell,1991,p.33) mentions several idiomatic features as follows:

1- Alteration of grammatical rules: Where idiomatic expressions do not always have grammatical rules.
2- Conventional: Idioms belong to a specific community.
3- Alteration of word order: They keep with the familiar word order in a given language.
4- Figurativeness: Idioms deal with some figures of speech as metaphors, metonymies, and hyperboles.

(Nunberg ,*et al.*,1994,p.492-3) present features where some of them seem similar to what Bell mentioned above as conventionality and figurativeness in addition to others as follows:

- Inflexibility: Idioms work only in a fixed structure without any modification. For instance: "beat a dead horse" means ينفخ في قربة مثقوبة
- Proverbiality: Idioms are employed to express a frequent situation of an interest.
- Informality: Idioms connected with informal registers.
- Affect: They are employed to refer to an evaluation for things they deal with.

(Baker ,1992,p.63) assures that idioms have a fixed structure that does not changed. She refers to five factors unaccepted in this topic that should be avoided in idioms structure: Adding, deletion, substitution, modification, and comparative because they will change the meaning of idioms and present completely different meanings to them.

(Abu Rahma,2018,p.42) says that transparency can be regarded as one of the idiom semantic features that means an acceptance to connect between idiom syntactic constitutions and the meaning it translates.

9-Problems of Translating Idioms

The translation process is not an easy task. Many aspects affect this process as lexis, syntactic structure, semantics, pragmatics, and understanding many social and cultural concepts. (Larson,1984,p.2) says that the actual risk occurs when the idioms causes nonsense in the target language. An idiom may have two senses: Literal and idiomatic, which may happen when the idiom depends on a physical image. For instance: "A pain in the neck" has two meanings Literal one as "الم في الرقبة" or idiomatic meaning as " شخص مزعج" (Seidi 1982,229). Baker (1992,28) refers to some difficulties that face the translator in rendering idioms as follows:

1-The difficulty in distinguishing idiomatic, non-idiomatic expressions and their translation due to the poor information of the translator's language that makes him unable to find the intended and the equivalent meaning in the target language.

2-Cultural differences among languages are regarded as another problematic matter in translating idioms. Baker said, "They are not necessarily untranslatable; however, they may refer to some specific items or event common to that particular culture, and therefore it is hard to translate such idiom as well".

3-Another difficulty that (Baker,1992,p.69)suggests is "the use of the idiom similar in its form and meaning in a different context in the TL". She says that "idioms may use in both literal and idiomatic sense at the same time".(Ibid)

4-Fixed idioms expressions may have no equivalent in the target language, but if any, the context used may vary.

(Hutchins and Somersm1992,p. 20) say that the translation of idioms differs according to their nature, whether fixed as "in fact" or have changes to form of the tense, the person, or the number for example: "bury the hatchet" may change to buries/buried/will bury the hatchet, which makes them problematic matter, so some

idioms with a fixed expression such as: " in fact". (Straksiene,2009,p.30) and (Al-Shawi& Mahadi,2012,p.141-146) point out that each language has its social and religious cultures which cause a big problem to obtain the equivalent in the target language. (Qualif,2017,p.25-26) says that cultural knowledge of both languages that the translators deal is essential for those who want to transfer idioms efficiently.

10-Context in Translating idioms

The plurality of scholars in translation studies agrees that the influential elements of translation are not limited to the sender, receiver, and message, but may include the context and medium in which the message is conveyed. (Skolderg ,2004,p.308) affirms that the meaning of an idiom is incomprehensible without putting it in context. (Halliday and Hasan ,1989,p.44) appointed the concept of "context" in terms of three ranks:

1- The co-text: which refers to "the words surrounding a particular word or passage within a text that provide context and help to determine meaning" (Oxford Reference e. Dictionary)

2- The context of the situation: It is " the totality of extra-linguistic features having relevance to communicative act" (Mayuuf, 2018,p.1). Context of the situation is defined in terms of the register means a peculiar lexical and grammatical selection made by the speaker reliance on a context of the situation, contributor of a conversation and the role of the language. Context of the situation or register is an essential factor in translating, Halliday (1978) states that a context of the situation consists of three aspects that help in finding matched elements in the target language as follows:

  A- Field: Refers to what is occurring, to the nature of the social act that is taking place, the idioms employed and to what extent the context is familiar to the target language.

  B- Tenor: Refers to the contributor, constant and contemporary relationships of one type or other. In the translation process, the translator will try to determine the right choice for the register (formal, informal, new, old technical)

  C- Mode: Indicates the organization of the text and focuses on the information presented.

3- Context of culture: It is a substantial factor in introducing the meaning in translation.(Casagrande ,1954,p.338) says: " the attitudes and values, the experience and tradition of people inevitably become involved in the freight of meaning carried by a language". (Nida ,1998,p.308) affirms that biculturalism is necessary to gain effective translating.

11-Adopted model

To understand the meaning of the selected peace idioms in this study, whether with or without context, we decided to create an eclectic model based on the following aspects:

1-Context of culture: this is one of three ranks related to the context and referred to by Halliday and Hasan(1989).(Larson ,1884,p431)says that culture is a set of rules, traditions and beliefs in one society. He adds and the translator has to be aware of the culture of both languages as well as the structure to present a proper translation.

2-The principle of appropriateness: It is one of regulative principles assumed by (De beaugrand and Dressler,1981,p.11) .They say that appropriateness means concord attained between settings and the textuality standards.

3-Types Idioms by Fernando(1996): They include three types mentioned previously as; Pure idioms ,semi-idioms and literal idioms.

12-Data Analysis Procedures

As regards the analysis of the data, eleven peace idiomatic expressions plus contextualized examples for the same idioms in different fields taken from (https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/peace) were chosen with their translations made by six translators (MA holders). The analysis of the data is using two tables for each example (designed by the researcher) which involve Table (1) (establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom) and Table (2) (establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom). An eclectic model used here to clarify the meaning of the selected idioms. Also, discussion to determine whether the translation is appropriate or not. Proposed translation will be presents when needed.

ST(1)

Table (1): Establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Decontextualized peace idiom	Type of idiom	Meaning of idiom	No. of text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
						High	Medium	Low
An/the olive branch	Literal	A symbol of peace that shows goodwill to end discord		فرع لإنتاج زيت الزيتون	-			-
				بادر في الصلح	+		+	
				غصن الزيتون	+	+		
				غصن الزيتون	+	+		

				غصن الزيتون	+		+		
				غصن الزيتون	+		+		

Table (2) : Establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Contextualized peace idiom	No. of Text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
				High	Medium	Low
"the conservatives in Congress seem to be offering <u>the olive branch</u> to democrats on the issue of raising the debt ceiling"	1	---	---			+
	2	يد العون	+	+		
	3	---	---			+
	4	يد العون	+	+		
	5	تقـــــــدم الامان	_			+
	6	التعاون	+	+		

Discussion

The olive branch has been known in many religious countries as an icon and a firm symbol of peace since ancient times, hence translating the above peace idiom (olive branch) in Table 1 without context literally from English to Arabic (غصـن الزيتـون) presented by translator no. (3,4,5,6) is considered an appropriate translation. The translation made by translator no. (2) the idiom a (بـادر في الصـلح) is considered proper but with a medium degree of explicitly. Only translator no. (1) failed to provide the correct translation of the idiom. The translations of the same idiom in Table 2 within context vary. Translator no. (2,4,6) offer appropriate translations, while the translator, no. (1,3) ignore the translation of the peace idiom, as for translator no. (5) presents inappropriate translation.

ST (2)

Table (1) : Establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Decontextualized peace idiom	Type of idiom	Meaning of idiom	No. of text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
						High	Medium	Low

Hold peace	Semi idiom	Keep silent to avoid debate	1	القبضــــــة المحكمة	-				+
			2	احفظ السلام	-				+
			3	الامســـــاك بالسلام	-				+
			4	حـــافظ علـــى السلام	-				+
			5	عقد السلام	-				+
			6	يحفظ السلام	-				+

Table (2) : : Establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Contextualized peace idiom	No. of Text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
				High	Medium	Low
"Just hold your peace if you do not have anything construction to add."	1	ابق فمك مغلق	-			+
	2	احتفظ برأيك	+			
	3	ابق ساكناً	-	+		+
	4	حـــافظ علـــى هدوئك	-			+
	5	التزم الصمت	+	+		
	6	التزم الصمت	+	+		

Discussion

The use of (hold peace) goes back to the past and is rooted in Christianity and Western Customs when there is an objection to marriage (birdes.com). It is clear from the translations of the above peace idiom that the translators of this idiom do not have a cultural background in it in Table 1, So they translate the peace idiom literally which seems inaccurate. When putting the same idiom, we notice that translator no. (1,3,4) are unable to offer the intended meaning of the idiom in the sentence, while translator no. (2,5,6) offer appropriate rendering.

The proposed rendering :
Decontextualized peace idiom التزم الصمت
Contextualized peace idiom : فلتقل خيراً او تصمت

ST (3)

Table (1) : Establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

decontextualize	Type	Meaning	No	Translation	Appropriatene	Degrees of

d peace idiom	of idiom	of idiom	. of text	s	ss	explicitness of the Idiom		
						High	Medium	Low
make peace	Literal	Settlement of a dispute and output peace	1	صنع السلام	+	+		
			2	صنع السلام	+	+		
			3	اصنع السلام	+	+		
			4	لنتفق على ذلك	-			+
			5	اصبح مسالماً	-			+
			6	يوطد السلام	+	+		

Table (2) : : Establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Contextualized peace idiom	No. of Text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
				High	Medium	Low
"After a war that has raged on for nearly a decade. The countries finally <u>made peace</u> yesterday evening"	1	قرار السلام	-			+
	2	توصلت الى السلام	+	+		
	3	معاهدة السلام	-			+
	4	الهدنة	-			+
	5	توصلت الى السلام	+	+		
	6	تصالحوا	+		+	

Discussion

In table 1, translator no. (1,2,3,6) have given proper translations with the same degree of explicit decontextualized peace idioms, while translator no. (4,5) failed to offer proper renderings. In Table 2, translator no. (2,5,6) provide appropriate translations of the idiom but with different degrees of explicit, while translators no. (1,3,4) failed in this matter.

ST (4)

Table (1) : Establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

decontextualize	Type	Meaning	No	Translation	Appropriatenes	Degrees of

d peace idiom	of idiom	of idiom	. of text	s	s	explicitness of the Idiom		
						High	Medium	Low
Come to terms with	Semi idiom	Accept someone or something as it is	1	ضــع الامــور فــي نصــابها الصحيح	-			+
			2	اقبل العرض	-			+
			3	التوصــل الــى اتفاق	-			+
			4	لنتفق مع	-			+
			5	تعال واصفح	-			+
			6	يتفق	-			+

Table (2) : : Establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Contextualized peace idiom	No. of Text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
				High	Medium	Low
"I should have the report ready for you by this afternoon, I just need to <u>come to terms with</u> this new software update first"	1	يتماشى مع	+		+	
	2	اراجع	-			+
	3	التعرف على	+	+		
	4	التوصل الى	-			+
	5	اكتب تحديث	-			+
	6	التعرف على	+	+		

Discussion

Scrutiny of Table (1) shows that all translators failed to present proper translations of the decontextualized peace idiom. In Table (2) we can note that only translator no. (1,3,6) offered appropriate translations of contextualized peace idiom, while translator no. (2,4,5) Mistranslate this idiom

Proposed to renderings

Decontextualized peace idiom. تقبل شخص أو وضع معين كما هو

Decontextualized peace idiom التعامل مع

ST (5)

Table (1) : Establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Decontextualized peace idiom	Type of idiom	Meaning of idiom	No. of text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
						High	Medium	Low
At peace with	Literal	In peace	1	متماشيا مع	-			+
			2	كن مطمئناً	-			+
			3	بسلام مع	+	+		
			4	بسلام	+	+		
			5	في سلام مع	+	+		
			6	في وئام مع	+	+		

Table (2) : : Establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Contextualized peace idiom	No. of Text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
				High	Medium	Low
"Aunt Margret suffered through a long illness. At least she is <u>at peace</u> now"	1	بسلام وراحه	+		+	
	2	في سلام	+	+		
	3	في سلام	+	+		
	4	هي مرتاحة	-			+
	5	بسلام	+	+		
	6	في سلام	+	+		

Discussion

An Inspection of the decontextualized under discussion in Table (1) shows that translator no. (3,4,5,6) gave appropriate translations with a high degree of explicit. As for Table (2) it is noted that translator no. (1,2,3,5,6) presented intended and proper translations mean (انها ترقد بسلام), only translator no. (4) did not offer appropriate translation.

ST (6)

Table (1) : Establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Decontextualized peace idiom	Type of	Meaning of	No. of	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the

	idiom	idiom	text				Idiom		
							High	Medium	Low
Peace and quiet	Literal	Rid of tension and keep in peace	1	السـكينة والسلام	+		+		
			2	سلام وهدوء	+		+		
			3	سلام وهدوء	+		+		
			4	سلام وهدوء	+		+		
			5	سلام وسكينة	+		+		
			6	هـادي وفـي سلام	-				+

Table (2) : : Establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Contextualize peace idiom	No. of Text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degree of explicitness of the Idiom		
				High	Medium	Low
"All I want on this vocation in some <u>peace and quiet</u>"	1	الراحة والسكينة	+	+		
	2	الراحة والهدوء	+	+		
	3	السلام	-			
	4	الراحة والهدوء	+	+		
	5	السلام	-			+
	6	ان انعم بالسلام	-			+

Discussion

In Table (1), all the translators use literal translation in conveying the proper meaning of the decontextualized peace idiom, yet translation no (6) seems inaccurate since it doesn't sound like an idiom. As for translating the contextualized peace idiom in Table (2). Translator no. (1,2,4) offered appropriate translations, while translator no. (3,5,6) failed in this respect since the idiom used in this sentence does not mean سلامbut means راحة وهدوء.

ST (7)

Table (1) : Establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Decontextualized peace idiom	Type of idiom	Meaning of idiom	No. of text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
						High	Medium	Low
Peace of mind	Literal	Rid of upset	1	راحة البال	+	+		
			2	لا تشغل بالك	-			+
			3	سلام فكري	-			+
			4	سلامة الفكر	-			+
			5	راحة البال	+	+		
			6	راحة البال	+	+		

Table (2) : : Establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Contextualized peace idiom	No. of Text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
				High	Medium	Low
"Having money in my saving account just give me peace of mind"	1	وافقني الرأي	-			+
	2	راحة البال	+		+	
	3	شعور بالراحة	+	+		
	4	احساس بالراحة	+		+	
	5	مرتاح البال	+		+	
	6	شعور بالطمأنينة	+	+		

Discussion

In table (1), translator no. (1,5,6) presented an appropriate translation of the decontextualized peace Idiom, while the others were unable to reach the suitable meaning of the idiom: translator No. (2) turned the idiomatic expression into a negative, translator no. (3,4) presented phrases that had nothing to do with the idiom. The same peace idiom was used in a context in Table (2), translators no (2,3,4,5,6) offered appropriate renderings with different degrees of explicitly of the idioms, while translator no. (1) failed to provide the correct translation.

ST (8)

Table (1) : Establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

decontextualized peace idiom	Type of idiom	Meaning of idiom	No. of text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
						High	Medium	Low
Bury the hatchet	Pure	Burying the hostility and make peace	1	---	-			+
			2	لاتكن حقودا	-			+
			3	دفن الفأس	-			+
			4	دفن الأحقاد	+	+		
			5	تجاوز الضغينة	+	+		
			6	يقضــي علــى الفتنة	+		+	

Table (2) : : Establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Contextualized peace idiom	No. of Text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
				High	Medium	Low
"the surgeons have a strict protocol to avoid <u>burying the hatchet</u>, so the speak"	1	تجنب أي ضرر	+	+		
	2	تجنب الضرر	+			+
	3	تجنب الجدال	-			+
	4	تجنب الجدال	-			+
	5	تفادي الضغينة	-			+
	6	تجنب الضرر	+			+

Discussion

This idiom comes from an old practice done among the Native American tribes of North America, when the leaders meet and bury their weapons (nosweatshakespeare.com/quotes/ famous/bury-the hatchet/). Reviewing the translations of the decontextualized peace idiom in Table (1), only translator no. (4,5,6) produce proper translations. Translator no. (1) ignored this idiom and translator no. (2,3) failed to offer the correct meaning. In Table (2), one can see that only translator no. (1,2,6) produce appropriate translations according to the contexts whereas the others are unable to provide proper translations.

ST (9)

Table (1) : Establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Decontextualized peace idiom	Type of	Meaning of idiom	No. of	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the

	idiom		text			Idiom		
						High	Medium	Low
Bite the bullet	Semi idiom	Accept complicate situation	1	الضـــــــــربة الهادفة	-			+
			2	ستتخطى	-			+
			3	عـــــــــين الرصاصة	-			+
			4	سـيطر علــى نفسك	-			+
			5	تكبد العناء	+		+	
			6	يواجه مشكلة	-			+

Table (2) : : Establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Contextualized peace idiom	No. of Text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
				High	Medium	Low
"I don't actually enjoy cleaning, but I <u>bite the bullet</u> and do it so that everything in my house isn't covered in a thick layer of dust"	1	ملزمة بذلك	+	+		
	2	يجب علي	+	+		
	3	ابذل قصارى جهدي	-			+
	4	اتحمل ذلك	+	+		
	5	اتكبد العناء	-			+
	6	اتحدى الصعاب	-			+

Discussion

This idiom is taken historically from the process of squeezing a bullet in the patient's mouth to endure the pain of the surgical operation without anesthetic (wikipedia.org/wiki/Bite-the-bullet). At a glance at the translations of this decontextualized peace idiom in Table (1), one can notice that only translator no. (5) offering a proper translation تكبد العناء yet the proposed rendering is going to be as تحمل العناء أو تقبل الوضع. In Table (2), the intended meaning of the same idiom is given by translator no. (1,2,4) according to the context.

ST (10)
Table (1) : Establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Decontextualized peace idiom	Type of idiom	Meaning of idiom	No. of text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
						High	Medium	Low
Smoke the peace pipe.	Pure	Reach a settlement with someone to dissolve a dispute	1	يدخن أركيلة	-			+
			2	واقع حال	-			+
			3	تـدخين غليـون السلام	-			+
			4	دخـن بايـب السلام	-			+
			5	بوادر السلام	-			+
			6	يبحـث عـن السلام	-			+

Table (2) : : Establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Its translation and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Contextualized peace idiom	No. of Text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
				High	Medium	Low
"In a surprise turn of events, it seems that environmentalist group is looking to smoke the peace pipe with the largest lobbying body of the oil industry"	1	امكانيـــة التدخين	-			+
	2	-	-			+
	3	التوصـل الـى اتفاق	+	+		
	4	اشـــعال المواجهة	-			+
	5	بادرة السلام	-			+
	6	التوافق مع	+	+		

Discussion

According to the U.S. Department of the interior, this idiom goes back to the smoking of pipes by indigenous people of America, especially when they met whites as a symbol of peace and when signing treaties (https://pipedia.org). All the translators failed to present correct translations of the decontextualized peace idiom. The proposed rendering is going to be as لتسوية التوصل لحل النزاع. In Table (2) only translator no. (3,6) offered appropriate renderings of the idiom within the context.

 ST (11)

Table (1) : Establishing the profile of decontextualized peace idiom: Type of idiom, meaning of idiom, translations and their appropriateness and degrees of explicitness of the idiom

Decontextualized peace idiom	Type of idiom	Meaning of idiom	No. of text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
						High	Medium	Low
A meeting of minds	Literal	Convergence of idea	1	تشابه النوايا	+		+	
			2	كانت فكرتي	-			+
			3	لقاء العقول	+		+	
			4	لقاء العقول	+		+	
			5	تــــــــوارد الخواطر	+	+		
			6	نقطة توافق	+	+		

Table(2):Establishing the profile of contextualized peace idiom: Its translation and their appropriateness and degree of explicitness of the idiom

Contextualized peace idiom	No. of Text	Translations	Appropriateness	Degrees of explicitness of the Idiom		
				High	Medium	Low
"After debating for hours, we finally came to <u>a meeting of minds</u> and decided on a name for our bond"	1	توصــــلنا الــى قرار	+	+		
	2	اتفقنا	+		+	
	3	توصلنا الى مـا يرضي تفكيرنا	+		+	

		جميعاً				
	4	توصــــلنا الــى قرار	+		+	
	5	توصــــلنا الــى اتفاق	+		+	
	6	توافقت آرائنا	+			+

Discussion

      In Table (1), all translators presented proper translations with different degree of explicitly except translator no. (2) who was not successful in this matter. As in Table (2), one can find that that all translators have rendered the above idiom within context appropriately with different degrees of explicitly.

Findings

    By comparing the results in the two tables for each example, we can see the percentage of appropriateness varies depending on usage context. The percentage of appropriateness in translating decontextualized peace idioms from English into Arabic in Table (1) is %30,3, while the appropriateness in translating contextualized peace idioms in Table (2) is % 60,6.

    The results show the significant influence of context on understanding and translating the idioms and assist the translators in realizing the intended meaning and offering a proper translation.

    The percentage of appropriateness in translating decontextualized idioms depending on the type of idiom is as follows:

    On the type of Literal items is % 37.8, while the percentage of appropriateness relied on the pure idioms is %4.54, while on semi-idioms is %1,5.

Conclusions

Through the results reached in the research, we conclude the following conclusions:

1. Translation of decontextualized peace idiomatic expression is a challenging job for translators. Its meaning differs from the meaning of its words which might related to vagueness of meaning because it is isolated from context.
2. Despite the influence of the context in understanding and translating the peace idiomatic meaning, it seems that the context is not always sufficient for translation. Rather, other factors help in the matter, such as the cultural knowledge of the translator in both source and target languages.
3. Regarding the type of idiom and its effect on knowing translating the proper meaning of the idiom, we find that the translation of these idioms of the literal one seems relatively

suitable, while in the other types as pure and semi-idiom, the translation does not look appropriate.

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