



Evaluating the Quality of Abdullwahab Al-Maqaleh's Translation of Idiomatic Expressions and Culture-Bound Terms in Dave Eggers's The Monk of Mokha by Using House's (2015) Model

تقييم جودة ترجمة عبد الوهاب المقالح للعبارات الاصطلاحية والتعابير الثقافية في رواية "راهب المخا" للكاتب ديف إيجرز وفقاً لنموذج هاوس

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الملخص:

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم جودة ترجمة عبد الوهاب المقالح للمقالات الاصطلاحية والتعابير الثقافية في رواية ديف إيجرز "راهب المخا" من الإنجليزية إلى العربية باستخدام نموذج (هاوس) (2015). استخدمت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي. وانقسم التحليل إلى مرحلتين رئيسيتين: المرحلة الأولى مقارنة النص الأصلي مع النص الهدف وتحليلهما وفقاً لوظيفة التعبير ونوع النص. لقد أظهر تحليل النص المصدر والنص الهدف عدداً من حالات عدم التطابق والأخطاء (أخطاء ظاهرة) على مستوى هذين البعدين أما المرحلة الثانية فقد صنفت الأخطاء الظاهرة إلى خمس فئات وفقاً لنموذج هاوس المستخدم، هي: عبارات غير مترجمة، تغيير طفيف في المعنى، تغيير كبير في المعنى، إخلال بنظام اللغة الهدف، تبني الترجمة الإبداعية. كشفت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن النص المترجم يحتوي على العديد من حالات عدم التطابق على مستوى المجال والمضمون والأسلوب، مثل: عدم التطابق المعجمي والنحوي، والعديد من العبارات الاصطلاحية التي تم ترجمتها ترجمة حرفية ولم تجسد المعنى المقصود في النص المصدر.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تقييم جودة ترجمة عبد الوهاب المقالح، رواية ديف إيجرز "راهب المخا"، نموذج هاوس، العبارات الاصطلاحية، التعابير الثقافية، الأخطاء الظاهرة.

Abstract:

This study aims to assess and evaluate the quality of Abdullwahab Al-Maqaleh's Translation of idiomatic expressions and culture-bound Terms of Dave Eggers's Novel "The Monk of Mokha" by using House's (2015) Translation Quality Assessment Model. The descriptive analytical methodology is used in this study. The analysis is divided into two sections. The first section analyzes the source text and target text according to their register and genre. The analysis of the source text and target text shows a number of mismatches and errors (overtly erroneous errors) along these dimensions. The second section categorizes the related overt errors into five categories: not translated, slight change of meaning, significant change of meaning, breach of the target language system, and creative translation. The study shows that the target text has many mismatches at the level of field, tenor, and mode, such as lexical and syntactic mismatches. It reveals that many cultural terms were translated literally and did not reflect the intended meaning of the source text.

Keywords: Translation Quality Assessment, House's Model, Dave Eggers's Novel "The Monk of Mokha", Idiomatic Expressions, Culture-Bound Terms, Abdullwahab Al-Maqaleh's Translation, Overtly Erroneous Error.

Introduction

Early time exactly in ninth century AD, reviewers were concerned with defining translation quality, based on documents discovered in the Baghdad House of Wisdom (Brunette 2002). Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) has become an important issue in translation studies. Several attempts have been made to evaluate the quality of the translated material. A few of these attempts seem promising. House's (2015) translation

quality assessment model is one of these Promising models. It is based on Hallidayan Systemic-Functional Theory and it also draws selectively on Prague School's ideas, speech act theory, pragmatics, discourse analysis and corpus-based distinctions between the spoken and written language. House's model is based on scrutinizing the register at its three dimensions (field, mode and tenor). It provides a variety of resources for evaluating and comparing an original work with its translation.

Objectives of the Study:

The study attempts to

- 1- Analyze and assess Abdullwahab Al-Maqaleh's translation of idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms in Eggers' novel *The Monk of Mokha* based on House's translation quality assessment model (2015).
- 2- Suggest an alternative translation that rectifies the discovered mismatches and the overtly erroneous errors.

Questions of the Study:

This study addresses the following questions and provide an adequate and justifiable answer:

- To what extent can the quality of Al-Maqaleh's translation of idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms of the novel *Monk of Mocha* be assessed based on House's (2015) TQA model?
- What is the appropriate translation that rectifies the discovered mismatches and the overtly erroneous errors?

Statement of the Problem

The select novel is rich in idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms related to Yemeni and American cultures. This challenges translators to render the idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms effectively. Hence, assessing the quality of the selected translation is crucial to avoid misunderstanding and maintain the intended meaning of the source text. Since there has been no study to evaluate the quality of Al-Maqaleh's translation of idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms in Eggers's selected narrative, this study is conducted to fill this gap.

Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study is limited to assessing the quality of Al-Maqaleh's translation of idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms in Egger's novel *The Monk of Mokha* by using House's translation quality assessment model (2015).

Theoretical Framework of House's Model

House's (2015) translation quality assessment model is a well-known and important framework that evaluates the translation quality of different kinds of texts. It is described as "the only fully worked-out, research-based, theoretically informed, and interdisciplinarity conceived approach to translation quality assessment of its kind" (p. 1). House's model is

based on Halliday's systemic functional theory, as well as theories of pragmatics, register theory, stylistics, and discourse analysis. Originally developed in 1977, the model was revised in 1981, 1997, and 2015 (House, 2015). Using House's model, a comprehensive study of the language, register, and genre of the source text (ST) and target text (TT) is conducted. The context analysis of the text serves as the model's primary foundation. Field, tenor, and mode are the three dimensions of register analysis. The field refers to the subject matter and social activity represented in the text. According to House (2015), tenor refers to the characteristics of both individuals involved in communication, namely the sender and the recipient, and their interaction. It also captures the sender's emotional and intellectual stances, as well as their social, temporal, and geographic backgrounds. Additionally, social attitude, which refers to the formal, informal, or consultative styles of speech, is included in the tenor (p. 64). The final dimension, mode, deals with the text's coherence and cohesiveness and the communication channel. The genre of a text, according to House, helps examiners connect a work to a larger group of texts with similar communicative purposes. While register classifications (field, tenor, and mode) focus on specific linguistic aspects of the text, genre links the text to a broader cultural and social context, showing how the text functions within a larger language community. According to House (2015), translation is "the replacement of a text in the source language by a semantically and pragmatically equivalent text in the target language" (p. 23). This definition indicates that a translation is acceptable if it perfectly conveys the meaning and style of the original text. To ensure translation quality, House's model highlights the idea of equivalency which means that a TT perform a function that is equal to the ST's..

Literature Review

One of the studies that used House's model is Al-Haddad's study (2019). In her dissertation, Al-Hadad attempts to analyze and appraise the quality of the translation of Morrison's *Beloved* from English into Arabic in light of House's model (2015). The analysis of the source text and target text along field, Mode and tenor has

revealed a number of mismatches between the original text and the translation. These mismatches caused a change of the interpersonal functional component. This study concludes that the examined translation is linguistically inconsistent with the source text and does not preserve the cultural characteristics suggested by House's model for overt translation.

Al-Aizari's study (2023) uses House's translation quality assessment model to evaluate El-Tayeb Salih's literary works translated by Denys Johnson Davies. It focuses on the pragmatic, linguistic, cultural, and stylistic aspects of the ST and how these aspects are rendered during the process of translation. It concludes that Denys Johnson Davies has to some extent correctly translated the selected literary works. Because the translation is meant for a non-Arabic speaker, the researchers concludes that the translator should have taken into account **the readers'** limited cultural background when he translated idiomatic expressions and culture-specific terms.

Another similar study is A-Adba (2021). It uses House's Translation Quality Assessment model (2015) and investigates how terms peculiar to the English culture were translated into English. The researchers took into account the various meanings of these terms in Arabic and English. The study concludes that the translation of idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms should consider the limited cultural background of the target reader which the translator neglected in some parts of his translation.

Mahmood and Fathi's (2022) study investigate the applicability of House's (2015) translation quality assessment model in evaluating the quality of two English translations of Naguib Mahfouz's *The Thief and the Dogs*, completed by three translators: Le Gassick (revised by Rodenbeck), and Elyas and Badawi. The study concludes that the mismatches discovered between the source text (ST) and the two target texts (TT1 and TT2) distort the intended message of the original. It also reveals that the pragmatic aspect of meaning is the most serious category of translation issues.

Sharif and Abadi's (2017) study aim to identify substantial discrepancies between the translators' overt and covert errors. To examine the register, Sharif and Abadi considered the field, tenor, and mode in both the source text and its translation. They selected a random sample of pages from the book using the Krejcie-Morgan sample-size table. The results revealed that the Persian experts' translation was mostly covert, and the researchers found no dimensional mismatches between the ST and TT, leading them to consider the translation well-qualified.

In a similar study, Riadh Abdulmoghni and Belqes Al-Sowaidi (2023) used House's translation quality Assessment model (2015) to evaluate the quality of two recent Arabic translations of George Orwell's *Animal Farm* (1945). The first translation is by Mohammed Hasan Alawi (2019) and the second one is by Hiba Fathi (2020). The study shows numerous mismatches, particularly at the three dimensions of register (field, tenor, and mode) which to some extent affected the ideational and interpersonal components of the textual function in both translations. It also indicates statistically significant differences between the two translations in terms of the frequency of overtly erroneous errors.

In summary, this study matches with previous studies by revealing linguistic mismatches between the source text and target text, particularly in the dimensions of field, tenor, and mode, as seen in the works of Al-Haddad (2019) and Abdulmoghni and Al-Sowaidi (2023). However, it uniquely contributes to the field by being the first to specifically analyze the selected idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms in Al-Maqaleh's translation of *The Monk of Mokha* and address gaps not fully explored in the earlier studies. By focusing on these cultural nuances, this research highlights the importance of preserving cultural context when one translates the idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms and provides valuable insights and recommendations for translators, thereby enriching the ongoing discourse on translation quality assessment

Methodology

Study Design

The research utilizes a descriptive and analytical methodology which incorporates a qualitative method that entails comparing Al-Maqaleh translation of the selected idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms in the original text to evaluate how Al-Maqaleh has translated the idiomatic expressions and culture-bound Terms of the selected extracts of the selected novel, *The Monk of Mokha*. The corpus was selected based on the **researchers'** full-fledged scrutiny of the translator's rendering of these selected idiomatic expressions and cultural terms. The scrutiny reveals that Al-Maqaleh's translation contains several mismatches and errors. Consequently, the researchers **are** motivated to conduct this study systematically using House's (2015) model in order to rectify these discrepancies and errors.

Procedures

To answer the main questions of the study, the source text and its Arabic translation are thoroughly examined by using House's model (2015). This entails a comparative analysis of the selected idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms with their Arabic translation to identify mismatches at the register level (field, tenor and mode) and identify the overt errors.

(28) culture-specific terms and idiomatic expressions are selected from different parts of the chosen novel. By using House's model, the researchers evaluate how Al-Maqaleh rendered these selected terms and discover the committed errors. The study applies the following dimensions of House's model (2015).

- 1- A register analysis along the dimensions of field, tenor, and mode is conducted to create the ST's profile.
- 2- A register analysis along the dimensions of field, tenor, and mode is conducted to create the TT's profile.
- 3- The profiles of the ST and TT are compared.
- 4- The discovered mismatches between the ST and TTs are identified along the three dimensions of register: field, tenor, and mode.
- 5- The overtly erroneous errors are identified in the two translations and categorized into five categories: Not translated, Slight change in

meaning, Breach of the target language system, Significant change in meaning and Creative translation. These errors are further evaluated by a well-prepared checklist which is enriched by the opinions of professional translator and experts. This checklist has been designed to examine the idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms translated by Al-Maqaleh and has been introduced to translation experts to gauge the professionalism and accuracy of Al-Maqaleh's translation according to House's latest model of errors classification (overtly erroneous errors) and according to their rich experience.

Results and Discussion

Comparison of the Source Text and its Translation

A comparison between the source text (ST) and the target text (TT) is made using House's translation quality assessment model. This involves analyzing and comparing the original text and its translation across three dimensions: text, register, and genre. The focus is on the lexical and syntactic differences between the profiles of the ST and TT that effect translating the idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms. Al-Magalah's translation of the selected idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms of ST is scrutinized by using House's translation quality assessment model. The comparison between the ST and TT is based on House's claim that translation involves replacing a text in the source language with a semantically and pragmatically equivalent text in the target language (House, 2015, p. 215).

Register Analysis (ST VS. TT)

Register analysis includes the comparison of ST and TT in terms of field, tenor, and mode.

Field

It stresses that a fair comparison between ST and TT required an assessment that is situationally relevant to the **field**.

Subject Matter and Social Action

The field examines the way the subject manner of ST and TT has been presented. It focuses on the lexical and syntactic introduction of the cultural-specific terms. The evaluation is based on whether any variations in the linguistic representation of cultural terms impact the quality of the final product.

Lexical Differences

After comparing the source text (ST) with the target text (TT), it was discovered that there are lexical differences or mismatches in the TT that distort the intended meaning of the ST. In particular, there are terms that are prevalent in Yemeni and American cultures that have either been translated word for word or without elaboration. Such an ineffective translation perplexes the target readers and make them impotent to identify the intended message. The following examples illustrates this inaccurate translation:

Table 1

Examples of Lexical Differences

No	ST	TT
1	Mokhtar become a doorman. No. Lobby Ambassador (p,7)	صار مختار بواباً. لا. رسول P,25(رددهة.)
2	In the international Terminal, a monument to movement (p,6)	في بهو المطار الدولي، حيث تمثل الحركة لا يكف. P,24(
3	It was the young man in tank top and shorts (p,360)	انه الشاب ذو التانك توب P,263(والسروال القصير)
4	No one he'd ever met in Yemen could use a mac (p,269)	لم يعرفوا ان يستخدموا ال ماكس
5	Works at a cell-phone shop in San Francisco (p,73)	لا أحد ممن قابلهم في اليمن استطاع ان يستخدم

Some idiomatic expressions and culture-specific terms in the table (1) were not translated accurately. This inaccurate translation deforms the intended message that aims to inform Arabic readers about the struggles faced by immigrants and providing them with additional information about Yemeni culture and the issues that have arisen in Yemen in the last decades. Additionally, the translator attempted to maintain fidelity to the ST as much as possible, but some lexical items were not consistently rendered. For example, in the extract above, the phrase "international terminal," which is translated as " بهو المطار الدولي" in Arabic, is not an appropriate equivalent. The word "بهو," according to an online dictionary, specifically Almaany, means a spacious room for receiving guests, usually located next to the entry door of a house (Almaany, n.d.). On the other hand,

"international terminal," according to Wikipedia, is a building at an airport where passengers transfer between ground transportation and the facilities that allow them to board and disembark from an aircraft. Therefore, the best translation for "international terminal" in this context is "صالة المطار."

Syntactic Mismatches:

Understanding the meaning of sentences in the ST is significantly affected by syntactic discrepancies the translator committed. The most severe mismatch happens when a well-structured sentence fails to convey the intended meaning and violates the TL's grammatical structure. However, this is not always the case. One of the most frequent reasons for syntactic mismatches is when the translator chooses to create a distinct version of the source text for incorporation into the TT narrative. For instance, this happens when one translates a formal text into informal language because the translated version may not accurately reflect the original meaning and makes the target reader misunderstand the intended message.

Table 2

Examples of Syntactic Mismatches

No	ST	TT
1	Hafdih Allah al-Hubayshi was the biggest local trader in coffee, a dominant force in the business for fifty years. He had billions of riyals - millions of dollars under his control, Hamood said, but he wore it lightly. He was highly ethical and fair in what was considered a cutthroat business. (p,128-129)	(حفظ الله الحبيشي) هو أكبر تاجر بن مهيمن على تجارته منذ خمسين سنة. إن لديه مليارات الريالات، وملايين الدولارات. حدث (مختار) بهذا بصوت خفيض وبطيء. وقال إنه عالي الاخلاق ومنصف في تعامله التجاري هذا الذي يعتبر P,183(عمل سفاحين)

In table (2) Al-Maqaleh commonly translated the words and phrases in the source text without considering the differences in tense, meaning, and sentence structure. In the target language, Al-Maqaleh changed the original simple past tense to the present tense to match the original text. The sentence's word order was altered, and several words were added and omitted. In this part of the text, the word "local" was omitted in the translated text. The translator also changed the word "lightly" to "خفيض وبطيء," which is a

direct translation. Additionally, the idiom "a cutthroat business" was literally translated by the translator as "عمل سفاحين".

Table 3

Examples of Syntactic Mismatches

No	ST	TT
1	That night, lying on Mohamed and Kenza's floor, listing to the sounds of Sana'a at night, he had the thought that he could do his own coffee caravan. Without William, he would have to do all the talking. (p,142)	وفي تلك الليلة، وهو يرقد على الارض في منزل خالة، ويصغي الى الاصوات في (صنعاء) خطرت بباله فكره انه يستطيع ان يجري قافلته الخاصة بالين من دون (ويلم) عليه ان يتحدث هو لوحده (p,200)

In the previous example in table (3), Al-Maqaleh utilizes the functional equivalents translation method, which makes the linguistic structure similar in both languages and texts. Although he changed the names of Mohamed and Kenza to his uncle, the message was conveyed accurately. However, he was unable to accurately convey certain words, such as "lying," which he translated to "يرقد" instead of using a more precise equivalent like "ممتد او "مستلق". Additionally, the translator literally rendered the word "caravan" to "قافلة," but this translation is inappropriate since it is no longer commonly used in commercial contexts.

a. Textual Means

English and Arabic have distinct syntactic and pragmatic features that set them apart. The target language (TL) is more cohesive than the source language (SL) due to the greater availability of cohesive devices in the former. the following extract illustrates this idea:

Table 4

Examples of Textual Means

No	ST	TT
1	MOKHTAR BECAME A DOORMNA. NO. LOBBY Ambassador. That was the term the preferred at the Infinity. Which meant Mokhtar was a doorman. Mokhtar Alkhanshali, firstborn son of Faisal and Bushra AlKhanshali, oldest brother to Wallead, Sabah, Khaled, Afrah, Fowaz and Mohamed, grandson of	صار (مختار) بواباً. لا رسول ردهة، وتلك هي التسمية التي يفضلون استخدامها في (انفتي). وهي تعني أن (مختار) كان بواباً. (مختار الخنشلي) الولد الأول ل (فيصل) وبشرى الخنشلي) والاخ الأكبر ل (وليد وصباح وخالد وافراح وفواز ومحمد)، حفيد (حمود الخنشلي) و (زعفران العشملي) - ، أسد (اب) وسليل قبيلة

Hamood al-Khanshali Zafran al-Eshmali, lion of Ibb, scion of the al-Shanan tribe, principal branch of the Bakeel tribal confederation, was a doorman.	الشنان- الفرع الرئيسي لاتحاد بكيل القبلي ، صار بواباً. (P,200)
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The text indicates that the comma used in SL is translated as the Arabic conjunction "and" (wa), but the way they function is not always the same. It has been discovered that in some cases in Arabic, one can use different words to connect sentences without causing them to sound unnatural. Al-Maqaleh wanted to maintain the relationship between the sentences in the TT by employing the purposive conjunctive particle "ل" instead of the conjunction "و". However, he began the sentence with the conjunctive "and" despite its absence in the original text. Such a beginning was unnecessary because the sentence starts with a new phrase after a complete sentence that ends with a full stop. The translator added the conjunction "wa" to the phrase "(And that was a term)" and translated it as "وتلك هي ((التسمية", as explained above.

Tenor

The tenor deals with translator's provenance and stance, social role relationship and social attitude of the translation.

Author's Personal Stance:

The translator transliterated the text into Modern Standard Arabic. From the perspective of the source text (ST), the translator changed the content to suit the readers of the target text (TT). This means that the target text can be quite different from the source text. Although translated version is not related to source text, it is presented in a way that makes sense to readers of the target text. **Comparing the discovered mismatches between the source text and target text makes this difference clear.** The author's personal emotional and intellectual stance shape the way of translating idiomatic expressions and culture-specific terms. The investigation of the example below shows there are several mismatches:

Table 5
Examples of Author's Personal Stance

No	ST	TT
1	Sometime he laughs, amazed that he is not dead, given he lived through a Saudi bombing of Sana'a.	كان احياناً يضحك، ويندهش من كونه ما يزال حياً وقد عاش تحت القصف لمدينة صنعاء.
2	The Saudis just bombed the town, "he said "they were after an oil tanker. They hit yogurt truck. They killed ten or more- kids and babies. (p,237)	لقد قصفوا المدينة الان. كانوا يستهدفون شاحنة نفط، ولكنهم قصفوا شاحنة زبادي، وقتلوا عشرة او اكثر من الأطفال (P,232)والرضع.
3	His large eyes well up and pauses, staring at the photos on his phone for a moment before he can compose himself and continue.	كانت عيناه تغرورقان بالدموع، فيتوقف عن الحديث، ويحدق في صور التلفون لوهلة قبل ان يستعيد رباطة جأشه ويواصل الحديث

The novelist repeatedly demonstrates throughout the narrative that the United States supports Saudi Arabia in her war against Yemen. He shows how Saudi Arabia, controls Yemen. Despite the horrifying image of the children and infants who were killed in the bombing of a truck carrying yoghurt on board, the translator or the publishing house removed some episodes of Saudi Arabia's bombing of Yemen from the Arabic text or avoided translating it. The translated text shows that most of the air strikes are presented as if they were unknown or were recorded against an unknown person. The last example (3) (His large eyes well up/ كانت عيناه تغرورقان بالدموع) shows that the translator seeks out the deeper meaning of the idiom rather than translating it word for word and proves that the translator rendered it accurately. However, the translator's usage of these emotive words in the TT shows that the translator embraces a personal stance that contradicts the novelist. These expressions do not effectively communicate the intended meaning and have the same impact as explicit expressions of feelings and opinions that are either omitted or not conveyed well in the target text (TT). Some of these modifications exaggerate the emotions expressed by the main characters in the original novel. Although noticeable mismatches exist, they do not undermine the narrative's purpose

or change the intended interpersonal function of the source text (ST).

Social Role Relationship

the translator tried to use some translation strategies to maintain the meaning of the idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms in his translation. However, maintaining coherence in the text during the translation of idioms and culture bound terms is challenging due to the necessity of preserving the meaning of idioms and culture-bound terms. The translator sometimes adopted the literal translation strategy in translating the idioms and culture-bound terms. He has succeeded in transferring the meaning of the source text to the target text and maintained the aesthetic values of the source text in the target text. The following example illustrates this:

Table 6

Examples of Social Role Relationship

No	ST	TT
1	Fake it till you make it (p,158)	لفق حتى تحقق
2	"It's a tool. don't let it get into your heart or your soul." (p,28)	إنما هي وسيلة. فلا تدعها تنقل قلبك (P, 52)وروحك

Throughout his translation, Al-Maqaleh has used a functional translation technique that improves the coherence and cohesiveness of the first proverb. He has succeeded in maintaining the meaning of the source text by creating a new meter for the idiom that has different rhymes. In the second extract, Al-Maqaleh also succeeds to chooses the best equivalence in Arabic by using verb like (تنقل) instead of (تدخل) or (تسيطر).

Social Attitude:

The TT uses formal language instead of informal language used in the ST. Modern Standard Arabic is used for formal style writing. It can be used to translate both formal and informal English styles. The social attitude focuses on making sure that the translation is readable, good, and easy to understand. the examples below illustrate this

Table 7

Examples of Social Attitude

NO.	ST	TT
1	You like this car? Sure. You like this color? Yeah	"أنت تحب هذه السيارة؟" - "نعم، بالتأكيد." - "وتحب هذا اللون؟" - "ياه."

2	"Aw man, I wish I was there." Stephen said . " You are," Mokhtar Said. " You are there".	أوه، يارجل. كم أنت " أرجو أنني هناك". ورد عليه ((مختار): "!إنك هنا. أنت هنا".
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Mode

It focuses on presenting the differences between the ST and the TTs in terms of medium and connectivity. Similar to the ST, the medium in the TTs is simple, i.e., written to be read.

Participation

Participation is complex due to the presence of a monologue that includes many instances that address the readers directly. The main characters use dialogue to enhance their participation.

Table 8

Examples of Participation

No	ST	TT
1	He also cared enough to open the door for them, to say Good morning, Good afternoon, Good evening, looks like rain, Stay warm, Enjoy the game, Enjoy the concert, Have a nice walk. (p,9)	بل هو هناك ايضاً ليهتم بما فيه الكفاية ويفتح الباب لهم قائلاً، "صباح الخير، سلام عليكم، مساء الخير،... يبدو انها ستمطر، فلتبقى/ي دافئاً، استمتع باللعبة، استمتعي بالحفلة. "فاتحظ بنزهة طيبة".
2	This charming man would say hello to their dog, hello to their grandchildren, hello to their new girlfriend, hello to the guest harpist hired to play while they ate dinner. (p,10)	هذا الرجل الجذاب، سيقول لكلاب الساكنين "أهلاً، ولأحفادهم أهلاً، ولصديقاتهم الجديبات أهلاً، أهلاً لعازف الغيتار الضيف الذي أستأجر للعزف أثناء تناول الساكنين طعام العشاء" (P,28)

Medium

As in the ST, the language remains simple in the TT, but the translator had trouble translating idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms. Both the ST and the TT aim to accurately capture the characters and their interactions in the cultural reference. Hence, the translator has tried to present the language and tone of the source text in the best way possible in the target text.

Genre

The TT genre, a translation of the selected narrative, aims to teach and engage the target audience through cultural discourse. However, the translator's adoption of literal translation causes the loss of the distinctive cultural

meanings which makes it difficult for Arabic readers to comprehend.

Overtly Erroneous Error

In this section, the overtly erroneous errors are specified and analyzed. According to House's (2015) model, overtly erroneous errors are categorized into five subcategories:

1. Not translated
2. Slight change in meaning
3. Significant change in meaning
4. Breach of the language system
5. Creative translation

The novel *The Monk of Mokha* (ST) and the **Al-Maqaleh's** translation (TT) have been analyzed on the basis of these five categories proposed by House and the errors have been identified along the following lines.

1. Not Translated

This category includes words or expressions that have not been translated due to errors in translation or lack of proficiency. If a translator neglects translating the culture-specific terms or does not convey their nuanced meaning, the intended message will be distorted. In the table (9) the following example illustrates this kind of errors:

Table 9

Examples of Not Translated

No	ST	TT
1	This was a zamil, a traditional song (p,150)	كان زامل تراثي (P,209)

The previous example shows that the translator did not render the word (زامل) as a traditional song. While the original text describes it as a traditional song, the translator has changed it to (زامل تراثي). Despite the fact that the term (Zamil) is not used in standard Arabic and may not be understood by some Arab readers, the translator uses it. It should have been translated as اغنية تراثية because this translation reflects the meaning of (a traditional song) used in the source text.

Slight Change in Meaning

This category includes idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms that have been translated with a little change in meaning. The translation does not exactly convey the same original meaning and hence lacks faithfulness to the original text. However, this lack doesn't

change the meaning in a way that would make it hard for translator to deliver the message and for the reader to understand the intended meaning.

Table 10

Examples of Slight Change in Meaning

No	ST	TT
1	He was wearing a shower curtain or muumuu (p,57)	لقد بدأ وكأنه يرتدي ستارة دش او مومو (P,89)
2	There was a neighborhood in Sana'a, Jawhash, where silversmiths, historically most of them Jewish (p,144)	كان هناك حي في صنعاء، (جوهاش)، حيث صاغة الفضة تاريخياً ومعظمهم كانوا يهود
3	Mukhtar arranged to have his family's beige Lexus SUV (p,135)	تدبر مختار ان يأخذ سيارة العائلة اللكسوس (P,119)
4	He started with SWOT chart (p,64)	بدأ خطته بما يسمى جدول (اس دبليو او تي) (p,97)

In example (1) in the table (10), the translator rendered the word "shower curtain" to "ستارة دش". It would have been better to change the phrase to "ستارة حمام" or "ستارة الاستحمام". In the second example, the term "Jawhash," which was translated from English to Arabic has a slight change in meaning. Silversmithing was one of Yemen's Jewish arts and crafts industries. Al-Budayhi Al-Busani, one of the most famous Yemeni Jewish silversmiths, left behind innovations in silversmithing that they passed on to the new generation. They were also (Jawhash), a famous family whose market trade mark in this craft is (ججوش) not (جاهوش). In example (3), Lexus is one of Toyota's most popular types of SUVs. When this word is Arabized, it becomes (لكزس) which is known to everyone and not (اللكسوس). In the example (SUVs), the translator neglected to transfer this example into Arabic. In the example (4) SWOT, the translator had to explain this term more when he translated it into Arabic, but he used the Arabization strategy as usual for a term that does not have an equivalence. The translator should have rendered this term into (تحليل سوات الرباعي) or (التحليل الرباعي),

3- Breach of the Source Language System

This category is recognized when the TT has deviated from the norms and the syntax of the ST. Consider the examples below:

Table 11

Examples of Breach of the SL System

No	ST	TT
1	It was what Mokhtar and most non-Yemenis called qisher" (p,154)	بل هو ما يسميه مختار وغيره من اليمنيين بالقشر (p,21)
2	The leaves are being eaten by burrow worm	الأوراق تأكلها دودة الجحور (p,211)

In the first example, the translator changed the sentence from negative to affirmative and thus he changes the meaning of the sentence. He used his personal knowledge to render to idiomatic expression and culture-bound terms. Hence, he failed to convey the intended meaning. The novelists claims that people other than Yemenis called coffee "Qisher". But this is not true because no one calls coffee "Qisher" except Yemenis. According to House's model the translator has to be faithful to the meaning of the source text. But the translator violated this established norm in translation.

In the example (2), it is noted that the translator changed structure of the sentence from the passive voice to active voice.

4- Significant Change in Meaning:

This category appears when there is a big difference between the ST and the TT.

Table 12

Examples of Significant Change in Meaning

No	ST	TT
1	Sniff some opportunities	يشتم بعض الفرص
2	He 'd rather be broke and start over than be under his father's thumb Peddling booze	فضل ان يستقيل ويبدأ حياة جديدة على أن يبقى تحت إمرة والده متجولاً بالبوطة
3	Works at a cell-phone shop (p,73)	اثناء ذلك، اشتغل في خلية تلفون في سان فرانسيسكو (p,109)

It's obvious from the examples above that the translator failed in translating idioms specially those which are originally English or American. It is also clear that literal translation is the only strategy used in translating English idioms or the American phrases. Scrutinizing

the first example in table (12) reveals that it is incorrect to use the phrase "يشتم بعض الفرص" because opportunities are not detected by using one's sense of smell. The translator translated the idiom literally. When discussing translating sniff some opportunities, the equivalences "يبحث", "يفتش", and "ينقب" are accurate. In the second example, he translator also literally rendered "peddling booze" because his erroneous translation distorts the intended meaning in the given context. The novelist intended to convey that Mukhtar disobeyed his father's commands to (sold wine) or (alcohol) (بيع الكحول او الخمر) instead of (boza) or walking around selling (boza) (متجولاً بالبوطة). There is a big difference between (boza) and (booze). According to Britcania, boza is " a thick, fermented malt drink made from corn, wheat, millet, or bulgur (depending on location), with a subtle tart, tangy taste and a very low alcohol content, and it's Most commonly found in Egypt, Eastern European and Middle Eastern countries like Turkey, Kazakhstan, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Romania.

In the example (3), there is a significant change in meaning of this phrase " works at a cell-phone shop " when the translator renders it to Arabic as " اشتغل في خلية تلفون ". It is obvious that the translator made a mistake because it is known that a "cell phone" means (هاتف خلوي- هاتف محمول) but a cell-phone shop means a store that sells cell phones and thus the appropriate Arabic translation is " محل بيع الهواتف " خلية تلفون " not "المحمولة او الخلوية

5- Creative Translation

In this category, the translator adds some extra words and information to the TT that do not exist in the ST. the following example illustrates this:

Table 13

Examples of Creative Translation

No	ST	TT
1	A popcorn maker (p,114)	والة إعداد الذرة الشامية (الصفراء) إعداد الطنفاش (p,164)

In the table (13), the translator creatively added some explanation to the SL but it was enough if he rendered it to (الة صنع الفشار).

Statement of the Quality

The analysis of the source text and the target text reveals some mismatches in field, tenor,

and mode which affect the interpersonal functional component and ideational component. The translator's focus on literal translation strategies led to a loss of cohesion and accuracy in the TT. The target text's complexity and the need for accurate character representation also affected the translation's interpersonal functionality. Addressing social role relationships in the translation negatively affected its interpersonal functionality. The translation's style level became more formal and the discovered overt errors indicate a literal translation approach. Overall, the study shows that Al-Maqaleh's translation quality is good and acceptable as Al-Maqaleh has succeeded to render the intended meaning of most of the selected idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms. He fails to convey the nuanced meaning of few expressions and terms.

Concluding Remarks

The study has shed light on the practical and theoretical aspects of House's (2015) model through the evaluation of Al-Maqaleh's translation of the selected idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms of Dave Eggers' novel The Monk of Mokha. It has analyzed the register (field, tenor and mode) of the ST and shows how it affects translating the selected idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms. It shows some mismatches between the source text and target text and categorizes them into five categories: not translated, slight change in meaning, significant change of meaning, breach of the language system, and creative translation. However, many of these mismatches are not very serious to affect the quality of Al-Maqaleh's translation of the selected idiomatic expressions and culture-bound terms, because the translation is still acceptable within the target language system. Only some cultural terms and idiomatic expressions were translated literally and thus their meaning were altered in an inappropriate way. The discovered mismatches between the source text and the target texts are minor and do not severely impact the overall quality of the target translation. The study suggests an appropriate translation that rectifies the overtly erroneous errors and the mismatches between the ST and TT.

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