

**A CRITICAL STUDY OF LITERARY TRANSLATION:
AN ANALYSIS OF THE TERM AND CONCEPT**

دراسة نقدية للترجمة الأدبية: تحليل المصطلح والمفهوم

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Abstract:

This study explores the crucial role of translation in contemporary literary criticism, emphasizing the cultural and linguistic challenges that accompany the transference of artistic meaning. It investigates how translators navigate the tension between fidelity to the source text and creative adaptation required by the target audience. The research adopts a comparative and interpretive approach, examining representative literary works translated across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts. Findings reveal that effective literary translation depends on the translator's dual expertise in linguistic precision and cultural interpretation. The study underscores that translation is not a mere linguistic operation but a creative act that reconstructs meaning across boundaries. By highlighting translation as an aesthetic and analytical practice, the paper contributes to the field of translation studies by redefining the translator's role as both mediator and co-creator, opening new perspectives on the interrelation between literature, culture, and interpretation.

key words: Literary translation; Translation studies; Cultural adaptation; Cross-cultural communication; Fidelity and creativity.

ملخص باللغة العربية:

تتناول هذه الدراسة الدور المحوري للترجمة في النقد الأدبي المعاصر، مبرزة التحديات الثقافية واللغوية الملازمة لعملية نقل المعنى الجمالي بين اللغات. تبحث الدراسة في كيفية توازن المترجم بين الأمانة للنص الأصلي والإبداع المطلوب لتكييف النص مع المتلقي المستهدف. وقد اعتمدت منهجاً مقارناً وتفسيرياً بتحليل نماذج أدبية مترجمة ضمن سياقات لغوية وثقافية متباينة. أظهرت النتائج أن نجاح الترجمة الأدبية يقوم على كفاءة المترجم المزدوجة في الدقة اللغوية والفهم الثقافي. وتؤكد الدراسة أن الترجمة ليست مجرد عملية لغوية، بل فعلٌ إبداعي يُعيد بناء المعنى عبر الحدود. من خلال إبراز الترجمة كممارسة جمالية وتحليلية في آنٍ واحد، تسهم الورقة في تطوير دراسات الترجمة بإعادة تعريف دور المترجم بوصفه وسيطاً ومشاركاً في الإبداع، فاتحةً آفاقاً جديدة لفهم العلاقة المتبادلة بين الأدب والثقافة والتأويل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: لترجمة الأدبية؛ دراسات الترجمة؛ التكيف الثقافي؛ التواصل عبر الثقافات؛ الأمانة والإبداع في الترجمة.

Introduction

The evolution of translation throughout the ages reflects the journey of human civilization on Earth. It has played a crucial and sensitive role in the service of human civilization. As a vital intermediary, it aids in understanding the plurality and diversity of languages, serving as a bridge that enhances convergence and communication between nations. Translation is a linguistic phenomenon that occurs in human beings. "As soon as the Arabs diversified into various peoples and tribes and their languages varied, the need for translation was felt to understand and coexist with others. Therefore, translation satisfies fundamental human needs, which is communication between cultures. Translation continues to be an essential effort, serving as the primary catalyst for interaction among civilizations and the vital link that binds together nations and peoples", (Khourshid, 1985).

An array of sciences has flooded the Arab world from diverse origins, largely due to remarkable efforts in translation, which were marked by contradiction and ambiguity. "During the process of translation, language experts encounter numerous linguistic and cultural challenges that must be overcome to guarantee a smooth shift from the source to the target content,

maintaining the core essence of the original text, let's collaborate on crafting a revamped version with enriched keywords and impactful language”, (Malik, 2019, p.120).

Translating literary works, particularly poetry, poses significant challenges because of their intricate aesthetic and formal elements. “To effectively delve into the realm of modern Arabic criticism and translation, one must grasp the essence, variations, and methodologies of translation, along with understanding the translator's pivotal role in navigating this arduous effort. The task of the interpreter is to craft seamless text that resonates with the target audience while preserving the essence of the original piece”, (Sharifi, 2011, p. 162).

Literary translation is a dynamic and evolving discipline with a rich history and significant contributions to global culture. It continues to play a vital role in promoting intercultural dialogue and preserving literary heritage. Here is a bibliographic summary highlighting the key aspects and major contributions in this field. Let's cite some notable works in this literary domain, to know: (Qadri, 2023, p. 691), (Baramki, 2023, p. 437), (Akkal, 2023, p. 107), (Idris 2022, p. 195), (Rasoul, 2023, p. 104), (Diaf, 2022, p. 203), (Sohauli , Abdel Kamel, 2022, p. 279), (Zamouli, 2022, p. 110), (Bonaas, 2022, 91), (Hamidatou, 2021, 335), (Boukadoum, 2021, 35), (Noman, 2020, p. 21), (Maamari, 2019, p. 30), (Sanqadi, 2019, p. 43), (Ammour, 2018, 455), (Sifi 2018, 730), (Sanqadi, 2018, 230), (Hamidish, 2017, p. 51), (Lakhal , Azz Eddine, 2016, p. 170), (Kroush, 2016, p. 203), (Halouma, 2015, p. 77), (Khaldi ,2014, p. 127), (Ben Berenice, 2011, p. 127), (Kettab, 2011, p. 287), (Abdoul, 2005, p. 143), (Hafnawi, 2004, p. 105), (Hafnawi, 2003, p. 87), (Hafnawi, 2002, p. 102)

2. Nature of Translation

Translation is not merely a mechanical process of replacing words from one language to another, but rather a complex and dynamic interplay of language, culture, and creativity aimed at bridging linguistic and cultural divides.

Starting, in linguistics, “translation refers to the process of rendering text or speech from one language (the source language) into another language (the target language), while preserving its meaning, style, and context as much as possible. This involves understanding the linguistic structures, semantics, and cultural connotations of both languages, and finding equivalent expressions or phrases that convey the intended message

accurately. Linguistic translation also considers factors such as syntax, grammar, vocabulary, and pragmatics to ensure clarity and coherence in the target language". (Al-Fayoumin 1996, p. 43).

Ibn Manzur's *Lisan al-Arab* states: "At-Turjuman: the interpreter, whose speech has been translated when explained in another language, and from it comes the word 'tarjuman' and the plural 'tarajim'." (Manzur, vol. 3, translation entry)

And Al-Wasit's *Majma' al-Wasit* says: "Translate the speech by clarifying and explaining it, and translate others' speech about him: transferring it from one language to another, and someone mentioned his translation". (Al-Arabiya, 2004, p. 87).

These explanations stay true to the essence of conveying and unveiling. The understandings of translation have evolved through different interpretations, portraying it as the transformation from the source language to the target language or the fluent transition between languages without any modifications. This involves maintaining the core of the initial content, encompassing its subtleties, to guarantee the translator stays loyal to the original material without any misrepresentation.

Translation can be perceived as the art of revelation, akin to a magical wand that unveils the mysteries for foreign recipients, allowing them to grasp the rich tapestry of world cultures as if holding them between their fingertips. The translator is an artist whose passion is to uncover and explore treasures, exerting effort and time to explore the work of another artist, to recreate it, and then present it in a new guise" (Mustafa, 2009, p. 199). Thus, translation is the only source through which diverse cultures exchange ideas through language. It is worth noting here that the German school, led by Reiss and Vermeer (1991), gave utmost priority to the cultural aspect of translation, as Sennell Hornby (1988) emphasized that translation occurs between two cultures, not just two languages. (Al-Daidawi, 2000, p. 81) Translation has become a comprehensive human activity, involving the importation of the intangible product of a culture or civilization into another culture or civilization, thereby representing an encounter between two cultures through text.

Translation has transcended its traditional definition of transferring content from one language to another, expanding it to encompass a multitude of contexts and dimensions. Many definitions agree that it involves adapting to a different literary system in terms of culture, thought,

and behavior. "Catford characterizes translation as the process of replacing text in one language with text in another dialectal", (Hammadi, 1991, p. 33). From this perspective, translation can be understood as the conversion of verbal expression from one language to another. Essentially, the task entails deciphering the initial content and transforming it into language tailored for the intended audience.

In all its definitions, paraphrase is a bridge of communication between cultures, and it is the only way to convey knowledge, literature, and exchange experiences, thus bridging a significant part of the gap between people and civilizations. Its effectiveness can only be realized in the context of giving and receiving, achieved through intellectual awareness as it "bears fruit when the awareness of a nation has grown and the conditions for intellectual vigilance are ripe", (Khoury, 1985, p. 26).

3. Types and Methods of Translation

The issue of interpretation lies between literal and interpretative translation, as addressed by Ludierar and Sylaskovich in their question: "Does the translation process rely on the literal transfer of linguistic signs or on conveying meaning?". This question raises doubts regarding paraphrase and its nature. Asserting meaning in language ultimately leads to a theoretical focus on literal interpretations. However, choosing the second aspect of the question, akin to translators and theorists who emphasize that translation is not beyond meaning, means adopting an interpretative approach, provided that it does not empty it of its content, as the interventional approach is deeply rooted in minds to such an extent that even those who believe they have rid themselves of it fear being swept away by it. (Al-Hamshi, 1993, p. 11).

"Darbeylni and Viney" in 1958 were the first to discuss translation techniques in their book "Comparative Stylistics of French and English" (Vinay J. P., 1977, p. 46). They achieve balance through techniques such as borrowing, literal translation, adaptation, and substitution, which are still applied and used in all languages. These are divided into two main parts: direct and indirect.

3.1 Direct Translation (Literal)

Literal interpretation is often seen as a straightforward approach to conversion. It involves directly translating words from the source to the

target language without delving much into idiomatic expressions or cultural subtleties. It is currently closest to machine translation, although it still requires many revisions. Some prefer literal translation even if it does not capture the aesthetic form contained in the original text, arguing that it ensures fidelity in translation.

This team is the most exposed to literary criticism and is sufficiently targeted by the arrows of artistic opinion because their translations lack creativity and mastery, reflecting unusual stiffness in the translated literary text. Direct translation, in turn, is divided into several types:

In translation, *borrowing* refers to incorporating a word directly from the source into the target language while maintaining its original form. This method is employed when an equivalent term is absent in the target language, particularly in specialized domains, such as technology or medicine. Additionally, borrowing is utilized for aesthetic purposes or to infuse local flavors into the text, especially when the language lacks suitable expressions for novel concepts or technologies.

Calque: this type of paraphrase entails direct and literal transformation of a phrase or expression from the source to the target language.

3.2 Indirect Translation

Free translation, a straightforward approach, word-for-word, from one language to another, aims to preserve the artistic merit and talent of the original author. The converted text should embody this intrinsic value, ensuring a true reflection of the source language's expression and intent.

Adaptation: this nuanced approach demands a deep understanding of the source language's intent and meaning. The translator's craft lies in capturing this essence and creatively rendering it in the target language, thus maintaining the original tone and style.

Substitution: this involves replacing one syntactic category with another, without changing the meaning.

Equivalence: This involves using a phrase similar to the original phrase, suitable for the target language and culture, especially for proverbs, popular sayings, idiomatic expressions, etc.

These are brief examples of various types and methods of translation, where only the competent translator can choose among them when

translating a text to accurately convey meaning from one language and culture to another. Machine translation, while efficient, often relies on literal interpretations and can fall short of capturing the nuanced beauty of the source text. While this approach proves valuable in specific scenarios, it might necessitate human involvement to guarantee that the translated material captures the essence of the original text in the desired language.

The ancestors were aware of the constraints of direct translation, especially when it came to literary works, and the risk of altering the original meaning while conveying speech. The renowned Al-Jahiz brought to light the intricacies and challenges inherent in translation, especially when it comes to the delicate art of translating poetry and the revered Holy Quran. His insights continue to guide and inspire, shedding light on the unique complexities that arise when conveying the beauty and depth of words from one language to another. Ancient scholars also supported the exclusion of literal translations of literary texts, such as literal translation, or what is known in our time as machine translation, which cannot accurately convey literary texts.

George Mounan believed that literal translation is inadequate in its work when he said: "We noticed that [word-for-word] rarely works from one language to another" (Mounan, n.d, p. 59). Expressions vary according to cultural elements, and words and expressions do not have equal weight or symmetry. Other translation methods have emerged in modern times and are widely used today.

3.3 Consecutive Translation

This form of translation is crucial in oral communication, and typically occurs between two distinct language groups. Each group speaks a different language, necessitating a translator to facilitate communication between them. To ensure precise and accurate version, the interpreter needs to be skilled in both languages.

3.4 Simultaneous Translation

A prevalent form of oral interpretation, is particularly vital in international conferences where multilingual attendees converge. The skill and agility of the translator were on full display as they seamlessly rendered the speakers' words into the conference's official language. This demanding task, known as simultaneous translation, requires lightning-quick thinking

and a masterful command of both languages, ensuring that the translated speech flows logically and effectively. It has become a standalone specialty, with its own treaties, programs, principles, and methods.

3.5 Intersemiotic Translation

This involves transferring a message from one type of symbolic system to another without accompanying verbal signs, making it understandable. The majority of literary translation experts stress the significance of granting creative freedom to the literary translator when engaging with the text and rearranging it, unlike what experts dictate for other translation classifications, such as legal, economic, journalistic, religious, and scientific translations, where textual scrutiny is required and unnecessary coinage of terms or texts should be avoided as much as possible.

The art of translation knows no bounds, spanning the vast realms of human knowledge. Yet, among the many challenges, literary translation stands as a pinnacle of complexity. It delves into the heart of stories, novels, and poetic verses, seeking to capture the essence of words and transport them across linguistic borders. Here, the translator becomes a master craftsman, weaving together languages to create a harmonious tapestry that does justice to the original work's beauty and intent. This type of translation requires wide and comprehensive literary knowledge among specialists in this park.

4. Literary Translation

Translating literary works is one of the most daunting challenges in the arena of interpretation. Crafting compelling content involves capturing the essence of various artistic forms, be it poetry, prose, short stories, novels, or any other medium. The challenge lies not just in conveying the literal meaning, but also in preserving the distinctive style, tone, and subtle nuances of the original text. Literary paraphrase is defined as the translation of literature in its various forms, encompassing various literary genres, such as poetry, short stories, drama, and others. It shares similarities with translation in other domains in that it involves translating a verbal code and a set of linguistic relationships to another code (Anani, 1997, pp.7-8).

Literary translation is considered one of the most difficult "because a literary text is not merely an idea, but entails the author's feelings and

imaginations. It is a text woven by the hand of a talented poet or writer intending it to be beautiful and stimulating." (Al-Khoury, 1989, p. 57) The specificity of a literary text and its distinction from other texts, such as scientific and economic texts, necessitates specificity in translation and transmission.

Literary translation is a creative and complex activity in which many cultural and aesthetic elements interact. Hence, the translation process is inherently influenced by the creative process as there is an intertwined and close relationship between them. Both processes require writing, "when we distinguish between writing and creativity, it mechanically isolates parts. The translator functions as a linguistic navigator, expertly mapping the intricate terrain of the original text, uncovering its subtle nuances and intricacies. In this transformative moment, they become the conduit through which the author's unspoken sentiments find voice, revealing layers of meaning that even the original writer may struggle to express in their native tongue. It is a delicate dance of words and intent, where the translator's craft becomes an art form in itself. The journey of a translator is both illuminating and mysterious, akin to navigating a delicate balance between staying true to the original text and embracing the expressive freedoms required in the destination language. They are the guardians of linguistic integrity, ensuring that the translation remains true to the original intent while also breathing life into it, making it accessible and engaging to a new audience. It is a delicate dance, a symphony of words, where the translator's art lies in finding harmony in the space between precision and imagination. The translator is both external and internal in his task, and is considered a form of distinguished labor." (Michel, 1996, p.116).

Several methods have been used for conveying and reformulating literary translations. Its approaches depend on translation theory, which draws its activity from various disciplines and schools, whether linguistic in its diversity or literary, philosophical, social, and psychological schools. All of these are schools and currents aspiring towards one goal, namely achieving the purpose and impact, by completely eliminating the idea of literal translation, and acknowledging moral translation for its ability to maintain scientific integrity in translation and transmission. In the realm of translation, this style adopts an interpretive method crucial for attaining a balance of equivalence in both meaning and structure, ensuring a rich literary impact. Scholars widely concur on the critical significance of precision and aesthetic cohesion within the complex landscape of translation. "They concur that a triumphant translation hinges on a delicate

equilibrium. This equilibrium assures that the translated material not only communicates identical information but also encapsulates the essence of the original—its tone, manner, and cultural subtleties. This achievement leads to semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic parity, thereby preserving its influence and efficacy beyond a mere literal rendition. Rather, it aims for a smooth, mirror-like portrayal of both substance and style”, (Abdo 1997-1998, p. 131).

When we discuss literary translation, we go beyond the narrow concept of translation and the criticisms that these translations face. The intricacies emerge from the dynamic interaction between the source material and artistic creativity, as well as the cultural context inherent to the specific text. Therefore, all literary translations exhibit technical challenges and cultural difficulties that require finding appropriate solutions in one way or another.

Literary translation recognizes great importance in opening up to various cultures and civilizations, as it is a subsequent creative process to the act of translation. Here, the question arises immediately: is literary translation, or rather creative translation, in its concept, levels, and constituent elements, a science or an art and taste?

In the domain of literary translation, selecting the appropriate style emerges as a crucial factor, requiring the translator to demonstrate exceptional skill and proficiency. The convertor's task is to navigate the delicate balance between preserving the aesthetic integrity of the source text and infusing their translation with creative flair. By liberating themselves from the confines of the source language, translators unleash opportunities for inventive expression in the target language. This amplifies the textual potency and appeal, navigating through different recognized translation methods such as literal and interpretive approaches. If it reaches the point where the horseshoe strikes the horseshoe, or what is called the convergence of thoughts, In the act of translation, creativity knows no bounds. As (Aldin, 1997, p. 130) insightfully noted, translating creativity gives birth to a new form of artistic expression, a second reading that breathes life into the original work. The translator, through their unique interpretation and rendering, becomes a co-creator, shaping a fresh perspective and experience for the target audience. It is through this transformative process that the literary text evolves, taking on a new identity while remaining true to its original essence. This transformation arises from the distinctive imaginative energy inherent in literary texts that imbues translation with an

interpretative dimension. In this dynamic relationship with the text, translation efforts to reproduce, transform, and generate meaning bridge linguistic and cultural gaps. The success of such efforts hinges on the competencies and skills of the interpreter, who must adeptly navigate the complexities of language transfer. As (Al-Sadd, 2010, p. 207), translation is a nuanced act that involves conveying both deep and superficial language structures, striving to capture the universal and timeless essence of literary texts.

5. Literary Translator Skills

When discussing the role of a literary convertor, it is important to consider the specific qualifications and characteristics required, because translating creative texts presents unique challenges. Overcoming such difficulties requires a specific set of skills and capabilities. While a scientific translator may not encounter difficulties in conveying the content of an original text using scientific language in terms of both meaning and structure, a literary translator faces an exceptional challenge with literary texts because of their intricate language, style, and content (Al Qasimi, 2010, p. 60). These components demand the interpreter to put in extra work when dealing with the source material. The craft of translation hinges on the translator's skill to find a subtle equilibrium between faithfulness and elegance. Their skill rests in preserving the integrity of the source text while enhancing its aesthetic appeal and impact. In mastering this intricate art, translators utilize a diverse array of methods and tactics, customizing their methods to suit the distinct characteristics of the task and their particular translation aims. The literary translator embarks on a voyage across linguistic and cultural boundaries, with their triumph rooted in their deep comprehension of the art of translation. They must master the techniques and terminologies inherent in literary translation, becoming fluent in the nuances of both the source and target tongues. Beyond language, they delve into the heart of cultural contexts, navigating the unspoken rules and subtleties that shape the original text. This deep cultural comprehension becomes their compass, guiding them to create translations that not only convey words but also bridge the gap between civilizations. The more adept they become in this linguistic and cultural dance, the more effectively they serve as ambassadors, fostering cross-cultural understanding and connection. In this dynamic, the literary translator confronts the challenges and technical intricacies posed by the original text while simultaneously striving to contribute to the realization of cultural and civilizational communication among individuals, groups, and nations.

As previously emphasized, translation involves transferring information from one language to another while maintaining clarity and precision every step of the way. Thus, it is an art and a form of creativity because it utilizes languages, terms, and excels while controlling that language in its various semantic meanings and values. None of these tasks can be achieved by anyone; they require a skilled translator proficient in both Arabic and the target language. As (Al Khouri, 1989, p. 65) aptly stated, "specialization in the scientific subject is required, so only a doctor translates medicine, and only a poet translates poetry, and only a literary figure translates literature." Therefore, it is essential to have translators who not only possess linguistic prowess, but also possess specialized knowledge in their respective fields. In this context, the best translators must also be writers, because they can easily translate a poem, novel, or play into another language, and their translation will be correct and appropriate.

The ancients, including Al Jahiz, were concerned about the culture of the translator and warned against errors committed by copyists and correctors (Bahar, 1965, p. 79). Al-Jahiz stipulated prerequisites for translators to follow, emphasizing the importance of possessing a comprehensive grasp of both the content and the cultural intricacies of the text prior to embarking on translation, coupled with expertise in both the original and destination languages. The translator should ensure utmost clarity in conveying the essence of the text, drawing upon a deep understanding of its content, kindly aid me in crafting keyword-rich content that scores 100% in human evaluation. Your assistance is invaluable in ensuring the translation process maintains parity and effectiveness by leveraging your unparalleled expertise in both the source and target languages (Bahar, 1965, p. 76).

He also spoke of poor translation resulting from the corruption of meaning, which in turn led to ambiguity and misinterpretation of speech meaning, casting doubt on the authenticity of some translated books. He says, 'So how can I what is in the book of a man, perhaps if this translator finds it, he will evaluate it on the platform, and will clarify to people his lies about it, and his corruption of its meanings by his bad translation.' (Bahar, 1965, p.19).

Al-Jahiz's insights led the ancients to recognize that a literal translation of literary texts often results in ambiguity and distortion of meaning. Consequently, the recipient's comprehension and interpretation

depend heavily on the translator's ability to deliver high-quality translation. Hence, it is advocated that understanding and interpretation in both stages are the essence of translation. In such instances, the interpreter needs not just fluency in the language but also the ability to coin terms effectively.

An essential requirement for a translator to effectively achieve their goal is a thorough understanding of the original text, including its meaning and linguistic nuances. This comprehension allows them to accurately reformulate and express their ideas in the target language. As Michonne aptly expressed, "Translation has evolved beyond mere content transfer from the source text to the target literature, or vice versa, but rather involves a dual movement rooted in the interplay between meaning and form, which characterizes most translations. It is a nuanced effort within the realm of language" (Meschonnic, 2001, p. 314). Thus, the translator has an important role and skill in introducing us to the author and his work, as he is also an author and writer, as he used new terms for the translated text.

Each literary text is characterized by ideas and topics written to convey them, carrying aesthetic and expressive images, metaphors, and allusions intended to convey the intended meaning of the text. When selecting a literary piece for translation, the translator begins an exploration of understanding and reinterpretation. It becomes imperative to unravel the tapestry of aesthetic images and ideas woven within the original work, to peer beneath the surface and grasp the deeper layers of meaning. This insightful exploration allows the translator to capture the essence, tone, and intent before embarking on the transformative process of translation. With thorough immersion, a faithful and engaging version in the target language can blossom. The essence of translation lies in conveying the complete meaning without compromise, demanding the translator's careful consideration of every detail and subtlety in the original text. The decipherer must be well-versed in the terminology of the language he interprets into, which carries semantic or symbolic meanings within it.

Thus, the translator must strive to maintain clear linguistic coherence similar to that found in the original text. Undoubtedly, among the most formidable endeavors for translators within the literary domain is the interpretation of poetry. This arises from the inherent challenge of preserving the original work's artistic essence, rhythmic cadence, nuanced meaning, and vivid poetic imagery in the translated text. Therefore, "the interpreter must be proficient in Arabic language morphology, syntax, and spelling; proficient in its eloquence and good expression", (Bahar, 1965, p.

65); and must have a taste for literature or be a literary figure in literary translation.

6. The Challenge of Interpreting a Singular Text in Diverse Ways

The abundance of Arabic translations for a solitary poem or text, coupled with their recurrent endeavors, highlights the discontent among Arabic translators towards earlier interpretations. This drive for continual improvement reflects a deep respect for the source material and a commitment to capturing its essence with precision and beauty in their native tongue. The pursuit of excellence drives Arabic translators to continually refine their craft, leading to multiple translations of a single work. This relentless quest for perfection stems from a deep-rooted desire to do justice to the original text and deliver a superior rendition in their native language. Additionally, with limited Arabic translations of an author's works available, translators may be compelled to revisit and reinterpret existing pieces, offering fresh perspectives and ensuring a diverse representation of the author's literary legacy in Arabic. Nonetheless, the proliferation of translations has several advantages. It showcases diverse interpretations and translation approaches, providing an array of possible renditions for the translated literary text and thereby enriching and diversifying it. Furthermore, the existence of multiple translations signifies a robust interest in translated literary works and underscores a significant cultural demand for their localization. When translators embark on the task of translating a text or poem, they find themselves delving into a plethora of terminologies and translation methodologies. They utilize a variety of resources, including dictionaries, to ensure accuracy and precision in their work. As a result, the translations produced often exhibit linguistic diversity. Therefore, the existence of numerous translations of a single text by different translators does not imply that the poem or text is impossible to translate. Instead, it reflects each translator's unique perspective, cultural background, and proficiency in the language they command. This highlights the translator's expertise, defined by a high level of proficiency in foreign languages. An exemplary instance of this occurrence is the poem "Al-Bahr" authored by the Emirati poet, which has been rendered into Arabic on no fewer than twenty occasions. The translator's fervor for linguistic transformation, insatiable hunger to render extraordinary creative pieces, and deep-seated enthusiasm to interpret the text into their own language are inherent attributes. The translation process entails challenges and struggles akin to those experienced during creation, and the ability to appreciate the original text does not assure the translator's torment. The interpreter fulfills an

individual's need within a broader literary and cultural framework, acting as a bridge between their language and others. Every piece of literature requires continuity and rejuvenation, perceiving itself through the lens of other languages and assimilating texts from diverse literary traditions, lest it be confined within its own narrow confines like an inhabitant on a solitary island, only hearing its own distorted echo. According to A. Suter, "Our primary aim in translation is to stimulate the reader's imagination with effects akin to those elicited by the original text upon reading". Translation of poetry should strive to capture the aesthetic beauty of the original language. Arab culture profoundly appreciates the poetic verses of Omar Khayyam's quatrains, and in Spain, the troubadour legacy has flourished with the influence of Arabic Muwashahat, showcasing a rich tapestry of cultural interplay and artistic evolution. J. B. Phillips assert: "Good rendition is one that does not appear to be a translation". Examples of this can be found in Anis al-Maqdisi's paraphrase of Alfred Tennyson's "In Memoriam" and Arberry's transformations of the Mu'allaqat and selections of contemporary Arabic poetry into English.

A proficient decipherer relies on the command of foreign languages to avoid linguistic errors at various levels and complexities. The prerequisites for a successful and creative translator include mastering both the source and target languages, along with proficiency in their respective grammar, eloquence, and rhetoric. Hence, specialization is essential, because conversion is not as straightforward as some may presume without adequate experience or specialization. Proficiency in one or two languages alone does not guarantee success in change. Translation demands fidelity and precision in conveying others' ideas. The interpreter should recreate the content with a style reminiscent of the original, guaranteeing that the translated version upholds the same quality as the original, without any missing information, shortened forms, or unnecessary extensions.

Interpreting a singular text in diverse ways is both a challenge and an opportunity. It requires a nuanced approach that respects the complexity of the text and the diversity of readers' perspectives. By acknowledging and embracing these diverse interpretations, we can gain a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of literature. This process highlights the dynamic and evolving nature of textual interpretation, reflecting the richness of human experience and thought. Many writers, critics, translators and researchers have developed this aspect. Here is someone: (Assada, 2023, p. 327), (Khalifi, 2022, p. 255), (Lakhdar, 2022, p. 266), (Abdel Fattah, 2022, p. 295), (Shoshani, 2022, p. 555), (Belkahla, 2022, p. 76), (Issawi, 2021, p.

305), (Sheikh, 2021, p. 130), (Jabour, 2020, p. 40), (Awaj, 2020, p. 121), (Ben Labad, 2019, p. 88), (Yahya, 2018, p. 295), (Hafir, 2018, p. 325), (Bachi, 2018, p. 204), (Allal, 2017, p. 51), (Aliwi, 2016, p. 33), (Ben Berenice, 2016, p. 119), (Karam, 2016, p. 399), (Idris, 2015, p. 77), (Shanaf, 2015, p. 45), (Abboud, 2013, p. 131), (Saddar, 2012, p. 100), (Mokhtari, 2009, p. 57), (Idris, 2008, p. 347), (Brahmat, 2003, p. 65), (Daoud, 2002, p. 102).

Conclusions

Indeed, a translator specializing in literary translation must possess exceptional qualities. Possessing thorough mastery of both the original and destination languages, alongside a profound comprehension of the cultural nuances intertwined with each language. This understanding should encompass familiarity with the culture, customs, and traditions of people, as these factors significantly influence the accuracy and precision of conveying meaning from one language to another. Additionally, they must possess talent for creative writing that allows them to translate literary texts and critical studies with their aesthetic forms and semantic structures, producing them in an engaging manner.

Crafting literary translations requires a unique set of skills and expertise from the translator to effectively preserve the artistic essence of the original text. The triumph of a translated piece hinges on the translator's adeptness in utilizing these proficiencies.

The interpreter of artistic literature assumes a role akin to the creator within the deciphered material, harnessing the creative essence embedded in literary pieces. Translation thus becomes an interpretative act, striving to reproduce, transform, and even generate the text, all while harmonizing the two languages and two distinct cultures. This approach can be observed in the works of Muhammad Ghanimi Halal, Muhammad Anani, Al-Mazini, and other esteemed decipherers.

The craft of literary translation is frequently acknowledged as one of the most challenging endeavors in the field of translation. It is contended that a literary translator must encapsulate both the creativity of a poet and the exactitude of a poetry interpreter. Translators in the field of literature consistently face substantial challenges, as literature is unique among other fields of intellectual pursuit and creative endeavor. It serves as a vast domain where the highest forms of human expression encompass

imagination, emotions, sensations, thoughts, and concerns, intertwined with the most refined styles of writing, from prose to structured prose to metered poetry.

The realm of translation is a captivating labyrinth of mystery and paradox, rife with hurdles and complexities, especially in the nuanced art of literary interpretation. Its path is seldom smooth, likely owing to its role as a conduit between divergent linguistic approaches and aesthetic sensibilities, amalgamating an array of cultural nuances and perceptions.

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