

**Translation of Metaphorical Phrasal Verbs in George Orwell's "1984"
from English into Persian****Shideh Yaghoubi**

Department of Translation Studies, Marvdasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht, Iran

Reza Kafipour(Corresponding Author)

EnIran ,Shiraz ,Shiraz University of Medical Sciences ,glish Department

Abstract:

This study was conducted to compare two Persian translations of metaphorical phrasal verbs in the novel of '1984' by George Orwel in order to find out significant differences between two translators in applying Newmark's translation strategies. Translation of metaphors is one of the most problematic issues in translation studies. Metaphors are of many types. This paper aims at examining one type of metaphors which seems to have been left unexplored. These metaphors are called phrasal verbs. However, by considering the creativity of the language, introducing a framework for the translation of metaphorical phrasal verbs and also making them up to date is necessary. So, the researcher compared 497 cases of phrasal verbs found in the original text, English novel '1984' by George Orwel, with its two Persian translations by Balooch and Hosseini. In this investigation, context plays a very important role because in most cases, translation devoid of context cannot be justified. Having examined the strategies applied by translators in translation of phrasal verbs into Persian, the researcher found out that out of seven strategies proposed by Newmark (1988), 'translation of a metaphor by the same metaphor combined with sense', 'conversion of a metaphor to sense', and 'translation of a metaphor by a simile plus sense' were not employed in practice and the next four strategies that were used by translators consist of 'reproducing the same image in the target language' that is the most frequently used strategy, 'replacing the image in the source language with a standard target language image' as the second and 'deletion' as the least frequently used strategy. Chi-square test and computing the frequencies of phrasal verbs showed that Hosseini applied the first strategy 'reproducing the same image in the target language' more appropriately and more frequently than Balooch. However, they applied other two strategies more or less the same. Moreover, the study showed that it cannot be claimed that one translator translated better than the other one in terms of their strategy use. It implies that the appropriate and frequent use of translation strategies cannot lead to a good translation by itself. Therefore, the translators should consider other significant factor in the process of translation.

Key words: translation metaphors, phrasal verbs, Newmark's model, translation strategies

1. Introduction

1.1 A brief history of translation

Translation has always played an important role in the relations of people in different countries from the onset of humanity. The first evidence of translation in writing is related to the ancient Egyptians in 3000 BC when they used a hieroglyphic interpreter. The next proof for the use of translation belongs to Rome and ancient Greek (Kelly, 1979). The act of translation was started in Iran from the Achaemenian Era. They needed translation for communication with other regions. The work of translation increased because of two reasons. The first reason was the establishment and bullshness of the Darolfonoon. Amirkabir set the foundation for Darolfonoon school in Tehran. The second reason was the trips of Iranian students to other countries (Lotfipour Saedi, 2001).

1.2 The statement of the problem and the purpose of the study

Translation is one of the most problematic issues in the language-related studies. The major problem that all translators encounter is related to the translation of metaphors which are of many types. In the present paper, the focus is on one type of metaphors which seems to have been left unexplored. These metaphors are phrasal verbs that have not received enough attention yet. Being familiar with important translation strategies in translation of metaphorical phrasal verbs plays a crucial role to achieve the purpose of the text and translation. Thus, the present research primarily aims to compare the metaphorical phrasal verbs of the Persian translations of George Orwell's 1984 by Saleh Hosseini and Hamidreza Balooch to understand the types of strategies which have been applied by translators according to Newmark's model. In addition, this study aims to know whether Hosseini and Balooch differ in application of appropriate translation strategies and also whether a translator outperformed the other one in terms of his strategy use.

1.3 Research Questions

In the light of the above objectives, the following research questions have been framed:

- 1) What kinds of strategies have been applied by translators according to Newmark's model?
- 2) Do Hosseini and Balooch differ in application of appropriate translation strategies?
- 3) Which translation is a better one in terms of application of more appropriate translation strategies?

2. Literature Review

To the best of researcher's knowledge, few studies have been done about the translation of phrasal verbs from English to Persian. Shabani (2008) compared the translation of the image metaphors of color in two translations of Shahnameh of Ferdowsi by Warner & Warner (1925) and Davis (2007) according to Newmark's (1988) seven procedures for translating metaphors. He concluded that out of seven strategies in Newmark's model, Warner & Warner used five strategies while Davis applied all procedures for translating the image metaphors of color. In another study, Hosseini (2011) investigated the English phrasal verbs in terms of their translation

into Persian in the novel “The lord of flies” and examined any possible loss of features that were attached to them. She concluded that it is not possible to keep all syntactic, stylistic, semantic, register and pragmatic properties of phrasal verbs during the translation. She also found that the pragmatic meaning was the most difficult part in translation.

Furthermore, Yarahmadzahi et al. (2013) analyzed the Persian translations of English phrasal verbs in “Harry Potter and the order of the Phoenix”. By comparison of the English phrasal verbs with their Persian equivalents, the type of applied translation procedures were identified. The results revealed the ‘equivalence’ as the most successful and frequent translation procedure that was applied in the Persian translation. Moreover, Mohammadi & Mirdehghan (2014) investigated the efficiency of teaching phrasal verbs by blended learning to Iranian EFL senior high school students. The result of this study revealed that the online tasks can motivate students to have an active role in the phrasal verbs learning. In another study which was conducted in Malaysia, Awl, et al. (2014) focused on strategies used by students in translating phrasal verbs and the categories of its Malay equivalents. The reports from students showed that they are very positive toward the use of corpus as a tool in translation exercise as they are exposed to a wide range of language use that is beneficial in translating.

Some other researchers tried to investigate the relationship between these strategies and other variables. For example, Hoshyar & Talebinezhad (2013) studied the avoidance behavior of Persian learners of English in using phrasal verbs and its relationship with learners’ proficiency level (advanced, intermediate), test types (multiple-choice, translation) and phrasal verb types (literal, figurative). The findings suggested no relationship between avoidance behavior of participants and the test types (translation, multiple-choice). Some researchers focused on conceptual metaphors and conceptual fluency. For instance, Kazemi, et al. (2013) analyzed the role of conceptual metaphors in idioms and mental imagery in Persian speakers. The outcome of this research showed that the conceptual metaphor underlines the comprehension of idioms and this is not limited to the speakers of English only, but can also be generalized to the speakers of different dialects of Farsi whereas Ghane Shirazi & Talebinezhad (2013) investigated the development of conceptual fluency and metaphorical competence in Iranian EFL students. The researchers concluded that it is possible to reinforce learners’ conceptual fluency by the extended exposure to idiomatic expressions.

Sharifabad et al. (2013) analyzed the application of domestication and foreignization translation strategies in English-Persian translations of News phrasal verbs. The findings of this research showed that translators prefer to domesticate words and terms because culture specific words and terms are difficult to be understood in the target language. Another researcher, Jafari (2013), investigated the strategies that were used by Iranian subtitlers in the translation of metaphors into Persian. For this purpose, six subtitled films (from English into Persian) were selected. The researcher concluded that Iranian subtitlers preferred to transfer the same image to the target language.

There are some other pieces of research which investigated phrasal verbs from other aspects. Pirzad Mashak et al. (2012) compared the universal emotion conceptual metaphors in English and Persian literary texts according to Kovescses's (2003) model of linguistic expression of metaphor. The results revealed that anger was the most universal emotion while sadness was the least universal emotion. Two years before that Eslami Rasekh and Ghafel (2011) worked on basic colors and their metaphorical expressions in English to Persian. The results showed that although the connotation of colors in the structure of metaphorical expressions is overlapping each other to some extent, most of the expressions are culture-bound in each language.

Based on what has been done on phrasal verbs so far, it is clear that the present study will shed light on other aspects of translation of metaphorical phrasal verbs and may fill the gaps available in literature. It will show if it is possible to judge performance of translators in translation by considering their strategy use or not.

3. Methodology

To carry out this corpus-based study, 132 pages were selected randomly out of 200 pages for possible cases of phrasal verbs according to Morgan's sample size selection taken from Krejcie and Morgan (1970). First, the author identified the metaphors in selected pages of English text. Then, each one of the phrasal verbs was copied with enough preceding and following context. Then, metaphorical phrasal verbs were compared with their Persian translations. This was done to gain insight into the ways in which phrasal verbs were translated into Persian. After that, the corresponding translations were realized and at last based on Newmark's (1988b) model, the strategies employed by the translators were identified, examined, categorized and counted. After determining the ways in which each phrasal verb was translated, the frequency of different strategies in translating phrasal verbs was also determined and translations of two translators were judged by three experts (official translators) to decide which one of the translators applied more appropriate strategies in translation of phrasal verbs.

3.3. The framework for data analysis

To answer the first research question which seeks to explore the strategies applied by each translator, the researcher used descriptive statistics. First, she counted the total number of translation strategies (according to Newmark's model) applied by both translators, then she counted translation strategies applied by each translator. At last, the researcher tried to find the frequency of each translation strategy according to Newmark's model. Actually, the frequency of translation strategies will answer the first research question. To answer the second research question, the frequency of appropriate strategy categories for each translator was counted and tested through chi-square to see if translators differ significantly in the application of appropriate translation strategy categories. To answer the last research question, the total number of appropriate translation strategies for each translator was counted and tested through chi-square to see if translators differ significantly from each other in the application of appropriate strategies.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Findings for research question one

The first research question aims at exploring the kinds of strategies that have been applied by translators according to Newmark's model. After collecting the data, 497 phrasal verbs were identified for comparison between two translations. As Table 4.1 shows, Hosseini translated 437 out of 497 metaphorical phrasal verbs by resorting to the first translation strategy (Reproducing the same image in the target language), 52 phrasal verbs were translated according to the second strategy (Replacing the image in the source language with a standard target language image), and 8 phrasal verbs were translated by the sixth strategy in Newmark's model (Deletion). The trend is the same for Balooch's translation as 380 out of 497 phrasal verbs were translated by the first strategy (Reproducing the same image in the target language), 88 out of 497 phrasal verbs by the second strategy (Replacing the image in the source language with a standard target language image), and 29 out of 497 phrasal verbs by the sixth strategy (Deletion). It is clear that the first strategy was applied more frequently by both translators while the third strategy (Deletion) was the least frequently used.

Table 4.1:

The frequency of translation strategies applied by two translators

Strategies	Hosseini's Translation	Balooch's Translation
1) Reproducing the same image in the target language	437	380
2) Replacing the image in the source language with a standard target language image	52	88
3) Translation of a metaphor by the same metaphor combined with sense	-	-
4) Conversion of a metaphor to sense	-	-
5) Translation of a metaphor by a simile plus sense	-	-
6) Deletion	8	29
7) Translation of a metaphor by a simile	-	-

4.2 Findings for research question two

The second question asks if two translators differ in the application of appropriate strategy categories. To answer this question, appropriate and inappropriate strategies based on different categories extracted and tabulated in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 shows the number of those strategies that have been applied by each translator appropriately and inappropriately. According to the idea of three experts in English translation, in Hosseini's translation, 434 out of 437 metaphorical phrasal verbs translated by the first strategy (Reproducing the same image in the target language) were appropriate translation and 3 out of 437 were inappropriate translations, 50 out of 52 phrasal verbs translated by the second strategy (Replacing the image in the source language with a standard target language image) were appropriate translation and 2 out of 52 were inappropriate, and for the last strategy (Deletion), 6 out of 8 metaphorical phrasal verbs were identified as appropriate translation and 2 out of 8 as inappropriate translation.

Table 4.2:

The frequency of translation strategies applied by two translators appropriately and inappropriately

Strategies	Hosseini's Translation			Balooch's Translation		
	appropriate	inappropriate	total	appropriate	inappropriate	total
1) Reproducing the same image in the target language	434	3	437	356	24	380
2) Replacing the image in the source language with a standard target language image	50	2	52	74	14	88
3) Deletion	6	2	8	23	6	29

On the other hand, In Balooch's translation, 356 out of 380 metaphorical phrasal verbs translated by the first strategy were appropriate translation and 24 out of 380 were inappropriate translation, for the second strategy, 74 out of 88 phrasal verbs were identified as appropriate translation and 14 out of 88 as inappropriate translations. Finally, among 29 metaphorical phrasal verbs translated by the third strategy, 23 were identified as appropriately translated and 6 cases as inappropriately translated cases. In summary, it can be said 99.31% of the metaphorical phrasal verbs translated by the first strategy, 96.15% of the cases translated by the second strategy and 75% of phrasal verbs translated by the third strategy were found as appropriate

translation by Hosseini. For Balooch , the appropriate translation percentage for the first, second, and third strategy is 93.68%, 84.09%, and 79.31% respectively. To decide if translators differ significantly in the application of strategy categories, chi-square was run as shown in the following table.

Table 4.3:

The application of chi-square to the three strategies in two translations

<p>1) Reproducing the same image in the target language</p>	<p>Difference = 6.0% 95% CI = 3.3 to 8.7 Chi-square = 18.452 DF = 1 P < 0.0001</p>
<p>2) Replacing the image in the source language with a standard target language image</p>	<p>Difference = 12.0% 95% CI = 2.7 to 21.3 Chi-square = 3.509 DF = 1 P = 0.0610</p>
<p>3) Deletion</p>	<p>Difference = 4.0% 95% CI = -29.5 to 37.5 Chi-square = 0.8097 DF = 1 P = 0.8097</p>

As depicted in Table 4.3, the significance level reported for the difference between Hosseini’s and Balooch’s translation in appropriate application of the first strategy (Reproducing the same image in the target language) is less than 0.5 (sig= 0.0001). It means that Hosseini applied the first strategy more appropriately and more frequently than Balooch. However, as table shows, the difference in the appropriate application of the second and third strategy categories was not found significant between two translators. It means that Balooch and Hosseini applied the second and third strategy categories more or less the same.

4.3 Findings for research question three

To answer the third research question, the researcher, first, determined the number of translation strategies which were applied appropriately by each one of the translators regardless of strategy categories by calculating the total sum of appropriate strategies. As depicted in Table 4.2, Hosseini translated 490 out of 497 metaphorical phrasal verbs appropriately whereas 453 out of 497 translation strategies were translated appropriately by Balooch. It seems Hosseini did a better translation in comparison with Balooch due to the more frequent and appropriate

application of the first strategy (Reproducing the same image in the target language). To confirm this finding, chi-square was conducted for the total appropriate translation of metaphorical phrasal verbs by each one of the translators. The results rejected our first assumption as the test *assymp. Sig.* was 0.157 which is higher than significance level (0.05). Therefore, the difference between frequency of appropriate strategies applied by Hosseini and Balooch is not significant. It means it cannot be inferred that Hosseini has translated better due to the application of more appropriate strategies in general and more appropriate use of first strategy in specific. In another word, they do not differ significantly from each other in the application of strategies in general.

4.4. Discussion

Although the researches in relation to this study are rare, to the best of researcher's knowledge, three studies have been done about the translation of phrasal verbs from English to Persian and metaphor.

In the first study, Shabani (2008) compared the translation of the image metaphors of color in two translations of *Shahnameh* of Ferdowsi by Warner & Warner (1925) and Davis (2007) according to Newmark's (1988b) seven strategies for translating metaphors. He concluded that out of seven ways of Newmark's model, Warner & Warner used five stages. Thus, translation done by Warner & Warner is somehow similar to the translation done by the translators of the present study because none of them resorted to all strategies in Newmark's model in their translation performance whereas Davis applied all strategies for translating the image metaphor of color. Moreover, Shabani's (2008) study is in line with the present study as both of them used a similar model for data analysis, Newmark's model.

In line with the current study, Hosseini (2011) investigated the English phrasal verbs in the view of their translation into Persian in the novel "The lord of flies" and examined any possible loss of features that were attached to them. She concluded that it is not possible to keep all syntactic, stylistic, semantic, register and pragmatic properties of phrasal verbs during the translation. This is exactly what happened to the researcher of current study. It may be due to difficulty of categorizing phrasal verbs as metaphorical ones. The results of another study done by Yarahmadzahi et al. (2013) are congruent with the present study. They analyzed the Persian translations of English phrasal verbs in "Harry Potter and the order of the Phoenix". By comparison of the English phrasal verbs with their Persian equivalents, they found that equivalence is the most successful and frequent translation procedure that was applied in the Persian translation. Our study also showed that both translators tried to use this strategy in their translation performance much more frequently than other strategies.

5. Conclusion

As metaphorical phrasal verb is a new concept, it merits more attentions and the findings of the researches devoted to this area could be of great value. Metaphorical phrasal verb, after all, is an area of language whose different aspects warrant serious investigation. The findings of the present study suggest several implications from the theoretical and practical points of view. First

of all, the findings of this study showed that metaphorical phrasal verbs are translated into Persian through specific strategies. Certainly, from the theoretical point of view, the findings of this descriptive study can be utilized to map how these types of metaphors are organized. The primary beneficiaries of this study are translation instructors and novice translators because it provides essential guidelines for them to become aware of the possible problems that they may confront during the translation of the metaphorical phrasal verbs. According to the purpose of the text they should decide to translate the phrasal verbs into a metaphorical meaning or literal meaning. It can also be very useful for researchers of this field to know how phrasal verbs are translated in to Persian.

Although translation instructors need to highlight the first strategy as it is the most frequently used strategy, they should try to teach other strategies to the students of translation studies and try to help them practice those strategies as sometimes some strategies are not used due to learners' unfamiliarity with specific strategies. Moreover, the present study implies that translation strategies may not lead to an appropriate translation by themselves. Curriculum designers and instructors should focus on other skills and effective factors in translation quality.

References:

- Awl, N. M. , Abdullah, I. & Zainudin, I. S. (2014). Parallel corpus as a tool in teaching translation: translating English phrasal verbs into Malay, *Procedia- Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 112, 882- 887.
- Balooch, H. (2004). 1984 .Tehran: Gahbod.
- Davoudi Sharifabad, E., Yaqubi, M. & (2013). The application of domestication and foreignization translation strategies in English- Persian translation of news phrasal verbs, *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 3(1), 94-99.
- Eslami Rasekh, A. & Ghafel, B. (2011). Basic colors and their metaphorical expressions in English and Persian: Lakoff's conceptual metaphor theory in focus, *International Education Studies*, 1, 211-224.
- Ghane Shirazi, M. & Talebinezhad, M, (2013). Developing intermediate EFL learner's metaphorical competence through exposure, *Theory and practice in language studies*, vol 3(1) 135-141.
- Hosseini, M. (2011). Translation techniques used in the translation of English phrasal verbs into Farsi: the case of Lord of the flies and its three Farsi translation, *International Education Studies*, 1, 92-107.
- Hosseini, S. (1982). 1984. Tehran: Niloufar.
- Houshyar, S. & Talebinezhad, M. (2013). Study of avoidance behavior among Persian EFL learners: Phrasal verbs in focus, *Greener Journal of Education Research*, 3(6), 238-248.
- Jafari, O. (2013). Strategies of translating metaphors in foreign movies employed by Iranian subtitlers, *Internatonal Education Studies*, 1, 28-44.

- Kazemi, S. A. , Araghi, S. M. & Bahramy, M. (2013). The role of conceptual metaphor in idioms and mental imagery in persian speakers, *International Journal of Basic and Applied Science*, 2(1), 1-10.
- Kelly, L. G. (1979). *True interpreter: A history of translation theory and practice in the west*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Kovecses, Z. (2003). *Metaphor and linguistic expressions*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Krejcie, R. & Morgan, D. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities, *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 30, 607-610.
- Lotfipour Saedi, K. (2001). *An introduction to the principles and methods of translation*. Tehran: University Publication Center.
- Mohammadi, M. & Mirdehghan, S. (2014). A CMC approach to teaching phrasal verbs to Iranian EFL senior high school students: the case of blended learning, *Procedia- Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 98, 1174-1178.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *Approaches to translation*. London : Prentice Hall.
- Orwel, G. (1949). *1984*. London: Secker and Warburg.
- Pirzad Mashak, S., Pazhakh, A.& Hayati, A. (2012). A comparative study on basic emotion conceptual metaphors in English and Persian literary texts, *International Education Studies*, 5(1), 200-207.
- Shabani, A. (2008). A comparative study of the translation of image metaphors of color in the Shahnameh of Ferdowsi, *International Education Studies*, 3, 234-245.
- Yarahmadzahi, N. , Beikian, A. & Nadri, F. (2013). A Study of Persian Translation of English Phrasal Verbs in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix, *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 3 (1), 60-66.