Article

Cultural References Translation Norms in The Queue from Arabic to English

Abdelrauof Meqbel AH Alharahsheh*, Mohamed Abdou Moindjie & Debbita Tan Ai Lin

School of Languages, Literacies and Translation, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)

*Corresponding Author: abd_hrh@yahoo.com

Abstract: Translating literary works is a challenging task, especially when attempting to integrate numerous linguistically, artistically, and culturally varied languages. The main objective of this research is to describe the initial norms that regulate the translation of Arabic cultural references translated in Basma Abdelaziz's Arabic novel, The Queue. This novel by Basma Abdelaziz was chosen for examination because it contains a lot of cultural references that reflect cultural values. To detect translation shifts and techniques used by the Queue's translator, the major principles and components of Toury's theory of norms, Newmark's classification of cultural items, and translation techniques proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) will be used. The techniques for translating Arabic cultural references reflect the translators' individual attitudes toward ST norms as well as their adherence to linguistic and cultural standards prevalent in the TL setting. Overall, there is some heterogeneity in the degree of leaning toward SL or TL norms. According to Toury's norms model, the general trend of translational norms appears to lean more towards the acceptability pole than the adequacy pole, implying that a TL-oriented strategy is preferred. The study reveals that when translating cultural references into English, the Queue's translator used four primary strategies: modulation, transposition, adaption, and deletion. These translation strategies utilized by the Queue's translator may provide the target reader with altered meaning of the cultural references will have an impact on the portrayal of the Queue and provide the target readers with a significantly altered version of the text These translation strategies utilized by the Queue's translator may provide the target reader with altered meaning of the cultural references text.

Keywords: The Queue novel; initial norms; adequacy and acceptability; Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS)

Introduction

Translation is a kind of cross-cultural interaction that entails a mixture of linguistic and cultural transference between the original language and the target languages, with sociocultural and historical context influencing the results (Richard, 2018).When the source language is full of cultural differences, this necessitates successful translation efforts in which translation norms and translator behavior play a crucial role in either revealing or adjusting the cultural signs and their influence on the receiving audience (Cascallana, 2014). According to Newmark (1988), culture is "the way of life and its expressions that are specific to society and use language as its method of expression" (p. 94). The Queue novel *is* one of the representative works written by Basma Abdelaziz, a famous Egyptian novelist. Abdelaziz in her novel reflects the totalitarian regimes in Arabic countries during what is called Arab Spring Events in which the regime is represented by the Gate and citizen wait for a long time in a queue. The Queue novel is replete with cultural references that pose a challenging task to the translator in which translation techniques can reveal the translator tendency in translation.

Cultural references are expressions found in the source text that relate to things, people, or even thoughts that don't exist in the receiving culture or that considerably diverge from the available equivalents in the target culture (Olk, 2013). This suggests that it is difficult for translators to handle cultural references in translation, therefore translators should have a good knowledge of both the SL and TL as well as their cultures. In other words, before translating these cultural references into the receiving language, the translator should be able to recognize and comprehend them in addition to being able to reconstruct them. In order to accurately render an idiomatic expression, the translator should first identify it and understand its meaning before beginning the translation process (Baawaidhan (2016).

Cultural references pose a challenge to a translator when translating into a language that is regulated by different sociocultural norms and systems, to put it another way. According to Aljabri (2020). translating cultural references is challenging because they are rooted in various social and cultural contexts; because of cultural peculiarities, translators treat these expressions in a variety of ways; and because they refer to different values, thoughts, beliefs, and traditions than the receiving culture, these expressions lack equivalents in that culture. According to, Arabic cultural references may be missed or ignored by the translator in his or her translation policies and improper translation techniques that correspond to the norms of the receiving audience, resulting in misunderstanding and confusion among the target readerships (Faiq, 2016). Such misunderstandings can occur because Arabic and English are not related languages, with Arabic being a Semitic language that is the formal language of all Arabs and English being an Indo-European language (Bawardi, 2016).

The current study investigates the translation norms involved in handling the Arabic cultural references found in the translation of the Queue novel. The objectives of the current study are: 1) to identify the cultural references utilized in the Queue novel, and 2) to identify the translation techniques utilized by the Queue's translator, and then uncover the initial translation norms that regulate the translation process of the Queue novel. This will provide light on the aspects that may impact the translators' decisions and, as a result, will impose a certain set of methods on them. The source material was examined for all instances of distinct cultural references and classified using Newmark's classification of cultural words (1988); a cultural reference that relates to societal and cultural life styles portrayed in costumes, dwellings, furniture, proverbs, tradition, attire, food, transportation, religion, and social myths. One of the primary goals is to establish translation links between target and source language texts in order to demonstrate how translators often represent certain occurrences of Arabic cultural references in the Queue novel. In other words, as Toury (2012) proposes, the emphasis will be on the Queue's translation procedures to demonstrate the influence of translation norms represented by the initial norms (Adequacy and acceptability).

The review of the literature, which found a gap of knowledge on the translation norms of Arabic cultural references into English, validates the importance of this work. The review of the literature indicates that there is no research on the translation norms of Arabic cultural references into English. The goal of this research is to shed some light on how easily Arabic cultural references can be translated. The understanding of cultural reference translation norms provided by this work will be useful to the field of translation studies, literary translators, and translation students. Reviewing the related literature helped establish the main objectives, significance and challenges of the current study. The challenges, importance, and goals of this work could not be established without reviewing pertinent literature on the research issue.

Literature Review

1. Descriptive Translation Studies
Translation studies underwent a fundamental change with the introduction of the cultural turn. According to Snell-Hornby (2007), the cultural turn of the 1980s mainly establish the primary field of translation studies. As a result, several well-known scholars in translation studies joined the cultural movement. As previously stated, the 1980s and 1990s saw a cultural shift that influenced translation choices and allowed translators to more actively arbitrate between different cultures. This underlines the cultural turn's theoretical and practical importance in translation

field. The recognition of cultural turn in translation studies assisted to expand the discipline, liberating it from the available linguistically procedures of structure analysis comparison in linguistics in order to better comprehend the major ramifications of this turn (Trivedi, 2007: 280).

The visualization of translation studies, according to Holmes, poses difficult issues pertaining to instances of translation and translating (2000, p. 173). Descriptive translation studies therefore can be product, function or process-oriented (Munday, 2016). The current study can be listed as a product-oriented DTS since it attempts to provide details about translation phenomena by description in order to develop general principles. Translation according to Malmkjaer (2011) is an operation that seeks to convey meaning from the source language to another language. As a result, this paper analyzes the translation of cultural references as cultural issue. Descriptive studies examine translation occurrences to identify the norms that govern and influence language translation (Toury, 2012). According to Munday, translation studies have progressed to the point where they are moving away from translation actions and toward new ways to dealing with regular techniques of translation process (2016, p. 50). According to this argument, a text has cultural references that were present at the time it was written, and because of these cultural elements, a produced translation may lack the intended meaning.

2. Translation Norms

Generally speaking, norms refer to accepted, societal standards or examples of appropriate conduct that members of a particular culture share. For example, translational norms represent the widespread beliefs and opinions of a society nod nations during a specific era concerning the adequacy and acceptability of both the translation process and the translated work (Toury, 2012). A translated text is believed to be the result of "retextualizing" the source language (SL)-text to "make it acceptable" inside the norms framework of the target language (TL)-culture" rather than "transcoding linguistic signs" (Schäffner, 2010: 3). As a result, translation places a strong emphasis on the TL's normative role and culture. Additionally, each phase necessitates the application of two sets of norms in diametrically opposed ways: the norms of the target text and culture and the norms of the source text. Translations will therefore always include components from both poles. Two categories of initial norms are recognized by Toury (2012): source "adequacy" norms and target "acceptability" norms. Between "operational" and "preliminary," Toury makes a distinction. When the latter directs the translator's decision-making while translating, the former alludes to a community's translation "policy." Furthermore, it has been found that translated literature reflects different translational norms at varying rates.

Translation and norms are essential to descriptive translation research because translation functions and manipulation may be identified and documented. According to Chesterman (2017), normative concerns are terminological in terms of their meaning and manner of enquiry. Koller (1995) described translation as an equivalence relationship between the source and target languages. Similarly, Aulia believes that translation techniques are utilized when there is no counterpart in the target language, and that consistency in applying the technique to one phrase in the translated text is one of the most important aspects of translation (2012, p. 9). A three-step paradigm put forth by Toury (1995) bridges the gap between performance and competence by embodying the norm. According to this paradigm, norms are "translation approaches that are regularly chosen in a given cultural or textual system above alternative possible tactics" (Toury, 1995, p. 54). Initial norms, preliminary norms, and operational norms are the three hierarchical steps of this text-based process, which work together to make the translated text comprehensible.

Translation is a norm-governed activity, according to Toury (1995), and translators may support ST norms (adequate translation) or norms specific to the target culture or language (acceptable). In other words, Toury's study aimed to examine pertinent passages from ST and TT in order to assess the level of similarity and difference between two texts. His objectives were to "create generalizations about the decision-making processes of translators, identify behavioral trends, and revive the translation standards that had been previously employed" (Munday,2012, p.171). Similar to this, Venuti (2000) contends that translating inside a culture has distinctive cultural characteristics. A translator may favor the original text and its norms or the active norms of the target culture. In the first case, the translator successfully demonstrates translation adequacy by adhering to source

language and cultural standards. In the latter case, the translator's attempt to produce an appropriate translation is seen unfavorably because of his prejudice against the target language and cultural norms (Venuti, 2000). Overall, the purpose of this research is to analyze the initial norms of translating Cultural references in order to assess the adequacy and acceptability of translating the Queue novel. The concluding findings of the research provide a more in-depth understanding of translational initial norms that can serve as an instructional framework for translation trainees and beginner translators.

3. Cultural References
The culture in which authors are raised is one of the many sources from which they get inspiration for their fiction. Because of this, authors can't help but incorporate cultural references from their own culture when writing literary works. Even if the storyline or context of a literary work is foreign to the writer's native culture, the literary text's elements are actually tied to its elements. According to Newmark, "it is translating a work's meaning into another language in the way that the author intended" (1988, p. 5). Foreign readers could find it challenging to interpret cultural references in a piece of literature. Therefore, a literary translator must be familiar with cultural aspects of both the source and the target cultures in order to render them well in the target language (Qutait, 2020). Therefore, it is important to replicate cultural references in the target language so that they convey the ST's intended meaning while also making sense to the target audience.

4. Procedures of Translating Cultural References
Translation techniques play a key role in the translation process. As a result, some translation scholars developed specialized translation processes (Obeidat, 2019, p.14). To render culturally distinct items, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), Newmark (1988) and Nida (1964) proposed a number of translation approaches. Pym (2016) describes Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) comparative stylistic work in French and English as being influenced by Andrei Fedorov. Both authors contrast the two languages and determine the translation strategies and procedures used (Munday, 2016). Although Vinay and Darbelnet's model is based on stylistic comparison, it has been widely used since it was proposed in 1995 and published in the translated English form in 1995. Direct translation and oblique translation are two general strategies proposed (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 128).

5. Previous Studies on Translation Norms of Arabic Cultural References
Investigating the strategies of translating Arabic culture specific items in general texts, Alwazna (2014) asserts that using a mixture of foreignization and domestication strategies functions to keep the cultural content of the original work and to present readable material to the target reader. One result of his study is that norms of the receiving language and culture play avital role in the process of translation due to the inseparable connection between language and culture. He argues that translation from Arabic to English has always been dominated by employing domestication strategies to fit the cultural values and expectations of the target readers. Finally, he concludes that using both domestication and foreignization as cultural translation strategies to render cultural words is a good strategy to make a balance since using only foreignization is a matter of violence and using domestication involves marginalizing the original source language.

Baawaidhan (2016) also looked into how colloquial Arabic words were translated into the Sana'ani Arabic dialect using foreignizing and domesticating strategies. He looks into the methods and strategies that translators employ to deal with cultural and dialectal challenges in translation. By separating domestication and foreignization as two methods of deciphering culturally rooted phrases, Baawaidhan examines how Arabic cultural references have been presented in foreign contexts. Moreover, Similar research was conducted on the translation of semantic repetition by Al-Adwan and Abuorabialedwan (2019), one of the creative writing techniques used to create Arabic short stories. The study's methodology entails comparing instances of semantic recurrence with their translations in the study's original language in the Arabic short story Excerpt from The Book of the Dead.

Methodology
Catford (1965) defined translation as the replacement of written information in one language with equivalent textual information in another. In contrast, House (2015) defines translation as "the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-contextualized in another" (p. 2). To investigate the function of textual and linguistic aspects, it is necessary to use an effective research methodology in accordance with these regulations. Textual analysis research is the methodology used in this study. Textual analysis is utilized in this study in which both Arabic text as a ST and the English text as TT will be mapped and compared to describe the translation of cultural references. Arabic cultural references will be classified according to Newmark's category, then translation techniques employed by the translator will be described. Research can be carried out utilizing a qualitative, quantitative, or a combination of the two methodologies, claim Saldanha and O'Brien (2014). They draw attention to the possibility of product-focused translation research. They contend that "either a descriptive/explanatory or an evaluative method can be used in research on translated materials" (p. 50). The results of this descriptive qualitative study were obtained through the textual analysis of novels, a particular sort of text.

This study focuses on the Arabic cultural references in the Queue novel and the initial norms that inform translations of such references. The novel *Attabour* and its English translation, The Queue, served as the corpus of the current study. This novel was not randomly selected. It was chosen because it is one of the contemporary novels that was written in the time of political changes in most Arabic countries, and it is replete with cultural references. The investigation will therefore be performed manually, and both the source and target documents will be carefully examined. The data on translating cultural references is then gathered, organized, and evaluated. Google Translate will be used to make a back translation of cultural references as the translated materials were written by individuals, in order to find any translation inconsistencies (see Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). Saldanha and O'Brien (2014) claim that while it is possible to select random phrases from a large corpus of text, it may be preferable to select coherent passages of text or language that demonstrate particular linguistic features (p. 105). The entire passages are read as a consequence, and data from the Queue book identifying specific linguistic and cultural references is carefully chosen and gathered. The cultural references are categorized according to Newmark's classification of cultural items. Then, the target text and the source text are mapped to identify the translation shift by the translation procedures. The initial norms of norms then will be applied to reveal the orientation of the translation either towards acceptability or adequacy norms. The effectiveness of this research method is shown by the findings that follow.

Findings and Discussion
The initial norms, in Toury's opinion, depend on whether the translated text is ST or TT orientated (2012). To ascertain if the translator follows the norms of the original text, ST, or the receiving text, TT, the researcher can follow the regularity of the translator's behavior in which translation techniques are explained, and eventually the entire translation method and norms are clarified. In the Queue novel, the translator followed various techniques in order to convey the intended meaning of the ST.

As shown in table 1 below, the classification of cultural references according to the categories proposed by Newmark (1988) reveals that religious expressions and organization were the most common cultural categories, accounting for 38% of the total cultural references in the Queue novel. This may refer to the reason that this novel was written during a period of social and political transition, political, organizational, and social expressions occupied the majority of the categories. The second category was material culture, which had a percentage of 27.14%, followed by social culture, which had a percentage of 21.71%, and gestures and habits, which had a rate of 6.28%.

Table 1. The application of Newmark's model to the ST and the TT of The Queue

Cultural reference	Frequency	Percentage
Ecology	24	6.85%
Material culture	95	27.14%
Social culture	76	21.71%
Organizations, religion	133	38%
Gesture and habit	22	6.28%
Total	350	100%

According to table 2 provided below, the most frequent shift in the chosen cultural references from the Queue novel is the modulation's frequency. In total, 65 modulation instances totaling 18.57% were recorded. Modulation is a translation method applied in acceptance initial created norms translation procedures. The second most frequent translation shift is literal translation, which has 61 instances. The instances of translation shifts falling under the category of initial translation norms driven by adequacy are as follows: There are 61 cases of literal translation with a percentage of 17.42%, 33 instances of calque with a rate of 9.43%, 13 instances of borrowing with a percentage of 3.71%, and 13 instances of literal translation and borrowing combined with a percentage of 6.57%.

Table 2. The number and percentage of procedures observed during the translation of the Queue novel

Translation procedure	Number of occurrences	Percentage
Calque	33	9.43%
Literal translation	61	17.42%
Borrowing	13	3.71%
Literal translation borrowing	23	6.57%
Modulation	65	18.57%
Transposition	31	8.85%
Adaptation	28	8%
Equivalent	57	16.28%
Addition	24	6.85%
Deletion	15	4.28%
Total	350	100%

Figure 1 shows the total number of translation approaches that fall into the categories of adequacy-induced translation norms and acceptability-induced norms. The percentage of adequacy-induced norms is 37.13%, and the percentage of acceptability-induced norms is 62.83%. The most common norms, according to the translation strategies employed by the Queue's translator, were acceptance-induced norms. Modulation is in the first rank, followed by equivalent, transposition, adaption, addition, and deletion, with a proportion of 62.83%.
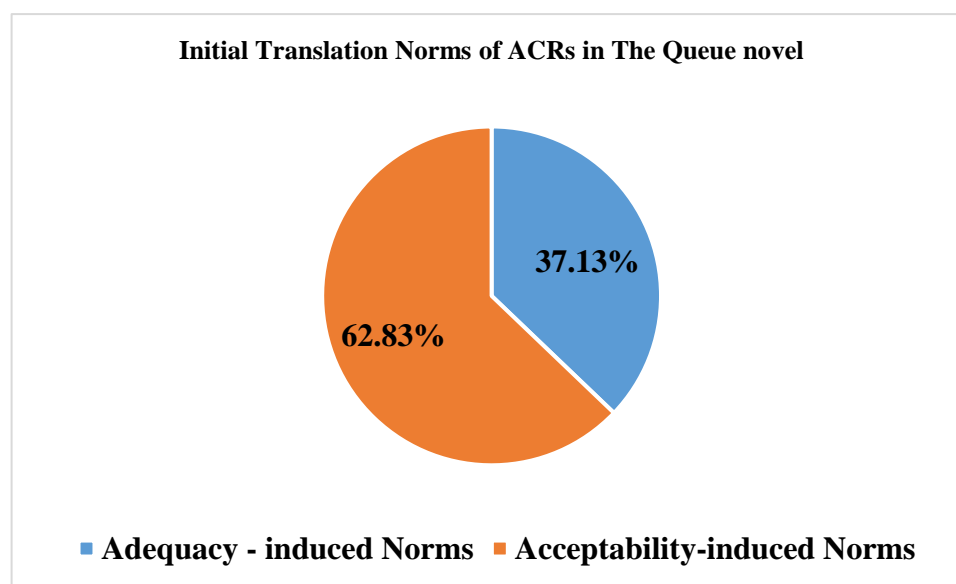
Figure 1. Initial Norms of Arabic cultural references in the Queue

1. Translation Procedures in The Queue Novel

Calque
Calque is a literal translation procedure in which words and expressions are rendered literally. This method is a subset of borrowing. Calque and borrowing procedures are sometimes combined and integrated in the TL (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.32).

The Source Text:	ترك مكانه ليوزع عليهن كتيبات صغيرة متنوعة العناوين " **خصوصيات النساء**" ، **الابتلاء بفتنة النساء**" ، " **عذاب القبر ونعيمة**" ، و " الحقوق الزوجية" (ص.211).
Transliteration	*TRL: taraka makanahu lywaz3a 3alyyhuna kutayybat Sagyyrtan mutnawi3atan al3anawyyn XuSuSyyat annissa? Bifitnati annissa? 3adab alqaberi wa na3yymahu wa laHuqwwq azawjyyah.*
Literal translation	He left his place to distribute to them small booklets of a variety of titles, "Women's Privacy," "The Trial of Women's Tribulation," "The Torment of the Grave and Blessing," and "Marital Rights.".
The Target Text	He arose from his seat to distribute an array of small booklets to the women, with titles like The Nature of Women, Torment of Blessing in the Grave, Suffering the Temptations of Women, and Conjugal Rights.(ch.5/d.8/p.2)

Due to religious and cultural differences, there may be a shortage of religious notions in the receiving language, making it difficult for the translator to bridge the cultural barriers. The Queue's translator employed calque translation technique in rendering the CRs عذاب القبر ونعيمه *athab alqaber wa na?eemahu.* Muslims believe that, based on verses from the Holy Qur'an and Hadiths, there will be another life after this one, with the first phase beginning with the first days in the grave after death and ending with the judgment day. The term " الابتلاء بفتنة النساء " is another CRs with religious connotations. It means, in the context of religion, that males should resist the allure of women in order to remain a pious believer and therefore receive rewards from Allah. Such CRs could seem strange to the intended audience and lead to misunderstandings about religious CRs, thus translators

should be careful when transferring them to the target culture. Calque, of course, preserves the originality of the ST, but it also runs the risk of distorting the intended meaning and leading the target to a different meaning and intention. In terms of adequacy and acceptability, the translator prefer to keep the religious and cultural differences of the preceding example in the TT. Thus, adequacy or ST oriented method is apparent in the translation of CRs.

Borrowing
According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), this method is typically employed to give the text "a stylistic impression" and to include part of the source's regional style into the TC (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997, p. 17). By doing so, the SC will remain present during translation (Fawcett, 1997, p. 34). Many loan terms have always been introduced by borrowing into other languages, where they may eventually become accepted as parts of the target language (TL).

The Source Text:	وطلب على الفور أطباق الفول والباذنجان (ص.147)
Transliteration	*wa Talaba 3ala ?lfawr aTbaq ?lfwwl wa albathnjan*
Literal translation	He immediately ordered bean and eggplant dishes
The Target Text	He quickly ordered some eggplant, fuul beans(ch.4/d.3/p.10)

The word *fuul* فول is taken from the prior example. In order to provide the target reader with the same impact of the cultural reference, this food item is combined with another English term that has similar meaning—beans. The translator used borrowing as a translation strategy, preserving the ST's cultural nuances. The translator thinks that by employing borrowing and transferring this cultural reference of food, the author's original meaning will be directly communicated to the recipient culture. Due to the presence of Arabic restaurants in developed nations, the word "fuul" is also becoming more common in the English language. Borrowing as a translation technique reveals a translator's propensity for the ST and adequacy in terms of appropriateness and acceptability. According to Toury (2012), the translator's typical behavior supports the existence of standards that govern the translation process.

The translator may utilize two translation strategies to cope with cultural references that occur because of cultural boundaries between two different languages, such as Arabic and English. This translation method is what Newmark (1988) refers to as a couplet in which two translation techniques are employed.

The Source Text:	ارغفة الخبز البلدي الميري. (ص.18)
Transliteration and gloss	*TRL: ?argifata alxubza albaladi almayri*
Literal translation	Loaves of Miri municipal bread
The Target Text	government -made baladi bread (ch.1./d.1/P.1)

Employing couplet of two translation techniques is obvious in the previous example, borrowing and literal translation. The word baladi is borrowed in English language of the TT in which it is joined with literal translated "government made bread". The translator thinks that employing only literal translation of الخبز البلدي may not convey the wanted meaning of the Queue's author. In order to replicate the effect of the ACRs in the Queue novel, the translator combined the two translation methods of borrowing and literal translation. Ghazala (2008) asserts that the cultural issues associated with translation can be satisfactorily resolved by combining two translation techniques. The current example translate أرغفة الخبز by only giving the word bread and ignoring the word ارغفة which is present in the gloss mentioned above. Arabic for "homemade" is "baladi." In this sense, homemade bread

also refers to regional varieties of bread that are popular in Arabic societies, particularly Egypt. Giving the target reader a translation like the one in the above sentence could lead to misunderstandings. The intended reader might believe that the government bakes a certain kind of bread. Although the original meaning misunderstood by these two combined translation procedures, the cultural distinctiveness may be preserved. By using these translation strategies, one may gain some insight into how the Queue novel's translation process is oriented either towards the ST or the TT.

Addition

In order to provide the intended reader with additional information, the translator of the Queue novel applies addition in cultural and religious contexts. The original text's meaning cannot be altered in any way by a translation. To make the translation product seem more natural and easy for the intended reader to understand, however, several revisions are required. Addition is any creative features and data" that have been added to ST, according to Molina & Albir (2002, p. 505).

The Source Text:	تضع على رأسها خوذة وتدلى من عنقها كمامة سوداء(**ص.126**)
Transliteration	*tada3w 3ala r?sihaa Xwwdatan wa taddala min uniqiha kamamatin sawddaa?*
Literal translation	She wears a helmet on her head and a black muzzle hangs from her neck.
The Target Text	A black gas mask (Ch.4/d.2/p.6)

The use of addition as a translation technique is shown in the example above, where the translator changed "a black mask" in the TT as "a black gas mask." The ST reader can understand from the context why the character would need a black mask in a setting characterized by uprisings, protests, and political instability, which is the sole reason a black mask is mentioned in the ST of the Queue Novel. To put an end to the protests, the police used tear gas. To make it apparent for the intended reader, the translator adds the term "gas". Addition in this context of cultural diversity necessitates the translator's comprehension of both cultures, and sometimes it is necessary to provide explicit information to the target reader in order to avoid misunderstanding. The deployment of tear gas by police to disperse disruption and confusion among regular citizens during peaceful rallies may not be understood by the receiving culture. To clarify why participants in protests need masks, the translator has included the explicit phrase "gas" in the translation. Translation approaches can be utilized as proof of the regular behavior from which the initial norms of translation, as proposed by Toury (2012), are stipulated. Some indications that the translator leans toward the TT in his translation can be found in the addition of information that is not present in the ST. In other words, the translator aims to make the ST acceptable in the TL.

Modulation

Since the perspectives of the SL and the TL may differ, modulation as translation technique happens when the translator reproduces the meaning of the original text in the TL text in accordance with the current TL rules. (Newmark, 1988b, p.88). In this process, the semantics of the SL as well as some ideas and points of view are altered. This sort of translation can be appropriate when the original meaning of the idiomatic and colloquial terms is distorted despite the translation's abundance of grammatical utterances (Vinay and Darbelnet in Munday, 2016, p. 90). There are two types of modulation: mandatory modulation, in which the translator should supply an expression to maintain the ST's original meaning, and free modulation, in which an expression or phrase is used in the TL for nonverbal goals such as style or cultural differences.

The Source Text:	لو لم يكن قد اتخذ قراره العنتري-الغبي كما يعترف احيانا-بالاستقالة من التدريس في الجامعة.(ص.127)
Transliteration	*lww lam yakun qad ?taXa<u>d</u>a qararahu al3antari kama ya3taarif aHyyanan bil?stiqalati min ataddrees fi aljami3aa*
Literal translation	**Lit:** If he had not made his stupid decision - as he sometimes admits - to resign from teaching at the university.
The Target Text	If he hadn't made that valiant decision- a-valiant stupidity, he admitted at times-to resign from his position at the university.(ch.4/d.1/ p.6).

The ST cultural reference *al3antari* is used to describe a person whose character is strong, initiative and persistent. The word العنتري refers to an Arabic poet عنترة بن شداد who was known as brave man. A pre-Islamic Arab poet and knight by the name of *Antarah ibn Shaddad al-Absi*, AD 525–608), also known as "Antar," was well-known for both his poetry and his daring lifestyle. His most famous poem is included in the ***Mu'allaqt***, المعلقاتa grouping of seven "hanging odes". His name is mentioned whenever a person is about to make a decision that needs brevity. This CRs is used in the original text that Nagy, one of the novel characters, blames himself that he was careless when he resigns from his job as a university lecturer. The Queue's translator utilizes modulation translation technique in which the ST CRs is modulated into a valiant decision without telling any historical and social information about the ST figure عنترة بن شداد. This modulation example gives some information on how the translator handles the cultural references in the novel in terms of the general translation methodology or norms that may govern the translation of the ST of the Queue novel. Modulation is one of the translation techniques that can be categorized under those that prioritize the target language and its users.

Deletion
The main reason for deleting CRs in a translated work is that the intended readership is unfamiliar with the culture, technique, or other terms, hence the translator may utilize deletion as a translation technique.

The Source Text:	و فرجاه شلبي ان يقتطعه له بشفرة **موسى او مقص (ص.185)**
Transliteration and gloss	***TRL**: wa farjah shalaby ?an yaqTa3ahu lahu bisafratin moosi aw maqas*
Literal translation	Shalabi begged him to cut it for him with a razor blade or scissors.
The Target Text	Shalaby asked him to cut it out for him so that he could keep it. (ch.5/d.5/p.1)

The aforementioned example, which uses phrases for cutting that are commonly used in daily life, illustrates the deletion translation technique, in which the Queue's translator leaves off two words from the ST, "a razor blade or scissors." The target reader may concentrate on the cutting process without needing to be reminded of the tools, according to the translation. Each and every civilization has access to these cutting instruments. The translator decides that this is sufficient justification for translating the word that denotes the act of cutting. When using deletion as a translation strategy, the translator should exercise extreme caution because, in some cases, the removed text may result in translation loss and ultimately distort the intended meaning. الموس والمقص are cutting instruments that people employ to handle situations in their daily lives. They were specifically mentioned by the author of the ST to reflect the uniqueness of that culture, not by accident.

Equivalence

When considering translating culture, translation theories, and translation studies, the idea of equivalence in translation cannot be avoided (Nida, 1964; Catford, 1965; Newmark, 1988; Snell-Hornby, 1988). Some academics contend that every act of translation must include a discussion of the idea of equivalency. For instance, according to Xiabin (2005), equivalency research is crucial to translation studies and should not be disregarded. Equivalent as translation technique in the Queue novel.

The Source Text:	وقد تطوعت أم مبروك بسؤال زبائنها، واوصتهم هم كذلك بالسؤال عنها : " ريسه تمريض قد الدنيا ، **قريبة الاستاذ يحيى من بعيد. (ص.3)**
Transliteration	*TRL: wa qad taTwa3at um mabrouk biso?aal zaba?iniha wa?wasathum hum kathalika biso?ali 3anha rayesset tamreedh qadd addinyya qarebet al?ustatd yehyya min ba3eed*
Literal translation	Lit: Umm Mabrouk volunteered to ask her clients, and she also recommended that they ask about her: "A female nurse, who is a distant relative of Mr. Yahya.
The Target Text	Um Mabrouk volunteered to ask her customers, and instructed them to ask others in turn, explaining, "The head nurse is a real big shot, a distant relative of Yehya's." (ch.3/d.9/ p. 3)

The previous example include examples about kinship in which the words **قريبة الأستاذ يحيى من بعيد**. The translation of this cultural reference is "a distant relative." Cousins, nieces, uncles, stepmothers, and father-in-law are close relatives. Distant relatives who are not considered blood relatives. The translator believes that by including such an equivalent in the target culture, the intended message may be conveyed. Another cultural reference in the previous sentence that was rendered in the TT using a functional equivalent is **ريسه تمريض قد الدنيا** this CRs is translated into a "The head nurse is a real big shot". The translator attempts to find a functional equivalent to stand for the same ACRs of the Queue novel by providing *a big shot* for **قد الدنيا** in Arabic. The literal translation of "a big shot" in Arabic is **رمية كبيرة** while in English it is a person who is influential or highly supported by others. Functional equivalent according to Newmark (1988) is one of translation procedures that are used by translators to cope with cultural issues in translation. The translator attempts to find equivalent words with similar meaning in the TT. Providing functional equivalent for ACRs of the original text in the TT, the translator of the Queue tries to give similar cultural expressions that can be easily comprehended by the tag reader. Thus, the translator seeks acceptability of the cultural references in the TL and culture.

Adaptation

Vinay and Darbelnet employ this method to characterize instances of cultural references that don't have an equivalent in the target language (TL), where translators try to use domesticated terms from the target culture as a matter of adaptation (Munday, 2016, p. 92).

The Source Text:	ثم القت السلام على من تبقى من الموظفين (ص.24)
Transliteration	*thuma ?alqat assalamu 3alaa men tabaqaa min almoadDafeen*
Literal translation	Lit: Then she greeted the rest of the staff
The Target Text	Then said goodbye to the employees who were still in the office(ch.1./d.3/p.1)

The author employs the formal way of greeting other by the Arabic phrase السلام ألقت *alqqat assalam.* This expression in Arabic refers to السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته which the complete Arabic formal greeting. The translator of the Queue novel replaced this formal way of greeting with goodbye which its Arabic translation is وداعا The translator attempted to find expression suits the context and also accepted and understood by the target reader. Goodbye is totally different of the above mentioned formal greeting in Arabic. In order to avoid translation loss, the translator should convey the sociocultural meanings of the CRs when dealing with such cultural incompatibilities. Arabic greetings vary depending on the subject or circumstance; formal and informal methods have various terms.

Transposition
This translation process is described by Vinay and Darbelnet in Munday (2016) as maintaining the original meaning while modifying grammatical elements like parts of speech. There are two variations of this procedure: required and optional. In contrast to optional transposition, which is used to maintain the ST's style, obligator transposition occurs when the target language lacks an analogous word or another option. Transposition can also involve changing a word's class without altering its meaning**.**

The Source Text:	وأحيانا تؤجل الوضوء حتى الانتهاء من العمل (ص.29)
Transliteration	*wa ?ahyanan tu?jila? alwodoo? Hatta al?intihaa? min al3amel*
Literal translation	Sometimes she delays ablution until the end of the work.
The Target Text	And on others she put off her ablution until she finished work (ch.1/d.3/p.8)

ST cultural reference of the current sentence mentioned in the table above includes an Islamic religious word, which is ablution. Synonymy shift as a transposition translation technique by the Queue translator, the word ablution is given instead of the word *wodoo.* The word class of the ST has been transposed to another word class in the TT. In the ST *until finishing work* is a noun word class, which has been replaced by verb and object "until *she finished work*". الوضوء is a religious requirement for praying. The translator replaced the word by another word as a synonym that is ablution. This word of ablution is defined in CALD as "the act of washing yourself". This kind of transposition is optional because the translator may be able to convey the intended message in different ways. The initial norms in the translation situation, from which the translator's inclination can be shown through consistency in behavior The translator's inclination for acceptability over accurate translation or source text standards can be seen in transposition.

Conclusion
This study concludes that the translation of the Queue novel into English is found to follow the norms of the receiving culture. The main concern of the current study is to describe the initial translation norms that may regulate the work of the Queue's translator. It reveals that the Queue's translator has the tendency towards the norms of the receiving culture through providing translation of cultural references that adheres to the demands of the target readership. This means that acceptability of the Queue novel in the target language and culture has the priority over the adequate translation that adheres to the demands of the ST.

Modulation appeared to be a normative translation procedure for producing an appropriate translation because it is suitably employed in translating the Queue novel and is typically used by the translator to obscure implicit notions of the ST for the TT receptors. Additionally, the use of modulation, equivalency, transposition, and adaptation as translation procedures reveal the dominant English perception value of the translation. Literal translation is found to be used in cases relating to religious aspects. The current study reveals that norms were

being operative during the translation process. Toury (1995) asserts that once there is a broad distinction between adequacy and acceptability, sufficiency has to be defined; it is not required for every lower level decision to be made in strict accordance with it. According to previous research, Arabic novels are still domesticated in order to reflect the general values of the recipient culture; so the results of this study indicate a lack of propensity toward Arabic literature. The first translational norm is present and has an impact on how translators make decisions that result in translations that are either adequate or acceptable. The research reveals that the Queue's cultural references, which are among its most notable elements, serve a number of sociocultural purposes, including reflecting Egyptian-specific political, social, and cultural issues. The data also shows that the translators expressed cultural allusions using a variety of translation strategies, such as modulation, transposition, direct translation, borrowing, modifications, and deletion. It is found that the Queue's translator considered the target language and audience when recreating these Arabic cultural references. The data reveal that modulation is the most commonly used procedure in translating Arabic cultural references into English. The Queue's translator obviously has eliminated many Arabic cultural references, which makes the source content acceptable within the target language system. This analysis demonstrates that the utilization of cultural references in the English translation of this novel has been almost reduced for enhancing acceptability requirements. This makes the translator create a target text that lacks the cultural significant aspects and style of the original work.

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