

**HEDGING DEVICES IN HILARY KILPATRICK'S  
ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF GHASSAN KANAFANI'S  
NOVEL *RIJAL FI ASHAMS***

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**FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS  
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English Translation of Ghassan Kanafani’s Novel *Rijal Fi Ashams***

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**HEDGING DEVICES IN HILARY KILPATRICK’S ENGLISH  
TRANSLATION OF GHASSAN KANAFANI’S NOVEL *RIJAL FI ASHAMS***

**ABSTRACT**

This study is essentially projected to explore the process of translating hedges from the Arabic language into the English language in one of Gassan Kanafni’s master pieces “Rijal fi Ashams” and how the hedges forms are affected after the translation and it conveys more commitment or less according to the language culture and system. The novel is considered as a piece of resistance literature and it is translated into the English language by Hilary Klipatrick. The collected data investigates the whole novel which consists of seven chapters in both versions. In this research, two main objectives have been proposed. Firstly, the study attempts to explore the translation procedures that have been employed to translate the Arabic hedges into English. Secondly, it examines the cultural role in translating the Arabic hedges into English. For the sake of collecting and analyzing the hedges in the novel, the current research has applied two translation approaches. Firstly, Hyland’s typology (1998) has been used in order to classify the data from both versions. Secondly, Vinay and Darbelnet’s translation procedures have been applied in order to explore the types of procedures used by the translator in rendering the hedges. The findings of the study have shown that: firstly, the translator tends to use oblique or indirect translation procedures in rendering the vast majority of the hedges in the novel. And, he only uses literal procedures from the direct translation procedures. Secondly, it is evident that culture affectes the degree of commitment and the range numbers of hedges in both languages.

**HEDGING DEVICES IN HILARY KILPATRICK'S ENGLISH  
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**ABSTRAK**

Kajian ini memberi tumpuan kepada analisis proses penterjemahan aspek pagar (hedging) dari bahasa Arab ke bahasa Inggeris dari salah sebuah karya ulung Gassan Kanafni iaitu "*Rijal fi Ashams*". Novel ini dianggap sebagai sastera yang bernilai kerana menceritakan penentangan terhadap konflik politik. Ia telah diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Inggeris oleh Hilary Kilpatrick. Data yang dipilih diambil dari keseluruhan novel yang terdiri daripada tujuh bab dalam kedua-dua versi. Kajian ini mempunyai dua objektif utama. Pertama, kajian ini cuba untuk mengenalpasti prosedur terjemahan yang telah digunakan untuk menyampaikan penggunaan pagar Arab ke dalam versi bahasa Inggeris. Kedua, untuk mengetahui sejauh mana tahap komitmen yang dinyatakan oleh penanda pagar dalam novel Arab ini terjejas dalam terjemahan bahasa Inggeris. Dua rangka dari bidang kajian terjemahan telah digunakan dalam kajian ini. Pertama, tipologi Hyland (1998) untuk klasifikasi jenis pagar telah digunakan untuk mengenalpasti dan melabelkan pagar dalam bahasa sumber dan sasaran. Kedua, prosedur terjemahan Vinay dan Darbelnet (1995) digunakan untuk mengenalpasti jenis prosedur yang digunakan oleh penterjemah untuk menyampaikan pagar ke dalam bahasa Inggeris. Penemuan utama kajian ini adalah: pertama, penterjemah lebih cenderung menggunakan kebanyakan prosedur terjemahan secara tidak langsung dalam mengalihkan sebahagian besar pagar dalam novel Arab ke bahasa Inggeris. Satu-satunya prosedur terjemahan langsung yang digunakan adalah terjemahan harfiah. Kedua, analisis mengesahkan fakta bahawa perbezaan dalam sistem bahasa dan budaya bahasa Arab dan Inggeris mempengaruhi kekerapan penggunaan pagar dan tahap komitmen yang dinyatakan.

*Kata kunci: terjemahan, Bahasa Inggeris, Bahasa Arab.*

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## DEDICATION

To the living soul,  
Who honoured my life  
My dearest grandmother;  
Tamam Abu Haleeb  
I miss you, and I will always will.

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## LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SL Source Language

ST Source Text

TL Target Language

TT Target Text

AL Arabic Language

EL English Language

L1 First Language

L2 Second Language

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## CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Translation is considered to be one of the most effective means of exchanging information and communicating through various cultures and civilizations. In the later part of the 20th century, translation achieved remarkable progress at both the theoretical and practical levels. In fact, the last four decades have been labeled the “era of translation” or “reproduction” (Newmark, 1988, p.3). Translation has attained a good reputation due to the important role it played in exchanging information in the fields of education, media, and human sciences. In the last thirty years, linguists have been interested in the relationship between culture and translation. The need to develop human interaction and awareness of translating literatures has resulted in strong interest to discover and analyze the relationship between translation and culture. The translation of literary texts best reflect the relationship between culture and the communication of languages (Katan 1999/2004; Bassnett and Lefevere, 1990). The impact of literary text translation is influenced by the procedures used by the translator. The procedures affect the target language (TL) readers’ understanding of literature. Clearly, the choice of certain procedures will affect TL readers’ understanding of the source text (ST).

The current study aims to identify the procedures used in translating hedging devices and how the translator transfers the function and meaning of these hedges across cultural and linguistic boundaries. The Palestinian novel “*Rijal fi Ashams*” Written by Gassan Kanafani was chosen by the researcher and its English translation “*Men in the Sun,*” which was translated by Hilary Kilpatrick. The selected novel which was published in 1963 is considered to be one of the most famous in resistance literature. The researcher chose this novel because it is rich in hedging devices, an analysis of which is presented in Chapter Four.

Undoubtedly, all translators know the importance of literature and how it plays a vital role in transferring information from a language, a country, and a time period to another. From this point there is a strong need to define literature translation. It can be defined as “whatever it be poetry or prose, literature translation is usually poetical in the sense and these words do not only carry a meaning but also can convey a melodic and harmonious medium proposed by the writer or the poet” (Amy, 1995, p. 121). The translator must have special sorts of skills to preserve the meaning and function in the process of transferring the ST into the TL, especially given sensitive writing techniques which can indicate a number of meanings by the author of the ST. Translators should be aware of all the linguistical flourishes of the SL and TL. Furthermore, there are many difficulties confronting the translators when they translate ideas or structures from one environment into another particularly when both languages belong to different language families (Aoudi, 2001). Moreover, sometimes the production of the translation might be become different from the SL and we can find some changes in the integral messages and ideas because of the lack of similar structures or differences in culture. The translator may be also adding new information to the TT which may does not exist in the ST and vice versa (Baker, 1992).

Gambier (1995) focused on the role played by translators in bringing new cultural values from other languages and cultures. Particularly, literary text translation is the result of the nteraction of culture, ideology and translation. It is also considered to be one of the most interesting challenges due to its special nature, given the variation in the cultural environment between source and target. Many studies have been conducted lately to discuss the relationship between translation and culture in general, but very few studies focus on the use of hedging in translating literary texts in particular. Thus there is a strong need to develop human communication and translation of novels from Arabic

into English across cultural and linguistic boundaries. Literary text translation may reflect the relationship between culture and ideology (Katan 1999/2004; Bassnett and Lefevere 1990).

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

Many studies in literary text translation focus on the rhetorical aspects of the Arabic and English languages, but few researchers focus on the use of hedging in Arabic novels and what happens to the hedging devices after translating them into English. The use of hedging forms and expressions in Arabic are quite different after translation; also there are noteworthy changes in the number and range of hedging expressions used. For example, ESL/EFL-oriented research has identified important differences between L1 and L2 writers in their use of hedging (e.g., Hyland & Milton 1997; Hinkel 2005). Researchers have shown that L2 writers use hedging in a way that is different from the use of hedging found in L1. In other words, the function and form of hedging are affected after the translation process from Arabic into English. For example, hedging in the target text conveys more commitment or less according to the language culture and the linguistic system. It is needful to explain what is meant by degree of commitment: this term is used by Hyland, and he defined it as the percentage or degree of responsibility or sincerity indicated by the written or uttered words and how the writer or the speaker adheres to them. The degree of commitment can be inferred by the language situation or the context Crompton (1998). Sometimes, hedges in certain contexts can refer to a high degree of certainty while in other hedging devices; they can express a low degree of responsibility or certainty. The cross-cultural differences between two languages affect the translation of hedging devices. We may find other forms and hedging devices that exist in the TL but which are not used in the SL. Furthermore, every language has a unique system of grammar which may affect the

translator's decisions and control his choices. Here are some examples from the data of this study.

**ST:** سيكون بوسعنا ان نعلم قيس .نعم...وقد نشترى عرق زيتون او اثنين... طبعا... وربما نبني غرفة في مكان ما اجل. اذا وصلت ..اذا وصلت

**TT:** “We’ll be able to send Qais. Yes and perhaps buy one or two olive shoots. Of course maybe we’ll be able to build a shack somewhere certainly if I arrive, if I arrive”.

**Transliteration:** saiakoon bewesa’na ann noalem Qais, wakad nashtary irq zaitoon awo ithnin warobama nabny ghorfa fi makan ma ajal itha wasalt, itha wasalt.

**Back translation:** “We will able to teach Qaisin the future. Yes and we may be buy one or two olive shoots. Of course, we perhaps build a room somewhere certainly if I arrive, if I arrive”.

In the above example, we can find triple hedges in the ST while quadruple hedging constructions in the TT: we have three hedges in the ST: (‘سيكون بوسعنا’, saiakoon bewesa’na, we’ll be able) (‘قد نشترى’, kad nashtary, may be buy) and (‘ربما نبني’ warobama, we perhaps); but four in the TT (we will be able, perhaps, maybe and will be able to). In the first hedge ‘سيكون بوسعنا’ (saiakoon bewesa’na, we’ll be able) the verb that denotes the future in Arabic—the letter ‘س’ (sa)—which means will in the TT and attached to present verb, ‘يكون’ means that the speaker will have the chance to do something in the near future but that he is not sure about this because anything may happen in the future and no one can certain about it. In English however, the verb is independent from the present verb which is (will) but almost gives the same meaning and function, so both hedges in ST and TT give the same effect on the readers, but have completely different structures. In the second hedge, ‘وقد نشترى’ (kad nashtary, may be

buy) which consist of (particle Kad and present simple start with the letter ‘ن’ “na”); present simple in ST denotes the future if we add (na) at the front. **Kad** + present simple start with (na) is used to hedge something in the future. This structure does not exist in the TT, so the translator used the hedge ‘perhaps’ which may save the content and the function. In the third hedge (‘ربما نبي’ warobama, we perhaps) in ST, the hedge refers to the opportunity of the action happening is so weak. This is clear in the back translation which the opportunity is reduced to the minimum while ‘maybe’ in TT gives an event equal chances of happening or not. The translator notices this, so he added one extra hedge to have a full understanding of the hedges and the whole context. In other words, the number of hedging devices used in the TT is more than the ST. The translator recognized the differences between cultures. Therefore, he added an extra hedge to tackle the gap between both readers’ cultures. The third hedge in the ST’s culture plays a noticeable role in the context, giving off a low sense commitment. The ST and TT hedges do not have the same degree of tentativeness, because of differences in culture and how readers in both languages will understand the text. Therefore, the translator may find it necessary to add a hedge to render the function and to emphasise the low degree of certainty.

### **1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

This research is very important because it investigates whether culture can affect the translation between the Arabic and the English languages, especially in translating hedging devices. Furthermore the investigation will reveal how the two languages use and understand hedging. The study is significant because it will show the real factors that influence the function and use of hedging in both languages. The purpose is to analyse the perception of hedging in both languages, which can improve the translation process in the future and give readers in the target language a chance to understand



culture and ideology of the author in the source language. This research is important because it shows the function of hedges in literature as well as how readers in both languages understand hedging's function and its role in real life interactions. Hedging as a term does not exist in the Arabic language as it is in English, and the use and understanding of hedging is slightly different from the English language. There has been no study focusing on hedges in the Arabic language. So, it would be important to find out to what extent the perception of hedging exists in the Arabic language and see if such a perception will be affected or not due to the process of translation. Finally, this study will give the researchers the chance to compile different forms of Arabic hedging and allow for the creation of a special taxonomy for hedges in the Arabic language.

#### **1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

This research aims to:

- 1) Identify the procedures used in translating forms of hedging from the Arabic novel "*Rijal fi Ashams*" into English.
- 2) Find out how the degree of commitment as a major hedging marker in this Arabic novel is affected by the English translation.

#### **1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The research seeks to answer the following questions:

- 1) What are the procedures used in translating hedging forms from the Arabic novel "*Rijal fi Ashams*" into English?

2) To what extent is the degree of commitment as a major hedging marker in this Arabic novel affected in the English translation?

## **1.6 RESEARCH SCOPE AND LIMITATION**

The study is going to focus on hedging that is used in the novel *Men in The Sun* as translated by Hilary Kilpatrick. This study will also examine the different kinds of hedges used in the Arabic literary text and compare it to the ones used in English. The study concentrates on the cultural differences between the two languages and how that can affect the translation of hedging devices from Arabic into English. The study is not going to deal with rhetorical aspects. The current study will only focus on hedges classified under Hyland's typology (1998). This research will investigate the translation procedures employed by the translator, namely Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995). The present study is going to investigate the whole novel, which consists of 7 chapters. The study concludes by investigating the hedges used deliberately by the author himself.

## CHAPTER 2 : LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The present chapter reviews literature concerned with the definitions of hedges and the functions of hedges in general. Furthermore, it sheds light on the role of culture in translation and how it can affect the hedges after the translation process. Although hedges are generally studied, to my knowledge, there is a lack of research on hedges in the Arabic language. Also, there is a lack of studies which deal with hedges in translation in general and hedges in the Arabic language in particular within the field of translation studies. The previous studies show a significant gap between hedges in English and not only in Arabic language but also in the other languages. Therefore, the current literature review is limited to the available and most relevant studies on English-Arabic translation and on the translation typologies dopted by the present study.

In recent years, hedges have elicited a lot of curiosity, resulting in a substantial amount of research. They are used across diverse disciplines, discourses, genres and registers. Although hedges may have existed as long as language itself, the concept of hedging is still much debated. Firstly, the notion of hedging has not been defined completely. There are a number of both narrow and broad definitions of hedges, dealing with the phenomena from different aspects and perspectives. Secondly, there are many different theories concerned with the functions of hedges. Thirdly, there are several opinions as to what devices function as hedges. Hence, there is no accurate and precise taxonomy of hedges. At this time, the major focus is on the usage of hedges across various disciplines and discourses, for instance in medicine, chemistry and economics (Falahati, 2006; Clemen, 2002; Recski, 2005; Šinkūnienė, 2008; Hyland, 1996, 2000;

Buitkienė, 2008; Cameron, 2003; de Figueiredo-Silva, 2001). Rhetorical sections of the texts, for example, introductions, are also a target of examination (Falahati, 2006; Hyland, 1996; Salager-Meyer, 1997). Studying the main functions of hedging emerged as a way to interpret and analyze the notion of hedges. In other words, we can understand the phenomena in the light of its functions and usages. Recently, scholars have been studying hedges according to their perspectives or their specialization, for example hedges are studied from a polypragmatic angle and its use to show politeness. (Falahati 2006; Holmes 1995).

## **2.2 THE DEFINITION OF HEDGES**

Although hedges have been studied for more than 45 years, researchers' views are varied about these linguistic devices. Consequently, it is difficult to subsume all their different opinions on this subject into one rigid definition. There are different definitions of hedges, one of which is "the words or phrases which written or uttered intentionally to protect the public self-image," (House and Kasper, 1981). According to Hubler (1983) hedges are particularly used to increase the acceptance on the part of the listener of a particular utterance, so as to be more tolerable and decrease the chances of refusal. Hence, hedging involves the speaker attempt to protect him/herself from probable denial regarding to the audience. In other words, hedges are those words or phrases that give the speaker the chance to avoid losing face in front of his or her audience. According to Webster's dictionary, hedges are expressions that express ambiguity or avoid direct answer. Hedges are those linguistic forms for example "I think," "maybe" and "perhaps" that show "the speaker's certainty or uncertainty about any subject under the discussion" (Coates, 2004, p. 88). Hedges are forms of euphemism to deceive someone or to say something indirectly. Also, hedges might be used to create a distraction between speakers, but one may also cause confusion by

using metaphors or loan words apart from hedges (Gunnarsson, 2009). Hedging devices are strategies that the author can use to mitigate commitment and protect himself and his face. The term hedges were first used by Lakoff (1972, p. 194) to mean words that function to indicate fuzziness of things either more or less. The concept of hedging is considered to refer to certain words that we can use to avoid making promises or giving utterance that we cannot consider as completely true or false. The concept of hedging attracts a lot of attention in its role in normal conversation where it is possibly twice as frequently used as in written discourse or literary text. It also helps the speaker to create a wonderful atmosphere, facilitate communication, show politeness or hide a lack of information (Coates, 1987). Hyland (1998) explains that hedges are devices by which writers trigger proposals as opinions rather than facts. Furthermore, hedges show that the writer is careful about alternative interpretations. Hyland (2005), as well as Falahati (2006) and Crompton (1997) mention that hedges maintain the degree of confidence of the writer in the proposal and display the extent of precision in a particular statement. Therefore, this carefulness with the degree of commitment helps to evade mistakes. Some writers try to present hedging as a way to ensure a quiet distance between a speaker and what is said, (Prince et al, 1982). Vold (2006, 62) contrasted the linguists by proposing that hedges not only mitigate the impact of a statement, but are also used to persuade and affect the reader. Hedges have been treated as a form of metadiscourse directing readers as to how they should evaluate propositions, (Hyland, 1994). Hedging is a rhetorical strategy used deliberately by the speaker or the writer by using particular words or choosing a particular structure through the utterance or written words to signal a lack of full commitment, (Taweel et al, 2011). In addition they are used automatically in everyday speech, but in political debates, they might be used consciously to reduce responsibility of the speech, (Coates, 2004).

### 2.3 FUNCTIONS OF HEDGES

Function of hedge expressions considered as a complicated case because until now there has not been agreement between scholars on the purposes that can be achieved by using hedge expressions. Possibly the most well-known pioneer work on hedge is Lakoff (1973), along with other scholars like Myers (1989), Salagar-Meyer (1994) and Hyland (1996) who examined “hedging” from a different angle, such as the use of hedging in diverse types and the outcome of culture when applying hedge. Lakoff (1973, 1975) distinguished two major functions for using hedge expressions. The first is “to indicate the absence of certainty on the part of the writer and the second one was to mitigate the author’s claim for the purpose of politeness” (Behnam, Naeimi & Darvishzade, 2012, p. 21). According to Crystal (1988), the use of hedge words does not represent always the writers’ absence of better vocabularies. So, he presented three extra causes in which hedge words are used.

1. People deliberately use vague expressions.
2. At times, authors realize that the target reader merely interests in “half-truths”.
3. Applying hedges words functions as a safeguard, obstructing additional questions.

Writers use hedging to give advice and recommendations to the readers because they want to avoid giving full commitment and reduce responsibility vis-à-vis their thoughts and opinions. According to Díaz (2009) in order to make the academic community hear you, an author has to present his theories with prudence and care. Therefore, hedges are a principal part of the rhetorical discourse, to strengthen claims and express oneself in an accepted and established way. On the one hand, we have seen that many authors use hedges as a means of self-protection and to lessen imposition on

colleagues either out of deference or courtesy. Hedging as a function plays a major role in bridging the gap between the text and the reader's interpretation. In other words, Hedges can function as a means to link the text and the audience. Readers' can use some textual clues and devices to interpret and understand the content, Hyland (1996). Furthermore, there is an interactive process between the readers and writers which is called a metadiscourse. As a result, a writer is required to introduce his or her viewpoint carefully and accurately to meet the expectations of the discourse community, to obtain the readers' satisfaction and get the acceptance for their propositions Vold (2006). Holms suggests two functions to hedges, the first one is the epistemic modal function which show the approximation and uncertainty. The second function of hedges is the affective function, which is used to create an appositive attitude and signal politeness between speakers. Furthermore, it minimizes the distance between the speakers and makes for a more casual conversation. According to Holms hedges are multifunctional and could signal certainty and also uncertainty, depending on the context and the intonation. For example, a falling intonation expresses certainty and a rising intonation express uncertainty. Moreover, Dubois (1987) "is considered one of those whispered that hedging is used to express the writer's claim in an unremarkable style", an idea spread among the linguists including Prince et al. (1982), Rounds (1982), Pindi and Bloor (1986) and Skelton (1988). Hyland (1994) divides the major functions of hedges into two, which are:

1. To introduce claims with a definite extent of care, modesty and humility.
2. To negotiate a claim diplomatically when denoting to work of colleagues and opponents.

Furthermore, "he thought that when a writer desires to develop his premises into knowledge, he requires the approval and agreement of the audience, and in order to

fulfill this, he requires linguistic and rhetorical devices of persuasion (Hyland, 1994, p. 435) such as hedges”. Some researchers suggest that hedging may put the state of facts under debate as well. Therefore, some researchers considered this an implicit function of hedging and “they introduced a definition for hedge words in which the main function is to explicitly qualify the author’s lack of knowledge to the truth of the suggestion he states (Rounds, 1981; Tarantino, 1991; Skelton, 1988; Gilbert & Mulkay, 1984. Varttala (1999) examined the topic from another point of view”.

He further discussed that the roles of hedge vary in the context of professional and current studies. He mentioned that in standard academic research, hedging shows textual accuracy and interpersonal negative politeness, while in professional research papers, it functions as a textual tool for both fuzziness and accuracy. Isabel (2001) supposed that hedging is significant for two chief causes. Firstly, it is to present the writers’ position toward the argument and secondly, its cause represents the writer’s position to the audience, for example the writer introduces the arguments in accordance to his prospects from the audience.

It is time now to turn to the other important functions of hedging, namely its pragmatic functions. First of all, we need to shed the light on three important factors that affect or play a great role in the interpretation of the pragmatic functions done by hedges. First, inference exists in both the spoken and written words, so we need to explain both the explicit and the implicit information. This is also applicable in hedges. Apparently, the information is not stated clearly and explicitly in all the situations, but sometimes we find implicit information hidden behind lines and words. Furthermore, we can find hedges in the translated works that exist in a particular target language.



However, at the same time, they are not clearly stated in the source language. Therefore, the translator or the receiver has an vital role in the interpretation of the spoken or written works depending on his own inference. Secondly, the context of situations consists of three factors: field, tenor and the mode Halliday (1985). Finally, prior knowledge has a role in finding and understanding the intended meaning. Clearly, knowing the background of the sender facilitates the process of interpretation. According to the pragmatic perspective, there are many functions of hedges. The pragmatic functions of hedges are as follows: the senders' involvements are deprived, but at the same time the involvement of the receivers are needed. The avoidance of direct criticism and the avoidance of incitement are also considered to be part of the pragmatic functions of hedges. Furthermore, hedges' functions in the pragmatic perspective are to lessen the claims, so as to keep the sender away from any possible criticism in the future. Hedges are also used to express politeness, Taweel et al. (2011).

#### **2.4 THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN TRANSLATION**

Despite the effect of globalisation on the evolution of languages, every nation retains a special language designated for its use. Thus, translation and translators play a great role in giving these nations the chance to benefit from one another. Unfortunately, sometimes the target translation is different from the original text and the central character assumes another identity, while the plot even takes on another completely different direction A. L. Krober (1923). According to Hinkel (1997), differences in culture can affect the understanding of the research article. In other words, writers and readers analyze and interpret any written or textual work according to their background and culture. This study investigates the effect of cultural differences on translation and how translators can resolve these problems especially when the two languages involved are very different from one another, such as Arabic and English (Guessabi, 2013).

According to Guessabi (2013), we can get solutions by raising many questions about how we can translate the text correctly, whether if it would be appropriate to translate word by word or just to describe the general thought that lies behind the source text. Guessabi's (2013) research focused on the translation of *Memories of Flesh* by Ahlam Mostganemi into the English language.

This case study consists of two important things. The first is the cultural problems the translator faces in his/her translation. The second part is how best to domesticate the target text. Is foreignisation a solution in translation? According to Rossi-Landi (1973), many writers agree that language is culture and culture is language and they develop together to reflect the reality of human society. Literature especially gives a true and clear picture about both culture and language, but when we want to translate the literature into another language, interesting problems can appear. For example, cross-cultural differences may affect translation. In this novel, the author used the Algerian dialect and surfaced aspects of Algerian culture, so it is very difficult for a translator who has never seen or lived in Algeria to translate such a work. In this work, we are going to list some cultural problems that may be faced by the translator during the translation process and these problems can be solved.

The first problem which the translator faces is the proper names Khalid and Hayat. At the end, the study shows that translation is both theory and practice. Hence, the translator should be aware of the characteristics of the novel, its beauty and method, in addition to its properties (either grammatical, or lexical). They must remember that a language style could greatly differ from another language. It is a fact that it is impossible to transfer all thoughts of the ST into the TT, particularly in the case that the

source and target languages denote a complicated culture. It requires several basic accounts and themes which could not be adapted through the process of translation. In this case, Nida (1975) said “that no translation that attempts to bridge a wide cultural gap can hope to eliminate all traces of a foreign setting”. The translator should not all the time change the terms and values so as to make it understandable by the audience of the target language. It is also the duty of the translator to try to transfer the source’s beliefs, thoughts and culture. Thus, the translator should try his best to transmit this information and explain it through the receiver language, because if we do not have culture that means we do not have a language. The translator of a novel should make the effort to research the author’s history, background, and way of writing to best understand the author’s beliefs, thoughts and messages that may prove useful while translating. In the end, the translator must not trace the source language literally, but he can also try to show the special features of the source language.

A survey by Mahmood Reza Atai (2010) “found out the effect of the language /culture on the use of the hedges strategies in academic writing of English and Persian native speakers in English applied linguistics research articles”. First, the study is a corpus-based study which focuses on diverse academic journals that were published from 1995 to 2003 in the field of applied linguistics. The survey chose 14 journals, eight of them were international and six were Iranian. There were 108 articles examined, 60 of which were from international journals and 48 were from Iranian journals. The articles were selected randomly, but every article should be not less than 3000 words. Finally, an overall of RAS 108 with two different study designs were picked from the papers which were authored by two entities; PNS and ENS. The argument types were examined for hedging strategies with accordance to Hyland's polygrammatic model (1998). Through chi-square analysis, the sections of discussion in the two experimental

and descriptive papers were compared seeking to find the extent of using hedges. The results illustrated a large difference between the frequency and type of used hedges. The study showed that the writers tend not to use all types of hedging devices: adverbs, adjectives, nouns, questions, modalities, clausal and full verbs. Adjectives are nearly absent in the corpus. Moreover, full verbs hedging device have the highest frequency followed by modalities. The results show that the native speaker of English uses a range of hedges items to show apprehensiveness and the commitment degree of the findings. In other words, the findings propose that the students or learners involved with the academic rules may improve their writing and reading ability by using different hedges for specific purposes. For example, when students vary the use of hedges and are careful when they address audience with a lower understanding of the field expertise dealt with.

## **2.5 HEDGE AND CULTURE**

Many studies these days concentrate on the translation process and the cultural problems surrounding it. English has emerged to become the global language, so many pieces of literature have been translated into it. Every language has a process must deal with two different languages, which every language have different linguistic system, word classes, structure and culture, the translator should be aware of all these things because his job is to fully understand the SL and transfer the message as it exists in the SL, according Karlsson (2006). Sometimes, writers in the SL do not express their thoughts clearly or do not want to take the responsibility of all the things that they write, so they use hedges as a precautionary mechanism. The translators' role is understand the pragmatic and textual aspects of the SL. According to Margrit Coates (2005) every language has special traits and a unique linguistic system. Therefore, the translator

cannot translate everything correctly because of cross-cultural differences between the languages (Agnes, 2007).

## 2.6 HEDGING IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

Not much research has been done on hedges in the Arabic language. This is probably due to the fact that hedging is a relatively recently-described linguistic phenomenon. In fact, most of the studies in other languages use English as the main reference point in the study of hedges, but this process is considered to be a very complicated one (El-Seidi, 2000; Vassileva, 2001; Salager-Meyer, et al. 2003).

In order to obtain the Arabic forms of hedges, the researchers used those in the English language as a reference and translated them into Arabic. The cross-linguistic differences must be considered because at the onset, the two languages have different linguistic means to express hedges. Consequently, Arabic hedges have different structures and words, because it is impossible to find the same structures after the transation process. The researchers and translators have tried to find equivalent hedges in the Arabic language. Some of the Arab researchers use certain taxonomies in English to translate the English categories into Arabic in order to obtain the hedges in the Arabic language. For example, Andrusenko (2015) translated the English categories proposed by (Hyland, 2005) into Arabic language. Some of the categories he presented include epistemic lexical verbs, e.g., Itaqada/thought, itabara/ considered, and adverbs of modality, e.g., rubbama/ perhabs and kad+ present simple/ may. According to Taweel et al. (2011) Arabic hedges are classified into lexical hedges and syntactic hedges. Examples are provided here to illustrate this.

1. “**Ana ataqido** anna hathihi haraban liest adilah.”

**I think** that this war is not fair.'

2. "**Qad tastamero** alharabo limodat ospoayen."

"The war **may** end for two weeks."

3. "**La yogad** hunalik shak bi ana al iraq masoul an hathihi." Alharb

"There is **no doubt** that Iraq is responsible for these attacks."

4. "**hatha biwodoh** siyaasat maayeir muzdawaga."

"It is **clearly** a double measure policy."

Epistemic modals play a great role in English hedges and the same thing is true in the Arabic language, but the structures of both of the languages are completely different. Alharbi, A. (2002), tried to give equivalent modals in Arabic even though the Arabic language does not have the modals system in its structure. However, there are some verbs, adverbs and nouns that do the same function, especially in epistemic modality which acts as hedges in both of the languages and show possibilities, for example,

1- (**yumkin/ mumkin/ yuhtamal/ muhtamal/ qad**) "may/ might/ could be/ can be".

2- (**jaayze/ yajooze**) "can be/ could be

3- (**sawfa**) and (**sa-** as a prefix) "will be/ shall be".

4- (**yanbabagi/ labud**) "must be/ should be".

Finally, the concept of hedges in the Arabic language is still new and all the studies on it depend completely on the English language. Arab writers, authors and politicians are using them unconsciously. This field of linguistics requires a deeper study to figure out the power of hedges and because of the lack of its study in the Arabic language.

## 2.7 RELATED STUDIES

Few studies deal with the concept of hedges in the Arabic language. In fact, the term 'hedging' does not exist in the Arabic language although hedging occurs frequently in Arabic. According to Abbas (2011), hedges appear in every 77 words in Arabic while it appears in every 100 words in English in academic writing. The term hedging does not exist in the Arabic language. One important thing that needs to be mentioned is that the Arabic author or writer uses hedging implicitly in literature.

A study by Andrusenko revealed that the usage of hedging in Spanish academic papers is more than in Arabic. It is important to review studies in Arabic, for example (El-Seidi, 2000; Abbas, 2011) to find Arabic hedges. Arabic hedges in literature have not been extensively studied, so it is important to discover and add new aspects about hedges in the Arabic language. For example, the word *ulahz* means 'observe' and *rubbama* means 'maybe' (Abbas, 2011). Because of the lack of studies touching on hedging in Arabic, it would be interesting to address the topic of hedges, especially in literary text, to see how cross-cultural differences would alter the process of translating hedges from Arabic to English. Much research has been done in recent decades about the use and function of hedging in general, but only few have focused on hedging in translated literature. According to Peterlin, (2010) the concept of modality in Slovenian is different from the English language. He shows that the translator sometimes makes

changes or adjustments to hedging devices to match the TL's culture. The investigation tells us that hedging is affected by the way we express epistemic modality. Apparently some hedges were omitted or added according to the linguistic organization of the language, and the type of hedging in the SL may differ from the type of hedging in the TL due to translation. Peterlin shows that important differences result from translation. For example, his study discovered that just 50% of hedging devices are used in the translated article as compared to the original. The study also discovered that some translators were not familiar with the uses of hedging and the differences between the two languages as well as the cross-cultural differences in rhetoric. Finally, the study urges us to know that some translators are not aware of meta-discourse and hedging. Therefore, a translator must learn how to engage in these fields Peterlin, (2010). According to Noor et al. (2014), writers use hedging, boosters and other rhetorical and literary studies to support their point of view and strengthen their claims. Winning's (2000) *The Pilgrimage of Dorothy Richardson* is considered to be a rich material for studying the function of boosters, hedges and other rhetorical strategies. This gives the writer the chance to negotiate knowledge and assume trustiness in the academic studies and show the use and the function of hedges in literary texts. Every author tries his best to present his work or literary criticism in a good way that ensures the acceptance of the academic community. Many writers deal with hedging and boosters as the most important ways that the researches can use to shift their discourse between certainties and doubt. According to Hyland (1998, p. 439), any new theory and result needs to be accepted by the academic community. Therefore, some strategies are recommended by the researcher to support his idea. The study by Díaz (2009) focuses on the function of hedging in literary criticism which is considered to be part of soft sciences; also its function is to protect the author's face and to be accepted by the academic community. On the other hand, boosters are used to indicate the author's certainty about her theories



and her inclusion in an academic community. Personalization strategies will also be studied by analyzing its occurrences in Winning's text. The writer tries to present his/her theories with caution, so hedges and boosters are an essential part of the rhetorical discourse to support her idea and to express herself in an appropriate way Hübler (1983:157,22). The study by Díaz (2009) shows that the author's avoidance of using the impersonal subject and the passive tense as proof of trustworthiness. Furthermore, self-mention is very important in Winning's book. The study shows how the author tried to convince the reader that she should be accepted by the academic community. The analysis discovered many uses of the pronoun "I" when the writer presented her theories—a total of 14 occurrences—but afterward she uses the pronoun "I" in just two occurrences, which reflect the author's wisdom and prudence. On the other hand, the study shows that the inclusive "we" was also used, which is essentially a call to the academic community to sympathize with and accept her theories. Finally, these studies strongly show a mixture of effective and very important devices which can be used in the fields of literary studies and criticism. Many literary studies use these devices and techniques to present their idea, theories and their contribution on literature in an acceptable way so as to be admitted into the academic community.

## **2.8 THEORIES AND MODELS**

### **2.8.1 INTRODUCTION**

This part discusses the procedures used in the translating process between any two languages. Understanding the procedures will help to answer research question one which try to discover and analyze the procedures used in translating hedges from Arabic language into English language in Gassan Kanafani's novel and its English version by Hilary Kilpatrick. Therefore, the current study aims to identify the procedures used by

Hilary Kilpatrick to translate hedges into the English language. Furthermore, this part of the study will support the discussion in finding out to what extent culture plays a role in translating the Arabic hedges. Finally, this section we will discuss Vinay and Darbelnet's theory and its procedures, and Hyland's (1998) typology in detail.

## **2.8.2 VINAY AND DARBELNET**

Two French researchers called Jean Vinay and Jean Darbelent were pioneers in highlighting the linguistic features of translation when they published "Stylistique compare du francais et de l'anglais: method de traduction," (1958) which was translated from French to English forty years later since its initial publication. While translation studies as an established academic field was yet to appear in that time, the works of Vinay and Darbelnet were published under comparative literature. When we analyze Vinay and Darbelnet's works, we may find that the term contrastive linguistics seems much more appropriate because it focuses on the linguistic differences between the two languages which are English and French. While, other scholars concentrate just on comparing the two languages to surmise the relationship between the two languages Vinay and Darbelent looked at the translation process. Vinay and Darbelent mentioned seven important procedures at work during any given translation. Their theory tries to describe the changes that take place as messages are conveyed from a source to a target language. Their hard work is said to be the pillar of the fields of linguistics and translation studies.

### **2.8.2.1 The Procedures of Vinay and Darbelnet**

Vinay and Darbenet (1958-2000) recorded that because of the structural and metalinguistic parallelisms that happen among the languages, there is a strong need to

overcome the gaps that exist between the original language and its target correspondent by transporting the original messages in full into the target correspondent. In these instances, translators face some problems in the translation process, so they could use either the comparable category or a comparable notion to deliver the meaning and message of the ST. This could be achieved by any of the procedures of direct translation which are listed below.

### **2.8.2.1.1 Direct translational procedures**

#### **2.8.2.1.1.1 Borrowing**

Borrowing is a well-known translation procedure. It essentially refers to those translators who make an aware choice to use in the TL the same word or expression that exists in the SL. This usually happens when there is no equal term in the TL. Obviously, this procedure gives the translators the chance to set a text obviously inside a specific social context by means of the used vocabulary register. Some expressions permit speakers fitting to communities of similar concerns to override linguistic restrictions and restrictions. Although they apply various linguistic structures, they have the similar reality and code by which to decode it. This depends on wherever this code was formed. However, certain expressions perhaps will be more prestigious than other expressions in a definite context.

Borrowing is considered to be one of the simplest procedures used in the translating process which employs foreign phrasing in the target language. For example, the translator takes a name of something from the source language and uses it as it is in the target language. The reason behind the procedure of borrowing is often metalinguistic. These days, many technologies have been invented and come to

realization, leading to people using them in daily life. For example, the term computer exists in the English language but not in other languages, so the translators borrow the term and use it in the target language.

Furthermore, there is another reason for borrowing, chiefly when the name of a new machine or concept is communicated in the original language but is unknown to the audience of the target language. As noted, by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/2000), the significance of applying borrowings relies on its stylistic effect, for example presenting a foreign culture flavor and phrases into the other languages through translation process. Actually, the borrowed words from English language tend to be related to new socio-economic growth, and this explains why Polish companies prefer to name the department of human resources “Dzial Human Resources” rather than “Dzial Kadr”. Numerous English terms and words were borrowed by other languages mainly current technology-related words. However, English language borrowed several words from several languages, for instance: *résumé*, *passé*, *café* and *abattoir* from French; *kindergarten* and *hamburger* from German; and, *sugar*, *musk* and *bandana* from Sanskrit. The words borrowed were usually written in italics marking them as foreign, particularly in the academia. One of the most important things that need to be mentioned in the borrowing process is that the borrowed words may indicate various semantic significances that differ from those of the source. The Spanish-origin Moroccan word ‘*tammara*’, for example, means a type of palm tree but at the same time it means difficult situation in Moroccan Arabic. That means that they borrowed it from Spanish language but the word assumes a different meaning. Another example is the word ‘*flirter*’. In English, it refers to kindness and politeness with love with no sexual intentions. However, in French it indicates a sexual foreplay.

Borrowing as a technique applied in translation is not only used to fill the gap between the source text and the target text, but also to preserve the cultural elements and the semiotic features which may be lost in the process of translation. In other words, borrowing is used mainly to bridge the gap in the target language. It is also used to sustain the culture-specific words of the source language. One uses several borrowed words everyday without knowing that these words are originally extracted from another language. It is suggested that currently words are borrowed from English into other languages due to the fact that English is the lingua franca and the modern language of science and technology.

#### ***2.8.2.1.1.2 Calque***

A calque is a translation technique which means translating the source word for a target word. For example, an English phrase is translated literally into Arabic by translating an English word for an Arabic word. Calque can be considered as a certain type of borrowing; considering the derivation of the source word particularities into the target language. The outcome may generate a lexical calque that keeps the syntactic constructs of the target language, but also presents a different genre of communication; or a structural calque that generates a different structure in the target language. Such is noticeable in the cases of internationalized and specialized fields including quality assurance. Furthermore, calques are extensively applied by translators in their attempts to translate some international entities names, for example: European Cultural Convention or its French equivalent “Convention culturelle européenne;” and the English ‘study group’ corresponds to the French ‘group d’étude’ (Newmark, 1988). In other words calques are a class of adopted phrases from a language into another in which the source particularities are literally translated into the target.

The 'calque' as a term, or as Newmark (1988) calls it 'Through-Translation', denotes to the situations resulated from the the translators' decision to imitate the manner or structure of communication of the source language in their translations. Calques might present a construct that is different from the target language. For example, 'iceberg', 'week-end' and 'champions league' are utilized in French although French does not use the English construction 'NP+NP.' It also includes preserving certain elements of the target language mainly its syntactical structures (e.g. "week-end", into "fin de semana"). Another type is "structure calque" that represents a novel syntactic construction in the system of the target language (e.g. "science fiction" into "ciencia- ficción"). Calque enriches the target language and escapes from the employment of foreign words. In contrast to adaption, of morphologic and phonetic, calque is a constitution that imports discordant foreign factors in the target language. Calque is applicable at all linguistic levels.

Calque has four main types as follows. The morphological calque, it indicates the transference of the word articulation. In this type, the loan-translation refers to the translation of a word morpheme-by-morpheme into the target language. The syntactic calque, it refers to the imitation of the source syntactic construction or function in the target language. The phraseological calque, it refers to the translation of idiomatic phrases in a word-for-word strategy. And the semantic calque, it refers to the translation of the several meanings embedded in the source word into a common meaning in the target language. Straw that broke the camel's back *القشة التي قصمت ظهر البعير* alqassha alathee qassamat dhahra al beer. The straw that broke the back of the camel. Calque and borrowing are significantly connected; at times, it is challenging to completely delineate them. For instance, the translation of "applications for Android" into "aplikacje dla

Androida” borrows both of the lexis and structure, which results of a combination of the two strategies.

### ***2.8.2.1.1.3 Literal translation***

A literal translation is a translation where a word-for-word is communicated; it refers to the directly transferred source meanings and grammars into the target language. Employing this procedure, the translators consider chiefly on sustain the target language linguistic system. For instance, the literal connotation of “know your ropes” is “to know a lot about ropes”; however, it refers metaphorically to “to know a lot about how to do something.” Practically, literal translation takes place largely in the translations among the same family language, such as Italian, French and Spanish. It effectively functions the most in the case of a shared culture. Also called as direct translation, a literal translation means rendering the text from one form of the origin language to another. Nevertheless in the study of translational language, literal translation essentially means a technical translation.

### **2.8.2.1.2 Oblique translational procedures**

#### ***2.8.2.1.2.1 Transposition***

Transposition involves translating a source text by changing one word class with another in the target text avoiding any modifying in the messages of the source text. It also can change the grammatical structure after the translation process between any two different languages and these changes or shifts can introduce dissimilar grammatical construction containing different parts of speech in a different arrangement. Syntactic structures are not regularly the same in different languages, which means that every language has a special linguistic system which differs from other languages. Therefore,

translators face problems in the translating process, and they are obliged to change the word class and the structure of the SL into a suitable structure in the TL. Translators dealing with two languages and two different grammatical system should know that they can change a word class in the TL without shifting the meaning of the ST. For instance: the English term “hand-knitted” (noun + participle) is “Tejido a mano” (participle + adverbial phrase) in Spanish, and (red ball becomes boule rouge in French). In this process, the order of the parts of speech is shifted in translation. Newmark (1988), claims that transposition involves of four sorts of structural changes. The first kind deals with the position and form of words. For example, ‘equipment’ is communicated into ‘des équipements’ and ‘furniture’ is translated as ‘des meubles’. One recognizes that the English singular is shifted into the French plural. Relating to change in position, it denotes to the alteration that take place in words arrangement. To explain the procedure, consider the following English into Arabic examples: “a red car” and “سيارة حمراء”, and “a beautiful girl” and “فتاة جميلة”. In this example, one observes that the position of the English adjective changed in Arabic. This shift is not random. Rather, it relies on the structure of the target language. Furthermore, the second sort of shift is commonly applied in the case of the absence of a certain source language structure in the target language. At this point, the translator looks into other possibilities to help in the transmission of the meaning of the source text. For instance, the English ‘gerund’ in ‘terrorizing civilians’ has two possibilities in French:

The subordinate clause: ‘si vous terroriser les civils,’

The verb-noun: ‘le terrorisme contre les civils.’

The third kind, according to Newmark (1988) it is the one where literal translation is probable grammatically but might not agree with the norm of the target



language. Shift in this situation gives the translators a lot of probable forms. The fourth kind takes place in the translation of a source lexicon into the target grammar.

For instance,

ST: Après sa sortie.

TT: After he'd gone out.

It is notice that the translators apply the grammatical structure of the target language text is used by a translator to bridge the lexical gap existing in the target linguistic system. Briefly, transposition, or shift as some scholars call it, deals with the alterations of grammatical classes in translation. This technique is very famous between translators, for it offers them a diversity of options that help them to escape from the untranslatability problems. It should be noted that translators frequently use transposition spontaneously seeking for methods to transfer the source text to the target text.

#### **2.8.2.1.2.2 Modulation**

Modulation is a process when different phrases are used in the source and the target language but communicate the same meanings and messages with different utterances.

Consider the example, the Spanish “Te lo dejo” refers literally to the English “I leave it to you”; however, different possible translations may be proposed e.g. “you can have it”. In this example, different proposed translations suggest different semantic features which in turn may change the source point of view. Modulation allows the translators to produce an altered opinion of the source message without changing the source meaning without discomforting the target readership. Modulation may be employed within the one language. The French phrases: “es fácil de entender” (it is easy to understand) and

“no es complicado de entender” (it is not difficult to understand) exemplify modulation. Such type of alternation of the source representation evokes the readership reaction: “Yes, this is how we say and use it in our language.”

Modulation is considered one of those techniques of translation that explains the difference between literal and coherent-meaning translation. Obviously, the idea or meaning is the same, but the expressions that are used in the source and target languages are different— the target language is not the literal translation of the source language. A word-for-word translation is perhaps grammatically true, but it may look unnatural or awkward or absurd in the target language. The significance of modulation in translation relies on the fact that it results in idiomaticity in the language of the target text. Consequently, the target reader is left with the impression that he or she is not reading a translation, but an original text. According to Hardin and Picot (1990), modulation is well-defined as a point of view modification that permits one to demonstrate the same thoughts in several ways. This semantic-pragmatic technique “that shifts the category of thought, the focus, the point of view and the whole conceptualization is distinguished, according to Vinay and Darbelnet” (1977: 11, cited in Bayar 2007), into two kinds: ‘free modulation’ and recorded modulation,’ which is also known as ‘standard modulation’.

“Recorded modulation is commonly used in bilingual dictionaries. It is conventionally established and is considered by many to be a ready-made procedure”. For instance, consider Bayar (2007): the English ‘help-line’ corresponds to the Arabic “انصات خلية” and the French “cellule d’écoute”. With regard to “free modulation”, it is applied in situations when the TL discards literal translation (Vinay & Darbelnet 1958).

Vinay and Darbelnet distinguished free modulation into eleven types: (1) ‘negated contrary’ which is a technique that relies on the source varying value in translating negative utterances to positive and vice versa. For instance, the English phrases “it is difficult”, “he never lies” and “remember to pay the tax” may be translated to the French: “ce n’est pas facile”, “il est honnête” and “n’oublier pas de payer la taxe” respectively. It is noteworthy here that the accuracy of these examples relies on the situation and that modulation becomes essential when there is a lexical gap in the target language” (Newmark 1988). Modulation has another type called “part of the whole”. The French “La fille aimée de l’Eglise”, for instance, refers to France, and the Arabic ‘اليد العاملة’ refers to “workers”.

Within free modulation, several other procedures can be counted such as space for time, cause for effect, and abstract for concrete. Nevertheless, in translation, the most common procedures are passive, active and impersonal. Passive and active procedures within modulation are illustrated as follows:

He is said to be serious.

On dit qu’il est sérieux.

Briefly, modulation occurs when there is a shift of perception goes with a lexical change in the targeted language. This procedure should better be evaded unless it is required to ensure the naturalness of the translation.

#### **2.8.2.1.2.3 Equivalence**

Equivalence in translational studies means the resemblance at the word or phrase levels in a language and its communicated target translation. Equivalence refers to the

corresponding utterances in the target text. Equivalence may also be considered as reformulation. In this case, a complete varying structure and style in the target appear that differ from the source. Traditional illustration of equivalence contains the translation of expletives and exclamations. The English “Ouch!”, for example, is the equivalent communication of the Polish “Au!”. Vinay and Darbelnet examined the translation procedure of equivalence-oriented which “repeats the same circumstances as in the original, whereas using completely different wording” (ibid, p. 342). In addition, they suggested that equivalence-oriented may sustain the source style in the target text. They further argued that equivalence is the most suitable technique to employ in the translations of the onomatopoeia of animal sounds, adjectival and nominal phrases, clichés, idioms and proverbs. In respect to equivalent terms among languages, Vinay and Darbelnet discussed that such may consider suitable providing these terms are included in a bilingual dictionary as “full equivalents” (ibid p. 255). But later they observe that collections of idiomatic and glossaries “cannot be exhaustive” (ibid p. 256). They made concluded that “the need for producing equivalences arises from the situation, and it is in the situation of the source language text that translators have to find a solution” (ibid p. 255). They argued that the successfulness of translation may not be preserved by the included semantic equivalent of a source item in a glossary or a dictionary, it may require further modification. The scholars provided several examples to demonstrate this point such as the English expression ‘Take one’ is a fixed equivalent meets the French ‘Prenez-en un’. Nevertheless, in the case of notices found besides the free sample container in large stores, “the translator would have to look for an equivalent term in a similar situation and use the expression *Échantillon gratuit*” (ibid, p. 256).

Roman Jakobson provided a different take and he presented a novel motivation to the abstract analysis within the field of translation studies while introducing the concept of “equivalence” in a different way. In studying semiotic effect to language, he argued that “there is no signatum without signum” (1959, p. 232). He recommends three translation categories: firstly, intralingual, occurs in the same language, which essentially involves rewording or paraphrasing; secondly, interlingual translation, which is translation from and to two languages, and finally intersemiotic translation, which is translation between sign systems. Jakobson suggests that, in the second type, the translator makes use of synonyms to get the source text message into the targeted text. Such indicates that no complete code unit equivalence in interlingual translations. Thereofre, “translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes” (ibid, p. 233). Jakobson (1959) claimed that grammatically, translation is possible despite the fact that there is a certain degree of difference among languages systems. He stated that “whenever there is deficiency, terminology may be qualified and amplified by loanwords or loan-translations, neologisms or semantic shifts, and finally, by circumlocutions” (ibid p. 234). Jakobson introduces several examples in this regard comparing the grammars of Russian and English and explains that in some circumstances the translators have the options to choose the from a range of possibilities to rensen the source message into the target in the case of the absence of literal equivalent. To some extent, both approaches of Jakobson and Vinay and Darbelnet to procedures of translation are similar in framework and terminologies. The two approaches emphases on the possibility of employing non-linguistic strategies e.g. neologisms and loan-translations in cases of inappropriate linguistic application to translation. They also similarly argued that linguistic limitation to sovlve translation challenges does not prevent the transability across languages since the translators opt to several options and choices.

The translators' task, therefore, is mainly chooses the way a text is translated. The scholars Jakobson, and Vinay and Darbelnet believe that any text is translatable despite any grammatical (linguistic) or cultural differences between the source and the target languages. In this regard, Nida (1964) suggested two types of equivalence: formal dynamic equivalences. Formal equivalence "concentrates on the message itself, in both form and content, not like dynamic equivalence which is based upon 'the principle of equivalent influence.'" (p. 159) In formal equivalence, the meaning and function of the target equivalent item reaches a high degree of similarity comparing with the source. Theorists assert that one can use formal equivalents when there may result with important applications in the target text, the target audience may not effortlessly interpret the outcome of translation (Fawcett, 1997). Nida and Taber (1969) discussed that at some points formal equivalence lead to change in the stylistic as well as grammatical patterns of the target language, thus a change in its message. This in turn leads to misunderstanding and generates a different interpretation of the source text. Moreover, dynamic equivalence as a type of translation refers to the translators' attempts to convey the source meaning and message in a different style and grammar in the target language preserving the source effect on the audience. They further argued that "frequently, the form of the original text is changed; but as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language, of contextual consistency in the transfer, and of transformation in the receptor language, the message is preserved and the translation is faithful" (Nida & Taber, 1982, p. 200). In summary, translating proverbs and idioms are good examples of the application of equivalence in the transformation of the source message and ideas in the target structure. For instance, the English "Rome wasn't built in a day" equals to the Polish "Nie od razu Kraków zbudowano". In this example, the same message is conveyed in different structures. However, equivalence as a concept is considered as a challenge to the theoretical

terminology of translation studies. The notion of equivalence generates a debate among scholars of linguistics and translation studies until our present time. It has been approached, investigated, evaluated and widely argued from various viewpoints. Such arguments led to the elaboration of the notion of equivalence by theorists across times. Although the notion of equivalence as discussed is largely structured in several frameworks, reaching to a common agreement by scholars on its constitution is suggested to continue as a challenge to the fields of the translation studies and linguistics.

#### **2.8.2.1.2.4 Adaptation**

Adaptation happens when a particular language's culture is conveyed in an entirely different style which is acceptable or similar to the culture of the target language. This procedure modifies the cultural setting. For instance, the Spanish "pincho" that stands for a dish is translated into the English "kebab". It includes altering "the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture" (Munday, 2016, p. 91). Clearly, we use adaptation in situations in which the source language message does not function in the target language's culture because of the difference in the linguistic system and cultural background. In this situation, the translator has to re-form a situation that may be considered equivalent to some degree. Accordingly, adaptation is a particular kind of situational equivalence. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958[2000], p. 91) illustrated that a British man who, without paying good attention, translated kisses on his daughter's mouth, which is considered in English culture as a normal greeting from a kindly father. Nevertheless, the translation of "He kissed his daughter on the mouth" literary may sound inappropriate or uncomfortable to the French audience, since such a situation is not culturally normal in France. Therefore, the translation into French evokes a type of over-rendering. In adaptation, the translator

shifts the source form and content to something that fits the target language rules and culture. In common, this procedure is applied in translating cases of culturally-bound images, metaphors, expressions or words.

Commonly, adaptations are primarily used in translating books and movie titles (Jarniewicz, 2000). For instance, the translation of Segan and Woo's (1996) "Broken Arrow" follows adaptation. Though, it appears that a literal translation is applied resulting in "Złamana strzała"; however, a critical analysis of the translation suggest a reference to "the US nuclear accident definition codes". Vinay and Darbelnet (1958[2000], p. 91) discussed a situation in which a simultaneous translator who adapted "cricket" into "Tour de France" in a culturally-specific context generated a debate. A French delegate thanked the source speaker for referring this French sport. To evade humiliation to the interpreter, he basically revised the adaptation again into "cricket" in his translation to the English audience. The expression "Jacek Tadeusz Waliński" shows "a real accident relating to a nuclear weapon, warhead Hebert (2008, p. 26). The hesitation of using adaptation by the translators leads to a lost in consistency of structure as well as the reformation and development of the ideas and stories at the paragraph, chapter and text levels. In this regard, the source extra-textual contexts may be affected by a certain adaptation such as in the translation of the title of the English movie "Die Hard" (Margolin & McTiernan, 1988) into the Polish title "Szklana pułapka", this adaptation led to a delay in releasing the Polish version of the movie.

Bayar (2007) claims that adaptation is constructed on three chief procedures: omission, paraphrase and cultural substitution. Cultural substitution denotes a situation where the translator employs equivalent expressions that exist in the target language's



culture and achieves the same aim as the words in the original text. In other words, the translator replaces cultural expressions of the source language by cultural utterances of the targeted language. Consider the following translations as examples of the cultural substitution between French and Arabic, and English and French:

Tel père, tel fils: هذا الشبل من ذاك الاسد.

She is innocent as an egg: elle est innocente comme un agneau.

The translator in the above examples substitutes the source text by idioms which culturally exist in the target language, but if we want to translate it literally, this will cause confusion to the audience of the target language. In the second example, he applied the French “agneau” as a cultural equivalent of the English “egg”, “to convey the same idea or message Hardin & Picot (1990). Paraphrase as technique is employed in order to overcome all cultural obstacles of the source text. It is centered on clarifications, additions and modifications in words’ order. For example, the English metaphor “he is a ship without compass” is found not to culturally exist in the Arabic language, so the translator could use similar words or thoughts convey the same notion like "انه يعيش في عالم مت الضياع لا موجه لع فيه", Newmark, (1988).

The third procedure which adaptation based on is omission which involves the removal of a source word or more in the target text. This procedure is applied to overcome the cultural variance found between the source and target languages. Undoubtedly, the process of adapting the message or the notion does not mean that the translator is disloyal to the original message, but in certain situations the adaptation is strongly needed to avoid misunderstanding among the audience of the target language.

In brief, adaptation is a significant translation procedure. It improves the target text readability and enhances the audience's understanding of the source text's culture, metaphors, images, and ideas by means of the audience's language and culture. Omission, paraphrase and cultural substitution offer various options for the translators to translate any culturally-bound texts.

### **2.8.3 Hyland's (1998) Typology**

In order to recognize hedge expressions in the two versions of the novel, the taxonomy proposed by Hyland (1998) is employed. The selection of Hyland's (1998) rather than any other taxonomy is based on two main factors. The first factor is that Hyland's framework is built upon prioritising the parts of speech and the function of hedge words. The second factor is that his framework tabulates the hedge words which in turn make it clearer. Hyland's (1998: 103–155) exploration of the formal aspects of hedging consists of the following types of hedging words:

1. Lexical verbs with an epistemic meaning: this type includes verbs expressing what Hyland (1998: 120) refers to as —epistemic judgement; that is, verbs of assumption (e.g., suggest, believe) and deduction (e.g., conclude, infer), as well as verbs conveying evidentiary justification which express the degree of the author's commitment to written words for example., seem, appear, 1998: 125);
2. Modal verbs used epistemically e.g., may, might, must, should;
3. Modal adverbs for instance, probably, possibly, potentially, apparently including so-called down toners e.g., quite, fairly;
4. Modal adjectives e.g., possible, potential, likely, unlikely, apparent and nouns e.g., possibility.

## **2.9 SUMMARY**

This chapter discussed the notion of hedges in the English language because it considered the mother of hedges or the starting point in the study of hedges. This chapter also discussed the functions of hedges in many fields. Furthermore, the related studies also show the broad use of hedges in all the languages especially Arabic and what the differences in the usage are according to the variation in the linguistic system between English and Arabic. To sum up, this chapter presented a complete discussion on the translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet and Hyland's typology for categorizing hedges.

University of Malaysia

## **CHAPTER 3 : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter aims to illustrate the research design, the data used in the current study, justifications provided, as well as the data type and size. It also aims to present the procedures, strategies and theories that will be used in investigating the data. It further illustrates how the methods and procedures are going to be useful in meeting the objectives of this study and to give answers to the two research questions: (1) What are the procedures used in translating hedging forms from the Arabic novel into English and classify them accordingly? and (2) To what extent the degree of commitment as a major hedging marker in this Arabic novel is affected by the English translation?

The present study uses a qualitative and comparative analysis method in the collected data in the English and their original Arabic versions.

### **3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN**

Research can be designed in different ways, such as through a qualitative method, a quantitative one, or a mixture of the two. The present thesis uses a descriptive, explanatory, and qualitative method to explore the forms of hedges, and to identify the procedures that are used in translating these hedges. It also aims to recognise the effectiveness of the translation procedures used by the translator. According to Bogdan and Biklen (2006: 2), a qualitative approach is an umbrella that includes many research strategies. Qualitative research is interested in demonstrating social phenomena. Therefore, the aims of a qualitative approach are to highlight the characteristics of

meaning, context and process. In addition, qualitative research investigates the views, understandings, and moods of people (Hancock et al. 1998: 2). Furthermore, qualitative research, as Fossey et al (2002: 717) described it, is directed to treat and explain questions that are related to meaning and experiences in the social world. Thus, a descriptive, explanatory and comparative analysis design has been selected to investigate the goals of the present study.

### **3.3 Data Type and Size**

The data used in this thesis is derived from a novel adopted from Palestinian literature. The novel was written in 1962 and published in 1963 by the well-known author Ghassan Kanafani. The novel is written in Arabic, and titled as *Rijal fi Ashams*. It was translated into English by Hilary Klipatrick in 1978 and called *Men in The Sun*. This novel consists of seven chapters and the translated copy also consists of seven chapters. After a manual examination of the novel, the researcher found 80 examples of hedges but there are just 76 hedges in common between the Arabic and English version. In total, there are 79 hedges in the English version and 77 hedges in the Arabic version. There were three hedges that appeared in the English version, but not in the Arabic one. On the other hand, there was one hedge used in Arabic that did not appear in the English version.

#### **3.3.1 Justification of data selection**

The Palestinian author, Ghassan Fayiz Kanafani is considered to be one of the leaders of modern Arab fiction and resistance literature. He awarded numerous times for his brilliance. In 1966, he won the Lebanese Literature Prize and the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference Lotus Prize in 1975. Ghassan Fayiz Kanafani was born in April 9, 1936 in

the occupied city of Acre (Akka) and on July 8, 1972, Kanafani, was assassinated by the Israeli Mossad in Beirut who exploded his car with a bomb planted in his car when he was only 36. Ghassan Fayiz Kanafani published around 6 novels, 5 short stories, 3 plays and 5 studies. Kanafani's literary style has been characterized as pure, frank and honest. He used a modernist narrative technique, and he is recognized as a writer who modernized the influence of Arab literature and represented a distinct advance in Arabic fiction. He is considered to be one of the first supporters of a higher degree of narrative structure complexity, applying chorus of narrator voices and flashback for effects. His writings depend mostly on the themes of Palestinian liberation and conflict, and were often affected by his own experiences as a refugee. Kanafani's works have been described as pieces of resistance literature in a post-colonial context.

In *Men in The Sun*, Ghassan Kanafani depicts the political, social and human affairs which portray the lives of the Palestinian people at a crucial era in their history, when the conventional system and the truth of their entity are being deeply challenged or even eradicated by actions on both a local and international scale. "*Men in The Sun*" illustrates in detail the suffering and strife of three Palestinian men; Abu Qais, Assad and Marwan, all of whom want to improve their lives. Their characters and their struggles symbolise the painful truths of the lives of countless Palestinian people obliged to leave their fields, farms and homes and enter into a life of exile. "*Men in The Sun*" was the product of Kanafani's own experience when he had to remain unseen in an apartment for more than thirty days since he did not have the official papers. The author is a refugee and he was capable of explaining to us the struggle and painful conditions of the three characters whose quest of freedom and better life turned out to be their journey to death.

There are seven chapters: the first three present each character and clarify why they have selected this pathway to Kuwait; the final four show their journey to what they thought would be stability and felicity. *Men in The Sun* (Rijal fi al Shams) was chosen to be the major datum of the study for many reasons. Firstly, it was written by the most well-known Palestinian and Arabic author, Ghassan Fayize Kanafani. Secondly, because it is rich with hedges forms and the variety of hedges is a good sample that shows the difference between English and Arabic uses of hedging. Thirdly, the author tried through his novel to criticize Arab regimes by using many linguistic techniques, but at the same time he tries to protect himself from the Arab authorities. So, one of these techniques is hedging which was used to escape and avoid the full responsibility of his work or thoughts. Fourthly, the novel is considered to be a precious piece of literature and was translated into more than 16 languages, for example French, Spanish, German, and Italian. Finally, the novel was chosen to be a film by the director Tawfiq Saleh, and he named the film under the title, *The Dupes*, (Makhdu3un) and it is important to mention that the film collected many awards in the Carthage Festival in Tunis. Furthermore, it was selected to be performed in theatre as a play.

This novel and most of the author's works were recently translated. This is true of the majority of Palestinian literature because many of the authors and writers were killed or imprisoned, and their works banned by the authorities. A good example Kanafani himself who was assassinated at the age of 36 in Beirut by Israeli forces in July 1972. Palestinians used to be busy from their literature because of the conflict between them and Zionism, so the Palestinian literature took time to break the siege and spread all over the world. Finally, it was written during a critical period which is considered to be the first literary Palestinian contribution in the resistance against the

occupation. As a piece of resistance literature, it has a great significance as it criticises the political situation and social life at that time.

### **3.4 Theories Used**

#### **3.4.1 Hyland's (1998) typology**

There were several taxonomies by many scholars because they looked at hedging from different points of view and perspectives. Therefore, we can find many types and functions of hedges distributed in more than one area such as in critical discourse and scientific writing. Consequently, there is a lack of a unified taxonomy along the last three decades, so it is important to mention the taxonomy or classification that the researcher follows. The researcher will depend on the taxonomy of hedging devices by Hyland (1998, pp. 103-155) which is divided into five categories: lexical verbs, modal verbs, modal adverbs, modal adjectives and modal nouns. The researcher uses this taxonomy because there is a lack of classification in the Arabic language and there is a strong need to translate these classifications and types of hedges from English to Arabic.

#### **3.4.2 Vinay and Darbelnet**

Vinay and Darbelnet's method is considered to be a classical model which has a great effect on translation studies nowadays. (*Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais: méthode de traduction*) is the name of Vinay and Darbelnet's work in the French language, which is translated in English as (*Comparative stylistics of French and English: a methodology for translation*). In this book, the authors introduce two



translational strategies between French and English (namely direct and oblique translation) and they include seven procedures:

1. Borrowing is the notion of taking a certain word from the source language and keeping it in the target language.
2. Calque, which is transferring the expression from the source text literally into the target text.
3. Literal translation, which is essentially a word for word translation without changing the meaning.
4. Transposition, which is when we change the word class without changing the meaning.
5. Modulation, which denotes rendering the target text from a different point of view to that of the source text.
6. Equivalent translation, which is matching a word or expression in another language, and
7. Adaptation, which is when some cultural references in the source language is changed in order to best fit into the target language culture.

### **3.5 Procedures of Data Analysis**

The current research's data is based on the Palestinian novel *Men in The Sun* which was examined by the researcher manually. The researcher uses Hyland's typology (1998), to identify the types of hedges used in the target language. Then, as a starting point for the analysis, hedging devices were divided into five categories. In order to obtain the Arabic equivalents, the researcher translated the English categories proposed by (Hyland's typology, 1998) into Arabic, and the researcher will then manually search for the translated hedges in the Arabic version. After that, the researcher compares the English and Arabic hedges to see how the number of hedges in both languages differs and in the light of this, an analysis of the role of culture in translation between the two languages is conducted. Obviously, there will be common hedges in both languages, consequently Vinay and Darbenet procedures are used to see how these hedges forms

were translated in to English language. The researcher uses a qualitative method in analysing the data and will make a comparison between the hedges in the two versions. The researcher tries to answer research question 1, by making use of Vinay and Darbelnet's translation typology of translation procedures to find out what the translation procedures used to translate the Arabic hedges expressions into English are. The researcher faces a serious problem in answering the second question because there is no theory of hedging in Arabic which can explain the changes forms of the hedges in a translation product. In addition, the Arab culture and language are so complicated that there are no definite rules or structures to be followed. For example, we can find a hedge in the Arabic language indicating a high of degree commitment and at the same time we can find the same hedge in another context which indicates a low degree of commitment. Therefore, to measure the degree of commitment the researcher needed to send the Arabic hedges to more than one Arabic grammarian to help him to analyse the Arabic data within their contexts in order to validate the levels of commitment and also to discuss the degree of commitment in the similar or corresponding hedges in the English language which were checked with the Supervisor. Finally, the researcher compared the hedges in both versions without basing it on any theory as there is none in Arabic as mentioned earlier. As the current research is both qualitative and comparative, the second research objective is achieved by comparing both the hedge forms in the source text with those in the target text.

### **3.6 Summary**

This thesis has significantly benefitted from understanding hedges in the English language because it is considered the main source of the scientific term "hedge" and it considered as the starting point for many languages; for example, Spanish and Slovene languages as discussed in the related studies. Although the related studies approach the

term 'hedge' from different angles, it still gives important hints for the present study. The literature review shows the definitions, functions, the role of culture in the translation process which greatly helped in the analysis of the present thesis, but the related studies do not contribute much towards a theory of hedges which can aid in the analysis of the data in this study. This therefore gives this present study the chance to be a pioneer study in investigating hedges in the context of translation. This study has attempted to show how the culture and linguistic systems of both languages affect the function and the degree of commitment in hedges after the translation process. This thesis establishes a good start in the notion of hedging in the Arabic culture and it provides the first classification of hedges in the Arabic language.

Finally, this chapter gives a full vision of the methods and procedures were used in the current dissertation in order to suggest answers for the two thesis questions. The present chapter argued two major aspects in research methodology namely; (1) data collection; which contains seventy six hedges in each of English and Arabic languages (2) theories used: this dissertation applies Vinay and Darbelnet translation theory and procedures and Hyland typology 1998.

## CHAPTER 4 : DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

### 4.1 Data analysis

The data of this study comprises 47 out of the 80 hedges that were identified in the Arabic ST. The data also includes examples of how the 47 hedges were rendered into English. The 47 were selected to avoid repetitions of the same type of hedges in the analysis. This study is based on Hyland's 1998 typology which is divided into four categories of hedges which are:

1. Lexical verbs
2. Modal verbs
3. Modal adverbs
4. Modal adjective and modal nouns

### 4.2 Lexical Verbs

Lexical verbs are considered as the main verb or full verb. All verbs are lexical verbs except helping and auxiliary verbs. Linguistically, lexical verbs are classified as open class verbs and they convey a semantic meaning or an epistemic meaning which can result in deductions like conclusions, inferences and epistemic judgments e.g., think, suggest. They also include verbs used in reporting the findings which reflect the author's commitment, such as verbs of perception, e.g., look, appear, seem.

#### **Text 1**

الملتف " يبدو انه لن يستطيع اختراق الحجاب الكثيف من خيبة الامل الذي ارتفع دونه ودون ذلك الشعور: ST:  
علي نفسه في مكان ما في رأسه.

**Transliteration:** yabdo anaho lanyastati'aikhtiraq alhijab alkathief men khaibat alamal

alathi artaf'a doonh wadoon thalik alsho'oor almoltafa'lanafseh fi makan ma fi ra'seh.

**Back translation:** “It seems that **he would not be able to** penetrate the thick veil of disappointment that separated him from that distinct feeling which existed, unexpressed, somewhere in his mind”.

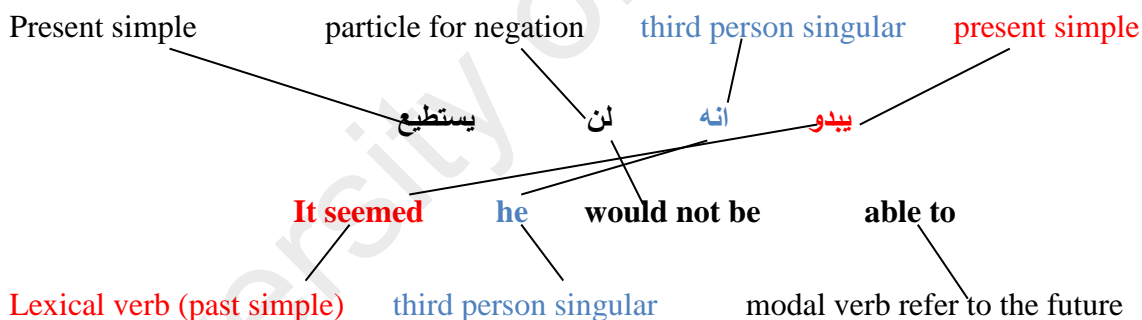
**TT:** “**It seemed he would not be able to** penetrate the thick veil of disappointment that separated him from that distinct feeling which existed, unexpressed, somewhere in his mind”.

In the above example, the hedging device in the ST is ‘يبدو انه لن يستطيع’ (yabdo anaho lan yastati'a, **It seems that he would not be able to**) which expresses an epistemic meaning i.e. a prediction and expectation of what will happen in the future depending on intuition and level of experience. In other words, ‘يبدو انه لن يستطيع’ tells the reader that this is the author’s judgment and this may or may not happen in the future. At the same time, it gives him a chance to maneuver and be free from any criticism. In the TT “**It seemed he would not be able**” conveys the same meaning with regard to the function of predicting and expecting. The author here is presenting some ideas, but at the same time he does not want to take full responsibility for his words and thoughts. Actually, we have a compound or a multiple hedging which indicates the presence of more than one hedge not only inside the same construction, but also inside the utterance or in the whole context. This is also called “harmonic combination” (Halliday 1970: 331, Coates 1983: 45).

The first hedge in the ST is a lexical verb in the simple present ‘يبدو’ (yabdo, **seems**) which refers to uncertainty. The second hedge ‘لن يستطيع’ (lanyastati'a, **would not be able**) which consists of a particle ‘لن’ + a present simple ‘يستخدم’ refers to something that may or may not happen in the future. Similarly, the TT has two hedges

i.e. the first one is ‘**seemed**’, a lexical verb in the simple past and ‘would not be able’ which is classified as a modal verb, and both of these hedges refer to uncertainty.

In the above example, the translator uses obligatory grammatical transposition and equivalence translation to render the same meaning and effect to the TT readers: the hedges in the ST are in the present simple (1) ‘**يبدو**’ + a particle used for negation ‘**لن**’ + present simple. In the second part (**يستطيع**), the verb is in the present but refers to the future because in the Arabic linguistic system, when the particle (**لن**) precedes a present simple and indicates a future tense. In the TT, the clause “**It seemed he would not be able**”, takes on a past verb ‘**seemed**’ to render the present simple (1) ‘**يبدو**’ to provide the same meaning (see Figure 1):



Undoubtedly, there is no great change in the degree of commitment of the speaker in the ST and TT because the hedges in both texts have the same degree of commitment. They can be considered as expressing a medium degree of commitment (see Table 1).

**Table 4.1:** Lexical Verbs – Text 1

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1- يبدو (yabdo)	-1- Present simple		-1- Medium
	-2- لن يستطيع (lan yastati'a)	-2- particle + present simple		-2- Medium
English version	-1- It seemed he	-1- lexical verb (past simple)	-1- Grammatical transposition	-1- Medium
	-2- would not be able	-2- Modal verb + verb to be (express an epistemic meaning)	-2- Equivalence	-2- Medium

**Text 2**

**ST:** بيدولي انك فلسطيني أنت الذي سيتولي تهريبنا؟

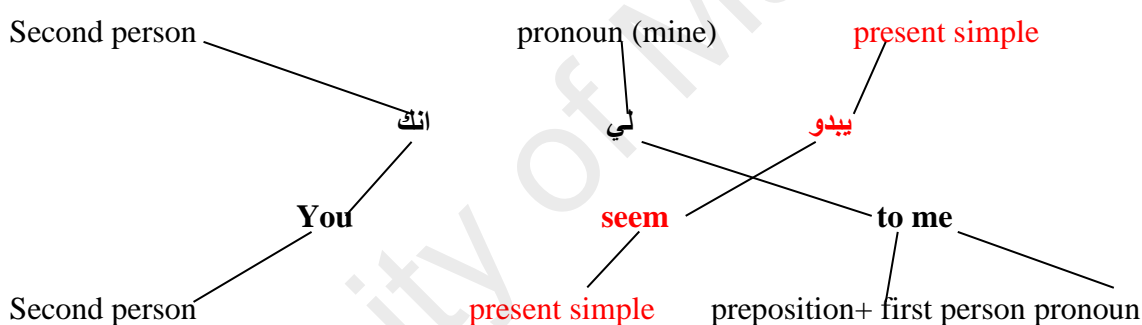
**Transliteration:** yabdo li annaka falastini aanta alathi syatwlaa tahribina.

**Back translation:** “You seem to me to be a Palestinian .Are you the one who’s undertaking to smuggle us?”

**TT:** “You seem to me to be a Palestinian .Are you the one who’s undertaking to smuggle us?”

In the above example, ‘بيدولي انك’ (yabdo li annaka, seems to me) is used as a hedge in the ST to express guessing or expecting something according to some information or

signs. It is used in Arabic language to avoid responsibility about what was said and also to be polite and gentle in judgment. The hedge here consists of a present simple 'يبدو' + pronoun 'لي' (mine, li) + another pronoun 'أنتك' (annaka, you). This structure is usually used to give judgments or predictions according to some clues noticed by the user of this hedge or this structure, so the certainty and the commitment here are at the lowest degree because it just depends on a self-judgment see figure (2). On the other hand, the usage of the translated hedge 'you seem to me' is mostly similar to the ST usage, and both the ST and TT refer to the lack of full commitment of the written words. It even gives the author the opportunity to come back from his judgment if it is necessary or when his prediction turns out to be false.



The translator may succeed in translating the original hedge lexically and grammatically: the translator used a word by word procedure to give the same meaning and function. In ST, the hedge is a present simple tense and in the TT, the hedge is in simple present tense. The hedge in the ST gives the same level of commitment, as the hedge in the TT presents a low level of commitment. Here the translator tries to render exactly the same effect although the linguistic system is different between both Arabic and English. Consequently, the TT has nearly the same meaning and function. Also, the whole sentence or context is translated word by word. Clearly, the translator used a literal procedure to translate this hedge. In the end, culture does not have any role in this



example as the two hedges in both versions nearly have the same meaning, function and even structure (see Table 2).

**Table 4.2:** Lexical Verbs – Text 2

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
<b>Arabic version</b>	-1- يبدو لي أنك (yabdo li annaka)	-1- Present simple+ pronoun + second person		low
<b>English version</b>	-1- It seem to me	-1- lexical verb (present simple+ infinitive and pronoun)	Literal	low

### Text 3

**ST:** يبدو لي ان العم قيس غير خبير بالأمر, أما مروان فانها تجربته الأولى.

**Transliteration:** yabdo li ana ala'm Qais ghir khabeer belamer, ama Marwan fannaha tagrobataho aloola.

**Back translation:** “It seems to me that old Abu Qais has no knowledge of this kind of thing, and as for Marwan, it’s his first experience”.

**TT:** “It seems to me that old Abu Qais has no knowledge of this kind of thing, and as for Marwan, it’s his first experience”.

In the above example, the hedge in the SL 'يبدو لي' (yabdo li, It seems to me) is referring and expressing mitigation and is considered to be a good way to test the pulse. In other

words, this hedge functions as a means to suppose something with fear from the receiver, so the author used it to show that hedging can be used to check the receiver's response. The hedge in TT **'It seems to me'** approximately, conveys the same function and meaning, moreover the structure in TT and ST is in present simple. Subsequently, we notice the translation was done word by word, inclusive of the structure and also the order of the words. Undoubtedly, the translator uses a literal procedure to transfer the messages and expressions from the Arabic version into English one and we can see this clearly in the hedge in TT **'It seems to me'** which gives the same function and effect on the audience. The translator used the literal procedure to maintain the meaning and effect on the English readers while the degree of commitment is not affected. It is expressed at a medium degree and culture does not play any role in translating the hedge **'يبدو لي'** and this clear in the TT. The hedge in this example does not affect the translation process because we nearly have the exact structure, meaning and function (see Table 3).

**Table 4.3:** Lexical Verbs – Text 3

<b>Language</b>	<b>Hedge</b>	<b>Grammatical Function</b>	<b>Procedures</b>	<b>Degree of Commitment</b>
<b>Arabic version</b>	-1- يبدو لي ان (yabdo li annaka)	-1- Present simple+ pronoun + particle		medium
<b>English version</b>	-1- It seem to me	-1- lexical verb (present simple+ infinitive and pronoun)	Literal	medium

#### Text 4

**ST:** لقد كان يحسب أنه يخفق صدره علي سر كبير لا يعرفه غيره حجه عن أمه و أبيه طوال شهر وشهور وهاهو الان يبدو علي لسان أبو الخيزران كأنه قاعده معروفه وبديهيه.

**Transliteration:** lakad kan yahsibo annaho yakhnoqo sadrah ala sir kabeer wala ya'rifah ghairoho hajabaho a'nn aomah waabih towal shohoor wa shohoor wahahoa alann yabdo ala abu alkhizeran kannaho qaa'edah maa'roofah wabaiheah.

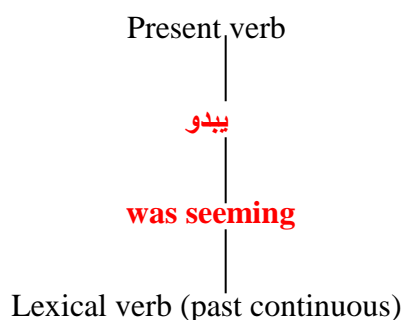
**Back translation:** he thought that he was hiding a big secret which no one know it except him, and even he hidden that secret from his parents for months and months and here it seems on the tongue of Abul Kqizuran as famous idea or a structure that no one spend time and effort to understand it.

**TT:** he had guarded it from his mother and father for months and months, and here it was seeming on the tongue of Abul Kqizuran like a well- known, self evident principle.

In the above example, the hedge in both the ST and the TT is quite different from other explained examples, because the author used it to show not only mitigation and fuzziness but also to express amazement and surprise. The writer used the hedge to present his opinion through the used character in the novel implicitly behind the lines. If we look at the two hedges 'يبدو' (yabdo, seems) and 'it was seeming on' in both versions from a structure angle, we will find that the structure in the ST hedge is present simple but within the context it refers to the past continuous, especially because the use of the word 'الان' (now) before the hedge 'يبدو' the present simple in ST and the use of 'لقد كان' (it was) in the first of the sentence, so the use of (it was + now + present simple in Arabic language = past continuous).

In the Arabic linguistic system, there is no clear present continuous and past continuous, therefore the past continuous can be recognized only through the context. In the TT hedge, the translator gave the same past continuous structure ‘**it was seeming**’ although the English system is quite different from Arabic one. Otherwise, the translator translated the hedge and the whole text in different way; he does not keep the same order of words like the normal or literal procedure illustrated in the above examples, but he reformed or paraphrased the sentence and writes it in different points of view to render the same meaning, structure and function and he also tries to keep the naturalness without scarfing the meaning or function from the ST. Definitely, the translator uses the modulation procedure to translate the example above to avoid producing awkward-sounding translation. It is clear when we compare between the TT and the back translation, so he used a modulation procedure to render and save the originality of the ST also we can consider it as grammatical transposition because the hedge in the ST is in the present simple tense and on the other hand the hedge in the TT is in the past continuous tense (see figure 4) . The ST hedge and the whole sentence is translated in different points of view because of differences of culture in both Arabic and English. Therefore, the translator perhaps preferred to translate the ST in a suitable way to match the audiences’ culture. The degree of commitment in both versions is the same (which is low) because he supposes that the characters are thinking about something else while no one can know and be certain about what is going on inside people’s minds (see Table 4).

**Figure (4)**



**Table 4.4:** Lexical Verbs – Text 4

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1- يبدو (yabdo)	-1- Present simple		low
English version	-1- It was seeming	-1- lexical verb (past continuous)	Modulation + grammatical transposition	low

**Text 5**

**ST:** وكانما الفكرة راقت لابو الخيزران فقد مضى يقهقه ويضرب فخذيه بكفيه ويدور حول نفسه.

**Transliteration:** wakanama alfikra raqat liabou alkhaizuran faqad mata yoqahqih wayatrib fakhtaih becaffaih wayadoor haola nafsih.

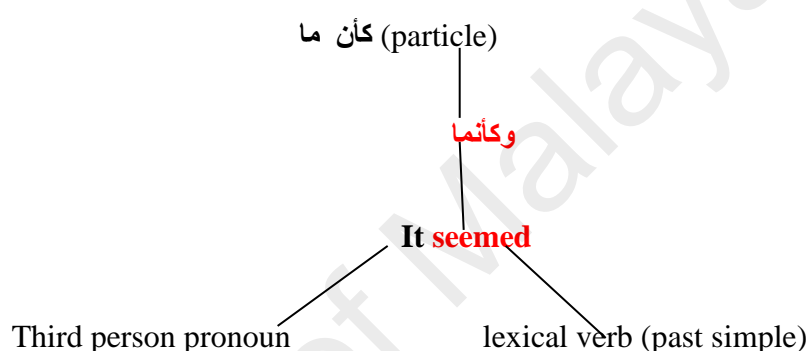
**Back translation:** It looked as the idea has been liked by Abu Alkhaizuran, and he started to lough, hitting his thighs with his hands and turning around.

**TT:** It seemed that Abu Alkhaizuran like the idea, for he started to chuckle, hitting his thighs with his hands and turning round.

In the above example, the particle 'كانما' (wakanama, seems as) in the ST is used as a hedge, but this particle cannot function as a hedge alone. This particle cannot stand alone without context, so it is considered to be a hedge within the whole sentence or context. This particle also consists of two segments (كان + ما), the first segment is used

as an article for making a simile while the second is considered as a dummy article. The phrase ‘**It seemed**’ in the TT functions as a hedge, which is considered as a lexical verb consisting of (pronoun function as a subject + past simple), while the ST is completely different from it; the ST hedge does not exist in the English linguistic system, so the translator here is compulsory to use an equivalence procedure to save the same meaning and function and this is clear in figure (5).

**Figure (5)**



The translator uses more than one procedure in his quest to convey the messages, functions and effect that the ST readers would get. In this example, culture plays no major role in the process of translation, but the differences between the two languages play a main role in the translation process, and this leads to differences in the degree of commitment: the ST hedge expresses a low degree of commitment while the hedge in the TT expresses a medium degree of commitment (see Table 5).

**Table 4.5:** Lexical Verbs – Text 5

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1- يبدو (yabdo)	-1- Present simple		low

<b>English version</b>	-1- It was seeming	-1- lexical verb (past continuous)	Modulation + grammatical transposition	low
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### Text 6

**ST:** جمّد أبو قيس في مكانه، وبدا للحظة انه موشك على السقوط.

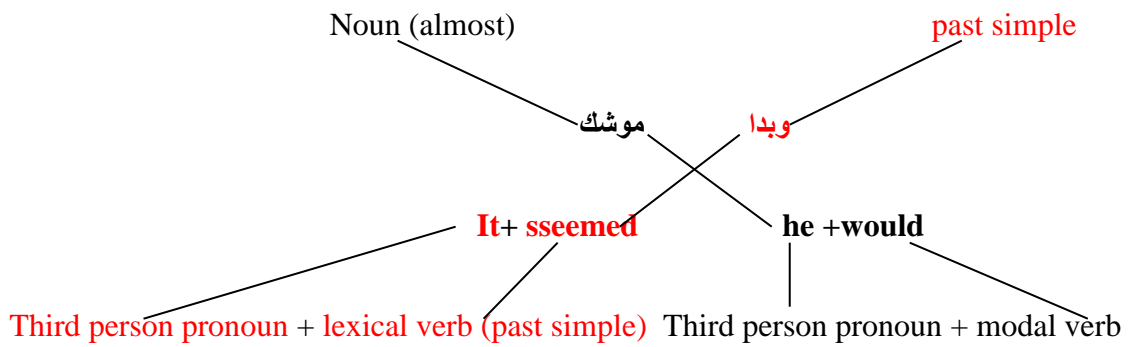
**Transliteration:** jamd Abu Qais fi makanh wabada llahza annaho moshik ala alsoqoot.

**Back translation:** Abu Qais settle down for a second and he looked like he almost will fall.

**TT:** Abu Qais froze in his place. For a moment it seemed he would fall.

In the above example, we can find two devices ‘بدا’ (wabada, seemed) and ‘موشك’ (moshik, almost will) functioning as hedges in the ST and it called compound hedges; TT has two hedges, ‘seemed’ and ‘would’. In the first part in ST the translator used a literal procedure to transmit the same function and meaning even the structure: ‘بدا’ = ‘seemed’, but in the second part the translator used equivalence procedure to keep the function of hedging, although the exact meaning of ‘موشك’ is almost not the modal verb would see figure (6).

Figure (6)



The translator prefers to use a lexical verb and a modal verb (seemed + **would**) because he is trying to not only give the same meaning and effect but also nearly the same function. However, he could not give the same degree of commitment; the ST hedge expresses a high degree of commitment but the TT expresses a medium degree of commitment. Actually, the translator so far succeeded in transmitting the messages safely from Arabic into English. Culture plays a role in translating the second part 'موشك' which means he will fall sooner or later and the falling is just matter of time, the commitment in this hedge is so high with comparison with the TT hedge 'would' which means he would or would not fall. The translator succeeded in his quest to present the TL in similar mood and appropriate for their culture, but sometimes it may be impossible to save everything in the translation process. In the end, the translator used literal and equivalence procedures in translating the compound hedges and culture plays a role in how the degree of responsibility or commitment is high in Arabic language but normal in English (see Table 6).



**Table 4.6:** Lexical Verbs – Text 6

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
<b>Arabic version</b>	-1- بدا (bada)  -2- موشك (moshik)	-1- past simple  -2- noun function as a hedge		high
<b>English version</b>	-1- It seemed  -2- he would fall	-1- lexical verb (past simple)  -2- modal verb refer to the future	Literal  Equivalence	medium

**Text 7**

**ST:** بيدولي ان الحج رضا و جنابك تعملان بالتهريب.

**Transliteration:** Yabdo li ana Alhaj rida wa janabak ta'malan beltahrib.

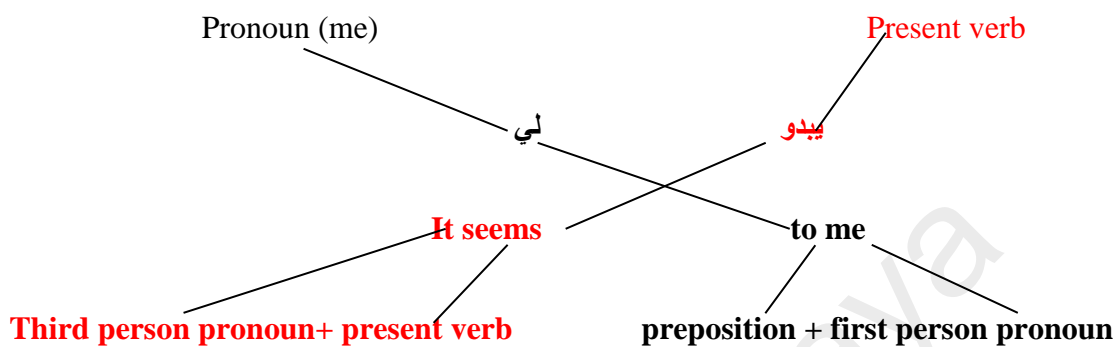
**Back translation:** It seems to me that Haj Rida and you are working in smuggling.

**TT:** It seems to me that Haj Ride and you, sir are involved in smuggling.

In the above example, the hedge in ST 'بيدولي' which means (yabdo li, seems to me) is used by the author to soften the criticism and banishment from Arab regimes because the author himself needed to protect himself from the tough regulations. The translator

translates the hedge and the whole context in literal procedure: word by word translation, to render the same affect and same function see figure (7)

**Figure (7)**



This is clear in the sequence of the words, meaning and tense. Obviously, there are no differences in the degree of commitment and the hedges express the same degree and responsibility see Table (7).

**Table 4.7:** Lexical Verbs – Text 7

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
<b>Arabic version</b>	-1- يبدو لي (yabdo li)	-1- present simple + pronoun		medium
<b>English version</b>	-1- It seems to me	-1- lexical verb (present simple)	Literal	medium

### 4.3 Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are represented by these auxiliary verbs: may, should, could, might, will, can, would, shall and must. According to Hofmann, (1966) modals can be divided into two categories: those with root and epistemic meanings. In their root sense or meanings it just modifies the surface structure of the subject which could be used to express ability, obligation and violation. On the other hand, modal verbs with epistemic meanings can show the speaker's attitude or express state of knowledge, belief, and opinion about the proposition.

#### Text 8

**SL:** “اذا هاجموكم ايقظوني قد اكون ذا نفع”

**Transliteration:** “Itha hajamook iqithoni kad akoon tha nifh”

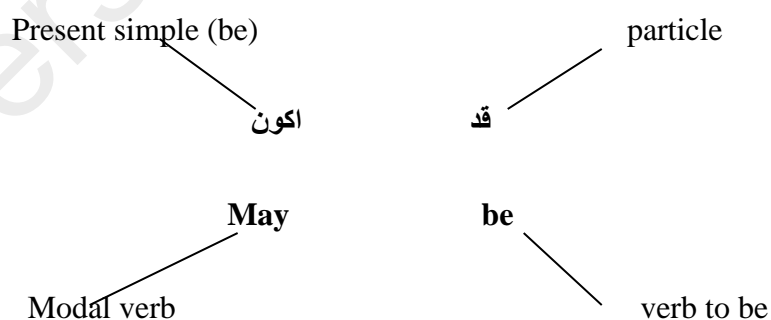
**Back translation:** “If they attack you wake me up perhaps I will help you.”

**TT:** “If they attack you, wake me; I may be of some use”.

In the above example, the hedging device in Arabic language ‘قد اكون’ (kad akoon, I may be) consists of two words **Kad** and **Akoon**; **KAd** is a particle which does not have a precise meaning and cannot stand alone without a verb and depends on the kind of verb that it follows. In other words, when ‘**kad**’ followed by a past simple verb, it indicates certainty, but when it followed by a present simple verb it indicates uncertainty and there is no full commitment. The function of this structure ‘**Kad Akoon**’, (**I may be**), (**particle + a present simple**) is giving an implicit promise and a decoding message of giving a hand of help in need but meanwhile there is no full commitment of giving a

help and the listener or the reader does not expect full responsibility from the speaker or the writer see figure (8). On the other hand, the hedging device in the TT ‘**I may be**’ does the same function as ‘**Kad Akoon**’, and nearly has the same meaning, but the structure is completely different from the ST and TT. The hedging device ‘**Kad Akoon**’ as a structure does not exist on the TT because of the differences between the two languages, so the translator uses the modal verb “ may” to give the same meaning and the same function: ‘**May**’ means perhaps and also ‘**Kad Akoon**’ means perhaps, and ‘**I may be**’ gives the same function , because when we use (**May + be**) that refer to uncertainty and the speaker does not have full responsibility on his own words. The translator here uses an equivalence procedure to translate the Arabic hedge phrase ‘**Kad akoon**’ to maintain nearly the same function and the same effect on the TT readers or audience while the structure is completely different, because there is no particle like ‘**Kad**’ in the English linguistic system. At the same time, the Arabic linguistic system does not have something called modal verbs (see figure 8):

**Figure (8)**



But if we go deeper in the analysis, we will find that the translator uses the literal procedure to translate the whole sentence and it is clear in the back translation that the whole context is translated literally, but the hedging device is translated by an equivalent procedure to match the TL readers’ understanding and culture to achieve

nearly the same effect on the TL readers. Actually the translator uses two procedures to convey the same message and function; also he tried to translate the hedging device above and the whole context in a suitable way to match the audience or the TL readers' culture. In the end, culture plays a great role in the above example because Palestinian customs and culture urge people to help sick and weak people, and the Arabic hedge (**Kad + present simple**) indicate uncertainty, but at the same time it gives more commitment than the English hedge (**May**). According to Arabic structure, the hedge '**kad akoon**' represents uncertainty but gives nearly high commitment but at the same time no full responsibility or full commitment. On the other hand, the English hedge "**May**" gives medium commitment, so the culture here affects the rate or degree of commitment in both languages.

**Table 4.8:** Modal Verbs – Text 8

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1- قد اكون (kad akoon)	-1- particle+ present simple		High
English version	-1- May be	-1- Modal verb	Equivalence + literal	Medium

**Text 9**

بوسعك ان تاخذ مكاني بعد ان تستريح قليلا... قد استطيع ان اساعدك علي عبور مركز الحدود **ST:**  
العراقي.... ستصل هناك في الثانية بعد منتصف الليل وسيكون المسؤولون نياما.

**Transliteration:** bewsa'ka ann takhoth makani ba'da ann tasstarih kalila... **kad** **astatia'** ann aosa'edika ala upoor markaz alhodood al Iraqi... **satasil** honak fi althaniah ba'da muntasaf allil **wa sayakoon** almasooloona niama.

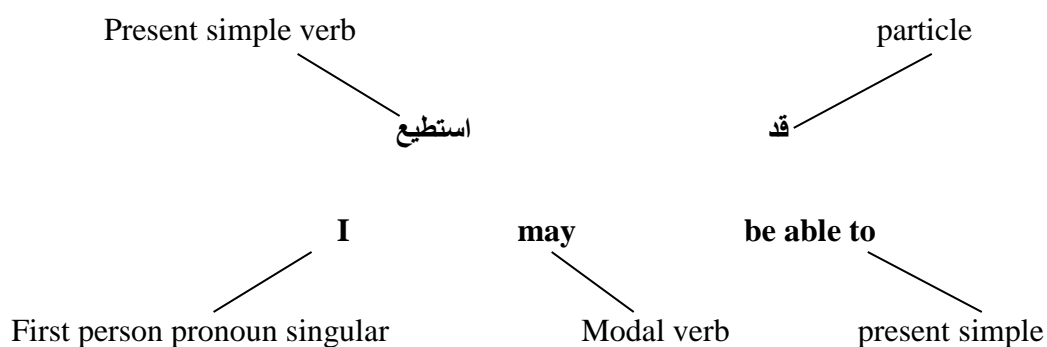
**Back translation:** "you will have the ability to take my place after you take a little rest.

**I may be able to** help you to cross the Iraqi's frontier. **You will arrive** there at twelve o'clock after midnight, and the officials **will be asleep**".

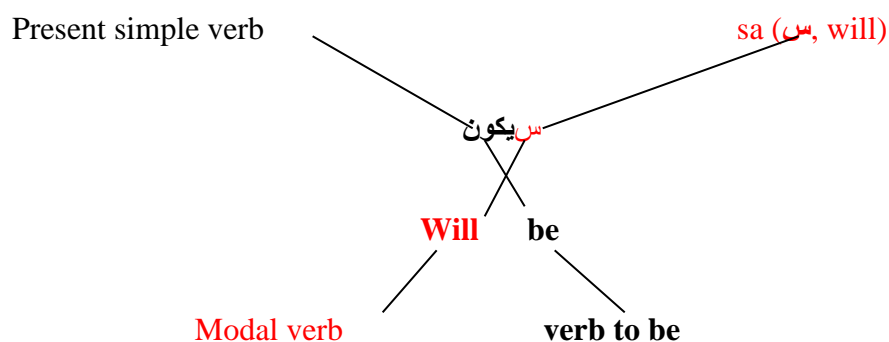
**TT:** "You can take my place when you've had little rest, **I may be able to** help you cross the Iraqi frontier.....and the officials **will be** asleep".

In the above example, the situation is a little different from the explained examples in this chapter until now: in ST we can find triple hedges, while in the TT, we can find only two hedges. The first hedge in ST 'قد استطيع' (**kad asttia'**, may be able to) consists of the particle kad and present simple which expresses hedging as seen in the above examples. The translator tries to give the same meaning and function but he cannot give the same structure because of the differences between the Arabic and English linguistic systems, so the translator used an equivalence procedure in translating this hedge to keep the meaning see figure (9). The translator uses a first person pronoun singular (**I**) + modal verb (**May**) + present simple (**be able to**).

Figure (9)



In the second hedge, in ST 'ستصل' the translator did not translate it into English because he tried to translate the whole context in an appropriate way so as to be suitable for the TT readers' culture and background. Perhaps, the culture factor affects the translator's options in the translation process, so he decided to use a normal description of the hedge at that part of in ST to give a convenient content which can be more easily understood by the TT audience and this is clear in the back translation. In the last hedge 'وسيكون' (sayakoon, will be) the letter **sa** expresses a future tense but in this example the future tense is used as a letter attached to present simple, 'س يكون' (س + يكون) whereas in TT structure the modal verb '**will be**' is separate from the verb. The translator here uses a different structure in the translation process and we can consider it as a linguistic difference between ST and TT while the meaning and function is completely the same see figure (10).



The translator uses the equivalence procedure to translate the last hedge and he also uses the grammatical transposition procedure to translate the first one because the hedge in the TT is in the present simple tense but the hedge in the ST contains a particle and present simple verb. United, it refers to the future. All hedges in the current sentence express a medium degree of commitment (see Table 9).

**Table 4.9:** Modal Verbs – Text 9

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
<b>Arabic version</b>	-1- قد استطيع (kad astatia', may be able to)	-1- particle+ present simple		Medium
	-2- ستصل (satasil,you may arrive)	-2- Future tense		Medium
	-3- وسيكون (sayakoon, will be)	-3- future tense (sa + present simple)		Medium
<b>English version</b>	-1- <b>I may be able to</b>	-2- modal verb + present simple verb	-1 grammatical transposition	Medium
	-2- <b>will be</b>	-2- Modal verb	-2- Equivalence	Medium



### Text 10

**ST:** لماذا لان الدليل الذي سترسولناه معنا سوف يهرب قبل ان نصل منتصف الطريق.

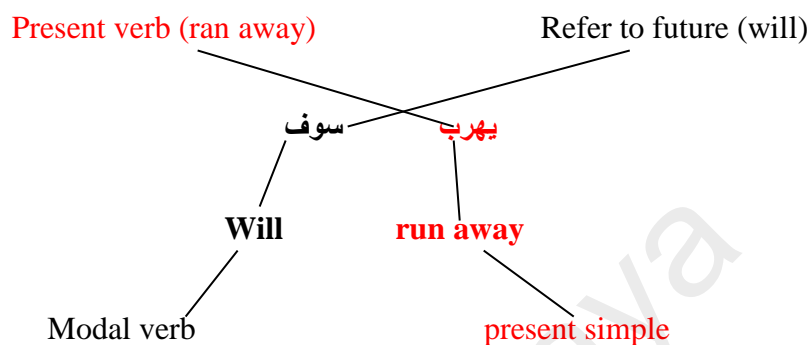
**Transliteration:** limatha liana aldalil alathi satorsiloonaho ma'na sawfa yahrob qbl  
ann nasil muntasaf al tarik.

**Back translation:** “why! Because the guide you may will send with us will run away”.

**TT:** “Why? Ha, because the guide you send with us will run away before we get halfway there”.

In the above example, we have a complicated structure functioning as a hedge in ST ‘سترسولناه’ (satorsiloonaho, may will send him) and ‘سوف يهرب’ (sawfa yahrob, will run) while in the TT we have a simple one ‘**will run away**’. In the back translation we can notice the complicated structure of the hedge but the translator may prefer to avoid the Arabic structure’s complication, so he uses a simple and clear hedge in the TT. The hedge in the ST consists of the letter (sa) and present simple which express that something may happen in the future: ‘س ترسلونه’ (س + ترسلونه) here the future tense is represented in one verb (sa) attached to the present simple. Furthermore, ‘سوف يهرب’ (sawfa yahrob, will run) we can find two separate words to function as a future tense: here ‘سوف’ function as (sa) but it is separate from the present simple. The hedge in TT ‘**will run away**’ is used by the translator to express epistemic or deontic possibility. The use of (**will**) sometimes does not only to refer to the future but also acts as a modal to express prediction or expectation in the future. The translator used a literal translation to translate the hedge in ST ‘سوف يهرب’ because we nearly have the same meaning,

function and structure, this is illustrated as follows; 'سوف' in ST = 'will' in TT and also 'يهرب' = 'run' see figure (10).



The first part of the hedge in ST 'سترسلونہ' was deleted by the translator, perhaps due to grammatical and cultural reasons. Perhaps, the translator follows the rule of WILL-deletion in some versions of transformational grammar Rosenbaum, (1967) for example:

I expect to travel.

May be considered as being derived from the following sentence:

I expect. I will travel.

On the other hand, culture affects the translator's options in the translation process, because the audience or readers in the TT do not like repetition and also they like to use abbreviations. The sentence in ST used the future simple twice while in the TT, the future tense is used only once. Clearly, the translator tends to delete the first part of the hedge which refers to the future tense to avoid repetition, especially when he already has saved the function and meaning of the hedge. Finally, all the hedges in both versions express the same degree of commitment (see Table 10).

**Table 4.10:** Modal Verbs – Text 10

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1- سترسولنه -1- (satorsiloonaho, may will send him)	-1- Future tense		Medium
	-2- سوف يهرب -2- (sawfa yahrob, will run away)	-2- future tense (swfa + present simple)		Medium
English version	-1- <b>will run away</b>	-1- modal verb + present simple verb	-1- literal	Medium

**Text 11**

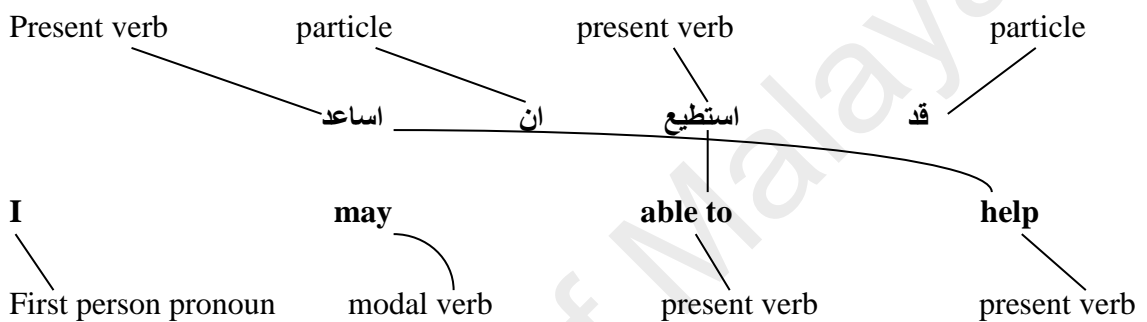
ST: اذا كنت مريضا قل لي... قد استطيع ان اساعدك... لي كثيرا من الصديقاء يعملون اطباء.

**Transliteration:** ith akonta marida qol li kad astatia'ann aosaadika li kathiran men alasstiqayaa'maloonatibaa.

**Back translation:** if you are ill, tell me, I may be having great chances to help you; I have many friends who are doctors.

**TT:** If you are ill, tell me, I may able to help you; I have many friends who are doctors.

In the above example, there is a unique structure in the Arabic language which expresses not only vagueness and fuzziness but also refers to certainty: the particle ‘قد’ (kad, may be able)+ present simple ‘استطيع’ (astatia’, **be able to**) + particle ‘أن’ (ann) + present simple ‘اساعدك’, the first part from this structure represents hedging but the second part refers to the highest rate of commitment, because when we use the particle ‘**ann**’ with the present simple, it denotes that there is a great opportunity for the action to happen and be fulfilled, but not at a 100% level (see figure 11).



The particle ‘أن’ ‘**ann**’ is a dummy word which does not have specific meaning and we can recognize it through the context. In English language the hedge ‘**I may be able to help**’ is only expressing uncertainty and ambiguity as any normal hedge. In other words, the TT hedge does not express the highest degree of commitment like the ST hedge. The translator uses a modal verb to maintain the same effect but the structure is completely different because English language does not have a similar structure to it at all, so the translator used an equivalence procedure to compensate for the function and meaning. **The ST hedge gives more commitment than the TT hedge**, because of the use of particle ‘ann’ within the context (see Table 11).

**Table 4.11:** Modal Verbs – Text 11

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
<b>Arabic version</b>	-1- قد استطيع ان -1- اساعدك (kad astatia'ann aosaadika, I may be having great chances to help you)	-1- particle + present simple + particle + present simple		High
<b>English version</b>	-1- <b>I may able to help.</b>	-1- first person+ modal verb + to +present simple verb	-1- equivalence	Medium

The culture may interfere in the writer's style of writing because the writer does not need to use that particle to hedge, but he must be affected by his own culture by using the certainty structure inside a hedged context, clearly because of the high respect and appreciation to the uttered words, especially when someone is ill and urgently needs help.

**Text 12**

**لا بد ان ثمة ازقة وشوارع ورجال ونساء وصغار يركضون بين الاشجار. ST:**

**Transliteration: laboda anna thama\_aziqa wa shwaria' wa rijal wa nisaa wa sighar**

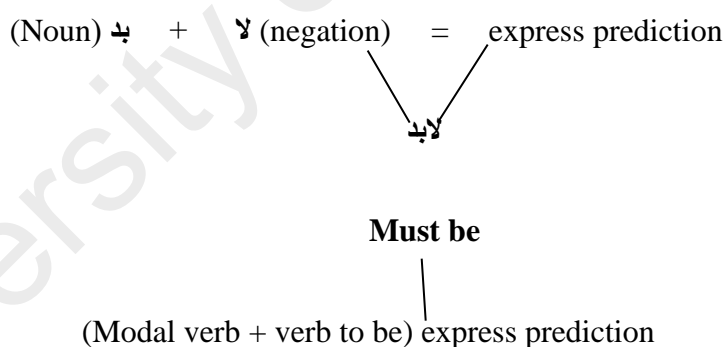
yarkodoon baina al ashjar.

**Back translation:** “There must be lanes and streets men and women and children running about between the trees”.

**TT:** “There must be lanes and streets men and women and children running about between the trees”.

In the above example, the ST hedge ‘لا بد’ (laboda, must be) is different from the above illustrated examples because it is rarely used in Arabic language and especially in a literature: it is used to refer to the high degree of commitment and to show that the writer is certain about his proposition or prediction see figure 13.

**Figure 13**



The ST hedge has just been used once in the whole novel by the writer. In the TT hedge ‘**must be**’ similarly refers to perhaps and may, and functions as a strong prediction device to show that the speaker is certain about his expectation but he is afraid of criticism and the writer or speaker uses it to show a high degree of commitment to his thoughts but he hedges here to protect his face from the readers in case his expectations are wrong. Absolutely, both the ST and the TT hedges are having

the same meaning and function while they are differ slightly in the structure (see Table 12).

**Table 4.12:** Modal Verbs – Text 12

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1- لا بد ( laboda, must be)	(negation+ noun)		High
English version	-1- <b>must be</b>	(modal verb + verb to be) denote to strong prediction	-1- equivalence and literal	High

If we look at the sentence, we may say that the translator used the literal procedure to translate the hedge, but if we concentrate only on the hedges and their structure with isolation from the context, the equivalence procedures may be used to retain the function and meaning. Actually, there is an overlap between both procedures. Obviously, the factor of culture does not play any part in this example and it just considered as differences in the linguistic system between both languages.

Text 13

**ST:** وانه سوف يكون في المستقبل واحدا من اولئك الذين يصرفون حياتهم لحظه اثر لحظه وساعه اثر ساعه بامتلاء وتنوع مثيرين.

**Transliteration:** wa annaho sawfa yakoon fi almustaqbal wahida men aolaaika alathin yasrofoon hayatahom lahza ithar lahza saa'a ithar saa'a wa tanoa' muthirain.

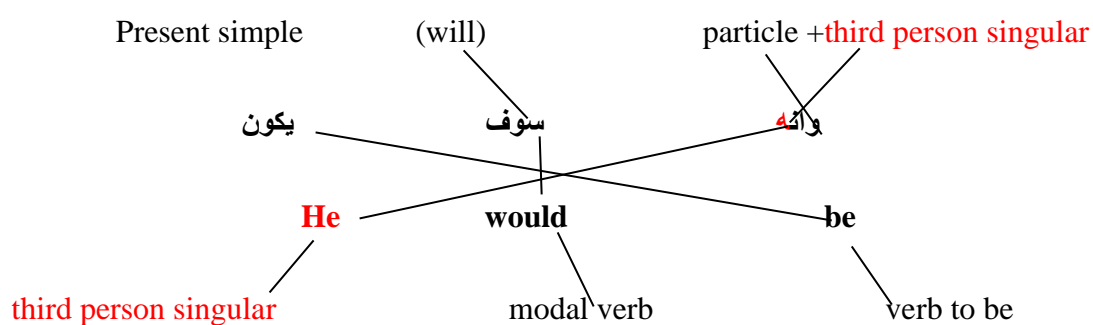
**Back translation:** He would be in the future one of those men who spend their lives from moment to moment and hour to hour in exciting fulfilment and variety.

**TT:** "In the future he would be one of those men who spend every hour and day of their lives in exciting fulfilment and variety".

In the above example, the ST hedge consists of the a particle + ha (he) 'أنا+ه'; the subject or the agent is attached to the particle 'أنا' and also 'سوف' (will/ sawfa) + present simple, while TT hedge consists of the agent 'he' and the modal verb 'would be'. Definitely, the structure of the translated hedge from Arabic into English is different; the agent in the ST is attached to that particle but the agent in the TT is separate and there is no particle used in the hedge in TT. The differences between both languages' linguistic system plays a great role in the translation process. So, the translated hedge appeared in a different structure. Therefore, we may say that the translator used an equivalent procedure to tackle the gap between both the ST and the TT in grammar. One more thing in the structure is that the sequence of the hedge phrase is different from TT and ST; this is clear in the back translation and how the translator changed the word order in the sentence to give the exact meaning and function, 'وانه ' سوف يكون في المستقبل' (wa annaho sawfa yakoon fi almostaqbal / He would be in the future) while in the TT 'In the future **he would be**' the word order of the hedge is changed after the translation process see figure (13).



Figure (13)



This is considered to be a complicated translation process because the translator used more than one translation procedure to retain the same effect on the TT audience. From another angle, if we look at the whole context we can assume that the translator used also literal procedure in his quest of save the meaning and the function of the original hedge. Although the translator tries his best to save the meaning and the function, he so far does not completely succeed to give the same effect because when we compare the degree of commitment of both hedges in the ST and TT, we may find that there is a high degree of commitment in the ST hedge while the hedge in TT gives a medium commitment (see Table 13).

Table 4.13: Modal Verbs – Text 13

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1- <u>وانه سوف يكون</u> -1- ( <u>wa annaho sawfa yakoon, he will be</u> )	Particle + third person singular + will + present simple		High

<b>English version</b>	<b>-1- he would be</b>	third person singular +modal verb + verb to be	-1- equivalence and literal	medium
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The translator's options were limited when he did not find an equivalent word for the Arabic particle which is used within the hedge as a part of the hedge which can be understood as a reference to certainty. In English structure we cannot find words or structures have apart shows certainty and the same time another part of the structure shows hedging but in Arabic we can see that one part of the structure can show hedging and the other show certainty from the same speaker or writer at the same context and situation.

Text 14

**ST:** انه يستطيع ان يفهم بالضبط ظروف والده وبوسعها ان يغفر له.

**TT:** He could quite understand his father's circumstances and he could forgive him.

**Transliteration:** innaho yastatia' ann yafham biltabt zoroof walidih wa bewisa'h ann yaghfir laho.

**Back translation:** He may be has the ability to understand his father's circumstances and he may be has the ability to forgive him.

In the above example, the ST does not have any clear hedging devices; however, after the translation process we can find two hedges in TT '**could quite understand**' and

**‘could forgive’**. As we see in the back translation there are clear hedges because the SL readers can understand and know the message behind the lines through the whole context. The translator here is transferring this information into TL in an appropriate way to give the TL readers the opportunity to get the implicit messages in the ST. In general, sometimes we can find information presented in the ST only implicitly and the SL readers can understand this information through the whole context. In this case the translator explains the implicit messages or functions by using new meaningful elements, so the hedging devices appeared in the TT to bridge the linguistic and cultural differences. When the text has a complex meaning, readers will interpret the meaning according to their culture and background. In this case the translator has a duty to bridge the structural gap between the two languages by explaining the unclear information and giving a good interpretation of the complex meaning in the SL to the TT audience. In other words, the translator here uses new linguistic elements to ensure the same interpretation and understanding as the SL audience. We can assume that the translator used the equivalence procedure because the two structures in the ST have hedges but they are not very clear and the structure is completely different from English. The degree of commitment here is the same, namely medium.

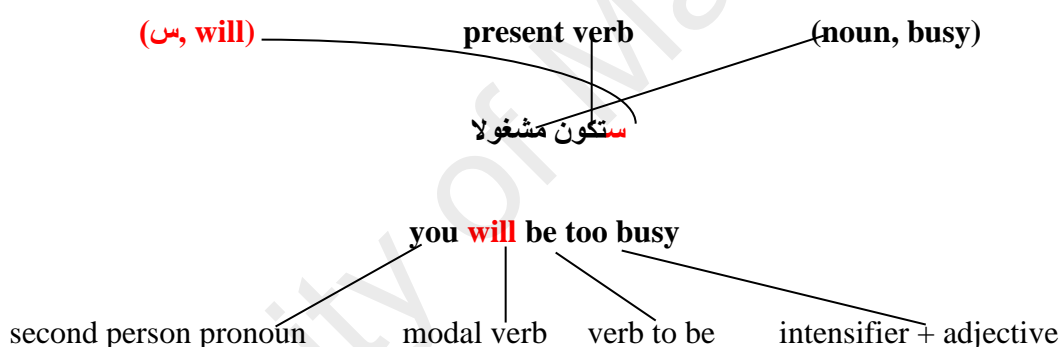
**Table 4.14:** Modal Verbs – Text 14

<p><b>Text 15</b></p> <p><b>ST:</b> لانك ستكون مشغولا عن التفكير... أو, مثلما قال حسنين, لأنك لاتريد أن تفكر به.</p> <p><b>Transliteration:</b> liannaka <u>satakoon mashghoolan a’n altafkir</u> aoo mithlama kaal hassanain liannaka la torid ann tofakker beh.</p> <p><b>Back translation:</b> as <u>you will be busy to think about it</u>, or as Hassnain said, because you do not want to think about it.</p>
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**TT:** Because you will be too busy to think about it, or, as Hasanain said, you will not want to think about it.

In the above example, we have only one hedge in the ST ‘ستكون مشغولا عن التفكير’ (liannaka satakoon mashghoolan a’n altafikir, you will be too busy) as you see in the back translation there is just one hedge, but we have double hedges in the TT ‘**you will be too busy**’ and ‘**you will not want to think about it**’ see figure (15).

Figure (15)



The translator uses two hedges to convey the same meaning and perhaps he found that one hedge will be not enough to match the same effect on the TT readers. So, he decided to use one more hedge to enhance the effect on the audience and reach the highest point of hedging as in the ST. The ST hedge ‘ستكون مشغولا عن التفكير’ (liannaka satakoon mashghoolan a’n altafikir, you will be too busy to think about it) is just a prediction about the future, and the author supposes that his character will never find time and he will be busy while not being fully responsible about his words. According the Arab culture the ST hedge signals a very low commitment. The translator fully understands this so he chooses to use two hedges to best portray this to the English audience because one hedge does not give the same message as in the ST hedge. It seems that the translator wants to show the low degree commitment in the ST hedge by

using double hedges in the TT. The translator uses the equivalence procedure to translate the Arabic hedge and we can consider it to be a mix of literal and equivalence procedures if we look deeperly at the whole context (see Table 15).

**Table 4.15:** Modal Verbs – Text 15

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
<b>Arabic version</b>	-1- سوف تكون مشغولا ( <u>sawfa</u> takoon mashghoolan, he will be busy)	Future simple verb (will) + present simple + noun		low
<b>English version</b>	-1- you will be too busy	Second person singular +modal verb + verb to be+ ininsifier + adjective	-1- equivalence and literal	medium

**Text 16**

**ST:** الطريق طويلة وانا رجل عجوز ليس بوسعي ان اسير كما سرتم انتم قد اموت.

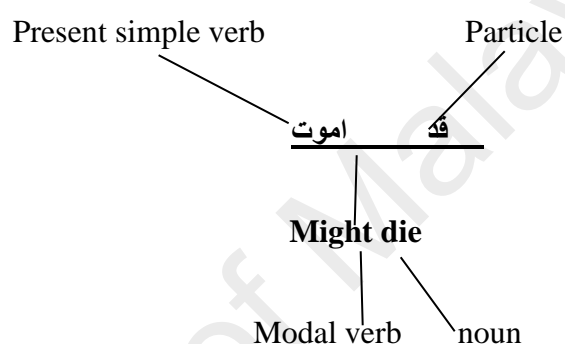
**Transliteration:** altareek taweela wa ana rajol a'jooz laisa bewesa'ee ann aseer kama sirtom antom kad amoot.

**Back translation:** “The way is so long and I am an old man could not walk like you **I might die**”.

**TT:** “it’s a long way, and I’m an old man, I can’t walk as you did, I might die”.

In the above example, the hedge in ST is ‘قد اموت’ (kad amoot, might die) and it consists of the particle (قد) kad and the present simple (اموت), both functioning as hedges not like the TT hedge which consists of only one word ‘might’ see figure (16).

**Figure (16)**



The two hedges in both versions nearly have the same effect on the readers, but linguistically they are completely different because the ST structure is not the same as the structure in the TT. So, the translator tries to bring a structure with same effect and use which means that the translator uses the equivalence procedure to render the Arabic hedge. If we focus on the TT hedge we can find that the modal verb acts as a hedge which does not exist in the Arabic linguistic system. On the other hand, the particle kad and present simple as a structure do not exist in the TT linguistic system, so perhaps the translator does not have many options through the translation process and as such, he chose the equivalence procedure to translate the Arabic hedge. Clearly, the meaning and function of the hedge do not change after the transitional process and the element of culture is not important in this example, because the degree of commitment is approximately the same in both versions (see Table 16).

**Table 4.16:** Modal Verbs – Text 16

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1- قد اموت (Kad amoot, might die)	Particle + present simple verb		low
English version	-1- <b>might die</b>	modal verb + noun	-1- equivalence	low

**Text 17**

**ST:** لو القيت الاجساد هنا لاكتشفت في صباح.

**TT:** If I dumped the bodies there **they would be discovered**.

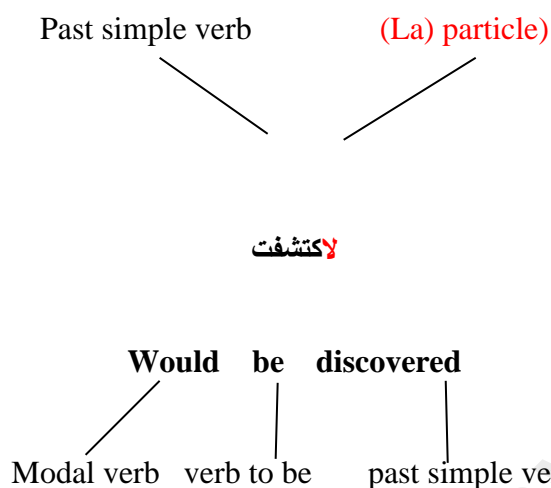
**Transliteration:** lao alkaita alagsad huna **laktoshifat** fi alsabah.

**Back translation:** if we throw the bodies there **certainly they will be discovered** in the morning.

**TT:** If I dumped the bodies there **they would be discovered**.

In the above example, the hedge in the ST consists of the particle ‘ل’ (la) and the past simple ‘اكتشف’ (aktoshifat, discovered) the particle is attached to the verb and both function as a hedge. The hedge in the TT is the modal verb ‘would’ and ‘be’ followed by the past simple discovered see figure (17).

Figure (17)



Defiantly, we can notice the differences between the TT and ST hedges: first the structure is not the same because in the TT hedge we can find a different structure which consists of a modal verb would and be, then as we see in the back translation we can find **(in the morning)** which does not exist in the TT. That means that the translator tries to avoid the complications of the Arabic structure which is a hedge ‘لاكتشفتم’ within the context, so the translator uses an equivalence procedure. The hedge ‘لاكتشفتم’ (Would be discovered, laktoshifat) + in the morning: this structure is going under something supposed to happen in the future and all the sentence functions as a hedge. The translator may prefer to keep the TT readers away from the complications of the Arabic language and he omitted that statement from the whole sentence. Finally the translator tries to avoid the linguistic differences by using the equivalence procedure to render the hedge. Perhaps, the translator succeeds in transferring the same meaning to the TL readers, but the function of the hedges in both languages does not yield the same degree of commitment. The Arabic hedge gives more responsibility and commitment than the TL does, and we can find this clear in the back translation ‘**certainly the will be discovered**’; the cultural element may be play a great role here because we have the same meaning but everyone will understand the meaning according to his or her culture.



In the Arabic culture the readers will understand that the bodies will definitely be discovered and it is just a matter of time. However, in the TL, the readers understand that the bodies may or may not be discovered. The ST hedge signals more commitment than the TT hedge and this is because of the cultural element. Readers in both the TL and SL will understand the hedges according to their cultural background (see Table 17).

**Table 4.17:** Modal Verbs – Text 17

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1 لاكتشفت (laktoshifat, would be discovered)	Particle attached to the past simple verb		high
English version	-1- would be discovered	modal verb + verb to be + past simple	-1- equivalence	medium

**Text 18**

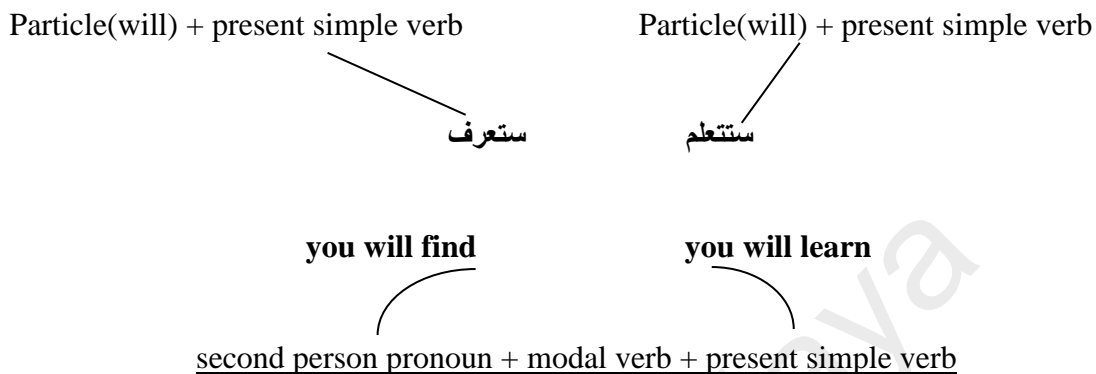
**ST:** هناك بالكويت ستتعلم كل شيء وستعرف كل شيء

**Transliteration:** Hunak bilkowitz stata'lam kula shai wa sta'rif kula shai.

**Back translation:** There in Kuwait, I promise you, you will find everything everything. You will learn everything.

**TT:** there in Kuwait, you will find everything out .You will learn everything.

In the above example, we can find double hedges in the ST ‘ستتعلم’ (satta’lam, will learn) and ‘وستعرف’ (wa sata’rif, you will find everything out), also we can find double hedges in the TT ‘**you will find everything out**’ and ‘**you will learn everything**’.



As usual, to express the future in SL we use the particle ‘س’ (sa, will) attached to the present simple which is completely different from the TL structure. In TL (**will**) functions as the particle ‘س’ and it is not attached to the simple present verb but it is separate. Undoubtedly, linguistic mechanisms to predict the future exist in both languages. The translator does not find a similar structure in the TL language so, he uses the equivalence structure to save the meaning and render the same message to the TL readers.

So far, the translator has succeeded in transferring the same function of the hedge, but may be the effect on the readers is not exactly the same. As you can see in the back translation, there is an implicit promise in the SL and this is because of the cultural element. The SL readers affected by the culture background, so the understanding of the use of these hedges is slightly different from the TL’s readers. The whole context implies a message of promise that these predictions about the future will fulfil soon. Finally the translator uses an equivalence procedures to render both the function and meaning of the hedges, and the understanding of the hedges is affected by

the cultural element after the transitional process. The translator does not show the promise because readers in the TL will never understand a promise inside a hedged context. Clearly the culture of the readers controls their understanding of literature, and perhaps the author uses hedges in their high degree of commitment or responsibility to show how people of the time period were so innocent so as to believe everything, while the hedges in TT express a medium degree of commitment (see Table 18).

**Table 4.18:** Modal Verbs – Text 18

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
<b>Arabic version</b>	<p>-1 ستتعلم ' (satta'lam, will learn)</p> <p>-2- وستعرف ' (wa sata'rif, you will find everything out)</p>	<p>-1- Particle refer to the future attached to the present simple verb</p> <p>-2- Particle refer to the future attached to the present simple verb</p>		high
<b>English version</b>	<p>-1- <b>you will find</b></p> <p>-2- <b>you will learn</b></p>	<p>-1- Second person pronoun + modal verb + present simple</p> <p>-2- Second person pronoun + modal verb + present simple</p>	-1- equivalence	medium

### Text 19

**ST:** وانه يجب ان يكون حين يمثل امام المهرب اكبر من رجل واكثر من شجاع والا ضحك عليه.

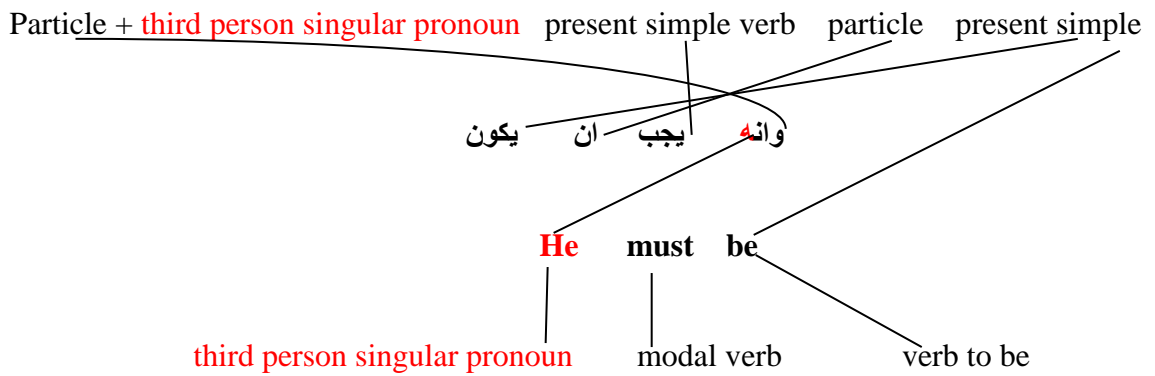
**Transliteration:** wa innaho vajib an yakoon heena ann yamthol amam almoharrib akbar men rajol wa akthar men shogaa' wailla dohika alihi.

**Back translation:** "he must be more than one man when he see the smuggler and more than courage or he will be deceived".

**TT:** "He must be more than one man and show more than courage or they would laugh at him".

In the above example, we can find one clear hedge in the ST, 'وانه يجب ان يكون' (wa innaho vajib an yakoon, he must be), while in the TT we can find two hedges: **he must be** and **they would laugh at him**. The structure of the ST hedge is completely different from the first TT hedge, because the ST hedge consists of the particle 'انه' and the present simple 'يجب', meanwhile the TT hedge structure consists of the modal verb 'must' and 'be,' so that means the translator brought an equivalent structure to give the same meaning, function and effect. In the ST the writer tries to express the great difficulty of doing something while he keeps the door open for any surprises in the future (see figure 19).

Figure (19)



In other words, the ST mentions that if you want to be smuggled to Kuwait you may be need to be very strong and show great skills. Essentially, this means that though this may be impossible to do, at the same time the speaker uses the hedge to reduce the responsibility if he could smuggle alone without any problem. The translator so far succeeded in rendering the meaning but he could not retain the same structure because of the linguistic differences between AL and EL, then the translator uses the equivalence procedure to translate the first hedge. As we said, the ST contains one hedge, but the TT contains two hedges. The second hedge in the TT **'they would laugh at him'** is a clear hedge but there is no hedge in the ST; if we look deeply we can find that there is a hedge in the ST but it exists only implicitly and not explicitly. We can see the back translation the hedge is clear **'he will be deceived'** the AL readers can easily read and understand the messages behind the lines which refer to a hedge according to their culture. The translator fully understands the implicit hedge in the ST, so he translated it as an explicit hedge to suit the EL readers. The degrees of commitment of the hedge in ST and the first hedge in TT are medium. The degree of commitment of the second hedge in TT is also medium but the implicit hedge in the ST context is low see Table (19).

Table 4.19: Modal Verbs – Text 19

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1 وانه يجب أن ، -1 يكون (wa innaho yajib an yakoon, he must be)	-1- Particle +present simple + particle + present simple		medium
	-2- implicit in context			low
English version	-1- he must be	-1- third person pronoun + modal verb + verb to be	-1-equivalence	medium
	-2- they would lough at him'	-2- third person pronoun + modal verb + present simple+ particle + third person pronoun		medium

**Text 20**

**ST:** سوف ياتي دور العجوز اخيرا ليستظل هنا ولكن لا باس علي اي حال فان الشمس تبقي محتملة الان اما عند الظهيرة فسيكون حظه حسنا.

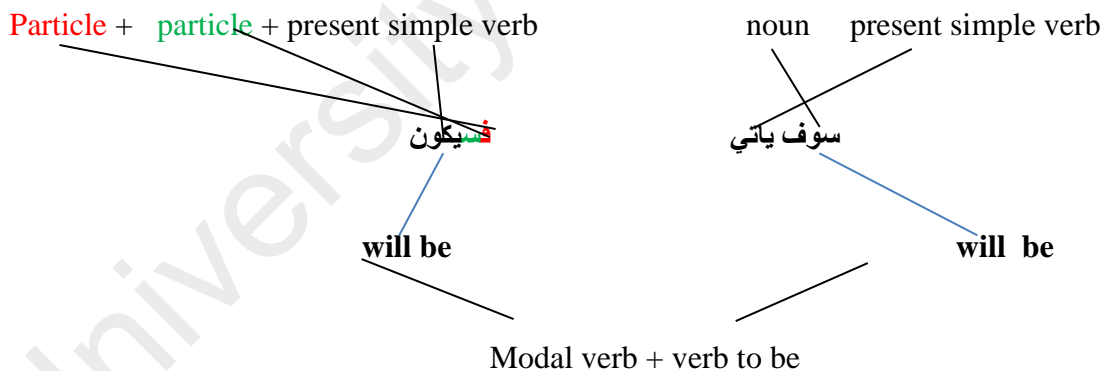
**Transliteration:** sawfa yaati daor ala'jooz akhiraa leastazelo huna wa laken la baas ala ai haal faina alshams tabqa muhtamala alaan amma a'enda a;zaheera fsayakoon hazoho hasana.

**Back translation:** “The old man will be last to sit in the shade here but it doesn’t matter , in my case the sun still bearable now at the middy the old man will be lucky”.

**TT:**”The old man will be last to sit in the shade here but it doesn’t matter , in my case the sun still bearable now at the middy the old man will be lucky”

In the above example, the ST has double hedges ‘سوف ياتي دور العجوز اخيرا’ (sawfa yaati daor ala;jooz akhiraa, the old man will be last) and ‘فسيكون حظه حسنا’ (fsayakoon hazoho hasana, he will be lucky man) and also the TT has double hedges, ‘The old man will be last’ and ‘the old man will be lucky’see figure (20).

Figure (20)



Although the linguistic systems of the two languages are different from each other, we can sometimes find some similarities: In the first hedge of the ST, we can find nearly the same structure with few differences for example, ‘سوف’ (sawfa, will) , in the ST functions like ‘will’ in the TT hedge and also has the same meaning. The present simple is also used in both hedges in the ST and TT. Although modal verbs do not exist in Arabic, the use of ‘سوف’ (sawfa, will) still have the same meaning and function like ‘will.’ As such, the translator succeeds in rendering the same function, meaning and

structure. Hence, the translator essentially used the literal procedure in translating the first hedge. In contrast, the situation is completely different between the second hedge in the ST and the second hedge in the TT but the TT hedge still has the same function and meaning; 'فسيكون' (fsayakoon, will) this structure is about something may happen and may not in the near future, the structure consists of the articles 'ف' (fa), 'س' (sa, will) and the present simple verb 'يكون' (yakoon, be) and all these components are attached to each other as a one word 'فسيكون' which expresses that something may happen in the near future,. The resultant structure in the TT of course is completely different. The translator uses an equivalent structure to render the same function and effect, so we can say the translator uses the equivalence procedure in translating the second hedge. Finally, culture has no role at this example and the degree of the commitment is nearly the same in both Arabic and English (see Table 20).

**Table 4.20:** Modal Verbs – Text 20

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1 سوف ياتي - 1 (sawfa yaat, will come)	-1- noun refer to the future + present simple tense		Medium
	-2 فسيكون -2 (fsayakoon ,he will be)	-2- particle + particle refer to the future + present simple tense		Medium



<b>English version</b>	<b>-1- will be</b>	-1- modal verb + verb to be	-1- literal	medium
	<b>-2- will be</b>	-2- modal verb + verb to be	-2- equivalence	medium

### Text 21

**ST:** وهناك ستكونون داخل الكويت. هل سنمشي كثير؟

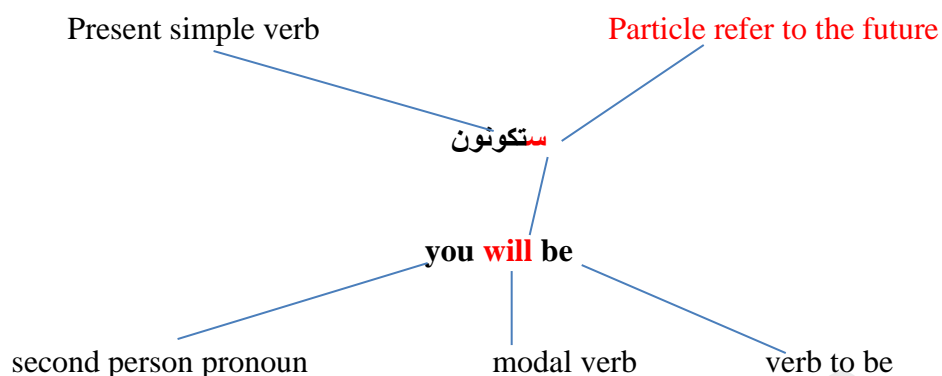
**Transliteration:** wa honak satakonoon dakhil alkuwait. Hal sanamshi katheera.

**Back translation:** and there you certainly will be inside Kuwait. Will we have a lot of walking to do?

**TT:** There you will be inside Kuwait. Will we have a lot of walking to do?

In the above example, the ST hedge, 'ستكونون' (satakonoon, you will be) consists of the particle 'س' (sa, will) and 'تكونون' (takoonoon, you be) which, when attached to each other one word, refers to something that has a great chance of happening in the near future while keeping the function of the hedge at the highest degree. The TT hedge's (**you will be**) structure is different from the ST hedge structure even though they are referring to the near future (see figure 21).

Figure (21)



The translator uses an equivalent structure to render both the meaning and the function, so the translator uses the equivalence procedure to translate the Arabic hedge. Clearly, the TT hedge is not the same as the ST hedge: the TT hedge is affected and changed a little bit after the translation process because of differences in culture between Arab and English readers and how do the readers understand the hedge within the whole context. The ST hedge implies that the characters in the novel will be in Kuwait certainly and it is just a matter of time. The responsibility or degree of commitment given is also very high, and in the TT hedge the translator gives an equivalent structure. However, this structure does not function completely like the original one because of differences in the linguistic system and how the audience understands the use of the hedge. In English, the epistemic structure 'will be' means that this thing may or may not happen in the future. Perhaps the translator was affected by the cultural elements and also tried to ensure that the audience will understand the hedge in English. So, he changed the original hedging to suit the TL audience (see Table 21).

Table 4.21: Modal Verbs – Text 21

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1 - 'ستكونون' (satakonoon, you will be)	-1- Particle + present simple		high
English version	-1- you will be	-1- second person pronoun + modal verb + verb to be	-1-equivalence	medium

Text 22

ST: شد علي النقود في جيبه وفكر: سوف يكون بوسعي ان ارد المبلغ لعمي في اقل من شهر.

Transliteration: shada ala alnoqood fi jaibeh wa fakar: sawfa yakoon bewesa'ee ann aroda almablagh leammi fi aqal men shaher.

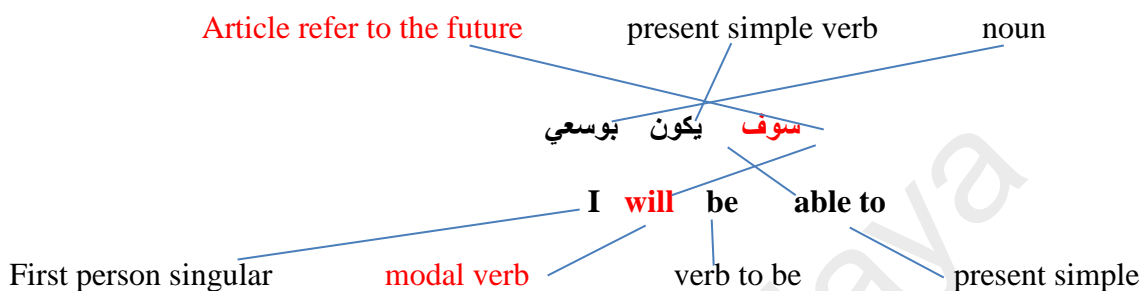
Back translation: "He tightened his hold on the money in his pocket, and reflected: I will be able to return the amount to my uncle in less than a month."

TT: "He tightened his hold on the money in his pocket, and reflected: I will be able to return the amount to my uncle in less than a month."

In the above example, the ST hedge nearly has the same meaning, function, effect and just few difference in the structure: 'سوف يكون بوسعي' (sawfa yakoon bewesa'ee, I will be able to) 'سوف' is like 'will' and has the same meaning, function and 'يكون' is like 'be'

and 'بوسعي' equals able to but the last one has some difference in the structure. Both hedges in the ST and TT have the same meaning, function, usage and structure (see figure 24).

Figure (22)



Clearly, the translator translates the ST hedge by using the literal translation procedure. The TT hedge is not changed after the translational process, and it has nearly the same degree of commitment because the entire situation just happened in the mind of that character, and it stays as just a thought see Table (22). Subsequently, culture does not have any role because the TT hedge is not changed and not affected after the translation process. Perhaps, the translator does not face any problem in translating this hedge and the whole sentence because the entire situation is just thoughts in the mind.

Table 4.22: Modal Verbs – Text 22

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1 - ' سوف يكون بوسعي' (sawfa yakoon bewesa'ee, I will be able to)	-1- Particle +present simple + noun		low

<b>English version</b>	<b>-1- I will be able</b>	-1- first person pronoun + modal verb + verb to be + present simple	-1-literal	low
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### Text 23

**ST:** انت تعرف لماذا.... أأست تعرف؟ انني أريدك أن تبدأ..ولو في الجحيم حتى يصير بوسعك أن تتزوج ندي..  
انني لا أستطيع ان اتصور ابنتي المسكينة تنتظر أكثر هل تفهمني؟

**Transliteration:** anta ta'rif limatha ... alasta ta'rif? Annany aoreedoka ann tabda wa law fi aljaheem hata yaseer bewesa'ka ann ttazoaj Nada. Innany la astatia' ann atasaower ibnaty almeskeenah tantazero akthar hal fahimtany.

**Back translation:** "You know why, don't you? I want you to make a start, even in hell,' so that you'll be in a position to marry Nada .I cannot imagine my poor daughter waiting any longer."

**TT:** "You know why, don't you? I want you to make a start, even in hell,' so that you'll be in a position to marry Nada .I cannot imagine my poor daughter waiting any longer."

In the above example, the ST hedge 'حتى يصير بوسعك' (hata yaseer bewea'ka, so that you will be) this structure is consisting from a particle, present simple and a noun, this structure means that may be in the future you will have the ability to do something you cannot now, however, the hedge in TT 'so that you'll be in a position to' does not consist of the same units or structures. The main difference between both structures is the use of present simple preceded by a particle to refer to the future tense. Also, the

whole text refers to the future, but in the English hedge, a modal (will) is used to refer to the future tense. Although the structure of the TT hedge is different from the original hedge, the meaning and function are reserved for after the translation process. Perhaps, the translators succeeded to keep the function and the meaning, but he cannot find an equal structure in the TL, so he searches for an equivalent structure to ensure the same effect on the EL readers. Consequently, the translator uses the equivalence procedure to translate the hedge. The hedge in the TT is not different from the original one and the effect on the audience is nearly similar to the AL audience, which means that the function does not change after the translation process. In addition, the degree of commitment is still the same, so the cultural elements are not significant in this example.

**Table 4.23: Modal Verbs – Text 23**

<p><b>Text 24</b></p> <p><b>ST:</b> ثم هوب ستجدون انفسكم في الكويت.</p> <p><b>Transliteration:</b> Thoma <u>hop satajedoona</u> anfosakom fi alkwait.</p> <p><b>Back translation:</b> Then <u>certainly you will find</u> yourself in Kuwait do not panic.</p> <p><b>TT:</b> And then <u>suddenly you will find</u> yourself in Kuwait.</p>
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In the above example, the hedge in the ST ‘هوب ستجدون’ (hop satajidoon, you will certainly find) consists of two words, with the first one ‘هوب’ coming from the Egyptian dialect taken from a Persian language which means cleverness, which is a good way of convincing someone about something else. The second word ‘ستجدون’ consists of ‘س’ (sa, will) which refers to the future and ‘تجدون’ (tajedoon, find) which is a present simple. The whole hedge is to assure that something may happen in the future and may

not happen in the near future because it is still a try from the smuggler to persuade the people to trust him and he will help them to achieve their goal to reach Kuwait and this is so clear in the back translation. The hedge in the TT ‘**suddenly you will find**’ is a normal hedge which refers to something that may or may not happen in the near future and all the situation is under the supposition. The degree of commitment in the ST hedge is nearly the same. Perhaps, the translator found a problem in translating the word ‘هوب’ because there is no equal word in the EL culture, so he just translates it into ‘**suddenly**’ in order to retain the meaning and function. The translator makes an adaptation here because he used an understandable word for the EL readers, therefore we can say that the translator used adaptation to translate the AL hedge. Finally, the cultural element has a great role in the above example because the original hedge does not exist in the EL readers’ culture (see Table 24).

**Table 4.24:** Modal Verbs – Text 24

<b>Language</b>	<b>Hedge</b>	<b>Grammatical Function</b>	<b>Procedures</b>	<b>Degree of Commitment</b>
<b>Arabic version</b>	-1 - ‘هوب ستجدون’ (hop satajidoon, you will certainly find)	-1- Egyptian dialect means cleverness (noun) +present simple		low
<b>English version</b>	-1- <b>suddenly you will find</b>	-1- adverb+second person pronoun + modal verb + present simple	-1-adaptation	low

### Text 25

**ST:** اذا وصلت الي الشط بوسعك ان تصل الكويت بسهوله. البصره مليئه بالادلاء الذين يتولون تهريبك الي هناك  
عبر الصحراء لماذا لا تذهب

**Transliteration:** itha wasalta ila alshat beosa'ika an tasel lia alkuwaite besehoola.  
Albasra maliaah biladilaa alathina yatawaloona tahripica ila honak a'ber alsahraa  
limatha la tathhab.

**Back translation:** “If you get to the shatt you have the ability to reach Kuwait, Basra is full of guides who will undertake to smuggle you there across the desert. Why do not you go?”

**TT:** “If you get to the shatt you can easily reach Kuwait, Basra is full of guides who will undertake to smuggle you there across the desert. Why don't you go?”

In the above example, the whole context goes under the hypothesis or conditions. The hedge in ST is ‘بوسعك’ (beosa'ika, will be able to) and it act as a noun within the context and it refer that you may have the ability in the future or may not. On the other hand, the TT hedge is the modal verb ‘**you can**’ and it goes under the conditional situation and the whole context goes under the supposition. The translator did not find a similar structure for the ST hedge so he searched for equal structure. He uses the equivalence procedure to translate the hedge and after translation we can find the hedge in the TT acting as a modal verb but in the ST as noun, therefore we may say that the translator here uses also a lexical transposition. Clearly, the translator uses two procedures in translating the ST hedge, the first one is the equivalence procedure and the second one is the transposition procedure. Finally, there is no difference in the degree of commitment in this example (see Table 25).



Table 4.25: Modal Verbs – Text 25

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1- بوسعك ' (beosa'ika, will be able to)	-1- noun		low
English version	-1- you can	-1- second person pronoun + modal verb	-1- lexical transposition + equivalence	low

**Text 26**

**ST:** وقد كلف ابو الخيزران بقيادة سيارة الماء الكبيرة التي سترافق القافلة طوال الرحلة وتؤمن الماء الوفير للرجال أثناء الرحلة التي قد تستغرق اكثر من يومين

**Transliteration:** wa ked kalafa abu alkhizaran biqiadht saiarht alma alkabeerah alati satorafiq alqafilah tawaal alrehla wa toamen alma alwafeer llrejal athnaa alrehlah alati kad tastagriq akthar men yaomein.

**Back translation:** he gave a mission to Abul Khaizuran to drive the big water tanker which will join the convoy to provide the water for them all the journey and it may take more than two days.

**TT:** He had asked Abul Khaizuran to drive the big water tanker , which would accompany the convoy the whole way to ensure a supply for water the entire journey, lasting more than two days.

In the above example, the hedge in ST is 'قد تستغرق' (kad tastagriq, may take) and it is consisting of the particle 'قد' and the present simple 'تستغرق'. This structure as a hedge functions as we mentioned in the examples above. The TT hedge is 'which would accompany'. In this example the translator is translating the whole context from another point of view and this is clear in the back translation. Obviously, hedging exists in both of the versions but the place of the hedges is changed and even the structures used for the hedging are not the same. In other words the hedging structure in the ST is not translated as a hedge but the translator made a reform or a paraphrase of the whole context and he translated another words in the ST as a hedge while it does not function as a hedge. Clearly, the translator changed and paraphrased the whole context and compensated the ST hedge with another hedge based on other words. The translator here is keeping the hedging inside the context but in another point of view. Definitely, the translator used the modulation procedure to translate the AL hedge. Perhaps the translator aimed to present hedging here in an appropriate way for the EL readers. Furthermore, he may be affected by his cultural background, so he translated the whole context in another point of view while at the same time retaining both meaning and function. The degree of commitment in the ST hedge is giving medium level while the TT hedge express low degree of commitment see the back translation and no need for a figure or a schedule because the same structures are tested in the above examples.

#### **4.4 Modal adverbs**

Modal adverbs are expressions or particles that reflect the mood or attitude of the speaker and it is used to increase or decrease the degree of certainty and the level of commitment. For example, perhaps, probably, definitely and likely can be used to express the degrees of confidence and the levels of responsibility in certain events or

situations and if it will happen or not. The used modal verb in this section was just perhaps and it can come at the beginning of the sentence, in the middle and in the end, see examples down:

### Text 27

**ST:** هل مشيت كثيرا! لست ادري ربما اربع ساعات.

**Transliteration:** hal mashaita katheeran ? lasto adree robama arba' saa'at.

**Back translation:** "Have you walked a lot? I don't know. Perhaps Four hours."

**TT:** "Have you walked a lot? I don't know. Four hours perhaps."

In the above example, the hedge in the SL 'ربما' (robama, may be) consists of two fragments رب and ما (roba and ma) and both of these fragments form one word which means maybe or perhaps. It is used in the Arabic language in order to detach oneself from responsibility and the purpose of using it is to escape from giving certainty in both uttered and written words. The function of 'ربما' is to mitigate and to give the chance to retreat from what was said or written. The translated hedge in the TL is 'perhaps' which is considered to be a modal adverb. According to the Cambridge dictionary, "it is used to show that something is possible or that you are not certain about something. Also, it can be used when one does not wish to be too definite or assertive in the expression of an opinion or want to hedge". Clearly, both hedges have exactly the same meaning and function and nearly the same degree of responsibility and commitment. The hedge was not affected after the translational process because it functions as the original one, so the culture element has no role in this example because the concept of this hedge is common in both languages. The translator used a literal procedure to translate the hedge from AL into EL. The hedge in ST is in the middle of the sentence

but the TT hedge is in the end, may be because of the differences of the linguistic system between Arabic and English language.

### Text 28

**ST:** من الذي او همك انك عجوز الي هنا الحد ربما ام قيس؟

**Transliteration:** mann alathee awhamak annaka a'jooz ela hatha alhad robama imm Qais?

**Back translation:** Whose given you the idea that you are so old umm Qais, perhaps?

**TT:** Whose given you the idea that you are so old umm Qais, perhaps?

The ST hedge 'ربما' (robama, may be) is explained in the above example. The hedge in TT 'perhaps' is also explained. The hedge still functions and has the same meaning after translation. The degree of commitment is almost the same, but the hedge in the ST is in the middle while in the TT it is at the end. Clearly, the order or the sequence of words in Arabic and English is not similar because of the differences in structures and the whole linguistic system. Perhaps, it is a kind of shifting in the words, but it is not so important because the meaning, function and even the degree of commitment are not so different. Cultural elements do not have any role in this example, because the term 'ربما' and 'perhaps' are common to the readers in both languages. The translator used literal procedure to translate the hedge from AL into EL.

### Text 29

**ST:** ربما كانت قنبلة مزروعة في الارض تلك التي داس عليها عندما كان يركض او قذفها اسامه رجل كان مختبئا في خندق قريب.

**Transliteration:** robama kant konbelah mazrooa'h fi alart tilk alati dasaa'laihaa'ndama

kana yarkod awo qathfaha Usama rajol kana mokhtabeaa fi khandaq kareep.

**Back translation:** “Perhaps it was buried in the ground, the bomb he lord on as he was running; or it was thrown in front of him by a man hidden in a nearby ditch.”

**TT:** “Perhaps it was buried in the ground, the bomb he lord on as he was running; or maybe it was thrown in front of him by a man hidden in a nearby ditch.”

In the above example, there is just one hedge ‘ربما’ (robama, **may be**) while in the TT we can find double hedges, ‘perhaps’ and ‘**may be**’. Firstly, both hedges ‘ربما’ and ‘perhaps’ in ST and TT come in the beginning of the sentence and they have the same meaning. The translator used a literal procedure to translate the hedge into ST. Secondly, we have just one hedge in ST but the translator added one more hedge into the translated sentence. In the back translation we cannot find the second hedge because the readers of AL will understand the very low degree of commitment in hedging through the context. In other words the hedging is existed implicitly behind the lines and the whole context act as a hedge but when they are separated they cannot act as a hedge in the AL, so the translator added the second hedge to give the EL audience a chance to grasp a low degree of commitment. Perhaps the cultural element plays a major role in the this example because AL language readers fully understand the hedging from the general context according to their culture. However, readers in EL cannot understand the Arabic culture because they have different culture. Finally, the translator found himself obliged to add another hedge to match and clarify the low degree of commitment.

### Text 30

**ST:** قل له ان يترك الباب مفتوحا عله يبرد.

**Transliteration:** qol laho ann yatrok albab maftohan **allaho** yabrod.

**Back translation:** “Tell him to leave the oven door open I hope it will cool down.”

**TT:** “Tell him to leave the oven door open and perhaps it will cool down.”

In the above example, the hedge in the ST ‘عله’ (allaho, I hope) is considered one of those expressions which is used to show wishful thinking. In general it is used to hope that something will happen in the future but in this case the situation is different and even it can be used to show the possibility. Sometimes, the context can decide the exact meaning and sometimes you can be confused and have a problem in understanding it, so you need to read it again and again. Moreover, it has two meanings the first to express hope and the second to express possibility. The translator tackles with this hedge as an expression which reflects possibility. On the other hand, the hedge in TT ‘perhaps’ is a modal adverb and it clearly shows possibility. Obviously, the used hedge in the ST does not exist in the EL structure. So, the translator found himself forced to use an equal expression in the TL to compensate for the meaning and function, so the translator used the equivalence procedure to translate the hedge into EL. Finally, the ST hedge expresses low degree of commitment while the TT hedge is expressing medium degree of commitment see Table (26).

**Table 4.26:** Modal Adverb – Text 30

Language	Hedge	Grammatical Function	Procedures	Degree of Commitment
Arabic version	-1 - 'عله' (allaho, I hope)	-1- an article have two functions (hope and hedge)		low
English version	-1- perhaps	-1- modal adverb express possibility	-1-equivelence	medium

At the end, there is no single hedge goes under the fourth category Modal adjective and modal nouns.

At the end, there are some sentences containing hedges in the EL version of the novel but they are not existed in the AL text. This may be happen because of the different culture between English and Arabic language, see some of those hedges down:

**Text 31**

**ST:** لقد ضربت القافلة بعيدا في الصحراء حتي أن الحج رضا فضل أن يسلك دروبا أخرى تصل به الي الزبير.

**Transliteration:** lakad darabat alkafilah baa'eeda fi alsahra hata anna al haj Rida fadala ann yasloka doroo-bal akhraa tasilo behi ila Alzubair.

**Back translation:** The convoy had driven far into the desert, even Haj Rida decided to follow different routes on the return journey to reach Al Zubair.

**TT:** The convoy had driven far into the desert, when suddenly Haj Rida decided to follow a different route on the return journey, which would bring him to Alzubair.

In the above example, there is no hedging at all in the ST but in the TT we can find a clear hedge which is ‘**would**’. The use of the modal verb with an epistemic meaning functions as a hedge as existed in the example above in the English version; the use of ‘**would**’ before the verb bring means that they may reach Alzubair city or may not, while in the Arabic version hedging is missed because Haj Rida will reach Alzubair anyway. Hedging existed after the translational process which means that the translator is responsible for the existence of the hedging. Perhaps, the translator wants to make it simple and clear to the English audience or he wants to make it more suitable to the readers’ culture. Clearly, there are many differences between AL and EL in the structure, linguistic system and the culture. The translator added a hedge and he did not use any procedure here because there is no original hedge and may be culture plays a great role in this example because culture affects the translator’s choices in the process of translation (see more examples below).

### **Text 32**

**ST:** البس قميصك يا أسعد والا شوتك الشمس.

**Transliteration:** Ilbas qamesaka ya Assad wa illa shawatka alshams.

**Back translation:** Put on your shirt, Assad, otherwise you roasted in the sun.

**TT:** Put on your shirt, Assad, or you will be roasted in the sun.



In the above example, the ST does not contain any hedging is clear and this is obvious in the back translation whereby it is shown that the sentence's purpose is to give warning. On the other hand, there is a hedge in the TT, namely 'will be'; the meaning of the TT is nearly like the ST but the possibility and hedging that exist in the TT are missed in the ST. The hedge in the TT is considered to be a modal verb which may be used to express future, modal function, epistemic, deontic and dynamic contexts. In this example will is used as an epistemic modality which means that will expresses predictions and suppositions. The use of the epistemic meaning above in the TT means that in the ST, the whole sentence is under a warning purpose and the man sure will be roasted. Perhaps, the translator was affected by the cultural differences between AL and EL, so he added the hedge in the TT or it is just like a linguistic differences between them, but according to the back translation it can be translated with same meaning and function and the translator chose to add the hedge to the TT to make it suitable for the English audience.

### Text 33

**ST:** زود ضغط قدمه فوق المضغط كما تتسلق السيارة الهضبة دون ان تتباطئ.

**Transliteration:** zawda daghta kadamih foqa almetghat kama tatasalaq alsaiarah alhadabah doon ann tatabata.

**Back translation:** "Hr pressed harder on the accelerator as the lorry climb the hill without slowing down."

**TT:** "He pressed harder on the accelerator so that the lorry would climb the hill without slowing down."

In the above example, the ST is a normal sentence which is considered to be a descriptive sentence of how the car is going up the hill without stopping. However, the TT's is different after the translation; in the TT there is a hedge 'would' before climb which means that the car may go up or may not and the whole sentence is a result of the sentence preceding it see the use of (so). The translator may be affected by his own culture and he wants to make the sentence appropriate for the EL readers. Culture may be control the translator choices in translating this context or sentence.

#### Text 34

**ST:** كان الجو رائعا و هادئا وكانت السماء مازالت تبدو زرقاء تحوم فيها حمامات سود علي علو منخفض

**Transliteration:** kana alljawo raea'a wa hadiaa wa kanat alsamaa mazalat tabdoo zaqaa tahoomo fiha hamamat sood a'la a'loo monkhafid.

**Back translation:** "The weather was beautiful and calm and the sky seems to be blue, with black pigeons hovering low in it."

**TT:** "The weather was beautiful and calm and the sky still blue, with black pigeons hovering low in it."

In the above example, the situation is different because there are hedges in the English version and not in the Arabic. In the example the situation is the opposite: the ST contains a hedge 'تبدو' (tabdoo, seems) but there is no hedge in the TT. The ST hedge functions within a descriptive context. Here, the context describes the atmosphere or the weather and the writer is giving clues that the situation is not very bad, so he uses hedging to indicate that he is not be sure that the situation is not going to be worse and this opens up many possibilities. Perhaps the translator does not understand the whole context because it is difficult even for a native speaker of AL or maybe he knows the

whole context but prefers not to bring Arabic complications to the EL audience and make them confused, so he did not translate it. Maybe the culture affected the translator such that he preferred to transfer the situation in a simple and appropriate way which can be suitable for their culture and language.

#### **4.5 Summary**

This chapter tackled different types of hedges in both languages and analysed them according to Hyland's taxonomy. The examples in this thesis represent a wide variety of hedges. Finally, the analysed data at this chapter can give a good idea about the difference between EL and AL in the culture and linguistic system also this chapter can show the many similarities between them. In this chapter there are some examples' analysis do not contain schedules or even figures because these structures and functions were explain in the other examples and the researcher dose not want to make a repetition.

## CHAPTER 5 : DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter sheds light on the important findings that emerged from this study and it shows how the research objectives were achieved and how the research questions were answered. This chapter shows how the hedges were translated and which procedures were used in translating the hedges from AL into EL. Furthermore, this chapter discusses how the cultural elements have a noticeable role in affecting the degree of responsibility and commitment in translated hedges and how the audiences' culture affect the understanding of hedges in AL. After that, the fifth chapter discusses the limitations of this dissertation and suggests some points and recommendations for additional research. A conclusion for all the findings is also given in this chapter.

### 5.2 Research Findings in Relation to Research Questions

#### 5.2.1 Findings and Discussions of the First Research Question

The first research question is: What are the procedures used in translating hedges from the Arabic novel *Rijal Fi Ashams* into English?

The first question was formed to assist in answering the first research objective which is concerned with recognising the translation procedures used in translating Arabic hedges in the novel by Gassan Kanafani, *Men in The Sun*. Consequently, the analysis of the collected data was oriented to attain the first objective. The researcher applied Hyland's typology (1998) taxonomy of hedges to categorize hedges in the translated novel which were listed in chapter three. The novel is considered to be one of

the novels that is rich in hedges as the author employed many kinds. The researcher focused on English hedges as a starting point to collect the Arabic hedges. The researcher translated the hedges under Hyland's taxonomy. The researcher found sixty seven sentences containing eighty hedges: sixty three sentences containing seventy six hedges because sentences sometimes include more than one hedge and all these hedges exist in both the Arabic and English versions. To answer the first question, the researcher focused on the sixty three sentences which having seventy six hedges because they are existed in Arabic and English version. The research findings show that all hedges fall under the first three categories in Hyland's typology: lexical verbs, modal verbs and modal adverbs while modal adjectives and nouns were not found among those hedges. Clearly, there are a lot of modal verbs hedges in the English version nearly fifty seven hedges out of seventy nine that means hedges in modal verbs type exist more than the others, followed by lexical hedges with fifteen, and the last being modal adverbs with only seven hedges.

In Chapter Four, the researcher analysed just sixty four hedges together with one hedge which exist in the Arabic version but not in the English version out of seventy six in order to avoid repetition of similar samples. See Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1: Hedge in the current study**

Hyland typology	Analyzed Hedges	All Hedges	Percentage
Lexical verbs	9	15	60%
Modal verbs	29	57	56.1%
Modal adverbs	5	7	71.4%
Total	43+4	76+4	58.2%

As table one shows, the researcher analyzed just 58.2% of the existing hedges in both languages. For example, the researcher analyzed 60% from lexical verbs and 52.6% from the modal verbs while he used 71.4% from the modal adverbs.

In the quest of the procedures used in translating the Arabic hedges into English the researcher found that the equivalence procedures is the most used procedure in translating the Arabic hedges into English with 55.8% of the analyzed hedges, followed by the literal procedure with 25.5% of the analyzed data. The lowest are modulation with 4.6% and adaption with 2.3% see table 5.2.

**Table 5.2: Translation Procedures of Hedge**

Procedures used	Hedges analysed	percentage
Equivalence	24	55.8%
Transposition	5	11.6%
Adaptation	1	2.3%
Modulation	2	4.6%
Literal	11	25.5%
Total	43	100%

Firstly, the linguistic system of Arabic language is quite different from the English linguistic system, so we can find many hedges and structures that exist in the Arabic version are completely different from hedges in the English version. This may be because of the translator used the equivalence procedure to render the original hedges. As a result, we find that equivalence procedure is the most used procedure in translating Arabic hedges. Secondly, sometimes we can find similarities between the languages in the meaning, structure and function, thus the translator does not need to use another structure while he have similar structure giving the same meaning and function.

Consequently, the second most used translation procedure is Literal procedure in translating the Arabic hedges see table 5.2. Thirdly, occasionally the translator finds some words or structures so difficult to be understood by the TL readers, therefore the translator must use procedures like Modulation and Adaptation to ease or give relevant meaning to the original text or structure. The translator of the Arabic novel does not use Adaptation and Modulation procedures a lot, meaning there are not many strange structures that may cause confusion to TL readers. Finally, the findings show that the used and applied procedures include both direct and oblique procedures but the translator opted mainly for the direct procedures.

### **5.2.2 Findings and Discussions of the Second Research Question**

The second research question is: To what extent is the degree of commitment as a major hedging marker in this Arabic novel affected in the English translation? This research question is designed to achieve the second objective which is projected to discover if cultural differences between Arabic and English affected the translational process especially the translation of hedges.

Undoubtedly, every language is affected by its own culture and especially in translating it into another language and after that the TL also has its own culture, so the translator must be aware of these cultures and how the audience in the SL and TL understand the literature. The research findings demonstrate that cultural elements have great role in translating hedges forms from Arabic into English language, and this is very clear in the data analysis. It also shows that English culture and Arabic culture affected the translator choices in translating the hedges forms from AL into EI (i.e. texts: 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25, 30, 31, 32, and 33). Actually, we have

two main findings resulted from the analysis; the first one is the degree of commitment and the second is the range of hedges used in both versions.

#### **5.2.2.1 Degree of Commitment**

Actually, every hedging context has a degree of commitment or a degree of responsibility of the uttered or written words and we can know the degree of responsibility of the hedging devices through the given contexts. The degree of commitment is just the degree of responsibility towards the written words and how the readers understand it, so some hedges give a high degree of commitment and others give a low or normal degree of commitment. In this study the degree of commitment plays a role to show how culture may affect it after the translation and how it can be high in the ST but normal or even low in the TT. Sometimes the translator is obliged to use two hedges in the TT to render one hedge in the ST (see text 9 in chapter four). Furthermore, some hedges in ST give stronger commitment than the TT because of the structure and the context of the hedge especially in text 12 which is considered as a good example of how the culture can affect the author and the writer of the ST and how he can use a particle to refer to the certainty inside hedged context. Also in the Arabic structure, the writer can use a structure or context which contains at the same time a hedging device and a particle, thus showing and expressing certainty. Finally the Arabic culture is different from the English one and this affects the translator's choices vis-à-vis how he can use the right hedge to render the original hedge.

#### **5.2.2.2 Range of the Used Hedges**

The results demonstrate that the range numbers of hedges used in English version are not the same in the Arabic version. In other words, the number of hedges after the



translation process is higher than the original hedges. We saw in the data analysis that the translator sometimes used more than one hedge in the English version to translate just one hedge in Arabic version, (i.e.: texts 9, 16, 30). Also the findings show that there are three hedges in the English version but not in the Arabic version, and one hedge existed in the Arabic version but not in the English one (see table 5.3). That means the TL culture affected the translator's choices to add hedges into the English version while it does not exist in the SL and also he did not translate a one hedge from SL into the TL. Maybe the translator wanted to make the translated novel suitable for the audience's culture and background.

To sum up, the translator makes a deletion to one Arabic hedge; translation by the same hedge and translation of non-hedged expression to hedged one, or translation of hedged expressions to non-hedged ones; hence modifying the scope of precision and force expressed in the original text. The translator changes the non-hedged to the hedged ones in three situations which means that the translator manipulates the hedges which may be for the purpose of delivering the same message and to be appropriate for the TL audience culture or because she is obliged to use hedges in the TL because of the nature of the English language.

**Table 5.3: Percentage of Analysed Hedge in respect to language**

Languages	Analyzed Hedges	Percentage
Arabic	<b>41</b>	<b>87.2%</b>
English	<b>46</b>	<b>97.8%</b>
Common Hedges	<b>40</b>	<b>85.1%</b>
All Hedges	<b>47</b>	<b>100%</b>

The range of the used hedges is not the same, which points to the role played by culture in affecting the translator's choices in the translation process. These findings are similar to those demonstrated by Peterlin, A. P. (2010), but the differences in the number of the used hedges was very high, while in this study it was not the case.

The findings of this study are considered as a starting point to carry out other future studies on hedges in the Arabic language especially in the Quran which is rich in hedges and even between Arabic and the English language. Furthermore, the new Arabic classification of hedges proposed below could be applied for many linguistic fields like political speeches, pragmatics and literary texts.

Finally, after collecting the Arabic hedges the researcher sent these data to a professor of Arabic language and grammar and he made an attempt to classify the compositions in the novel of *Men in the Sun* and this taxonomy is according to the semantic field theory compositions. Below is this taxonomy:

The Suspicion and the uncertainty: e.g.

قد نشترى

قد أستطيع

قد أموت

قد تنفعلك

The possibility of occurrence: e.g.

بوسعك أن تصل

بوسعه

سيكون بوسعنا

حتي يصير بوسعك

The expectation or apprehension: e.g.

بيدو أنه لن يستطيع

ربما

بيدو لي

The preponderance of occurrence which is undoubtedly intersects with the previous second group but it less certain here: e.g.

ستعلم كل شيء

ستعرف

هوب ستجده

ستكونون مشغولون

The condition: e.g.

لاكتشفت

وكأنما الفكرة

The following table summarizes the current hedge found in Arabic and their English translation.

**Table 5.4:** Current Study Hedge in Arabic and English

Hedge In Arabic	Hedge in English
بيدو	It seems he
لن يستطيع	would not be able
بيدو لي انك	It seems to me
وكأنما	It seemed

بدا	seemed
موشك	would
قد أكون	I may be
قد استطيع	I may be able to
سيكون	Will be
ستصل	Will arrive
سترسلونه	you send
سوف يهرب	will run away
لا بد	must be
سوف يكون	he would be
انه يستطيع	he could
سنتكون مشغولا	you will be too busy
قد اموت	I might die
لاكتشفت	would be discovered
ستتعلم	you will find everything out
ستعرف	you will learn everything
يجب ان يكون	he must be
سوف يأتي	will be
سيكون	will be

ستكونون	you will be
سوف يكون بوسعي	I will be able to
هوب ستجدون	suddenly you will find
بوسعك	you can
ربما	perhaps
عله	perhaps
والا	or

### 5.3 CONCLUSION

The current study was conducted to determine the translation procedures used in translating Arabic hedges into English and to find out to what extent these hedges are affected by receiving the culture after the translation process. This dissertation sheds light on the differences and similarities in grammar and culture between Arabic and English. To fulfill those aims, the study chose Gassan Kanafani's novel *Men in The Sun*. This study was based just on 47 hedges forms from 80 hedges in the whole novel in both the Arabic and English language versions to avoid repetitions in the analysis. This dissertation has been able to provide some useful insights on the connection between two very different languages meeting on the platform of translation. This study has also dealt specifically with a political literary text in the context of translation. Literary texts are sensitive since they may contain political messages like in the novel selected for this study. This makes the translator's job more critical as how he translates the text can bring about unpredictable results. This situation can be sharply challenging when translating "hedges" which are used by the original author in the ST are missed out to

evade responsibility for what is being promised. The author is criticizing the Arab regimes in the novel by using hedges so, when the translator changes some hedges via deletion or addition of new hedges of his/her own preference, it will affect the author's intention to protect himself against the certain negative consequences.

The study shows that hedging devices have the same roles in Arabic as they have in English. Like English, Arabic does employ lexical, syntactic (conditionals or passive) as well as strategic hedges. However, one of the most common structural hedging devices employed in Arabic language is the conditional sentences. Furthermore, probability is one of the most difficult issues associated with conditionality. In English the use of the different tenses of verbs and modals usually stand for probability whereas in Arabic it is possible for the conditional particles and different tenses of verb to stand for probability.

Finally, this study discussed the findings and showed that the most used procedure was equivalence which means the difference between EL and AL is higher than the similarities. Further, culture can affect the translator's options and choices and this is clear in the hedges used before and after the translation process.

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