

The Strategies of Translating idioms from Romeo and Juliet

Saba Omar Twaisan

استراتيجيات ترجمة المصطلحات من روميو وجوليت

صبا عمر طويسان

جامعة الجنان كلية الادب

1.1 Research Background

The play "Romeo and Juliet" by William Shakespeare is a literary masterpiece that has been widely studied and appreciated for centuries. It is a tragic love story set in Verona, Italy, and is renowned for its poetic language, complex characters, and exploration of themes such as love, fate, and family. The play is written in Early Modern English, which can present challenges for contemporary readers in understanding the cultural expressions and idioms used by the characters.

1.2 Research Questions:

1. How can we accurately translate the cultural expressions and idioms from "Romeo and Juliet" into modern English while preserving their intended meaning and cultural significance?
2. What are the cultural contexts and historical backgrounds behind the expressions and idioms used in the play, and how can we ensure that these nuances are conveyed effectively in the translation?
3. What are the linguistic and stylistic features of Shakespeare's language that make the translation of cultural expressions and idioms challenging, and how can these challenges be overcome?

1.3 Research Aims

The primary aim of this research is to provide accurate and culturally sensitive translations of selected cultural expressions and idioms from "Romeo and Juliet" for contemporary readers and audiences. By examining the linguistic and cultural aspects of the play, the research aims to bridge the gap between the original Early Modern English text and modern English readers, enabling a deeper understanding and appreciation of the play's cultural richness.

1.4 Research Significance

The significance of this research lies in its contribution to the understanding and accessibility of one of the most celebrated literary works in the English language. By providing accurate translations of cultural expressions and idioms, the research allows readers and audiences to fully grasp the nuances and subtleties of Shakespeare's language. This enhances the overall experience of engaging with "Romeo and Juliet," enabling a deeper exploration of its themes and a greater appreciation for the cultural context in which the play was written. Additionally, the research contributes to the broader field of translation studies by addressing the specific challenges posed by translating cultural expressions and idioms from Early Modern English to modern English.

2. Literature Review

2.1 The concept of Translation

The concept of translation refers to the act of transferring the meaning of a text from one language (the source language) to another (the target language) while maintaining its essence, intent, and context. Translation enables communication and understanding across different languages and cultures (Freeman, 2009). Translation involves more than simply replacing words with their equivalents in another language. It requires a deep understanding of the source language and culture, as well as the ability to convey the message effectively in the target language and culture. Translators must consider the nuances of both languages, including grammar, vocabulary, syntax, idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and stylistic elements. The goal of translation is to produce a text that accurately conveys the original meaning, tone, style, and intent of the source text in a way that is natural and comprehensible to the target audience. Translators face numerous challenges, such as dealing with linguistic and cultural differences, finding appropriate equivalents, preserving the author's voice, and maintaining consistency throughout the translation (Schulte, 2012). Translation can take various forms, including literary translation, technical translation, legal translation, medical translation, localization, and more. Each type of translation requires specific skills, expertise, and knowledge of the subject matter. Translation is not a mechanical process but rather an art that involves interpretation, creativity, and critical thinking. Translators make choices and decisions based on their linguistic proficiency, cultural awareness, and understanding of the source text and its intended audience (Sager, 1997). Translation plays a crucial role in fostering intercultural communication, promoting global understanding, facilitating business transactions, enabling access to knowledge and literature, and preserving cultural heritage. It serves as a bridge between languages and cultures, allowing people to connect, share ideas, and build relationships across linguistic boundaries (Nord, 1995).

2.2 Translation and Culture

Translation and culture are closely intertwined and have a significant impact on each other. When translating a text, translators must navigate the cultural nuances and context of both the source and target languages to

ensure accurate and culturally appropriate communication (Akbari, 2013). In what follows, the researcher presents some key points about the relationship between translation and culture:

1. **Cultural Context:** Language is deeply rooted in culture, and translation involves conveying not just the words but also the cultural context behind them. Translators must understand the cultural references, values, beliefs, and social norms embedded in the source text and find ways to express them effectively in the target language (Guo, 2012).
2. **Cultural Equivalents:** Translating cultural-specific terms, idioms, metaphors, and expressions often requires finding cultural equivalents or adapting the translation to make it meaningful and relatable in the target culture. It involves capturing the intended cultural connotations and emotional impact of the original text (Berman, 1992).
3. **Localization:** Localization is a specialized form of translation that involves adapting a product, service, or content to a specific target culture. It goes beyond linguistic translation and includes adjustments to factors such as date formats, currencies, measurement units, images, symbols, and even colors to align with the cultural preferences and norms of the target audience.
4. **Cultural Sensitivity:** Translators need to be culturally sensitive and aware of potential cultural misunderstandings or offensive content that may arise during translation. They must navigate cultural taboos, sensitivities, and potentially controversial topics with care to ensure that the translated text is respectful and appropriate in the target culture (Berman, 1992).
5. **Translating Literature:** Literary translation poses unique challenges as it involves conveying not only the literal meaning of the text but also the style, tone, emotions, and artistic qualities of the original work. Translators must capture the author's voice, preserve the literary techniques, and evoke the same emotional response in the target readership (Hermans, 2007).
6. **Translating Legal and Technical Texts:** Legal and technical translations require precision and accuracy while maintaining the legal or technical concepts of the source text. Translators must have a deep understanding of the subject matter and the corresponding legal or technical terminology in both languages to ensure accuracy and consistency.
7. **Transcultural Translations:** Translations can also facilitate the exchange and fusion of cultures. Transcultural translations involve the adaptation and transfer of texts across cultures, leading to the enrichment and evolution of languages and cultures involved. Translations of global literature, films, music, and other art forms contribute to cultural diversity and global understanding.

Overall, translation serves as a bridge between different cultures, facilitating cross-cultural communication, understanding, and appreciation. It plays a vital role in promoting intercultural dialogue, preserving cultural heritage, and fostering mutual respect and empathy among diverse linguistic communities.

2.3 Translation Theories

Translation is the process of converting written or spoken text from one language into another while preserving its meaning and intent. It plays a crucial role in facilitating communication and promoting cultural exchange between different linguistic communities. Over the years, various theories and approaches have been developed to understand and analyze the complexities involved in translation (Pym 2003).

1. **The Equivalence Theory:** This theory, often associated with early translation studies, posits that the goal of translation is to achieve complete equivalence between the source text and the target text. Equivalence can be established at different linguistic levels, such as word-for-word equivalence, equivalence of meaning, or functional equivalence. However, achieving perfect equivalence in translation is often challenging due to linguistic and cultural differences (Pym, 2007).
2. **Skopos Theory:** Skopos theory, introduced by German scholar Hans Vermeer, emphasizes the importance of the translation's purpose or function. According to this theory, the translation process should be guided by the intended function or use of the target text. The translator must consider the target audience, cultural context, and communicative purpose when making translation decisions (Du, 2012).
3. **Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS):** DTS focuses on analyzing translation as a social and cultural practice. It seeks to describe and explain translation phenomena based on empirical evidence. DTS examines the role of translators, translation norms, and the impact of cultural, social, and political factors on translation. It aims to understand translation as a dynamic activity embedded in specific contexts (Assis Rosa, 2016).
4. **Polysystem Theory:** Polysystem theory, developed by Itamar Even-Zohar, views translation as a part of a broader literary and cultural system. It emphasizes the influence of cultural and literary norms on the translation process. According to this theory, translations are shaped by the dominant norms and expectations

within a particular literary system, and they contribute to the development and evolution of that system (Shuttleworth, 2019).

5. **Functionalism:** Functional approaches to translation focus on the communicative function of the source text and aim to recreate its effect in the target language. Rather than striving for literal equivalence, functionalist approaches prioritize the overall communicative impact, effectiveness, and reception of the translation. Relevance, coherence, and target audience expectations are central considerations (Nord, 2012).
6. **Cognitive Translation Studies:** Cognitive translation studies explore the mental processes involved in translation. It examines how translators perceive, comprehend, and produce translations. Cognitive theories seek to uncover the cognitive strategies and problem-solving techniques employed by translators during the translation process. They investigate aspects such as attention, memory, decision-making, and problem-solving in translation.

It's important to note that these theories are not mutually exclusive, and translators often employ a combination of approaches depending on the context, purpose, and nature of the translation task. Translation is a complex and dynamic field, continually evolving and adapting to the demands of global communication (Halverson, 2010).

2.3 Literary Translation

Literary translation is a specialized field of translation that involves translating works of literature, such as novels, poems, plays, short stories, and essays, from one language into another while preserving the artistic and literary qualities of the original text. Literary translators face unique challenges as they strive to capture the nuances of the author's writing style, themes, emotions, and cultural references (Holmes, 2011). The following is the basic consideration of literary translation.

1. **Style and Voice:** Literary translators must carefully recreate the author's style, voice, and literary techniques in the target language. This includes maintaining the rhythm, tone, wordplay, metaphors, and other literary devices used by the author. The translator acts as a mediator between the author and the readers, aiming to convey the same impact and artistic essence.
2. **Cultural Context:** Translating literature requires understanding the cultural context of the source text. Cultural references, customs, historical events, and social norms are embedded in the original work. The translator must find ways to make these references meaningful and accessible to readers in the target language while preserving the authenticity and integrity of the original cultural setting.
3. **Adaptation:** Literary translation often involves adapting the text to suit the target readership and culture. This may include modifying certain cultural-specific elements, idioms, or metaphors that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. The aim is to create a translation that resonates with the target audience without distorting the original work's core message and artistic intent.
4. **Creativity and Interpretation:** Literary translation is an art form that requires creative interpretation. Translators make choices and decisions about how to render certain phrases, expressions, or literary devices in the target language. They need to balance faithfulness to the original with producing a text that is engaging and enjoyable for readers in the target culture.
5. **Translators as Authors:** In literary translation, translators are often seen as co-authors or creative contributors to the translated work. Their interpretations, choices, and writing style can significantly influence the final product. Therefore, translators must have a deep understanding of the source and target languages, as well as literary conventions and cultural sensitivities.
6. **Publishing and Reception:** Literary translators work closely with publishers and editors to ensure the quality and marketability of the translated work. They may collaborate on issues such as cover design, marketing strategies, and cultural adaptation for specific target audiences. Translators also play a role in promoting the translated work and helping it gain recognition and appreciation in the target language literary scene.

Literary translation plays a crucial role in promoting intercultural exchange, enabling readers to access and appreciate literature from different parts of the world. It allows for the dissemination of diverse voices, perspectives, and literary traditions, contributing to a more inclusive and enriched global literary landscape.

2.4 Translating Idioms

Translating idioms in novels can be a challenging task as idiomatic expressions often have culturally specific meanings that may not directly correspond to equivalent expressions in the target language. However, there are several strategies that translators can employ to effectively translate idioms while capturing their intended

meaning and preserving the literary quality of the original text (Akbari, 2013). Here are some common strategies used in translating idioms in novels:

1. **Literal Translation:** In some cases, idioms can be translated literally if there is a similar expression or phrase in the target language that conveys a similar meaning. This strategy can work when the idiomatic expression has a transparent meaning that can be understood in the target culture without losing its intended effect.
2. **Cultural Equivalence:** Translators can search for culturally equivalent idiomatic expressions in the target language that convey a similar meaning and evoke a similar response as the original idiom. This approach involves finding idiomatic expressions with similar cultural connotations, even if the specific wording or imagery differs.
3. **Paraphrasing:** When a direct translation is not possible or would result in a loss of meaning, translators can opt for paraphrasing the idiom to convey its essence. This involves finding alternative words, phrases, or descriptions that capture the underlying meaning of the idiom in a way that is natural and comprehensible to the target readership.
4. **Contextual Explanation:** If an idiom is highly culture-specific and cannot be easily translated, translators can provide a brief explanation or footnote to help readers understand the cultural context and intended meaning of the idiom. This approach is often used when the idiom is essential to the plot, characterization, or overall theme of the novel.
5. **Creative Adaptation:** In some cases, translators may need to take a more creative approach and adapt the idiom to create a new expression or metaphor that conveys a similar effect in the target language. This strategy allows translators to maintain the literary quality and impact of the idiom while adapting it to fit the target culture and language.
6. **Retaining the Idiom:** In certain situations, translators may choose to retain the original idiom in the translation, especially if it is widely known or has become part of the target language. In such cases, translators can provide a brief explanation or use contextual clues to help readers understand the meaning and significance of the idiom.

It is important for translators to consider the specific context, tone, and overall style of the novel when deciding on the appropriate strategy for translating idioms. The chosen approach should ensure that the translation is both linguistically accurate and culturally meaningful to the target readership, while also preserving the artistic qualities of the original text.

Idioms are expressions or phrases that have a figurative or metaphorical meaning beyond their literal interpretation. They are specific to a language or culture and often cannot be understood by simply analyzing the individual words. Idioms play a significant role in literary works and contribute to the richness, depth, and artistic quality of the writing (Adelnia & Dastjerdi, 2011).

Here's the relevance of idioms in literary works:

1. **Enriching Language:** Idioms add color, depth, and nuance to literary language. They provide a means for authors to convey complex ideas, emotions, and experiences in a concise and vivid manner. Idioms can evoke imagery, create a specific atmosphere, and enhance the overall poetic or rhetorical effect of the text.
2. **Characterization:** The use of idioms can help develop and differentiate characters in literary works. The choice of idiomatic expressions can reflect a character's background, personality, social status, or cultural identity. Characters may use idioms that are specific to their region, generation, or social group, giving them depth and authenticity.
3. **Cultural Authenticity:** Idioms are deeply rooted in culture and reflect the beliefs, values, customs, and historical context of a society. By incorporating idiomatic expressions, authors can create a sense of cultural authenticity, capturing the unique flavor and intricacies of a particular language and its associated culture. Idioms help to immerse readers in the cultural world of the story.
4. **Symbolism and Metaphor:** Idioms often contain metaphorical or symbolic meanings that can enhance the symbolism and metaphorical language used in literary works. By employing idioms, authors can create layers of meaning, evoke imagery, and convey abstract concepts through concrete and familiar expressions. Idioms can be used as powerful literary devices to add depth and resonance to the narrative.
5. **Humor and Satire:** Idioms are frequently employed in humor and satire. Authors use idiomatic expressions to create witty wordplay, puns, or ironic twists. The unexpected use or misinterpretation of idioms can generate comedic effects, add levity to the text, or satirize societal norms and conventions.

6. Cultural Commentary: Idioms can provide insights into the social, historical, or political context of a literary work. They can reflect the cultural values, attitudes, and beliefs of a specific time period or community. Authors may intentionally use or subvert idiomatic expressions to make social or political commentary, challenging established norms or highlighting societal issues.

7. Translation Challenges: The presence of idiomatic expressions in literary works poses unique challenges for translators. Translating idioms requires capturing their intended meaning, cultural connotations, and linguistic impact while maintaining the flow and style of the original text. The choices translators make when dealing with idioms greatly influence the overall translation and its reception by the target audience. Overall, idioms are an integral part of literary works, contributing to their linguistic, cultural, and artistic richness. They serve various purposes, including enhancing language, characterizing individuals, reflecting cultural authenticity, conveying symbolism, and adding humor or social commentary. Idioms make literary texts more vivid, engaging, and resonant, inviting readers to explore the depth and complexity of human experiences. Partridge (2001) provides some examples of the English idioms:

1. "All that glitters is not gold" - This idiom, from "The Merchant of Venice," means that appearances can be deceiving.
2. "Break the ice" - This idiom, from "The Taming of the Shrew," means to initiate or start something.
3. "Wild-geese chase" - This idiom, from "Romeo and Juliet," refers to a foolish or futile pursuit.
4. "In a pickle" - This idiom, from "The Tempest," means to be in a difficult or troublesome situation.
5. "It's Greek to me" - This idiom, from "Julius Caesar," means something is incomprehensible or unintelligible.
6. "Love is blind" - This idiom, from "Merchant of Venice," means that love does not see faults or flaws.
7. "The world is your oyster" - This idiom, from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," means that you have many opportunities or possibilities available to you.
8. "Fair play" - This idiom, from "The Tempest," means to treat others with fairness and justice.
9. "Green-eyed monster" - This idiom, from "Othello," refers to jealousy.
10. "All's well that ends well" - This idiom, from the play of the same name, means that as long as the outcome is good, the difficulties or challenges along the way are justified.

These are just a few examples of idioms used in Shakespeare's plays. His works are filled with a wealth of idiomatic expressions that continue to be widely used and appreciated in the English language.

3. Methodology and Data Analysis

3.1 The Data

1. A torch for me. Let wantons light of heart Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels, For I am proverbial with a grandsire phrase
2. Throw your mistempered weapons to the ground, And hear the sentence of your moved Prince! Three civil brawls, bred of an airy word
3. But every man betakes him to his legs.
4. I will bite my thumb at them, which is a disgrace to them if they bear it.
5. What, art thou drew among these heartless hinds? Turn thee, Benvolio. Look upon thy death!
6. Nay, if our two wits run the wild-geese chase, I am done, thy1 for thou hast more of the wild goose in one of thy wits than, I am sure, I have in my whole five. Was I with you there for the goose?
7. Ay, while you live, draw your neck out o' the collar.
8. But soft, what light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun.
9. If love be blind, love cannot hit the mark
10. Her eye discourses; I will answer it.
11. Parting is such sweet sorrow That I shall say good night till it be morrow

3.2 Data Analysis

1. SL (1) A torch for me. Let wantons light of heart Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels, For I am proverbial with a grandsire phrase

TL (1) "سَلَامَةٌ مِنَ الشَّمْعَةِ! دَعِ الْأَطْفَالَ الْمَرَاحَةَ يَلْعَبُونَ بِخَفُوقِهِمُ الْبَلَادِيَّ بِلَا عَقْلِ، فَأَنَا أَشْتَهِي هُدُوءَ السَّعْدَاءِ، إِذَا وَرَثْتُ مَقَامًا مَأْتُورًا عَنْ أَجْدَادِي." The strategy employed in this translation was to convey the meaning and essence of the original text in a communicative manner while considering the cultural and linguistic context of Arabic. The translation strategies for each line are:

1. "سَلَامَةٌ مِنَ الشَّمْعَةِ" (A torch for me!): This line is translated to express the idea of a torch being handed over or offered. The phrase "سَلَامَةٌ مِنْ" is used to convey the notion of something being given or presented.

2. "دَعِ الْأَطْفَالَ الْمَرَّاحَةَ يَلْعَبُونَ بِخَفْوِقِهِمُ الْبِلَادِيَّ بِلا عَقْلٍ" (Let wantons light of heart Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels): This line is translated to capture the playful nature of "wantons" (mischievous individuals) and their carefree actions. The expression "يَلْعَبُونَ بِخَفْوِقِهِمُ الْبِلَادِيَّ بِلا عَقْلٍ" conveys the idea of playful individuals engaging in light-hearted activities without much thought or caution.

3. "فَأَنَا أَسْتَهِي هُدُوءَ السَّعْدَاءِ" (For I am proverbial with a grandsire phrase): This line is translated to express the desire for tranquility or peace. The phrase "أَسْتَهِي هُدُوءَ السَّعْدَاءِ" conveys the longing for the peaceful state enjoyed by contented individuals.

4. "إِذَا وَرَثْتُ مَقَامًا مَأْتُورًا عَنْ أَجْدَادِي" (For I am proverbial with a grandsire phrase): This line is translated to convey the idea of inheriting a well-known saying or expression from ancestors. The phrase "إِذَا وَرَثْتُ مَقَامًا مَأْتُورًا عَنْ أَجْدَادِي" expresses the notion of receiving a proverbial position or reputation from one's forefathers.

SL (2): Throw your mistempered weapons to the ground, And hear the sentence of your moved Prince! Three civil brawls, bred of an airy word. "أَلْفُوا أَسْلِحَتَكُمْ الْمُسْتَعْلَةَ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ، وَاسْمَعُوا حُكْمَ سَيِّدِكُمُ الْمُتَحَرِّكِ! ثَلَاثُ قِتَالٍ مَدْنِيٍّ، تَرْتَبَتْ عَنْ كَلِمَةٍ بِالِغَةِ." The strategy employed in this translation was to convey the meaning and essence of the original text while considering the cultural and linguistic context of Arabic. "أَلْفُوا أَسْلِحَتَكُمْ الْمُسْتَعْلَةَ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ" (Throw your mistempered weapons to the ground): This line is translated to convey the command to throw down or discard the weapons that are out of control or misused. The phrase "أَلْفُوا أَسْلِحَتَكُمْ الْمُسْتَعْلَةَ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ" captures the action of physically throwing the weapons and emphasizes their dangerous state.

"وَاسْمَعُوا حُكْمَ سَيِّدِكُمُ الْمُتَحَرِّكِ" (And hear the sentence of your moved Prince): This line is translated to convey the order to listen to the verdict or judgment from their authoritative leader, who is emotionally affected by the situation. The phrase "وَاسْمَعُوا حُكْمَ سَيِّدِكُمُ الْمُتَحَرِّكِ" emphasizes the importance of attentively listening to the ruling of the Prince, who is moved or affected by the circumstances. "ثَلَاثُ قِتَالٍ مَدْنِيٍّ، تَرْتَبَتْ عَنْ كَلِمَةٍ بِالِغَةِ" (Three civil brawls, bred of an airy word): This line is translated to express the idea of three civil conflicts or fights that have arisen from a single insignificant or trivial word. The phrase "ثَلَاثُ قِتَالٍ مَدْنِيٍّ، تَرْتَبَتْ عَنْ كَلِمَةٍ بِالِغَةِ" conveys the concept of conflicts originating from a mere word or phrase, emphasizing the potentially destructive power of language.

SL (3) But every man betakes him to his legs. The strategy employed in translating the idiomatic expression "But every man betakes him to his legs" into Arabic involved capturing the intended meaning and finding an equivalent expression that conveys the same idea in the target language. The translator first needed to understand the underlying meaning of the expression. In this case, it suggests that in a given situation, every individual resorts to using their legs for escape or movement. The translator then searched for an Arabic expression or phrase that carries a similar connotation or idea. In this case, the expression "يلجأ إلى قدميه" was chosen, which conveys the concept of seeking refuge or relying on one's legs as a means of escape or movement. The focus was on capturing the essence of the original expression rather than translating it word-for-word. The chosen Arabic expression effectively communicates the idea of individuals instinctively resorting to their legs for self-preservation or escape. By employing this strategy, the translation aimed to convey the idiomatic meaning and cultural implications of the original expression in a way that is natural and meaningful to Arabic speakers. SL (4): I will bite my thumb at them, which is a disgrace to them if they bear it. TL (4): سأعض إبهامي في وجوههم، وهذا عارٌ عليهم إذا تحملوه. The translation strategy for the given line "I will bite my thumb at them, which is a disgrace to them if they bear it" involved capturing the intended meaning while considering cultural nuances. Here's an explanation of the strategy employed: The translator needed to understand the meaning behind the expression. In this case, it signifies an offensive gesture intended to provoke or insult someone. The translator sought an Arabic equivalent that carries a similar connotation within the cultural context. The chosen translation takes into account Arabic cultural aspects related to gestures and insults. The aim was to preserve the essence of the original expression while ensuring it makes sense and carries the intended meaning in Arabic. The translation conveys the idea of performing a disrespectful gesture and the resulting shame or disgrace if the recipient tolerates it. By employing this strategy, the translation aimed to convey the intended meaning and cultural implications of the original expression effectively, while adapting it to be culturally relevant in Arabic.

SL (5): What, art thou drew among these heartless hinds? Turn thee, Benvolio. Look upon thy death!

TL (5): ماذا، أنت تجرف نفسك بين هؤلاء الجبناء البلا روح؟ انظر إليك، بنفوليو. انظر إلى مصيرك المحتوم!

The translation strategy for the given lines "What, art thou drew among these heartless hinds? Turn thee, Benvolio. Look upon thy death!" involved capturing the intended meaning, tone, and dramatic impact while considering cultural nuances. Here's an explanation of the strategy employed. The translator needed to understand the meaning and context of the lines. It involves questioning why someone is associating themselves with heartless individuals and issuing a warning about the imminent danger they face. The

translator aimed to find Arabic equivalents and expressions that convey a similar tone and impact. Consideration was given to Arabic cultural references related to bravery, association with certain groups, and the concept of fate or destiny. The aim was to maintain the dramatic impact of the original lines while ensuring the translation resonates with Arabic-speaking readers. The translation conveys the questioning of one's association, the urgent call to turn away, and the foreboding warning of a destined outcome. By employing this strategy, the translation aimed to convey the intended meaning, tone, and dramatic effect of the original lines effectively in Arabic, while accounting for cultural and linguistic nuances. SL (6): Nay, if our two wits run the wild-goose chase, I am done, thy for thou hast more of the wild goose in one of thy wits than, I am sure, I have in my whole five. Was I with you there for the goose? TL (6): كلاً، إن تَسْتَمِرُّ جَمَاعَتَنَا، وَأَمَّا أَنْتِ، فَلكِ ذُكَاءٌ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ ذُكَايِ الْعَبِيِّ، أَنَا مُتَأَكِّدٌ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، فَهَلْ كُنْتُ هُنَاكَ لِلْعَبَاءِ؟ The translation strategy for the given lines "Nay, if our two wits run the wild-goose chase, I am done, thy for thou hast more of the wild goose in one of thy wits than, I am sure, I have in my whole five. Was I with you there for the goose?" involved capturing the humorous tone and play on words while conveying the intended meaning in Arabic. Here's an explanation of the strategy employed: Since literal translation of wordplay is often challenging, the translator aimed to adapt the wordplay to maintain the humor and intended meaning in Arabic. This required finding equivalent expressions or phrases that convey the same idea. The aim was to preserve the humorous tone and banter of the original lines in the Arabic translation. The chosen translation conveys the comparison of wit and the humor of being present for a foolish act. By employing this strategy, the translation aimed to capture the playful tone, wordplay, and humor of the original lines in a way that is relatable and entertaining for Arabic-speaking readers. SL (7): Ay, while you live, draw your neck out o' the collar. TL (7): نَعَمْ، مَا دَامَتْ، تَعِيشُ، اسْحَبْ عُنُقَكَ مِنَ الْمَوْجِدِ. The translation strategy for the given line "Ay, while you live, draw your neck out o' the collar" involved capturing the intended meaning and tone while adapting it to Arabic. Here's an explanation of the strategy employed: The translator needed to understand the meaning and context of the line. It suggests that as long as the person is alive, they should take risks or break free from limitations. The translator aimed to find an Arabic expression or metaphor that conveys a similar idea within the cultural context. The chosen translation uses the metaphor of drawing one's neck out of a collar to represent breaking free or taking risks. The aim was to preserve the essence of the original line while ensuring it makes sense and carries the intended meaning in Arabic. The translation conveys the message of seizing opportunities and not being constrained by limitations. By employing this strategy, the translation aimed to convey the intended meaning and tone of the original line effectively in Arabic, while adapting it to be culturally relevant and relatable. In the translation of the line "Ay, while you live, draw your neck out o' the collar," the following methods were likely employed. The translator first needed to understand the meaning and context of the original line. This involved analyzing the words, phrases, and the overall message being conveyed. To ensure the translation resonates with Arabic-speaking readers, the translator likely considered cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and metaphors that convey a similar meaning within the target culture. The translator likely searched for Arabic expressions or phrases that capture the essence of the original line while maintaining its intended meaning. They aimed to find an expression or metaphor that carries a similar connotation and impact. The translator likely took into account the broader context of the play or the specific scene in which the line appears. This helped in capturing the appropriate tone, style, and intention behind the words. The translator utilized their proficiency in both the source language (English) and the target language (Arabic) to navigate the linguistic challenges and find suitable linguistic equivalents. After the initial translation, the translator likely reviewed and edited the translated line to ensure accuracy, clarity, and overall quality of the translation. This may involve fine-tuning the wording, structure, and style. These methods were likely employed to ensure an accurate and culturally relevant translation that effectively conveys the meaning and tone of the original line in the target language. SL (8): But soft, what light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun. TL (8): وَلَكِنْ، انظُرْ، أَيُّ نُورٍ يَتَسَلَّلُ عَبْرَ تِلْكَ النَّافِذَةِ؟ إِنَّهَا الْمَشْرِقُ، وَجُولِيَّتْ هِيَ الشَّمْسُ. The translation strategy for the given lines "But soft, what light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun" involved capturing the poetic and romantic essence while conveying the intended meaning in Arabic. Here's an explanation of the strategy employed. The translator needed to grasp the poetic and romantic nature of the lines and the metaphorical comparison of Juliet to the sun. To maintain the poetic essence, the translator aimed to find equivalent expressions or phrases in Arabic that evoke a similar atmosphere and convey the beauty of the original lines. The translator sought to find metaphors or similes in Arabic that convey the comparison of Juliet to the sun and the notion of her radiance and importance. The aim was to preserve the romantic and poetic essence of the original lines while ensuring

they make sense and carry the intended meaning in Arabic. The translation conveys the imagery of light breaking through a window and the comparison of Juliet to the radiant sun. By employing this strategy, the translation aimed to capture the poetic, romantic, and metaphorical elements of the original lines in a way that is evocative and meaningful to Arabic-speaking readers. SL (9): If love be blind, love cannot hit the mark TL (9): إذا كان الحب أعمى، فإنه لا يستطيع أن يصيب الهدف. The translation strategy for the given line "If love be blind, love cannot hit the mark" involved capturing the metaphorical meaning while conveying the intended message in Arabic. Here's an explanation of the strategy employed. The translator needed to understand the metaphorical nature of the line, which suggests that if love lacks insight or understanding, it cannot achieve its desired outcome. The translator aimed to find an Arabic equivalent expression or phrase that conveys the metaphorical meaning and the relationship between love and hitting the mark. The aim was to preserve the metaphorical meaning and logical connection of the original line while ensuring it makes sense and carries the intended message in Arabic. The translation conveys the idea that if love is blind, it cannot succeed or achieve its intended goal. By employing this strategy, the translation aimed to capture the metaphorical meaning and logical connection of the original line in a way that is meaningful and relatable to Arabic-speaking readers. SL (10): Her eye discourses; I will answer it. TL (10): عينها تحدثني، سأجيبها. The translation strategy for the given line "Her eye discourses; I will answer it" involved capturing the figurative meaning and maintaining the concise nature of the original line while conveying the intended message in Arabic. Here's an explanation of the strategy employed. The translator needed to understand the figurative meaning of the line, which suggests that the person's eye communicates or conveys a message. The translator aimed to find an Arabic expression or phrase that conveys the figurative meaning while maintaining the concise nature of the original line. The aim was to keep the translation concise, similar to the original line, while conveying the idea that the speaker will respond or interact with the message conveyed through the person's eye. The translation aimed to preserve the essence of the original line, which highlights the significance of eye contact and the subsequent response. By employing this strategy, the translation aimed to convey the figurative meaning and maintain the concise nature of the original line in a way that is understandable and relatable to Arabic-speaking readers. SL (11): Parting is such sweet sorrow That I shall say good night till it be morrow TL (11): الفراق حلاوة حزنية، سأقول لكم تصبحون بخير حتى يحل الغد. The translation strategy for the given lines "Parting is such sweet sorrow That I shall say good night till it be morrow" involved capturing the poetic and emotional essence while conveying the intended meaning in Arabic. The translator needed to grasp the emotional and poetic nature of the lines, which express the bittersweet feeling of parting and the anticipation of a new day. To maintain the poetic essence, the translator aimed to find equivalent expressions or phrases in Arabic that evoke a similar atmosphere and convey the emotional impact of the original lines. The aim was to preserve the bittersweet and anticipatory emotions conveyed in the original lines while ensuring they make sense and carry the intended meaning in Arabic. The translation conveys the idea that parting brings both sweetness and sorrow, and the speaker wishes others a good night until the arrival of the next day. The translator considered cultural references and expressions that would resonate with Arabic speakers, while maintaining the poetic and emotional impact of the original lines. By employing this strategy, the translation aimed to capture the poetic, emotional, and bittersweet elements of the original lines in a way that is evocative and meaningful to Arabic-speaking readers.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of translating idioms from the literary text Romeo and Juliet, several conclusions can be drawn:

1. Translating idioms requires understanding the intended meaning and context: To accurately translate idiomatic expressions, it is crucial for the translator to comprehend the underlying meaning and context of the original text. This understanding enables them to find suitable equivalents or adaptations that convey the same connotations in the target language.
2. Consideration of cultural and linguistic nuances is essential: When translating idioms, cultural and linguistic nuances play a significant role. The translator needs to consider the cultural references, idiomatic expressions, metaphors, and linguistic structures that are familiar and relatable to the target audience. This ensures that the translation resonates with readers in the target language.
3. Adaptation and localization are key: Direct word-for-word translations of idiomatic expressions often do not capture the intended meaning. Translators need to adapt and localize the expressions to ensure that the translated text conveys the same tone, impact, and cultural relevance as the original. This may involve finding equivalent idiomatic expressions or creating new ones that convey the desired meaning effectively.

4. Preservation of the essence and intention of the original text: While idioms may not have a direct equivalent in the target language, the goal of translation is to preserve the essence and intention of the original text. This requires a careful balance between literal translation and capturing the intended meaning, style, and cultural implications.
5. Translators' proficiency and creativity are essential: Translating idioms requires a high level of proficiency in both the source and target languages. Translators need to be creative and resourceful in finding linguistic equivalents, metaphors, or idiomatic expressions that convey the intended meaning and tone of the original text. This involves making informed decisions based on their linguistic expertise and understanding of the target culture.

In conclusion, translating idioms from literary texts like Romeo and Juliet involves a nuanced approach that considers cultural, linguistic, and contextual factors. It requires a deep understanding of the original text's meaning and intent, as well as the ability to adapt and creatively convey the same message in the target language. Translating idioms successfully requires the translator's proficiency, cultural awareness, and creativity to ensure that the translated text captures the essence and impact of the original work.

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