

# Analyzing Arabic Translation Methods of English Similes: A Case Study of *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway

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**Abstract**—Simile is one of the most important literary devices. It is widely used as a figure of speech in literary works. However, simile can pose significant challenges in literary translation since different languages might use and interpret similes differently. The present research aims at investigating the translation strategies employed in Arabic to render English similes in a literary text. The translation model proposed by Pierini (2007) is utilized as a framework of this study. The researcher selected "*The Old Man and The Sea*" novel by Ernest Hemingway and its two Arabic translations as a case study. The novel's two Arabic translations are by The United Publishers referred to later as target text 1 (TT1) and Ziad Zakaria referred to later as target text 2 (TT2). First, the researcher randomly collected 40 similes as the study data. Then, their Arabic translations are identified. Next, the data is compared and analyzed to determine their translation techniques. After analysis, the research found that literal translation is a prominent strategy in rendering English similes to Arabic.

**Index Terms**—translation, translation methods, simile translation, literary translation, English-Arabic translation

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Recognizing Similes

Figures of speech are widely used in literature. Tajali (2003, p.100) states that figures of speech provide beauty and clarity in the text. However, Tajali (2003) did not consider their figurative meaning which might lead to ambiguity resulting in mistranslation. Despite that there are various kinds of figure of speech; some are more popular than others. As Richards (1965, p. 105) states that, "the two most common figures of speech are metaphor and simile". Therefore, there is a great emphasis regarding metaphor and simile in translation research. Mollanazar (2001, p. 46), for instance, argues that simile translation is a complex process involving recognition and analysis. This shows the importance of examining this topic in the translation field, especially since this area is rarely investigated between English and Arabic.

Similes can be identified easily since they use distinctive markers. Mary Oliver (1994, p. 101) states that words such as "like" or "as" are employed by the simile to express comparisons. Furthermore, Pierini (2007, p. 27-8) argues that English similes can be recognized via various indicators such as: (a). Adjectives: the same as, similar to; (b). Verbs: act like, look like, resemble, seem, sound like; (c). Conjunctions: as though/ if; (d). Nouns: some kind of, a sort of; and (e). Prepositions: as/ like. Such indicators can assist the translator to identify similes. Therefore, identifying similes may not be considered as hard as translating them.

On the other hand, while identifying similes is relatively easy, translating them requires comprehending their contextual aspects. Larson (1984, p.247) explains that appropriate comprehension of similes involves identifying the topic and the image of the simile. This means that if the translator fails in this task, there is a risk of simile misinterpretation. Moreover, simile is divided into three major components which are image, similarity point, and topic (Larson, 1984, p.247). Those components are explained by Larson (1984, p. 247) as follows: The topic is the object of similarity; the image is the value compared with the topic; and the similarity point is the established relation between the topic and the image. For instance, in the following simile "Sam is as blind as a bat", while "Sam" is the topic, "bat" is the image and "blindness" is the similarity point. As a result, it is critical to identify and analyze the SL simile before it is translated into the TL to avoid misinterpretation.

### B. Simile Translation Techniques

Most translation methods are universal since they can be applied in various languages. As Neubert and Shreve (1992, p. 52) state that "a strategy is a generalization about typical courses-of-action exhibited by professional translators". Nevertheless, different translation scholars view translation strategies from various perspectives. For instance, Loescher (1991, p. 8) views the strategies of translation as "a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text". Consciousness of the translation process appears to be a major player in the selection and application of translation methods. This has been noticed by Cohen (1984, p.70) who argues that "the element of consciousness is what distinguishes strategies from these processes that are not strategic".

Nevertheless, a translation strategy is not only a way of translation rather it is a sophisticated manner of thinking. Venuti (1998, p. 240) observes that translation strategies "involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it". Therefore, Venuti (1998) believes the translation strategy determines the selection of the ST and later attempt to invent an appropriate method of translation. However, Venuti's (1998) view is limited to the selection of SL texts and application of a certain method. It is clear that this view neither include the challenges facing the translators nor the manner of addressing them.

On the other hand, some researchers view translation strategy as a multiple process that contains various stages. For example, Jaaskelainen (2005, p.71) believes that a strategy is, "a series of competencies, a set of steps or processes that favor the acquisition, storage, and utilization of information". This definition entails that translation strategies are in fact a bundle of steps taken by translators to tackle the ST. Such translation steps are used to translate the ST till the translator achieves the required results. Pierini (2007, p.31) presented a translation model that includes six translation techniques to deal with simile. This model contains various steps towards simile translation.

The first strategy is literal translation. As Newmark (1981, p.88) argues that when SL and TL share a common simile, it is possible to employ literal translation. Moreover, Larson (1984, p. 280) agrees that when simile is understood by receptors, literal translation can be applied. The second translation strategy is replacing the SL image with a different TL image. In this strategy, the translator can replace the SL simile by a TL one since the simile is not shared between the SL and TL (Newmark, 1981, p. 89). Further, Larson argues that the translator can substitute the SL simile with a TL simile which conveys the same meaning (1984, p. 253).

The third strategy is the reduction of the simile to its sense. Newmark (1981, p. 91) believes that the translator can measure the importance of the meaning and reduce it accordingly. This technique can be used to minimize the image of the simile in the TL. The fourth translation technique is retention of the simile and explicating the similarity points. In this strategy, the translator is allowed to preserve the original simile while inserting information in the TL. As Chestman (2000, p. 108) explains that the addition of information facilitate understanding. The fifth translation strategy is called replacement of the simile with a gloss. In this method, the translator attempt to make the simile vivid by means of adding notes in the TL. Finally, the last technique is called omission in which translators delete the simile if it is considered problematic in the TL.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature contains a lot of important studies that highlight the topic of simile and simile translation. Therefore, the literature will be divided into two categories which are (A) research on simile and (B) research on simile translation. First, research on simile will be looked at and later research on simile translation will be highlighted.

### A. *Research on Simile*

One of the most significant studies is conducted by Nguyen, T, & Zuckermann, G (2012) who investigate Vietnamese similes. To be more specific, this paper studies Vietnamese similes in terms of structure, rhyme and semantic. It attempts to compare and contrast Vietnamese similes with others such as British. Data has been collected from various resources. After data analysis, the paper categorizes Vietnamese similes into two major types which are meaning simile and rhyme simile. In addition, the results show that there are shared features between Vietnamese and cockney similes in terms of rhyme. Finally, the study concludes that even though similes are different in various cultures, they might share some features. The significance of this research is that it illustrates that similes can differ as well as share some aspects among different languages and culture. This can either simplify the translation process or make it more challenging.

In another research, Fadaee, E (2011) conducted a study that evaluates the impact of using figurative language namely simile in literary texts. The researcher used the novel "*Animal Farm*" by George Orwell as a case study. The researcher employed Newmark's (1988), Fromilhague's (1995) and Rokni's (2009) categorizations as the research framework. The researcher analyzed the data to identify literal and figurative meanings of similes and metaphors. The analysis shows that the author of the novel used the figurative rather than the literal meaning of similes in an attempt to convey his ideas implicitly. For instance, the analysis shows that figurative meaning occupied a highly critical percentage of 86.9% in the novel. Finally, the study concludes that figurative language is affective in conveying indirect and abstract messages. This discovery can guide the translation since it shows that similes contain both literal and figurative meanings which entails that the figurative meaning should be put into account in the translation.

Another study was carried out by Arenales, M. A. (2010) who investigates similes beyond their linguistic domain. This study investigates similes as a cultural product rather than a linguistic one. The researcher discusses the role of culture in constructing the contextual meaning of similes. For instance, the researcher analyzes the cultural meaning of the simile "The night came like a great lady, slowly dragging a long black coat studded with diamonds." He explains that the receiver of this simile would require some cultural knowledge to comprehend its implicit meaning. After analysis and discussion, the research shows that culture is a critical player in the meaning construction and comprehension of similes. As a result, the importance of this study is reflected in the findings that indicate a link between culture and similes. This indication proposes that similes acquire a cultural meaning which should be considered in the translation.

In addition, Moon, R (2008) examines the semantic aspects of English similes. His study shed light on semantic variations and survival of similes in the present English lexicon. This study is corpus-based descriptive research. The paper discussed and analyzed the data which is taken from different resources such as literature, media and other texts. After analysis, the study finds that simile maintenance within the lexicon is due to their popular usage and high frequency in novels. Therefore, this means that literary translators should expect to encounter similes in a high frequency especially when translating novels.

### B. Research on Simile Translation

A critical study is carried out by Fadaee, E (2011) who explores the translation strategies of figurative speech into Persian in the novel "*Animal Farm*" by George Orwell. The researcher used Larson (1984) and Newmark (1988) translation theories as a framework of this paper. Simile is collected from the novel. Next, their correspondence is identified in six Persian translations. Then, the researcher compared and analyzed the data and their translations in order to identify the employed translation methods. After analysis, the study shows that various translation methods have been employed. The research also shows that faithfulness towards the source text plays a major role in the selection of translation strategies. The paper concludes that the six Persian translations have used more similes than the original text in forms of addition and explications. The outcomes of this research paper are important since they illustrates that translators might add more similes in the TT than what is found in the original to satisfy TL needs.

Moreover, in another significant research, Rapi, L and Mi qoni, H (2014) explored similes in *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* novel by the British writer Thomas Hardy and its Albanian translation. The study first analyzes the structure of the similes. Then, their semantic and stylistic functions are analyzed. Finally, the English similes are compared to their Albanian translation to find out the points of similarity and differences. The study shows that there is no significant difference in terms of the semantic content between the SL and TL. However, the study shows that there is a critical difference at the level of stylistics which is apparent in the manipulation and naturalization strategies used by the TL translator. The study reveals that the translator tends to add information in the TT to make it more explicit. As a result, the importance of this research finding lays in the tendency of translators to be creative as they manipulate simile translation to satisfy TT standards.

In addition, Shamsaefard, M., Fumani, M. & Nemati, A. (2013) conducted an important study in which they investigate simile translation strategies in four Persian translations of Hamlet. The researcher employs Pierini (2007) translation model as a framework of this study. The investigated Persian translations are by Pasargadi, Shahin, Beh Azin and Farzad. First, the researcher collected 85 similes as the data. Next, the researcher analyzed and compared the data with its Persian translations to identify their translation methods. After analysis, the study shows that literal translation is the most applied strategy. The results of this research are critical since they show a ST faithfulness tendency by the translators as they preferred literal translation.

Another insightful study is presented by Zohdi, M., & Saeedi, A. (2011) who analyze the translation of simile from Persian to English. To be more specific, this paper seeks to identify the most adequate English similes translation of Rubaiyat poem by the Persian poet Omar Khayyam. This study examines the translations of Persian simile to English by Arberry and FitzGerald. First, the researcher analyzed and compared the translations with the original in accordance with Larson (1984) translation model. After analysis, the study shows that the translators employed various translation strategies including literal translation, literal translation plus addition, omission, translation with different simile and translation of meaning without simile. The research concludes that Arberry translation is more adequate due to the fact that he did not delete any of the similes in the translation. This finding shows that omission is not a desirable strategy to employ with similes.

One of the most critical research papers was conducted by Pierini (2007) who investigates the translation of English similes into Italian. To be more specific, the research discusses the translation issues of English similes into Italian. First, the study collected the data from various genres. Next, the collected data is discussed, analyzed and compared with their translations. After analysis, the study identified the translation difficulties of similes which include systematic and cultural problems. Such problems are attributed to the linguistic and cultural gaps. Finally, the research proposed six translation methods of similes which are literal translation; replacement; reduction; retention with explicitation; replacement with a gloss and deletion. Such procedures are used as a framework in this present study.

In conclusion, the literature covered several aspects of simile translation presenting significant research papers which enriched this research area in translation studies. However, it is also clear that there is a critical lack of research in simile translation from English literary texts to Arabic which this paper intends to fill.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research paper aims at identifying the translation methods used by Arabic translators while dealing with English similes in literary texts. To achieve this goal, the study employs Pierini (2007) translation model as a framework of this paper. The researcher selected the case study which is a novel by Ernest Hemingway entitled "*The Old Man and The Sea*" and the novel's two Arabic translations. The Arabic translations are by The United Publishers referred to later as target text 1 (TT1) and Ziad Zakaria referred to later as target text 2 (TT2). First, 40 similes are collected randomly from the novel. Then, the researcher identified their Arabic translations. Next, the data is analyzed and compared with

its translations. After analysis, the researcher will identify the employed translation techniques. Pierini (2007, p. 31) translation model of simile includes the following methods:

- 1- Literal translation
- 2- Vehicle Replacement with another in the TT
- 3- Simile Reduction to its sense
- 4- Vehicle retention and explicitation of similarity points
- 5- Vehicle Replacement using a gloss
- 6- Simile Omission

#### IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

There are forty similes collected from the novel and their two translations. Each simile is granted 2.5% when it is translated; otherwise, it will receive a zero percent while the forty similes together constitute 100%. Table.1 illustrates the frequency of translation methods employed by TT1 and TT2. According to table.1, overall, it is clear that literal translation method is the most applied translation strategy achieving a highly significant proportion of 95% in TT1 and 37.5% in TT2. This suggests that literal translation is the prominent translation techniques used to render English similes to Arabic.

TABLE 1:  
FREQUENCY OF TRANSLATION METHODS IN TT1 AND TT2

Strategy	TT1	%	TT2	%
Literal translation	38	95	15	37.5
Reduction of simile	1	2.5	5	12.5
Omission of simile	0	0	11	27.5
Retaining plus explicitation	0	0	4	10
Replacement of vehicle	1	2.5	5	12.5
Total	40	100	40	100

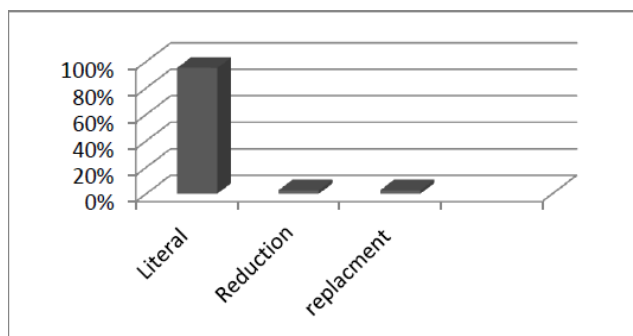


Figure 1: TT1 Translation Methods frequency

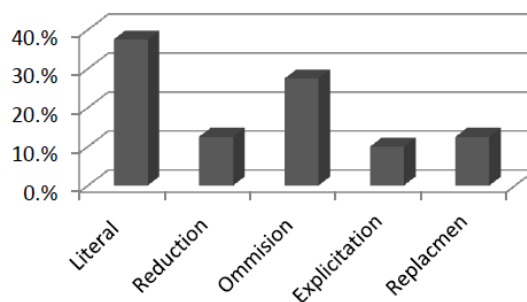


Figure 2: TT2 Translation Methods frequency

##### A. Literal Translation

As it is demonstrated in the table.1, the most frequent method is occupied by literal translation. While TT1 percentage was critically high at a proportion of 95%, the percentage accomplished by TT2 was 37.5%. Some translation scholars might prefer literal translation since it ensures faithfulness towards the ST. For instance, Zhongying (1994, p. 97), is in favor of literal translation method as he argues that "[i]n China, it is agreed by many that one should translate literally..." Moreover, Peter Newmark (1988) has debated literal translation in depth. He argues that "literal translation is correct and must not be avoided, if it secures referential and pragmatic equivalence to the original" (Newmark, 1988, p. 68). He further explains that "literal translation is the first step in translation" (Newmark, 1988, p.76). However,

Newmark (1988, p. 76) acknowledges that the literal method might distort the translation as he argues that it should be avoided when it causes misunderstanding.

Apparently, faithfulness was the aim of both translators. For instance, in item no.7, it is found that both TT1 and TT2 used literal translation method. The example in item no.7, is the simile "Lions... they played like young cats" In this simile, while the topic is "lions", the image is "young cats" and the point of similarity is "playing". Since the elements found in the English simile are rather shared by both languages, there is no need to add or delete due to the fact that such aspects can be comprehensible in Arabic. Therefore, both translators preferred to use the literal strategy.

Example1 from Item no.7

SL: Lions... they played like young cats

TT1: كانت هذه الاسود تلعب مثل القطط الصغيرة

Transliteration: kanat hatheh alosod tala'ab methl algetat alshgherah

TT2: السباع التي تلهو على الشاطئ كما تلهو القطط

Transliteration: asebha alati talho ala alshati kama talho algetat

Another significant usage of literal translation is present in the following example "His left hand was still as tight as the gripped claws of an eagle" from item no.23. In this example, the "hand" which is the topic of this simile is compared to the "eagle claws" while the comparison point is "tightness" of the grip. Since the image, topic, and comparison point are present in both cultures, the Arab readers have no issues regarding the comprehension of this example. Hence, the meaning of this simile can be conveyed in Arabic without any further adjustment. As a result, both translators employed literal translation as the most appropriate translation technique.

Example2 in Item no.23

SL: His left hand was still as tight as the gripped claws of an eagle

TT1: وكانت يده لاتزال متصلبة كمخالب نسر محكم الغلق

Transliteration: wakanat yadaho latazal motasalebah ka mikhlab nasar mohkam alghag

TT2: كانت يسراه لاتزال منقبضة كأنها مخالب نسر

Transliteration: Kanat yadah latazal mongabedhah kanaha mekhlab alnasar

### B. Reduction of the Simile to Its Sense

In this strategy the simile is reduced to its sense in the translation. According to table.1, this technique was used in TT2 more than TT1. To be more specific, TT2 applied the reduction technique at a proportion of 12.5% in comparison to only 2.5% in TT1. This strategy is usually employed when the simile do not exist or hard to comprehend in the target text. As a solution, the translator would reduce the simile to its sense avoiding any possible vagueness in the translation.

A significant example is the simile "as painful as the spur of a fighting cock in one's hell" in item no.25. This simile compares "bone spur pain" which is the simile's topic to "the spur of a fighting cock in one's hell" which is the image while the point of similarity is "pain degree". In this instance, the translator in TT1 preferred to be as faithful as possible to the ST by selecting literal translation technique. Nevertheless, TT2 translator opted to use reduction strategy in this example. TT2 translator reduced the simile to its sense in which he compares the pain of "bone spur" to the "pain experienced in a fight". This reduction has made the simile vivid in Arabic since it is a common sense that the pain experienced in a fight would be so extreme.

Example 3 in Item no. 25

ST: Can it be as painful as the spur of a fighting cock in one's hell?

TT1: هل يمكن ان يكون مؤلما مثل مهماز في كعب ديك يقاتل في مصارعة الديوك؟

Transliteration: hal yomken an yakon molema methl mihmaz, fi kab deak yokatel fi mosarat aldo yok?

TT2: اترها تؤلم الم الديكة عندما تتصارع؟

Transliteration: ataraha tolem alam aldyakah endama tatasara?

In addition, there is another important example in item no.17 which is "the clouds that looked like high snow mountains above them". In this simile, there is a comparison between "clouds" which is the simile's topic and "high snow mountains" which is the image while the similarity point is "big size". In TT1, the translator implemented literal translation. However, TT2 translator applied reduction strategy probably since most Arab countries are not familiar with the image of "snow mountains". There is a difference in the environmental conditions between the west and the Arab world. While snow is a normal scene in western countries, it is not the case in the Arab states. As a result, the simile in TT2 is reduced to its sense in Arabic to "clouds started to gather" reducing the image "mountains of snow" in the simile.

Example 4 in Item no. 17

ST: the clouds that looked like high snow mountains above them

TT1: والسحب التي تعلوها والتي بدت كجبال الثلج

Transliteration: wasohob alati taloha walati badat kajebel althalj

TT2: وكانت السحب تتجمع وتتنند

Transliteration: wakanat alsobh tatajama waktaethen

### C. Omission

Omission is one of the proposed translation methods by Pierini (2007) in which the translator deletes the simile. Translators usually tend use this technique when they encounter translation problems that cannot be resolved and might

cause confusion or considered unnecessary. This translation strategy is found in TT2 while it is never used by TT1. To be more specific, omission method has been employed in 11 instances which represent a considerable proportion of 27.5%.

One of the most significant examples of omission found in TT1 is the English simile "Portuguese man of war ... it floated cheerfully as a bubble" present in item no.13. This simile compares "Portuguese man of war" which is the topic to "as a bubble" which is the image while the point of comparison is "floatation". TT1 translator used literal translation while TT2 translator selected the omission strategy. TT2 translator preferred to omit the English simile since there is a risk of ambiguity due to the fact that "Portuguese man of war" is not commonly known by Arabs since the majority of Arabs are more accustomed to desert creature rather than sea creatures. Even though there are some Arabs who live near the sea, they are considered a minority since the majority are living in areas far away from the marine life. As a result, the simile cannot be grasped by the most Arabic readership which prompted the use of the omission technique.

Example 5 in Item no. 13

ST: Portuguese man of war ... it floated cheerfully as a bubble

(Literal translation) TT1: قنديل البحر ... كان يطفوا بسعادة كفقاعة

Transliteration: *kandel albahr ... kan yatfo bisadah kafoga'ah*

TT2: No translation

Another omission example is the English simile in item no.16 "The tops of the blue hills that showed white as though they were snow-capped". This simile uses "The tops of the blue hills" as a topic and compares it to "as though they were snow-capped" while the similarity point is "being white". The translation in TT1 employed literal translation to render this simile while TT2 translator preferred omission. In this instance, the omission method is preferred by TT2 translator since the comparison between the whiteness of mountains top and snow may not be realized by TT Arab readers. As it is explained before that snow is a common aspect in the west while it is not common in the Arab world since the environment is warmer in the Arab states. Since this simile is not shared between English and Arabic, it is deleted in TT2.

Example 6 in Item no. 16

ST: The tops of the blue hills that showed white as though they were snow-capped

TT1: قمم التلال الزرقاء التي ظهرت بيضاء وكأنها مغطاة بالثلوج

Transliteration: *kemam altlal alzarka alati dhaharat badha wakanaha mogatat bitholog*

TT2: No translation

#### D. Retention and Explicitating of Simile

Basically, this strategy preserves the original simile and further clarifies it to eliminate any possible misunderstanding. While TT1 translator did not use this method, TT2 employed it with four instances at a low percentage of 10%. This technique is one of less popular strategies as far as this study is concerned.

One of the examples of using retention and explicitation is found in the simile "But do you think my hands were as great a handicap as the bone spurs?" in item no.37. This simile is comparing "my hands" to "the bone spurs" while the similarity point is "great a handicap". In this instance, the translator in TT1 used literal translation while TT2 translator used retention of simile and explicitation strategy. Since this simile is not clear in Arabic, TT2 translator preferred to make it explicit. In TT2, the translator compares "my hands disable me" to "as the bone spurs that disables baseball players". The translator of TT2 added more information to make the ST simile explicit in Arabic while retaining the English simile at the same time.

Example 7 in Item no. 37

ST: But do you think my hands were as great a handicap as the bone spurs?

TT1: ولكن هل تظن ان يدي كانتا تمثلان عقبة كالنتو العظمي؟

Transliteration: *walaken hal tadhon ana yadya Kanata tomathelan akabat kanoto aladhme?*

TT2: ولكن هل يمكن ليدي ان تعوقاني عن العمل كما يعوق نخس العظام قديمي لآعب البيسبول؟

Transliteration: *walaken hal yomken lydia an taokanani an alamal kama yaok nkhs alaetham laeb albasbol?*

Another interesting example is "...continue to fight as the fighting cocks do" in item no.26. This simile compares "continuing to fight" to "a fighting cock" while the point of comparison is "as fighting cocks do" since they "cocks" continue the fighting match despite danger and injuries that might happen to them during the fight. In TT1, the translator used literal strategy, TT2 translator opted retention and explicitation. It is clear that the translator in TT2 added information that does not exist in the original for the purpose of making the simile explicit in Arabic. For instance, TT2 translator adds "like cocks when they fight and have their eyes injured however they still continue the fight". By adding such information, the simile is explicit and hence easy to comprehend in Arabic.

Example 8 in Item no. 26

ST: ...continue to fight as the fighting cocks do

TT1: مواصلة القتال كما تفعل الديوك

TT2: مثل الديكة حينما تتصارع وتفقأ عيونها ومع هذا تواصل المعركة

#### E. Replacement of Vehicle

This translation strategy has the lowest frequency in this case study. To be more specific, the frequency of this method in TT1 is 2.5% while it is 12.5% in TT2 which is considerably the lowest proportion in comparison with other techniques.

One of the examples is "His tail which was sharp as a scythe..." in items no.18. In this instance, there is a comparison between "the fish's tail" and "scythe" in "sharpness". It is found that TT1 translator employed literal translation. However, TT2 translator used the replacement of vehicle method. In TT2, it is clear that the translator replaced the vehicle "scythe" with "sword". Even though literal translation successfully translated this simile, TT2 translator felt that replacement of vehicle is necessary. TT2 translator preferred to use the word "sword" as an appropriate substitution to the vehicle "scythe" since the former is more familiar and commonly used in Arabic than the later.

Example 9 in Item no. 18

ST: His tail which was sharp as a scythe...

TT1: ذيله والذي كان حادا كالمنجل

Transliteration: *thailoh walathe kan hada kalmengal*

TT2: ذيله الصارم كحد السيف

Transliteration: *thailoh alsarem zahad alsaiif*

Another vivid example is the English simile "shrimps ... they jumped and kicked like sand fleas" in item no.32. This simile compares "shrimps" which is the simile's topic with "sand fleas" and the comparison point is "jumped and kicked". While TT1 used literal translation, TT2 employed the replacement method. To be more specific, TT2 translator replaced "sand fleas" with "sand grains" in the Arabic translation since "sand fleas" is not commonly used in the Arabic. In addition, in Arabic language and culture, fleas are not usually compared to shrimps. As a result, since there was a risk of misinterpretation, the TT2 translator preferred to use the replacement of vehicle method to render this simile.

Example 10 in Item no. 32

ST: ...shrimps ...they jumped and kicked like sand fleas

TT1: الجمبري... وقد ظلت تقفز وتضرب مثل براغيث الرمال

Transliteration: *aljambariy ... wagad dhalat tagfez wa tadhreb methl barageth alrimal*

TT2: الجمبريات.. جعلت تتواثب كحبات الرمل

Transliteration: *aljambariyat...ja'alat tatawathab ka habat alrimal*

## V. CONCLUSION

This study investigated the translation methods used in Arabic to deal with English similes. This research used Pierini (2007) translation model as a framework. The researcher selected a novel entitled "The Old Man and The Sea" by Ernest Hemingway and its two Arabic translations for the purpose of this paper. The novel's two Arabic translations are by The United Publishers labeled as target text 1 (TT1) and Ziad Zakaria labeled as target text 2 (TT2). First, the researcher collected the data which includes 40 similes. Next, their Arabic translations are identified. Then, the researcher compared, analyzed and discussed their translation strategies. After discussion, the study shows that literal translation is the most applied strategy in Arabic. For instance, TT1 applied literal translation 95% while TT2 used it in 37.5%. In addition, the research shows that TT2 translator implemented more translation methods in comparison to TT1. In conclusion, the researcher observed a tendency towards literal translation in an attempt to render English similes by both translators in this study.

## Appendix

Item.No	SL Simile	TL1 by	Translation strategy	%	TL2 by	Translation strategy	%
.1	It looked like the flag of permanent defeat	وبدا مثل علم منكمس نوما اعلنا عن الهزيمة	Literal	2.5	كانما هو علم للهزيمة المتصلة	Literal	2.5
.2	They were as old as erosions in a fishless desert	كانت قديمة بقدم التاكلات في صحراء بلا سمك	Literal	2.5	فهي جميعا قديمة قدم الحفريات في صحراء عديمة السمك	Literal	2.5
.3	...His eyes and they were the same color as the sea. P. 37	عينيه اللتين كانتا بنفس لون البحر	Literal	2.5	عيناه كانتا في صفا مياه البحر	replacement	2.5
.4	Hope and his confidence had never gone but now they were freshening as when the breeze rises. P. 43	ان الامل والثقة اللذين يملاانه لم يتبددا من قبل قط ولكنهما الان كانا يتجددان كما يحدث عند هبوب النسيم	Literal	2.5	ولما يزل به كثير من الامل وكثير من الثقة وكانما انعشتها في كيانه خطرة التسمات	Literal	2.5
.5	The mast was nearly as long as the one room of the shack. P. 45	كان حجم الصاري مساويا لحجم الكوخ المكون من حجره واحد	Literal	2.5	No Translation	Omission of simile	2.5

.6	His shirt had been patched so many times that it was like the sail 51	وقد قام بتريق قميصه عدة مرات حتى انه صار شبيها بالشراع	Literal	2.5	اما قميصه فقد تكاثرت عليك الرقع حتى شابه شراع زورقه	Literal	2.5
.7	Lions... they played like young cats... p. 61	كانت هذه الاسود تلعب مثل القطط الصغيرة	Literal	2.5	السياب التي تلهو على الشاطئ كما تلهو القطط	Literal	2.5
.8	Birds so delicate and fine as those sea swallows	تتسم الطيور بكل هذه الرقة والضعف مثل عصافير البحر	Literal	2.5	لماذا خلقت هذه الطيور الصغيره بهذه الرقة وهذا اللطف	Reduction of simile	2.5
.9	They spoke of her as a contestant or a place or even an enemy	يتحدثون عنه بوصفه منافسا او مكانا او حتى عدوا	Literal	2.5	يتحدثون عنه كمنافس او كمجرد مكان من الكون واحيانا كعدو خصيم	Literal	2.5
.10	The old man always thought of her as feminine. P.96	العجوز كان يفكر فيه دوما بصفته انثى ...	Literal	2.5	اما العجوز فكان يتخيله دائما انثى ...	Literal	2.5
.11	Each line, as thick around as a big pencil. P.71	كل خيط والذي يتساوى سمكة مع سمك قلم رصاص كبير	Literal	2.5	وكان كل حبل من حبال الصيد يستدير في قامه القلم الرصاص	Literal	2.5
.12	The clouds over the land now rose like mountains	السحب التي تعلوا اليابسة الان مرتفعة كالجبال	Literal	2.5	بدت السحب فوق الارض كأنما هي جبال	Literal	2.5
.13	Portuguese man of war ... it floated cheerfully as a bubble	قنديل البحر ... كان يطفوا بسعادة كفقاعة	Literal	2.5	No translation	Omission of simile	2.5
.14	...the tiny fish that were coloured like the trailing filaments	الاسماك التي كانت بنفس لون الخيوط العائمة	Literal	2.5	No translation	Omission of simile	2.5
.15	Poisonings... struck like a whiplash	اللدغات السامة ... ويكون وقعها كالسوط	Literal	2.5	No translation	Omission of simile	2.5
.16	The tops of the blue hills that showed white as though they were snow-capped	قمم التلال الزرقاء التي ظهرت بيضاء وكانها مغطاة بالثلوج	Literal	2.5	No translation	Omission of simile	2.5
.17	the clouds that looked like high snow mountains above them. P.83	والسحب التي تعلوها والتي بدت كجبال الثلج	Literal	2.5	وكانت السحب تتجمع وقتئذ	Reduction of simile	2.5
.18	His tail which was sharp as a scythe...	ذيله والذي كان حادا كالمنجل	Literal	2.5	ذيله الصارم كحد السيف	replacement	2.5
.19	Her colour turned to a colour almost like the backing of mirrors. P. 97	حتى اصبح لونها مطابقا للون ظهر المرايا	Literal	2.5	No translation	Omission of simile	2.5
.20	...the cramped hand that was almost as stiff as rigor mortis. P.111	متصلية كالجسد الموشك على مفارقة الحياة	Literal	2.5	No Translation	Omission of simile	2.5
.21	He looked at the sky and saw the white cumulus built like friendly piles of ice creams	وراء ركام سحب النفاض الذي يشبه الاكوام الوندية للايس كريم	Literal	2.5	رأى اكداس السحب تتجمع كأنها تلال لذيذة من المتلجات	Replacement of image	2.5
.22	His sword (fish) was as long as a baseball bat and tapered like a rapier	كان سيفها يتساوى في طوله مع طول مضرب البيسبول وكان مستدقا كسيف المبارزة	Literal	2.5	اما رمحها فكان طويلا كمضرب الكره وقد استدق طرفه كالسيف	Literal	2.5
.23	His left hand was still as tight as the gripped claws of an eagle. P.119	وكانت يده لاتزال متصلية كمخالب نسر محكم الغلق	Literal	2.5	كانت يسراه لاتزال منقبضة كأنها مخالب نسر	Literal	2.5
.24	His purple pectoral fins set wide as wings... P.123	زعانفها الصدرية الارجوانية الميسوطة كالاجنحة	Literal	2.5	No translation	Omission of simile	2.5
.25	Can it be as painful as the spur of a fighting cock in one's hell?	هل يمكن ان يكون مؤلما مثل مهماز في كعب ديك يقاتل في مصارعة الديوك؟	Literal	2.5	اتراها تؤلم الم الديكة عندما تتصارع؟	Reduction of simile	2.5



.26	...continue to fight as the fighting cocks do. 125	مواصلة القتال كما تفعل الديوك	Literal	2.5	الام الديكة حينما تتصارع وتقا عيونها ومع هذا تواصل المعركة	Retaining plus explicitation	2.5
.27	... I am as clear as the stars that are my brothers... P.139	ان تفكري صاف صفاء النجوم	Literal	2.5	ان فكري يلمع كالنجوم	Replacement with a different vehicle	2.5
.28	He saw him first as a dark shadow that took so long to pass. P. 159	راها في البداية كظل داكن استغرق فترة طويلة كي يمر	Literal	2.5	No translation	Omission of simile	2.5
.29	Fish's eye looked as detached as the mirrors in a periscope or as a saint in a procession P.169	وبدت عين السمكة منفصلة كالمرايا في منظار الافق او كقديس في موكب	Literal	2.5	اما عينيها فكانتا كعيني منظار بحري او كعيني راهب متبتل	Reduction of simile	2.5
.30	...fish...he was so big it was like lashing a much bigger skiff...	كانت ضخمة للغاية حتى انها كانت اشبه بقارب اخر اكبر مربوط بقاربه	Literal	2.5	No translation	Omission of simile	2.5
.31	They would sail as cleanly as possible	يستطيعان الابحار باسهل ما يمكن	Literal	2.5	وطاب سير الزورق في البحر	Reduction of simile	2.5
.32	...shrimps ...they jumped and kicked like sand fleas. 171	الجمبري... وقد ظلت تقفز وتضرب مثل براغيث الرمال	Literal	2.5	الجمبريات... جعلت تتواثب كحبات الرمل	Replacement with a different vehicle	2.5
.33	...shark built to swim as fast as the fastest fish in the sea	قرشا... احد اسرع المخلوقات في البحر	Replacement with a different vehicle	2.5	القرش... سريعا كاسرع سمكة في الماء	Literal	2.5
.34	teeth ...shaped like a man's fingers when they are crisped like claws.	الاسنان... حيث اتخذت شكل اصابع الانسان عندما تتجدد كالمخالب	Literal	2.5	اسنانه... كانت على شكل اصابع يدي الانسان حينما تنقبض فتصبح كالمخالب	Literal	2.5
.35	They were nearly as long as the fingers of the old man and they had razor-sharp cutting edges P.175	وكان طولها مساويا تقريبا لطول اصابع يد العجوز وكان لها حواف حادة كالشفرة	Literal	2.5	وكانت في طول اصابع العجوز وحدها قاطع كالموسى	Literal	2.5
.36	When the fish had been hit it was as though he himself were hit. P. 179	فيعد ان تعرضت السمكة للهجوم شعر وكأنه هو من تعرض للهجوم	Literal	2.5	No translation	Omission of simile	2.5
.37	But do you think my hands were as great a handicap as the bone spurs?181	ولكن هل تظن ان يدي كانتا تمثلان عقبة كالنتوء العظمي؟	Literal	2.5	ولكن هل يمكن ليدي ان تعوقني عن العمل كما يعوق نخس العظام قديمي لاعب البيسبول؟	Retaining plus explicitation	2.5
.38	Fishing kills me exactly as it keeps me alive. P.183	ان الصيد يقتلني تماما كما يبقيني على قيد الحياة	Literal	2.5	ان الصيد يقتلني كما انه مصدر حياتي	Retaining plus explicitation	2.5
.39	The fish now made a trail for all sharks as wide as a highway through the sea. P.191	السمكة تترك الان اثرا يساوي عرضه عرض طريق سريع لكل اسماك القرش عبر البحر	Literal	2.5	ادرك ان القروش قد مزقت لحم السمكة بحيث جعل الدم يتدفق منها ويصنع شريطا دمويا طويلا عريضا في المياه خليقا باجتذاب كل انواع القرش	Retaining plus explicitation	
.40	The shark that came was a single shovel-nose. he came like a pig to the trough if a pig had a mouth so wide... P. 193	القرش التالي الذي اتى كان من النوع الجاروفي. اتى كحيوان يتوجه الى المعلف ذلك لو كان هناك حيوان له فم واسع	Reduction of simile	2.5	وجاء قرش اخر وكان من نوع محدودب الانف كان شكله كالخنزير وحنكه كحمك الخنزير واسع	Literal	2.5

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