

A Thematic Study of Repetition in Taha Hussein's The Call of the Curlew

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ABSTRACT

This analytical study examines Taha Hussein's *The Call of the Curlew* uses of repetitions as a stylistic feature which represents specific functions intended by the original author according to Nida's dynamic equivalence and compared to their equivalents in TT. The loss of meaning that comes out from deletion; the intended function by the original author; and the loss of theme and rheme that happens while deleting the repetition are the core of this study. The study includes content analysis of ten random selected examples from the novel and was based on Munday (2008 & 2010); Dickins et al (2002); Venuti (2013); Johnstone (1991); Hermans (2009); Chesterman (1997) and Bassnett (1980). The Study concludes that the translator tries to delete such a repetition to follow naturalness. Naturalness is not the appropriate strategy of translating repetition where it used as a stylistic feature by the original author. Loss of meaning and loss of theme-rheme order occur too.

1-INTRODUCTION

The recent studies of translation universals have tendencies to avoid repetition that occurs in the original text (Braithwaite, 2001:289). Such studies try to focus on the deletion of repetition to simplify the translated texts neglecting the importance of repetition in each case. Repetition in Arabic and English is used mainly to link closely related ideas. It is used as a cohesive text- building having a cohesive function. Also, repetition plays an important role in Arabic to give a sense of emphasis (Dickins et al 2002: 104-111).

This study examines the translation of naturalness and its effect on repetition as a stylistic feature used by the original author (Taha Hussein's *Dua'a Al Karawan* and its equivalence in English *The Call of the Curlew*). The study of repetition and its importance to the text comes from some theories of translation that depend on the accuracy in translation. Nida's formal equivalence is one of the theories that support the idea of keeping and protecting such repetitions used in the original text. Nida defines the formal equivalence as the following: "Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content...One is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source text." (Munday, 2010:42).

The study of repetition and its importance to the text comes from some theories of translation that depend on the accuracy in translation. Nida's formal

equivalence is one of the theories that support the idea of keeping and protecting such repetitions used in the original text. Nida defines the formal equivalence as the following: "Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content...One is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source text." (Munday, 2010:42).

This study also emphasizes the effect of deleting repetition as a thematic feature in terms of theme and rheme. Nida's theory considers the accurate message intended by the author. The deletion of repetition affects the required order of theme and rheme that changes the thematic position. Munday (2010: 50) state that "A main aim is to use thematic analysis to establish the relative coherence of the text and to show how paragraphs can be organized across sentence boundaries by means of patterns of theme and rheme development".

2-STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Arabic language is full of figurative expressions which might be a challenging issue for translators. Literary works as well have a great deal of rhetorical expressions that may affect the meaning (As-Safi, 1980). Repetition is one of these rhetorical features that are used in Arabic where translators may find difficulties in translating such a feature in other language such as English. Taha Hussein's *Du'a Al-Karawan* uses lexical repetition as a stylistic feature

that represents rhetorical functions in Arabic literature. One of these functions is to achieve a discourse function (Dickins et al, 2002: 142). The translation that uses naturalness, like what the translator uses in this novel, deletes such repetition that has a great effect in the original language. Another problem produced in such a deletion is the change that happens to thematic role of theme and rheme in the ST. Theme and rheme can be related to notions of stress that falls on something (Dickins et al, 2002: 109). This study explores the significance of repetition in the translated text (TT) and its effect on the thematic role of theme and rheme.

3-OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

This research explores the effect of using the naturalness strategy of translating repetition in Taha Hussein's *Du'a Al-Karawan* into English (*The Call of the Curlew*) by the translator A.B As-Safi. It also investigates the differences occurred in the thematic role of theme and rheme and how that might affect the translation product of deleting repetitions in the target text (English). It also explores whether the cohesion of the ST may get affected by the deletion of repetition in the ST. Also, the study investigates the aesthetic function of repetition in ST and the loss of such a function in TT by deleting repetition.

4-RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study investigates the following questions:

1. Does the deletion of repetition affect the function of the sentence that is required by the original author?
2. Does the deletion of repetition as a stylistic feature affect the thematic role of theme and rheme?

5-INTRODUCTION OF THE NOVEL

Du'a Al-Karawan (The Call of the Curlew) is a unique work of fiction by Taha Hussein who is a well-known author of the Arabic world. This masterpiece novel is considered to be one of his famous modern Arabic literary works. It is a romantic story about triumph of love over revenge. It describes the social taboos of the time and how one girl eventually overcomes them. Originally, the novel is written in high poetic style with deep insight into the human heart. This novel is translated by A.B.As-Safi where his translation would be the focus of this study (Hussein, 1980).

5.1 The FOLLOWED THEORY BY THE TRANSLATOR

Theories of translation differ from one scholar into another. As-Safi talks about the theory used in the novel of his translation. He uses the dynamic translation which has a lot of principles used. One of the principles of such method is to be natural and free (As-Safi, 1980). The idea of naturalness is Nida's theory of translation. Nida's dynamic equivalence is "seeking the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message" (Munday, 2008:42). To be natural and free in translation means sometimes the deletion of some lexical words that are repeated in the original text. Taha Hussein's original text is full of repetition which has a function required in each sentence. The importance of repetition is explained by many scholars of linguistics.

The importance of repetition comes out from the importance of other features like translation ethics which call to be faithful to the original text. Chesterman mentions that ethics of translation has an important discussion in translation. He associates norms of translation with translation ethics and he puts principles that translation ethics have commitment to precise expressions, production of a faithful and truthful equivalent target text (1997:172). Also another scholar of translation views the problem that some translators try to be professional in specific stylistic features at the expense of other styles like repetition; Bassnett says that "The failure of many translators to understand that a literary text is made up of a complex set of systems existing in dialectical relationship with other sets outside its boundaries has often led them to focus on particular aspects of a text at the expense of others."(2005:83). Such explanation of the previous scholars elaborates more on the idea of the deleted repetitions that have specific functions in the original text. Also, some scholars calls for keeping the foreignness of the ST which supports the idea of keeping repetition even it is not used in the target culture. Humboldt supports this Idea and calls for the preservation of the foreignness of the original text in the TT (Hermans,2009:97-98).

5.2 THE IMPORTANCE OF REPETITION

5.2.1 The function of repetition in English

This paper explores the importance of repetition in the literary text *The Call of the Curlew* by Taha Hussein translated by As-Safi. There are many forms of repetition each has an important function. This paper focuses on the lexical repetition of the same word. "Lexical item repetition functions not just as a stylistic feature, but as a - building device contributing to the cohesion of the text." (Dickins et al, 2002: 109). This is the first function of lexical

repetition as a cohesive device to hold the text together lexically and grammatically. The translated text may lose then this function when repetition is deleted. Stylistic lexical-item repetition helps in building up the text to make it connected and contributes to the overall cohesion of the text (Dickins et al, 2002: p.111).

The lexical repetition of a word or words has a rhetorical function or a rhetorical purpose. It allows the writer to talk about ideas that are "closely related ideas". Sometimes, writers of Arabic texts like to achieve a sense of "emotional force" (Dickins et al, 2002: 142). Accuracy scholars tries to keep such repetition in their translations to maintain the overall function of the ST. Venuti, a translation scholar, advocates foreignizing translation which "leaves the writer in peace and moves the reader toward the writer" (Venuti, 2013: 76). Keeping the translated text as the original, a translator tries to give the same functions of the sentences in the TT. Repetition and its function is also should be maintained in the TT by the translator in order to retain the same function used in the ST.

5.2.2 The function of Repetition in Arabic

Repetition in Arabic culture, especially literary works, has many functions. This research is interested in lexical repetition that exists in Arabic literary work. Al-Jahith, a canon author of the Arabic literature, defines repetition as the feel of beauty which affects the appearance of the text to give it a flavor. Repeating a word gives another and extra meaning to the repeated word. There are three main functions of repetition: (i) the emphatic function to focus on meaning; (ii) the rhythmic function; and (iii) the aesthetic function which affects the appearance of the text (Al-Jaff, 2012). Johnstone highlights more on the function of repetition in Arabic. Johnstone adds that Arabic is a persuasive language which needs repetition (1991: 1). He says that, "the more greater the repetition, the more crucial the information" (1991: 93).

5.2.3 The correlation between theme-rheme and Repetition

Repetition plays an important role in building up theme and rheme. Information in any sentence can be predictable or unpredictable. Theme and rheme are the elements of a sentence which make it predictable or not. "The elements which provide at least relatively predictable information are known as the theme, while those elements which provide at least relatively unpredictable information are known as rheme (Dickins et al, 2002: 108). According to the previous definitions of theme and rheme, one can say

that theme is the starting point of a sentence, and the rest of the sentence is the rheme. The deletion of a word in the TT may affect the order and the function of the theme and rheme in a sentence and may lead to lose the function required by the ST.

6- METHOD

This study is a qualitative analytical method examines a selected sample of 10 random sentences that involve repetitions in the original novel (*Du'a Al-Karawan*) and compare them with their equivalents in the target text (*The Call of the Curlew*). A back translation from Arabic into English is used as a literal translation to show how repetition is deleted from Arabic (ST) into English (TT).

Each example is examined to find the effect of deleting the repetition or losing the function of repetition and losing the thematic role of theme-rheme which both may lead to a loss of meaning. The content analysis method is based on Munday (2008 & 2010); Dickins et al (2002); Venuti (2013); Johnstone (1991); Hermans (2009); Chesterman (1997) and Bassnett (1980). Each example is discussed according to the function of repetition mentioned by (Dickins et al, 2002), (Al-Jaff, 2012).), (Johnstone, 1991). Al-Jahith, a canon author of the Arabic literature, defines repetition as the feel of beauty which affects the appearance of the text to give it a flavor. Repeating a word gives another and extra meaning to the repeated word (Al-Jaff, 2012). Johnstone mentions the Arabic is a persuasive language that needs a kind of repetition. Dickins (et al., 2002) add that repetition play an important role to build up cohesion in the text. The data is collected carefully to show how this deletion may affect the functions and the thematic role of theme and rheme in each sentence.

7- ANALYSIS

This section analyzes and discusses the selected Examples of the ST compared to the TT. It investigates in detail the effect of the deletion of each repetition in its function and the effect that happens to the order of theme and rheme structures. The following table (1) indicates the first selected sample. This table includes the ST, back translation, TT, Page numbers.

Table 1: The Selected Sample

ST (pp. 76-77)	Phonetic Transcription	Back Translation into English	TT (pp. 60-61)
"وأي قلب لا يرحم فتاة غرة لم تكن تتجاوز الصبا"	Wa ayu qalb la yarhum fatah ghara lem takun tataJawaz al siba .	How can <u>any heart</u> not have pity on a young girl that didn't arrive to girlhood.	"How can any heart not have pity on a young girl..."
"وأي قلب لا يعجب بهذه الفتاة الغرة التي لم نكد تتجاوز الصبا"	Wa ayu qalb	How can <u>any heart</u> not admire this young girl that didn't arrive at girlhood.	"How can anyone not admire this inexperienced girl..."
"وأي قلب لا يخاف على فتاة غرة لم تتجاوز الصبا"	Wa ayu qalb	How can <u>any heart</u> not tremble for a young girl that didn't arrive at girlhood.	"Who would not tremble for an innocent girl..."

The repeated words in the ST are underlined to show how many times they are repeated within the same sentence. These two words were repeated three times within the same sentence. The example is capturing the following functions and features and is discussed as follows:

- The function of the repetition here is an emphatic function to focus on meaning, the rhythmic function and the decorating function which affects the appearance of the ST (Al-Jaff, 2012).
- This example is stressing the emotional force is very obvious in this example by repeating the word "وأي قلب" to make the reader sympathizes with the young girl: Arabic texts like to achieve a sense of "emotional force" (Dickins et al, 2002: 142).
- There are other aspects got affected by the deletion of the repetition. The word "وأي قلب"

is the theme for each sentence, but when the word is deleted in the TT the theme is going to be different word that is chosen by the translator which may affect the function required by the original author or the ST.

- such deletion and substitution of words have a great deal with the function intended by the ST.
- Theme –rheme ordering also affects the meaning intended by the ST
- Naturalness method in translation that gives the translator the ability to deletion is a result of meaning loss in this example here.
- Johnstone (1991) indicates that Arabic is a persuasive language, the repeated word is used in the ST to achieve such a function. As a result of the deletion of repetition, the persuasive function is deleted which leads to the loss of meaning.

Table 2: The Selected Sample

ST (Page: 11)	Phonetic Transcription of the repeated words	Back Translation into English	TT page 1
"لم يكن يقدر أني سألقاه قائمة باسمه حين أقبل إلى □ ظلمة الليل يسعى كأنه الحية أو كأنه اللص"	Ka'annahu al haya aw ka'annahu al lis	He didn't expect to find me still up, waiting with a smile when he came to me as if he is a serpent or as if he is a thief.	"He didn't expect to find me still up, waiting with a smile, when rather like a serpent or a thief."

The repeated word in the ST is "كأنه" which means as if or like. In the TT, the word is not repeated. The example is capturing the following functions and features and is discussed as follows:

- The function of the repetition here is an emphatic function to focus on meaning, the rhythmic function and the decorating function which affects the appearance of the ST (Al-Jaff, 2012).
- There are other aspects got affected by the deletion of therepetition. The word "كأنه" is the theme for each sentence, but when the word is deleted in the TT the theme is going to be different word that is chosen by the translator which may affect the function required by the original author or the ST.

- Naturalness method in translation that gives the translator the ability to deletion is a result of meaning loss in this example here.

Table 3: The Selected Sample

ST (Page 11)	Phonetic Transcription of the repeated words	Back Translation into English	TT page 3
"ف□اجع خطوات ثم قال في صوت أبيض جعل يأخذ صوته الطبيعي قليلًا قليلًا: قليلًا:	<u>khalilan</u> <u>khalilan</u>	He stepped back then he said in a grey voice trying to regain his voice a little a little.	"he stepped back and in a grey toneless voice, slow to regain its naturalness,"

The example is capturing the following functions and features and is discussed as follows:

- The emphatic function to focus on meaning, the rhythmic function and the aesthetic function which affects the appearance of the text (Al-Jaff, 2012).
- The persuasive function as repeating the word to make the situation happens gradually (Johnstone, 1991).
- Theme –rheme ordering also affects the meaning intended by the ST. The words قليلا قليلا are part of rheme whereas in the TT they are part of the theme of the clause" to regain its naturalness".
- The aesthetic function is deleted, the emphatic function is deleted, the rhythmic function is deleted and the persuasive function is deleted too. All of these affect the meaning and may lead to the loss of meaning.

Table 4: The Selected Sample

ST (Page:11)	Phonetic Transcription of the repeated words	Back Translation into English	TT page 3
قال وهو يضحك ضحكا سمجا"	<u>yadhak dahikan</u>	He said as he <u>laughed</u> a vulgar <u>laughing</u>	"He said as he laughed in a vulgar way,"

The example is capturing the following functions and features and is discussed as follows:

- The emphatic function to focus on meaning, the rhythmic function and the aesthetic function which affects the appearance of the text (Al-Jaff, 2012).
- The persuasive function as repeating the word to persuade readers to the way of laughing (Johnstone, 1991).
- Theme –rheme ordering also affects the meaning intended by the ST. The ST has two clauses "قال وهو يضحك ضحكا سمجا" is the rheme of the first clause while ضحكا is the theme of the second clause. In the TT there is no such a division in terms of theme and rheme which leads to the loss of meaning.

Table 5: The Selected Sample

ST (Page:11)	Phonetic Transcription of the repeated words	Back Translation into English	TT (page 3)
لييك لبيك أيها الطائر العزيز	<u>labayk</u> <u>labayk</u>	Here I am, Here I am my dear Curlew	"Here I am, my dear Curlew"

The example is capturing the following functions and features and is discussed as follows:

- The repeated word has an emphatic function to focus on meaning, the rhythmic function and the aesthetic function which affects the appearance of the text (Al-Jaff, 2012).
- The persuasive function as repeating the word لبيك لبيك persuade readers of answering the demand. (Johnstone, 1991).
- Theme –rheme ordering also affects the meaning intended by the ST (Dickins et al, 2002). The theme here includes two noun phrases but the translated text includes only one noun phrase.
- Naturalness method in translation that gives the translator the ability to deletion is a result of meaning loss in this example here

Table 6: The selected Sample

ST (Page: 21)	Phonetic transcription of the repeated words	Back Translation into English	TT (Page :13)
"وذكرت ما ألم بها من البؤس..."	wa thakartu	I <u>recalled</u> the long chain of unhappy events that happened to her	"I recalled the long chain of unhappy events"
"وذكرت ما حرق فؤادها من الغيرة..."	wa thakartu	I <u>recalled</u> what had devoured her heart from jealousy.	"I recounted the jealousy which had devoured her..."
"ثم ذكرت ذلك الخطب الذي ألم بها..."	wa thakartu	Then I <u>recalled</u> the mishap that happened to her.	"Then I brought to memory the mishap which had utterly crushed heart."
"ثم ذكرت هذه الآلام التي لا حد لها..."	wa thakartu	Then I <u>recalled</u> these infinite sufferings.	"Then she thought over the infinite sufferings."
"وذكرت هذا فلم أستطع أن أتكرر ولا أجادل..."	wa thakartu	Then I <u>recalled</u> this but I couldn't refuse or discuss.	"I reviled these memories which did away with any possibility of refusal or discussion, I had to obey and be resigned."

The example is capturing the following functions and features and is discussed as follows:

- The repeated word ذكرت has an emphatic function to focus on meaning, the rhythmic function and the aesthetic function which affects the appearance of the text (Al-Jaff, 2012).
- The persuasive function as repeating the word ذكرت to persuade readers of recalling something. (Johnstone, 1991).
- Theme –rheme ordering also affects the meaning intended by the ST (Dickins et al, 2002). The theme here includes two words ثم ذكرت in each sentence but the the TT includes a different word in each sentence which may affect the meaning intended by the author in each sentence..

- Naturalness method in translation that gives the translator the ability to deletion is a result of meaning loss in this example here.

Table 7: The Selected Sample

Arabic text-source (Page: 18)	Phonetic transcription of the repeated words	Back Translation into English	TT (Page :10)
"وكنت أرافقها في اللعب على أن لا ألعب معها أرافقها إلى الكتاب على أن لا أتعلم معها، أرافقها حين يأتي المعلم ليأخذني عليها الدرس قبل الغروب على أن أتلقى الدرس معها..."	urafiquha	I <u>was</u> <u>accompanying</u> her in playing but not play with her, I <u>was</u> <u>accompanying</u> her to Kuttab but not learn with her, I <u>was</u> <u>accompanying</u> her when her private tutor comes before sunset but not to follow her lessons	"I was to be with her in her play, but not play with her: to accompany her to the kuttab, but not learn with her; to be present with her when her private tutor came before sunset, but not to follow her lessons."

The example is capturing the following functions and features and is discussed as follows:

- The function of the repetition here is an emphatic function to focus on meaning, the rhythmic function and the decorating function which affects the appearance of the ST (Al-Jaff, 2012).
- This example is stressing the emotional force is very obvious in this example by repeating the word "أرافقها" to make the reader feel that he was with her most of the time. Arabic texts like to achieve a sense of "emotional force" (Dickins et al, 2002: 142).
- There are other aspects got affected by the deletion of the repetition? The words "وكنت أرافقها" is the theme for each sentence, but when the word is substituted in the TT by other words, the theme is going to be different in terms of meaning t which may affect the function required by the original author or the ST.
- such deletion and substitution of words have a great deal with the function intended by the ST.
- Theme –rheme ordering also affects the meaning intended by the ST
- Naturalness method in translation that gives the translator the ability to deletion is a result of meaning loss in this example here.

- Arabic is a persuasive language as Johnstone (1991) says, the repeated word is used in the ST to achieve such a function. As a result of deleting repetition, the persuasive function is deleted which leads to loss of meaning.

Table 8: The Selected Sample

Arabic text-source (Page: 16)	Phonetic transcription of the repeated words	Back Translation into English	TT (Page :9)
"لجأت إلى شيخ البلدة أو شيخ الغزبية"	shaykh	She had taken refuge in the house of a <u>headman</u> of the town or the <u>headman</u> of its surroundings	"She had taken refuge in the house of a headman, maybe of the town, maybe of its surroundings..."

The example is capturing the following functions and features and is discussed as follows:

- The function of the repetition here is an emphatic function to focus on meaning that is repeating the word شيخ to focus on the kind of person she went to. The rhythmic function and the decorating function are affected by the deletion of repeating the word شيخ which affects the appearance of the ST (Al-Jaff, 2012).
- There are other aspects got affected by deleting repetition. The word "شيخ" is the rheme for each clause, but when the word is deleted in the TT, the rheme is going to be different which may affect the function required by the original author or the ST.
- Deleting such words has a great deal on the function intended by the ST.
- Theme –rheme order also affects the meaning intended by the ST.
- Naturalness method in translation that gives the translator the ability to deletion is a result of meaning loss in this example here.
- Arabic is a persuasive language as Johnstone (1991) says, the repeated word is used in the ST to achieve such a function. As a result of the deletion of repetition, the persuasive function is deleted which leads to the loss of meaning.

Table 9: The Selected Sample

Arabic text-source (Page: 16)	Phonetic transcription of the repeated words	Back Translation into English	TT (Page :9)
"ومنهم من يخدم في المركز، ومنهم من يخدم في المحكمة الأهلية الشرعية..."	wa minhum men yakhdum	Others serve at the centre while others serve at the native tribunal or in the religious court.	"Others work in the markaz(sub-perfect) while others <u>areemployed</u> in the native tribunal or in the religious court."

The example is capturing the following functions and features and is discussed as follows:

- The function of the repetition here is an emphatic function to focus on meaning that is repeating the words ومنهم من يخدم to focus on the kind of serve that each group does. The repeated words "ومنهم من يخدم" which mean (others serve at) have connotative meaning by repeating the word "يخدم" which indicates that most people are servants to their works but the translator uses two different words that give the general meaning. The rhythmic function and the decorating function are affected by the deletion of repeating the word شيخ which affects the appearance of the ST (Al-Jaff, 2012).
- There are other aspects got affected by deleting repetition. The theme in the ST is "ومنهم من يخدم" but in the TT the words are substituted by different words which affect the meaning intended by the original author and affect the thematic role of the sentence.
- Naturalness method in translation that gives the translator the ability to deletion is a result of meaning loss in this example here.
- Arabic is a persuasive language as Johnstone (1991) says, the repeated word is used in the ST to achieve such a function. As a result of deleting repetition. The persuasive function is deleted which leads to the loss of meaning.

Table 10: The Selected Sample

Arabic text-source (Page: 9)	Phonetic transcription of the repeated words	Back Translation into English	TT (Page :42)
"والله يعلم إن كنت لمحزونة أشد الحزن مبتتسة أشد الابتئاس..."	ashad	God knows how <u>very</u> sick I was and how <u>very</u> miserable I was.	"God knows how sick at heart and how miserable I was!"

The example is capturing the following functions and features and is discussed as follows:

- The function of the repetition here is an emphatic function to focus on meaning that is repeating the words أشد which is an intensifier means very. The rhythmic function and the decorating function are affected by deleting the repeated word أشد which affects the appearance of the ST (Al-Jaff, 2012).
- There are other aspects got affected by the deletion of the repetition. The rheme is strong in the sentence because of the intensifier 'very' in the ST, but in the intensifier is not used which affects the meaning intended by the original author and affects the thematic role of the sentence.
- Naturalness method in translation that gives the translator the ability to deletion is a result of meaning loss in this example here.
- The repeated word أشد is used in the ST to achieve such a persuasion function. As a result of this word, the persuasive function is deleted which leads to the loss of meaning (Johnstone, 1991).

8- CONCLUSION

This section of the research paper gives a quick review of the study of the Novel "*The Call of the Curlew*" by Taha Hussein translated by A.B As-Safi (1980) including the analysis results and findings of the study. As Safi uses the natural style in his translation to achieve such a translation, As-Safi deletes some repeated words in the TT.

This study investigates the importance of repetition in English and Arabic mentioning some scholars like Dickins et al. (2002) and Venuti (2013) where they focus on accurate translation by using the foreignizing method of translation and they correlate between repetition and the function of theme-rheme.

A.B As-Safi (translator) uses natural style of translation as a stylistic feature of the target text.

The discussion and analysis conclude that naturalness (Nida's Dynamic Equivalence) is not an effective way to translate the original literary work "*The Call of the Curlew*" by Taha Hussein. The deletion used affects the function of theme and rheme intended by the original author. Loss of meaning was a result of the deletion used by the translator. This study also concludes a better strategy that may lead to faithful translation to the original work and to the original authors themselves. Translators may not neglect the functions of repetition of the ST where it may represent specific functions which may lead to a meaning loss. Translators may too use the foreignizing translation as another way of translating such literary works.

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