
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Translating Culture-bound Terms in "The Season of Migration to the North", A Novel by Eltyab Saleh from Arabic to English

Fatahelrhman Dafalla Abdelrhman Mohammed¹ ✉ Elnazeer Ali Rhama Ali² and Moaz Omer Mohammed Hilal³

^{1,2,3}Lecturer, English Language Institute, University of Jazan, Jizan, Saudi Arabia

Corresponding Author: Fatahelrhman Dafalla, **E-mail:** enhars7321@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This research paper aims to investigate the strategies applied in translating cultural bound expression in "The Season of Immigration to the North" by the novelist Eltyab Saleh. The strategies used in this study are based on the models developed by Newmark (1988) and Baker (2018). The researcher adopted the descriptive quadrative method. Cultural bound expressions are classified into five cultural categories. The study reveals that there are (80) cultural bound expressions that fall under the following categories: 1) ecology, 2) material culture, 3) social culture, 4) organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concept and 5) gesture and habits. According to the study, the translator of the novel "The Season of Immigration to the North" employed the following seven strategies to translate the cultural terms: 1) applying a more general word (superordinate), 2) cultural substitution, 3) transference, 4) paraphrase using a related word, 5) translation by omission, 6) translation by naturalization, and finally literal translation. The most frequently used strategy is literal translation, followed by transference

KEYWORDS

Cultural bound Expressions, Translation Strategies, Cultural bound Terms, Equivalence, Novel

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1. Introduction

Translation plays a crucial role in bridging the gap between nations in terms of culture, ideas, religion, and belief. Without translation, we would not have known much about the ancient times of any nation. In this, regards (Bassnett 2011) point out that millions of readers would not have read works in ancient Greek, Russian, Spanish, Arabic, and other languages, without translators. Pradita (2012) stressed the importance of translation in disseminating information around the world, which leads to a higher number of translation professionals (Almubark and K. Al. Zubaid 2012) stressed the importance of translation as a necessary tool in the modern world growth in the fields of education, socioeconomics, politics, and religion. Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary Third Edition defines translation as the "process of translating something from one language to another. In Concise Oxford English Dictionary; translation is defined as "replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.

Moreover, translation has been defined by different scholars who are concerned with linguistics (Pradita 2012) cited Munday (2004), explained that translation falls into two categories, either as a product or as a process on which translation focuses on the part of a translator in taking the origin text (SL) and put it into the target text in another language (TL).

The development of the internet and other technologies shortened distances and facilitated global communication, accelerating the flow of cultures. In this regard, translation has played an important role in bringing nations together and closer, which leads to better understanding. Alhamshary, Y. (2021). Stated that reading translated works reveals information about the lives of people in and nations and their different cultures, values, beliefs, and ideas, and the authors reflect upon them. Fernández Guerra, A. (2012) claimed that literary translation is one of the primary means of cross-cultural communication. However, literary translation

is not a simple task because it faces numerous difficulties, one of which is the translation of "Culture-Bound Terms" (CBTs). This level of difficulty, however, decreases when the two languages share a common culture, as in the case of English and German. Jumharia, D., and Rusni, R. (2018) highlighted the significance of teaching culture in the translated text to EFL students. The translators should take the message, the idea, and the meaning that the source language conveys.

In addition to the equivalency, translators must therefore be familiar with both the culture of the target language and the knowledge related to it. In a similar vein, Bahumaid (2017) noted that (CBTs) either create some obstacles and hurdles because they do not exist in the source language (SL) or have no equivalent in the targeted language (TL).

2- Literature Review

2.1. Cultural-Bound Terms

Cultural-bound terms, as defined by Malcolm Harvey in (Šimunić, T. (2013), are concepts, institutions, and personnel specific to the source language culture. Therefore, they have no equivalents in the target reader's culture, which makes them problematic to render into the target language. In this regard, Mahmoud, M. (2015) stated that (CBTs) particularly religious ones pose serious problems and challenges because of their unique culture that may not be in the target language (TL). Moreover, Izeki, T. (2022). Stressed the same point by saying that because each language has its own system of meaning classification, it is difficult to translate a word or phrase into a different language without taking into consideration the historical and cultural context of that language. Nevertheless, most culture-bound terms can be easily detected because they are related to a certain language and cannot be literally translated because literal translation would change the meaning. Therefore, to render them, the translator has to choose among many different translation strategies.

2.2. Cultural-bound Categories

Newmarks (1988) classified cultural-bound terms as follows:

2.3. Ecology:

Ecology include Flora, fauna, winds, plains, and hills: Sahara (deserts), Rima'al (sands), Ghabant (forests), and (jungles).

2.4. Material culture (artifacts):

According to (Britannica (2019), cited in Angelina, Y., Riadi, A., & Thennoza, M. M. Z. (2020), Cultural material refers to any physical manifestation or product of culture. It is an object such as tools, weapons, utensils, machines, ornaments, art, buildings, monuments, written records, religious images, clothing, and any other ponderable objects produced or used by humans. Newmarks (1988) divides them into

a. Food: Food-related words are among the most delicate to translate because they derive their names from and serve as symbols of cultures. As a result, they are adapted to the target language. Many food terms have been adopted in Sudan, including (mloukhiya), which describes the corchorus blades used as a vegetable there, (kebab), which describes food cooked over or near flames and includes large or small cuts of beef or even ground beef, (falafel), which is traditionally served with pickled vegetables, salad greens, spicy sauce, and tahini-based (kisra), which refers to thin flat bread made from sorghum. Surprisingly the word "drumsticks" is literally translated in some parts of Sudan as (دقاق النوبة). Dugag (stick) and Nobaa (drum), other foreign terms that are used without any change in Sudan, are "pizza" and "burger". Clothes are also considered a part of the culture, particularly traditional clothes such as (Omama), a turban worn by males on official occasions. On the other hand, words like "Jacket" (Jeans), skirt, and blouse are also used as they are, without any translation. Other types are houses, towns, and transportation.

2.5. Social Culture:

Social culture includes any names of jobs, entertainment, hobbies, sports, and games.

2.6. Organization, Customs, Activities, Procedures, and Concepts:

These are related to political organization, activities, procedures, ideas, and religion, such as "sultan" and "pope" and "Omda" sheriff or mayor.

2.7. Gestures and Habits:

Gesture is any movement of the body, hands, arms, and head to express an idea or feelings, like "bowing" in Japan and thumping up in America. In Sudan moving the head up and down means, I agree, or I am listening to you. Habits are a practice or customs in a particular place or community.

2.8. Strategies of Translation of Cultural Bound Terms (CBTs):

To solve the problem of non-equivalent terms, Baker (2018) suggested some translation strategies that can be used by translators when dealing with cultural-bound terms at the word level. They are as follow:1) Translation by more general words, 2) Translation by more neutral/less expressive words, 3) Translation by cultural substitution, 4) Translation using loan, 5) Translation by

paraphrasing using related words, 6) Translation by paraphrasing using an unrelated word, 7) Translation by omission, 8) Translation by illustration.

In addition to Baker (2018), there are 12 translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988):

- 1) Transference, 2) Cultural Equivalent, 3) Neutralization (Functional Equivalent Descriptive Equivalent), 4) Literal translation, 5) Label, 6) Naturalisation (functional or descriptive equivalent), 7) Componential analysis 8) Deletion (of redundant stretches of language in non-authoritative text, especially metaphors and intensifiers), 9) Couplet, 10) Accepted standard translation, 11) Paraphrase, gloss, notes, etc. 12) Classifier

Translating (CBTs) from Arabic to English presents certain problems and hindrances for translators due to cultural differences. Many concepts have no equivalent in the targeted language. In this context, Bahumaid (2017) mentioned some Islamic concept that creates certain difficulties, such as the term "عقيقة" (a goat to be butchered and given to the poor in celebration of the birth of a new child); he suggested that a gloss have to be provided by the translators in their rendition of this term. He stated another problem of rendering (CBTs) that describes the names of a person or an institution. For instance, the Arabic proverb "كنا مثل عنتر وعبله" (roughly, "they were like Antar and Ablah") refers to the famous romantic lovers in ancient Arab social history. Here, translators have the option of employing the foreignization translation technique by maintaining the Arabic names in their rendition and adding a gloss thereafter. Alternatively, a translator may utilize a cultural equivalent, e.g., they resembled (Juliette and Romeo). The domesticated translation approach is used in this instance.

In their study, Banikalef, A. E., and Naser, J. A. (2019), attempt to identify potential issues that a translator may run into when translating Arabic-language religious texts into English. They provided another term that faces Arabic-English translators like "علي الطلاق بالثلاثة" this statement in Islam is a form of swearing that denotes the certainty of a certain event, without which I will irrevocably divorce my wife. The number three in this statement indicates the final status of the divorce. In Islam, there are three stages or levels to divorce, and once you get to the third and final stage, it is difficult to legally get your wife back. (Almubark and K. Al. Zubaid 2012) in their study in which, they investigated the hindrances that students face when translating cultural-specific terms. They discovered that undergraduate students encountered a variety of difficulties while trying to translate specific cultural terms. These challenges are typically linked to 1) Translating specific cultural terms, 2) Unsuccessful attempts to achieve language sameness in English, and 3) Lack of understanding of translation methodologies and techniques.

Some of the specific terms that (Almubark and K. Al. Zubaid) mentioned are "ليلة الدخلة", which means the fulfilment of the night, "يا لحلي" which means glories "عديله" which means co-brother, "رقت" which refers to the bride and the groom sit on a dais, which normally consists of two luxurious chairs in front of the guest. "عمامة" which refers to Sudanese communities, the groom must wear the turban during lunchtime to greet the guests.

Alhamshary, Y. (2021).in her study "On Translating Culture-Bound Expressions in Naguib Mahfouz's *The Thief and the Dogs* and Strategies," she found (159) culturally bound terms that were chosen from the novel's original text. Historical, theological, ecological, psychological, and material culture-bound words are among the categories into which corpora are divided based on type and context. After evaluating the English translation, seven different strategies have been found to be used; however, paraphrasing has been determined to be the most effective one.

Khan, T. A (2021).in his research study "Strategies Used in the English Translation of Cultural Expressions of the Short Story "Ten Rupees" in which he used Newmark's Model. He found that gestures and habits are the most used categories. Furthermore, translators rendered the source language into the target language English using 10 distinct translation techniques. Specifically, transference, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, modulation, componential analysis, synonymy, couplets, shifts and transposition, and paraphrase.

Angelina, Y., Riadi, A., & Thennoza, M. M. Z. (2020). Carried out studies on Translating Strategies, Toward Cultural Terms In An Then There Were None" Novel. The research findings show there are 48 cultural terms. Five categories are used to group cultural terms: ecology, material culture, social culture, organizations, customs, activities, processes, concepts, and gestures and habits. The result shows that seven strategies were used to translate cultural terms from the source language to the English Language. The strategies are as follows: (1) translation by a more general word (superordinate), (2) translation by cultural substitution, (3) translation using a loan word or loanword plus explanation, (4) translation by paraphrasing using a related word, (5) translation by omission, (6) literal translation, and (7) naturalization. The third strategy of translating with a loan word or a loan word plus an explanation is the most frequently used.

2.9. The Season of Immigration to the North

The aim of this study is to investigate the translation strategies used to translate cultural-bound expressions in the Arabic novel "The Season of Immigration to the North", by Sudanese author Tayeb Salih, which was translated into English in 1969 by Denys Johnson-Davies. In the Season of Immigration to North, the unidentified narrator, who spent seven years studying in England, returned to his native Sudan.

The mysterious Mustafa Sa'eed, a new villager who speaks excellent English, inspires the author. Sa'eed shares the tale of his troubled history, which includes unsuccessful and frequently tragic relationships with women. It also investigates the interactions between colonial powers and their victims, as well as the politics of desire between black men and white women. Since 1989, the book has been prohibited in Sudan due to its graphic sexual images. Charlotte Collins, (2018).

3. The Methodology

3.1. Study design

In this study, the researcher adopted the qualitative method. The researcher used the novel "The Season of Immigration to The North" written by Tayeb Salih in Arabic as a corpus. The novel was translated into English by Denys Johnson-Davies in 1969. The translated version was analyzed and examined to identify the cultural-bound expressions. Moreover, the strategies used by the translator to overcome difficulties based on Newmark's model (1988) and Baker's (2018) were also demonstrated to reflect on the effectiveness of these strategies in tackling difficulties associated with Culture-bound expressions.

3.2. Questions of the study

- 1- What are the cultural terms in (The Season of Immigration to the North" Novel.
- 2- What are the strategies used in translating the cultural terms in (The Season of Immigration to the North" Novel.

3.3. Data collection

The data of this study is collected by reading the two versions—Arabic and English—and selecting culturally specific terms, then examining which cultural category they fall under and how they are translated.

4- Discussion and Findings

4.1 Discussion

This part of the study provides in-depth identification of the cultural-bound expressions included in the novel with potential difficulty to be understood even for Arab readers located in the middle east due to the peculiarity of these cultural-bound expressions as they are purely associated with Sudanese culture. Through meticulous examination of the novel, the research identifies a set of cultural-bound expressions that represent the main categories identified by Newmarks (1988). Based on the 1st question of the study, the cultural-bound expressions are identified in the following tables.

Table (1) Cultural-bound expressions related to Ecology

NO	Cultural Expressions	Translation
1	شجر الصفصاف	Willow trees
2	شجرة الحراز	Harraz
3	عند شجر الطلح علي ضفة النهر	at the foot of the tall <u>acacia tree</u> on the river bank
5	شجر السنط	sunt
6	اللويبة	horse-beans
7	الحلبه	Fenugreek
8	خشب الزان	zan wood
9	شجرة التبلدي	baobab trees

According to Newmark (1988), ecology includes flora, fauna, wind, plains, and hills. In the sub-category of flora (plants), there are (7) terms: willow, Harraz, acacia, sunt, and baobab) plants (horse bean, Fenugreek).

Table (2) Cultural-bound expressions related to Material Culture

No	Cultural Term	Translation
1	سروالا من الكاكي	khaki shorts
2	قميصا من الدبلان	cotton shirt
3	عباءة عربييه وعقال	Arab robe and head-dress
4	حيه	a bearded man wearing a <u>jibba</u>

5	عمامه	Will I wear a <u>turban</u> like that?
6	قبعة, برنيطه	Hat
7	بيت البلد تلس القرمصص والفركه	The village, puts on a <u>silky night-wrap and red mat</u>
8	الخرطوم	Khartoum
9	وادي حلفا	Wadi Halfa
10	لندن	London
11	الاسكندريه	Alexandria
12	أكسفورد	Oxford
13	المحكمة الكبرى	Courtroom
14	القرى السكسونيه	the Saxon villages
15	طوب اخضر	green bricks (mud bricks)
16	وسكي	whisky
17	بيره	beer
18	عرقى	arak (local alcohol)
19	مريسه	millet wine (liquor)
20	عرقى التمر او البلج	date arak

Newmark (1988) divides Material Culture into sub-categories: food, houses, towns, and transport. There are (20) terms in this category. Under the **food** category, there are (5) terms: whisky, beer, arak, and millet wine. In the sub-category of **clothes**, there are (7) terms: khaki shorts, cotton shirt, Arab robe, head-dress, a jibba, turban and a hat. **In towns and house**, there (8) In the sub-category of town and houses, there Wadi Halfa, Cairo, London, the Saxon villages, Oxford, and Courtroom.

Table (3) Cultural-bound expressions related to Social Norms Culture

NO	Cultural Term	Translation
1	الكولونيل	Colonel
2	حاكم غاشم	a tyrant
3	ناظر المدرسه	Headmaster
4	رقصو كما ترقص البنات	danced in the manner of girls
5	صفقتنا وضرنا الأرض بأرجلنا	clapped, stamped on the ground
6	هممنا بملوحنا	hummed in unison
7	وزغر الرجال كما تزغر النساء	The men imitated the loud trilling cries women utter
8	مجلس شراب	a drinking session
9	احتفلنا بختان الولدين	After we had had the circumcision celebrations

The social culture category includes every job, form of entertainment, hobbies, activities, and games. Newmark (1988) divided social and cultural into work and leisure. There are seven terms in the work subcategory: Colonel, headmaster, tyrant, workers, farmers, and teachers. There are seven terms in the entertainment subcategory: clapped, pounded the ground, hummed in unison, danced like girls, etc. The males imitated the loud, trilling sounds of women. Drinking session.

Table (4) Cultural-bound expressions related to Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts

No	Cultural Expressions	Translation
1	المدعي العمومي	The Public Prosecutor
2	يتلو اوارده	reading his collects
3	استغفر الله	'I ask forgiveness of God
4	فرغ ابي من صلاة وأوراده	My father, having finished his <u>prayers and recitations from the Koran</u> , came along.
5	الختان من شروط الاسلام	' Circumcision is one of the conditions of Islam,' said Bakri (women circumcision, he means)
6	مسيحه من خشب الصندل	sandalwood prayerbeads
7	عفريت	Afreet
8	فروة الصلاة	Prayer mat (made of leopard skin)

9	الجمعيات التعاونية	cooperative societies
10	مأمور	Mamur
11	موسوني	a Mason
12	مؤذن	Muezzin
13	العمده	Omda
14	اللجة العياء	Supreme Committee
15	نائب مأمور	Sub- Mamur
16	مفتش المركز	Commissioner
17	الضريح الكبير في المقبره	mausoleum in the cemetery
18	القباب العشره في المقابر	the ten domed shrines that stand in the middle of the cemetery
19	رؤساء الدخليات	The prefects of the boarding houses

Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, and Concepts are divided into several sub-categories: political and administrative, religious and artistic there are (19) cultural terms.: In the administrative category, there are Omda, Mamur and sub-Mamur, Commissioner. In the religious category, there are (10) terms.: sandalwood prayerbeads, prayers and recitations from the Koran, reading his collects and I ask forgiveness of God, Afreet, prayer mat, the mausoleum in the cemetery, **Circumcision** is one of the conditions of Islam Afreet, finish his prayer, In Organizations, there are: cooperative societies and the charitable organization. In politics and administration: Mason, Public prosecutor

Table (5) Cultural-bound expressions related to Gestures and Habits

NO	Cultural bound Expressions	Translation
1	خفنا ترجع لينا بنصرانية <u>غلفه</u>	'We were afraid,' she said, 'you'd bring back with you an uncircumcised infidel.
2	كان زير نساء	he was a great one for the women
3	تدكرني بمن مات لاهدب واعزي وبمن تزوج لاهدب وأهنني	My mother never wearied of telling me of those who had died that I might <u>go and pay my condolences</u> , and of those who had married that, I might go and <u>offer my congratulations</u> .
4	يساعد بزراعيه وقده	give of his labour and his means
5	اتفحش معها	I was saying lewd things to them.
6	ود الريس يحب النساء الغلف	'Wad Rayyes likes uncircumcised women
7	تلوح بمنديلها	waving to me with her handkerchief
8	صافحتني	We shook hands
9	حلف عليه بالطلاق	swore he would divorce
10	يجبر العظام	had set bone
11	يكوي الناس	cauterized people
12	يحجم	bled with cupping glasses
13	ابرطع	stamping about
14	علي الطلاق	May I divorce
15	بت البلد تعمل <u>الدلكه والدخان والريحه</u>	The village's girl <u>gets herself rubbed all over with oil and perfumed</u> .
16	أن تعدني بشرفك	Promise me on your honor.
17	ريثما يوسد الميت بالحجارة	as the dead man was cushioned around with stones
18	الفحل غير عواف	A stallion isn't finicky
19	يضع الكحل علي عينيه	Wad Rayyes used kohl on his eyes
20	وحين ترقد على البرش الأحمر	she lies down on the red mat
21	حين يبين الخيط الأبيض من الأسود عند ابلاج الصباح	when the white thread is distinguished from the black, we say, 'When dawn breaks
22	فضيحه <u>هلولة</u>	a scandal and hullabaloo .

23	احسست بزاعي المرأة تطوقاني وبشفتيها على خدي وصدرها يلامس صدري	in greeting him, woman's arms embracing me, and her lips on my cheek, her breast touching my chest
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Gestures and habits are terms that are used to express movement, practice, or customs that existed in a particular culture; there are (23) terms in this category. In the movement category, there are: shook hands, waving with her handkerchief, greeting him, the woman's arms embracing me, her lips on my cheek, her breast touching my chest, stamping around. In customs that existed in culture, the researcher found: May I divorce, /bled with cupping glasses,/ cauterized people,/ had set bone, swore he would divorce/, might go and pay my condolences and offered congratulations, / put kohl on his eyes. Wad Rayyes likes uncircumcised women, / he gives of his labor and his means. /A stallion is not finicky/ when the white thread is distinguished from the black, we say "dawn breaks"/ hullabaloo. He was a great one for the women. Promise me on your honor, as the dead man was **cushioned around** with **stones**, gets herself rubbed all over with oil and perfumed. I was saying lewd things to them, and 'We were afraid,' she said, 'you'd bring back with you an **uncircumcised** infidel.

4.2 Strategies used to translate cultural-bound expressions.

Based on Newmark's (1988) and Baker's (2018) models, the translator applied a set of strategies to overcome difficulties associated with translating cultural-bound expressions. These strategies are demonstrated in the following tables.

Table (1) translation by more general words

No	Cultural Bound Expressions	.Translation
1	بت البلد تعمل الدلكه والدخان والريحه	<u>Gets herself rubbed all over with oil</u>
2	كان زير نساء	he was a great one for the women
3	استغفر الله	'I ask forgiveness of God
4	يحجم	bled with cupping glasses

Table (2) translation by cultural substitution

The translation approach of cultural replacement can help the translator to use a target language word to substitute a culturally unique statement. Consequently, the target language item can do the same influence on the reader as the original item.

No	Cultural Bound Expression	Translation
1	وتلبس الفرکه والقزمصيص	puts on a silky night-wrap
2	مسيحه	Prayerbeads
3	أوراده	Collects
4	وحين ترقد على البرش الأحمر	she lies down on the red mat

Table (3) Example of Translation using Transference:

Transference is a process of transferring a source language (SL) language word to a target language (TL) text. It includes transliteration.

No	Cultural Bound Expressions	Translation
1	عفريت	Afreet
2	مأمور	Mamur
3	القران	<u>Koran</u>
4	سجاره	<u>Cigarette</u>
5	العمده	Omda
6	نائب مأمور	Sub- Mamur
7	لندن	London
8	أكسفورد	Oxford
9	الاسكندريه	Alexandria
10	مؤذن	Muezzin
11	الخرطوم	Khartoum
12	امدرمان	Omdurman
13	شجرة الصنت	Sunt

The terms that fall under this strategy are found in Material and Culture, Gesture and Habits, Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, and Concepts. Religious Category, Gestures, and Habits.

Table (4) Example of translation by paraphrasing using a related word

This is applied when a translator uses a related word in meaning to source word to use in the target text (TT).

In other words, replacing of (ST) word with its synonym in the (TT).

NO	Cultural Bound Expression	Translation
1	علي الطلاق	May I divorce
2	أبرطع	stamping about
3	يجبر العظام	had set bone

These cultural terms fall under Gesture and Habits, religious and customs categories.

Table (5) Example of Translation by Omission

This type of technique allows the translator to delete unnecessary words or expressions without affecting the message's (TT) meaning.

No	Cultural Bound Expression	Translation
1	يساعد بزراعيه <u>وقدحه</u>	give of his labour and his means
2	بت البلد <u>تعمل الدلكه والدخان</u> والريحة	Gets herself rubbed all over with oil

Table (6) Example of translation by Naturalization

This strategy changes the (SL) words in the resource language (SL) into the standard pronunciation in the target language (TL).

No	Cultural Bound Expression	Translation
1	وسكي	whisky
2	بيرة	beer
3	عرقى	arak
4	البوليتكنيك	Polytechnic
5	التمر الهند	tamarind
6	كاكى	Khaki
7	موسونى	A Mason

Most of the terms in this strategy are found in the culture and material food and clothes category, except polytechnic and Mason, which are found in Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, and Concepts.

Table (7) Example of Literal Translation

According to Newmark (1988), literal translation is a kind of translation where the source language (ST) grammatical constructions are converted into their nearest target language (TL) equivalents; however, the lexical word is again translated individually, out of context.

No	Cultural Bound Expression	Translation
1	الختان من شروط الاسلام	'Circumcision is one of the conditions of Islam.'
2	حين يبين الخيط الأبيض من الأسود عند ابلج الصبح	when the white thread is distinguished from the black, we say, 'When dawn breaks
3	ريثما يوسد الميت بالحجارة	as the dead man was cushioned around with stones
4	الفحل غير عواف	A stallion isn't finicky
5	يضع الكحل على عينيه	Wad Rayyes used kohl on his eyes
6	حلف عليه بالطلاق	swore he would divorce
7	استغفر الله	'I ask forgiveness of God
8	خفنا ترجع لنا بنصرانية <u>غلفه</u>	'We were afraid,' she said, 'you'd bring back with you an uncircumcised (women) infidel.
9	تذكرني بمن مات لاهذب وأعزي وبمن تزوج لأذهب وأهني	My mother never wearied of telling me of those who had died that I might <u>go and pay my condolences</u> , and of those who had married that, I might go and <u>offer my congratulations</u> .
10	تلوح بمنديلها	waving to me with her handkerchief

11	ود الرئيس يحب النساء الغلف	'Wad Rayyes likes uncircumcised women
12	مسيحه من خشب الصندل	sandalwood prayerbeads
13	اته يحضر صلاة الجمعة في المسجد بانتظام	regularly attended the mosque for Friday prayers
14	يتلو اوارده	reading his collects
15	شجر الصفصاف	Willow trees
17	خشب الزان	zan wood
16	شجرة التبلدي	baobab trees
17	فضيحة هلوله	a scandal and hullabaloo .
18	احتفلنا بختان الولدين	After we had had the circumcision celebrations
19	الليالي الأدبية	literary evenings
20	الختان من شروط الاسلام	'Circumcision is one of the conditions of Islam.'

This strategy is used to translate (20) cultural bound expressions in the novel "The Season Immigration to the North", which is considered the most used strategy among the other strategies used in the translation of the novel. The cultural terms fall under Gesture Habits, Ecology, and sub-category flora (trees and plants); others are habits and concepts.

5. Conclusion

The aim of this study is the find out the Cultural bound expressions in "The Season of Immigration to The North" and how they are translated. The results of this study show that there are (80) cultural terms in the novel "Season of Immigration to the North". These terms are divided into five cultural categories: Ecology, Material Culture (food and clothing), Social Culture, Organization Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts, and finally, Gestures and Habits. Among these categories, organization customs, activities, and procedures are more frequently used, (20) material cultural terms, followed by gestures and habits (23) term. The study also reveals that the translator used (7) strategies to overcome the difficulty of translating cultural-bound expressions. The most frequently used strategies are literal translation (20) and terms followed by transference (13). These two strategies make it easy for the translator to cope with the lexical gap. This study tries to fill the claim gap in investigating the strategies used in the translation of cultural bound expression. Other studies may investigate the translation of other cultural issues found in other novels written by the author, such as the novel "The Wedding of Zien. The research recommends that this novel should be retranslated in a modern language that suits the current generation; since some of the habits in this novel no longer exist in today's society, such as circumcising women, which is no longer practice nowadays.

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