


<p>Using Synonymy in Translation of Hemingway's "A Farewell to Arms" from English into Albanian</p>		<p>Linguistics</p> <p>Keywords: equivalence, literal translation, paraphrasing, synonymy, transfer problems.</p>
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<p>Abstract</p> <p>The English word-stock is extremely rich in synonyms which can be largely accounted for by the abundant borrowing. Translation problems encountered by translators in general are usually "transfer problems". They face more difficulties in the interpretation of meaning from the source language text than lexical differences between languages. The aim of the study is to inspect the various strategies used in translating from English into Albanian specific words in the "A Farwell to arms" novel. For this purpose, examples translated from English into Albanian were examined. The Albanian equivalents have shown that various strategies were used in order to overcome the problem of rendering words and expressions into the target language. Employed strategies were synonymy, modulation, transposition, calque and word for word translation. In addition this paper shows that the strategy of translating using synonymy is mostly used. In this paper, an attempt is made to examine the nature of contextual synonymy in order to investigate its problematic nature regarding translation. Types of synonymy are analyzed and then examples from English and Albanian versions are provided to examine the overlap between them.</p>		

Introduction

Synonymy is a multi-valued phenomenon in language. In translating the text synonymy is the way and the means that passes the passage to another code of language, which specifies the labeling and informative ability of discourse and gives it strength and beauty through various means of expression.

According to Memisha, V. (1999, 237) in linguistic thinking, synonymy is generally accepted as one of the most popular and most important semantic phenomena (relation), although in the course of the years, especially in the first part of the XX-th century, in American language, we find such statements as that of L. Bloomfield, who does not accept the existence of (real) lexical synonymy in language: "Each linguistic form, - according to him, - has definite and specific meaning. If these forms differ in sound aspect, we must take into consideration, that meanings between them also differ". John Lyons 1977, has largely discussed the phenomenon of synonymy in language. He uses the terms *full synonyms* (identical meanings), *total synonyms* (synonymous in all contexts), and *complete synonyms* (identical on all levels of meaning). In his theory, he also has "absolute synonyms" (full, total, and complete synonyms), "partial synonyms". The theory of linguistic relativism that this author holds in the field of semantics is well known. Even though he accepts synonymy as a phenomenon he states that synonymy represents a rapport of meanings, a rapport that depends on the context in a higher degree than any other rapport of meanings; therefore setting it in context is a matter of chance. It is an irrefutable fact that synonymy is a universal phenomenon. As Newmark, P. (1988, 84) states "A synonym is only

appropriate where literal translation is not possible and because the word is not important enough for componential analysis. Here economy precedes accuracy. A translator cannot do without synonymy; he has to make do with it as a compromise, in order to translate more important segments of the text, segments of the meaning, more accurately. But unnecessary use of synonyms is a mark of many poor translations.

Lörscher (1991,76-81)) has referred to translation problems encountered by translators even by the professional ones, as "transfer problems". Such problems are attributed to the difficulties in the interpretation of meaning conveyed by the source language text and not by the semantic or lexical differences between languages. Moreover, he has defined translation strategies as "conscious procedures, which the subjects employ in order to solve translation problems. Accordingly, translation strategies have their starting-point in the realization of a problem by a subject, and their termination in a possibly preliminary solution to the problem or in the subject's realization of the insolubility of the problem at the given point in time".

Baker (1992,26). has referred to translation strategies as descriptions of handling "various types of non-equivalence" Baker has listed eight strategies of coping with lack of equivalence at a phrase level.

The linear set of translation strategies proposed by Vinay & Darbelnet (1995-2000, 84-93) has turned out to be comprehensive and applicable to most translational actions, ranging from the semantic to the most communicative one and allowing the translator to make certain adjustments if he deems them appropriate. The linearity of the approach manifests itself in the seven procedures; borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation.

Synonymy as a Translation Procedure

The word 'synonym' is used by Newmark in the sense of a near TL equivalent to a SL word in a text, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. Synonymy is a "near TL equivalent." Here economy trumps accuracy. Said M. Shiyab(2007) suggests that translation is not a form of synonymy, simply because words may have semantic values that are not translatable into other languages. For example, although words such as lie, falsehood, untruth, fib, and misrepresentation may be used to substitute one another in most contexts within the same language, they cannot be used to substitute one another in all contexts. According to Edmonds and Hirst (2002,107), these are regarded as near or partial synonyms.

Indeed, near-synonyms are pervasive in language as just, equitable, fair-minded, open-minded, honest, upright, honourable, trustworthy, all denote a statement that means treating people equally without favoritism or discrimination. but they differ from one another in aspects of their denotation. Just means based on or behaving according to what is morally right and fair, equitable means fair and impartial, fair-minded means impartial in judgment; open-minded means willing to consider new ideas; honest means free of deceit; upright strictly honourable or honest, honorable

means bringing or deserving honour, trustworthy means able to be relied on as honest or truthful. The words also differ stylistically; fair-minded cannot be used instead of honest or honorable instead of equitable to denote sameness.

Problems of Translating Meaning

Stern, E. (1948-49, 711-714) says that words may not have objective referents. If the same object appears in both cultures, meaning can be easily translated. Even in this case, a term may have more referents than another. For e.g. the word “mole” can have several meanings in Albanian as iriq, spiun, njësi kimike.

Some languages are rich in homonyms, which lead to ambiguity. Although the meaning is clear from the context the existence of other referents may cause feedback. The same problem occurs when the same word has different meanings. For e.g. the Albanian word “shkallë lëvizëse” is translated in English as “sidewalks” but in English it also means "moving to and fro".

Professional translators know the disadvantages caused by figurative and emotional meanings. Translators often have to choose between objective referent and figurative meaning. For e.g. English word “expectations” has been translated “shpresë”, but it also means pritje, pritshmëri. The Novella “Great Expectations, by Charles Dickens” in Albanian is translated as “Shpresat e humbura”

In some cases the words have the exact equivalents in the other language, while in others the meaning cannot be expressed in the other language. In English, the system of questions is different from the question system in Albanian. In English, a negative form is used, while in Albanian two. For e.g. “It is nobody here”, Whereas in Albanian “Nuk është askush këtu”. Negativity is formed with the particle “nuk” but also with the particle “as” within the pronoun “askush” while in English only at the particle “no” before the word “body”. Likewise the present progressive or the past progressive do not exist in Albanian. Mitchell, H.Q. Malkogianni, (2012,4) in their work on English grammar treat the tense system. According to them in English the present progressive is used for actions or events happening at or around the time of speaking, for situations which are changing, for planned future actions, and for temporary states in the present. In the work Gramatika e Gjuhës Shqipe 1, (2002,306) the tense system in Albanian is mentioned. In Albanian there is only the present simple and the past simple. The present progressive is made possible in colloquial language or even is translated from English by means of particles accompanied by time adverbials, but is not part of the Albanian verbal time system etc.. The basic meaning of the verb in the present simple of the indicative mood in Albanian is to show the performance of an action at a time that includes the time of discourse. Sometimes it is used in the contemporary sense and in some circumstances in the sense of the future and the past. Grammatical meaning is included within the same tense. The translator is faced with two choices, one is conditioned and other unconditioned. The grammatical meaning is conditioned, while the unconditioned is related to the style that the translator chooses depending on the narration. These changes come as a result of change in the grammatical structures of both languages.

The problems faced by literary translators relate not only to the finding of equivalents for each lexical, syntax or concept unit, but also to other features such as style, figurative language, genre, historical style, values and specific concepts of a culture, ideology and literature. Translators' choices to preserve the stylistic features of the source language text or the historical and stylistic dimension of the original remain important in the case of literary text. For this reason, the interpreter must understand not only the position that the original text holds in literature and the culture of the source language, but also the factors influencing the creation of the work, since without this knowledge they will not be able to use the corresponding equivalent features to the culture and literature of translation language. The translator takes into consideration not only the "normative aspect of language, but above all functional one," as the expressive values of a word appear with all their artistic strength precisely during these deviations from the norm. Hence the discourse of the writer or of the characters themselves becomes more typifying and more expressive if characterized by these deviations, which though apparently seen as such, essentially remain "within the norm by extending their sphere of validity" Bulo, J. (1984, 159).

Problems of translating meaning can also come from stylistic factors or variations in syntax. For example, in Finnish, the diminutiveness of children's names is part of the tradition of that country, and often cannot be translated due to the different shades of translation that are created. Functional equivalence creates problems in a different cultural context. Sometimes refraining may be necessary because of not translating the speaker's purpose. Regarding issues of attitude or ideology, the interpreter can translate questions literally in order to examine cultural changes.

Dialectic problems. Difference between groups with different levels of education and lack of communication between social groups and different provinces. The interpreter should also speak the dialect of the language he is translating. For e.g. "on purpose-kastile Pg. 36 "A farewell to arms" " There were-korrën Pg. 5 in "A farewell to Arms" Hemingway, E. (1929).

Analysis of the Novella "A Farewell to Arms"

As Lefevere, A. (1992, 87) says Culture and literature are subject to a long process of development, which at different times is characterized by "the ongoing tension and effort to dominate one or the other, the stream that breaks down and restores the equilibrium, through their displacements once in the center and sometimes on the periphery bringing significant changes to culture and literature. It is every translator's task that changes and developments, which are subject to the culture and literature of a source language and the target one, to share his previous knowledge so that the translated work succeeds, as it is known the translator does not translate only words but also "a culture, literature and ideology" .

To illustrate the use of synonymy in translation of literary works we have extracted words and expression from the novella: "A farewell to arms" by Ernest Hemingway as well as their equivalents translated in Albanian "Lamtumirë Armë" by Vedad Konona Heminguej E. (1995).

Interesting from the stylistic point of view is to be mentioned the word smiled in page 7 which has been translated "buzëqeshi", whereas in page 8, "vura buzën në gaz". Its synonym "laughed" in page 9, is presented several times in which it has translated "ja krisen gazit", "U shkul së qeshuri", "kukurisën", as well as in two cases their synonym giggled has been translated "U ngërdhesh", "Nënqeshte". In page 10 it has been translated "i shkulte gazit", "u kukurisen se qeshuri".

Other examples are as follows:

TABLE 1
The Examples Taken From Hemingway's Novel `A Farewell To Arms` Their Albanian Equivalents And Other Synonymous Equivalents Suggested

English version	Albanian version	Other synonymous equivalents
Traffic(n) Pg. 3	Lëvizje(n) Pg.5	trafik, qarkullim
There were(v) Pg. 5	Korrëm(v) Pg.7	kishte, u arritën, morëm
Military way(coll.) Pg. 5	Për qëllime strategjike(prephrase) Pg.7	per mënyren ushtarake, për arsye luftarake
Girls(n) Pg. 5	gra Pg.7	vajza, vasha, çupa
Coming over(phv) Pg. 6	Lundronte drejt(v+prep) Pg.8	shkonte mbi, vinte drejt
Smiled(v) Pg. 7	Vuri buzën në gaz(idiom) Pg.8	Buzëqeshi Vjen me I pershtatur nese mbeshtetemi ne karakterin sintetik te gjuhes shqipe
Laughed loudly(v+adv) Pg. 7	U shkul së qeshuri(idiom) Pg. 9	qeshi me të madhe, qeshi me zë të lartë
Valuable(Adj.) Pg. 8	E dobishme(adj.) Pg. 9	e vlefshme, e cmuar
Laughed(v) Pg. 9	Kukurisën (v) Dialectic Pg.10	qeshën, u shkrin së qeshuri,
Famous (adj) Pg. 9	Me nam(prephrase) Pg. 10	i famshëm, i irënjohur, i shkëlqyer, famëmadh

Magnificent(ad v) Pg. 11	Shumë bukur(adv) Pg.12	madhështor, I mrekullueshëm, I shkëlqyeshëm, I madhërishtëm
At once(adv) Pg. 11	Shpejt(adv) Pg.12	menjëherë, përnjëherësh, tani
Everywhere(ad v) Pg. 11	Në shumë vende(prephrase) Pg. 12	kudo, në cdo vend, gjithandej, gjithkund
Wonderful(adj) Pg. 11	Bukur fort(adv) Pg. 12	e mrekullueshme, mahnitëse, e jashtëzakonshme
Was hurt(pass voice) Pg. 13	u hidhërua(v. in the active) Pg. 13	u lëndua, u prek, u thye
Pg. 13	Kuvendonim(vin the "Imperfect tense" Alb tense system) Pg. 13	po bisedonim, po flisnim, po diskutonim
I'm awfully sorry(sent.) Pg. 18	Më falni(v.) Pg. 18	më vjen tmerrësisht keq, më vjen vertët keq
We said good-night(sent.) Pg. 21	U lamë shëndenë(idiom) Pg. 20	This sentence might have been translated: I thamë natën e mirë,u përshëndetëm
Crazy(adj) Pg. 31	Budallaqe(adj.) Pg. 28	e cmundur, e lojtur, e lajthitur, e

		prishur mendsh
Rotten game(coll) Pg. 32	Lojë e keqe(idiom) Pg. 28	lojë e neveritshme, lojë e dobët, lojë e prishur
On purpose(adv) Pg. 36	Kastile(adv.) dialectic Pg. 31	me qellim, me dashje, enkas
Was quite evident(phras) Pg. 41	Dukej sheshit Pg. 34	ishte mjaft e dukshme, ishte mjaft e qartë
Try to forget (Phrase) Pg. 52	T'i vemë kapak(idiom) Pg. 43	Përpiqemi të harrojmë, Të mundohemi t'i fshijmë nga mendja
Get tired Verb+adj Pg. 54	Mërziten(v.) Pg. 44	lodhen, I vjen ne majë të hundës, bajaten
You sons of bitches(phrase) Pg. 60	Kodoshër(adj.) Pg. 48	bij bushtre, bij kurve, maskarenj
Noisy(adj) Pg. 60	Shamataxhi(adj.) Pg. 49	I zhurmshëm, poterexhi, I ndezur
Slippery(adv) Pg. 63	Veshulllore(adj.) Pg. 51	rrëshqitese, e rrëshqitshme
We are all splendid(sentence) Pg. 68	Jemi njerëz të çuditshëm(sentence but a change in adj.meaning) Pg. 55	ne jemi të gjithë të shkëlqyer, jemi njerëz madhështor
Tell me just exactly(sent) Pg. 68	Më thuaj pikë për pike(sent.) Pg. 55	më trego me detaje, më thuaj fjalë për fjalë, më trego me shumë saktësi
To save you trouble(sent) Pg. 72	Të mos kesh avaze(sent.) dialectic Pg. 57	të shpëtosh nga problemet, të mos kesh shqetësime
In faced(p+v) Pg. 79	kundruall Pg. 64	përballë, përpara,
Who is dying(sent) Pg. 81	Që po e bën veten theror(sent) Pg. 66	I cili po vdes, që po merr fund, I cili është drejt vdekjes

Elderly woman(adv+n) Pg. 88	Grua në moshë të shkuar(sent) Pg. 72	grua e vjetër, grua në moshë të thyer, grua e moshuar
Hair(n) Pg. 88	Leshrat(n) Pg. 72	flokët
Bare walls(coll) Pg. 90	Muret e zverdhura(n+adj.) Pg. 73	mure të zbrazura, mure të zhveshura, mure bosh
Giggled(v) Pg. 92	U ngërdhesh(v.) Pg. 75	qeshi nën hundë, qeshi me ironi
Pitcher(n) Pg. 93	Poç(n) Pg. 76	broke, shtambë, kanë
Snooty(adj) Pg. 93	Kryelartë dhe grindavec(adj+adj.) Pg. 76	mospërfilles, përbuzëz, mendjemadh
Roosters(n) Pg. 95	Këndezët(n) Pg. 77	gjelat, kokoshat, kaposhat
Flatter(v) Pg. 116	Më merrnin me të mira(idiom) Pg. 92	më bënin lajka, më levdonin, më zbukuronin me fjalë
I just wanted to talk to you(sent.) Pg. 116	Dua t'ju them vetëm një fjalë(sent.) Pg. 93	Doja vetëm të flisja me ju, Doja thjesht të bisedoja me ju
Touching(v) Pg. 119	Çikeshin(ver in dialect) Pg. 95	prekeshin, ndjeheshin, kapnin
Pins(n) Pg. 121	Firqetat(noun) dialect Pg. 96	karficë, gjilpërë, mbërtheckë, kapëse
It doesn't matter to me(sent) Pg. 123	Aq më bën(colloquial expression) Pg. 97	Ska rëndësi për mua, S'më intereson fare, S'ka vlerë për mua
Slackers(n) Pg. 131	Kaçakët(n) Pg. 103	dembela, përtacë, bishtnuesë
Ditches(n) Pg. 137	Hendek(n) Pg. 107	kanal, vadë, llogore, vijë
Skulk(v in the inf.) Pg. 145	Strukësja(verb in the past) Pg. 114	fshihësja, ecja vjedhurazi, dilja tinëz

Trouble(n) Pg. 147	Avaze(n in dialect) Pg. 116	telashe, shqetësime, mundime, bela, taksirate
Christmas(n) Pg. 150	Kërshndella(n. in Dialect) Pg. 118	Krishlindje
Conceited(adv) Pg. 150	Mburravecë(adj.) Pg. 118	Mëndjemëdhe nj, kryelartë, vanitozë
The menu(n) Pg. 162	Listën(n) Pg. 126	menunë, menyne
I didn't confuse you(sent) Pg. 165	Nuk të kam shastisur(sent.the adj. in dialect) Pg. 129	Nuk të çorodita, Nuk të kam ngatërruar
Hollow(n) Pg. 167	Hon(n) Pg. 131	zgavër, gropë, luginëz
Hello(interj.) Pg. 173	Pa shiko(interj.) Pg. 137	Ç'kemi, Përsëndetje, Tungjatjeta
Hog(v) Pg. 175	Marrin(v) Pg. 139	pushtojnë, zhvasin, grabisin
Stiff as a board(phrase) Pg. 177	Si një copë druri(idiom) Pg. 140	E ashpër si një dru, e ngurtë si druri, e ngrirë si druri
Had been fortifying(v) Pg. 194	E kishin fortifikuar(V) Pg. 153	E kishin forcuar, e kishin fuqizuar,
Proclamations(n) Pg. 196	Proklamatat Borrowing in Albanian) Pg. 154	shpalljet, thirrjet, njoftimet
Scared(adj) Pg. 198	Të lebetitur(adj. Dialectic) Pg. 155	Të friksuar, Të trembur, Të shastisur, Të tmerruar
For nothing(adv) Pg. 201	Xhaba(n.in Dialect) Pg. 157	falas, gratis, pa para
Sat huddled(phrase) Pg. 212	Rrinin të shtërnguara(v.phrase) Pg. 164	rrinin të mbledhura, uleshin të ngjeshura, mblidheshin
Crouched(v) Pg. 224	U ula galiç(v.) Pg. 174	U struka, u përkula, u mblodha kruspull

Polite(adj) Pg. 261	I njerëzishëm(adj.) Pg. 200	I sjellshëm, I edukuar, xhentil
Nix(n) Pg. 272	Ja kam pirë lëngun(idiom) Pg. 210	hiç, asgjë, zero
I felt faint(v.) Pg. 276	Sikur do të zalitesha(sent. in dialect) Pg. 212	ndjeja sikur po më binte të fikët, ndjehesha i mekur, ndjehesha i frikuar
Rolls(n.) Pg. 297	Bukë të vogla(n+adj. Pg. 228	simite, panine
Haughty(adj.) Pg. 300	Fodull(adj.) Pg. 231	kryelartë, mendjemadh, arrogant
Meadows(n.) Pg. 309	Luadhe(n.) Pg. 237	livadhe, kullota
Hips (n.) Pg. 314	Kryqet (n.) Pg. 240	ijët, legeni
Nurse(n.) Pg. 327	Taje (n. in dialect) Pg. 251	infermiere, dado, kujdestare fëmijësh, shërbyese
Baby clothes (nph.) Pg. 328	Vogëlinat (n.) Pg. 252	rrobat e bebes, teshat e foshnjes, ndërresat e bebes
Strained voice (adj+n) Pg. 337	Zë si të shuar(nph.) Pg. 258	zë të tendosur, zë të panatyrshëm, zë i tensionuar
Forceps (n.) Pg. 343	Forceps (n.) Pg. 262	pincë
Stretcher (n.) Pg. 345	Tezgë(n.) Pg. 264	barelë

Conclusions

Among many translation strategies available, synonymy is an immediate choice. Since synonymy is used when no literal translation can be found, the type of synonymy which is well recognized in this procedure is partial synonymy in which the translation is focused on the basic meaning shared by both the SL and TL items.

To decide what TL synonym is appropriate to transfer an SL message, the context in which it is used must be observed.

From the analysis of the findings presented in the examples, we can conclude that the dialect variant is substitute for literal literacy and of greater use as a consequence of the language developmental tendencies and the movement of words from the active fund into a more restricted set of uses. The translator is faced with conditional and unconditional choices. Mainly the conditioned tendency comes as a result of the change of the grammatical structures of the languages as Albanian and English. From the investigation of the variants taken into consideration, we conclude that the use of synonymy in translation although provided in a dialectic form perhaps as a stylistic finding of the translator, or the approach of a more popular reader is dense.

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