A Comparative Analysis of Metaphor Translation Strategies in Enani's Rendering of Taha Hussein's *Al-Wa'd Al- Haqq* into English

Abstract

Rofidah Ali Ahmed Abdul Moula,
An MA candidate, Department of English, Faculty of Languages, Sohag University

Ahmed Mahmoud Ahmed Mahmoud Abu-hassoub
Lecturer in Linguistics and Translation Department of English, Faculty of Languages, Sohag University

This study, extracted from the MA thesis titled, *Metaphors in Enani's Rendering of Taha Hussein's Al-Wa'd Al-Haqq (The Fulfilled Promise)*, explores the strategies employed by Mohammad Enani in translating metaphors from Arabic to English. By analyzing a corpus of 47 metaphors, this research examines how Enani navigates linguistic and cultural challenges in metaphor translation. Using Peter Newmark's (1981) seven translation procedures as a framework, the study identifies the most frequently used strategies, including reproducing the same image, replacing the source language image with a standard target language image, converting metaphor into sense, and deletion. The findings highlight the complexity of metaphor translation and its impact on meaning and literary style. The study contributes to the broader discourse on literary translation by shedding light on the balance between linguistic fidelity and cultural adaptation.

Keywords: Metaphor, Translation Strategies, Taha Hussein, The Fulfilled Promise.

تحليل مقارن لاستراتيجيات ترجمة الاستعارات في ترجمة عناني لرواية طه حسين "الوعد الحق" الى اللغة الانجليزية

رفيده علي أحمد عبد المولى
باحثة ماجستير ـ قسم اللغة الإنجليزية ـ كلية الألسن ـ جامعة سوهاج

أحمد محمود احمد محمود ابو حسوب
مدرس اللغويات والترجمة قسم اللغة الانجليزية كلية الالسن جامعة سوهاج

المستخلص باللغة العربية

تُستخلص هذه الدراسة من أطروحة الماجستير المعنونة "الاستعارات في ترجمة محمد عناني لكتاب طه حسين "الوعد الحق" المقدمة إلى قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، كلية الالسن، جامعة سوهاج. وتتناول هذه الدراسة ترجمة الاستعارات في رواية طه حسين العربية "الوعد الحق" (١٩٤٩) إلى اللغة الإنجليزية. وقد ترجمت الرواية إلى الإنجليزية بواسطة محمد عناني عام ٢٠١٦. وتركز الدراسة على الاستراتيجيات التي استخدمها المترجم في ترجمة هذه الاستعارات. كما تركز على الإجراءات التي استخدمها عناني لترجمة هذه الاستعارات، مستخدماً نموذج بيتر نيومارك (١٩٨١) المعروف بالسبعة إجراءات في الترجمة. ومن خلال تحليل مجموعة من ٤٧ استعارة، حددت الدراسة أكثر الاستراتيجيات استخدامًا، منها إعادة إنتاج نفس الصورة، والحذف، وتحويل الاستعارة إلى معنى، واستبدال صورة اللغة المصدر بصورة قياسية في اللغة الهدف. وتلقي النتائج الضوء على التحديات والاستراتيجيات المتضمنة في ترجمة الاستعارات، خاصة في السياقات الثقافية واللغوية المتنوعة.

الكلمات الرئيسة: الاستعارة، استراتيجيات الترجمة، طه حسين، الوعد الحق.

A Comparative Analysis of Metaphor Translation Strategies in Enani's Rendering of Taha Hussein's *Al-Wa'd Al- Haqq* Into English

Introduction

Metaphor, as a potent literary device, plays a pivotal role in shaping narratives and conveying meaning. Its translation, however, presents a complex challenge for translators, as it involves not only linguistic competence but also a deep understanding of cultural nuances and metaphorical expressions. This study delves into the strategies employed by Mohammad Enani in translating metaphors from Taha Hussein's Arabic novel "The Fulfilled Promise" into English. By analyzing a corpus of 47 metaphors, it aims to shed light on the challenges and strategies involved in metaphor translation, particularly in culturally and linguistically diverse contexts.

Context of the Study

Metaphor plays a fundamental role in shaping literary discourse and enhancing the aesthetic quality of texts. However, translating metaphors presents challenges, particularly when the source and target languages exhibit different cognitive and cultural conceptualizations of metaphorical imagery. Arabic, as a Semitic language, employs rich and deeply rooted metaphorical expressions, many of which are influenced by Islamic, historical, and poetic traditions. English, on the other hand, follows a different conceptual framework that shapes how metaphors are perceived and interpreted.

The choice of "The Fulfilled Promise" as a case study is significant due to its rich literary style and complex use of metaphors. By analyzing the translation strategies used by Mohammad Enani, this study seeks to identify the factors that influence translator's decisions and the impact of these decisions on the overall meaning and aesthetic quality of the translated text.

This study examines how Mohammad Enani approaches these challenges in his 2016 English translation of The Fulfilled Promise by Taha Hussein. By analyzing the strategies used in rendering metaphors, this research sheds light on the translator's decision-making

process and the extent to which metaphorical imagery is preserved, adapted, or omitted in translation

Background of the Study

Literary translation is the process of translating creative works, such as novels, poems, and plays, while preserving their artistic, cultural, and emotional impact. Unlike technical translation, it requires a deep understanding of style, tone, and metaphor to maintain the original text's essence. Translators often face challenges like cultural differences, idiomatic expressions, and untranslatable words, requiring adaptation rather than direct translation. A successful literary translation captures not just the meaning but also the rhythm and beauty of the original work, allowing readers in different languages to experience its artistic and emotional depth.

Metaphor, as a fundamental aspect of human language and thought, is a powerful tool for conveying meaning and evoking emotions. In literary texts, metaphors are particularly prevalent, serving to enhance the aesthetic and cognitive impact of the work. However, the translation of metaphors presents unique challenges due to cultural, linguistic, and stylistic differences between languages.

Dagut (1976) also argues that "what determines the translatability of a SL metaphor is not its 'boldness' or 'originality', but rather the extent to which the cultural experience and semantic associations on which it draws are shared by speakers of the particular TL" (P.28). Similarly, Al-Hassnawi maintains that the difficulty of the translation of the SL metaphor is not the lack of lexical equivalents in the TL but the diversity of cultural conceptualizations of an identical entity or word in the SL and TL.

In recent decades, translation studies have increasingly focused on the translation of figurative language, including metaphor. Scholars have explored various strategies for translating metaphors, such as literal translation, paraphrase, substitution, omission, and modulation. These strategies involve balancing the preservation of the source text's meaning and form with the demands of the target language and culture.

Taha Hussein, a prominent figure in modern Arabic literature, is renowned for his rich and evocative use of language. His novel "The Fulfilled Promise" is a prime example of his masterful use of metaphor. The translation of this novel into English offers a valuable

----

opportunity to examine the challenges and strategies involved in translating metaphors from Arabic to English. By analyzing the translation of metaphors in "The Fulfilled Promise," this study seeks to contribute to the ongoing discourse on metaphor translation and to provide insights into the complex interplay between language, culture, and translation.

Written by Taha Hussein in 1949, The Fulfilled Promise "الوعد الحق" is a historical novel that narrates the transformation of pre-Islamic Arabia and the rise of Islam. The story follows key figures, including Prophet Muhammad, as well as characters from Quraysh, depicting their struggles, beliefs, and resistance to change. Hussein vividly portrays the conflicts between monotheism and paganism, justice and oppression, and faith and doubt. Through philosophical depth and rich storytelling, the novel brings to life the challenges faced by the early Muslim community and the eventual triumph of Islam. Blending history with literary artistry, Hussein captures the human and societal transformations of the era, emphasizing themes of destiny, divine justice, and the fulfillment of a divine promise. Translated into English by Mohammad Enani in 2016, the novel remains a significant contribution to Arabic historical literature.

Problem Statement

The translation of metaphors poses significant challenges due to their cultural specificity and contextual nature. In The Fulfilled Promise, Taha Hussein employs metaphor extensively to enhance the novel's historical and philosophical depth. However, when metaphors are transferred into English, shifts in meaning or stylistic impact may occur depending on the translation strategy used.

Despite the literary significance of Taha Hussein's work, limited research has been conducted on how his metaphors are translated and the implications of these translation choices. This study addresses this gap by analyzing Enani's translation strategies and their effect on meaning and rhetorical quality.

Need for the Study

The translation of literary texts, particularly those rich in figurative language, presents a multifaceted challenge for translators. Metaphor, as a core element of literary language, often carry cultural and contextual nuances that can be difficult to convey across linguistic and cultural boundaries. A comprehensive understanding of the strategies employed in translating metaphors is crucial for producing accurate and aesthetically pleasing translations.

This study aims to fill this gap by examining the translation of metaphors in Taha Hussein's "The Fulfilled Promise." By analyzing the strategies used by the translator, Mohammad Enani, this research seeks to:

- Identify the challenges and opportunities associated with translating metaphors.

- Explore the impact of cultural and linguistic factors on metaphor translation.

- Evaluate the effectiveness of different translation strategies in preserving the meaning and aesthetic impact of the original text.

- Contribute to the development of best practices for the translation of metaphorical language.

By addressing these research questions, this study will provide valuable insights for translators, language learners, and scholars interested in the field of translation studies.

Scope of the Study

This study examines the translation of metaphors in The Fulfilled Promise by Taha Hussein, specifically in Mohammad Enani's 2016 English translation. It analyzes a corpus of 47 metaphors using Peter Newmark's (1981) seven translation procedures. The research focuses on identifying the strategies used in metaphor translation and evaluating their effectiveness in conveying meaning and preserving literary style. The study is limited to metaphor analysis and does not cover other stylistic elements, such as similes, idioms, or overall narrative techniques.

Delimitations of the Study

This study is delimited to the analysis of metaphors in Taha Hussein's "The Fulfilled Promise" as translated by Mohammad Enani. It focuses specifically on the strategies employed to translate these metaphors, drawing on Newmark's seven translation procedures. While this study provides valuable insights into the challenges and strategies involved in metaphor translation, it does not delve into other aspects of translation, such as the translation of other literary devices or the overall impact of translation on the reception of the text.

Furthermore, the study is limited to a specific corpus of metaphors and does not claim to provide a comprehensive analysis of all metaphorical expressions in the novel. Additionally,

the analysis is primarily focused on the linguistic and cultural aspects of metaphor translation, and does not explore the cognitive and psychological dimensions of metaphor comprehension and interpretation.

Limitations of the Study

While this study provides a comprehensive analysis of metaphor translation strategies in Taha Hussein's "The Fulfilled Promise," it is important to acknowledge its limitations. Firstly, the analysis is based on a single translation, which may not fully represent the range of possible translation strategies. Other translations of the novel might offer different approaches to metaphor translation, leading to varying results.

Secondly, the study focuses primarily on the linguistic and cultural aspects of metaphor translation. It does not delve into the cognitive and psychological dimensions of metaphor comprehension and interpretation, which could provide further insights into the translation process.

Additionally, the study is limited by the availability of the target language text. While the analysis is based on a careful examination of the translated text, it is possible that certain nuances and subtleties of the original text may have been lost in the translation process.

Finally, the study is limited to the analysis of a specific set of metaphors. A more comprehensive analysis would require a larger corpus of translated texts and a broader range of metaphorical expressions.

Significance of the Study

Metaphors are crucial in literary works, enriching understanding and adding depth. They require careful attention during translation to preserve the original meaning and impact. Taha Hussein's "The Fulfilled Promise" is a historical narrative that offers a glimpse into the early days of Islam. The novel delves into the lives of early Muslim converts, highlighting their struggles, sacrifices, and unwavering faith. Hussein masterfully weaves historical events with literary flair, creating a compelling narrative that resonates with readers. The novel's central theme revolves around the fulfilment of God's promise to the believers, as they endured persecution and emerged victorious. Through vivid storytelling and insightful characterization, Hussein brings to life the spirit of early Islam and the enduring power of faith.

Due to the importance of this novel to culture and language, it needs to be handled, especially in terms of translation. This study is expected to have theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, the study enhances the understanding of metaphor translation by offering a detailed description of metaphors, their types, and the procedures outlined by Peter Newmark. Practically, the study examines Mohamed Enani's approach to translating metaphors from Arabic into English, providing insights that may improve the translation process in similar contexts.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of this study are summed up as follows:

1.To analyze how Enani translated the metaphors in Taha Hussein's (1949) book.

2.To examine Enani's translation of metaphor in the light of Newmark's metaphor translation procedures.

3.To examine the most utilized procedures by Enani.

4.To assess the extent to which Enani maintained or transformed the metaphorical meanings embedded in the original text.

Questions of the Study

The present study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. How are the metaphors in Hussein's book (1949) translated by M. Enani?

2. How did Enani translate metaphors in light of Newmark's metaphor translation procedures?

3.What are the most utilized procedures by the translator?

4.To what extent did Enani maintain or transform the metaphorical meanings embedded in the original text?

Structure of the Study

The study consists of six chapters. Chapter one, as previously shown, provides a background for the topic under investigation, discusses the objectives of the study, and identifies its questions, its significance, and its delimitations. Chapter two presents a review of the literature on metaphor translation. This review includes studies which focuses on metaphor, other studies that investigate some of Taha Hussein's works, in addition to a study that considers Enani's translation of Taha Hussein's book (1949).

Moving to chapter three, the theoretical position of this study is formed. This chapter outlines the theoretical framework upon which the study depends. Peter Newmark's seven procedures of metaphor translation are the main model by which this study is carried out. Therefore, these strategies are discussed in a great deal throughout this chapter.

In chapter four, the methods used to collect data for carrying out this study are outlined. Beginning with a description of the used data and the procedures, and moving on to the subject of the study. Finally, the chapter ends with identifying the strategies and the theoretical framework against which the data are analyzed.

In chapter five, the translated metaphors are analyzed in details using the qualitative analytical method. This chapter aims at presenting the most used procedures by the translator. Chapter six includes the study with a discussion of the results explained in chapter five. It provides a concise conclusion for the study. It also provides suggestions and recommendations for further studies.

Literature Review

Numerous studies have explored the complexities of metaphor translation. Scholars like Newmark (1981) and Baker (1992) have proposed various strategies for handling metaphors, including literal translation, paraphrase, substitution, omission, and modulation. However, the successful translation of metaphors often requires a nuanced understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural contexts in which they are embedded.

The translation of metaphorical language has been a subject of extensive scholarly inquiry. Early studies, such as those of Newmark (1981), focused on the challenges and

----

strategies involved in translating metaphors, particularly in literary texts. Newmark proposed a range of translation strategies, including literal translation, paraphrase, substitution, omission, and modulation. These strategies have been widely applied and discussed in subsequent research.

More recent studies have investigated deeper into the cognitive and cultural aspects of metaphor translation. Scholars have examined the role of cognitive processes in metaphor comprehension and production, as well as the impact of cultural differences on the interpretation and translation of metaphors. For instance, Kövecses (2002) argues that metaphors are deeply rooted in cultural experiences and worldviews, and that their translation requires a nuanced understanding of both source and target cultures.

In the context of Arabic-English translation, several studies have explored the translation of metaphors in various literary and non-literary texts. These studies have highlighted the challenges posed by linguistic and cultural differences, as well as the importance of considering the specific context and intended meaning of the metaphor. While some studies have focused on the translation of specific types of metaphors, such as idioms or similes, others have examined the general strategies employed by translators.

By building on the existing body of research, this study aims to contribute to the understanding of metaphor translation by analyzing the strategies used by Mohammad Enani in translating Taha Hussein's "The Fulfilled Promise." By examining the specific challenges and solutions employed by the translator, this research seeks to provide insights into the complexities of metaphor translation and to offer practical guidance for translators.

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) introduced the Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT), arguing that metaphors are not just linguistic expressions but fundamental to human thought. Their theory emphasizes that metaphors structure cognition, making translation challenging when conceptual mappings differ across languages. This perspective is crucial in analyzing Arabic-English metaphor translation, as cultural and cognitive differences affect meaning transfer.

Al-Hassnawi (2007) explored Arabic-English metaphor translation and concluded that direct translation often fails due to cultural and linguistic mismatches. He advocated for a functional approach, which considers cognitive, cultural, and linguistic factors. His findings

----

align with Enani's (2016) translation of The Fulfilled Promise, where metaphors are often adapted rather than directly translated.

Hong and Rossi (2021) analyzed how target language readers perceive translated metaphors. Their study found that adapted metaphors enhance comprehension, while literal translations can create ambiguity or lose their impact. This research underscores the importance of balancing fidelity to the source text with readability in the target language.

El-Taify (2021) examined Enani's translation of The Fulfilled Promise and found that he frequently retained metaphors or adapted them to fit English norms. Her study aligns with cognitive and functional translation theories, demonstrating how Enani preserves the literary and cultural essence of Hussein's original work while ensuring accessibility for English readers.

Baker (1992) explored equivalence at different linguistic levels, emphasizing that metaphor translation requires more than just word-for-word substitution. She identified lexical, grammatical, and pragmatic equivalence, arguing that translators must adapt metaphors to maintain their intended effect. Her work is relevant to Arabic-English translation, as metaphors often carry culturally embedded meanings that require creative solutions beyond literal translation.

Despite extensive studies on metaphor translation, little research examines how Mohammad Enani (2016) translated metaphors in Taha Hussein's The Fulfilled Promise (1949). Existing studies focus on general metaphor translation theories (e.g., Baker, 1992; Kövecses, 2002) but lack in-depth analysis of Enani's strategies in historical novels. This study fills this gap by applying Newmark's (1981) procedures to analyze 47 metaphors, highlighting dominant strategies and their effectiveness in Arabic-English translation.

Theoretical Framework

Newmark's Procedures of Metaphor Translation: Newmark (1981) discusses the translation of metaphor where he sees metaphor's role is to describe events or entities in a more complex, concise and understandable way that literal language could not provide. Newmark's model provides a practical and structured approach to analyzing metaphor translation in a literary context.

Newmark (1988) presented seven in an order of preference, as follows:

1.Reproducing the same image in the TL: where the metaphorical image should have comparable frequency in the provided register. Such procedure is more frequent in translating word metaphors.

2.Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image: provided that it would not clash with TL culture. It is used when there is no image that corresponds exactly to the one in the SL.

3.Translating metaphor by simile: where the translator seeks to preserve the image, especially if the TL text is not emotive.

4.Translating metaphor by simile plus sense: this would be the solution for cases where transferring the metaphor seems to be not comprehensible enough to readers, both expert and layman.

5.Converting metaphor to sense: which is common and preferred procedure when the image used in the TL as a replacement for the SL image is too wide of its sense or register.

6.Deletion: the deletion of metaphor when it is redundant and where the SL text is not expressive or authoritative.

7.Same metaphor combined with sense: which is instructive and useful in cases where the same metaphor is repeated in the text.

Method of Research

This research adopts a qualitative approach to analyse the translation of metaphors in "The Fulfilled Promise." A corpus of 47 implicit metaphors was extracted from 21 of the 29 chapters in Hussein's (1949) book. Newmark's seven translation procedures were used as a framework to categorize the strategies employed by the translator. Each metaphor was analysed in detail, considering factors such as the cultural and linguistic context, the intended meaning, and the impact of the translation on the overall text.

The translated metaphors are analyzed through three phases. The first phase is reading *The Fulfilled Promise* book and its English translation which has the same title. The second phase is underlying or making a list of metaphors found in the book along with their English translations. The third phase is identifying the types of metaphors and classifying them according to Newmark's procedures of metaphor translation.

- o   Qualitative analysis of metaphors in "The Fulfilled Promise"

o   Focus on Newmark's seven metaphor translation procedures

Metaphor translation is challenging due to cultural and contextual differences, often leading to shifts in meaning and literary impact. In The Fulfilled Promise, Taha Hussein's rich metaphors add to this complexity. To address this, the study analyzes the translation strategies used, classifies procedures, and evaluates their effect on meaning and literary quality, providing insights into the implications of different translation choices.

- **Case Study:** "The Fulfilled Promise" by Taha Hussein, translated by Mohammad Enani (2016)

Analysis of Procedures

1.   **Reproducing the Same Image in the TL:** This is the most frequent strategy. The translator uses English equivalents for the metaphor's image if it's familiar in English.

Example: "ولم تنزل من سمائها" (Arabic) translated as "nor came down from Meccan skies" (English). The translator translated the word "لم تنزل" as " nor came down", and the word "من سمائها" as 'from the Meccan skies'. It is noted that the translation of the metaphor above is included into reproducing the same image in the TL. The translation 'came down from Meccan skies' maintains the metaphorical nature of the original Arabic, implying something divine or extraordinary descending from above. However, 'Meccan skies' does not fully capture the religious significance of the city; because there is difference between the word 'sky' and 'heaven' as the word 'heaven' has a spiritual and religious connotation while the 'sky' is a physical phenomenon. In addition, the verb 'descended' is suggested over 'came down' because it has a more formal, elevated and divine connotation, which fits better with the notion of something coming from a higher, spiritual realm. On the other hand, the verb 'come sown' sounds a bit more casual and might not convey the sense of something holy. A slight shift in wording could make the translation more effective; therefore it is better to translate it as 'nor descended from the heavens of Mecca'.

2. **Deletion:** The translator omits parts of the metaphor if they are redundant or the meaning is already conveyed.

Example: "تثور الصعاب وتقوم العقاب" (Arabic) translated as "when difficulties

----

obstruct" (English). The second metaphor "تقوم العقاب" (obstacles standing) is deleted as "difficulties" already implies a barrier. As for the first one" تثور الصعاب "; difficulties are compared to a furious person who is angry and annoyed. The 'object' is the word 'difficulties'; "الصعاب" and the 'image' is 'a person'. As for the second metaphor"وتقوم العقاب"; the author compares the obstacles to a standing person. The 'object' is 'obstacles';"العقاب" and the 'image' is 'a person who is standing'. Enani translated the word "الصعاب" as 'difficulties', yet he deleted the second image "تقوم العقاب" as he replaced the word 'obstacles' with the word 'difficulties' because they are synonyms in problem topic and in some cases one can use obstacle instead of difficulty and vice versa. Therefore, the omission of the image "تقوم العقاب" did not affected the meaning because the image تثور الصعاب already delivered the meaning. Furthermore, the word "تثور" is not translated as 'arise' but it is translated as 'obstruct' as it creates a stronger metaphorical image of difficulties actively blocking progress. It is noticed that the verb 'obstruct' fits better than 'arise' because it is closely related and conceptually linked to the word 'obstacles' and related to the word 'difficulties.'

Results and Discussion

The analysis revealed that the most frequently used strategy by Enani was **reproducing the same image in the target language**. This approach involves finding a similar or equivalent metaphor in the target language to convey the same meaning and evoke similar associations. For instance, the Arabic metaphor "ولم تنزل من سمائها" (nor came down from Meccan skies) was translated as "nor came down from Meccan skies" in English. By retaining the metaphorical image, the translator preserves the poetic and evocative quality of the original text.

However, in some cases, reproducing the same image was not feasible due to cultural or linguistic differences. In such instances, the translator resorted to other strategies, such as **deletion** and **conversion**. Deletion involved omitting the metaphor altogether, either because it was considered less significant or because it could not be accurately conveyed in the target language. For example, the metaphor "تثور الصعاب وتقوم العقاب" (difficulties arise and obstacles stand) was translated as "when difficulties obstruct," omitting the second metaphor.

The strategy of **converting metaphor into sense** involved replacing the metaphor with a more direct, literal translation. This approach can be effective in conveying the basic meaning of the metaphor, but it may lose some of the nuances and poetic qualities of the original. For example,

the metaphor "أذيقها الذل" (I will make her taste humiliation) was translated as "I will humiliate her," which, while conveying the core meaning, lacks the vivid imagery of the original. Another strategy employed by the translator was **replacing the source language image with a standard target language image**. This involved substituting the original metaphor with a well-established metaphor in the target language that conveys a similar meaning. For instance, the metaphor "ذكاء قلب" (brightness of heart) was translated as "brightness of mind," which is a common English expression.

Findings

According to the analysis of metaphors in the previous chapter; reproducing the same image in the TL is the most dominant procedure used by Enani as 37 metaphors are translated using this strategy. The second dominant procedure is replacing the SL image with a standard TL image as it includes five metaphors. The third used procedure in this book is converting metaphor into sense as it includes three metaphors. Meanwhile, the least dominant procedure used by the translator is deletion as it includes two metaphors. Below are the details:

1. **Reproducing the Same Image:** This strategy was the most frequently used, where the translator retained the metaphorical image in the target language, often using equivalent expressions. This procedure is used to translate the SL metaphor into TL metaphor which has similar meaning and image. It is applied because the SL metaphor is universal thus the TL reader can completely understand the metaphor as the SL reader does.

1. **Deletion:** In some cases, the translator chose to omit the metaphor altogether, especially when it was considered less significant or difficult to convey in the target language. This is a radical approach because it deletes the metaphor along with sense component if it is redundant which will result in unexpressive text. The translator should make decision after weighing what is more important and less important in the text. Such deletion comes if metaphor's function is being fulfilled elsewhere in the text.

2. **Converting Metaphor into Sense:** This strategy involved replacing the metaphor with a more direct, literal translation, often losing the poetic or figurative meaning. This is a strategy where the image of the SL is reduced to its sense and rewritten to suit the TL. This procedure can be applied in any type of text, and preferred when SL to TL image replacement is extra broad in terms of sense. To perform this procedure, the sense of

metaphor should be analyzed into components or the use of literal language must be used. This strategy is the third used strategy by Enani.

3. **Replacing the Source Language Image:** The translator sometimes substituted the source language image with a standard target language image, aiming to convey a similar meaning but using a different cultural reference. It is used if the metaphor is culturally compatible in TL or does not clash with its culture; i.e. It is used when there is no image that corresponds exactly to the one in the SL. This is Newmark's second procedure and it is the second most used procedure by the translator.

Conclusion

The translation of metaphors is a complex task that requires careful consideration of cultural, linguistic, and stylistic factors. The study highlights the complexity of translating metaphors and the various strategies employed by translators to bridge cultural and linguistic gaps. The analysis of Enani's translation of "The Fulfilled Promise" has shown that a variety of strategies can be employed to convey the meaning and impact of metaphors. While reproducing the same image is often the most effective approach, other strategies, such as deletion and conversion, may be necessary in certain cases. The findings emphasize the importance of considering cultural and linguistic factors when translating metaphors and the need for translators to develop a deep understanding of both source and target languages.

Recommendations for Further Research

Future research could explore the impact of different translation strategies on reader comprehension and interpretation. Additionally, investigating the role of technology, such as machine translation, in metaphor translation could provide valuable insights into the future of the field.

1 .Expand Research Scope; future studies should analyse a larger corpus of metaphors from The Fulfilled Promise and other works by Taha Hussein.

2 .Compare Different Translations; a comparative study of Enani's translation with other versions could reveal different metaphor translation strategies.

3 .Examine Other Literary Devices; research on similes, idioms, and symbolism could provide a deeper understanding of Hussein's style in translation.

4 .Explore Reader Perception; studying how readers interpret translated metaphors can assess the effectiveness of different strategies.

References

Al-Jurjani, A. (1983). *Asrar al-balagha*. Dar al-Maarifah.

Black, M. (1981). *Models and metaphors – studies in language and philosophy*. Cornell University Press.

Ciprianová, E. (2009). Metaphor in translation. *Topics in linguistics*, 4. Constantine the Philosopher University.

Dagut, M. (1987). More about the translatability of metaphor. *Babel, 33(*2), 77-83.

El-Taify, R. (2021). *Mohamed Enani's translation of Taha Husein's "al-Wa'd alhaq" as the fulfilled promise : A pragmatic-stylistic analysis*. PhD thesis. Mansoura University.

Enani, M. (2016). *The fulfilled promise*. General Egyptian Book Organization.

Faiq, S. (1998). Handling metaphor in sensitive texts: Contribution from Arabic-English translation. *In translation*, *17* (3), 224-237.

Fung, M. (1994). *Translating poetic metaphor: Explorations of the processes of translating* [PhD thesis, University of Warwick].

Hong, W., & Rossi, C. (2021). The cognitive turn in metaphor translation studies: a critical overview. *Journal of translation studies, 5*(2) 83–115.

Ismail, O. (2012). *A cognitive approach to the translation of creative metaphor in Othello and Macbeth from English into Arabic,* [PhD Thesis, Durham University/Faculty of English Language Center]

Knowles, M., & Moon, R. (2006). *Introducing metaphor*. Routledge.

Lakoff, G., Johnson, M. (1980). *Metaphors we live by*. The University of Chicago Press.

Larson, M. L. (1984, 1998). *Meaning-based translation: A guide to cross language*. University Press of America.

Maula, A. (2011). *A metaphor translation of the holy qur'an: A comparative analytical study*. UIN Syarif Hidayatullah.

Mason, K. (1982). Metaphor and translation. *Babel*, *28*(3), 195-202.

Mazid, B.M. (2007). Metaphors of Desire in Arab Culture: Building bridges between linguistics, culture and translation. In: A. Jendli, S. Troudi and C. Coombe (eds.), *The Power of Language: Perspectives from Arabia*, 59-70. UAE, Dubai: TESOL Arabia.

Newmark, Peter (1980) . The translation of metaphor. *Babel, 26* (2), 93-100.

Newmark, P. (1981). *Approaches to translation*. Pergamon Press.

Newmark, P. (1998). *More Paragraphs on Translation*. Clevedon and Philadelphia: Multilingual Matters Ltd.

Nida, E. A. (1964). *Towards a science of translation: with special reference to principles and procedures involved in bible translation*. E. J. Brill.

Palumbo, G. (2009). *Key terms in translation studies*. Continuum International Publishing Group.

Ramadhik, V. (2022). *The metaphor analysis of selected adele's song lyrics*. [Bachelor Degree, Araniry University].

Sjørup, A. C. (2013). *Cognitive effort in metaphor translation: An eye-tracking and key-logging study*. Copenhagen Business School.

Snell-Hornby, M. (1988-1995). *Translation studies: An integrated approach*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Youssefi, K. (2009). *An analysis of translation metaphor in Hafez's selected poems* [PhD Thesis, Sainas University, Malysia].

Dictionaries

The Oxford English Dictionary (OED). 2. ed.(1989) *and draft revisions*, 2008-10. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Available at : http://www.oed.com

Arabic References

الجرجاني .ع. (١٩٨٣ م). *أسرار البلاغة*. تحقيق :ه. ريتر . دارالمسيرة.

حسين، ط. (١٩٤٩). *الوعد الحق*. دار المعارف.