



The survey of translations of simile and metaphor in Golestan according to Newmark strategies

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Abstract

Saadi of Shiraz who is poet, author and known thinker of 13th century. He is one of the few man in letters of Iran who has obtained fame in not only in Persian- speaking areas but it is also well further than Iran and he has more become famous in the superior literary circle of the world. A close look the samples accepted from the three versions discovered that among the strategies defined by Newmark (1988), the strategy of “reproducing the same image in target language” was the most popular. The current study was an attempt to analyze the metaphors and similes in Golestan in order to find the types of strategies used in translating the Golestan from Persian to English based on Peter Newmark classification. Furthermore, the study tried to find the least and the most frequent strategies used in rending the Golestan from Persian to English. In translation of similes, the researcher concluded that all the translator tried to offer, as Newmark proposes, semantic translations for translating similes. Based on the data analysis the result should that the strategy of “reproducing the same image in the target language” was most popular one. “Deletion” and “translation of metaphor by simile, retaining the image” is the low-frequency strategy. Since Saadi is one of the seventeenth century poets, he definitely has a special language for his time therefore the readers who study these literary products need a perfect understanding.

1-Introduction

It would continue by Catford who believes translation is the substitute on the source language textual elements by the target language textual elements. Interlingual translation is a replacement of elements of a language, with the array and interlingual translation is an explanation of the oral sign by means of some other languages. Saadi of Shiraz who is poet, author and known thinker of 13th century. He is one of the few man in letters of Iran who has obtained fame in not only in Persian- speaking areas but it is also well further than Iran and he has more become famous in the superior literary circle of the world. The most famous of Saadi works are Golestan and Bostan books in Persian- speaking areas and these products have translated in to the several living languages of the world. Golestan is one of the most beautiful didactic and improving Persian prose works and it is full of literary devices such as similes, metaphors, allusions and ironies. It has been created in eight Chapters and its artistic form combines verses with anecdotes and parables. There are several diverse scopes for translation studies such as literary translation, which consists of the translation of poetry plays, literary books, literary text, songs, rhymes, literary articles, fiction novels, novels, short stories, poems etc. Among literary devices, metaphors and similes have applied in prose of literature. Metaphor and simile are two literary devices, which make evaluation between two objects. Writers and poets in their literary works broadly use these. The translation of metaphor and simile regularly create trouble for translators. Present research aimed to identify