Berman's Negative Deformation Tendencies in the Persian Translation of Tracy Chevalie's *Girl with a Pearl Earring*

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Abstract

The present research analyzed Berman's (2000) negative deformation tendencies in the Persian translation of Chevalier's *Girl with a Pearl Earring*. The data came from a sample of 100 sentences that were randomly selected from the novel translated into Persian by Goli Emami. The researchers read the English text line by line carefully to find the negative deformation tendencies based on the mentioned model. After finding the mentioned cases, the equivalences used in the Persian translation were found by the researchers. Then, the extent of the translatability of negative deformation tendencies and the most/least frequent ones were presented by the researchers. The results revealed that most deformation tendencies applied in the source text (ST) were not translatable in the target language (TL) by the Persian translator. Also, the most frequently applied tendency in translating the statements was rationalization which seemed to affect syntactic structures. However, the least frequent one was the effacement of the superimposition of languages which refers to the omission of the traces of different forms of languages that coexist in the ST in translation. The significant issue was that the destruction of linguistic patterning which destroys the constructions and patterning of the ST and quantitative impoverishment which is loss of lexical variation in translation, were not employed in the translation.

Keywords: Deforming Tendencies; Literary Translation; Novel Translation

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INTRODUCTION

Translation has become an activity of enormous importance in recent decades. The more internationalized the world becomes, the greater the importance of translation grows. Translation helps us to overcome cultural and linguistic boundaries and enables the communication between different cultures. Thus, translation is an essential issue in today's world (Ahmadi, 2017). According to Arrojo (2005) translation is generally recognized as a fundamental instrument for any level of interaction between different nations as peoples. Today with globalization and internationalization characterizing much of human life, there is a concomitant increase in the demand for texts which are simultaneously meant for recipients in different languages. Therefore, translation is a means of opening the way for a flow of enthusiasm which get to the thoughts and ideas of others (Williams, 2004).

Storybooks and novels can be regarded as a means to express one nation's feelings and attitudes, and translation is regarded as a bridge through which different cultures can get closer together (Niknasab & Pishbin, 2011). Berman (2000), deplored the general tendency to negate the foreign translation by the translation strategy of "naturalization" which would equate with Venuti's later "Domestication". Among different approaches to translation, Berman (1995) has a philosophical approach to translation criticism. He (1995) believed that there might be many different methods for translation criticism as there are many translation theories; therefore, every translator,

according to the specific objectives, can define a translation project. In his view, criticism has positive and negative implications. It is in essence positive and, purely negative criticism is not a real one. He believed that translation criticism might cause misunderstandings since it appears to refer only to the negative evaluation of translations. In Berman's (1985) definition, the properly ethical aim of translating act is receiving foreign as foreign, which would have influenced Venuti's foreignizing translation strategy. However, Berman (2000) considered that there is generally a "system of textual deformation in text to speech system that prevents the foreign text come through. His examination of form of deformation is termed negative analytic" (p.277).

The negative analytic is primarily concerned with ethnocentric, annexationist translations and hyper-textual translations (pastiche, imitation, adaptation, freewriting), where the play of deforming is exercised (Berman, 2000). Moreover, Berman (1992) recognized that it is only by psychoanalytic analysis of the translator's work, and by making the translator aware of these forces, such tendencies can be neutralized. His main attention centered on the translation of the fiction that the principle problem of translating the novel is to respect its shapeless polyconic, and avoid an arbitrary homogenization (Berman, 2000). By this, he referred to the linguistic variety and creativity of the novel and the way translation tends to reduce variation, and he identified twelve "deforming tendencies" (p. 280). Since the Enlightenment era, criticism has always dealt

with negatives, regardless of its object, but Berman (1995, p. 1) mentioned "we should not forget that the other face of the negative is the positive". Berman declared that the basis of the evaluation is meant to remain neutral and avoid being dogmatic by a certain respect for the original (ethical aspect) and the poetic nature of a translation in the textual work. Also, he pointed out that if literary criticism is an essential part of the life of literary works, then translation criticism must consider in the same way, and as thoughtfully as literary criticism.

Literary works are deemed the optimal outcome of literature; however, they posed a significant problem for translators who felt the pressure to produce another masterpiece in another language. Some scholars such as Berman and Venuti were skeptical about the success of this task, and argued that the translation of literary works are liable to naturalization and the adoption of what Berman called deforming tendencies are very high in this case. Based on Berman's (1985), the domain of translation has always been the site of contradiction. He asserted that translation is both intuitive and scientific. Also, He evaluated the definition of the "problems" of translation and three consequences were achieved by him. First, translation has remained an underground, hidden activity because it did not express itself independently. Second, translation as such has largely remained "thoughtless", because those who dealt with it tended to assimilate it to something else. Finally, the analyses produced almost exclusively by non-translators. Translating represents a real challenge to translation students, mainly when translation

occurs between two distinct languages like English and Persian which are linguistically and culturally different. Due to the following reasons and problems, the researchers tried to carry out the current project. At first, less critical attention has been devoted to "The Negative Analytic" theory of translation, and few works have been done in this field. Second, not many papers or books have been written in this regard. Third, despite some works done in Farsi poems, there were less works in the novel adequately. Eventually, the translation of Tracy Chevaliers "Girl with A Pearl Earring" has not received critical appreciation. Consequently, it seemed essential to elaborate a precise and scholarly method for translation criticism to produce objective critiques for translated texts as it would be indispensable for the students, translators and critics interested in raising the quality of literary translation.

Research Objectives

As suggested by the title, the primary purpose of the current study lied in applying Berman's theory to translation of the selected novel "Girl with A Pearl Earring". That is to say, this paper aimed at exploring the negative deformation tendencies and highlighting their frequencies of them. Furthermore, presenting the most and the least negative deformation tendencies used by translator was another objective of this project. Also, the extent of translatability of negative deformation tendencies was analyzed. Considering the state of research in the area of translation strategy in novel, the present study

was set out to answer the following research questions.

1. *What negative deformation tendencies have occurred in the translation of "Girl with a pearl earring" under Antoine Berman's model?*

2. *What are the most and the slightest deformation tendencies used by the translator?*

3. *To what extent the negative deformation tendencies are translatable?*

Significance of the Study

The present work can provide guidelines for novice translators who need to gain the initial knowledge to take the preliminary steps. Besides, the results of this study can provide some working hints on the application of the most frequent types of strategies in translation from English to Persian for university students majoring in translation studies. A translator has to know the equivalency and meaning in translating the source language to the target language. Thus, this analysis is critical for better understanding about translation of novels. The present study hopefully sheds more light on concerning the applicability of the deforming tendencies model presented by Berman in the case of literary translation into Persian, and raise awareness of translators concerning the existence and significance of these tendencies to be attended during the translation of literary works and avoid total naturalizations in translation of literary works to avoid these negative deforming tendencies. By conducting this study, the writer hopes that

this research would be useful for making the readers know more about translation especially the translation strategies, and expanding the writer's knowledge about the strategies in translation. Similarly, translation scholars and analysts have applied the translation strategy model to understand the relations between different languages.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In a more recent study, Vamenani and Sadeghi (2018) examined Berman's negative deformation tendencies on Persian Translation of Tess of the d'Urbervilles Novel. Moreover, the study explored how words have been changed from the source language to fit the target language by adopting deforming tendencies. The researchers adopted a qualitative method to analyze the strategies. The results indicated that Persian translation of the work suffered from lexical mismatches, destruction of rhythm and destruction of vernacular networks, although the destruction of rhythms and destruction of vernacular networks were among the most frequently used deformation tendencies. Also, findings revealed that the translation has maintained the genre and social stance of the author in one way or another. Overall, it appears that Berman offers a model which is too severe on keeping the form and syntax of the source text in the Persian translation. The other recent study was done by Sadeghi and Mowlaie (2018) on investigating the deformation of political news headlines translation between English and Persian News Agencies based on Berman's

deformative system. To do this, 100 English news headlines were selected. They were extracted, tabulated and compared to their Persian equivalents. The comparison was performed based on the 12 deformative forces of Berman's (2000) model. The results showed that news headlines do undergo deformation in translation. Expansion, destruction of linguistic patterning, qualitative impoverishment and quantitative impoverishment turned out to be the most dominant deformative forces. The frequencies of the rest of the tendencies were statistically significant. On other relevant study, Hodges (2016) investigated Berman's criteria to the short stories found in the collection of the poems and short stories of Boris Vian. Findings reported that there is some loss involving rationalization linked to semantics based on Berman's system of prioritized ranking, but no loss involving rationalization and punctuation. Also, most clarification appears as annotation outside the primary text, thus minimizing deformation, and there is no clarification involving textual interpretation. Continuing the studies on Deformative factors, Kargarzadeh and Paziresh (2016) explored Hafiz's poems metaphors based on Berman (1985) deformation system. The results indicated that rationalization and clarification happened highly respectively. It has been concluded that culture specific, theological and highly figurative poems like hafiz are not easy and easily translatable-interpretable. In a similar vein, Jafari and Kariminia (2015) investigated the deviation in translation of poetry based on Berman's model of text deformation system. The findings

suggested that rationalization, destruction of rhythm, destruction of linguistic patterning, destruction of underlying network of signification and expansion were the most frequent items among the twelve deforming items. They concluded that deviations, especially syntactic deviation of poetry translation, occurred based on Berman's model. Finally, in the Iranian context, Hakemi (2013) attempted to discover the most frequent deforming tendencies in translating English lyrics to Persian based on the framework provided by Berman. The researcher indicated that the most frequent deforming tendency were ennoblement. Finally, they concluded that the translators' approach to translating lyrics focuses more on target audience expectations more than anything else. In line with the previous studies, this research attempted to investigate Berman's negative deformation tendencies in the Persian translation version of Chevalier's "Girl with a Pearl Earring" which is new in corpus.

METHODS

Corpus of the Study

"Girl with Pearl Earring" historical novel written by Tracy Chevalier. The novel set in 17th century, and was inspired by local painter Johannes Vermeer's Girl with a Pearl Earring. Chevalier presented a fictional account of Vermeer, the model and the painting. She noted that the "ambiguous look" on the girl's face left a lasting impression on her. Also, she described the girl's expression "to be a mass of

contradictions; innocent yet experienced, joyous yet tearful, full of longing and yet full of loss". Accordingly, " Girl with Pearl Earring " which was the focus of this research, explored themes such as trapping by social positions, restrictions on characters by society, a moral and a legal system prevented from attaining freedom in the truest sense. Present research aimed at analyzing the translation of the mentioned novel. Some chapters of the novel were selected randomly to compare with its origin in Persian to determine if any deviation occurred in translation according to the chosen model. Half of the novel was investigated, and 100 items of deforming tendencies were extracted out of the selected chapters through simple random sampling. Goli Imami translated the novel by Nashr Cheshmeh Publishing. Therefore, the corpus of this study consisted of the source text (English novel), and a Persian translation of it by Imami (1394).

The Rationale of the Study

In order to shed some light on the process of corpus selection for this study, this section mainly discusses the criteria used to select the novel, some of the difficulties encountered in selecting the novel for this study and, more importantly, the novel constituting the corpus. *The Girl with Pearl Earring,* immediately upon its publication, pushed sales well. The text had been bowdlerized in the serial version, the seduction and baptism scenes omitted and a mock marriage ceremony added, but the omitted scenes were restored in the full book

version, and the mock marriage ceremony dropped. The range of opinions seen in the reviews may be partially attributable to these discrepancies, but many commentators recognized the novel's power. The contemporary reception of target novel was rather mixed; while most critics recognized it as a book containing an important message, they disagreed as to how skillfully he presented that message and whether he presented it in a realistic way. Most likely, these critics fail to grasp the novel's realism because they are not women in her situation and have probably not condescended to associate with such women. Other critics, however, were more understanding of writer's message in the novel, while also acknowledging those unable or unwilling to see the relevance of *the girl* and her story. "The conventional reader wishes to be excited, but not to be disturbed; he likes to have new pictures presented to his imagination, but not to have new ideas presented to his mind" (London News, p. 383).

Procedure

According to the objectives of the study, the researchers gathered the data in the following steps. First, the researchers read the English literary text line by line carefully to find the negative deformation tendencies based on Berman's (2000) model. After finding the mentioned cases, the equivalences used in the Persian translation were found by the researchers. Second, the researchers extracted

and underlined them in translation and separated them based on the proposed model. Third, the researchers highlighted the extent of the translatability of negative deformation tendencies. More importantly, the frequency and percentage of such cases as well as the most/least frequent ones presented by them. Then, the reliability of data was checked by the two raters in the research. Finally, the researchers classified deforming tendencies and presented their frequency and percentage in the related table and figure. That is to say, they made the collected data ready for the next stage of the study i.e. data analysis.

Theoretical Framework

The framework of this project was based on Berman's (2000) model on deforming tendencies. Twelve deforming tendencies were proposed by him as follow.

1. Rationalization: this tendency affects syntactic structures such as punctuation, sentence structure, order, even tendency to generalization and translation of verbs by noun forms.
2. Clarification: makes clear and explicit what the writer does not wish to be clear in the ST.
3. Expansion: Berman, like other theorists, believes that any translation is longer than ST, but he does not accept this expansion and says these additions is over-translation that adds nothing but reduce the clarity of the works voice.
4. Ennoblement: refers to the rewriting of the original text in a more elegant style.

Indeed, Berman believes that using elegant style in translation destructs the rhetoric and structure of the ST.

5. Qualitative impoverishment: by this term, Berman refers to replacing words and expressions with TT equivalents that lack richness and cannot signify them.
6. Quantitative impoverishment: is the loss of lexical variation in translation, when the translator for example replaces several synonyms by one word.
7. The destruction of rhythms: Berman believes that rhythm of the text will be destroyed if punctuation and word order are deformed.
8. The destruction of underlying networks of signification: although words may not have any significant meaning, they can affect the sense and underlying network of the text, so the translator should be aware of the network of words that is formed throughout the text.
9. The destruction of linguistic patterning: translation techniques such as rationalization, clarification, and expansion used by translators destroy the constructions and patterning of the original text, although the TT is linguistically homogenous, it is incoherent in meaning because the systemacity of the original is destroyed.
10. The destruction of vernacular networks or their exoticization: this relates to the local speech. There is a loss if vernacular or SL slangs replaced by TL vernaculars and follow its linguistic

patterning. Berman counts this replacing ridiculous.

11. The destruction of expressions and idioms: in Berman's view replacing the idioms and proverbs of SL by their equivalents in TL is an attack to the discourse of the foreign work.

12. The effacement of the superimposition of languages: Berman uses this term to refer to the omission of traces of different forms of languages that co-exist in ST in translation.

Design and Analyses

This work relied on qualitative and quantitative design and analyzed the strategies and solutions used by the translator concerning the translation of *Girl with Pearl Earring*. In other words, this study used a descriptive mixed method to study the problem because this study is concerned with describing the strategies and solutions in the data. The goal of qualitative descriptive studies is a comprehensive summarization, in simple terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals. While phenomenology, grounded theory, and ethnography also are descriptive qualitative approaches, by nature, they are not exclusively in the descriptive domain because they also tend to explain phenomena (Ary et al., 2014). Thus, a primary/fundamental qualitative descriptive design is a valuable method in and of itself. As mentioned before, the data were qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed. For the sake of clarity, the qualitative analysis of

each sentence was shown in the related table. Moreover, the quantitative analysis of the data, including the frequency of each tendency and the percentage, were presented. Then, SPSS software was used for analyzing data. Also, the collected data were provided by the related tables and figure and the obtained results were discussed in details.

RESULTS

In conducting this study, first, the corpus, - the source and target text- are analyzed in to sentences. Then, the sentences of the Persian translation were compared with their English counterparts. Some cases of the application of deforming strategies are justified below:

1. Rationalization

ST: She lay gazing at the ceiling

TT: از ﻨﮕﻮ ﺧﯩﺮه ﻗﻒ ﺑﯽ ﻧﺴﺖ.

In the above example, the translator affects syntactic structures of the sentence and used two sentences in target text for one sentence in the source text.

2. Clarification

ST: a woman's, bright as polished brass, and a man's, low and dark like the wood of the table

TT :   اﯾﻨﮥ ﻓﯽ ﺳﻄﺢ ﺑﺮﻧﺞ و   اﯾﯽ ﺩﻣﭙﻮ
ﻧﻪ.

The technique of making explicit the target text information that is implicit in the source text is used in the above example.

3. Expansion

ST: hanging down in points on each side of my face so that from the side my expression was hidden

TT : یک هایش دو طرف صورتم آویزان بوبه این طرئیب زاپلو چ ه ام به کایهنهان می .

The translator added (هلکی) to the target text to expand it. These additions are over-translation that add nothing but reduce the clarity of the works voice.

4. Ennoblement

ST: The man poling the boat called out a greeting to me.

TT:بی که بارو می زد با صداي بلندي سلهبه نه د.

The translator tried to use elegant style, so, this style destructs the structure of the source text.

5. Qualitative impoverishment

ST: To the few things I was taking with me my mother added another cap

TT: لم به چیزهائی که بُرابود بیرم یک هوش، کیئئوه و یک هیشبند ا نه ک .

The translator cannot signify the meaning of cap in Persian because شوه is usually used for jars or cans.

6. Quantitative impoverishment

ST: I kept the cap stiff by boiling it with potato peelings.

TT: سربندهایم را با هوست سئب زمئنی می جو ندنم که آلو و ثرق وقشوند.

The translator used two synonyms for Stiff i.e.
هآار   لو قثق

7. The destruction of rhythms

ST: glazing them, firing them, selling them.

TT: که بس   زلل لل و هخئن آنها   ریکروهشوٯ بی ر ند.

In the above example, the translator destroyed the rhythm of the words in the selected sentence and tried to explain it.

8. The destruction of underlying networks of signification

ST: with the ends tied under their chins or behind their necks.

TT: که یک هایش را زبر چانه یا هشت گ نشان گو منزنه.

The translator used دسئک for the end part of a scarf which is unusual and incoherent in Persian.

9. The destruction of linguistic patterning

There is no case in line with this strategy in the selected text.

10. The destruction of vernacular networks or their exoticization

ST: He spoke her name as if he held cinnamon in his mouth

TT : نام او   راجنان بر زبان آو یکه گوئی ولچئن ردهان ادرد.

In this part, the expression has been replaced by TL vernaculars and according to Berman (….) this replacing is ridiculous.

11. The destruction of expressions and idioms

ST: Sunday will come in no time .

TT: م روي بگوٴي ، ئک ش‌نبه م‌ئر .

In the above sentence, the translator replaced the idiom in the source text by its equivalent in target text.

12. The effacement of the superimposition of languages

ST: Then your father heard that your new master was looking for a maid who could clean his studio without moving anything,

TT : بعد پدرت ش‌نٴد که دن‌بال ل‌ئٴی می گ د که گ‌ش رل‌م‌ئز کٴد.

In this sentence, the part of "without moving anything" has been omitted and did not translate in the Target text, without any reason.

Table 1

Analyzing Deforming Tendencies in Translation

N	Source Text	Target Text	Deforming Tendency
1	I was surprised, for I thought she knew me well.	‌ئعجب دم. ‌ظٴٴ نکر م‌ئک م که ا ب‌ه‌ئر می ش‌نا .	Rationalization
2	Strangers would think I was calm.	‌ئ‌به ها نٴٴد بودٴد که من لٴم ‌لٴ ‌ئم.	Clarification
3	The widening of my already wide eyes.	‌ش‌بٴ زاحد ش‌ئئم می .	Qualitative impoverishment
4	A woman's, bright as polished brass, and a man's, low and dark like the wood of the table.	اي زن به صٴلٴ سٴطح برٴنج و اي‌ره‌م وٴف.	Clarification
5	I could hear rich carpets in their voices, books and pearls and fur.	و ‌ا‌نسٴئم ‌ئٴلي هاي ‌ان‌ها، کٴاب هاي ‌ئٴم‌ئ‌ئ‌وٴارٴد و هوسٴ‌تٴوٴا در ‌ائ‌شان ش‌ٴوٴم.	The destruction of rhythms
6	I was glad that earlier I had scrubbed the front steps so hard.	ش‌‌حٴال م که ب‌ٴش‌ٴر ‌لٴي ‌ه‌له هاي ‌ودٴي را حسٴابٴ سٴائٴده بو .	Expansion
7	My mother's voice—a cooking pot, a flagon—approached from the front room.	اي درم – ان‌عٴکاس ‌ٴابٴلٴمه اي وٴ ‌حٴٴو ره‌ي کٴمٴٴزٴا وٴٴ وٴ ٴزدٴئٴک شد.	Ennoblement
8	I pushed the leeks I had been chopping into place, then set the knife on the table, wiped my hands on my apron and pressed my lips together to smooth them.	‌نٴره ‌ٴٴٴگٴی ه‌ائٴی را که ‌جٴه بٴٴ ‌شٴٴو اي ع دم و ‌چٴٴٴارا روٴي م‌ٴز اش‌ٴئ‌مٴه‌نٴها را با ب‌ٴش‌بٴٴد ‌بٴالٴکٴوٴم، لب ‌جٴا به ه‌مٴٴٴودٴم که صٴاف شوٴد.	Rationalization
9	My mother appeared in the doorway, her eyes two warnings.	درٴوٴازه ي در ظٴاهر شد. دو شٴه ن‌ش ‌نٴگ ‌نٴی را نٴشان مٴ‌ٴٴ‌ئ	Rationalization
10	Her eyes two warnings.	شٴه نٴش ‌نٴگ ‌نٴی را نٴشان مٴٴ‌ئ	Ennoblement
11	All of our family, even my father and brother, were small	نٴل‌مٴخٴانٴه ي من ، حٴ‌ئٴی پٴدر و ‌برٴام و ‌انٴه‌بودٴند.	The destruction of underlying networks of signification

#	English	Persian	Strategy
12	The woman looked as if she had been blown about by the wind.	بەنظر مێرسیدبد زن زامیان باد شدیدی مآده.	Expansion
13	Her cap was askew so that tiny blond curls escaped and hung about her forehead.	لهش کج ه بوئیوجه قلاه های طالیئی موئش رباط قله بیشانی اش هراکینده بود.	Ennoblement
14	Her collar needed straightening and was not as crisp as it could be.	بؤه اش به ئب شدن نیازناشت و چنان قبیاد و شاید قلا رده و ئمنز نبود.	Quantitative impoverishment
15	I saw then that under her dark blue dress a baby was growing. It would arrive by the year's end, or before.	ناست وکان لحظه دبدم که زیر لباس آبی بیرشواا زو دیریحال قآ سال یا شاید زودبر به دنیا می آ .	Rationalization
16	"This is the girl, then,"	"پس این بیرت."	Ennoblement
17	He spoke her name as if he held cinnamon in his mouth.	نام اورا چنان بر زبان آ د که گوئی قابرنینده ان ها.	The destruction of vernacular networks or their exoticization
18	The man was watching me, his eyes grey like the sea.	د م قلا می ک .چش نش به رنگ کسبری دریا بود.	Rationalization
19	He had no beard or moustache, and I was glad, for it gave him a clean appearance.	ریش و سبیل شیت و من خ مها فخ لت ئمنزي به رشوامی قا	The destruction of vernacular networks or their exoticization
20	A white shirt, and a fine lace collar.	بیراحن ئدي با بؤه شی فق به تزثبت.	The destruction of underlying networks of signification
21	I was surprised by the question but knew enough to hide it.	زاین بەرسش ئعجب کوم قا لم بد که به روي قنیا م.	The destruction of expressions and idioms
22	I always laid vegetables out in a circle, each with its own section like a slice of pie.	نمع ال سبزیجات را به رت نره واي دور منز منچندم ، هر ام بخش خود را قابت، منل نطق کیک.	Ennoblement
23	The man tapped his finger on the table. "Are they laid out in the order in which they will go into the soup?" he suggested, studying the circle.	انگشت دانشوي منضربت ، بقا به برش ها نگاکبو گو ببینم، ثو این ها را بیب رینخنش ارنس وپ چنده اي؟"	Rationalization
24	He arched his eyebrows.	ابروهایش را به شکل نهلاب .	Clarification
25	I replied, confused.	سلت باچگی جوا دم."	Rationalization
26	I did not want him to think I was idle.	لم نمی خلت ئصوکند موبوئت ئاف کنی ئم.	Ennoblement
27	My sister, Agnes, was peering round the doorpost.	گ ُس، ریمرا می بابید.	~~The destruction of~~ rhythms
28	My sister, Agnes, was peering round the doorpost.	گ ُس، قاآستانه ي ریمرا می بابید. قاآستانه ي	Clarification
29	I looked down	بِ بن خبره م.	Ennoblement
30	He was testing me	لشت سر بەسرمی گانشتوي به	Ennoblement
31	Then nodded at me and followed the women.	من ئاکان قاو بیهورش ان .	Clarification
32	She was hunching her shoulders as if against a winter chill.	زه هایش را خم ده بوچنازکەزولي ئى فن رلا زمسان انظلت می کند.	Expansion
33	You are to start tomorrow as their maid.	ارسات زاف ا به عنوان منکاآن قا وع به قاکنی.	Clarification
34	We have to, now your father has	lost his t r ade.	

			Rationalization
زاست داده	کوشرا	ال که بدرت بورئم.	

35	My mother cupped her hands around the turnips, scooped them up along with some of the cabbage and onions and dropped them into the pot of water waiting on the fire.	مادر دستانش را دور شلغم‌ها حلقه کرد و آنها را به همراه کلم و پیاز به داخل ملاقه‌ای جوشانی که روی آتش بود ریخت.	Qualitative impoverishment
36	He was sitting at the front of the attic by the window, where the light touched his face.	جلوی اتاق کنار پنجره نشسته بود، نور به رویش می‌تابید.	Rationalization
37	Glazing them, firing them, selling them.	لعاب‌زدن و پختن آنها و فروختن، کار او بود.	The destruction of rhythms
38	One day the kiln exploded, taking his eyes and his trade.	یک روز کوره منفجر شد و چشم‌ها و حرفه‌اش را از او گرفت.	Clarification
40	I could not think of anything to say.	چیزی نتوانستم به عنوان پاسخ بگویم.	Clarification
41	I'm sorry, Griet. I would like to have done better for you	"گریت، متاسفم! ای کاش می‌توانستم امکانات بیشتری برایت فراهم کنم."	Expansion
42	Do you know him?	مگر او را می‌شناسید؟"	Ennoblement
43	With the sky that took up so much of the painting, and the sunlight on some of the buildings.	با آن آسمان بزرگ که آن قدر از نقاشی را در برگرفته بود و نور آفتاب بر روی خانه افتاده؟	Ennoblement
44	That man was van Ruijven?	"پس آن مرد ون روون بود؟	Ennoblement
45	To the few things I was taking with me my mother added another cap.	مادر به چیزهایی که همراه می‌برد یک روسری، یک بلوز و یک شلوار اضافه کرد.	Qualitative impoverishment
46	A prayer book I could read when I needed to escape the Catholicism around me.	یک کتاب دعا هم به من داد، تا هر وقت خواستم دست از کلیسای کاتولیک برداشته و به آن پناه ببرم.	Ennoblement
47	You know that your new master is headman of the Guild of St. Luke, and was when your father had his accident last year?	می‌دانی که ارباب جدیدت رئیس انجمن سنت لوک است و زمانی که پدرت اتفاق افتاد این مقام بود."	Clarification
48	But it goes only so far, you see.	ولی می‌بینی که تا چه حد مزد ما را تامین می‌کند.	Clarification
49	We won't take public charity, not if we can manage without.	اگر بتوانیم زندگیمان را اداره کنیم، بی‌نیاز از خیریه بهره نخواهیم کرد.	Clarification
50	Then your father heard that your new master was looking for a maid who could clean his studio without moving anything.	بعد پدرت شنید که دنبال کلفتی می‌گردد که کارگاه را تمیز کند.	without moving anything,ه، The effacement of the superimposition of languages
51	It was one thing to do this for a blind man, though. Quite another for a man with a painter's eyes.	ولی انجام این کار برای یک نابینا چیز دیگری بود و انجام آن برای یک نقاش ولی با چشم یک نقاش چیز دیگر.	Rationalization
52	That's the one.	"آن، همان منظره مورد نظرت است."	Ennoblement
53	She lay gazing at the ceiling.	درازکشیده بود و خیره به سقف می‌نگریست.	Rationalization
54	I turned towards her.	من رو به او نشستم بر گشت کردم.	Ennoblement
55	We have nothing now that Father can't work.	حال که پدر نمی‌تواند کار کند، هیچ چیز نداریم".	The destruction of rhythms

56	Eight stuivers a day isn't such a lot of money."	وقتی که هشتادلاوئور که در روز است.	The destruction of expressions and idioms
57	It will keep the family in bread. And a bit of cheese.	نخ نان ترا می کند تامین را خانواده این. پنیر.	Rationalization
58	He and she had always fought like cats.	واو نرانس همیشه مثل سگو به با هی جنگیدند.	The destruction of expressions and idioms
59	After the accident Frans had come home for two days.	تصادف بعداز فرانس روزی دو به آمده.	Clarification
60	He had not visited since	زاآن به بعد دیگر آنجا نیامده بود.	Ennoblement
61	At ten she was the youngest of us three children.	او در ده سالگی کوچکترین ما سه برادر ها بود.	Expansion
62	I'll visit on Sun-days.	من یک شنبه ها به دیدن می آیم.	Rationalization
63	He told me he worked from dawn until so late.	اطلاع آنرا باد که من ولیکار می شو، کار می کند دیر تا.	Expansion
64	Perhaps it was.	بود محتمل.	Ennoblement
65	Sunday will come in no time.	می روي هم بگوئی ، یک شنبه زود میآید."	The destruction of expressions and idioms
66	Of us	ما از.	Clarification
67	They were not playing as children usually did in tiles.	آنند بچه هائی که مع الل کاشی ها بودند ، مشغول بازی نبودند.	Rationalization
68	The boy was a little ahead of the girl.	پسرک قدری از دختر جلوترند.	Expansion
69	With the ends tied under their chins or behind their necks.	سرک هایش را زیر چانه یا پشت دنشان گره میزنند.	The destruction of underlying networks of signification
70	I favored a white cap that folded in a wide brim around my face, covering my hair completely.	من هوش یدي را ترجیح می دادم کلاه هایي که پهنای ثابت موهایم را کاملا می پوشند که هایش فقط رئم آویزان بود.	The destruction of rhythms
71	hanging down in points on each side of my face so that from the side my expression was hidden.	شک هایش فقط صورتم آویزان بوده این ترتیب زاویه ام به پنهان میشد.	Expansion
72	I kept the cap stiff by boiling it with potato peelings.	کلاهایم را با پوست سیب زمینی می جوشندم که نرم و شق و رق شوند.	Quantitative impoverishment
73	Her life was changing too.	زندگیهم دگرگون هم بود.	Qualitative impoverishment
74	No one asked where I was going or called out kind words.	هیچ کس نپرسند کجمی می آنجا حال و ا العیک .	Qualitative impoverishment
75	It would be something to discuss later—young Griet become a maid, her father brought the family low.	بعدمی توانستند در باره آن صحبت کنند، گریت بد آبروي خانه د آنی نمی ک اند.	The destruction of expressions and idioms
76	It would be something to discuss later—young Griet become a maid, her father brought the family low.	بعدمی توانستند در باره آن صحبت کنند، گریت بد آبروي خانه د آنی نمی ک اند.	Rationalization
77	When I reached the end.	وقتی به انتهای خیابان رسیدم.	Clarification
78	The morning was still cool, the sky a flat grey-white pulled close	هنوز خنک صبح بود و کسدري ، مانند مالفه اي ليي	Rationalization

|	English	Persian	Category
	over Delft like a sheet, the summer sun not yet high enough to burn it away.	روی دلفت مانند پتو بود.آفتاب تابستان هنوز آنقدر بالا نبود که آن را بسوزاند.	
79	As the sun grew brighter the canal would darken to the color of moss.	آنطور که خورشید روشن تر می‌شد رنگ کانال تیره تر می‌شد و به رنگ خزه می‌آمد.	Rationalization
80	There were a few boats on the canal, moving towards Market Square.	چند تا قایق روی کانال دیده می‌شدند که به سمت میدان سبزه می‌رفتند.	The destruction of expressions and idioms
81	It was not market day, however, when the canal was so full you couldn't see the water.	آنروز روز بازار نبود که در آن صورت سطح کانال چنان از قایق های گوناگون پوشیده می شد که آب را نمی دیدی.	Expansion
82	Another sat low on the water, loaded with bricks.	قایق دیگری پر از آجر بود و خیلی پایین روی رودخانه بود.	Clarification
83	The man poling the boat called out a greeting to me.	مردی که با چوبی به قایق ضربه می زد با ای بلندی به من سلام کرد.	Ennoblement
84	I crossed a bridge over the canal and turned into the open space of Market Square, even then busy with people criss crossing it on their way to some task.	از پلی عبور کردم و به فضای سبز میدان پیچیدم که حتی در آن موقع هم شلوغ بود که به دنبال کارهای گوناگون در رفت و آمد بودند.	Expansion
85	To my right was the Town Hall.	در سمت راستم محل اداری قرار داشت.	Expansion
86	He had never visited any other city, not even The Hague, two hours away on foot.	هرگز به شهر دیگری نرفته بود حتی لاهه را هم ندیده بود که با پای پیاده دو ساعت راه بود.	Clarification
87	There the stones had been laid to form an eight-pointed star set inside a circle. Each point aimed towards a different part of Delft.	در آن جا در وسط یک دایره، سنگ هایی به شکل ستاره ای هشت پر ساخته بودند که هر کدام از پرهای آن به طرف بخشی از دلفت نشانه رفته بود.	Rationalization
88	One of us named a thing—a stork, a church, a wheelbarrow, a flower—and we ran in that direction looking for that thing.	یکی از ما چیزی را انتخاب می کرد و دیگری چیزی را نام می برد مثل لک لک، کلیسا، فرغون یا گلی و بعد به طرف آن می دویدیم و به دنبال آن چیز می گشتیم.	Rationalization
89	I had never gone to Papists' Corner, where the Catholics lived	من هرگز به پاپیست کرنر نرفته بودم جایی که کاتولیک ها بود.	Clarification
90	It was not that we avoided them, but they kept to themselves.	این طور نبود که ما از آن ها پرهیز کنیم، بلکه آن ها به خودشان مشغول بودند.	The destruction of expressions and idioms
91	If anything, they were less solemn.	در واقع این بود که به عبوسی کمتر بودند.	Clarification
92	One of the middle girls held a baby in her lap—a large baby.	یکی از دختر های میانی بچه ای روی دامنش بود. بچه درشتی بود.	Clarification
93	Five children, I thought .And another expected.	با خودم فکر کردم پنج بچه و یکی هم بود.	Rationalization
94	The others were jumping up and popping the bubbles as they appeared.	بقیه حباب ها ظاهر می‌شدند بالا می پریدند تا آن ها را بگیرند.	Clarification
95	The youngest at the end was the furthest away and the smallest,	کوچکترین آن ها که روی نیمکت نشسته بود ، در دورترین مکان و کوچکترین شان بود و حباب ها را می گرفت.	Clarification

	and had no chance to reach the bubbles.		
96	her father brought the family low	پدر آبروي خانواده بر .	The destruction of expressions and idioms
	She will be a handful, I thought.	نکر دم این یکی آتش پاست.	The destruction of expressions and idioms
97	It had two stories, plus an attic, whereas ours had only the one, with a tiny attic.	ترسیدم.دو طبقه بود با یک بالاخانه.در لی که مال ما فقط یک طبقه داشت با کوچکخانه ک ول	Rationalization
98	The woman standing in the doorway had a broad face, pock-marked from an earlier illness. Her nose was bulbous and ir-regular.	زنی کوآانه ویدایستاده بود ، رئی عض و آبلهو بیزی زلمبه و زامنظمت و لب هایش بم ٹوده ه بود که دهان کهی نشان میداد	Rationalization
99	She wore a grey-brown dress with a white chemise, a cap tied tight around her head, and an apron that was not as clean as mine.	پیراهن کسترییوقهوهارنگی به تن لت با بلی بد روي آن. بند پیر لت و پیش بندش به نمیزي مال من نبود.	Rationalization
100	One of the middle girls held a baby in her lap—a large baby.	یکیزا ئر ها کول نشسته بود نو دي روي هایش لت.نو دز بود.	Rationalization

Table 2

Frequency of Deforming Tendencies in Translation

Deforming Tendencies	Frequency	Percentage
Rationalization	24	24%
Clarification	21	21%
Ennoblement	17	17%
Expansion	11	11%
The destruction of expressions and idioms	9	9%
Qualitative impoverishment	7	7%
The destruction of rhythms	5	5%
The destruction of underlying networks of signification	3	3%
The destruction of vernacular networks or their exoticization	2	2%
The effacement of the superimposition of languages	1	1%
The destruction of linguistic patterning	0	0%
Quantitative impoverishment	0	0%
Total	**100**	**100%**
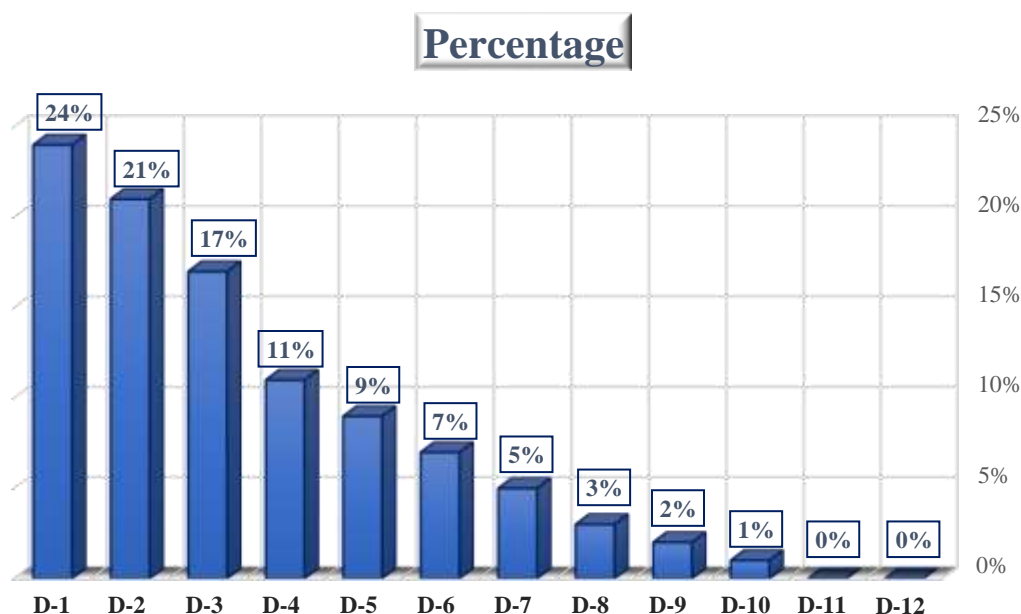
Figure 1. Frequency of Deforming Tendencies in Translation

Table 1 and 2, along with figure 1, analyzed the mentioned translation. According to the careful analysis, "Rationalization" is the most frequent deforming tendency in this translation found in 24 cases (24%). After that, "Clarification" and "Ennoblement" were found in 11 (11%), 9 (9%) and 7 (7%) respectively. Then, "Expansion", "Destruction of expressions and idioms" and "Qualitative impoverishment" have observed in 4 (2.86%) and 2 (1.43%) cases, respectively. Also, "The destruction of rhythms", "The destruction of underlying networks of signification" and" The destruction of vernacular networks or their exoticization" were received in 5 (5%), 3 (3%) and 2 (2%) cases. Finally, "The effacement of the superimposition of languages" is just seen in 1 case (1%), and the other cases have not been found in the translation of the selected text.

DISCUSSIONS

The first research questions assessed the applied strategies based on Berman's model in the translation of negative deformation tendencies, and the second research question highlighted the most and the least deformation tendencies used by the translator. In the previous chapter, descriptive statistics displayed that most of the strategies of negative deformation tendencies were found in the translation. As table 4.2 indicates, 24 cases (24%) was dedicated to "rationalization", 21 cases (21%) to "clarification", 17 cases (17%) to "Ennoblement", and 11 cases (11%) to "Expansion". In addition, 9 cases (9%) belonged to "destruction of expressions and idioms", 7 cases (7%) to "qualitative impoverishment", and 5 cases (5%) to "destruction of rhythms". Moreover, 3 cases

(3%) of negative deformation tendencies referred to "destruction of underlying networks of signification", 2 cases (2%) to "destruction of vernacular networks or their exoticization ", and just 1 case (1%) to "effacement of the superimposition of languages". It should be noted that two strategies of deforming tendencies as "destruction of linguistic patterning" and" quantitative impoverishment" did not found with the strategies proposed by Berman (0%).

Regarding the second research question, the translator employed "rationalization" more than the other negative deformation tendencies (24%), which received the first rank. Apart from the two deformation tendencies as "the destruction of linguistic patterning" and "quantitative impoverishment" that have not been applied in the translation, the translator used "the effacement of the superimposition of languages" less than other tendencies, which is found just one time (1%). Accordingly, "rationalization" identified as the most frequent deformation tendency, and "the effacement of the superimposition of languages" is highlighted as the least frequent one in the Persian translation by Imami (24>1).

Considering the third research question which focused on the translatability of deformative tendencies, it should be noted that 100 sentences out of 1760 sentences used the strategies of negative deformation tendencies. According to the current results from the selected translated text, about 5% of the sentences showed that these deformation tendencies are translatable, and it can be concluded that the translator has not tried to use

them in order to improve the quality of the selected translated text. The prevalence of this observation could be highly attributed to the difference between Persian and English language that the translator was not able to identify and cover them. In Schaffner and Adab's (2001) views, the translators' negligence, awareness, style, lack of translation proficiency, and lack of linguistic equivalences are some forces which cause distortions in the translation.

The current study results are in line with the most related study by Kargarzadeh and Paziresh (2016) on investigating Hafiz metaphors translation through Berman (1985). The selected couplets were studied and interpreted in Persian in order to determine the metaphors. The metaphors, both Persian and English, tabulated, compared, analyzed, and the frequency and percentage of every tendency recorded. The results indicated that rationalization and clarification happened highly, respectively. On the other hand, the findings of the present study are not in line with the results of Jafari and Kariminia (2015), which explored deviation in the translation of poetry based on Berman's (1985) model of "Text Deformation System". The findings showed that "destruction of rhythm", "destruction of linguistic patterning", and "destruction of the underlying network of signification" were the most frequent items among the twelve deforming items. Moreover, the findings of this study are not supported what Sadeghi and Mowlaie (2018) achieved on investigating the deformation of political news headlines translation between English and

Persian News based on Berman's deformative system. Expansion, destruction of linguistic patterning, qualitative impoverishment and quantitative impoverishment identified as the most frequent deformation tendencies.

CONCLUSION

This study tried the primary purpose of this study was to explore negative deforming tendencies in Persian translation based on Berman's (2000) model. Moreover, the study was set out to specify the most /least frequent deformiative tendency and the extent of translatability of these tendencies. An English novel along with the translation selected and after extraction of deformation tendencies, 100 cases were identified and a comparison between English and Persian performed. The analysis of the data indicated that literary translation like other genres is vulnerable to deformation due to cultural, linguistic and significantly, translators' negligence and inability factors. By conducting this study, it has been concluded that the most deformation tendencies applied in the source text by the English writer were not translatable in the target language by the Persian translator. Also, the most frequent applied tendency in translating the statements was "rationalization" which seemed to be applied due to affect syntactic structures such as punctuation, sentence structure, order, even tendency to generalization and translation of verbs by noun forms. However, the least frequent one belonged to "the effacement of the superimposition of languages" which is refer to

the omission of traces of different forms of languages that co-exist in ST in translation. The notable factor that proved was that "destruction of linguistic patterning" which destroy the constructions and patterning of the original text, and "quantitative impoverishment" which is loss of lexical variation in translation, was not employed in the translation.

According to Berman as a ST-oriented theorist, faithfulness to the text is the only way for translator to show the meaning. He uttered that beautiful meaning is the result of beautiful form (Mehdipoor, 2010), but faithfulness is avoidable to the form of text in translation because no two languages have the same structure. On the contrary, Latafaty (2013) mentioned that although the form is superior, especially in literary translation, the translator is forced to change the form and structure of the source text to make it understandable by readers of target text, what Berman called as deformation in translation. Accordingly, individuals need the closeness of two languages' cultures and structures in order to reach the high amount of foreignization in translation. In Kotzeva's (2012) view, when the culture and language of ST have had a special relationship with the culture and language of TT, the opportunities to foreignize of TT are more significant.

On the other hand, Mehdipoor (2010) stated that the applicable theories and models are required for translation text, while Berman's perception is superlative and is not applicable in translation. Although Berman's (1985) model is rather a complete framework to determine the correctness and faithfulness of translation

semantically and syntactically, but creating or specifying a translation that avoid all the deviations is improbable. Therefore, it is recommended to review this model, reduce, or correct the items in order to assess a more applicable and acceptable theory of translation. Eventually, it is worth noting that the researchers faced a critical limitation to carry out this study. Unfortunately, the English novel by Chevalier (1999) was not accessible in Bazar. Thus, the most essential limitation refers to the unavailability of the source text that the devoted a lot of time on searching the novel on the internet.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present research brings some implications for some individuals based on the results. The function of deforming tendencies was shown in Persian translation. More translation practice should be provided to translation students on the mentioned factors. Also, it is highly recommended that translation practices focus on different types of deforming tendencies discussed in the study. This study may have pedagogical implications for foreign language teachers and students of English translation major. Students and translators should be intensively trained on how to translate these tendencies in to the target texts. Trying to come up with reliable criteria upon which translation quality can be assessed and evaluated, scholars and translation theorists should suggest various standards and principles in translation, each based on or inspired by a specific translation theory. This study hopes that investigating deforming tendencies receive more attention in future, especially from translators, since competence improves. Translators are not only needed to handle ST well and render them correctly in the TT, but they also must integrate more acceptable and suitable TL elements into their translations to produce appealing and expressive translation rather than mere translations that transform ST words into the TL ones. Above all, drawing the learners' attention on how to translate such cases should be regarded. Eventually, this study hopes that this study opens translators' views on deforming tendencies and evokes more attention and study on such cases in Iran.

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Biodata

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