

RESEARCH ARTICLE

An Analysis of Translation Procedures of Cultural-specific Items from English into Arabic Applied in “*Sunshine in the Rain: A Maid's Courage*”

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ABSTRACT - Cultures seem to be brimming with culture-specific items (CSIs). Such objects may be unique to one culture or communicated by several cultures. In literature, there is a wide range of CSIs, but editors may have difficulty translating them. This investigation emphasizes what editors might encounter in the translation procedures of CSIs found in a short story entitled “*Sunshine in the Rain: A Maid's Courage*”. The differences between the source English language and target Arabic language texts present difficulties in various transcription procedures. It is worth noting that the researcher was able to successfully translate many CSIs into foreign dialects through this book. Thus, the current paper addresses the gap issue that translators face when translating some culturally specific texts or statements from English into Arabic. The book was selected because it tells a cultural story in three languages: Malay, English (the public tongue), and Tagalog (the Filipino language). To better know these methods, the Arab writer community gains knowledge and utilizes Newmark's models to translate analyses based on theory, which hires seven procedures of CSIs to be translated processes inspected and discussed. The outcome proved that literal translation was a majority typically utilized technique (17.6%), followed by modulation (16.3%) and paraphrasing (12.6%), with other procedures such as naturalization, couplets, notes, additions, and glosses being avoided. Certain research conclusions, as well as information provided by translators, translation researchers, and students, may assist a translator knowledgeable in paying more attention to CSIs. By means of translating a variety of things, you can guide them to improve one's elaboration skills and expand their cultural languages.

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INTRODUCTION

Culture-specific items (CSIs) are those that have very little similarity in the target readers' cultural system, making a translation of their functions as well as meanings from the original data into the target text hard (Hussin, 2021). The investigation tackles CSIs in literature as in “*Sunshine in the Rain: A Maid's Courage*” by Singaporean writer Toh Weng Choy (1993). Describing culture means explaining how people believe, feel, and behave in society. Social distinctions around audiences of original phrases as well as aim statements can result in a crucial distinction between the effects of the original sentence and the effects of the target text. The cultural divide is the majority accessible when it comes to linguistic texts or literature review works. This is because people have more of a challenge to translate than other types of texts due to many CSIs and specific values in addition to artistic verbose features.

Due to the obvious connection since transcription or rather a society, it is critical to understand that any of those approaches are intended to make a simpler transcription for some task audience without distorting its content. It was also critical to find the best ways to convey the meaning of CSIs ethnic translation procedures (Newmark, 1988). Aside from this, translating CSIs is extremely difficult because they may be limited and unique to the original civilization, have no equivalency, or are not understood in the target culture. These can be avoided by employing word procedures during CSIs rendering. Techniques to causing in CSIs translation to become simpler to understand, and it is critical to describe the full range of methods of that in detail while accompanying real-world examples extracted from short stories.

Multiple theories and procedures for translation have been proposed. In this regard, Newmark's methods posited possess drawn significant attention through translation research. Nevertheless, few studies utilize its methods to describe similarly evaluate translations at the same duration. The studies aim to examine what the text procedure goes deeper and is dominant for each translation. It would indeed also explore which method might be improved and helpful besides translation CIs. Such research focused on clarifying the incorporation of culture specific items through English short story texts, after verifying the translator's textual methods. The investigation furthermore aims to examine the CSIs transient opportunity as well as consequently extent, so the speechwriter has been able to communicate to society Arab readers. Nord (2023), in turn, claimed that cultural phenomena are found in culture (X) but not (in the same way) in culture (Y). To accomplish this, the translator must be fluent in both languages and have a thorough understanding of one's respective society. As a result, all these figures contributed significantly to the linguistic industry with numerous books. It is worth noting that the difficulty of translating culture-specific items poses a problem for the translator and may

impede translation procedures. It ought to be noted this issue has been addressed by various that experts from multiple points of view such as Sentov (2020), Abdulsallam Ali (2022), and Alwanza (2014). This study attempts to make available responses following points:

- 1) What translation procedure can be regarded as greatest efficient in transferring CSIs?
- 2) What are the majority also the least frequent procedures used in the process in terms of text CSIs into Arabic?
- 3) What are the cultural classifications found in “*Sunshine in the Rain: A Maid's Courage*”?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Translatability of the so-called culturally specific has always been a focus among scholars besides text, but instead translator. Several terms have been proposed for this concept: “cultural words” (Newmark, 1988), “culture-specific items” (Baker, 2018), “culturemes” (Nord, 1997), Aixela of culture-specific items (1996), “culture-specific references” (Davies, 2003; Gambier, 2007), and “culture-bound concepts” (Ceramella, 2008), and culture-bound references (Pedersen, 2005). Aixela (1996) defines CSIs as: “those textually actualized items whose function and connotations in ST require a linguistic issue throughout various shifting to TT when this issue arises is an item of the non-existence of the referred item or of its various textual statuses thus in social structure currently resides readers of the target text”. Culture-specific items are “notions, universities, and persons unique to the SL culture” (Elkateb, 2016). Furthermore, Mustafa (2018) affirms that CSIs are part of the source texts, terminology, and thus a part of the history community which is challenging to render into the target text.

Many translation scholars have stressed that the concept of culture is essential for recognizing the importance of CSIs in translation. CSIs and cultural features have also been termed “culturemes”. It may all be regarded as distinct in our culture; despite this (Nord, 1997). The only way to properly understand it is to compare the significance of TT culture with our own. The social notions will provide a yardstick for our perceptions of others. The challenges that occur when there are CSIs in ST have been explored in various taxonomies and procedures for dealing with them (Newmark, 1988; Baker, 2018; Hervey & Higgins 1992; Aixela, 1996 & Davies, 2003). The alienation and the domestication of the target text are how, consider two approaches on a continuum as contrasting (Vinay, 1995). Indeed, the stresses that the use of figures of speech, mainly metaphor, is a key characteristic in most proverbs: A proverb is a single sentence that is well-known among the people and contains knowledge, reality, beliefs, and the traditional concept in a symbolic corrected and memorable form that is passed down from generation to generation.

The Importance of Cultural Translation in the Arab World

The Arabic translation can be traced returning to the beginning half of the 1920s AD during a period of Assyrians, who translated an enormous amount of their ancestry to Arabic (Prince, 2002). The lack of the same way terms or expressions in English, in certain situations Arabic letters or expressions as well as the requirement for industry knowledge while dealing with culture (Tarjama, 2021). As stated by Addidaoui (2000), Jarjas was among the greatest Syrian translators because of his popular of language skills from the Middle East in Aristotles book *In the World*. Indeed, the era of the Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) is the most vital one in the Arab world. Largest translation background to spreading Muslims sent by a messenger of Allah messages to various political rulers in addition to non-Arabic able to speak societies urging them to adopt the new religion. Moreover, the meanings of the Noble Quran were translated into the Noble Qur'an so that the message of Islam would be clear to them.

The Umayyad period (661-750) witnessed several developments, which laid the long-term foundations of the Islamic Empire. On the other hand, in the Abbasid period (750-1250) it was highlighted that translation activities reached their peak, which in turn helped to build a new intellectual system that becomes the basis of Arab-Islamic culture. Baker (2018) mentions "Arabic remained to be the language of study and justice under this new political power". However, Arabic again had to share the language movement's attention with Turkish. The event witnessed important developments in Arab translation, which was encouraged and enhanced by the Caliphs. Furthermore, features of loss in translation from English to Arabic are common to sacred works, especially the holy Quran "whose language is distinguished by its distinctive linguistic architecture, rhetorical beauty, and prototypical texture" (Mohammed, 2018). The translator is also challenged by literary works that are riddled with implicit meaning and metaphors. This necessitates extensive cultural and linguistic knowledge in order to avoid meaning loss or mistranslation. The following section will discuss the strategies that the translator can employ if he encounters difficulties.

Theoretical Framework

By proposing this category of culturally specific items, Newmark has paved the way for identifying CSIs in any translation. These classifications had been extremely useful for translation studies investigators. The parts were as follows:

- 1) Ecology (flora, fauna, winds, plains, and hills)
- 2) Material culture (food, clothes, houses towns, and transport)
- 3) Social culture (work and leisure)

- 4) Organizations customs activities procedures concepts (political, administrative, religious, and artistic)
- 5) Gestures and habits (Newmark, 1988).

The theoretical framework of the current study is based on Peter Newmark (1988). Thus, provides a complete set of seventeen procedures for translating CSIs as follows:

- 1) **Literal Translation:** It is comparable as for literal word-for-word text however, a structural construction in SL seems to be communicated to the closest equaled in the TL regarding Newmark (1988).
- 2) **Transference:** A certain process involves converting distinct alphabets of a word in the source text to similar alphabets in the target text. This method is commonly further used to translate identifies regional names or geographical conditions (Newmark, 1988).
- 3) **Naturalization:** It is "a direct translation of typical understandings incorporate, organizational, constituents identify, as well as possibly phrases calque" (Newmark, 1988). It confirms the SL is the one to the standard, after which returns to the original morphometric characteristics of the TL.
- 4) **Cultural equivalent:** It intends to replace a term of symbolic real meaning during all of SL with, although not correct, TL word. The degree of equality in significance uses fully moral equivalency or various definitions (Newmark, 1988).
- 5) **Functional equivalent:** Within the case, a culture-free phrase is used, additionally a new specific term is used consequently, it broadens the SL word (Newmark, 1988).
- 6) **Descriptive equivalent:** According to Newmark, one such method would be based on explaining cultural expressions in lexical items, so it uses clear such as dialect to convey meaning among the original manuscript.
- 7) **Synonymy:** It is near TL comparable to also an SL statement in a scenario, thus a clarity similar could not be present through the TL (Newmark, 1988).
- 8) **Through-translation:** The "literally adapted from most frequently applied lexical items parts of composite titles groups, as well as possible words". It is likewise known as borrowing text or calque (Newmark, 1988).
- 9) **Shifts or Transpositions:** It requires a shift with grammatical terms from SL to TL, such as turning from single common to multiple. Secondly, changing SL structures that do not identified as TL. Thirdly, changing SL verbs to TL words, and so on (Newmark, 1988).
- 10) **Modulation:** To be defined via Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), did occur once the communicator reproduces the origin language's idea that corresponds to target.
- 11) **Recognized translation:** It takes place once the translator naturally employs a representative or acknowledged translation, of any cultural phrase. Pedersen (2005) utilizes the phrase "representative correspond" for textual classification operation and refers to executive decisions authenticating the official translation of CSIs.
- 12) **Translation label:** A provisional translation, primarily of a new intellectual term, ought to be made in inverted commas and can later be discreetly withdrawn (Newmark, 1988).
- 13) **Componential analysis:** This procedure occurs when the translator splits a lexical unit into its sensitive components. It takes place when turning one unit into two units and two units into three or four units.
- 14) **Reduction and omission:** This procedure is like Delisle and colleagues' (1999) amplification procedure, which involves the use of more words in the TT to re-express an idea or reinforce the sense of the ST item because it does not completely correspond to any single TL item.
- 15) **Paraphrase:** The explanation in paraphrasing is much more detailed than in descriptive equivalent (Newmark, 1988).
- 16) **Couplets:** It appears that the editor applies two distinct methods together. As stated by Newmark (1988), "couplets", "triplets" and "quadruplets" are a synthesis involving two three, or four of the other procedures. They are particularly common for cultural words.
- 17) **Notes, additions, glosses:** "This strategy is often utilized to find regards linked academic societies, or other subjects of science" Newmark (1988). It is normal for translated to create a setting for the tradition of the words, the reason for that may be the lack of an acceptable word in TL culture.

METHODOLOGY

To achieve the study's aim, this short story has been chosen due to its richness in CSIs reflecting the source society. It describes how people lived, their homes, and the political situation at that time. Either one reason for selecting the culture before comparing the English and Arabic texts with each other means that incompatibility is much more likely to be found in CSIs. When translating from Arabic, one comes across a variety of cultural terms relating to ancient history,

religious and literary traditions, statements of powerful feelings, and language art. The translation of these cultural manifestations necessitates a specific logic and in-depth familiarity with the tradition. Such gaps arise when a word in the TL has no similarities when the TL meaning of a word is different, and when the culture's values and beliefs do not agree. It is finest to strive for equivalence in the target culture (Al-Timen, 2015).

The study methodology is a quantitative and qualitative approach based on Newmark's (1988) classification of 17 procedures. These procedures include literal translation, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shifts, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, component analysis, reduction, and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, notes and glosses. An investigation into which one of these translation procedures is best for translating CSIs will also be attempted. This enables the researcher to list and categorize the identified data to find the types of CSIs, using a variety of different categories that serve the goals of the project. On the other hand, a qualitative approach was adopted to analyze considered CSIs and their translations. This approach will also support in investigating the linguistic features produced by the Newmark strategies, as well as determining whether these strategies are commonly utilized in translating CSIs. This method is accustomed to learning about the various methods academics use when translating a short story and determining the equivalence of translation between the source and target languages. The process of analyzing the selected CSIs is divided into three stages:

- 1) The data is derived from National Library Board's theme from literary texts from Singapore. The article is limited to studying English-Arabic, it is used as a data source because it contains many cultural-specific items.
- 2) Reading the original text three times to select and identify the CSIs. The first reading aimed at becoming familiar with the setting of the short story, while the second was meant to identify and select the CSIs based on their features and classifications. The third reading was dedicated to perusing the original text and its two translations with a view to contrasting how all CSIs is translated.
- 3) Collating the selected CSIs depending on the categories established by Newmark (1988). CSIs were then labeled as stated by Newmark's taxonomy of translation procedures.
- 4) Analyzing the categories of the selected CSIs to calculate the number of instances for each category based on the categories set by Newmark. The selected data seemed later analyzed in accordance with Newmark's taxonomy to check the total quantity of times all occurs strategy.

FINDINGS

To answer the research questions, the result shows that the translator applied seven procedures, namely: literal translation, transference, cultural equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, modulation, and paraphrasing. Moreover, they have avoided using other procedures which include naturalization, couplets (since they are usually used to translate a single word), notes, additions, and glosses (since this is a literary translation). In response to the second research question, literal translation was frequently (17.6%) used in translating CSIs than any procedure. The second frequently used procedure was modulation (16.3%), followed by paraphrasing (12.6%), and thus, they had to reformulate the meaning for TT recipients. Finally, CSIs have been classified by Newmark into five domains of culture including ecology, material culture, social culture, organization, customs activities procedures, as well as gestures and habits. The results associated with these procedures revealed that translators are more faithful to ST culture. The data gained in Table 1 shows the cases of applying Newmark strategies for translating the CSIs. Next, analyzed the data presented in Figure 1 represents the frequency of use of each strategy.

As illustrated in the previous Table 1, every single procedure that is utilized studied according to its frequency of cause. Literal translation procedure is the most frequently used procedure for translating CSIs in this literature text and occurs in 17.6%. The following examples illustrate the heavy use of this procedure, mother of the world, أم الدنيا, in the name of God, لطمت خديها بسم الله, beat her cheeks. Although this procedure is most often used to translate culture in this study, it failed to convey the intended meaning of the ST into the TT such as the examples of أم الدنيا (mother of the world). These kinds of instances have an aimed cultural, which means is totally distinct from the conveyed value in the text. Examples like this have a social connotation that is indisputable and separate from the text's supposed meaning since the lack of replacements in the text developed a study that relied more on this procedure.

Modulation procedure was the second most-used procedure, which was adopted 16.3 % of the time. Translators can benefit from this procedure by translating via further faithfulness to TT culture. Its purpose is to reproduce ST cultural norms based on target text's cultural norms. Examples of this procedure included Great God, Good luck as, الله أكبر, حظا, in Arabic. This is the procedure for translating a phrase, or sentence. Here, the translator looks at the message in the SL sentences from a distinct angle or a unique way of thinking. This strategy is used while translating words of literary meaning does not result in a responsible or flexible translation.

Table 1. The procedures used and percentage of usage.

Procedure	Number of items found	Percentage
Literal Translation	110	17.6%
Modulation	69	16.3%
Paraphrasing	60	12.6%
Cultural Equivalent	36	10.0%
Functional Equivalent	36	10.0%
Synonymy	22	9.6%
Through Translation	17	7.0%
Transference	12	5.8%
Recognized Translation	5	4.0%
Descriptive Equivalent	3	2.4%
Reduction and Omission	3	2.4%
Shifts or Transpositions	2	1.6%
Naturalization	1	0.16%
Couplets	0	0.12%
Notes, Addition and Glosses	0	0%
Total	376	100

Finally, paraphrasing has been used 12.6 %. This procedure is used to provide a more thorough explanation of the meaning than descriptive equivalents. When a term or expression (cultural, religious, or behavioral) cannot be defined, a paraphrase is employed. This procedure assists translators in communicating cultural meaning to TT readers in considerable detail (Haghighi & Hemmati, 2018). Examples of this procedure included paraphrasing their meaning of walking around the big house, الطواف بالبيت, the most important place, أم الدنيا, and praying lavishly over him, يسبغ الدعاء. As a result, the translator prefers to convey the message using the other sentence since the literal version's meaning and what is written are sufficiently similar. Thus, a significant number of reworked projects were completed successfully. Analyzing the examples of adaption procedures provided in the previous section, it was discovered that this procedure is mainly included for historical reasons. It is used to catch the attention of the recipients by replacing a cultural collocation with a commonly used sentence or phrase in the TL. Such procedures are typically used by translators to avoid direct translation, which may result in mistranslation or confusion about the TT phrase.

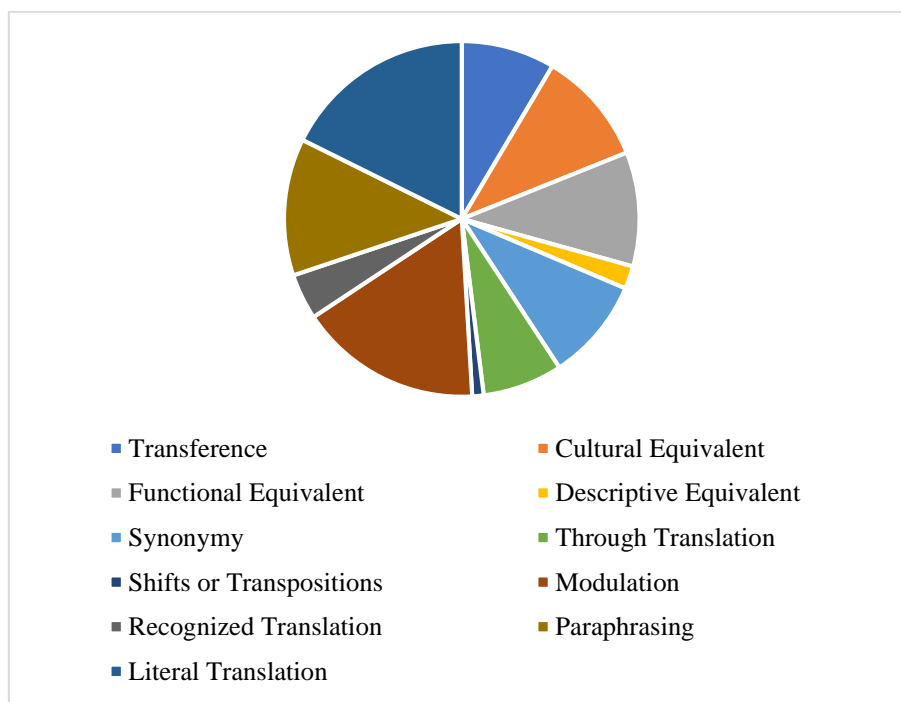


Figure 1. Frequency of each procedure in the TTs.

Depending on the statistics in Figure 1 presented, it appears that the other four actions inspire the involvement of the previously stated accompanying writers. Transference means transferring the pure SL term into the translation text, without any modification. This procedure was done at a frequency of 5.8 % and was mostly translated using this procedure with correct names, foods, transportation, and plants. The following are some instances taken from the original cultural writing as it concerns leisure and work; the translator translated the tango a Zombie and Nissan in English, which has been adapted into رقص التانغو والزومبي ونيسان in Arabic. Based on the data provided above, the transference procedure used to defend the terms in ST in TT resulted in the absence of cultural factors in TT. As a result, as SL involves transferred directly into the textual translation with no exception change, the initial communication and the SL particularity are put and front central.

While cultural equivalent implies covering an SL cultural term with a TL cultural term (Newmark, 1988). This procedure was carried out at a frequency of 10.0 %, using this procedure makes the translator more faithful to the TT culture since the goal is to find an equivalent from the TT culture that is not always accurate (Almasri, 2009). The descriptions below represent how translators applied such a method to narrow the gap apart from the ST and TT, which have been translated into immediate divorce, طالق ثالثا, owl among ravens, بين غرابين bad news, خبير اسود, and mother's boy, ابن أمك. As a result, the translator in the previous example turns the ST through idioms. However, caution must be used in selecting the correct idiom for the source language item. While unique languages have various systems of expressing cultural characteristics, using this procedure results in a less precise target. This behavior is often seen as an attempt to translate rather than ignoring the appropriate SL culture.

Synonymy procedure was performed at a frequency of 9.6 %. A certain method is applied for an SL word where there is no one-by-one equivalent, and the phrase itself is unimportant in the text (which in principle is outside the grammar). Because there are many choices of words in the TL, a translator may decide to choose and use one of the equivalent words. The following are some real-world instances of how a translation could work, does she find wealth? Which is translated into هل تجد الغنى؟. Although "wealth" is a popular word in TL and readers are aware of it, the translators used synonyms when presenting a new phrase to TL readers in both SL and TL. The Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines (2019), certain cultural terms have more suitable synonyms. As the result, the above approach is chosen by translators when there is no obvious correspondence in the text.

Through-translation procedure was performed at a frequency of 7.0 %. It is used only when they are already recognized terms. The clearest example seems to be a list of international teams, which usually consist of universal phrases which may be transparent within English. When the translator is utilized, the through-translation procedure is a majority of tradition for translating the names of groups. For example, applying socialization comparable for translating it as مصنع ونا in Arabic. Translation of SL cultural phrases to TL equivalents.

DISCUSSION

Ecology: Newmark (2010) identifies geological and geographic surroundings as CSIs under the category 'environment' such as flora, weather, animals, and winds. Natural components may also be CSIs if they stand out from the source culture. CSIs in the environment category as in their native tongue are presented, along with translations in the intended text. Table 2 illustrates the ecology applied in translating CSIs. Casuarina is flora and belongs to ecology based on Newmark's cultural categories. The word is written in various tongues that are missing in the TL culture; therefore, a translator uses second terms. There is no similarity between trees as well as flora in TL culture. The translator transfers and borrows the word Casuarina from SL into TL and does not change it into the TL word. The translator uses transference as the procedure to change the term Casuarina.

Table 2. Example 1: Ecology applied in translating CSIs.

The Source Text	Back Translation	Ecology
This dove in a snake pit	هذه الحمامة في حفرة الأفعى	Fauna: places of animals and insects.
Instinctively Annable sought shelter under the nearest tree which turned out to be a casuarina	بشكل غريزي، سعت إنابيل إلى المأوى تحت أقرب شجرة والتي اتضح أنها كازوارينا	Flora: the name of the tree.

According to Newmark (2010), material culture consists of food, clothing, and housing. The story features CSIs from the private life category, as well as their translations. Material culture applied in translating CSIs is presented in Table 3. From the excerpt above, the translation over Kentucky Fried Chicken is دجاج كنتاكي المقلي, still written in the SL form. The used transformation procedure is transference, the translator does not change the form of the SL word Kentucky into TL form because there is no similarity in the TL for the word Kentucky. It is difficult or nearly impossible to change the name of a clan or place that is not correct in the TL culture.

Table 3. Example 2: Material culture applied in translating CSIs.

The Source Text	Back Translation	Material Culture
At Changi Beach, all the memories of her childhood returned to her	في شاطئ "تشانغي"، عادت إليها كل ذكريات طفولتها	Houses and Towns
Jamie's favorite restaurant, Kentucky Fried Chicken	مطعم جيمي المفضل دجاج كنتاكي المقلي	Food
his recently acquired Nissan	استحوذت سيارته مؤخرا على نيسان	Transport

Social culture: When addressing social culture, one must draw a difference around denotative and connotative text issues which are concerned with both leisure and work-related patriotic expressions CSIs (Newmark, 1988). In this consideration, the researcher employs a variety of strategies for translating social cultures within the sense. Social culture applied in translating CSIs is presented in Table 4. The word marbles are translated into كرات الزجاج. Marbles is an unknown term in the SL culture. The translator should give some description, so the readers can be more understand about the word.

Table 4. Example 3: Social Culture applied in translating CSIs

The Source Text	Back Translation	Social Culture
The planting of Padi	زراعة البادي	Work
Heinz was having a game of marbles with two equally young neighborhood boys	كان هينز يلعب بالكرات الزجاج مع طفلين صغيرين في الحي.	Leisure

Organization, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts: According to Newmark (2010), which refers to historical, international, religious, social, and artistic terms. Table 5 shows the organization, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts applied in translating CSIs. The patrol belongs to organizations in Newmark's cultural categories. The Bush patrol is translated into دورية في الأدغال. There is no synonym for the term دورية في الأدغال in the SL culture. A writer will give some explanations or the meanings of bush patrol, so the readers would be clearer with that term. The method employed to translate is descriptive equivalence and transference.

Table 5. Example 4: Organization, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts applied in translating CSIs.

The Source Text	Back Translation	Organization
Delanco had once attended a course on advanced driving skills conducted by Singapore Motor Club.	وكان دي لانكو قد حضر مرة دورة عن مهارات القيادة المتقدمة نظمها نادي سنغافورة للسيارات	Social Terms
Teacher chaperones walked the perimeter on "bush patrol"	يتجول المعلمون المرافقون في المدرسة ويقومون بـ "دورية في الأدغال"	Terms of The Political

Gestures and habits: This require more attention from the translators since what is used to please people in one culture could be used to insult them in another. For example, once who passes away, clap slowly to communicate warm appreciation, spit as a blessing or shake one face in agreement. Touch their fingertips to greet or praise and give a thumbs-up to signal, all of which occur in certain societies but no other individuals. Table 6 portrays the list of cultural categories found in the book.

Table 6. List of cultural categories found in the book.

Cultural Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Ecology	18	38%
Material Culture	14	28.3%
Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, & Ideas	11	26.4%
Social Culture	7	7.5%
Gestures and habits	0	0
Total	50%	100%

CONCLUSION

This study investigates CSIs mentioned in the book “Sunshine in the Rain: A Maid's Courage”. Newmark (1988) built CSIs translation methods. This investigation does not effort an overall review of the book's translation, instead, it is focused solely on the translation of CSIs. The main point to remember is to avoid mistranslation by providing clear and understandable descriptions in TL. For regards or phrases, it necessitates the omission of a comparable in the target language (Ngamelubun, 2016). Although literary translation is a hard task, translators must use a range of translation procedures to overcome struggles, particularly while translating CSIs. As indicated, because of the outcomes the translator has applied seven strategies. These methods include literal translation, transference, cultural equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, modulation, and paraphrasing. Literally translating was the most typical strategy adopted, followed by modulation which played an important role in making the TT, and finally, paraphrasing to convey the cultural meaning of ST collocations. This inquiry clearly noted that translating CSIs poses certain challenges. To overcome such challenges, special care must be taken when transforming literature from a particular tongue to another. Translators ought to reveal the CSIs in the ST to look for its counterparts in the intended tradition, as well as translate the terminology using at least three approaches to conversion that convey the recipient meanings to target audiences. Thus, the translator's fundamental objective is to find a procedure for overcoming problems posed by the challenges of the two cultures. Moreover, the translator ought to be aware that dealing with culturally specific terms is a significant step toward cross-cultural communication. Data was found and examined manually, known as structure in analyzing translation techniques being Newark theory, furthermore Culture-Specific Item categorization. The result established it CSIs have difficulty converting some English culture while having difficulty finding necessary terms to describe things that never relative to the target language.

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