Examining the Translation Strategies and Procedures used in Rendering Cultural -Bound Nominalization Expressions in the Translated Version of Kachachi's The American Granddaughter

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Abstract:

This paper investigates the translation strategies and procedures used in translating 18 cultural references and nominalization expressions in the translated version of Kachachi's novel *The American Granddaughter* from Arabic into English. The results of this research can assist trainee translators to improve their understanding of the effect of culture on the quality of translation. The researchers adopt two theoretical models: Venuti's domestication and foreignization (1998) and Ivir's (1987) procedures for the translation of cultural references. This study tries to find out to what extent translation is of significance in rendering the original cultural bound-nominalization expressions by maintaining their meaning and function in the target language. The researchers adopt the qualitative approach by analyzing the data descriptively. After analyzing the selected data.

أختبار استراتيجيات وأجراءات الترجمة المستخدمة في ترجمة التعابير الاسمية الثقافية في النسخة المترجمة من رواية الحفيدة الأمريكية

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الملخص:-

تهدف هذه االدراسة الى توضيح استراتيجيات الترجمة المستخدمة في ترجمة التعابير/ التغييرات الاسمية الثقافية في النسخة المترجمة من رواية " الحفيدة الأمريكية " للروائية انعام كج جي . ويمكن لنتائج هذا البحث أن تساعد المترجمين المتدربين على تحسين فهمهم لتأثير الثقافة على جودة الترجمة. يعتمد الباحث في هذه الدراسة على نموذجين لنظريتي التغريب و التوطين ليفينوتي وأستراتيجيات الترجمة لأيفير (١٩٨٧) لترجمة المراجع الثقافية. تحاول هذه الدراسة أن تكتشف إلى أي مدى اهمية الترجمة في جعل التعبيرات الثقافية الأصلية المتشعبة في الحفاظ على معناها ووظيفتها باللغة المستهدفة. ويعتمد الباحث النهج النوعي من خلال تحليل البيانات بصورة وصفية بعد تحليل البيانات المختار. يكتشف الباحثون في هذه الدراسة أن استراتيجية التوطين كانت الاستراتيجية الأكثر استخداماً بعد التغريب.

Introduction:-

Translation is a means of communication through which people can easily interact and exchange knowledge. However, translators encounter some challenges when they try to translate texts containing cultural and idiomatic nominalization expressions. The main problem in rendering such expressions is in rendering the actual meaning of the source text (ST) into the target text (TT). In the same context, Nida (1964) has stated that "in order to achieve an equivalent response, the translation should make sense; convey the spirit and the manner of the original; have natural and easy form of expressions" (Nida, p. 164). Translating cultural – bound nominalization expressions (CBNEs) requires that the translator should be careful in considering the items that evoke cultural sensitivity. In such cases, mistranslation can occur resulting in cultural barriers. This novel is full of social conversations and dialogues that reflect the Iraqi culture; moreover, its author is very familiar with the two cultures in contact, the American and Arab, Iraqi in particular. That is why, this novel carries within its lines lots of culture-bound expressions whose translation is problematic for translators. In this study, the strategies and procedures used in rendering such CBNEs are highlighted and analyzed. Undoubtedly, translating cultural nominalization items is very challenging, especially when the two involved languages have different cultures.

The problem lies in the fact that Arabic nominalizations have their own cultural concepts and aesthetic features that are used in certain situations in Arab countries. Therefore, it is hard, to some extent, to render such type of writing into another language, especially a language that has different cultural aspects like English. The main problem here is that it is not easy to find an appropriate equivalent of a cultural term in the target language when translating a text that has cultural features. At this point, the researchers are in a position to explore the most appropriate strategies and procedures used in translating cultural-bound expressions in *The American Granddaughter* from Arabic into English.

The results of this research can assist trainee translators to improve their understanding of the effect of culture on the quality of the translation. The findings will also be of particular significance to syllabus designers to get familiar with the most common translation strategies and procedures used in translating CBNEs in light of Venuti's (1998) domestication, foreignization strategies and Ivir's (1987) seven procedures for the translation of cultural

references, including borrowing, defining the elements of culture, lexical creation, literal translation, omission, addition and substitution.

This paper aims at identifying the most appropriate translation strategies and procedures used in translating CBNEs from Arabic into English, finding out the significance of   translation in maintaining the CBNE meanings and functions in the target language.

As for the research questions, the study tries to answer the following questions:

١. What are the most common translation strategies and procedures used in translating CBNEs in *The American Granddaughter* from Arabic into English?

٢. To what extent has the translation accounted for rendering the original CBNEs maintaining their meaning in the target language?

٣. What suggestions can be made to rectify the inaccurate translations?

2. Literature Review

Literary translation is the translation of poetry, plays, songs, novels, as well as literary books, short stories, etc. Every author has his style manifested in his writing; however, some opinions say that a translation has to maintain the style of the source text while others emphasize that a translation must adopt the style of the translator. According to Bush (1998), literary translation is "an original subjective activity at the center of a complex network of social and cultural practices" (p.127).

Translators face real problems and great challenges when they deal with literary texts containing specific text features including technical terminology, lexical density, and abstraction (Schleppegrell, 2008). The most prominent of which is the issue of equivalence and untranslatability. As Gorjan (1970) has commented, "translators can strive to come as close to the original as possible, but they never can or will achieve complete identity in their translations"(p. 201). Generally, the main task of the translator is to capture the meaning of nominalization expressions   and the sense of the source text because has already been mentioned before, translation is not just rendering words and terms from one language into another for different texts , but it goes beyond linguistic boundaries means to find the implicit meaning (implication) where it is referred to by Vinay and Darblent, where the two languages involved are different on the level of rendering CBNEs where the usage of them require a highly level of awareness and attention to avoid incorrect translation.

The use of nominalization in scientific discourse has been the subject of a wide array   of studies in recent years, for example, the historical origins of nominalization in scientific discourse (Banks, 2005), the realization of grammatical metaphor in modern prose fiction (Farahani and Hadidi, 2008), the contribution of verb-based nominalization to cohesion in 892 pages of history texts (Susinskiene, 2009), nominalization in the writing of undergraduate students (Baratta, 2010), and the role of nominalization in the English medical papers produced by native English speakers and Chinese writers (Wenyan, 2012). Other studies on nominalization in scientific discourse (e.g., Banks, 2003; Baratta, 2010; Halliday andMatthiessen, 1999, 2004; Ho, 2010; Jalilifar, Alipoor andParsa, 2014; Martin, 1993; Sušinskienė, 2009, 2010; Wenyan, 2012) have also stressed the crucial role played by nominalization in the skillful orchestration of academic discourse.

In addition to that, prior research also explains how students, typically language learners, often struggle in school because they cannot access content-specific academic language (Schleppegrell, 2004). Thus, Schleppegrell (2004) states that English trainers should identify the grammatical expectations of a language task so that they better understand the challenges that academic texts can pose for students. Abstractions, including nominalizations, are one of the most common scientific text features and their effect on sentence and noun phrase complexity has been extensively studied by many scholars including Schleppegrell (2010) and Halliday and Martin (1996). Researchers have indicated various types of nominalizations as well. These types include nouns and verbs spelled alike, gerunds (a verb root which receives a morphological *–ing* ending to change it to a noun form), verbs to nouns (the addition of a suffix to the verb form or a modification of the verb root), and adjectives to nouns (the addition of a suffix to an adjective) (Hartnett, 1998; Humphrey, et al., 2012; Rodby&Winterowd, 2005).

In this regard, the translator should be an inventive writer who rewrites the original text to make it suit the conventions of the target language, but he/she should not neglect the source culture. CBNEs have been defined by Quirk (2015, p.55) as "the expression in which the nouns or the adjectives are transformed into a verb which refers to concepts, institutions and personnel which are specific to the SL culture". In the previous definition CBNEs seem to be limited or valid only within a particular culture. However, different cultures may have various interpretations of

the same situation or the same symbol, even we may encounter some situations in the culture of the source language that is not found in the culture of the target language.

Bilingualism is certainly required for translation proficiency and efficiency, but it is not enough since a good translator has to be bicultural or multicultural in order to know how to fix the problems resulting from the cultural differences between languages. Nida (2001, p. 82) has pointed out that "for truly successful translation, biculturalism is even more important than bilingualism since the words only have meanings in terms of the cultures in which they function". Nord (2001, p. 34) asserts that "translating means comparing cultures". Cultural gaps between the ST and the TT pose huge challenges for translators.

Untranslatability is highly expected in translating CBNEs from Arabic into English as there are prominent cultural restrictions and linguistic constraints. A certain situation in the source text may not exist in the target text; in this situation the translator encounters untranslatable words or incongruent ones. In this regard, Guerra (2015) has proposed a list of strategies which are practical solutions for texts with textual nature, including generalization, paraphrasing, omission and descriptive translation. For instance, if we want to translate the phrase "أخي بالرضاعة" into English, which is completely missing in the TL culture, we resort to paraphrasing it into TL by describing it conceptually as the one who breastfeeding from one that is not his mother till it becomes full ,this would be in five times feeding .By doing so we can bridge the lexical and cultural gap between Arabic and English, making sure that this explanatory footnote will provide the target language reader with enough background information to enable him /her to grasp the SL cultural expression.

 Domestication is the type of translation in which a transparent, fluent style is adopted to minimize the strangeness of the foreign text for target language readers, while foreignization means a target text is produced which deliberately breaks target conventions by retaining something of the foreignness of the original (Shuttleworth & Cowie 1997).

Abbad (2016) is one of the Arab researchers who has addressed the issue of foreignization and domestication strategies. He planned to investigate the procedures and methods translators employ when translating certain cultural elements in AhlamMostaghanemi's novel "Memory of Body". A qualitative method was adopted to investigate the selected sample in this study. The researcher concluded that the foreignization strategy was the most common strategy used

because it was chosen intentionally by both translators to preserve the identity of the Iraqi Arabic culture. The most used procedures in the translation of cultural items in this study are: preservation, localization and addition.

3. Results and Discussion

The researchers classified Ivir's procedures for the translation of cultural references according to whether each procedure domesticates the source text or foreignizes it. Foreignization strategy can be applied in two basic procedures namely; borrowing and literal translation, as shown in Figure 1:
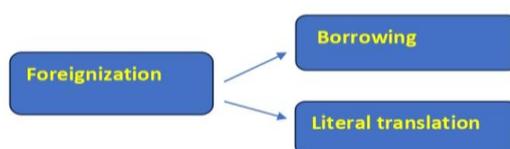

Figure 1. Translation Procedures for Foreignizing the Text

On the other hand, domestication strategy can be applied in five basic procedures namely, substitution, addition, omission, lexical creation and defining the elements of culture, as shown in Figure Two:
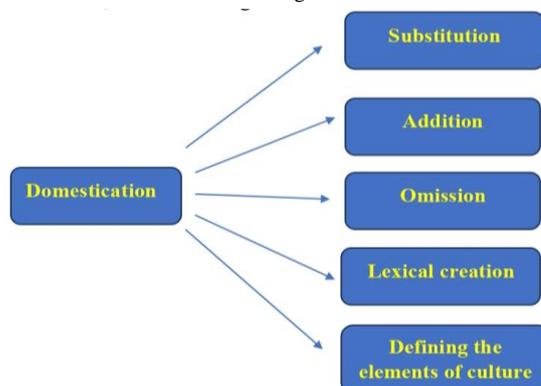

Figure 2. Translation Procedures Domesticating the Text

CBNE One:

ST:علاس

TT: snitched

The translator in this example has omitted the nominalization expression " علاس" from the target text providing no equivalent for the cultural term. Again, this is because the fact that non-

Arabs do not use such words or the translator is unfamiliar with Iraqi slang language to give an appropriate substitution like) snitch). So, the procedure used by translator in this example is an omission, which can be fallen under the procedure of domestication strategies.

CBNE Two:

ST:مدينة الصدر

TT: Chest city

The nominalization expression "الصدر" is an Iraqi city situated north of Baghdad. The name of the city is derived from the name of one of the religious famous shia Muslims in Iraq as an expression of their love and secretness. It can be noticed that the translator has adopted the technique of literal translation, which can be categorized under the strategy of foreignization, to transfer this example as "Chest " in fact it is a proper noun should stay as it is. In light of the previous discussion, the translator's choice to use literal translation in such an example is appropriate. This is because the meaning is clear while here the best strategy is the definition of the cultural element by giving a footnote to be more aware of the information given in the ST. Personally speaking, in some cases the translator should be faithful to the original text, as in this example.

CBNE Three:

ST:منكمشين

TT: hang about

The source text in this example is a metaphor of personification to express the long period of waiting. The translator gives the exact meaning using the strategy pf literal translation ignoring the implicit meaning of the expression required. Vinay and Darblnet expound that in their translation theory words have explicit and implicit meanings. Instead of using literal translation procedure, borrowing is a fit procedure. The translator in this example has kept the same ST original expression in the TT using literal translation, one of the foreignization procedures since he retains the same semantic features of the expression. By doing so the translator has perfectly rendered this extract into English since he has kept the same image of the ST in the TT. So, maintaining the same expression in the TT effectively enriches the meaning rather than using explicit explanation which makes the text plain and boring.

CBNE Four:

ST:أخي بالرضاعة

TT: milk brother

The expression اخي بالرضاعة is an Arab religious law expression expresses the baby that breastfeeding from another woman for five full time, is considered as one of her children. The translator in this example has used the literal translation and kept the same ST original expression in the TT as "milk" brother which is not that is no familiar in non-Arab culture. A literal translation is used as one of the foreignization procedures retaining the same semantic feature of expression. The translator should use the strategy of defining the element of the culture by giving footnote to gain accomplished translation as in the words صيام or زكاة .By doing so the translator has completely gives the exact meaning and make the readers aware of Arab religious law. So, retaining the same meaning in the TT makes the text plain and clear.

CBNE Five:

ST:شفطة

TT: sip

The term "شفطة"is a very common word around the world and it is easy to be translated with little known of the ST culture expression ""رشفه because literal translation does not give the correct meaning where such words will be translated as" sweep" which has nothing to do with what the writer tends to. The borrowing procedure has been used and has successfully conveyed the meaning to TT.

CBNE Six:

ST:المرحوم

TT: late

The source word here is an Iraqi word called on the person who died with mercy as a kind of asking to die in peace. In this extract, the speaker addresses the person who dies using one of the most Iraqi common words instead of the formal words as الميت or المتوفي to give flavor for its translation since it is written in a very Iraqi slang language to drop the reader's attention. So, keeping the same word with literal translation in this case the translator would lose the real meaning as in "merciful" its pure literal translation has no relation with real meaning in ST. The translator tends to use the borrowing procedure and he success in conveying the meaning in ST by rendering it as" late" as a reference to the dead person. He has preferred to borrow the word

and put the text within the source's cultural context. In addition, the translator is a British translator, and he belongs to a different culture, the thing that makes us expect that he might use the English equivalent rather than borrowing it from the source language. Personally speaking, the target text should include some foreign and exotic features in order to enrich the target reader's knowledge and urge him/her to search and read more about this borrowed word, not just provide him/her with an exaggeratedly clear text.

CBNE Seven:

ST:دبق

TT: gelling

The nominalization expression "دبق" is a kind of expression that refers to a sticky thing that caused by many factors such as using galley things or kind of glue even a person who did not take a shower for a very long period, it is possible be called as such. The translator omitted the translation of the word while a such word it is easy to find in any simple dictionary as" "جلز "which can be found in all kind of dictionaries. From my recon, the translator is mostly unfamiliar withArabic words in general Iraqi in a specific that tends to be omitted with no equivalence in TT. The translator here has employed the literal translation procedure which can be associated with foreignization. However, using literal translation in this case is inappropriate. This extract needs more elaboration in order to be fully understandable and accessible in the target culture which is not using the same expression to describe the same situation.

CBNE Eight:

ST:ختيله

TT: hide and seek

The source text here is a very common game that used to play everywhere around the world by having different names as in Iraq called (حلية). It can be noticed here that the translator has rendered this expression using the procedure of substitution, one of the domestication strategies. By using the substitution procedure, the translator has succeeded in rendering this extract into English because he has kept the same content using different words. By doing so, the translator has maintained the function of the source text in the target text. Moreover, when the

translator uses a cultural substitute, i.e., an approximately culturally corresponding TL expression, this can be seen as enrichment and embellishment of the target text.

CBNE Nine:

ST:برمكية

TT: Profligate

The researchers have earlier discussed the term " برمكية" which is derived from the people called (برامكة) who used to live in a very luxurious decent life. The source text here means a dinner that has everything. It can be noticed here that the translator has omitted the expression " برمكي" from the target text and no translation was given in the target language. Here the translator has employed the procedure of omission which can be categorized under the strategy of domestication. The researchers think that the word " برمكي" does not have a significant role in the target language; it is acceptable if it is deleted from the target text. In other words, the meaning of the target text is affected by this omission because this expression shows the quality of the dinner presented of dinner in which Arabs usually tend to use redundancy in their communication as a kind of generosity.

CBNE Ten:

ST:وشايتهم

TT: slander

In this example, the translator has omitted the expression of the wors " وشاية"as a kind of slander revealing the secret of others based on useful valuable information that led to very bad circumstances or events that are usually can be seen in the war. It can be seen that the translator does not understand the meaning in Arabic. Meanwhile, such expression is a very common word in TT culture but is omitted as a reason for the lack of awareness of ST or as a kind of ignorance not be noticed by the translator. Here the translator has employed the procedure of omission which can be categorized under the strategy of domestication. The researchers think that the word " وشاية" does not have a significant role from the target language; it is acceptable if it is deleted in the target text.

CBNE Eleven:

ST:المنقوع

TT: Soaked

Again, the translator employed the substitution procedure in rendering the word "منقوع " as soaked with is a more common word used as an adjective for putting things in different kinds of liquids such as pickles or foods. The translator used the substitution procedure. Here the researchers believe that the translator has conveyed this source text into English achieving the same equivalent effect in the target text. It can be noticed here that literal translation cannot work at all because the meaning will remain fuzzy in the TT. The translator succeeds in his translation using the appropriate procedure, by doing so the translation would appear in a good manner that drop the reader's attention if we try to apply literal translation. To sum up, the translator has managed to capture the functional meaning of the source text in an appropriate way using the substitution procedure.

CBNE Twelve:

ST:طبطبة

TT: Fondle

A gain the translator has omitted the expression "طبطبة" from the target text providing no equivalent for the cultural term. Again, this is because English has not used such a word in their language even, they have an equivalent word with no awareness from the translator it must be familiar with the two languages involved to give a better translation. So, the procedure the translator has used in this example is an omission, which can be fallen under the procedure of domestication strategy. The researchers think that this word is important and does not affect the meaning because of the accumulation of such collocational words that would not affect the meaning from its recon. The translator should look at the words within the Arab dictionary then try to give an appropriate substitution as the translation of (fondle) as a kind of a gentle massage to feel more relaxed.

CBNE Thirteen:

ST:مسلكية

TT: committed

This expression is said in the Arabic culture when those who are selecting their path by way or another (canning) without causing any trouble always doing their work away from sight. The

translator here has used the procedure of substitution to render this cultural expression into English as "committed ", which comes under the strategy of domestication. The translator has not achieved the ultimate goal of the translation process which is having the same cultural effect on the target readers as "canning " is a commonly used expression in Western culture which is said in the same situation of the source culture, so this substitution has not the same functional meaning in the target culture, borrowing is the procedure used to give the full meaning of the expression concerned.

CBNE Fourteen:

ST:واقفين

TT: standing

In the example the translator here has employed the literal translation procedure which can be associated with foreignization. However, using literal translation in this case is inappropriate. This extract needs more elaboration in order to be fully understandable and accessible in the target culture to express the long waiting on their feet as it translated as normal standing to describe the same situation. In the researchers' opinion, it is preferable if the translator has explained it in a footnote or paraphrased it to make the target reader aware of the relation between the question and the answer in this conversation; otherwise, the reader will be confused and will not get the intended meaning of the source text.

CBNE Fifteen:

ST:مشحونات

TT: shipping

The translator in the example gives the exact meaning of the word "مشحونات"means the goods that are ready to be shipped by adopting the substitution procedure in his rendering as (shipping). such a word does not form any obstacle or flaws when it is translated since it existed in the two languages involved on the contrary to later examples that need a massive work to find its appropriate translation.

CBNE Sixteen:

ST:الاوادم

TT: noble

The expression "الاوادم" is an Arabic expression used to point out one belongs to a noble history family. The translator here has employed the procedure of borrowing which comes under the strategy of foreignization to render this example into English as "noble". By using the borrowing procedure, the translator can give more details about the nominalization expression. By doing so the translation is more elegant and plain with no flawless. Therefore, there are no ambiguous elements in this extract that need more elaboration in the cultural context of the target language. Moreover, if we use the back-translation method to ensure accuracy, we will get, to a large extent, the same original text.

CBNE Seventeen:

ST:نشفت ريقي

The statement in this phrase, is an expression said to someone who insists on something and is not willing to understand or has an awkward understanding needs a massive effort to get the idea by this speaker has to keep explaining more and more to get the idea to the listener or the receiver that way he feels thirsty of long talking period using the expression "نشفت ريقي ".The culturally loaded expression is derived from daily communication in Arab societies. The translator has translated this expression as "saliva "a awatery liquid secreted into the mouth by glands adopting the procedure of substitution which comes under the strategy of domestication. Here the researchers believe that the translator has conveyed this source text into English achieving the same equivalent effect in the target text. It can be noticed here that literal translation cannot work at all because the meaning will remain vague in the target language. To sum up, the translator has managed to capture the functional meaning of the source text in an appropriate way using the substitution procedure.

TT: mouth

CBNE Eighteen:

ST:نارجيلة

TT: Nargela

The term "نارجيله " is an oriental tobacco pipe with a long tube that draws the smoke through water. The translator has translated this word as " vape " applying the procedure of defining the elements culture of domestication. "نارجيله " is a purely cultural word related to the Arab

identity. The researchers think that the translator has not perfectly managed to translate this concept properly . However, it would be better to use transliteration, e.g., "نارجيلة", and then provide a footnote explaining its meaning.

Out of the above analyses, the researchers attempt to find out to what extent the translator has succeeded in choosing the translation strategies and procedures he used to maintain the meaning of the original CBNEs. In brief, the researchers have selected 18 extracts of CBNEs and analyzed them to answer the two main research questions of this study.

The First Question:

The analysis above explains that (11) expressions, or 65 % of the total items, show the application of the domestication translation strategy and (7) situations, or 35% of the total items, have employed the foreign translation strategy in response to the first question, "What are the most common translation strategies used in translating CBNEs in *The American Granddaughter* from Arabic into English? Figure 3. Venuti's strategies employed the objective of the translator, as is shown in the final percentage (65%) with 11 examples, is to move the author toward the reader in order to lessen the foreignness of the TT.
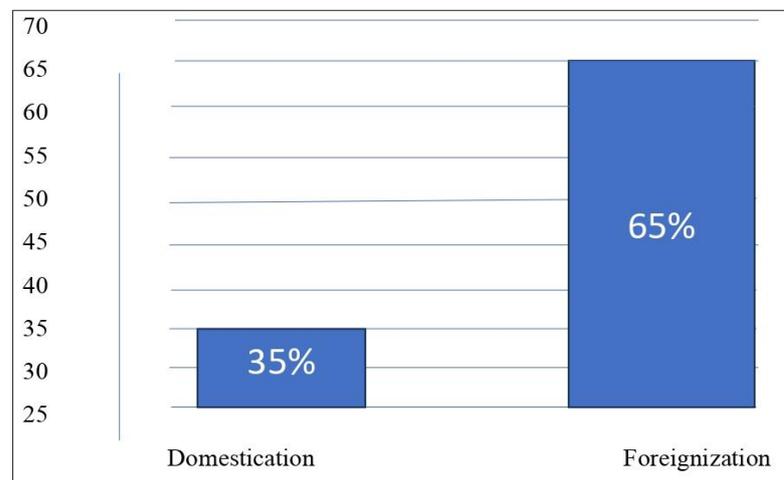

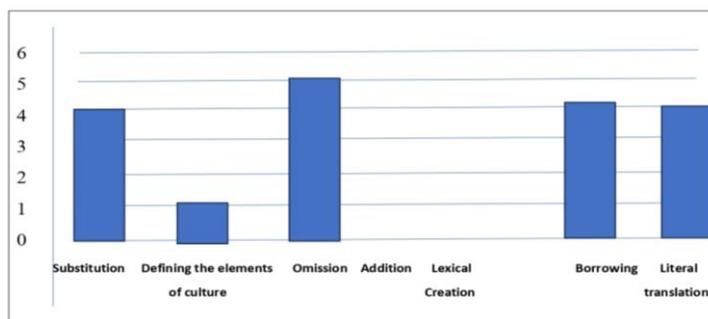**Figure 3. The Usage of Venuti's Strategies**

Figure 4. Ivir's Procedures for the Translation of Cultural References Used

As can be seen above, substitution, omission and literal translation are the most frequently used procedure in dealing with CBNEs (four times) for each one, one of the domestication procedures (defining the element of the culture), followed by borrowing procedure (four times). It can also be noticed that lexical creation and addition have not been used at all. The high percentage of substitution procedure is attributed to the fact that the translator belongs to the target culture, so he is fully aware of his own culture, which in turn enables him to easily find substitutions for certain expressions within the Western target culture. The table in Appendix A summarizes all CBNEs showing their translation strategies and procedures used.

The Second Question:

Question two is (To what extent has the translator succeeded in choosing the translation procedures and strategies he used to maintain the meaning of the original CBNEs?). Table 1 demonstrates that the translator of this literary work was successful in preserving the meaning of the original CBNEs in 11 samples accounting for (65%), but was unsuccessful in doing so in 7 excerpts accounting for (35%). In several instances, the translator has offered inaccurate translations because he was unable to fully comprehend the original writer's intended meaning, as seen in his translation of the two cultural words " طبطبة"."دبق " .

Table 1. Achieving cultural nominalization expressions equivalence

Number of translated CBEs appropriately rendered	Number of translated CBEs inappropriately rendered 18 7
7	11
35%	65%

4. Conclusion

The present paper attempts at examining 18 extracts of CBNEs in the translated version of Kachachi's novel *The American granddaughter* adopting Venuti's domestication and foreignization strategies and Ivir's procedures for the translation of cultural references. It aims at finding out the translation strategies and procedures that have been used to render the selected samples from Arabic into English. The most important conclusion drawn from the present research are summarized as follows:

1. The foreignization strategy has been the most frequently-used strategy in dealing with culture-bound expressions in translating Kachachi's novel *The American Granddaughter* from Arabic into English; especially the procedure of literal translation.

 2. The procedure of literal translation has ranked second (5times) in terms of applying Ivir's procedures for the translation of cultural references. The researchers attribute this to the fact that literal translation is the safest procedure to use in order to avoid misunderstanding and, accordingly, mistranslation.

3. In the majority of passages, the translator was successful in conveying the original author's intended meaning. To put it another way, he was successful in comprehending the ST before transferring it to the target text. The results, however, also show that the translator sometimes was unable to grasp the original writer's meaning and instead gave unsuitable interpretations, such as his translation of the two cultural concepts "طبطبة","الصدر ".

4. When the gap between two cultures is so huge, literal translation sometimes resulted in ambiguous translations; the thing that leaves the target readers confused. In other words, literal translation is not succeeded in conveying the cultural connotations of some CBNEs.

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No.	CBNE (ST)	Translation (TT)	Strategies used
1	علاس	Snitch	Omission
2	منكمشين	Hang about	Borrowing
3	اخي بالضاعة	Milk brother	Literal translation
4	مسلكية	Committed	substitution
5	مدينة الصدر	Chest city	Literal translation
6	دبق	Gelation	Omissions
7	المرحوم	Late	Borrowing
8	ختيله	Hide and seek	Substitution
9	برمكية	Profligate	Omissions
10	وشايتهم	Slander	Omissions
11	المنقوع	Soaked	Substitution
12	طبطة	Fondle	Omissions
13	أوادم	noble	Borrowing
14	واقفين	standing	Literal translation
15	النارجيلة	Nargela	Defining the elements of culture
16	نشفت ريقي	Mouth	substitution
17	شفطة	sip	Borrowing
18	المشحونات	Shipped	Literal translation