

## ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY

## CENTRAL TEHRAN BRANCH

Faculty of Foreign Language

English Department

# A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIRMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

Subject:

The Comparison of Children's English Fantasy Books with their Persian Translations in Three Age Groups Regarding Venuti's Domestication and Foreignization

Advisor:

Dr. Kourosh Akef

Reader:

Dr. Masoud Motahari

By:

Morteza Fathalipour

May 2013

In the Name of God

the Compassionate, the Merciful

I would like to dedicate this master thesis to the high souls of my **Grandfather** and **Grandmother**, the two great teachers of my life.

### Acknowledgements

I would like to thank those who helped me generously to complete my masters` level and specially this thesis.

At the first, I wish to thank Dr. Akef, my advisor, whose generous support, guidance and expertise have made this thesis a reality.

I would like to offer my sincere thanks to my reader Dr. Motahari, for his helpful comments and suggestions during the completion of this work. I'm also grateful to Dr. Khan Mohammad for her acceptance to be my referee.

I extend my gratitude to all of my professors who have influenced my thinking in numerous and diverse ways during my academic studies.

Last but never the least, I should express my profound and thankful gratitude to my beloved parents for their unconditional support, patience, and inspiration during this life and especially during my academic journey.

#### Abstract

The general subject of the present research circles around the translation of culture-specific items in children's literature translation. To be more specific, the present study was seeking to answer two questions. First, what strategies were applied in the translation of CSIs in the selected children's fantasy books in the three age groups regarding Venuti's domesticating and foreignizing translation strategies? Second, what was the most frequently used translation strategies in each three age groups? Following these questions, the researcher used Venuti's (1995) domesticating and foreignizing strategies as the theoretical framework. The researcher also put forward Espindola and Vasconellos `s (2006) and Newmark's (1988) taxonomies to identify the CSIs and then in order to analyze the obtained data, a model was adapted based on the taxonomies proposed by Newmark (1988), Aixela (1996), Harvey (2003), and Vinay and Darbelnet (cited in Monday, 2001). For the purpose of this research, 14 children's English fantasy books with their Persian translations for three age groups were selected and then through the mentioned models, the CSIs and their applied translation strategies were detected, discussed and categorized as either domestication or foreignization. Finally, the researcher concluded that domesticating strategy was the most frequently used strategy in translation for the first age group of children from zero to six years old and the third age group of children from twelve years old to puberty, but with little difference

٧

foreignizing strategy was the most frequently used strategy in translation for the second age group of children from seven to eleven years old.

### **Table of Contents**

Epigraph	II
Dedication	III
Acknowledgments	IV
Abstract	V
Table of Content	VII
List of Tables	XII
List of Figures	XVIII

1. CHAPTER ONE: Background and Purpose	
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Significance of the Study	9
1.3. Statement of the Problem	12
1.4. Research Questions	15
1.5. Definition of the Key terms	16
1.6. Limitations and Delimitations	19

2.	CHAPTER TWO: Review of the Related literature	.21
	2.1. Introduction	.21
	2.2. Theoretical Aspects	22
	2.2.1. Domestication and Foreignization in Translation	22
	2.2.2. Children`s Literature	29
	2.2.3. Children's Literature Translation	33
	2.2.4. Culture-Specific Items in Translation	.34
	2.2.5. Culture-Specific Items in Children's Literature	39
	2.2.6. Culture-Specific Items in Children's Fantasy Genre	41
	2.2.7. Domestication and Foreignization in Children's Literature	
	Translation	43
	2.3. Practical Aspects	47
	2.3.1. Children's Literature Translation	47
	2.3.2. Culture-Specific Items in Translation	50
	2.3.3. Culture-Specific Items in Children's Literature Translation	54
	2.3.4. Domestication and Foreignization in Translation	57
	2.3.5. Domestication and Foreignization in Children's Literature	

Translation	61
2.4. Conclusion	64

## 3. CHAPTER THREE: Methodology ......66

3.1. Introduction	66
3.2. Corpora	68
3.3. Theoretical Framework	70
3.4. Procedure	75

4. CHAPTER FOUR: Result and Discussion	78
4.1. Introduction	78
4.2. Collected Data	78
4.3. The First Age Group from Zero to Six Years Old	79
4.3.1. The book 'Christmas Surprise' written by Gordon and	
Translated by Sa`dati Salem	80
4.3.2. The book "It's Amma's Birthday Tomorrow" written by	
Sooriyarachchi and Translated by Shahabi	83

4.3.3. The Book 'I Don't Want to Go to the Hospital' written by
Ross and Translated by Kazemi Hariccandi85
4.3.4. The Book 'Monster's Inc.' Translated by Walt Disney
and Translated by Mahzari88
4.3.5. The animal Story '' Written by Walt Diseny and Translated
by Davari90
4.3.6. The Book 'Treasure Trail' Written by Brenner and
Translated by Hesami
4.3.7. The Book 'The Flying Train' Written by Sooryarachchi and
Translated by Shahabi95
4.4. The Second Age Group from Seven to Eleven Years Old103
4.4.1. The book 'Flat Stanley' Written by Brown and Translated by
Fatahi104
4.4.2. The Book 'Stanley and the Magic Lamp' written by Brown
and Translated by Fatahi108
4.4.3. The Book 'The Adventure of Reddy Fox' Written by
Burgess and Translated by Zandiyan112
4.4.4. The book "The Adventures of Danny Meadow Mouse" Written
by Burgess and Translated by Zandian115

4.5. The Third Age Group from Twelve Years old to Puberty124
4.5.1. The Book "Death's Shadow" written by Shan and translated by
Karimi125
4.5.2. The book "Peter Pan" written by Barrie and translated by
Niktalab133
4.5.3. The Book 'Lafcadio the Lion Who shot Back' Written by
Silverstein and Translated by Majidzadeh141
4.6. Discussion

# 5. CHAPTER FIVE: Conclusion, Implications, and Suggestions for

Further Research	157
5.1. Introduction	157
5.2. Conclusion	159
5.3. Pedagogical Implications	162
5.4. Suggestions for Further Research	165
References	167

### List of Tables

4.1. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies
4.1.1. Frequencies and percentages of Domesticating Strategies in
"Christmas Surprise"82
4.1.2. Frequencies and Percentages of Foreignizing Strategies in
"Christmas Surprise"
4.2. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies
4.2.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in
"It`s Amma`s Birthday Tomorrow"84
4.3. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies
4.3.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in "I
Don't Want to Go to Hospital"
4.3.2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Foreignizing Strategies in "I
Don't Want to Go to Hospital"
4.4. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies
4.4.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in
"Monsters` Inc."
4.4.2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Foreignizing Strategies in
"Monsters` Inc."

4.5. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies
4.5.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in
<i>"Dumbo"</i>
4.5.2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Foreignizing Strategies in
<i>"Dumbo"</i> 92
4.6. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies
4.6.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in
"Treasure Trail"
4.6.2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Foreignizing Strategies in
<i>"Treasure Trail"</i>
4.7. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies97
4.7.1. Frequencies and Percentages of Domesticating Strategies in the
"The Flying Train"
4.7.2. Frequencies and Percentages of Foreignizing Strategies in the "The
<i>Flying Train</i> "98
4.8. Tables and Graphic Representations of the Total Frequencies and
Percentages of the Applied Strategies in the First Age Group
4.8.1. Total Frequencies and Percentages of Domesticating Strategies in
the First Age Group99

4.8.2. Total Frequencies and Percentages of Foreignizing Strategies in the
First Age Group101
4.9. Table of the Total Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies in
the First Age Group102
4.9.1. The Total Frequencies and Percentages of Domesticating and
Foreignizing Strategies in the First Age Group102
4.10. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies106
4.10.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in
"Flat Stanley"106
4.10.2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Foreignizing Strategies in
"Flat Stanley"107
4.11. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies111
4.11.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in
"Stanley and the Magic Lamp"111
4.11.2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Foreignizing Strategies in
"Stanley and the Magic Lamp"111
4.12. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies114
4.12.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in
"The Adventures of Reddy Fox"114

4.12.2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Foreignizing Strategies in
"The Adventures of Reddy Fox"115
4.13. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies118
4.13.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in
"The Adventures of Danny Meadow Mouse"118
4.13.2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Foreignizing Strategies in
"The Adventures of Danny Meadow Mouse"119
4.14. Tables and Graphic Representations of the Total Frequencies and
Percentages of the Applied Strategies in the Second Age Group 120
4.14.1. Total Frequencies and Percentages of Domesticating Strategies in
the Second Age Group120
4.14.2. Total Frequencies and Percentages of Foreignizing Strategies in
the Second Age Group
4.15. Total Frequencies and Percentages of Domesticating Strategies in the
Second Age Group
4.15.1. Total Frequencies and Percentages of Domesticating and
Foreignizing Strategies in the Second Age Group123
4.16. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies131

4.16.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in
"Death's Shadow"131
4.16.2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Foreignizing Strategies in
"Death's Shadow"
4.17. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies139
4.17.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in
<i>"Peter Pan"</i>
4.17.2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Foreignizing Strategies in
<i>"Peter Pan"</i> 140
4.18. Tables of Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategies146
4.18.1. Frequencies and Percentages of the Domesticating Strategies in
"Lafcadio the Lion Who Shot Back"146
4.18.2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Foreignizing Strategies in
"Lafcadio the Lion Who Shot Back"147
4.19. Tables and Graphic Representations of the Total Frequencies and
Percentages of the Applied Strategies in the Third Age Group148
4.19.1. Total Frequencies and Percentages of Domesticating Strategies in
the Third Age Group148

4.19.2. Total Frequencies and Percentages of Foreignizing Strategies in	
the Third Age Group1	50
4.20. Tables of the Total Frequencies and Percentages of the Applied Strategie	S
	1
4.20.1. Total Frequencies and Percentages of Domesticating and	
Foreignizing Strategies in the Third Age Group15	;1

## List of Figures

Figures 4.1. Graphic Representation of Domesticating Strategies for the First
Age Group
Figures 4.2. Graphic Representation of Foreignizing Strategies for the First Age
Group
Figures 4.3. Graphic Representation of Domesticating Strategies for the Second
Age Group121
Figures 4.4. Graphic Representation of Foreignizing Strategies for the Second
Age Group
Figures 4.5. Graphic Representation of Domesticating Strategies for the Third
Age Group
Figures 4.6. Graphic Representation of Foreignizing Strategies for the Third
Age Group
Figures 4.7. Graphic Representation of Domesticating and Foreignizing
Strategies for Three Age Groups152

#### **CHAPTER 1**

### **Background and Purpose**

### **1.1. Introduction**

Books accompany a person from childhood to adulthood. Whether at school or at home, books constitute a significant part of children's lives. A text suitable for children means anything that children can understand, that interests them, and that meets their needs. As Puurtinen (1994) states:

Special characteristics of the child readers, their comprehension and reading abilities, and experience of life and knowledge of the world must be borne in mind so as not to present them with overly difficult, uninteresting books that may alienate them from reading.

(p.83)

Whether books are written or translated plays an important role in influencing and manipulating children's way of life. There seems to be agreement that the translation problems in texts for adults and for children are, essentially, the same; they can be described using the same concepts and can be arranged in the same categories (Reiss, 1982; Harranth, 1984; Rutschman, 1996; Von Stochar, 1996; Bravo- Villasante, 1978). However, Thomson-Wohlgemuth (1998) pointed out that there are other features of children's literature that are debated through all the publications, such as:

- The communicative nature of children's literature
- The handling of disculturality and secondary conculturality
- The level of adjustment to the target culture
- The demands of the intermediary groups
- The status of the translators of children's literature

All of these features are related to the fact that although there are some similarities in the translation of children and adult's literature, translations of children's literature differ qualitatively, owing to the special characteristics of the audience.

Additionally, contrary to common belief, translating for children might not be easier than translating for adults. Thomson-Wohlgemouth (1998) states that in translating for children because of the limited experience of children, translators encounter problems adapting their texts to the level of children`s knowledge. In his research of translating for children`s literature, Shavit (1986) suggests that the translator of children`s literature may manipulate the text in various ways. Such freedom is allowed as long as the translator is adjusting the text to make it appropriate and comprehensible for children. He also discuses that considering children`s ability to read and comprehend, some translators may even choose to modify the plots, characters and language; others can delete

2