

Some Collocation Forms in the Holy Quran and their Rendition into English

By: Nehal Hassan Abdel Aziz Metwally

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the non-equivalence at word level and above word level through the linguistic analysis of the English translation of some Verb+ Noun collocation forms in the Holy Quran by the English translator and orientalist Arthur Arberry (2005). This study examines the rendition of these (VN) collocation forms in the Holy Quran from Arabic into English in the light of Baker's linguistic approach of translation equivalence (2011). Baker believes that full equivalence can be achieved in interlingual translation if the translator gives his first and foremost attention to a 'word' and she defined collocations as: "semantically arbitrary restrictions which do not follow logically from the propositional meaning of a word" (2011, P. 52). In addition, this study aims to examine the factors that resulted in non-equivalent translation and then to correct the inaccurate translations wherever they are found providing the equivalent translation or a recommendation for each one. Through the analysis, the researcher has found that the translator could not manage to avoid the factors causing non equivalence between the source text and the target text "as elaborated by Baker". so they were obviously reflected in the TT including: literal translation, misinterpreting the source text, cases of generalization, cases of specification, tension between accuracy and naturalness, and culture- specific collocations. To sum up, any attempt of composing, substituting or modifying a collocation pair results in incorrect collocation form lexically and semantically. Moreover, literal translation is not the perfect way to translate the meanings of the Holy Quran. Also, collocation forms should be translated within their contexts. Also, this study

provides a glossary of the perfect translation for the analyzed NV collocation forms in the Holy Quran.