



# *Dedication*

To my beloved parents Amar and Ourdia

My dear brothers said, Abdnour, Mohammad and Arezki.

My dear sisters Malika, Nora and Kahina.

To all my nephews and nieces: Ayoub, Nina, Ilin and Iyad for the happiness and good mood they bring to me.

To all my friends and relatives and all person who show me love and respect.

I dedicate it also to my binominal Kamelia, with whom I share this research.

**Farida**

I dedicate this work to my beloved parents.

To my friends and my binominal Farida.

And to everyone who contributed to the accomplishment of this work.

**Kamelia**

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## **Abstract**

A graphic of a scroll with a black outline and a light gray fill. The scroll is unrolled, showing the word "Introduction" in a bold, black, serif font. The scroll has a vertical strip on the left side and a small circular detail at the top right corner.

# **Introduction**

Translation, refers to the process of transferring the original text into another language, so that the reader who does not understand the source text can enjoy the story. Translators do face challenges to deal with specific types of texts, messages and ideas, as they work hard to capture the real essence of the original dialogue, cultural references, linguistic meaning and the humor action while making it accessible to readers in a different languages.

For Jacobson (1963): “translation *is not about words but entire utterances which are transformed for the code of one language to be reconstructed through the code of a different language*” (cultural reader: [www.studiesnow.blogspot.com](http://www.studiesnow.blogspot.com) Accessed on 24/11/2023 at 15am). From this definition we may deduce that ‘any translation should rely on different processes’. Indeed, you can find equivalents in the target language with using different strategies such as borrowing , with taking account all the linguistic items that are unique in that language. as well as, extra linguistic elements like culture, ideology and historical background in order to ensure effective communication that helps bridge language barriers and promote global understanding.

There were in the past various forms of entertainment, art, traditional forms as oral traditions folktales and written literature. There were also many paintings that depicted stories. Over time, in the mid20<sup>th</sup> century Manga emerged and became so popular for storytelling combining elements of visual and narrative in a unique and captivating way. Now there are various ways to experience it, you can read manga in physical book dorm, digital platform, websites and some applications as *manga plus* from which we have extracted the full text of our corpus. All this inspired us to deal with our topic.

The present research is about translating onomatopoeia in a manga , argued translation of the one piece manga’s 4<sup>th</sup> chapter “ The Great Captain Morgan”, illustrated with examples, We endeavor to maintain the same meanings as well to translate the corpus through processes like borrowing, phonetic transcription and semantic translation. Our objective is to explore different cultures and their dialect and try to find out correct equivalents in Arabic. As far as, to discover the methods to be used in the translation of such a text in order to facilitate understanding the context and rendering the real manga story in Arabic as a target language.

We highlight this subject for many reasons:

The objective ones are: our attempt to show the role of written anime to depict and narrates stories in different ways, to make it accessible to wider audience and promoting cultural exchange. At least, to maintain how onomatopoeia used in One Piece Manga and how are they translated into Arabic with deeper and hidden meanings.

The subjective ones consist in: our interest in this written manga and the Japanese culture and language, with our desire to study their items or onomatopoeia expressions used in their writings to enrich the Arabic dictionary. Moreover, reading manga is important to discover a new literature genre that can help everyone to be more cultivated and original. Actually, the modernity of the topic gave us the passion to deal with it in this research just like a challenge for us. Especially that nowadays, people are always in front of screens whether TV or mobile phones to watch videos, movies and cartoons that make them discover new values and feel special sensations of excitement.

Often, the reader is not immediately sensitive to the phenomenon of onomatopoeia words in manga and their great role when reading a translation, or even the original work. It is certainly not easy to any translator to deal with a Japanese culture without knowing the exact meaning of each word. Indeed, this latter is the goal of our research to suggest some practical solutions to carry out a translation at all costs.

This study aims at answering the following main question:

- What are the difficulties encountered while translating onomatopoeia in a manga?

From this question, we introduce the following sub question:

- How borrowing, semantic translation and phonetic transcription lead to the translation of the English onomatopoeias?
- Should we strive only for the meaning or for correspondent words?
- How do we translate manga onomatopoeia terms?
- Are there any other procedures to translate onomatopoeia?

In order to provide answers to the above-mentioned questions, we suggest the following hypotheses:

- Borrowing, semantic translation and phonetic transcription can lead to optimal solutions to translate onomatopoeia but not all of them;
- Translator choices may be balanced between words correspondences and explanations;
- Relying on special vocabulary and specialized dictionaries maybe the right way to translate the onomatopoeia;
- Other translation procedures can be useful to such a corpus.

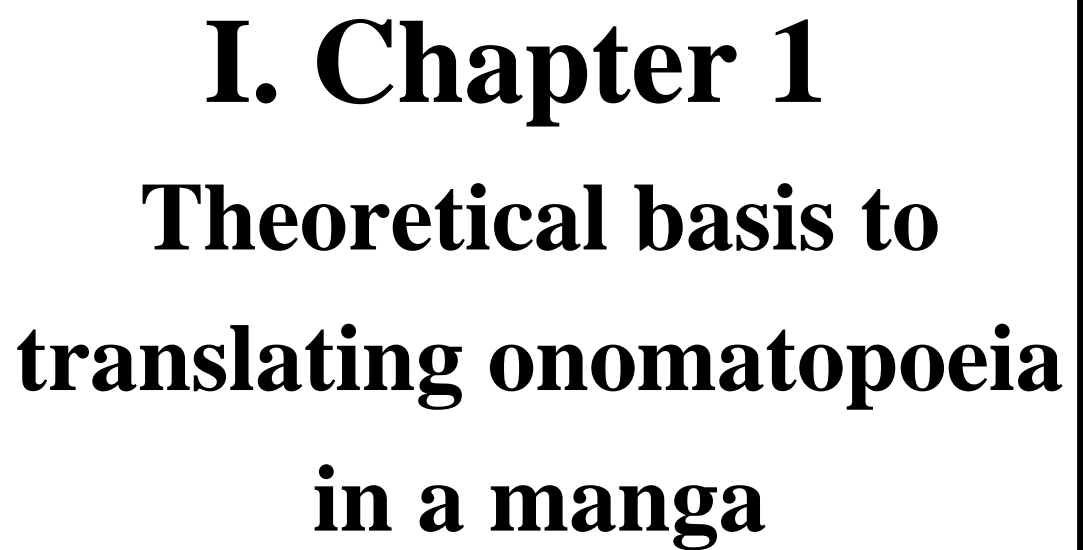
Our methodology of research consists in developing relevant sections to answer the problematic within two chapters:

The first chapter is entitled “the theoretical basis to translating onomatopoeia in a manga”; it aims at providing general definition of manga and its historical overview. Then, following with its demographics and the characteristics. The next point will be about the definition of onomatopoeia. However we will deal with some manga translation problems encountered while translating such as: Cultural problems, Mimetic words, Onomatopoeia, Ateji and finally language register. There are also another important point about, the translation processes for manga texts including phonetic transcription, Borrowing and Semantic translation.

The second chapter entitled “the practical analyses of onomatopoeia in a manga one piece the fourth chapter”. It would be about our attempt to translate the forth chapter of one piece consist of 19 pages. Through this chapter, we present our corpus, as well as the biography of Eiichiro Oda the original writer of the Japanese manga series one piece, followed by the presentation of Stephan Paul the one who translate it into English. After that, we shied the light on the two summaries of both the forth chapter and the whole story of one-piece manga and describing some characters. Moreover, we will present our personal translation of some important onomatopoeias expressions. As well as, the strategies we follow to accomplish the translation. We will mention some difficulties we have faced during our study through the analysis process.

The two chapters are followed by a conclusion where the main results of our study are enumerated as well as the solutions we found to overcome onomatopoeia’s phenomenon in the translation we have done to the corpus.

During this study, we faced many difficulties. The first difficulty was that of translating onomatopoeias expressions from English to Arabic, as the two languages are different in the way of using them and most of the terms used in the English version of the manga has no exact equivalents in Arabic. Even the availability of bibliographical material works and sources about the topic regarding its originality in the field of translation studies. This is certainly a major impediment to our research, which is not yet dealt with. We also hardly grasp some information on the translator as we didn’t find any personal information or memories about him, so we only relied on some web sites. As far as, our big problem was while replacing the original translation within the manga speech bubbles, editing or modifying the existing text. Especially depicting the shape of Arabic letters in the position of English letters insides the drawings, we had to erase part of it in order to fit, despite making it distorted.



**I. Chapter 1**  
**Theoretical basis to**  
**translating onomatopoeia**  
**in a manga**

We wanted this section to be the theoretical part of our research, so we will open this first chapter by providing definitions of basic concepts of our dissertation. First, we try to provide different definitions of manga and its demographics. Second, we make a historical overview on manga, then we mention the characteristics of this special kind of literature. Finally, we state some definitions of onomatopoeia, being the phenomenon we aim to study in our work. So this chapter puts a general context from linguistic and translational corners. This is to help us for better analysis in the next practical chapter.

## **I.1 Definitions of Manga**

Generally speaking, a *manga* is a Japanese form of art that uniquely tells a story using an artistic visual style. Manga editions are printed in black and white, and on newspapers quality pages due to the expense and to the big number of volumes that are sometimes edited even once a week! However, some special editions and collectors are printed in color. This marks the very difference with the American or western world comic books, which are always printed in color. Moreover, in a manga pages, panels and text are all read from right to left, the reverse of how typical American novels are read.

From our researches, we highlighted that Manga is a pictures Japanese comic books that tell stories. ([www.dictionary.combridge.com](http://www.dictionary.combridge.com) accessed on 24/05/2023 at 07:10am)

For Gabriel LEE, manga is divided into two characters “man” means (cartoon) and “Ga” means (Pictures): ([www.carnegielibrary.org](http://www.carnegielibrary.org) accessed on 24/05/2023 at 07:11 am)

It is used especially for entertainment or education and addresses to the general public, adults and children. It is published in manga magazines as [Shonen Jump or Shôjo Beat] then into [Tankôbon volumes] which is a collection edition volumes. These volumes are the most expensive manga that can be seen in a local library.

‘Humorous picture’, is another translation of the word manga stated by Aaron ALBERT who declares that this style became very famous in the mid of the 20<sup>th</sup> century ( [www.liveabout.com](http://www.liveabout.com) accessed on 14/05/2023 at 10:11 am). When rules prohibiting the publication of such products were raised. That was a significant factor in the expansion of the Japanese culture at that time, due to their high regard for the dedication and hard work of manga artists.

Thus, manga has become a successful medium with Americans and Europeans to anime that it has inspired. Anime means film and television animation typically aimed at adults as well as children, both manga and anime are a description of how the content is produced: in one hand manga is a written medium, whereas anime is the name given to a Japanese animation.

However, each country has its unique style of writing and both Japan and America have distinguished themselves in this area. The majority of the time, publishers will wait until an anime has been scheduled for broadcast through stations like fax, cartoon network, and W.B. in contrast to the way it usually happens in America, where Japan bases its popular manga.

Manga pictures are like in the following page:

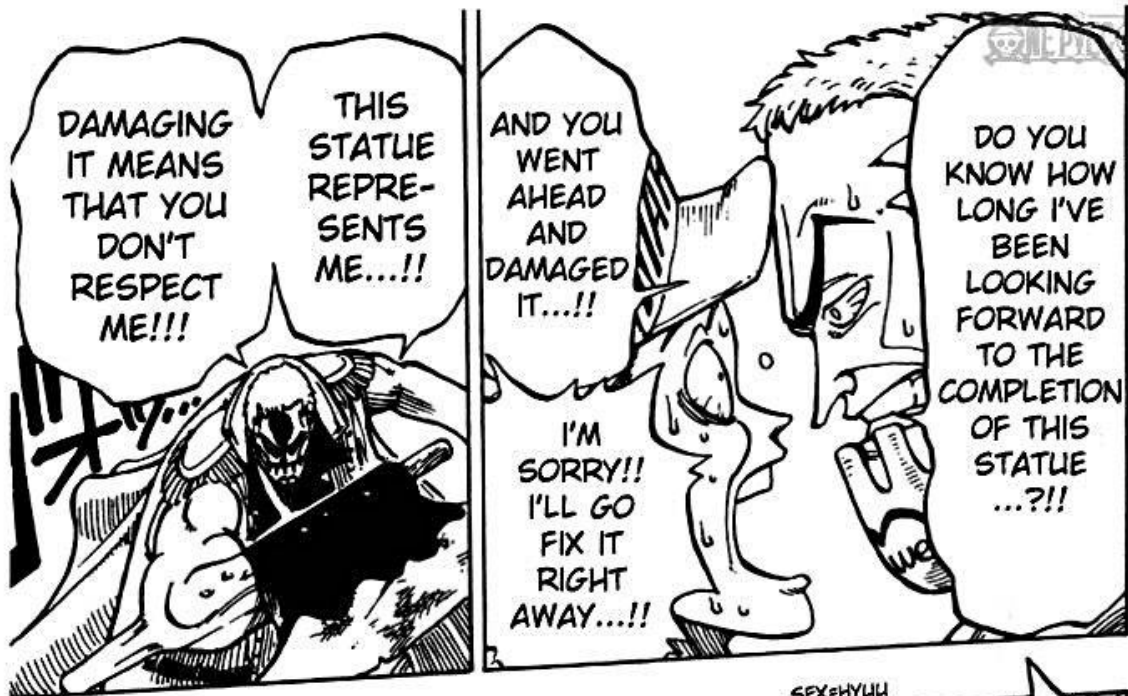




Fig 1: "Marine Lieutenant Axe Arm Morgan", one piece chapter 4, page15.

## I.2 Demographics of Manga

Trevor VAN AS (2022) asserted that manga is “a massive industry in Japan that was worth 675,9billion yen”. ([www.howtolovecomics.com](http://www.howtolovecomics.com) accessed on 25/05/2023 at 11:00 am ). Like most comics, manga has always been major parts of the publishing industry released chapter by chapter. It can be obtained through reading made store or online. .Manga industry has successfully appealed to abroad audience blooming in their country as well as in foreign countries. It offers the best for all ages and genders through four district demographics namely: Shojo, Seinon, :Kodomo and Shonen.

Firstly, Shojo is a comic for girls. It focuses more on personal relationship, romance which means it concentrate on more drama and emotions with less action, identifying the use of pretty pink, artist pictures and flowers. We can mention for examples: *Sailor Moon*, *Fruit basket*.

Secondly, Seinon is a comic for young men appeals to 18 to 40 years old. It targets elderly readers which means adults people and is based on violence, horror and inhumanity. Seinon famous work is: *Akira*.

Thirdly, Kodomo is a manga which targets young children. It is attended for teen kids age 13 as it handles topics that are associated to teaching and education as well as it promotes moral lessons usually about kindness, trust, teamwork's, values, forgiveness. Some of these famous works are: *Hello kitty*.

Finally, Shonen targets adolescent boys from age 12 to 18. It tends to feature light hearted stories full of action and adventure. In fact, it is the highest selling manga chat dealing on a lot of genres such as: mystery, fantasy, action, supernatural, comedy. Most popular work is: *One piece*.

Furthermore, Japanese were renowned for their brilliance and innovative discoveries, due to the intervention of western technologies such as printing press, newspaper. According

to the YouTube channel Graphic Novel Cafe: Numerous graphic novels were made by a group of artists, one member creates the plot and others share the drawing work. ([www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) accessed on 25/05/2023 at 01:30). Usually, it looks like round dialogue indicating who is speaking. Then, they enhance it with different picture artists used to draw complex characters and plenty of illustrations with captions that depict the sense with a big lettering representing written sounds, called sound effect.

### **I.3 Historical overview on Manga**

The history of manga is extensive, long rich, it has undergone significant transformation. It is difficult to pinpoint the exact start of manga but the first influence of manga comes from Emak called ‘Hand scrolls of frolicking animals’ (Chojo Giga), which served as the primary genres inspiration. As we can see in the following picture, the scroll has drawings of animals like Rabbits and Monkeys that behaved just as Humans.



By the 1500s, additional improvements to hand scrolls had been made. One example is [Saru no Sochi, Tales of Monkeys], which uses speech bubbles to illustrate characters who appear more than once in the artwork. The 'EDO ERA' (1603–1867), 'TABO EHON', or books

of drawings with a story about the ordinary lives of people during the EDO period, were published. This is the reason why the history of manga only really begins to take shape during that time.

Following then, "Kibyoshi" production began, a sort of Kusazoshi that uses woodblock prints to illustrate literary descriptions. According to the history, the first Kibyoshi was called Kinkin Sensei Eiga No Yume and was published in 1775s. ( [www.japancentric.com](http://www.japancentric.com) accessed on 09/06/2023 at 20:00) So at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century, manga started to become used in works like (Shiji No Yukikai) by Santa Kyoden.

Later on, in the 1814s, a famous artist called 'Hukasai Katsushika' used the term manga for his sketches. He has chosen this term to express the notion of drawing. The first contemporary manga, with four boxes per page and printed prose in addition to western and Japanese art, was published in 1902 by 'Kitazawa', a guy who had studied art since he was twelve years old. Kitazawa was able to obtain training on western cartooning from Australians between "182-1894," then he joined a major newspaper company to take the job of its previous cartoonist. During this time, manga underwent a number of changes, including:

First, according to art in context organizations during the second world war, the Japanese authorities used manga to spread propaganda and Japanese imperialism .( [www.artincontext.org](http://www.artincontext.org) accessed on 09/06/2023 at 21:30) .this means it led to more comic artists willingly making propaganda and a manga illustration. By the 1830s, there were numerous periodicals with comic strips; nevertheless, the majority of the published material was satirical and critical regarding the Japanese government. As a result, the government censored artists and shut down many of their publishing companies.

Second, after the Second World War, Japan underwent a number of changes, including the introduction of manga. Artists there found freedom and inspiration in newspapers and

magazines, while the United States also brought over its comics and cartoons, such as "Disney works, Mickey Mouse." As an example, "Osamu Tezuka" (1928-1989) who was *a god* of manga and a Japanese manga artist, as well as the creator of Astro Boy (1952–68), combined western themes with traditional manga elements; Machiko Hasegawa who created the Sazaesan (1946–74), whose development continued from the 1970s until now as "Seinen and Josei," are examples of manga that became more recognizable and notable in the 1950s.



**Fig 2: Astro boy picture**

At least, the industry is at its peak and is worth. Whooping 613 billion yen (5, 4 billion USD) ( [www.japancentric.com](http://www.japancentric.com) accessed on 08/06/2023 at 07 :00am) . As soon as, it emerged as a new way of expression through the written press before taking its current form, many printed publication of anime series that cover multiple genres and draw audience in almost every country. It has also evolved encompass every genre, its story become more complex and turned into entire books and some series were often not just for fun but also educational.

For the YouTube channel Eike Exner: 20 books adults now read manga on subjects as diverse, history, politics relationship and spirituality. ( [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) accessed on 08/06/2023 at 16:10 am). All this remains an important aspect of Japanese culture due to the

influence of popularity by manga, which covers everything from anime and video games and the beauty of it all, it is still evolving!

## I.4 Characteristics of Manga

Japanese are known for having a unique style in producing manga. They used to depend on a well-organized and respected work to achieve their purpose. They attract people from all around the world using some specific characteristics which made it interesting and exceptionally high in quality. Among them we cite;

- Manga publishers usually remain the Japanese tradition writing, which means the pages are to be read from right to left
- Despite that each artist has his own art style in painting and drawing, we generally found them in black and white done by ink;
- Most characters always have a complex plot full of exaggerated emotions in order to attract more readers like we have noticed in our corpus *one piece*;
- Manga characters always have a unique style that range from big shining expressive eyes, abnormal hair color with small mouths, which convey their feelings in a powerful way;
- Manga are created and written by artists with high skills, as they are able to interpret pictures or a drawings into words or sounds called onomatopoeia or mimic words. This is definitely a major specificity of manga, as they can be used to emphasize a dramatic effect like joy and sadness. So let's go deep in this language phenomenon by defining it in the literature. ( [www.japancentric.com](http://www.japancentric.com) accessed on 10/06/2023 at 07 :00am)

## I.5 Definition of onomatopoeia

In our current time, people often use particular terms and words to interact and communicate with others. Yet this will produce and create sounds as imitation of certain things. These new expressions are called “Onomatopoeia”.

According to a dictionary, onomatopoeia comes from Onomatopoiia which is a Greek word originated from Late Latin, it first comes to use in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. ([www.dictionary.com](http://www.dictionary.com) accessed on 30/05/2023 at 22:00) .The term is pronounced into six syllables [ON-UH-MAT-UH-PEE-UH]. It is one of the most difficult words in English to spell. Therefore, it is combined in two words divided into ( Onoma ) which means ( Name ), and ( poi ) which comes from (Poiein ) i.e. (to make). Basically, in literal sense it signifies “to make a word “. Hence, it is also namely a sound effect.

Another Dictionary said: Onomatopoeia is the act of creating or using words that include sounds that are similar to the noises the word refer to. ([www.dictionary.combridge.com](http://www.dictionary.combridge.com) accessed on 30/05/2023 at 22.00 am) (.Typically people mimicked the noises and sounds that they hear in daily life, they used to tell and describe what is happening.



**Fig 2: Common onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia refers to sounds made by animals, Human, or even by nature. We can find for instance:

- **Animal sounds:** Dog ----- woof  
Caw ----- moo  
Lion ----- Roar
- **Nature sounds:** Rain ----- Pitter-patter  
Water ----- Drip, Gurgle  
Wind ----- Howling
- **Human sounds:** Laugh ----- Ha-ha ha
- **Object sounds:** Doorbell ----- Ding dong  
Clock ----- tic toc
- **Action sounds:** Splash! Or Boom!
- **Musical sounds:** Jingle ----- Drum!
- **Sounds words :** Snore ----- Murmur  
Gasp ----- Barf

Onomatopoeia is one of those short words with a massive impact. It is definitely important and effective in the development of any language .This simply means the occurrence of new words and creation of rich vocabulary. Therefore, it is necessary in writing stories and comics' books as it helps readers to understand the sense deeper.

Numerous linguists, philosophers, specialists supported the idea that onomatopoeia contributed in the creation of language and argued that human speech derived from imitation of sound.

To begin with the linguist "ابن الجني" , He states in his book entitled : "الخصائص"(2006) That:

" إن أصل اللغات كلها إنما هو من الأصوات المسموعات، كدوي الرياح، حنين الرعد، خرير الماء، شحیح الحمار، نعيق الغراب وصهيل الفرس، نزيب الطيبي، ونحو ذلك. ثم ولدت اللغات من ذلك فيما بعد.

“The origin of all languages is from the audible sounds such as the reverberation of the wind, the nostalgia of thunder, the murmur of water, the howling of a donkey, the squawking of a crow, the neighing of a mare, the howling of an antelope, then languages came to existence after that”. [Our translation]

To continue, a professor and scientist called William Tecumseh Sherman FITCH (2010) assured in his book entitled ‘The evolution of language’ that: “The onomatopoeia theory emphasizes the importance of cognition in the relation between words and concepts. ([www.genlingnw.ru.com](http://www.genlingnw.ru.com) accessed on 09/06/2023 at 11:11)

Actually, the word onomatopoeia was first used by the English author Henry PEACHAN in 1755, and he defines it as: When we invent, devise, and make name intimating the sound of that it signified ([www.poets.com](http://www.poets.com) accessed on 08/06/2023 at 11.30)

In his book entitled « *Notions élémentaires de linguistique* », Charles NODIER explained that : “ L’homme a fait sa parole par imitation : son premier langage est l’onomatopée, c’est-à-dire l’imitation des bruits naturels ” ( [www.journals.openedition.org](http://www.journals.openedition.org) accessed on 09/06/2023 at 07:00). Indeed, Man divided his language through imitation: his first language is onomatopoeia, meaning imitation of natural sounds.

Then, DRABBLE (2000) defined it as: “... the formation of a word by an imitation of the sound associated with the object or action designated. ([www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) accessed on 5/092023 at 23.00). She also added that: “... it is applied to the use of a combination of words to evoke by sound a certain image or mood ([www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) accessed on 5/09202311:11)

All in all, there have been a lot of discussions about Onomatopoeia. The later has been used mostly by creative specialists and linguists like PEACHAN, FITCH, NODIER and DRABBLE who stick to their own way of explaining the concept of ‘onomatopoeia’. In most cases, a common definition appeared among them; the one which says that onomatopoeia are

words describing sounds by copying the sound itself. They were considered as a voices carry connotation in which people understand and communicate. It became clear that they are words representing all of what human hear from nature, people, things and animal sounds.

Moreover, specialists afore mentioned do believe that this phenomenon contributes in the emergence and development of the language, as far as they insist on the fact that it is necessary to create the exact effect sound in order to indicate the clear meaning of the scene. This can only be realized when onomatopoeia are related to the meanings they signify.

## **I.6. Manga translation problems**

One of the biggest challenges in translation over the years is manga comics books, even now still considered as a persistent problem. As it was known that comics require “precisely” and “appreciably” translation, as a way to effectively convey the message intended by the translator to the target language receiver. He must successfully bridging between the two languages regarding their unique medium of vocabulary, conversation and use of symbols, especially manga since the text and images are mixed up together.([www.diva-portal.org](http://www.diva-portal.org) accessed on 11/11/2023 at 12.00)

### **I.6.1 Cultural problems**

Not knowing the culture of the target language and culture of the source language, is a deep way causing great and serious problems. This is necessary in translating Japanese comics’ books. Professional translators find it difficult to work with certain specific cultural expressions, due to the differences between the two languages. They may make many mistakes when they tend to over translate or to be more specific than the original to include more meaning. As a result of the absence of terms, translators may waste time trying to find terms that do not exist in the target language. This make it difficult for them to process cultural

translation and in this case, the translator might be unable to build a bridge between cultures that are very far apart. [.\(www.diva-portal.org](http://www.diva-portal.org) accessed on 11/11/2023 at 12.00)

## **I.6.2 Onomatopoeia**

Japanese, has a large number of expressions to describe sounds, and there are many words that sound more semantic than in English. Similar words that go beyond sounds to represent emotional or physical states. The translator faces a considerable problem in interpreting such specific words. He has to look for the different kinds of those difficult words, as well as he must aim at knowing the kinds of onomatopoeia that are incorporated into graphic and drawings.

So to deal with this phenomenon, the translator takes decisions whether to leave it, imitate it or translate it. But often it is much more complicated as the translator has to pay attention to speech balloons and conversation text in order to match the required expressions. However, the effective strategies used in this types of translation are still being explored specifically in Japanese English language translation. [.\(www.diva-portal.org](http://www.diva-portal.org) accessed on 11/11/2023 at 03.00)

## **I.6.3 Mimetic words**

They are also called sound symbolic, and represent feelings and emotions. They can generally describe movements or voiceless things or something that has no sound. In this case the translator always fails to achieve the equivalence in the second language because these mimetic words do not exist actually in English language. This is due to the difficulty to find the correct and accurately terms to transfer the real meaning. [.\(www.diva-portal.org](http://www.diva-portal.org) accessed on 11/11/2023 at 22.30)

## **I.6.4 Ateji**

The Japanese language, needs a full attention to details in order to be translated exactly and correctly. It uses a very different grammar, syntax, alphabet as well as different structures of sentences. As a result, many phrases can't be translated simply and literally, in regarding to one of the unique uses of Japanese language called 'ateji' which is defined as a complicated writing style. In fact, its particular structure represents translation challenges, but a potential solution hasn't yet been found to tackle the problem of *ateji*. In writing, it happens when there is a difference between the spelling and the reading. Indeed we use it for their phonetic sound, rather than their usual meaning for example in one piece. The character Sanji's name is an example of Ateji when translated from English to Arabic. Sanji's name in English is ('phonetically pronounced as "Sanji") When transliterating this into Arabic, it might be written. "سانجي" "In this case, the Arabic characters are chosen, for their phonetic resemblance to the English pronunciation". ([www.diva-portal.org](http://www.diva-portal.org) accessed on 11/11/2023 at 15:00)

## **I.6.5 Drawings, design and visual aspect**

Translating manga from English into Arabic, presents a multiple of challenges that requires careful consideration. All while preserving the visual attire of the original artwork, in order to deliver an authentic and captivating manga experience for Arabic readers. Among these problems we find:

1. Arabic letters with no equivalents for English translation: "Translation gets even more complicated when you look at the Arabic alphabet, which has 28 letters opposed to English, which has 26". ([www.smartling.com](http://www.smartling.com) accessed on 01/12/2023 at 15:00). From this explanation, we recognize that Arabic language is so hard and difficult to translate it due to the presence of sounds that do not have direct equivalents in English. Additionally, Arabic is a Semitic language with a different structure and root system comparing to other languages. Its letters have different

shapes depending on their position in a word for example translating onomatopoeia while maintaining their original forms may require creative adjustments to fit Arabic letters forms. Also it often require more horizontal space compare to Latin characters, adjustments spacing and arrangement of letters to fit within the original visual shape in drawing.

2. Arabic has many ways to convey the same meaning: “The translator may need to explain the meaning of Arabic word using one or more sentences in English” ([www.smartling.com](http://www.smartling.com) accessed on 01/12/2023 at 22:15). As we can see the richness of the Arabic words or expressions can enhance nuanced meaning. In some cases Arabic may not have exact phonetic equivalents which means the translator need to find the combination that convey similar sound while respecting the visual shape of words drawings

3. Sentence structure: Translators must get creative by adding eliminating and rearranging words to ensure that makes sense. ([www.writeliff.com](http://www.writeliff.com) accessed on 01/12/2023 at 14.12). However, the differences in grammar and syntax between the two languages may cause challenges especially that Arabic is right to left, while many onomatopoeic words in a manga, that are designed to fit within the left to right. The transition to Arabic script may alter the shape and flow of the onomatopoeia. Indeed, the translators must pay attention to the artistic style of manga drawing in terms of designs, expressions and overall visual.

### **I.6.6. Language registers**

It is obviously clear that : the general mistake in translation practice that the translator may fall into a failure to memorize the characters of the original text. Therefore, the impossibility to express the real meaning of message required and keeping the same register as the source text.

In most cases, the register is considered as a degree of formality once more it is style or way in which people use language in various situation, which means how the translation succeed in rendering the level of formality of the dialogue in the most natural way possible .

In addition to that, it can be a serious problem for translators in dealing with the small space of speech bubbles, as they have often to find a solution in order to keep the length of the original conversation.

## **I.7. Translation processes for manga texts**

Translation plays a crucial role in the success of communication, between peoples that speak different languages and culture. It is such an effort finding the equivalent meaning of a text in the second language or a process of rendering meaning, ideas or message of a text from one language to another.

There are many considerations which follow this process, mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of meaning ideas or messages of the text. However, there are three key stages that assist us acquire a decent translation before any translation process, these are pre-translation, translation, and post-translation. Project planning occurs in the first phase, followed by content translation in the second, editing, and proofreading in the third.

We found that translation is: the process of changing what is written from language into another language .([www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com](http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) accessed on 07/09/2023 at 18:00). It means it is the process of translating a written text from source to target language with focus on translation as a process.

For Nida and Taber (1982:12) translating consists in reproducing in the reception language the closest natural equivalent of their source language meanings. From this, it is found that translation is intended to find meaning equivalence in target text.

Additionally, Vinay and Darbelnet (1950) the French scholars explored the linguistic aspects of translation, at that time translation studies as an academic discipline was not yet established. They conducted a comparative stylistic analysis called "stylistique comparée du

français et de l'anglais 1958", which has had a significant impact on the theory and practice of translation and continues to exert influence on the languages (French and English).

They look at texts in both languages, then they note differences between them resulting in different strategies and procedures of translation. They make an attempt to research the modifications made to the translated material in the hope that the translator will follow the guidelines clearly and produce translations that are comparable to the original. They also noted that in the process of translating, translators establish relationships between specific manifestations of two linguistic systems stating that there are seven procedures involved in any translation, and they are divided into two groups: direct translation ones (such as literal translation and calque ...) and oblique translation other ones (which include transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation).

However, concerning their methodology, they said that some translation tasks may be possible to transpose the source language message element by methods into target language then translate literally. A well-organized set of prepositions relating to transfer processes and a classification of translation procedures have been developed in the first semantic attempt. This is because there are structural and metalinguistic differences between languages, making it necessary in most cases to use more complex methods. Additionally, certain stylistic effects cannot be transferred into the target language without upsetting its stylistic order.

### **I.7.1. Phonetic transcription** الكتابة / المحاكاة الصوتية

Phonetic transcription, like a regular translation, it notes the way the words are pronounced, using a special alphabet or phonetic symbols, the most common one is the IPA (international phonetic alphabets), We use it when we need an accurate written record of how your foreign language or linguistics lecturer pronounce the word or even if you want to read words of the text aloud, but it includes unfamiliar words or a foreign language.

Furthermore, the word (phonetic) itself means the study of the sounds of a language then phonetic transcription is transcribing the sounds into written form that is a record sounds made by which correct pronunciation can be conveyed by the help of certain symbols which represents a distinct unit of sound and always shown as enclosed within slant bars or brackets as: [ ]

However, knowledge the phonetic of English makes learner understand all nuances of the language for example a single vowel (a) is differently pronounced in different words as in:

Man [M æ n]                      Car [K a : ]

Finally, that's why in order to have a better transcription of any foreign language the learner should master, hear and spoke on the basic of the sound system of his native language which leads him to many errors that he can be avoided.

We consider that the most important difference between borrowing and phonetic transcription is that ; "*borrowing* means when you take a word from one language person and used in one's own language into another while phonetic transcription is a written guide to pronouncing specific words for example the loaned words". ([www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com) accessed on 30/11/2023 at 23:19)

### **I.7.2. Borrowing الاقتراض**

Borrowing is the easiest and simplest method of direct translation. It is represented in transferring a foreign word, as it is into the target language. The translator resorts to this technique in the event of absolute helplessness, cases in which he does not find a counterpart, or there is no equivalent in the target language for an unknown concept or a new technology in order to maintain the same effect and no ambiguity in the meaning.

That means that the use of the same word in the target text as it is in the source text in sound, pronunciation and meaning, or just in purpose of taking a word as it is to preserve the local character of the text. ([www.thoughtco.com](http://www.thoughtco.com) accessed on 1/12/2023 at 08:12)

### **I.7.3. Semantic translation** الترجمة الدلالية

Peter NEWMARK defines semantic translation as: “an attempt to render as closely as the semantic and the syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original”. ([www.ijlass.org](http://www.ijlass.org) accessed on 15/07/2023 at 12:30)

He also added that: semantic translation has a source language as it is literal and the loyalty is the source text author. ([www.ijlass.org](http://www.ijlass.org) accessed on 15/07/2023 at 12:00). However, this simply means that this strategy requires a deep understanding of each the language and cultures involved in the translation process. It also involves making choices about what words or phrases to use based on their connotations, implications .semantic translation focuses on the meaning of the source text rather than its form, as the translator attempts to convey the intended message using equivalent expressions in the target language.

Additionally, it is the study of meaning and one of the types of translation that pays allegiance to the source text, where the translator most adhere to the information contained in the source, and to the language rules it functions with. Moreover, the semantic translation keeps the grammatical structure and the exact contextual meaning of the text to remain with its original culture and history. It is then used as a meaning procedure focus in order to transfer the text to the other language in a correct way and remove its ambiguity. It allows to avoid changing the source text structure when the speech or text written is very important and includes all life fields such as the religious, philosophical, scientific, technical or literary one as well as documental texts.

By the end of this chapter, we tried to give general information about our topic. As far as, we based on research concerning the methods of translation, which seem clearer at the theoretical level. We expect for the practical chapter to use them successfully in the analysis of our examples selected from our own translation suggestion for the corpus.



## **II. Chapter 2**

**A practical study of  
onomatopoeia in the 4<sup>th</sup>  
chapter of *One Piece*  
*Manga***

This second part of our research, is devoted to the practical analysis of the forth chapter of the famous manga entitled ‘one piece’. We are going to suggest a translation to the whole chapter we have chosen and called “the great captain Morgan” in order to analyze afterwards an outstanding language phenomenon in such a corpus, which is *onomatopoeia*. To do so, we have selected different *onomatopoeia* examples, and then we explain the meaning they add to the manga text in addition to the procedure we can use to translate them into Arabic.

## **II.1 Presentation of the corpus: *One Piece Manga***

*One Piece* is a legendary manga, and anime created and depicted by Eiichiro Oda in July 22, 1997. He continues creating new volumes of this manga until now and Shueisha publishes it, in weekly *shonen jump* magazine. It has captured the hearts of numerous fans worldwide with its story that is still ongoing in a manga series, with new chapters added regularly.

At that time, every boy dreams of becoming someone important with a high position. The story starts with a character called Gold Roger. He is the king of the pirates; he grew up in rich wealthy family and power. His last words before execution related to his secret treasure. He affirmed: “You want my treasure, you can have it. It’s all in one place it’s where I left it”, this caused a big commotion, which inspired people to become pirates and soil toward it. Especially, since the one piece was hidden at the end of the grand line.

Among the inspirers, we found a young boy called “Luffy”. He is an amazing phenomenal, protagonist, the heart and the soul of the whole story and his dream is to become the pirate king. When he was a child, he accidentally ate a magical fruit known as devil fruit that changed completely his body, which made it, gains the properties of a rubber with incredible powers. He left his small village on a dangerous journey full of adventure pirates to find One Piece treasure. In order to do so, Luffy plans to create and assemble his own crew

before finding a ship to sail. The crew known as “the straw hat pirates” made up of creative outliers, they each bring their own unique skills and personalities making it a diverse and exciting group to follow on their adventure. Some of these memorable members are:

- **Zoro:** is the loyal swordsman and formidable fighter in the series.
- **Nami:** is the navigator, thief and reading weather pattern, her goal to create accurate sea charts.
- **Usopp:** is the sniper, skilled liar and known for his incredible marksmanship. Therefore, he is the crew’s sharpshooter and storyteller.
- **Sanji:** is the chef of the crew, has exceptional cooking skills and fighter skills.he has a strict policy against using his hand’s in combat
- **Chopper:** is the doctor, has the ability to transform into different forms.
- **Robin:** is the archaeological, has ability to sprout additional limbs.
- **Franky:** is the shipwright, responsible for building their ship. He is also a cyborg with superhuman strength, including versatile battle body.
- **Brook:** is the musician, is a living skeleton who can detach his body parts. Due to revive fruit that brought him back to life.

Throughout their journey, they explored various islands; Each Island has its own unique characteristics, and encountered cultures and faced formidable enemies and challenges. All these made it so excited to read.

Eichiro Oda, describes *One Piece* as the story he wanted to read when he was young , he mixes a unique and simple art style, with a touch of action, adventure, drama, romance, an expensive setting, comedy, as the designs initially seem very cartoonish .The series explores themes of friendship freedom, justice, , loyalty, and the pursuit of one’s ambitions. On the other hand, it has gained immense popularity for its compelling characters, plots and imaginative world building to become one of the successful manga until now.

## II.2 List of *One Piece Manga*'s characters in the 4<sup>th</sup> chapter

According to ([www.onepiece.fandom.com](http://www.onepiece.fandom.com) accessed on 15/10/2023 at 12:15)

**Luffy:** the central figure of the series

**Captain Morgan:** is the corrupt marine captain in charge of shells, town. his primary role is to display the flaws and corruption within the marine organization. Serving as an antagonist for monkey d luffy and his crew. Morgan is distinctive.

**Helmpoo:** initially portrayed as spoiled antagonist, is Captain Morgan's son. His role involve misusing his father's authority. Andeventually becomes a marine officer working alongside captain smoker in loguetown.

**Rika:** she is a young girl, resides in drum island drum Rockies her role symbolizes the plight of innocent civilians under wapol's oppressive rule.

**Lieutenant:** is a marine officer with the responsibility of leading and overseeing lower-ranked soldiers their role entails executing orders, upholding disciplines, and participating in various military endeavors as a part of the marine organization.

**Koby:** who begins as a timed cabin boy in the marines, but then he grown in both strength and character.

**Seaman "Ukkari":** He is a fish man who helps "luffy" and his crew by providing them with fish to eat. A well known for his unique appearance, and his love for the sea.

## II.3 Summary of the selected chapter: *The Great Captain Morgan*

The forth chapter of "one piece" entitled "the Great Captain Morgan" is composed of 19 pages. The story introduces Captain Morgan, a powerful and corrupt marine officer. Luffy, the main protagonist arrives at Shells town and encounters Morgan's rule abusing his power

and installing fear in citizen's .As far as Luffy and Zoro are determined to stop Morgan's tyranny with his son Helmeppo and rescue Rika, a little girl who has been mistreated by Morgan's injustice and his crew.

However, during their confrontation with Morgan, Luffy used their combat skills and determination, in front of using his rubber powers to defeat Morgan's subordinates. On the other side, we found Zoro who displays his swordsmanship abilities, demonstrating why he is known as a skilled swordsman. Moreover, after an intensified battle also despite Morgan's strength weapons, they remained to bring justice to the town and defeat the corrupt captain.

Therefore, this chapter highlights the themes of justice, freedom and standing up against "oppression", as characters fight to protect the innocent citizens of Shells town from Captain Morgan's tyranny setting the stage for his adventures in the pursuit of becoming the pirate king.

#### **II.4 introducing the manga's author: Eiichiro Oda**



Eiichiro Oda, is a renowned Japanese manga artist, known for creating the popular manga series One Piece. He was born on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1975 in Kumamoto city, Kumamoto

prefecture of Japan. He is an ancient worker and protectionist, a fan of soul music naming Brook Benten as a favorite genre and others as Eminem. ([www.onepiece.fandom.com](http://www.onepiece.fandom.com) accessed on 20/11/2023 at 18:00)

Moreover, since adolescence he was a dedicated writer and artist. He began working for Shonen Jump at a young age, submitting his work to various contests as he stands as one of the world's most prominent Mangaka, and the creator of a series called One Piece (1997-present). His biggest influence is the series of dragon ball, interesting in pirates and, sparking by the popular TV animation series entitled Vicky the Viking.

As far as, in 1997, Oda's big break came when he started serializing one piece in weekly Shonen jump magazines. ([www.onepiece.fandom.com](http://www.onepiece.fandom.com) accessed on 20/11/2023 at 19:00)

One of Japan's most popular manga publication, One Piece became a cultural phenomenon gaining a massive fan base both in Japan and internationally.

Oda, has been well recognized for his services to the manga industry with multiple honors and awards over his career. His talent to write captivating stories that grab readers of all ages and his passion to the profession are widely acknowledged.

Some examples of his work are:

Second half of 1992: second place Tezuka Award for Wanted, in 2005: Sondermann Award in International Manga Category for One Piece and in 2012, he received Grand Prize at 41<sup>st</sup> Japan Cartoonists Association Award for One Piece. ([www.creatosaurus.io.com](http://www.creatosaurus.io.com) accessed on 24/10/2023 at 20:00).

So as we can see in this introduction, Oda played a major role in the development and creation of One Piece Manga that is still influential nowadays among mangas' fans.

## II.5 Introducing the translator: Stephen Paul



Stephen Paul, a well-known translator in the One Piece community, translated the majority of the English manga. In addition to assisting to translate the series' early volumes into English, he was involved in the translation of Eiichiro Oda's narrative.

However, he started translating the manga around the time SKEPIEA was on Shonen Jump. He was a fresh breath of air, after the few years of bad translations that sometimes used in arguments, considering there are many mistranslations around the net. Thus, many misinterpretations around the English community. ([www.arlongpark.fandom.com](http://www.arlongpark.fandom.com) accessed on 14/10/2023 at 23:30 ). As we can tell, Stephen is the only authorized translator of a single work.



## الفصل 4

# القبطان العظيم مورغان









ارفعوه!

حسنا!  
تبوه!

والحرية  
وار...



لأنني ابنك  
المحبيب...

أتعلم لماذا لم  
أضربك يوما؟

حتى أنك  
بنفسك لم تقم  
يوما بوضع  
يدك فوق  
وجهي اللطيف  
الذي لم يزل  
رجوليا!

أبي!! لماذا لا  
تطارد قاطع  
الطريق الذي  
قام  
بضربي!!

سأخبرك  
لماذا...



قهقهة  
!!

**ضرب!!**

هذا لأنك  
ابن  
أحمق، لا  
تستحق  
حتى  
الضرب!





عملت بجهد عدة سنوات  
لتحقيق هذه الرتبة وذلك بفضل  
قوتي الخاصة ... وبعد  
تضحيات شخصية عظيمة.

الرتبة هي كل شيء في  
هذا العالم، تذكر ذلك؟

ورتبتي هي الأعلى  
على مستوى هذه  
القاعدة بأكملها.

وهذا يجعلني أفضل من  
أي شخص هنا .....



لقد استغرق بناءه  
عدة سنوات وها هو  
اليوم أخيرا قد  
اكتمل.

هذا التمثال  
تذكاري لرتبتي  
ولسلطتي !!

ب  
م

طق

طق

ارفعوا تمثالي! تبنيه  
في أعلى منطقة في  
القلعة كرمز  
لعظمتي!



هذا يعني أن كل ما أقوم به  
صحيح !!!

هل هذا  
واضح؟



أنت الأعظم، سيدي!

نعم  
سيدي!

ضرب









## II.7. Argued translation of onomatopoeia used in the corpus

Every time we translate a comic book, we search for phrases and expressions that correlate in both Arabic and English, and then we attempt to use them in a recommended illustration, image, or setting. After that, we will classify every translation using a unique analytic technique.

### ➤ 1<sup>st</sup> series of onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<b>Gasp</b> (Page: 01)	It means to take a shallow breath when shocked.  According to a dictionary, it means also to draw in the breath suddenly and audibly, as from shock to catch breath.  ( <a href="http://www.dictionary.combridge.com">www.dictionary.combridge.com</a> accessed on 15/11/2023 at 20:00)	"ياه": هو تعبير شائع في العامية ويستخدم بشكل عام للتعبير عن الدهشة أو الاعجاب والاستفهام. ويستخدم في حالة الإحباط أو الاستغراب. ايضا المفاجأة كما هو موضح على ملامح الشخصيات في الصورة.  ( <a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023)

The onomatopoeia “gasp” is widely used in English language. According to its translation in Arabic it "شهيق" or "لهث", but the features of the characters in the drawings show a statue of wonder and confusion, so we chose the word "ياه" as an appropriate translation.

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<p><b>Slam</b></p> <p>(Pages: 03,05)</p>	<p>It often used to describe the sound of a door closing or heavy object hitting a surface with intensity, often producing a loud sound and abrupt notion. It implies a strong or emotional reaction, often-expressing frustration, anger, or emphasis.</p> <p>(<a href="http://www.dictionary.combridge.com">www.dictionary.combridge.com</a> accessed on 15/11/2023 at 15:00)</p>	<p>"دوش": هو تقليد صوت الاصطدام أو الصدمة بشكل قوي. معناه الحقيقي هو صوت إغلاق الباب بشكل قوي أو اصطدام جسم بشكل مفاجئ (<a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023)</p>

The onomatopoeia “**slam**” in drawing scene that is used for describing the door shut with force, conveying Rika’s mother’s intense emotions; the illustration clearly depicts the surprise of the door closing. In Arabic, to convey this action, the onomatopoeia "دوش", was mimicking the sound without the need for a longest description like "غلق الباب".

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<p><b>TMP</b></p> <p>Page :02</p>	<p>This onomatopoeia means, “<b>to run</b>” it is simple and straight, for that describes the action of moving quickly on foot from one place to another.</p>	<p>"ركض": هو فعل يعني الجري بمسافة سريعة بغية الوصول إلى مكان محدد. الحركة السريعة للرجلين بشكل متتالي وهو فعل يشير إلى الجري السريع. يعكس هذا الفعل الفعالية والحيوية في البحرية.</p> <p>(<a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023)</p>

The onomatopoeia “**TMP**” is originally an abbreviation, but we found that its individual letters held no specific meaning; instead, it served as a slang in a comic book. When employed it as an onomatopoeia it effectively convey the meaning of "ركض" in Arabic language, as depicted in the drawing. The character Helmpoo was running away because it was afraid of “Luffy”. Therefore, this abbreviation captured the sound of his movement.

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<b>Da-Doom</b> (page:04)	Means death, destruction or any very bad situation that cannot be avoided, or to be the certain cause of someone or something having a bad end( <a href="http://www.dictionary.combridge.com">www.dictionary.combridge.com</a> accessed on 15/11/2023 at 13:00)	هذه المحاكاة الصوتية لديها عدة معاني مثل: "المنفى": هو كلمة تعبر عن مكان إقامة المطرود من بلاده أو إبعاده عن موطنه. "المصير": هو كلمة تعني منتهي الأمر وعاقبته. "الهلاك": هو فناء الأشياء وفناءها. "الموت" لأنه أقصى أنواع العقاب وأشدها. ( <a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023)

The onomatopoeia “**Da-Doom**” topically it has several meaning in Arabic language which are "الهلاك" او "المنفى" أو "المصير". indeed, we think, even if these three translation fit well.it is preferable to select the option that suits most appropriately and refers directly to its equivalent in Arabic language which is "الموت".

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<b>Ka-wham</b>	It represents a loud impact or sudden forceful sound .it often used to describe the sound of something	"اضرب" هو فعل يعبر عن العملية الفعالة أو الحركة التي تؤدي إلى الاصطدام بشدة بين شيئين أو ضرب شيئا بقوة.

Pages:08	hitting or crashing into something else.( <a href="http://www.dictionary.combridge.com">www.dictionary.combridge.com</a> accessed on 15/11/2023 at 07:09)	( <a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023)
<b>Da-Dam</b> (Page:09)		"منصب" هو كلمة تشير عادة إلى المكان الذي يشغله شخص ما في الهرم القطبي. يمكن أن يكون المنصب مرتبطا بالعمل أو السلطة أو المسؤوليات ' يستخدم أيضا الاستشارة إلى وظيفة أو مكان محدد في المجتمع. ( <a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023)

Onomatopoeic words are language representations of sounds. The challenge with translating their lies in the subjective nature of interpreting sounds across different languages. The onomatopoeic “**ka-wham**” and “**da-dam**” are not standard words, with precise equivalents in Arabic, they represent sounds, associated with impact and collisions which means this words doesn’t have a direct or fixed translation in Arabic, but to convey such sound in Arabic, we decided to use a descriptive words related to the specific noise ,or action for example "منصب" , "إضرب". The choice of words depends on the nuance, and context of the sound you are trying to express. In addition, drawings and speech bubbles always help in understanding the action and the movements, and thus the meaning of onomatopoeia can extracted.

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<b>ARF</b> (page:08)	Is a sound of a person laughing aloud, is the act of making sounds and showing facial expressions to express amusement or ridicule and mockery.	"قهقهة" هو صوت الضحك المسموع، أي بمعنى ضحك بصوت عال أو مرتفع وعادة ما تكون كرد فعل على دعابة. ( <a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023)

Translating an abbreviation poses challenges, especially when there is not a direct equivalent, making it harder to find a precise translation from English to Arabic language because there is no appropriate abbreviation in the Arabic language to fit it. After researches we found that the term “ARF” convey the meaning of "استهزاء", "ضحك". When captain Morgan hit his son and said “ it is because you are an idiot son “ , In this statement he was making of him as it is shown in the drawing’s so in order to keep the same honor we choose "قهقهة" as an appropriate translation in Arabic language.

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<b>Fwap</b> (page:12)	It often used to describe the sound or action of something soft or flexible hitting.it like an object that slapped. <a href="http://www.dictionary.combridge.com">www.dictionary.combridge.com</a> accessed on 15/11/2023 at 23:07)	"ضرب" هو فعل يعبر عن العملية الفعالة أو الحركة التي تؤدي إلى الاصطدام بشدة بين شيئين أو ضرب شيئا بقوة. <a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023)
<b>Frap</b> (page:15)	It a word that means to hold something tight. In other words, the tension of one thing with another, and can have multiple meaning depending on the context. It can refer to a method of securing or binding things, to draw tight (as with rapes or cables), it can be used to describe hitting or striking something( <a href="http://www.merriamwebster.com">www.merriamwebster.com</a> accessed on 12/11/2023 at 14:12)	"اربط": هو عملية شد شيء ما بقوة. يعني جعل شيء يتصل أو يتحد مع شيء آخر عن طريق وسيلة ما يمكن أن يكون الهدف منه هو تحقيق الثبات أو الاتصال بين الأشياء. <a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023)

<p><b>Foosh</b> (page:15)</p>	<p>It is like the sound of something quickly moving through the air. It refers to the act of dropping or descending from a higher position to a lower one.</p> <p><a href="http://www.dictionary.combridge.com">www.dictionary.combridge.com</a> accessed on 15/11/2023 at 16:50)</p>	<p>"سقوط": يعني وقوع شيء من الأعلى الى الأسفل. يشير إلى الحالة أو العملية التي تتحرك فيها شيء من مكان مرتفع إلى مكان أدنى بسبب تأثير الجاذبية أو القوى الخارجية. يمكن ن يشمل ذلك السوط الحر أو الانهيار أو الوقوع.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ontology.birzeit.edu">www.ontology.birzeit.edu</a> . accessed on 10/11/2023 at 15 :00)</p>
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The translation or equivalent of onomatopoeia, including those like: ("fwap", "frap", "foosh") in Arabic or any other language, can depend on cultural and linguistic features certain sounds may have more universal representation, or may be influenced by shared cultural experiences when translating them. The challenge lies in finding equivalent sounds, or expressions in the target language that convey a similar auditory experience for examples:

1. "fwap" it was translated as "ضرب" this Arabic term aims to capture light, fluttering sound of something hitting or flapping.
2. "frap" we suggested the translation "اربط" this Arabic term mirrors the sound of clattering, rattling or banging sound.
3. "foosh" we suggested the translation as "سقوط" this Arabic term reflect the sound of a rushing or gushing movement, like a sudden fallen.

In each case, the Arabic translation chosen to evoke similar auditory, impressions as English counter parts.

We notice that these examples are transmitted into Arabic relying on **phonetic transcription** as a method of translation.

➤ **2<sup>nd</sup> series of onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<b>Wss</b> (page : 01)	The sound made by humans, people whispering and whistling. Sound is a way to express the soft and subtle nature of his speech.	"هس هس" هو الامر بسكوت، صوت يستخدم لإسكات الآخر.
<b>Kreek</b> (page:12)	The sound of the statue falling as shown in the drawings. That represent the sound of creaking and squeaking noise. represents a knocking or tapping sound	"طق طق" مصدره طقطقة، بمعنى تفرقع وإحداث صوتا متقطعا حادا. أو تكرار الصوت مرار وتكرار، مثل سقوط التمثال وإحداث ضجة. ( <a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023 at 17:00)
<b>Klunk</b> (page:13)	Derived from the sound, which means the beginning of something or its breaking. Represents a rustling or scratching sound it is a heavy sound dull impact or metallic noises.	"خش خش" مصدره خشخشة، بمعنى إحداث صوت عن التحريك، صوت الأشياء إذا حكّت ببعضها البعض ( <a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023at 12:00)
<b>Ktch</b> (page:14)	Sound of pieces of statue fall apart and crashing on the ground.	"قعقة" هو صوت قوي ناتج عن احتكاك أجسام صلبة ويابسة مثل سقوط قطع الصخور مع بعضها البعض ( <a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023)

For the correct understanding of the drawing at pages(12, 12, 13), we decided to translate the onomatopoeic “wss”, “kreek”, “klunk” and “ktch” in Arabic language as "هس هس", "طققة", "خشخشة", "قعقة". while the literal translation into Arabic script "وس", "كريك", "كلانك", "كتش" is possible, but it may not convey the specific sound impression as effectively. In this case, when translating this onomatopoeia the focus is on the sound rather than strictly to the letters of the original words. Using words like "طققة", "خشخشة", "قعقة" in Arabic takes into account the phonetic qualities moreover, cultural associations of the sounds, which allows Arabic readers to better connect with the auditory experience.

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<b>Phoo</b> (page:04)	This onomatopoeia attempt to imitate the sharp and resonant nature of the sound created by the ships whistle; it can be define as a sound that serves as a crucial communication tool at sea. It can be convey specific messages, such as warnings, maneuvers or signals to nearby vessels.	"فووو" صوت الباخرة البحرية عند الإقلاع او الوصول. هو تعزيز لتأثير السمعي للمواقف والاحداث. على سبيل المثال كما هو موضح في الصورة فهو يمثل صوت صافرة الباخرة البحرية.

In the context of describing the sound of a ship, we decided to translate the onomatopoeia “phoo” in Arabic language as "فووو" is likely used to imitate the sound of the ship’s harm or the blowing of its whistle. The repeated "فووو" reflects the prolonged and echoing nature of the ship’s sound.

We notice that these examples are transmitted into Arabic, relying on **phonetic transcription** as a method of translation.

➤ **3<sup>rd</sup> series of onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<p><b>Boom</b> (page:19)</p>	<p>It is a common term and often used in artistic works, this onomatopoeia have multiple interpretation. It can mean a period of sudden economic growth, increased economic activity, but in these drawings, it has another meaning, which is a deep, and loud hallow sound, a sudden crush or destruction. (<a href="http://www.dictionary.combridge.com">www.dictionary.combridge.com</a> accessed on 30/10/2023 at 09:00)</p>	<p>"انفجار" مصدره "انفجر". هو اهتزاز عنيف وقوي بمعنى حدوث فجائي عادة ما يكون مصحوبا بصوت عال وحدث تغييرات فعالة في المحيط. لكن الترجمة الصحيحة تعتمد على السياق وهنا يقصد بها الصوت. "بوم" فهو تصوير صوتي يستخدم لوصف صوت انفجار مفاجئ أو يستخدم عادة في اللغة العامية أو الأعمال الفنية (<a href="http://www.almaany.com">www.almaany.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023at 12:00)</p>
<p><b>Bam</b> (Page:12)</p>	<p>Is often used to represent an explosion, it is like the noise you might hear when something hits or collides with force. The sound of sudden burst or a powerful action. it is a quick and loud occurrence imitating a sharp. (<a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com">www.merriam-webster.com</a> accessed on 22/11/2023 at 19:12)</p>	<p>"بام": هو صوت الانفجار، يستخدم للوصف الحركي للأصوات الحادة.</p>

“Boom” and “bam” are both onomatopoeic, they share a similarity in intending, to replicate the auditory experience, they aim both phonetically imitate the loud noise often heard in such situation. When translating onomatopoeia, the focus is on capturing the sound rather than the literal meaning. In Arabic, the onomatopoeic representation of the sound “boom” and “bam” is "بوم"، "بام". which aims to reproduce the auditory experience of an explosion, this differs from the more general term, which is a standard translation for “explosion” in the sense of a violent bursting but may not capture the specific sound associated with it. However, "بوم"، "بام" is chosen because it mimics the sound, as the drawing show while "انفجار" is a broader term representing the concept of an explosion.

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<b>Gum Gum</b> (page:14)	He is a Sound of a signature attack. It is the sound rubber make by monkey d. luffy, the main character when stretches his hand , as a result he gains the power of gum gum fruit (gomu gumo no M:making his body rubbery and allowing him to stretch like rubber. So “gum gum” refers to luffy’s stretching abilities	"غومو غومو" هي فاكهة المطاط التي أكلها بطل أنمي وان بيبس "مونكي دي لوفي" ومنحته قدرات مطاطية تجعل جسمه قابلا للتمدد والتقلص بشكل عادي، تنتمي هذه الفاكهة لنوع من أنواع الباراميسيا وكانت هذه هي أو فاكهة شيطان تظهر في أنمي ( <a href="http://www.aminoapps.com">www.aminoapps.com</a> accessed on 10/11/2023 at 10:00)
<b>Breeng</b> (page:14)	Sound made by the character Luffy when stretching his hand transforming. The transformation process used by “ luffy” occur when he activates his special techniques , increases the blood flow in his body. This results in enhanced speed	"برينغ" هو صوت يد لوفي عند سحبه. هي كلمة أو حركة يقوم بها "لوفي" الشخصية الوظيفية، يمكن تحوي أو تغيير جسمه إلى مطاط مما يجعله قادرا على تنفيذ تقنيات فريدة مثل. استخدام يده لتكبير حجمه للوصول إلى

	.strength and reflexes. His body parts became such larger.	أعلى البرج كما هو موضح في الصورة ' مما يمنحه قوة فائقة ويزيد من سرعته إذ هذه القدرة تعتبر محورية في مهاراته.
<b>Gwoing</b> (page:14)	The sound of Luffy rubber hand raising as shown in the drawing all this convenient with the context.	"غوانغ" يتمثل في الصوت الناتج عن ارتداد المطاط عند التحريك السريع له' يكون مثل هذا الصوت عاليا ومرنا. مما يعكس الطابع المرنة والليونة الطبيعية للمطاط عند التلاعب به أو تحريكه.

In the case of “gum gum”, “gwoing”, “breeng”.we attempt to mimic the repetition and rhythmic nature of the sound as a result we choose the expressions "غومو غومو" specially that the expressions considered as a specific process used by the main character “luffy”. We decided to keep it the same as it is originally and respectively aim to represent the pronunciation and the sound of the process of stretching the hand.

Onomatopoeia	Signification	Suggested translation
<b>Karakoom</b> (page: 16)	It is commonly used to, convey the idea of crashing or thunder. It convey a sense of a powerful and abrupt impact, associated with expulsive or high-energy events.	"كراكوم" هو تعبير وصفي بدلا من كلمة ذات معنى لغوي محدد حسب الصورة فهو يعني ثقيل، صدمه أو تحطم شيء وانكساره.
<b>Krakach</b> (page:16)	It is commonly used to, convey the idea of crashing or thunder. It convey a sense of a powerful and abrupt impact, associated with expulsive or high-energy events.	"كراكاش" هو تعبير وصفي بدلا من كلمة ذات معنى لغوي محدد حسب الصورة فهو يعني ثقيل، صدمه أو تحطم شيء وانكساره.

Onomatopoeias like “ **karakoom**”, “**karakach**” are often translated across language based on the sounds represent. In this case, the translators into Arabic as “كراكاش”, “كراكوم” aims to capture the phonetic resemblance to the original sound. This kind of onomatopoeia could be difficult to translate because different languages, may have variations is how they express sounds, for intense in Arabic language there isn’t an equivalent word for “**krakoom**” instead we use the word “فوفاء” or simply “كراكوم” the absence of a direct language specific nuances and unique cultural concepts.

We notice that these examples are transmitted into Arabic relying on **borrowing** as a method of translation.

To sum up, this practical part of our work, we contextualized our study by shedding light on the biographic of both the writer and the translator of our corpus, as we proposed a summary to the 4<sup>th</sup> chapter of the manga. We could then analyze the onomatopoeia terms after translating our corpus “Chapter4: The Great Captain Morgan” by following mostly the processes of borrowing, semantic translation and phonetic transcription.

A graphic of a scroll with a black outline and a light gray shadow. The scroll is unrolled, showing the word "Conclusion" in a bold, black, serif font. The scroll has a small circular detail at the top right corner, suggesting a binding or a hole.

# **Conclusion**

To conclude, we can say that onomatopoeia represents a crucial elements for authors and artists in linguistic and visual narratives storytelling, it enhances the appeal of their creations reaching a level of aesthetic style that offers readers a delightful experience with a sense of joy, revealing the authors intended message through onomatopoeia. It is important to deal with onomatopoeia because it requires careful examination and consideration due to its implicit nature, which poses a potential risk of misinterpretation as it conveys aspects indirectly.

Manga, emerges as a new field of novel storytelling, that many questions are being asked about particularly regarding the translations proficiency and the ability to break the linguistic and cultural barriers for the message to be accessible to a large audience and produce an equivalent effect in the translation than in the original text. Compared to other types of translation, it is more complex because manga's intricacy arises from elements like "graphics, drawings, speech bubbles, onomatopoeia". Presenting substantial obstacles for translation.

The translation of manga, such as our chosen corpus face challenges, when trying to reach an appropriate answer to the hypothesis proposed in the general introduction, these are the answer to answer that we found:

- Manga uses onomatopoeic words for sound effect. In this case, the translator when dealing with this, he should carefully select the appropriate equivalents in the target language, to maintain the impact and atmosphere of the original sound. As a result translators may creatively adopt onomatopoeia to suit the Arabic language, while preserving the visual impact, this involves selecting words,that evoke similar sounds and emotion, it could be found in dictionaries.
- English and Arabic have different sentence structure and grammatical rules, direct translation may result in our awkward phrasing or loss of meaning, in this situation the translator obliges to be skilled with a deep understanding of both languages. In order

to maintain the intended meaning and readability. This may involve restructuring speech while preserving the tone and emotions conveyed in the original text.

- Manga often incorporates cultural elements specific to Japan or English-speaking world. Translators must carefully adopt these elements to make the content relatable to Arabic-speaking audience. The translators must familiarize with the cultural aspects present in the manga, understanding the context, references, and cultural nuances.
- Manga often relies on idioms or colloquial expressions for humor or emotional impact, in order to succeed in this the translator need to have a strong grasp of idiomatic expressions in both languages. They may choose culturally appropriate Arabic idioms or create new expressions that convey the same meaning and emotional tone.
- Maintaining consistency in character names and pronouns is crucial, because English and Arabic have different naming pronouns. In this case, translator should carefully choose Arabic names that phonetically match the original names and consider the cultural significance.
- The translator should adjust the direction of speech bubbles to match the right to left reading orientation of Arabic. Ensure the flow of conversation is intuitive for Arabic readers.
- Translator must pay attention to Arabic text often requires more space than English due to the nature of the script, expand speech bubbles if needed to accommodate longest Arabic sentences crowding the artwork.

At the end, we can say that we have tried at certain level to translate pages from the fourth chapter of the one-piece manga. Our corpus is to contribute further research in this narrative domain of storytelling, with the hope of inspiring and encouraging upcoming translators to engage more deeply with graphic novel, and we would like to invite translators and students to work on this kind of domains.

For future manga translators, they ought to cultivating deep understanding of both English and Arabic language. The success of the work is in conveying the intricacies of manga relies on preserving the essence of the original text while ensuring it resonates with the target audience. We invite the students to investigate themes like: strategies of translating graphic novels or Difficulties of subtitling a manga series film into Arabic language.

A graphic of a scroll with a black outline and a light gray fill. The scroll is unrolled, showing the word "Bibliography" in a black serif font. The scroll has a vertical strip on the left side and a horizontal strip on the top side, both ending in rounded, shaded ends.

# Bibliography

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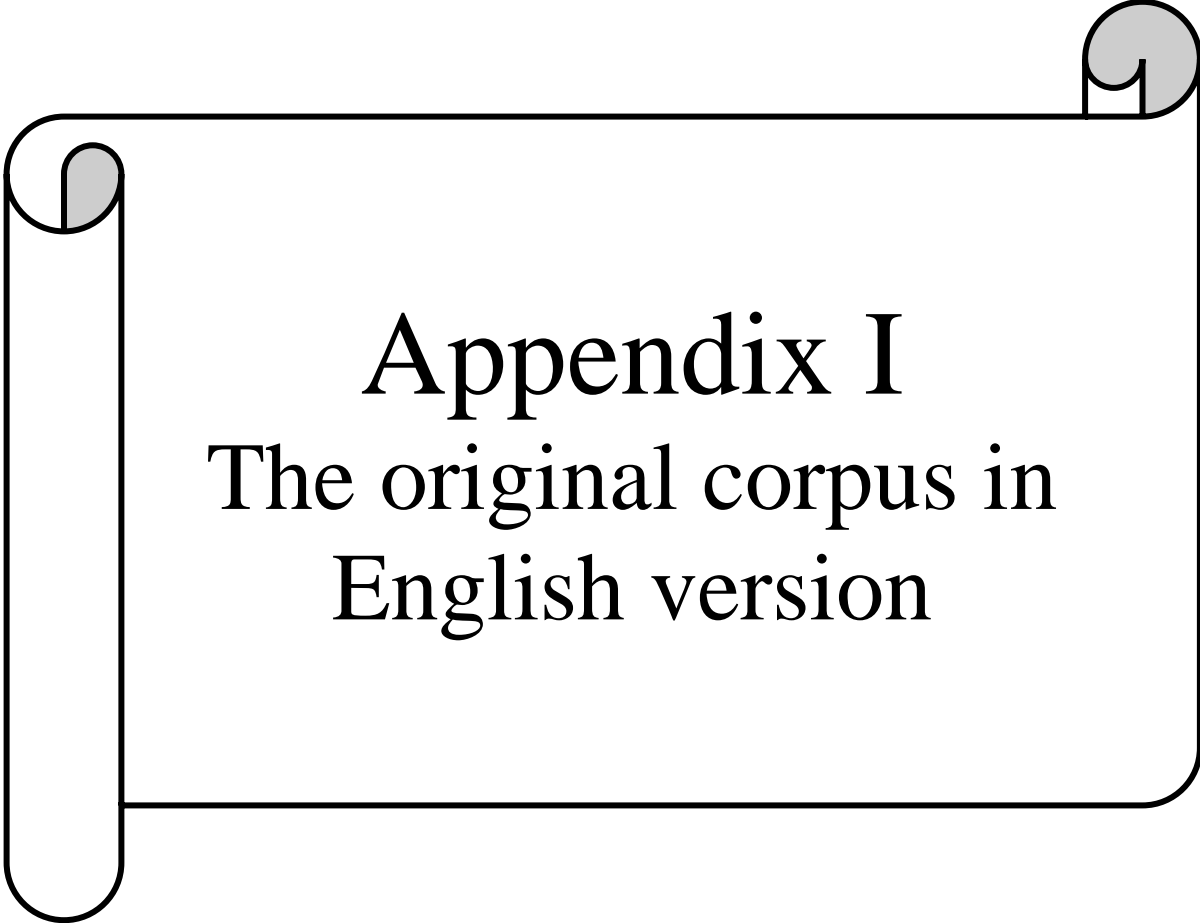
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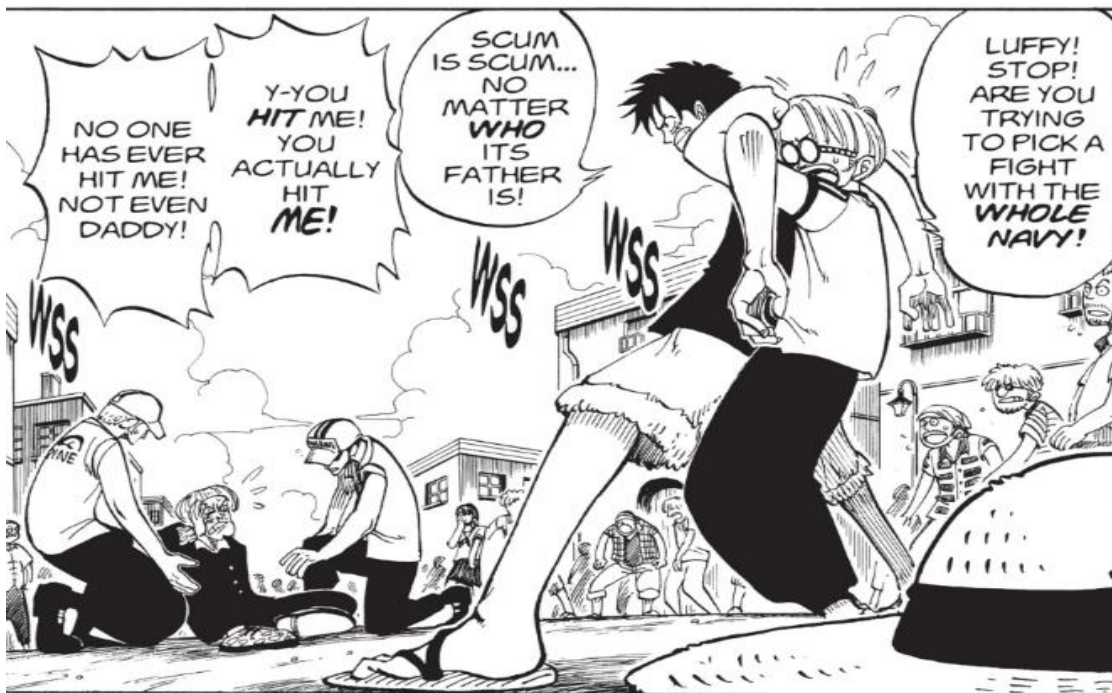
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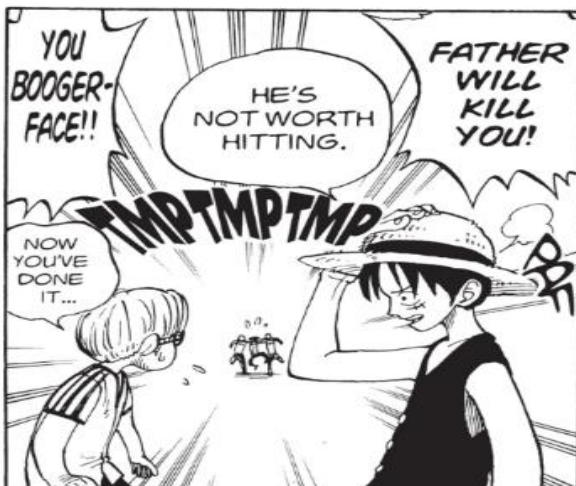
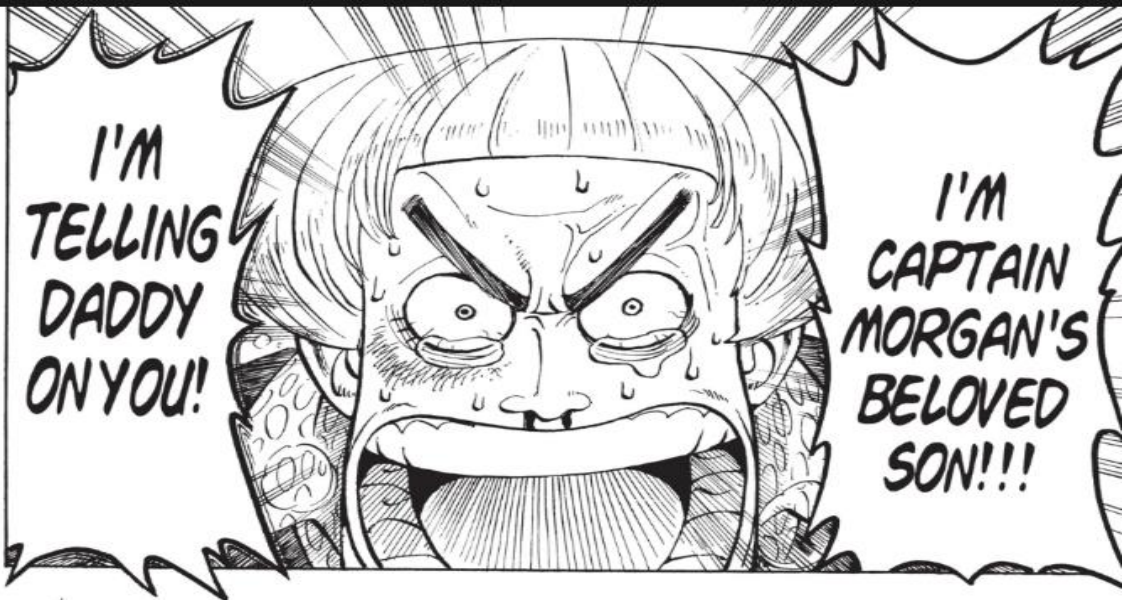
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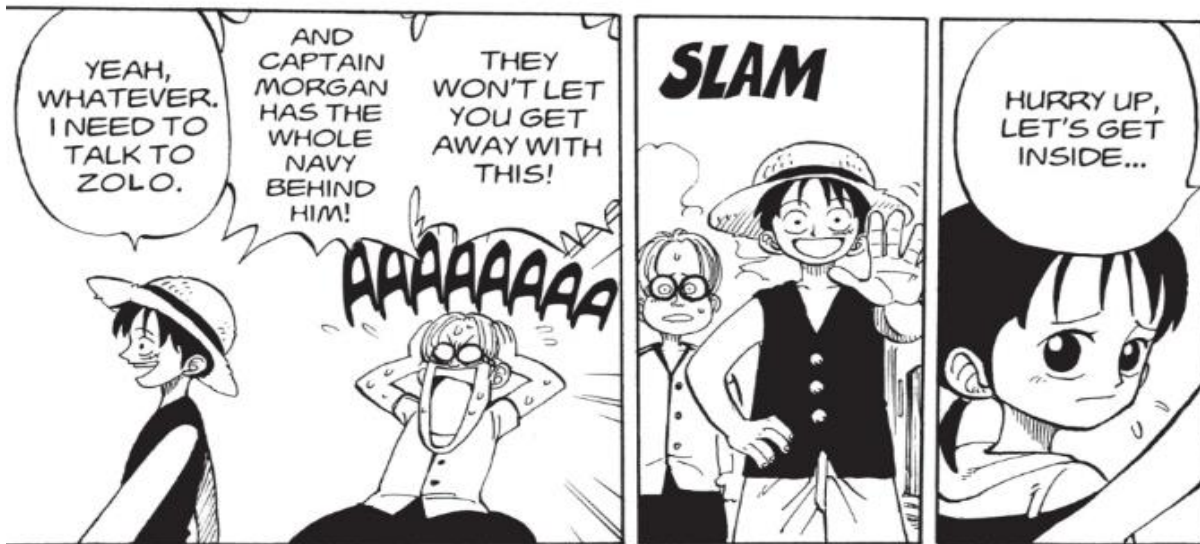
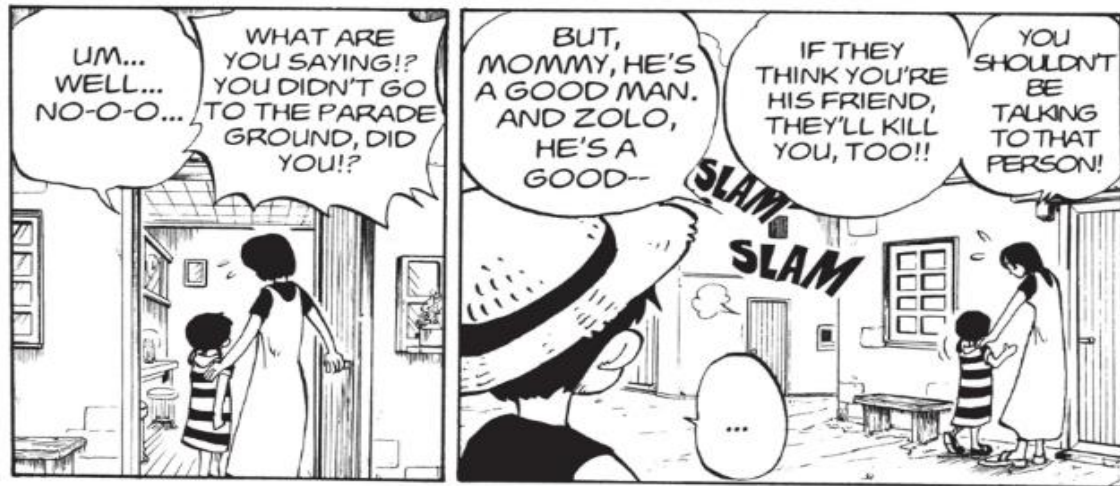
Appendix I  
The original corpus in  
English version

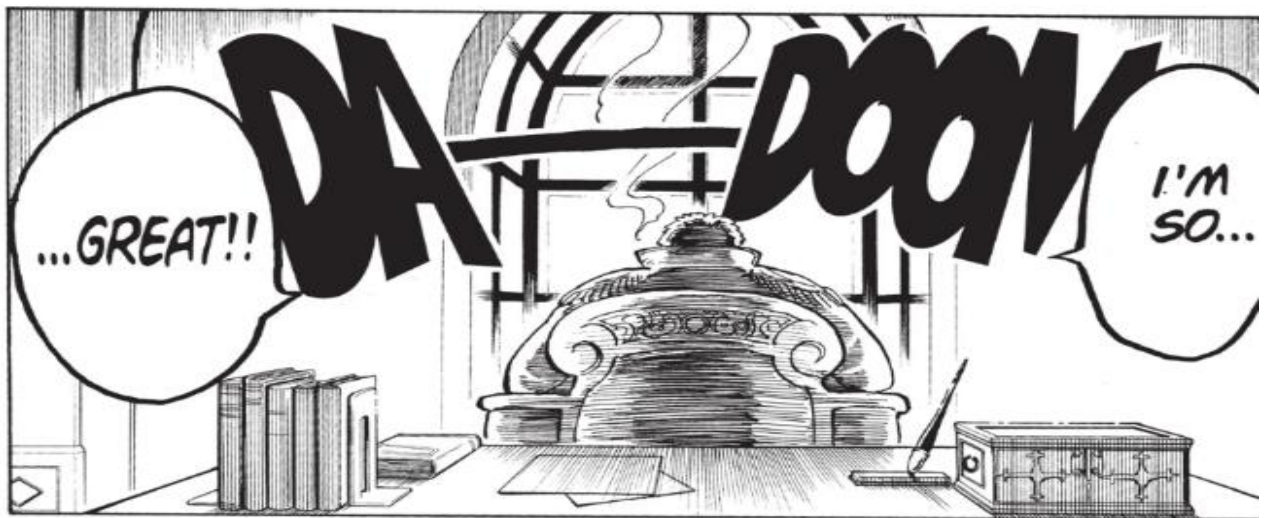


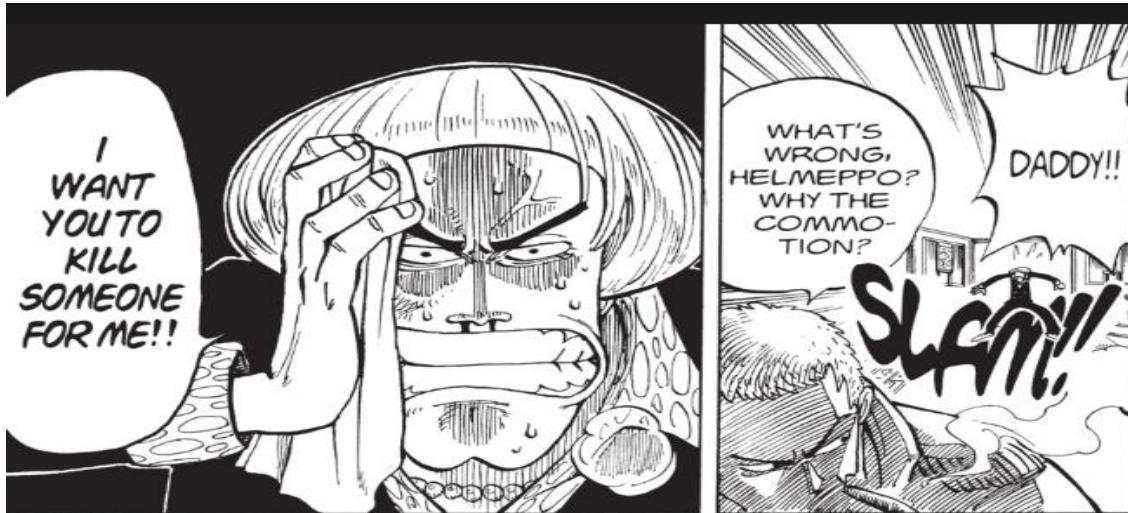
## CHAPTER 4: THE GREAT CAPTAIN MORGAN



READ THIS WAY

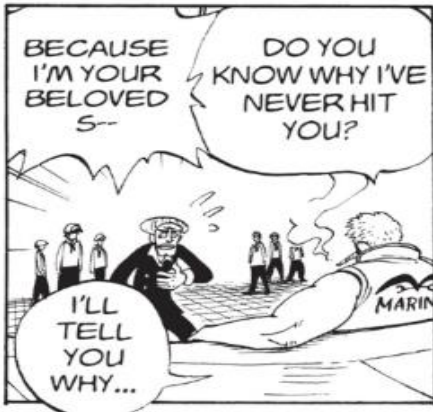
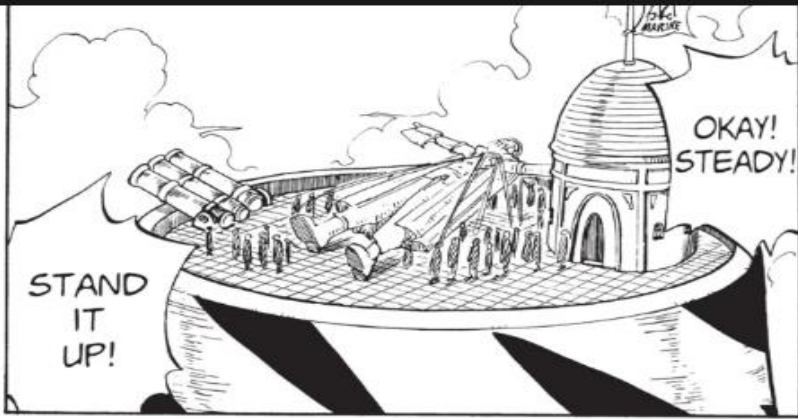












IT'S BECAUSE YOU'RE AN IDIOT SON WHO'S NOT EVEN WORTH HITTING!!



I DON'T MIND IF YOU USE MY STATUS...

YOU'RE BIG ENOUGH TO WIPE YOUR OWN BOTTOM...

WHY SHOULD I FIGHT YOUR BATTLES?

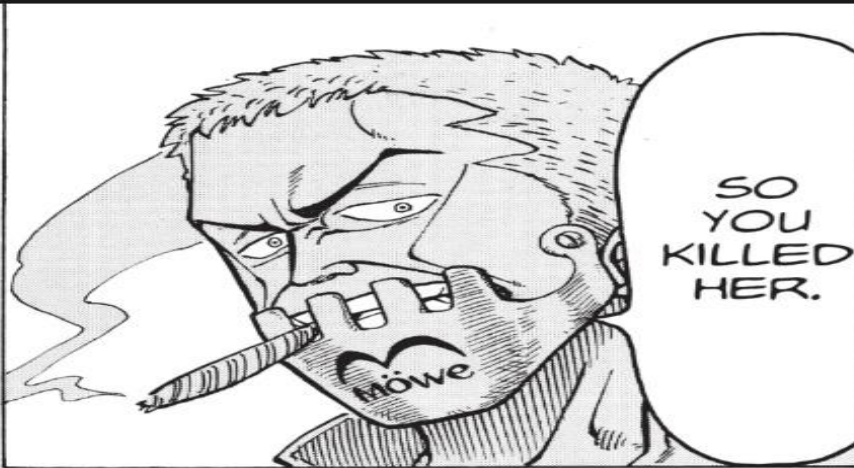
BUT I ONLY LAY HANDS ON PEOPLE WHO DEFY ME!!!

YOU ARE NOT THE GREAT ONE! I AM GREAT!!

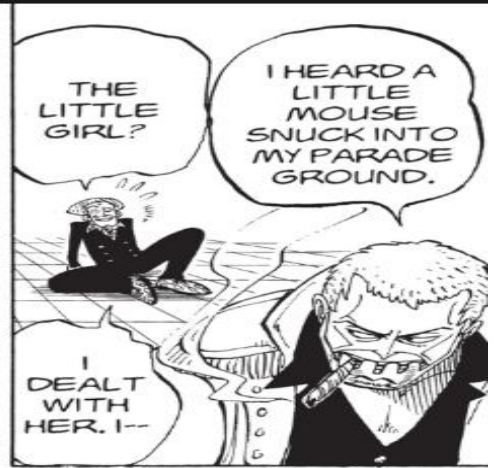
DON'T FOOL YOURSELF...

...!  
I AM THE GREAT ONE.

NAVAL CAPTAIN "AXE-HAND" MORGAN



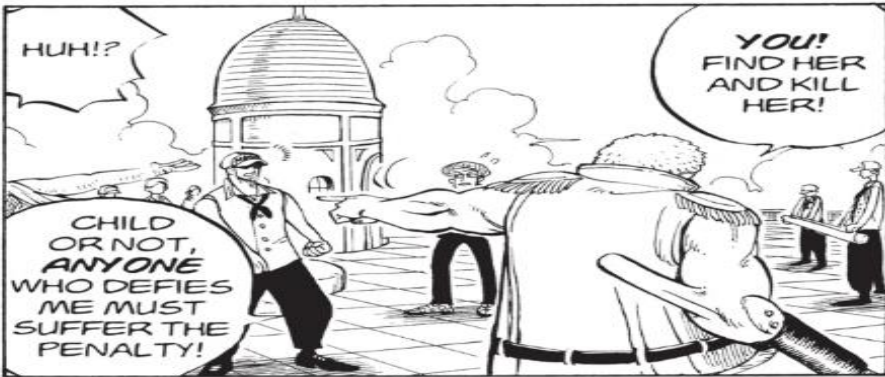
SO YOU KILLED HER.



THE LITTLE GIRL?

I HEARD A LITTLE MOUSE SNUCK INTO MY PARADE GROUND.

I DEALT WITH HER. I--



HUH!?

YOU! FIND HER AND KILL HER!

CHILD OR NOT, ANYONE WHO DEFIES ME MUST SUFFER THE PENALTY!



NO... I, UH... SHE WAS JUST A LITTLE GIRL AND I...

WHAT!?

SHE DIDN'T EVEN KNOW WHAT SHE WAS DOING...



AND I-- A CAPTAIN-- AM YOUR SUPERIOR OFFICER, AM I NOT?

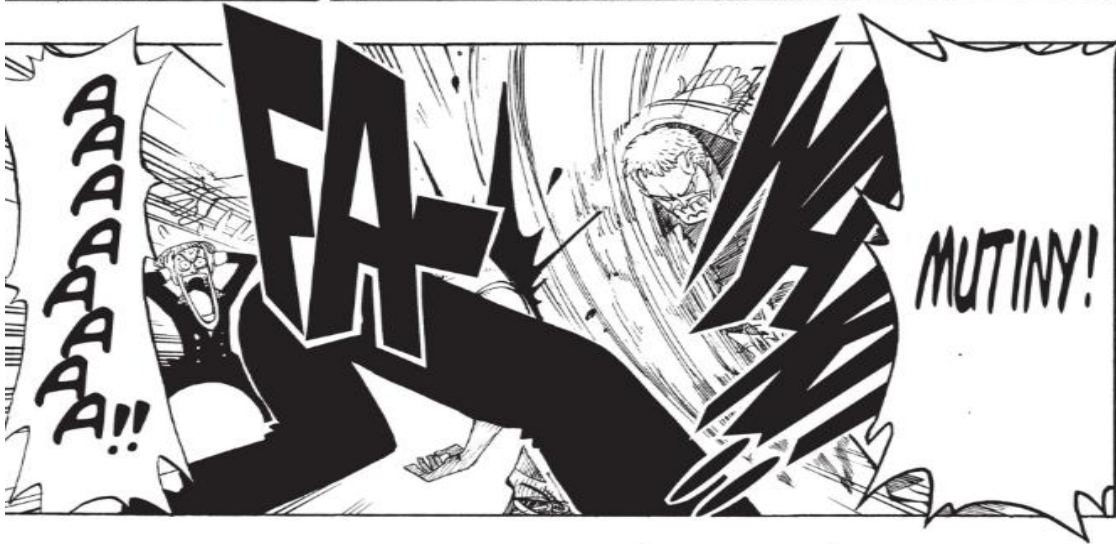
OH, WOULDN'T YOU? YOU ARE A LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY AREN'T YOU?

UH... YES SIR...

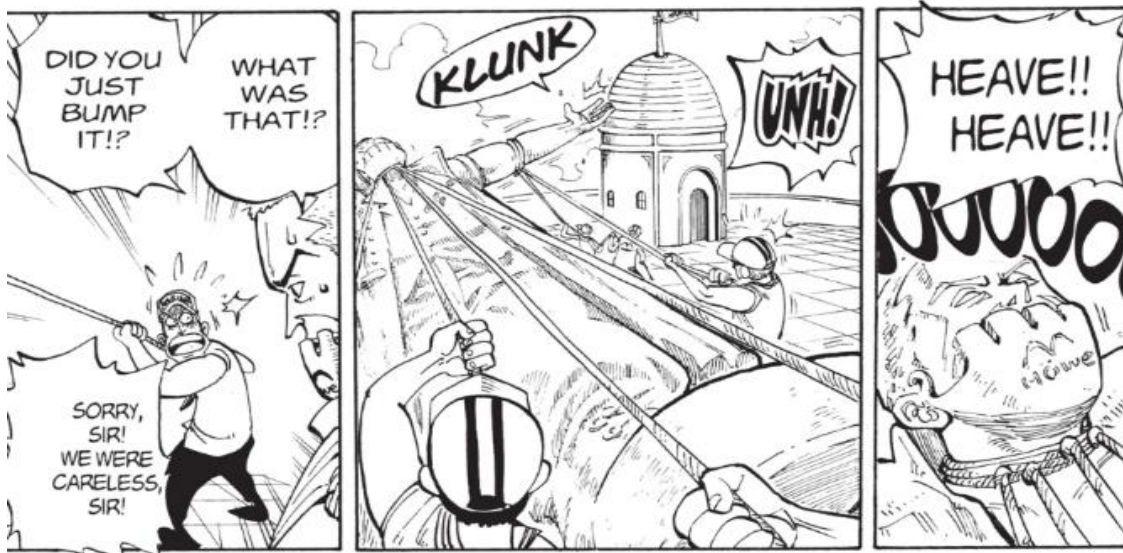
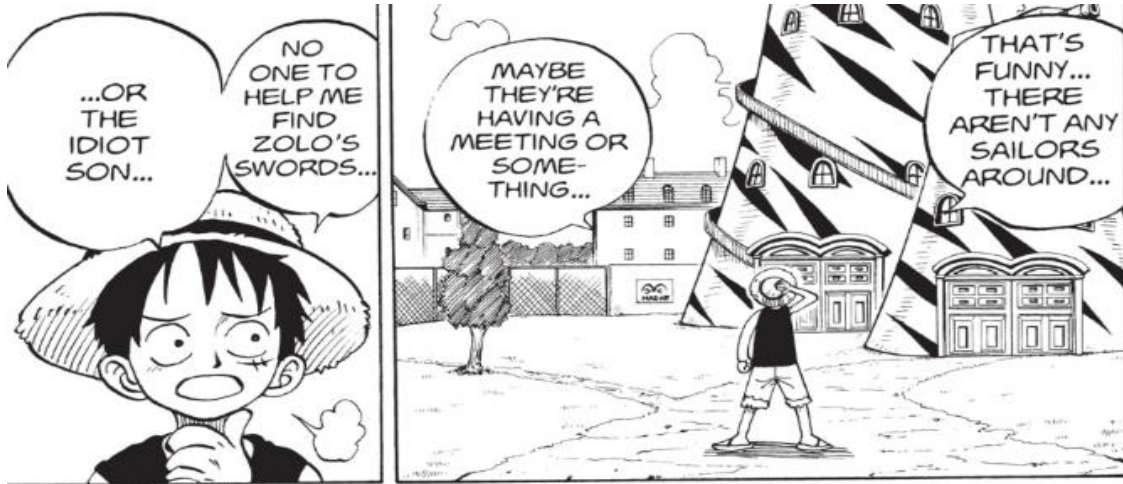


I WOULDN'T OBEY SUCH A CRUEL ORDER!

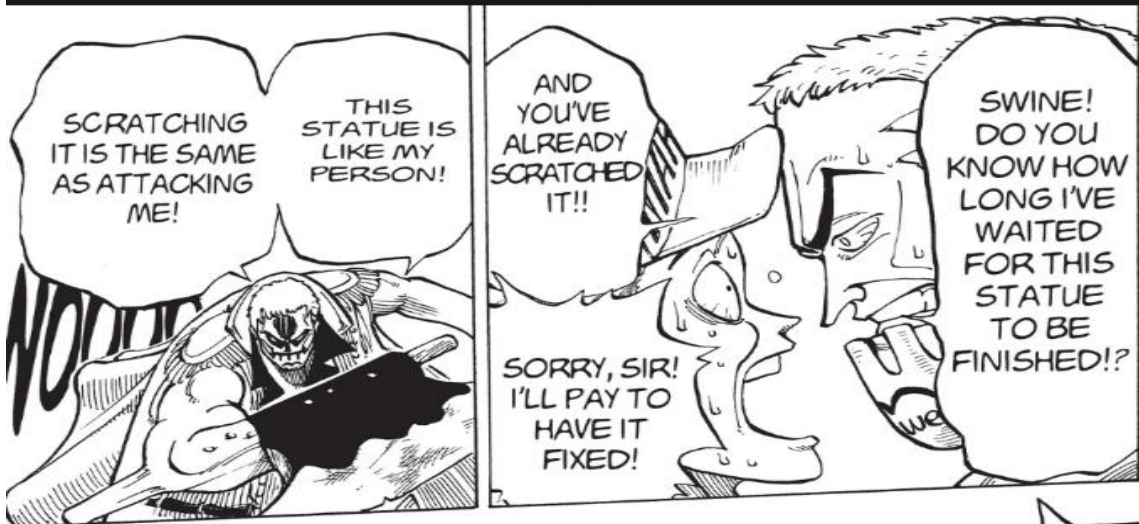
BUT, CAPTAIN, SHE'S JUST A LITTLE GIRL...

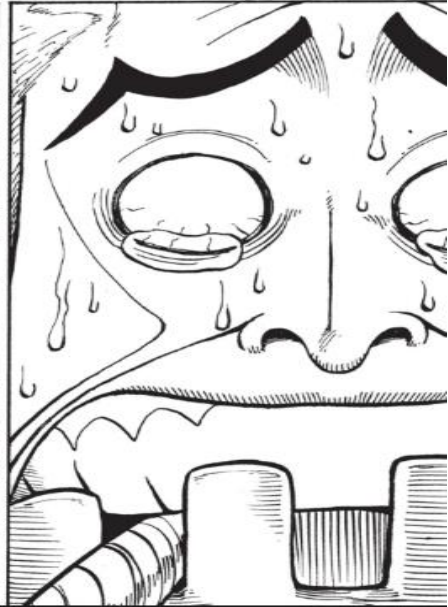
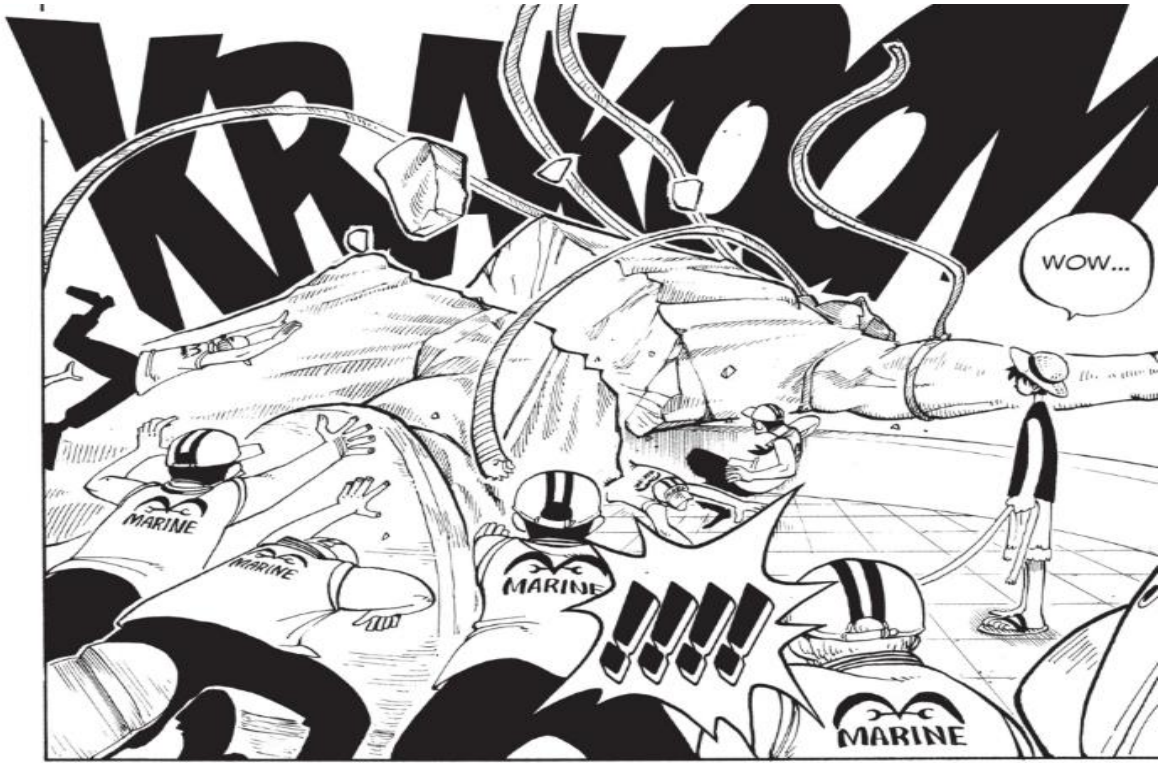


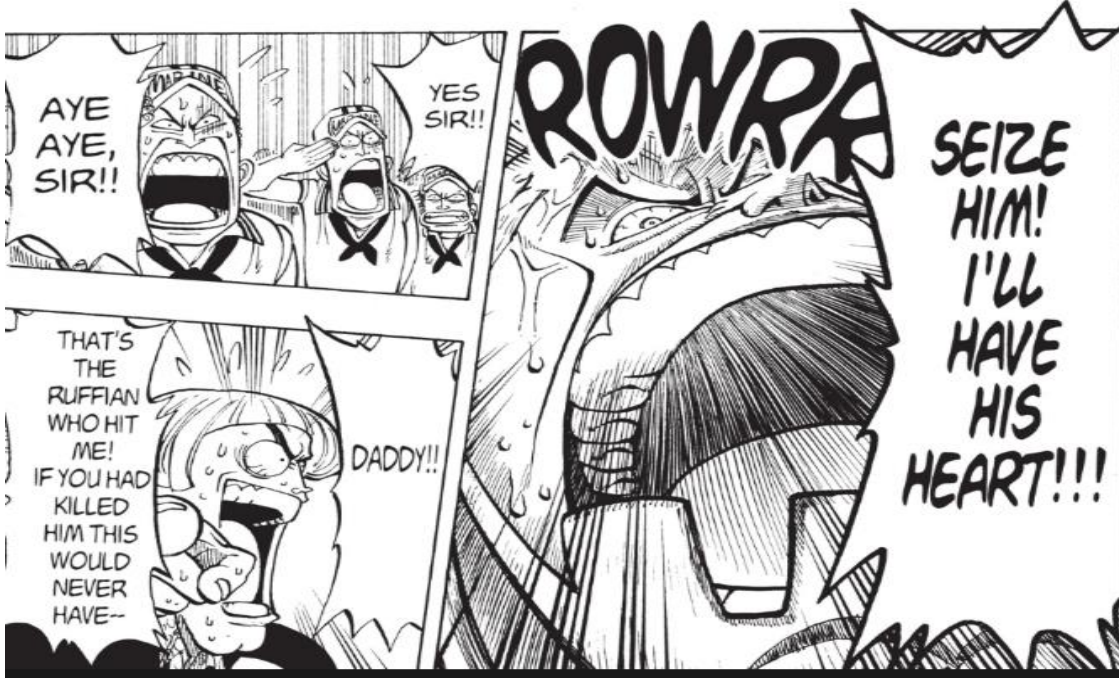
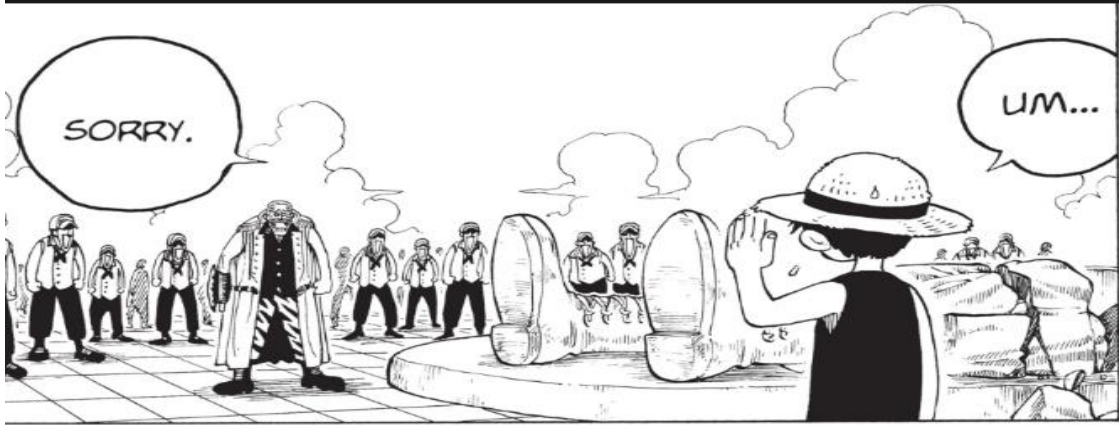


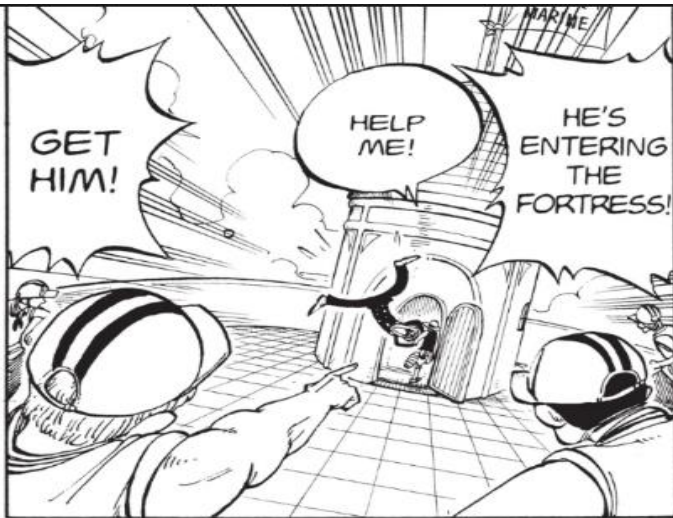


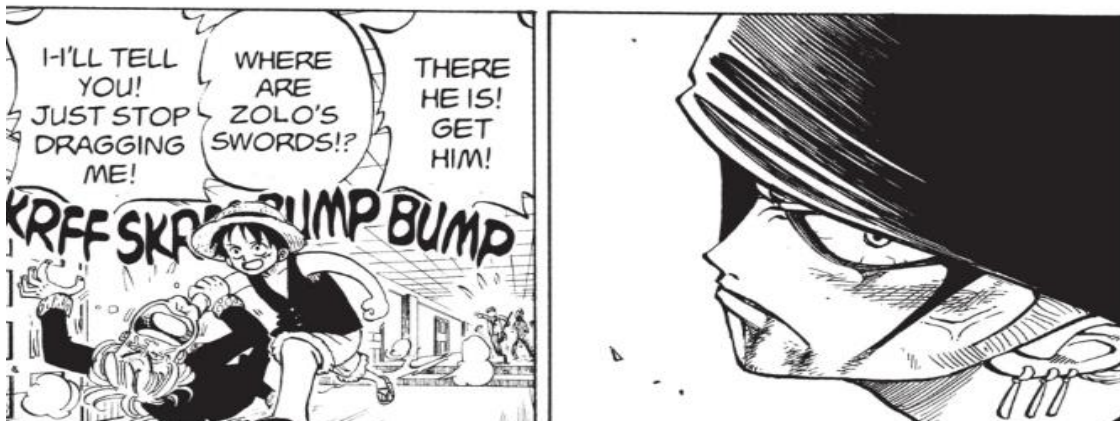
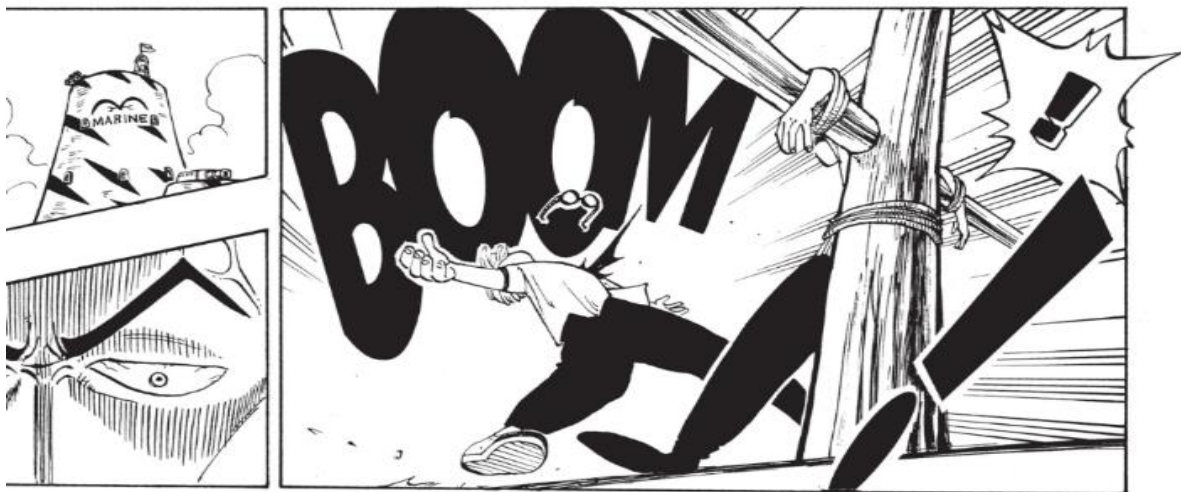
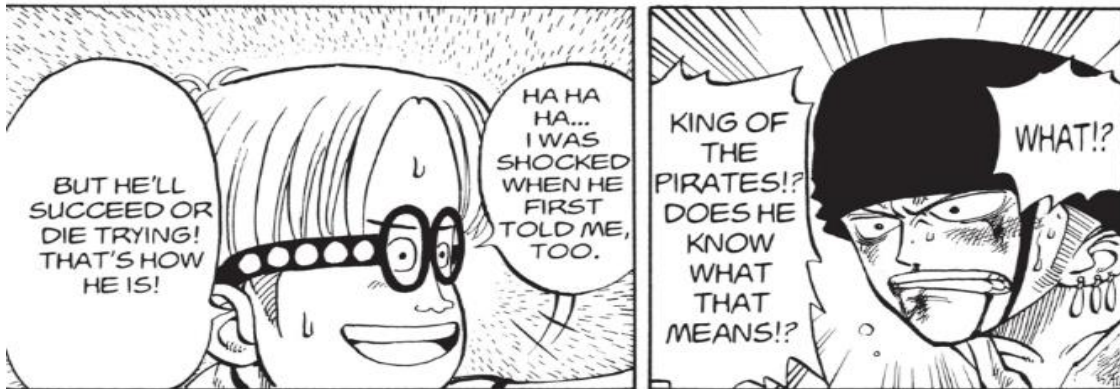














**Appendix II**  
Our translation of the  
corpus into Arabic  
version



## الفصل 4

# القبطان العظيم مورغان



سأخبر  
أبي  
عنك!

أنا الابن  
المحبوب  
للقبطان  
مورغان!!



لوفي!  
أرجوك  
توقف!

لا تركض باكيا الى  
بابا واجهني كرجل  
لا تركض باكيا الى  
بابا واجهني كرجل!



يا...ه!!



أيها  
الوجه  
البعيظ!

انه لا يستحق  
الضرب

سيقتلك  
أبي!

ركض



أنت جثة  
ماشية!

سوف تموت  
مترجيا  
الرحمة



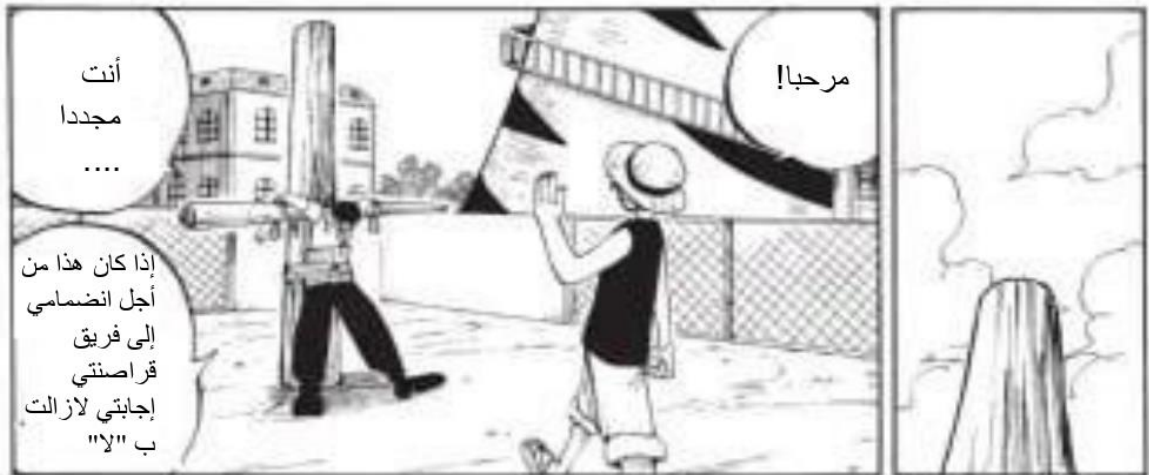




أريدك  
أن تقتل  
شخصا  
من أجلي  
!!

بابا  
ما الأمر  
هيلمبيو؟ ما  
سبب هذه  
الضجة؟

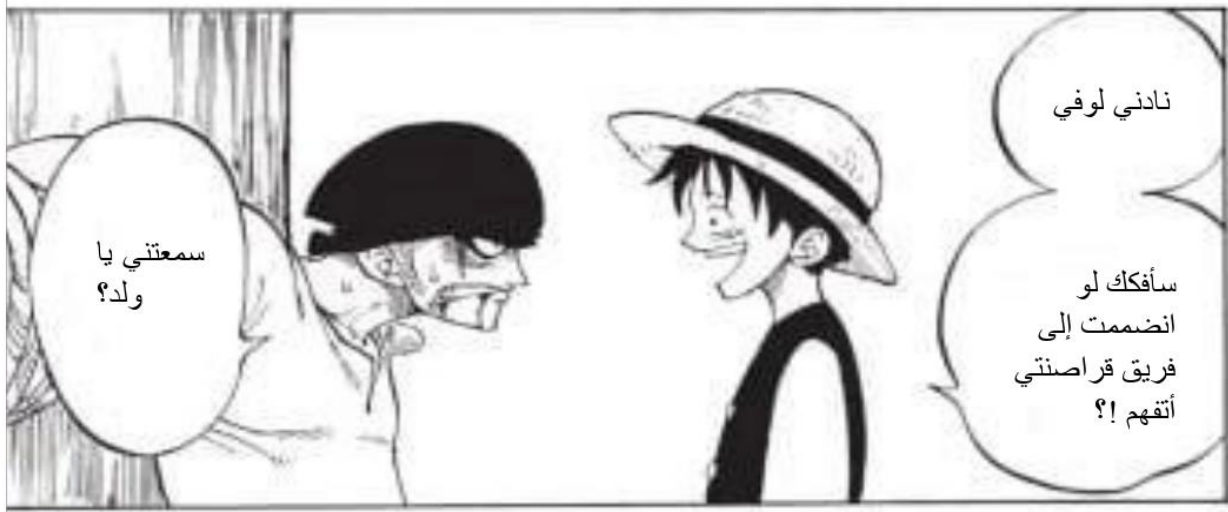
دوش!!



أنت  
مجددا  
....

مرحبا!

إذا كان هذا من  
أجل انضمامي  
إلى فريق  
قراصنتي  
إجابتي لازالت  
ب "لا"



سمعتني يا  
ولدا؟

نادني لوفي

سأفكك لو  
انضمت إلى  
فريق قراصنتي  
أتقهم!؟







حسنا!

تبنيه!

ارفعوه!

البحرية

واو..



لأنني ابنك  
المحبوب...

أتعلم لماذا لم  
أضربك يوما؟

حتى أنك  
بنفسك لم تقم  
يوما بوضع  
يدك فوق  
وجهي اللطيف  
الذي لم يزل  
رجوليا!

أبي!! لماذا لا  
تطارد قاطع  
الطريق الذي  
قام  
بضربي!!

سأخبرك  
لماذا..



هذا لأنك  
ابن  
أحمق، لا  
تستحق  
حتى  
الضرب!

**ضرب!!**

**قهقهة  
!!**







ورتبتي هي الأعلى  
على مستولى هذه  
القاعدة بأكملها.

وهذا يجعلني أفضل من  
أي شخص هنا .....

عملت بجهد عدة سنوات  
لتحقيق هذه الرتبة وذلك بفضل  
قوتي الخاصة ... وبعد  
تضحيات شخصية عظيمة.

الرتبة هي كل شيء في  
هذا العالم، تذكر ذلك؟



لقد استغرق بناءه  
عدة سنوات وها هو  
اليوم أخيرا قد  
اكتمل.

**ب  
م**

هذا التمثال  
تذكاري لرتبتي  
ولسلطتي !!

**طق**

**طق**

ارفعوا تمثالي! تبنوه  
في أعلى منطقة في  
القلعة كرمز  
لعظمتي!



هذا يعني أن كل ما أقوم به  
صحيح !!!

هل هذا  
واضح؟



أنت الأعظم، سيدي!

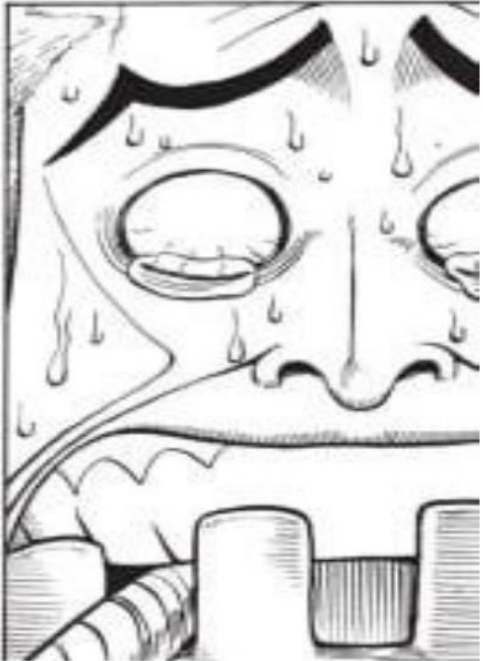
نعم  
سيدي!

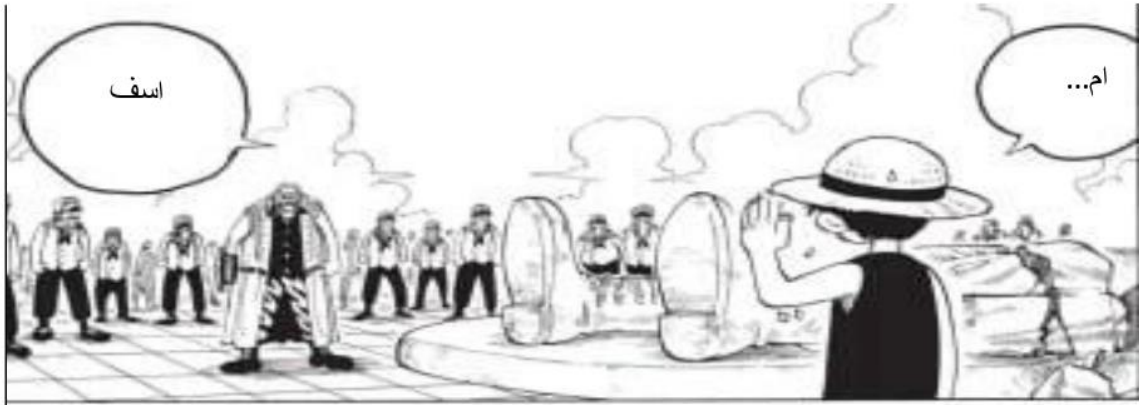
**ضرب**













## مراكاش





## Abstract

This study deals with translating onomatopoeia in a One Piece manga series from English into Arabic, whereby we translated the 4<sup>th</sup> chapter "The Great Captain Morgan". The corpus consists of nineteen pages taken from manga plus Application. Our approach is to translate the chapter then to analyze examples by adopting the process of borrowing, semantic translation and phonetic transcription. The results of the research show that the translator's role extends to maintaining consistency in character names, adapting speech bubble direction for Arabic reading, and managing text space variations. Successful translation of specific One-piece manga pages serves as a practical illustration, contributing to ongoing narrative storytelling research. This work underscores the importance of cultural sensitivity, linguistic proficiency, and visual aesthetics in graphic texts. Considering our analysis, we have observed that translating onomatopoeia requires maintaining a meaningful and concise representation, the translation style should seamlessly match the original script. It is crucial to preserve certain sound effect terms to encourage the target audience engagement with the manga story.

**Key words:** manga; onomatopoeia; One Piece; translation process.

## المخلص

يتناول هذا البحث ترجمة المحاكاة الصوتية في سلسلة مانغا المعروفة بعنوان " وان بيس " من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية، حيث قمنا بترجمة الفصل الرابع "القبطان العظيم مورغان " الذي يتألف من تسعة عشر صفحة مأخوذة من التطبيق الإلكتروني 'مانغا بلوس ' . وتتجسد مقاربتنا في ترجمة الفصل ثم تحليل امثلة مختارة باعتماد تقنيات الاقتراض والترجمة الدلالية والكتابة الصوتية. وتبيّن نتائج الدراسة أنّ دور المترجم يمتد إلى الحفاظ على اتساق أسماء الشخصيات، وتكييف اتجاه الفقاعة الكلامية لقراءة اللغة العربية وكذا تسيير تغيّرات مساحة النص. وتعد الترجمة الناجحة لسلسلة من المانغا من قبيل " وان بيس " بمثابة توضيح عملي من أجل الإبقاء على السرد القصصي. ويؤكد هذا العمل على أهمية الأبعاد الثقافية والكفاءة اللغوية والجمالية البصرية في النص المصوّر. وتبيّن لنا من خلال الترجمة والتحليل أنّ ترجمة المحاكاة الصوتية تتطلب الحفاظ على تمثيل ذو معنى وإيجاز كما يجب تبني أسلوب سلس أثناء الترجمة ليتطابق مع النص الأصلي. مع ضرورة الحفاظ على تأثير المحاكاة الصوتية لتشجيع تفاعل المتلقي مع قصة المانغا.

**الكلمات الأساسية:** مانغا، محاكاة صوتية، وان بيس، تقنيات الترجمة.