



Hedging devices in translation of Ghassan Kanafani's novel "RIJÓLUN FÔ ASH-SHAMSI"

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ABSTRACT

This study is essentially projected to explore the process of translating hedges existed in Arabic language novel of Gassan Kanafni's (1962) "رجال في الشمس" "Rijolun fo Ash-shamsi" into English language in "Men in the Sun" of Hilary Klipatrick (1978). It investigates how the hedges forms and types are affected by many factors especially the cross-cultural and linguistic system factors after the translation process and it may convey more commitment or less according to the language culture and system. The collected data includes the whole novel which consist of seven chapters in both versions. In this research, there were two main objectives have been proposed. The first objective is to find out how the degree commitment as a major hedging marker in this Arabic novel is affected by the English translation. The second objective aims to structure the first Arabic hedging taxonomy. Hyland's typology (1998) is used in order to collect the data from both versions. The researchers collect the hedges forms from English first then, they translated all these forms into Arabic language and after that they stared to look for hedges forms according to English taxonomy of Hyland's typology (1998). The findings of the study show that: firstly, the culture has affected the degree of commitment and the range numbers of hedges. There are more hedges in English novel than Arabic one. The cross-cultural factors have affected the hedges forms after the translation because the English readers or audience could not understand the degree of commitment. Arab culture is using hedges, but they still have a high degree of responsibility or commitment of their words. Finally, this study proposed the first taxonomy or classification in Arabic language by the researcher Ibrahim Alsemeiri with the assistant of Professor Fawzi Abufayyad of Islamic university in Gaza, which tackles with hedges forms and it is considered as contribution from this study.

Keywords: hedge, literary translation, English, Arabic, cross-culture

To cite this article: Alsemeiri, I. M. I., Abufayyad, F.I. & Hamawiya, A. M. A. (2020). Hedging devices in translation of Ghassan Kanafani's novel "RIJÓLUN FÔ ASH-SHAMSI". *Competitive Linguistic Research Journal (CLRJ)*, (2), 19-40.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is considered one of the effective means of exchanging information and communicating various cultures and civilizations. In the latest of the 20th century, translation have achieved a remarkable progress in the theoretical and practical levels. The latest four decades has been considered as the “era of translation” or “reproduction” (Newmark, 1988, p.3).

The need to develop the human interaction and awareness of translating the literary texts create a strong motivation to the translators to discover and analyze the relationship between translation and culture. Consequently, the translation of literary texts can reflect the relationship between culture and the communication of languages (Katan [1999] 2004; Bassnett & Lefevere, 1990). Furthermore, literary text translation is the result of interaction of culture, Ideology and translation. It is also considered to be one of the most interesting challenges within a specific literary system due to its special nature and the variation in the cultural environment between the source and target cultures. Many studies were conducted lately to discuss the relationship between translation and culture in general but very few studies focus on the use of hedging in literary text in particular. Thus, there is a strong need to develop human communication and translation of novels from Arabic into English across cultural and linguistic boundaries.

Its needed to shed the light on the importance of the literary and how it is playing a vital role in transferring the information from a language to another, from one country to another, from time to time and from a world to another. From this point there, is a strong need to define the literary work translation. it can be defined as “whatever it be poetry or prose, a literary work translation is usually poetical in the sense and these words are not only carrying meanings but also conveying melodic and harmonious medium proposed by the writer or the poet” (Amy, 1995, p. 121). The translator must have special sorts of skills to save the meaning and function in the process of transferring the ST into TT especially the sensitive writing techniques which can indicate numeral meanings by the author of the ST like hedges, so the translator should be aware of all the linguistic and culture of the SL and TL. Moreover, sometimes the production of the translation might be become different from the SL and we can find some changes in the integral messages and ideas because of the lake of similar structures or the cultural differences. The

translator may be also adding new information to the TT while it does not exist in the ST and the opposite is true (Baker, 1992).

Many studies in literary text translation focus on the rhetorical aspects of the Arabic and English languages, but few researchers focus on the use of hedging in Arabic novels and what happens to the hedging devices after translating them into English. The use of hedging forms and expressions in Arabic are quite different after translation; also, there are noteworthy changes in the number and range of hedging expressions used. For example, ESL/EFL-oriented research has identified important differences between L1 and L2 writers in their use of hedging (e.g., Hyland & Milton 1997; Hinkel 2005). Researchers have shown that L2 writers use hedging in a way that is different from the use of hedging found in L1. In other words, the function and form of hedging are affected after the translation process from Arabic into English. For example, hedging in the target text conveys more commitment or less according to the language culture and the linguistic system. It is needful to explain what is meant by degree of commitment: this term is used by Hyland, and he defined it as the percentage or degree of responsibility or sincerity indicated by the written or uttered words and how the writer or the speaker adheres to them. The degree of commitment can be inferred by the language situation or the context Crompton (1998). Sometimes, hedges in certain contexts can refer to a high degree of certainty while in other hedging devices; they can express a low degree of responsibility or certainty.

The current study tries to figure out the how the degree of commitment may be affected after the translation process, and how the translator transfers the function and the meaning of these hedges across the cultural and linguistic boundaries.

DEFINITION OF HEDGES

Although hedges have been studied for more than 45 years researcher's views are varied about these linguistic devices. Consequently, it is difficult to subsume all their different opinions on this subject into one rigid definition. There are different definitions of hedges, one of which is the words or phrases which written or uttered intentionally to protect the public self-image, House and Kasper (1981). According to Hubler (1983) hedges are particularly used to increase the acceptance on the part of the listener of a particular utterance, so as to be more tolerable and

decrease the chances of refusal. Hence, hedging involves the speaker attempt to protect him/herself from probable denial regarding to the audience. In other words, hedges are those words or phrases that give the speaker the chance to avoid losing face in front of his or her audience. According to Webster's dictionary, hedges are the expressions that can express ambiguity or avoiding direct answer. Hedges are those linguistic forms such as I think, may be and perhaps that show the speaker certainty or uncertainty about any subject under the discussion, Coates, (2004: p. 88). Hedges are the forms of euphemism to deceive someone or to say something indirectly. Also, hedges might be used to create distraction between speakers, but one may also cause confusion by using metaphors or loan words apart from hedges Gunnarsson (2009). Hedging devices are the strategies that the author can use to mitigate commitment and to protect himself and his face. The term hedges were first used by Lakoff (1972, p. 194) to mean words that function to indicate fuzziness of things either more or less. The concept of hedging is considered to refer to certain words that we can use to avoid making promises or giving utterance that we cannot consider as completely true or false. Hyland (1998) explains that hedges are devices by which writers trigger proposals as opinions rather than facts. Furthermore, hedges show that the writer is careful about alternative interpretations. Some writers try to present hedging as a way to ensure a quiet distance between a speaker and what is said, (Prince et al, 1982). Vold (2006, p. 62) contrasted the linguists by proposing that hedges not only mitigate the impact of a statement but are also used to persuade and affect the reader. Hedging is a rhetorical strategy used deliberately by the speaker or the writer by using particular words or choosing a particular structure through the utterance or written words to signal a lack of full commitment, (Taweel et al, 2011).

FUNCTIONS OF HEDGES

Function of hedge expressions considered as a complicated case because until now there has not been agreement between scholars on the purposes that can be achieved by using hedge expressions. Lakoff (1973, 1975) distinguished two major functions for using hedge expressions. The first is to indicate the absence of certainty on the part of the writer and the second one was to mitigate the author's claim for the purpose of politeness (Behnam, Naeimi & Darvishzade, 2012,

p. 21). According to Crystal (1988), the use of hedge words does not represent always the writers' absence of better vocabularies. So, he presented three extra causes in which hedge words are used.

1. People deliberately use vague expressions.
2. At times, authors realize that the target reader merely interests in "half-truths".
3. Applying hedges words functions as a safeguard, obstructing additional questions.

Writers use hedging to give advice and recommendations to the readers because they want to avoid giving full commitment and reduce responsibility vis-à-vis their thoughts and opinions. According to Díaz (2009) in order to make the academic community hear you, an author has to present his theories with prudence and care. Therefore, hedges are a principal part of the rhetorical discourse, to strengthen claims and express oneself in an accepted and established way. On the one hand, we have seen that many authors use hedges as a means of self-protection and to lessen imposition on colleagues either out of deference or courtesy. Hedging as a function plays a major role in bridging the gap between the text and the reader's interpretation. In other words, Hedges can function as a means to link the text and the audience. The second function of hedges is the affective function, which is used to create an appositive attitude and signal politeness between speakers. Furthermore, it minimizes the distance between the speakers and makes for a more casual conversation. Hyland (1994) divides the major functions of hedges into two, which are:

1. To introduce claims with a definite extent of care, modesty and humility.
2. To negotiate a claim diplomatically when denoting to work of colleagues and opponents.

Furthermore, he thought that when a writer desires to develop his premises into knowledge, he requires the approval and agreement of the audience, and in order to fulfill this, he requires linguistic and rhetorical devices of persuasion (Hyland, 1994, p. 435) such as hedges.

Isabel (2001) supposed that hedging is significant for two chief causes. Firstly, it is to present the writers' position toward the argument and secondly, its cause represents the writer's

position to the audience, for example the writer introduces the arguments in accordance to his prospects from the audience.

It is time now to turn to the other important functions of hedging, namely its pragmatic functions. First, we need to shed the light on three important factors that affect or play a great role in the interpretation of the pragmatic functions done by hedges. First, inference exists in both the spoken and written words, so we need to explain both the explicit and the implicit information. Apparently, the information is not stated clearly and explicitly in all the situations, but sometimes we find implicit information hidden behind lines and words. Furthermore, we can find hedges in the translated works that exist in a particular target language. However, at the same time; they are not clearly stated in the source language. Therefore, the translator or the receiver has a vital role in the interpretation of the spoken or written works depending on his own inference. Secondly, the context of situations consists of three factors: field, tenor and the mode Halliday (1985). Finally, prior knowledge has a role in finding and understanding the intended meaning. According to the pragmatic perspective, there are many functions of hedges. The pragmatic functions of hedges are as follows: the senders' involvements are deprived, but at the same time the involvement of the receivers is needed. The avoidance of direct criticism and the avoidance of incitement are also considered to be part of the pragmatic functions of hedges. Furthermore, hedges' functions in the pragmatic perspective are to lessen the claims, so as to keep the sender away from any possible criticism in the future. Hedges are also used to express politeness, Taweel et al. (2011).

DATA TYPE AND SIZE

The data used in this research is derived from a novel adopted from Palestinian literature. The novel was written in 1962 and published in 1963 by the well-known author Ghassan Kanafani. The novel is written in Arabic and titled as "*RijÉlun fÊ Ash-shamsi*". It was translated into English by Hilary Klipatrick in 1978 under the title "*Men in The Sun*". This novel consists of seven chapters and the translated copy also consists of seven chapters. After a manual examination of the novel, the researcher found 80 examples of hedges but there are just 76 hedges in common between the Arabic and English version. In total, there are 79 hedges in the

English version and 77 hedges in the Arabic version. There were three hedges that appeared in the English version, but not in the Arabic one. On the other hand, there was one hedge used in Arabic that did not appear in the English version.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

In order to recognize hedge expressions in the two versions of the novel, the taxonomy proposed by Hyland (1998) was used. There are two major reasons for using this taxonomy among the other proposed ones. The first reason is that in contrary to many taxonomies presented for hedge words, Hyland's emphasises on the function of hedge words and the parts of speech used as hedges. The second reason is that his taxonomy is more organized and easy to distinguish, which makes it more practical than other taxonomies, so the present study used Hyland's (1998) model of hedging as the starting point for the analysis. On the basis of Hyland's (1998: 103–155) exploration of the formal aspects of hedging, which consist of the following types of hedging words:

1. Lexical verbs with an epistemic meaning: this type includes verbs expressing what Hyland (1998: 120) refers to as epistemic judgement; that is, verbs of assumption (e.g., suggest, believe) and deduction (e.g., conclude, infer), as well as verbs conveying evidentiary justification which expressing the degree of the author's commitment to hid written words for example., seem, appear, 1998: 125);
2. Modal verbs used epistemically e.g., may, might, must, should;
3. Modal adverbs for instance, probably, possibly, potentially, apparently including so-called down toners e.g., quite, fairly;
4. Modal adjectives e.g., possible, potential, likely, unlikely, apparent and nouns e.g., possibility.

Below is a summarized list of the research process:

1. The researchers will use Hyland's four-category typology (1998) to identify the types of hedges used in the target language.

2. To obtain the Arabic equivalent hedging forms the researcher translated the English categories proposed by Hyland's typology (1998) into Arabic. With this, the researcher will manually identify the hedges in the Arabic version.
3. The next step the researcher sent these hedges in Arabic language to a professor in Arabic grammar to help in achieve the first objective of making the first taxonomy of hedges in Arabic language.
4. Finally, English hedges are compared against the Arabic hedges to see to what extent the degree of commitment of the TL hedges differ or vary in terms of the culture of the two languages. For more details, this study is mainly approached via a qualitative method; the data translated from Arabic to English will be compared and described to achieve the second objective.

The researchers faces a challenge in fulfilling the first objective because there is no theory in the Arabic language that discusses hedging devices. The Arabic language and culture is so complex and there are no clear rules or structures that can be followed consistently. For example, we can find a hedge in Arabic indicating a high degree of commitment in one context and at the same time we can find the same hedge indicating a low degree of commitment in another context. The researcher tries to use the Arabic hedges to make a new model in Arabic language therefore he had to resort to sending the Arabic hedges in the study sample to more than one Arabic grammarian to aid in a new taxonomy within various types of contexts.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDING

The study is based on 47 hedges forms from 80 hedges from the whole novel in both versions Arabic and English language to prevent or avoid repetitions in the analysis. This study depends on Hyland's typology (taxonomy) which is divided into four categories and the analysis and findings will discuss the hedges phrases under these categories by using the deep Arabic analysis sent by more than one grammarians to compare the English and Arabic hedging words and phrases and to find out if the degree of commitment in Arabic hedges functions are affected after

the translation process or not. Each example consists of source text, target text, transliteration and back translation. This analysis is set to find out the Arabic hedges and make the first taxonomy in Arabic language. The researcher has mentioned that he will discuss the phrases and words of hedges under Hyland's typology (1998) and it is existed in the previous chapter, but it repeated here for more guidance:

- Lexical verbs
- Modal verbs
- Modal adverbs
- Modal adjective and modal

Lexical Verbs

Lexical verbs are considered as the main verb or full verb and all verbs are lexical verbs except helping and auxiliary verbs. Linguistically, lexical verbs are classified as open class verbs and convey semantic meaning or an epistemic meaning which can convey deductions like conclusion, inferences and epistemic judgments e.g., think, suggest, as well as verbs used in reporting the findings which reflect the author's commitment towards the findings for example, verbs of perception, e.g., look, appear, seem.

Text 1

ST: يبدو لي أن الحج رضا وجنابك تعملان بالتهريب

Transliteration: *YabdĒ lĒ 'anna Al-Īajja riĒ wa janĒbaka taŅmalani bet-tahrĒbi.*

Back translation: It seems to me that Haj Rida and you are working in smuggling.

TT: It seems to me that Haj Ride and you, sir are involved in smuggling.

In the above example, the hedge in ST 'يبدو لي' which means (*yabdĒ lĒ*, seems to me) is used by the author to soften the criticism and banishment from the Arab regimes cause those characters are representing the real life at that time, therefore maybe we can say that the author used hedges in a literary work to protect himself from the tough regulations see figure (1).

Figure (1)

Text 2

ST: سيكون بوسعنا أن نعلم قيس. نعم... وقد نشترى عرق زيتون أو اثنتين... وربما نبني غرفة في مكان ما. أجل. إذا وصلت.. إذا وصلت وصلت

Transliteration: *sayakĒnu biĒisÑinĒ 'an noÑlima QaĒs, naÑam... wa qad nashtarĒ Ñirqa zaitoonin 'awi ithnin wa rubbamĒ nabnĒ ghurfatan fĒ mĒkanin mĒ. 'ajal. 'idhĒ wĒsalat, 'idha walalat.*

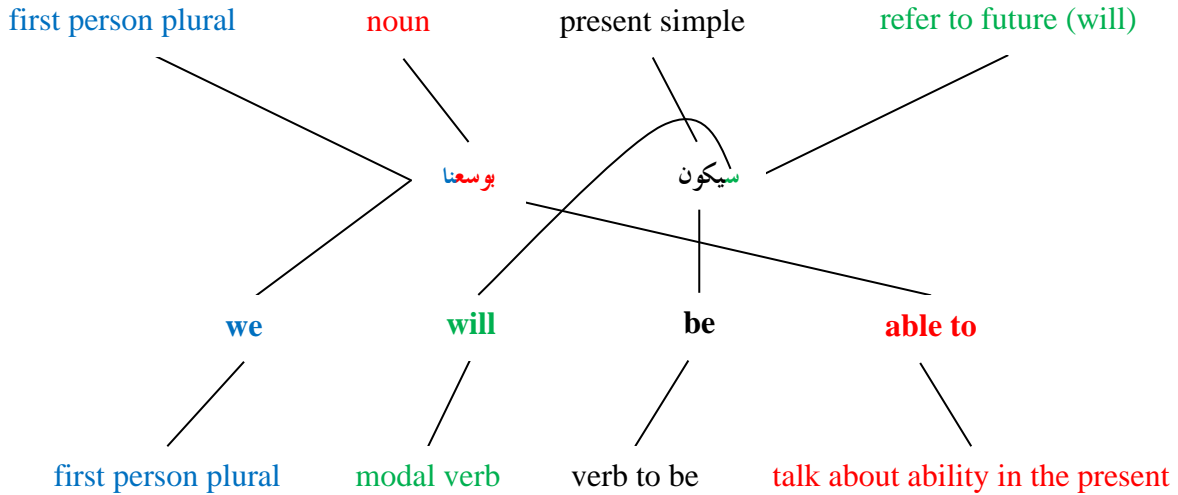
Back translation: We will be able to teach Qais in the future. Yes, and we maybe buy one or two olive shoots. Of course, we perhaps build a room somewhere certainly if I arrive, if I arrive.

TT: We'll be able to send Qais. Yes, and perhaps buy one or two olive shoots. Of course, maybe we'll be able to build a shack somewhere certainly if I arrive, if I arrive.

In the above example, we can find triple hedges in the ST and quadruple hedging constructions in the TT. The three hedges in the ST are: (سيكون بوسعنا, *sayakĒn biĒisÑinĒ*, we'll be able) (قد نشترى, *qad nashtarĒ*, maybe buying) and (ربما نبني, *wa rubbamĒ*, we perhaps). In the TT, the four hedges are: (we will be able, perhaps, may be and will be able to).

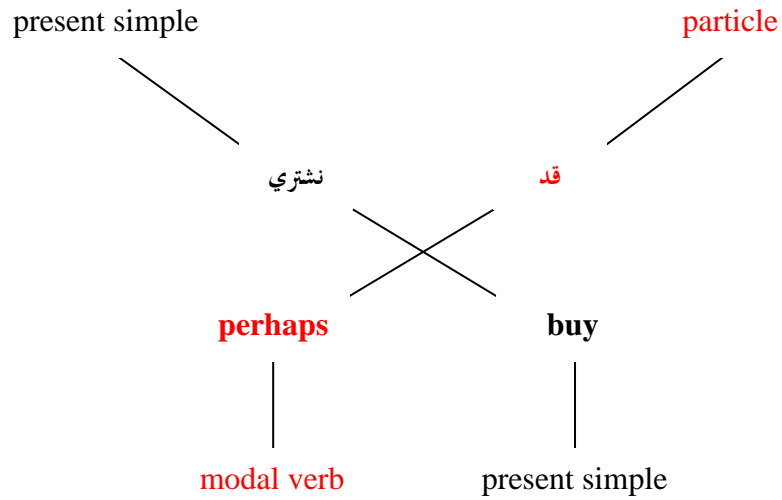
In the first hedge 'سيكون بوسعنا' (*sayakĒn biĒisÑinĒ*, we'll be able) the verb that denotes the future in Arabic is the letter 'س' *sa* which means 'will' in the TT and it is attached to a present verb, 'يكون'. This construction in the ST means that the speaker will have the chance to do something in the near future, but he is not sure about this because anything may happen in the future and no one can be certain about it, so this hedge express medium degree of commitment. The future tense is expressed differently in English language and it is independent of the present verb which is (will) but almost provides the same meaning and function In the TT the hedge 'We'll be able to' is consisting of (modal verb, verb to be and present simple which expresses the ability). Clearly, both hedges in the ST and TT provide the same effect on the readers, but they have completely different structures see figure (2).

Figure (2)



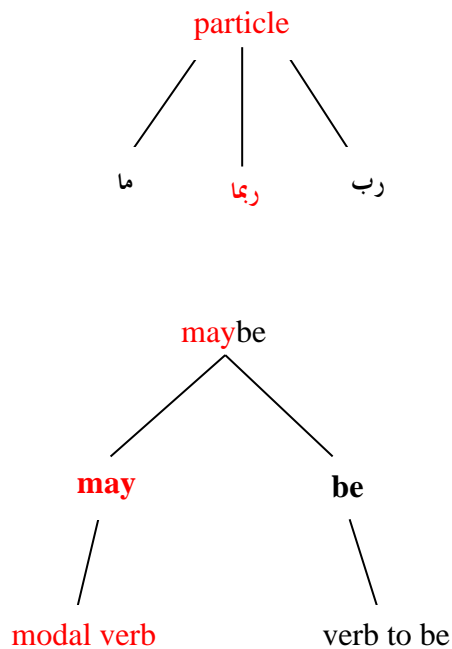
The second hedge in ST, 'وقد نشترى' (*qad nashtarÉ*, **maybe we will buy**) consists of the particle *qad* and present simple which starts with the letter 'ن' *na*; the present simple in the ST denotes the future if we add *na* in the initial position. This structure *qad* + present simple which starts with *na* is used to hedge something in the future and if we use *qad* with past simple the meaning will be changed completely, and it will express certainty instead of uncertainty. The action chance to happen is very low, therefore this hedge is expressing low degree of commitment see figure (3). the TT hedge '**perhaps**' consists of (modal adverb + buy present simple) and even the degree of commitment is not the same. The ST hedge expresses low degree of commitment while the TT hedge expresses medium degree of commitment.

Figure (3)



The third hedge ‘ربما’ in ST is considered as a particle and it is consisting of ‘رب’ (*rubba*) and ‘ما’ (*mĒ*) see figure (3). The hedge refers that the opportunity to the action to happen is very weak and this is clear in the back translation which the opportunity is reduced to the minimum while ‘maybe’ in TT gives equal chances to happen or not, see figure (4).

Figure (4)



In other words, the degree of commitment of the speaker is very low. In contrast the third hedge ‘may be’ in the TT implies an equal chance of the action happening or not happening. The translator recognizing the difference in the degrees of commitment between the ST and TT, so he adds an extra fourth hedge (‘we’ll be able to’ after ‘maybe’) in an attempt to even out the disparity in the degrees of commitment in order to achieve the low degree of certainty expressed in the ST.

From the example above, it is clear that the use of hedging forms and expressions in Arabic are sometimes expressed quite differently in English. ESL/EFL-oriented research for example has identified important differences between L1 and L2 writers in their use of hedging (Hyland & Milton 1997; Hinkel 2005). The functions and the forms of hedging therefore go through shifts in the translation process. Hedging in the target language can convey more or less commitment compared to the source language according to the specific norms of a language culture and linguistic system.

Modal adverbs

Modal adverbs are the expressions or particles that reflect mood or attitude of the speaker and it used to increase or decrease the degree of the certainty and the level of commitment, for example perhaps, probably, definitely and likely which they can be used to express the degrees of confidence and the levels of responsibility in some certain events or situations and if it will happen or not. The used modal verbs in this section are just perhaps and it can come at the beginning of the sentence, in the middle and in the end, see examples down:

Text 3

ST: ربما كانت قبلة مزروعة في الأرض تلك التي داس عليها عندما كان يركض أو قذفها أسامة؛ رجل كان مختبئاً في خندق قريب

Transliteration: *rubbamÉ kÉnat qunbulatan mazrÉÑatan fÉ al-'arÿi tilka al-latÉ dÉsa ÑalaÉhÉ ÑindamÉ kÉna yarkulü aw qadhafaha 'UsÉma, rajulun kÉna mukhtabi'an fÉ khandaqin qarÉpin.*

Back translation: Perhaps it was buried in the ground, the bomb he lord on as he was running; or it was thrown in front of him by a man hidden in a nearby ditch.

TT: Perhaps it was buried in the ground, the bomb he lord on as he was running; or maybe it was thrown in front of him by a man hidden in a nearby ditch.

In the above example, there is just one hedge ‘ربما’ (*rubbamÉ*, **maybe**) while in the TT we can find double hedges, ‘**perhaps**’ and ‘**maybe**’. Firstly, both hedges ‘ربما’ and ‘**perhaps**’ in ST and TT come in in the beginning of the sentence and they have the same meaning. The translator used a literal procedure to translate the hedge in ST. Secondly, we have just one hedge in ST, but the translator added one more hedge into the translated sentence. In the back translation we cannot find the second hedge because the readers of AL will understand the very low degree of commitment in hedging through the context. In other words, the hedging is existed implicitly behind the lines and the whole context act as a hedge but when they are separated they cannot act as a hedge in the AL, so the translator added the second hedge to give the EL audience a chance to grasp low degree of commitment in the above example. Perhaps, the cultural element plays a major role in this example because the AL language readers fully understand the hedging from the general context according to their culture but the readers in EL cannot understand the Arabic culture because they have different culture. Finally, the translator found himself obliged to add another hedge to match and clarify the low degree of commitment.

At the end, there is no single hedge goes under the fourth category Modal adjective and modal nouns.

At the end, there are some sentences containing hedges in the EL version of the novel, but they are not existed in the AL text. This may be happened because of the different culture between English and Arabic language, see some of those hedges down:

Text 4

ST: البس قميصك يا أسعد وإلا شوتك الشمس

Transliteration: *'Ibas qamisaka ya 'Assad wa 'illÉ shawatka ash-shamsu.*

Back translation: Put on your shirt, Assad, otherwise you roasted in the sun.

TT: Put on your shirt, Assad, or you will be roasted in the sun.

In the above example, the ST does not contain any hedging even there is no implicit hedge because the sentence is so clear, and this is obvious in the back translation the sentence purpose is to give a warning. In the other hand, there is a hedge in the TT which is ‘**will be**’; the meaning of the TT is nearly like the ST, but the possibility and hedging existed in the TT are missed in the ST. The hedge in TT is considered as a modal verb which may be used to express future, modal function, epistemic, deontic and dynamic contexts. In this example will is used as an epistemic modality which means that will express predictions and suppositions. The use of the epistemic meaning above in the TT means that the man may be roasted and may be not but, in the ST, the whole sentence is under a warning purpose and the man sure will be roasted. Perhaps, the translator affected by the cultural differences between AL and EL, so he added the hedge in the TT or it is just like a linguistic differences between them, but according to the back translation it can be translated with same meaning and function and the translator chose to add the hedge to the TT to make it suitable for the English audience.

Text 5

ST: كان الجو رائعًا وهادئًا وكانت السماء ما زالت تبدو زرقاء تحوم فيها حمامات سود علي علو منخفض

Transliteration: *kÉna al-ljaËu rÉ'iÑan wa hÉdi'an wa kÉnat as-samÉ'u mÉ zÉlat tabdË zarqÉ'a taÍÉmo fÉhÉ ÍamÉmÉtun sÉdun ÑalÉ ÑulËuin munkhafîlin.*

Back translation: The weather was beautiful and calm, and the sky seems to be blue, with black pigeons hovering low in it.

TT: The weather was beautiful and calm and the sky still blue, with black pigeons hovering low in it.

In the above example, the situation is different from the examples above because in the examples above we have hedges in English version and do not have hedges in Arabic version. In the example the situation is the opposite: the ST contains a hedge ‘**بدو**’ (*tabdË*, seems) but there is no hedge in the TT. The ST hedge is functioning as hedge also it is existed within a descriptive context. Here, the context is describing the atmosphere or the weather and the writer is just

giving clues that the situation is not very bad, so he uses the hedging to refer that he is not be sure that the situation is not going to be worst and this open many possibilities. Perhaps, the translator does not understand the whole context because it is so difficult even to the native speaker of AL or it just he know the whole context but he prefer not bringing Arabic complications to the EL audience and he does not want them to be confused, so he did not translate it. May be the culture affected the translator to translate the hedge or not and the translator prefer to transfer the situation in simple and appropriate way which can be suitable for their culture and language.

DISCUSSION

The research findings show that all hedges are going under the first three categories in Hyland’s typology: lexical verbs, modal verbs and modal adverbs while modal adjective and noun are not founded among those used hedges see table 7.1. Clearly, there are a lot of modal verbs hedges in the English version nearly 57 hedges out of 79 that means hedges in modal verbs type are existed more than the others followed by hedges in lexical type with 15 hedges, and the last one is hedges in modal adverb type with only 7 hedges.

In this study, the researcher analysed just 64 hedges + a hedge existed in Arabic version but not in English version out of 76 because to avoid repetition, see table 7.1.

Table 7.1

Hyland typology	Analyzed Hedges	All Hedges	Percentage
Lexical verbs	9	15	60%
Modal verbs	29	57	56.1%
Modal adverbs	5	7	71.4%
Total	43 + 4	76 + 4	58.2%

As seen in table 7.1 the researcher analyzed just 58.2% from the existed hedges in both languages for example the researcher uses 60% from lexical verbs and 52.6% from the modal verbs while he used 71.4% from the modal adverbs.

Actually, every hedging context has a degree of commitment or a degree of responsibility of the uttered or written words and we can know the degree of responsibility of the hedge's devices through the context. The degree of commitment is just the degree of responsibility towards the written words and how the readers will and critics will understand it, so there are some hedges give high commitments and others have low or normal and as we said the context, the readers' background and culture affect how they will understand the hedging contexts. In this study the degree of commitment play a considered role to show how the culture may affect it after the translation and how it can be high in the ST but it is normal or even low in the TT and sometimes the translator is obliged to use two hedges in the TT to render one hedge in the ST. Furthermore, some hedges in ST give stronger commitment than the TT because of the structure and the context of the hedge which is considered as a good example of how the culture can affect the author and the writer of the ST an how he can use a particle refer to the certainty inside hedged context. Also, in Arabic structure the writer can use a structure or context which contain at the same time hedging device and a particle show and express certainty may be because of the Arabic culture. Finally, the Arabic culture is different from the English one and this affects the translator choices and how he can use the right hedge to render the original hedge and at the same time it must match the TL readers' culture. In Arabic language the mentality of using hedging is different from English culture because it usually has strong and high degree of commitment.

The results demonstrate that the range numbers of hedges used in English version are not the same in the Arabic version. In other words, the number of hedges after the t translation process is higher than the original hedges. We saw in the data analysis that the translator sometimes uses more than one hedge in English version to translate just one hedge in Arabic version. Also, the findings show that there are 3 hedges in English version but not in Arabic version were added by the translator and one hedge existed in Arabic version but not in English version see table 7.3. That means the TL culture affected the translator choices to add hedges

into the English version while it is not exist in the SL and also he did not translate a one hedge from SL into the TL. May be the translator want to make the translated novel suitable for the audience culture and background.

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Languages	Analyzed Hedges	Percentage
Arabic	41	87.2%
English	46	97.8%
Common Hedges	40	85.1%
All Hedges	47	100%

Furthermore, the range of the used hedges are not the same which considered as a clear point referring to the role played by the culture in affecting on the translator choices and on the translation process. These findings perhaps it is similar so far to the finding demonstrated by Peterlin, A. P. (2010), but the differences in the number of the used hedges was very high, while in this study there is a difference in the number of the used hedges but not very high.

After, collecting the Arab hedges the researcher sent these data to prof in Arabic language and grammar and he present an attempt to classify the compositions in the novel Men in the Sun and this taxonomy is according to the semantic field theory compositions of the following:

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Suspicion and uncertainty	Possibility of occurrence	Expectation or apprehension	Less certain preponderance of occurrence	Condition
قد نشترى	بوسعك أن تصل	يبدو أنه لن يستطيع	ستعلم كل شيء	لاكتشفت
قد أستطيع	بوسعه	ربما	ستعرف	وكأنما الفكرة

قد أموت	سيكون بوسعنا	يبدو لي	هوب ستجده	وإلا ضحك عليها
قد تنفك	حتى يصير بوسعك		ستكونون مشغولون	

CONCLUSION

Obviously, the analysis of the collected data is oriented to attain the first objective. The researcher has applied Hyland's typology (1998) taxonomy of hedges to categorize hedges in the translated novel. Absolutely, the novel is considered as one of the richest novels of using hedges, the author employed many kinds of hedges in the novel. The researcher focused on the English hedges as a starting point to collect the Arabic hedge by translating hedges goes under Hyland's taxonomy. The researcher found sixty seven sentences containing eighty hedges: sixty three sentences containing seventy six hedges because sentences sometimes include more than one hedge and all these hedges are existed in Arabic and English version, but there are three sentences containing three hedges are existed in English but not in Arabic version, and one sentence has one hedge which is existed in Arabic but not in English novel see table 7.1.

The current study is conducted to shed the light on the differences and the similarities in grammar and culture in Arabic and English language. To fulfill this Gassan Kanafani's novel "*Men in the Sun*" was chosen. This study introduced the connection between language and translation studies from one view, and between political literary text and translation from another point of view of linguistics. The literary texts are sensitive since it may contain political messages behind the lines. This sensitivity makes the translator's job more critical whose product might have consequences unpredictable. This situation conflicts when translating "hedges" which are used by the original author in the ST to evade responsibility for what he says. The author is criticizing the Arab regimes in the novel by using hedges so, when the translator changes some hedges by deletion or addition new hedges from her own mind that may affect the author intention to protect himself against the possible negative consequences. Finally, the degree of commitment is not the same to some extent because the differences of every language structure and background. This study is producing the first taxonomy of hedges in Arabic language which considered as a noticeable contribution.

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