ABSTRACT

The present research work seeks to analyze a selection of Yemeni literary genres translated from Arabic, as a source language into English, as a target language. The primary purpose of such analysis is to shed the light on the translation problems and the type of difficulties encountered the translators and whether the uncovered problems are associated with culture or other linguistic elements. Chapter one sets up the general framework of the study. It sums up the importance of translation, the translation theories emerged since the ancient history until now. It also summarizes the methodology the researcher goes through to achieve his ultimate goals. Chapter two starts with a short story about Yemen, historically, geographically and politically. Such important information helps to establish a concrete backdrop to the setting where the forthcoming developments are taken place. As long as the nature of the present research is a Yemeni related one, a brief review targets the beginning of both Arabic and Yemeni fictional writing tradition is to be considered. Chapter three deals with literature review. It explores the history of translation. The review covers the most significant literature of translation theories and principles. In the event, different notable theories for different celebrated translation scholars are consulted. The Arabs contribution to translation has been reviewed too. Chapter four starts with the first literary work under analysis, Zayd Mutee Dammaj’s novel, The Hostage. The practical section is preceded by a comprehensive coverage including the author’s life biography, his contribution to Yemeni literature, the socio-political situation dominated that period of time and the different view points made by some literary scholars. A separate part is also introduced to analyze the characters’ performances
involved in the novel’s developments. Another section sets up too related to the translation of prose. The chapter ends up with a close comparison of the translation with its original. Chapter five introduces the second literary selection, Mohammed Abdul-wali’s works, *They Die Strangers* and *The Land Salma*. Almost the same procedures occurred in the earlier chapter are followed in chapter five as long as the literary genres are identical. However, the findings characterized chapter five are different from those unveiled in chapter four for the genre is free from cultural allusions. Chapter six presents the last two literary selections. New literary genres such as poetry, oral literature and a short story are put in use. The first style the chapter deals with is *The Book of Sana’a*, a collection of fifty six poems. The chapter opens its pages with full information covering the author’s literary background and the critics’ outlooks on the book under study, followed by a separate part on poetry translation. The last analyzed work chapter six deals with is *Social Issues in Popular Yemeni Culture*, a collection of fifty episodes written in a dialect Sana’ani language by Abdulrahman Mutahar. This sort of work can be termed as oral literature. The section presents detailed information covering oral literature, its nature, different definitions and its importance as a literature of the common people. Basic information about the author and the translator is given. The chapter ends with a last section presenting different insights for different scholars related to this genre. Chapter seven is the conclusion which sums up all preceded chapters including some recommendations.