

The Translatability of Arabic Jokes into English

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Article abstract

This paper deals with the translatability of linguistic jokes from Arabic into English. These jokes are primarily based on incongruities in the language. The paper discusses a sample of jokes utilizing puns, homonyms, idioms, rhymes and collocations. There is sufficient evidence that translating Arabic jokes into English is not possible. Such a translation poses cultural and, more seriously, linguistic problems for the translator owing to the two incompatible meanings of a linguistic form in a given joke which are accidental facts about Arabic and do not have equivalents in the target language. Consequently, it is concluded that linguistic jokes in Arabic cannot be easily and straightforwardly rendered in English.

THE TRANSLATABILITY OF ARABIC JOKES INTO ENGLISH

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Résumé

Cet article traite de la possibilité de traduire des blagues linguistiques de l'arabe au français. Les blagues linguistiques sont fondées sur des incongruités de la langue. L'auteur étudie un échantillon de blagues arabes basées sur des calembours, des homonymes, des expressions, le rythme et la collocation et conclut à l'impossibilité de les traduire. Les problèmes culturels et surtout linguistiques sont énormes et bien que les blagues situationnelles arabes puissent être traduites en anglais, celles découlant d'«accidents linguistiques» propres à l'arabe ne trouvent pas d'équivalents acceptables en anglais.

Abstract

This paper deals with the translatability of linguistic jokes from Arabic into English. These jokes are primarily based on incongruities in the language. The paper discusses a sample of jokes utilizing puns, homonyms, idioms, rhymes and collocations. There is sufficient evidence that translating Arabic jokes into English is not possible. Such a translation poses cultural and, more seriously, linguistic problems for the translator owing to the two incompatible meanings of a linguistic form in a given joke which are accidental facts about Arabic and do not have equivalents in the target language. Consequently, it is concluded that linguistic jokes in Arabic cannot be easily and straightforwardly rendered in English.

ترجمة النكات العربية إلى الإنجليزية

الملخص

يعالج هذا البحث مسألة ترجمة النكات اللغوية العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية. وهذا النوع من النكات قائم عادة على نوع من التباين أو التناقض الناتج عن مجرد مصادفة في ألفاظ اللغة. ويناقش البحث عددا من النكات التي تعتمد التورية والتشابه اللفظي والمعنى الاصطلاحي والوزن والقافية والألفاظ التي تأتي غالبا متصاحبة. وهناك أدلة كافية على أن ترجمة النكات العربية إلى الإنجليزية غير ممكنة إذ أنها تواجه مشاكل ثقافية حضارية إضافة إلى المشاكل اللغوية وهي الأكثر خطورة. وذلك لأن النكات قائمة على معان متناقضة لنفس اللفظة في اللغة العربية وليس هناك لفظة إنجليزية مفردة لها نفس المعنيين أو المعاني. وعليه نرى أن النكات العربية غير قابلة للترجمة إلى الإنجليزية بشكل سلس ومناسب.

INTRODUCTION

Wilson (1979: 2) defines a joke "as any stimulation that evokes amusement and that is experienced as being funny." Further, he states that a joke as well as humor involves two incongruous, incompatible, or contradictory meanings which are combined

in one entity (1979: 11). He illustrates incongruity by citing the following two sentences (1979: 20):

- (1) Kuwait is rich in oil
- (2) India is rich in poverty

In (1), the two meanings of 'is rich in' are compatible (i.e., abundance = wealth), thus, a conjunctive ambiguity is obtained. In (2), however, the two interpretations are incompatible or incongruent (i.e., abundance \neq wealth); a disjunctive ambiguity is thus obtained. Accordingly, in any situation we need to be able to decipher the meanings of a given joke if we want to attain amusement and laughter. In this paper, a narrower definition than Wilson's is adopted restricting jokes to short narratives rather than "any stimulation."

If a joke makes use of a word or a group of words intended to express two incongruent meanings arousing amusement and laughter (what we will call a linguistic joke), can this linguistic joke be translated from one language into another? Newmark (1988: 217) maintains that puns (which to him are roughly equivalent to our linguistic jokes) can be readily translated:

If they are based on Graeco-latinisms that have near equivalents in the source and target languages; [...] thus there would be no difficulty in translating both senses of words like *point*, *animal*, *infernal*, if a pun were made on them in French and, again, the material and figurative sense of a word often corresponds with one-to-one equivalents, such as 'sleep', 'die', 'be born'.

Newmark goes on to say that if a joke or pun is meant to evoke amusement, "it can sometimes be 'compensated' by another pun on a word with a different but associated meaning" (p. 217). On the contrary, when the two interpretations of a joke are more significant than the word or words, they are sometimes translatable "by reproducing the two senses in an incongruous way; thus (*dans le panneau*) referring to a misleading signboard system introduced into a city (*panneau*, (a) 'a sign board', *panneau indicateur*; (b) 'a trap', *tomber dans le panneau*) could be translated as 'the signboard mess'" (1988: 217). Finally, Newmark concludes that "the translation of puns is of marginal importance and of irresistible interest" (1988: 217).

Nevertheless, Newmark (1988: 107) claims that "all jokes are translatable, but they do not always have the same impact." Newmark (1988: 108) suggests three methods for translating a word in a joke with two meanings. First, the translator should try to find a TL word expressing the two meanings in the SL. Second, if the first method does not prove successful, the translator should either distribute the two meanings of the word "over two or more lexical units," or sacrifice one of the two meanings. Finally, the translator can use a "synonym with a comparable double meaning."

The purpose of this paper is to shed more light upon the translation of jokes. It specifically aims at demonstrating whether or not jokes in Arabic can be translated into English. Therefore, the paper will try to answer the following questions:

First, are Arabic jokes translatable into English?

Second, what problems does a translator encounter in Arabic-English rendering of jokes?

Finally, can Newmark's (1981, 1988) claims about the rendering of jokes be sustained in Arabic-English translation?

This paper aims to be significant in three ways. First, it should attract researchers' attention to this issue in translation since it seems very little research (see Newmark 1981, 1988) has been done in this domain. Second, Arabic jokes have not been, to the best of

our knowledge, studied in relation to translation. They should thus be explored because studying them would make translators and others interested aware of what problems, if any, are involved in Arabic-English translation of jokes. Finally, it is significant for the theory of translation since it attempts to verify the general claims made regarding the translatability of jokes or puns.

THE TRANSLATABILITY OF JOKES

One way of classifying jokes is to use as our criterion whether the joke derives its incongruity from the situation or from a linguistic fact. Generally speaking, one would expect those based on incongruity in situation to be translatable with some minor problems. Of these problems is the cultural difference between the respective speech communities of the two languages in question. Different cultures find different things humorous (Hockett 1972: 157); what is humorous for an Arab is not necessarily humorous for an Englishman or an American. But this cultural transfer problem might pertain to all translation not only to jokes and it remains reasonable to maintain that jokes based on incongruity in situation are more or less translatable. For example, the Arabic riddle-joke asking about the similarity between an orange and a train does not lose much when its punch line is translated into English: "Neither of them can swim." The incongruity here is based on the universal character of comparison or contrast: one normally compares or contrasts things which are so similar that a special effort has to be made to keep them apart. This does not apply to an orange and train. However, this is not funny enough in itself to be a joke and so the punch line helps when it negates the ability of both to swim. Negation is appropriate only when the proposition expressed by the affirmative statement is suspected to be true and the speaker ascertains that it is not. In our case, the negative would imply that someone suspects or claims oranges and trains can swim. However, as inanimate objects, oranges and trains are not expected by anybody to swim. Hence, the incongruity of the negation.

Our emphasis in this paper, on the other hand, will be on linguistic jokes, i.e. those which are based on some incongruity resulting from an accidental feature in the design of the language. In one type, the build-up of the joke creates a context in which one interpretation of a linguistic form is reasonable and another is suppressed, i.e. not allowed by the context. This suppressed sense (Katz 1972: 97) is then brought to the fore by the punch line — the climax of the joke. In another type, rhymes play an important role. Typically a slot which can be filled with a rhyming expression is filled by an incongruous item leaving it to the hearer to think of the appropriate rhyming item, which is usually obscene. Idioms and names also play their role.

In the following paragraphs, we will look into the possibility of translating these jokes from Arabic into English. Examples of jokes utilizing puns, homonyms, idioms, rhymes and collocations will be discussed. In all cases, the accidental linguistic feature will be related to the source of humor in the joke.

One linguistic feature suitable for word play is the existence of more than one sense of the same phonological form. Hence, punning can be utilized to generate humor. One Jordanian joke tells of a Moslem sheikh and a Christian priest in a car. The driver is going so fast around a corner that the passengers are shaken. The priest remarks:

<i>yil'an</i>	<i>'ard</i>	<i>ha</i>	<i>al-laffih</i>
it-execrates	[the]-good-repute	[of]-this	he-curve

"Cursed be this curve."

This remark is not as innocent in Arabic as it is in English since *laḥfiḥ* can also mean *turban*, especially one worn by Moslem sheikhs. Therefore, although the priest is complaining about the rough ride, the audience can take his words as calling the sheikh bad names. Of course, in a predominantly Moslem society, the sheikh should be able to find a chance to pay back in kind. Indeed, at a bad bump he complains:

<i>yil'an</i>	' <i>abuunaa</i>	' <i>a</i>	<i>ha</i>	<i>al-rukba</i>
it-execrates	father- our	for	this	he-ride

yil'an abuuna is a slang idiom meaning something close to *Unlucky we* or *Damn us* or the like. However, the reference to our father, the priest, is also clear and *Cursed be the priest* is a possible interpretation.

The fact that *laḥfiḥ*, which is utilized in the first half of this joke, means both *turban* and *curve* is a sheer coincidence, as becomes especially apparent when compared to other languages. Our attempt to transfer this joke into English by means of an explanation is too cumbersome to be a joke and simply spoils its humorous effect. To render it into a smooth English narrative using either *curve* or *turban* would simply ignore the sense not chosen and the joke would be lost.

Akin to the ambiguity of a given word is the phenomenon of homophony. Homophonous form like *ḥabb* 'grain' and *ḥabb* 'he fell in love' can give rise to jokes like:

<i>fiih</i>	<i>waahad</i>	<i>ḥabb</i>	<i>ṭahanuuh</i>
here-is	one	fell-in-love / grain	they-ground-him / it

The sense of *grain* is suppressed following *fiih waahad* which most naturally would be interpreted as "there was someone." The appropriate sense is "fell-in-love." The shock comes with the word *ṭahanuuh* "they turned him into flour" which forces the hearer to bring to the fore the suppressed, incongruous sense of *grain*. Another joke begins:

fiih waahad ḥabb

The use of *waahad* rather than *waahad* is an indication of an Arabic accent where the voiceless pharyngeal fricative /*ħ*/ is pronounced as [h] such as in some Sudanese dialects. This leads the hearer to take *ḥabb* as the dialect form of *ḥabb* and the whole sentence is taken to mean "Someone fell in love." However, the joke continues:

ṭaffuuh
extinguished-they-him
"They extinguished him."

This new sentence forces the hearer to reconsider *ḥabb* and to take it as *ḥabb* with the /*h*/ not the /*ħ*/, which means "caught fire." The two sentences are now taken to mean "Someone caught fire. They extinguished him," which is clearly not a joke in English. In English the translator has to choose between "Someone fell in love. They extinguished him," which is rather absurd, and "Someone caught fire. They extinguished him," which reports a tragic incident rather than telling a joke.

Besides phonological features, idiomatic expressions can be utilized in joking. Idioms are especially rich in potential humor since their meanings do not make sense in terms of the meanings of their components. Arabic *inkasar xaatruh*, lit. "his spirit got broken," idiomatically means "he was cast down;" no physical breaking is involved. So when the joke tells of somebody falling off the wall and breaking something:

<i>fiih</i>	<i>waahad</i>	<i>wigi'</i>	<i>'an</i>	<i>heet</i>	<i>inkasar...</i>
there-is	someone	fell-down	off	wall	broke...

one would anticipate a leg, an arm, a rib, etc. But the joke surprises the hearer with *xaatruh* "his spirit;" the idiom is brought to the fore and incongruity and, hence, humor obtains.

In the sheikh and priest joke mentioned already, the idiomatic expression *yill'an abuuna* makes the second half of the joke possible.

Rhymes can also be utilized in joke telling. One Arabic joke tells of two people boasting about their ability to say verse. One of them challenges the other to show his talent. The latter says:

<i>nizlit</i>	<i>latisbah</i>	<i>liizaa</i>
went-down-she	to-swim	Liza
<i>wislit</i>	<i>lmayyih</i>	<i>lrukthaa</i>
came-to	the-water	to-knee-her

"Liza went to swim
The water reached her knee."

These two lines should have the same rhythm and should rhyme if they are to count as verse. The word *lrukthaa* neither rhymes with *liizaa*, nor does it fit the meter of the line. Hearers always think of *tiizaa* "her ass" to correct the defect. But *tiizaa* is a taboo word not to be used in polite settings, and so it is left unsaid for the smart hearer to come up with. When this 'untalented' poet is told that his verse does not work, he responds that there was not enough water to do the job, without, of course, mentioning the taboo word.

Related to idioms are names of things which are not always precise scientific definitions of the objects or concepts they name. *'umm 'arba'a warib' iin* lit. "that which has forty-four" is the centipede. The riddle starting with the question, "What is twenty-two over twenty-two?" is intended as a joke and derives its humor from the incongruity of the apparently mathematical question and the answer, which is the funny:

<i>'umm</i>	<i>'arba'a</i>	<i>warib' iin</i>	<i>haattah</i>	<i>'ijir</i>	<i>'a 'ijir</i>
that-which-has	four	and-forty	putting	leg	on leg

"a centipede with its legs crossed."

This joke is made possible only if the name is taken too seriously. It is based on the fact that Arabic gives this creature forty-four legs regardless of scientific reality. Would the joke in English be based on the name whose etymology means "a hundred feet?" Would the joke then begin "What is fifty over fifty?" We do not think so, since the etymology is not a synchronic fact about English, that is, native speakers of English do not think of a centipede as the "hundred-legged one." In contrast, an Arabic speaker has little alternative to *'umm 'arba'a warib' iin* if he wants to say "that which has forty-four."

Like idioms, collocations can be utilized in joke telling. One example is a joke that starts:

<i>marra</i>	<i>kaan</i>	<i>fiih</i>	<i>waahad...</i>
once	was	there	one...

"Once, there was someone..."

The usual context here is the beginning of a narrative as in English "Once upon a time..." but our joke continues:

<i>θneen</i>	<i>θalaaθih</i>	<i>'arab'a</i>
two	three	four

Selecting in this way the other set of collocations of which “one” is a member. Notice here that “one” in English is a member of the counting list but “someone,” or more usually “a man,” “a woman,” etc., is used in the other context of starting a narrative. Hence, the impossibility of translation.

One last joke which is interesting to the Arabic-English translator is in fact a composite one. It is not a joke with a build-up leading to a punch line, but one where, after the build-up, the teller keeps coming with one funny point after the other (cf. Hockett 1972: 156). The joke tells of a party in which the late Egyptian President, Nasser, is introduced to members of the diplomatic community in Cairo. The different ambassadors are given names which sound typical of their nationalities but which are dirty words in Arabic. So the Ethiopian is *eero gaasii gaasii* (penis-his hard hard, “his penis is real hard”), the Algerian *ahmar buu tafliisha* (red with flat-head “red with a flattened head”), the Russian *valantiinaa kusmantuuf* (Valentina cunt-shaved, “Valentina of the plucked cunt”) the Italian *firdinaandoo mdandileeroo* (Ferdinando hanging-penis-his, “Ferdinando is letting his penis hang down”) the Romanain *niikoo bala xoof* (fuck-him without fear, “Fuck him without fear!”), and the like.

At no point does the joke seem to have a natural point. The joke is made possible, however, because of sheer accidental phonological facts of Arabic, namely, that some obscene expressions sound like words or names in other languages. There does not seem to be any need for elaboration on the translatability of this joke.

These are only representative examples of jokes based on some linguistic phenomenon. Such phenomena are always accidents in the design of the Arabic language. One does not expect the same accidents to obtain in English and this makes the jokes impossible to translate.

CONCLUSION

This paper has examined the translatability of Arabic jokes into English. Jokes based on incongruity in situation have been found to be translatable with minor problems like cultural transfer. However, linguistic jokes pose a serious problem. The sample of those jokes included a word or a group of words which evoke some kind of incongruity based on some linguistic fact. There is evidence in the discussion provided above that Arabic linguistic jokes cannot be readily translated into English because the two incompatible meanings of the linguistic form in a given joke are accidental facts about Arabic and do not have equivalents in the target language. Thus, the absence of equivalent linguistic units in English constitutes a serious problem for the translator. This finding clearly contradicts Newmark’s (1981, 1988) claim that jokes, *all* jokes, are translatable. Further, even if we accept Newmark’s claim that the translator can use a “synonym with a comparable double meaning,” translating the jokes out of Arabic loses the point, because they are jokes about the Arabic language. Nor can we sacrifice one of the two meanings, following Newmark (1981), because, in so doing, we would distort and spoil the ultimate goal of the joke which is to evoke amusement and laughter based on the existence of the two meanings not just one of them; consequently, the intentions of the joke-teller would not be communicated.

Finally, the paper has demonstrated that the translation of Arabic jokes argues against Nida’s (1964: 159) notion of formal equivalence. This is the case since in such cases formal correspondences, be they sentences, words, expressions, or concepts, are simply not there in the target language to help the translator “to reproduce as literally and meaningfully as possible the form and content” of the source language jokes.

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