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Translation Strategies used for Translation of Idioms in George Orwell's Animal Farm

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Abstract

The present study is about the translation of idioms from Orwell's Animal Farm into its Urdu translated version "اینمل فارم," focusing on the application of translation strategies proposed by (Baker,2011). Animal Farm, a politically charged allegorical novella, is rich with idiomatic expressions that convey deeper meanings beyond their literal interpretations, reflecting the socio-political nuances of the original text. The present research deals with exploring the strategies employed by the Urdu translator to render these idioms and evaluate their effectiveness in preserving the semantic and stylistic integrity of the original text. The study identifies that the strategy, translation by paraphrase was most frequently employed as paraphrasing involved explaining the idiom's meaning using non-idiomatic language effectively conveying the intended message when English had no equivalent idiom that matched Urdu in both meaning and form. However, the study identifies that the second most frequently employed strategy was using an idiom with similar meaning and form. This strategy was used particularly when SL had an equivalent idiom that matched TT in both meaning and form. This strategy was successful in maintaining the original's idiomatic and cultural essence. Moreover, other strategies like translation by using similar meaning but dissimilar form and translation by omission were employed lastly by the translator due to lack of equivalence in TT. while translation by compensation was a strategy that was not at all adopted by translator as there was no such idiom found where the meaning in TT can be compensated. The findings suggest that the translators of "Animal Farm" into Urdu employed a combination of strategies to navigate the complexities of idiomatic translation. Overall, this study highlights the intricate challenges of translating idioms across languages and the importance of carefully selecting strategies to retain the original text's cultural and expressive depth.

Keywords: Source Language, Target Language, Idioms, Translation strategies

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Introduction

Translation studies is an academic discipline that focuses on the theory, description, and practical application of translation. In the contemporary age, significant advancements have been made in addressing the demands of a rapidly expanding global society. These advancements can be attributed to the expansion of cultural interactions, the proliferation of knowledge, and the enhancement of international communication. The modern world experiences various improvements that are crucial in the subject of translation. The study of translation encompasses several areas of research, including scientific, medical, technological, commercial, legal, cultural, and literary domains (Manfredi, 2008). Therefore, without translation, individuals would be unable to understand the meaning of languages different than their own. The translation field is experiencing tremendous growth due to its critical role in accurately conveying the intended meaning or sense from SL to TL. However, it is important to acknowledge that persons who attempt to translate content that includes idioms, collocations, scientific, and literary terms may find certain challenges. The ultimate challenge faced by translators is to accurately portray the true meaning or essence of the target language. This obstacle arises from the disparity in cultural backgrounds and the difficulty in attaining linguistic equivalence in the desired language (Sajid Juma'a, 2014). In a similar vein, Nida (1964) has also focused on the context of translation as the translator's purpose is to comprehend the substance or meaning of a text. The translator should also consider the culture of both the languages and the desired impact he wants to achieve, which should be equivalent to the effect on the readers. Language is a means of communication used by individuals within a specific civilization. It encompasses both its literal definition, found in dictionaries, and its connotation and sound associations. The denotative meaning refers to the exact or literal definition of a word, often known as the dictionary meaning. On the other hand, the connotative meaning of a word is different from its literal definition, as it is always subject to interpretation. In this scenario, the individual meanings of the elements in a collocation do not encompass or represent the complete meaning or significance of entire phrases. These encompass metaphors, similes, and idioms, all of which are examples of collocated phrases. Idioms are an essential component of language that individuals use regularly, making them important to any language. An idiom consists of literal words that possess a meaning that can only be comprehended when one knows about the form, content, and cultural background of both SL and TL. According to Langlotz (2006, p. 2), idioms are intricate due to their distinct form, meaning, sociolinguistic and cultural aspects. Therefore,

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considering the aforementioned discussion, it can be concluded that translating idioms from SL to TL is consistently difficult. As a result, the present study examines the translation strategies used for translating idioms Urdu translated version of Orwell's novel "Animal Farm". Therefore, this research aims to find out idioms and translation strategies employed by Urdu translator while translating idioms.

Review of the Literature

This section describes previous works done in relation to this study. Different researches had been conducted on the use of translation strategies for translation of idioms such as: researchers like Khosravi and Khatib (2012) examined the translation strategies employed in translating idioms from English to Persian in the novels To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee and Of Mice and Men by John Weiner. This investigation was conducted using the translation procedures proposed by Baker in 1992. The analysis of the study revealed that translation through paraphrasing and employing idioms with similar content and structure were the most often utilized methods of translation. According to the aforementioned finding, it is important for a translator to possess a specific level of proficiency in the target language. However, when it comes to translating books, idioms must be imaginatively translated to ensure that the elegance of the text remains intact. In her 2010 study, Meryem examined the difficulties faced by first-year master's students at Mentouri University Constantine during translating idioms between English and Arabic. A translation test was created for students, my friends. The results suggested that students predominantly employed the word-for-word translation technique compared to alternative strategies. In addition, pupils successfully translated the idioms that were transparent and semi-transparent, but encountered difficulty with the semi-opaque and opaque idioms. Sadeghi and Farjad (2014) explored Baker's categorization of the strategies adopted while translating idioms from English to Persian. For this study, a sample of students with an intermediate level of proficiency studying at the Iran Islamic Azad University Central Tehran branch was selected. The examination of the questionnaire indicated that students had used two more methods in addition to Baker's tactics. The specific strategies employed by the students were: The five tactics encompass employing a faithful rendition of both the form and meaning of the idiom, utilizing a different form while maintaining a similar meaning, paraphrasing, selectively omitting some aspects during translation, and employing a literal translation while converting idioms into non-idiomatic expressions. Thus, the study determined that the selection of each

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technique relied on the student's proficiency in the target language and their comprehension of idiomatic expressions in context. In addition, Saputro (2012) did a qualitative study for translation of idioms in the novel Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows published by Bloomsbury. The study revealed that many translation tactics were employed, such as using synonyms with similar forms, antonyms with similar forms, converting words with the same form but different meanings, using other forms with the same meaning, rephrasing, and omitting some words. The researcher emphasized that translating idioms into the target language can be difficult, but it is crucial to preserve the stylistic meaning of the translation while maintaining the aesthetic quality of the text.

Zenati (2010) conducted a qualitative study on the using translation techniques by first-year master students of English in the specific context of translating English idioms into Arabic. This study made a translation test to assess students' awareness of English idioms and strategies they used when translating them into Arabic. The test findings indicated that the tactics employed included outlining, paraphrasing, word-for-word, and cultural substitution strategies. It should be emphasized that implementing the aforementioned tactics might sometimes be unproductive and result in inaccurate translations of idioms. In addition, Al-Shawi and Mahadi (2012) conducted a study on the translation of idioms between Arabic and English, focusing on the social and cultural aspects. The study's findings indicated that the discrepancies between SL and TL stem from cultural, social, and religious differences between the two languages. The translator employed several tactics to facilitate the translation process, including: aligning the translation with the target language, substituting idioms with equivalent ones that may have a different structure, and utilizing other forms of the same idiom.

Prior research in the field of literature has shown that the translation of idioms from English novel Animal Farm into its Urdu translated version (اینمل فارم) has not been conducted before Therefore, the researcher has devised an experiment in this field with meticulous adherence to a strict methodology.

Methodology

This section presents the methods that will be employed for data analysis. The document encompasses the theoretical foundation of the study, the research design and the research method used for data collection and analysis.

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This study employs two theoretical frameworks. Fernando (1996) developed a taxonomy of idioms. This theory categorizes idioms according to their level of opacity and semantic concept. In order to adequately address the study objectives, the translation procedures described by Baker (2011) were used for translating idioms.

- **Idioms' Semantic Classification**

Fernando (1996) states that the categorization of idioms into semantic groups is determined by the level of semantic separation and the level of obscurity. Idioms are classified into three categories based on their characteristics such as,

- **Pure idioms**

These are multiword expressions that act as a single semantic unit. The meaning of the whole cannot be deduced by simply adding up the meanings of the individual parts. As an illustration, the phrase "kick the bucket" is a genuine idiom, as its literal meaning is not connected to the specific words used.

- **Semi idioms**

It is alternatively referred to as semi-pure idioms. These idioms contain both figurative and literal elements in their meaning. These idioms consist of both a literal and a figurative component. For instance, "Foot the bill" is an example of a semi-idiom, where the word "foot" is used figuratively and "bill" is used literally to mean paying the payment.

- **Literal idioms**

Such idioms have a more literal meaning as the individual words in the expressions have some semantic relation to the meaning of the expressions however some of the literal idioms carry figurative meaning such as, “Break the record” can be translated literally whereas, an idiom, “All ears” carries figurative meaning despite the fact that it belongs to literal idiom category.

The researcher has taken into consideration this classification of idioms for data collection.

❖ Translation Strategies Employed in Translation of Idioms

Following are the strategies given by Baker (2011) that the researcher had taken for analyzing the translation of idioms

- Using an idiom of similar form and meaning
- This strategy deals with translating an idiom with same form and meaning
- Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form
- By using this strategy, translation becomes possible when an idiom in TL contains the similar meaning but dissimilar form as SL.
- Translation by paraphrase
- This strategy is adopted when a concept expressed by SL can be paraphrased in TL.
- Translation by Omission
- This strategy deals with the omission of translation of a word or expression of SL. It occurs when the meaning conveyed by an expression is not necessary to mention in translation.

❖ Research Method and Design

Simple Random Sampling method and close reading technique were followed for the current study. The researcher adopted this method because it is easier in forming representative sample based on classification of idioms presented by Fernando (1996). A number of 15 idioms were chosen from English novel Animal Farm and then idioms were compared with Urdu translated version of it by close reading for exploring the strategies used by Urdu translator for translating idioms from English into Urdu translated version. The research design for this study is qualitative, as it focuses on analyzing the translation strategies employed for translating idioms from Orwell's Animal Farm into Urdu. The data were categorized and examined in the analysis section of research. The researcher provides a comprehensive explanation of the classification of each idiom based on Fernando's (1996) categorization. The text presents a list of translation techniques and analyzed idioms that are categorized under Baker's (2011) translation strategies.

Table: Types of Strategies Used in Translating Idioms

S. No	Baker's Strategies used in Translating Idioms	Idioms	Weightage
1	Translation by similar meaning and form	Sooner or later, on the spot, kept their distance to the last, turned upside down	33%
2	Translation by similar meaning but dissimilar form	to take life, To and fro	13%
3	Translation by Paraphrase	Lost heart, changed his mind, which was which, went like clockwork, to make use of, took to their heels. By heart	46%
4	Translation by omission of entire idiom	End to end	6%
5	Translation by compensation	----------	----------

The above table shows the translation strategies of Baker (2011) used for translation of idioms presented by Fernando (1996). The study determined that about 46%, the most frequently used strategy was translating an idiom by paraphrase. This strategy was used maximumly many idioms were lacking equivalence in target language which compelled the translator to translate them by paraphrasing. Whereas, the second most utilized strategy was translation by using similar meaning and form as 33% of chosen idioms are having direct equivalence in target language. However, the table shows that 13% of selected idioms were translated by using similar meaning but dissimilar form for making the concept clear. The translator tried to make the sense clear by adopting a similar meaning but using different form due to lack of equivalence in TT. Moreover, translation of omission was the least used strategy with 6% weightage as during translating such idioms, translators omit the idiom as there is no alternate for it in TT whereas, translation by compensation is the strategy which is completely not used by the translator as there was found no idiom where the meaning of SL idiom can be compensated in terms of meaning with TT idiom. The translation strategies employed in the English novel Animal Farm and its Urdu translated counterpart "اینمل فارم" are examined below

- **Translating an Idiom by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form**

Upon finding out the idioms included in Orwell's Animal Farm and their translations in the Urdu version 'اینمل فارم', the researcher has identified the following idioms that align with this strategy

1. **Sooner or later**

-Source text

"Sooner or later justice will be done" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

جلد یا بدیر انصاف ضرور ھو گا

- **Transliteration**

Jald ya badair insaf zaror hoga

- **Back translation**

sooner or later justice will be achieved

The idiom "sooner or later" is a literal idiom. The idiom "sooner or later" exhibits a similar meaning and form in both English and its Urdu equivalent as "جلد یا بدیر" (jald ya bader). The idiom "sooner or later" is rendered in Urdu through an idiomatic phrase that effectively expresses a similar meaning while preserving the underlying meanings of the original English idiom.

2. **On the spot**

- Source text

"They were all slain on the spot" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

ان سب کو وہیں قتل کر دیا گیا

- **Transliteration**

Un sb ko wahin qatal kr dia gia

- **Back translation**

They all were slain on the spot

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This idiom is categorized as a literal idiom. Baker's (2011) strategy of translating idioms with similar meaning and form was used for translating this idiom. In this instance, the idiom "on the spot" was rendered in Urdu as "وہیں پر" (on the spot). Using an idiom that closely relates to the form and meaning of the idiom in the source language helps to effectively convey the intended message of the expression.

3. Kept their distance

- Source text

"Cat was telling them that all animals were now comrades and that any sparrow who chose could come and perch on her paw; but the sparrows kept their distance" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

بلی ان سے کہہ رہی تھی کہ اب تمام جانور ساتھی ہو چکے ہیں اور جو چڑیا چاہے اس میں شمولیت اختیار کر کے ہاتھ ملا سکتی ہے لیکن چڑیوں نے فاصلہ رکھا

- **Transliteration**

Billi un se keh rhi thi k ab tamam janwar sathi ho chuky hain aur jo chirya chahy is me shamoliat ikhtiyar kr k hath mila skti hai lekin chiryon ne faasla rkha.

- **Back translation**

Cat was telling them that all the animals are currently friends and any sparrow, if wish, could perch on her paw, but the sparrows kept their distance

The above idiom "kept their distance" in the English source text means "to make sure you are not too near". This idiom belongs to the category of literal idioms. To translate this idiom into Urdu, the translator applied the strategy of translating the idiom having similar meaning and form.

4. Turned upside down

- Source text

"It was as though the world had turned upside down" (Animal Farm,1945)

- Target text

ایسا لگ رہا تھا جیسے دنیا الٹ کر اوپر سے نیچے ہو گئی ہو

- **Transliteration**

Aisa lag rha tha jese duniya ulat k oper se nechy hogyi ho

- **Back translation**

Assumed as the world turned upside down.

Fernando (1996) classifies this idiom as a semi-idiom. The verb "turned" in the statement is the literal component and non-literal component is the expression "upside down." The translator employed Baker's (2011) strategy of translating a idiom possessing a similar form and meaning such as "الٹ کر اوپر سے نیچے" (ulat k roper se nechy). Therefore, the sense has been successfully rendered in target language (TL).

5. To the last

- Source text

"We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

ہم پیدا ہوئے تو ہمیں صرف اتنی خوراک ملی کہ زندہ رہ سکیں اور جو لوگ سانس لے رہے ہوتے ہیں ان سے ان کی طاقت کی آخری حد تک مشقت لی جاتی ہے

- **Transliteration**

Hum paida hue tau hmy srf itni khorak mili k zinda reh skein aur jo log sans ly rhy hty hain un se unki taqat ki akhiri had tk mushaqqat li jati hain

- **Back translation**

When we were born, we were given just enough food to be alive and those who are breathing are supposed to work to the last limit of their strength

The idiom "to the last" is a literal idiom. The translator rendered this idiom as an Urdu word "آخری حد", which signifies the concept of "until the ultimate moment". The translator rendered the meaning of this idiom into Urdu by adopting a translation strategy that comprises utilizing a related meaning and form.

❖ **Translation by similar meaning but dissimilar form**

6. To and fro

- Source text

"All the pigeons, to the number of thirty-five, flew to and fro over the men's heads and muted upon them from mid-air" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

سارے کبوتر جن کی تعداد پینتیس تھی، ہوا میں ادھر ادھر اڑ رہے تھے اور انسانوں کے سروں پر اپنے پنجوں سے حملہ آور ہو گئے

- **Transliteration**

Sare kabootar jin ki tadad painthis thi, hawa me idhr udhr urh rhy thy aur insano k saro per apny panjo se hamla awar hogye

- **Back translation**

All the pigeons that were 35 in number flew here and there and attacked over heads of men with their claws.

This idiom "to and fro", grammatically a prepositional phrase, was used by Orwell to refer to something that moves "forward and backward". This idiomatic expression belongs to the category of pure idiom. The strategy proposed by Baker (2011) is translating an idiom by similar meaning but dissimilar form, as "to and fro" is translated as "ادھر ادھر" idhr udhr, which means "forward and backward".

7. To take life

- Source text
"I have no wish to take life, not even human life" (Animal Farm, 1945)
- Target text
میں کسی کی جان نہیں لینا چاہتا خواہ وہ ایک انسان ہی ہو

- **Transliteration**

Mein kisi ki jan nhi lena chahta khawa who ek insane hi ho

- **Back translation**

I don't have any aim to take life of anyone, even if it's a human.
The idiom can be classified as a semi-idiom as it combines a literal term, "life," with a non-literal term, "to take," which in this context means "kill." The idiom transliterated in Urdu as "جان لینا" (jaan lena), which has the meaning of "to take life." This concludes that translator has rendered the source language idiom into Urdu by using the Baker's strategy of adopting an idiom with a comparable meaning but a dissimilar form.

- **Translation by paraphrase**

8. Went like clockwork

- Source text

"All through that summer the work of the farm went like clockwork" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

اس پورے موسم گرما میں مسلسل کام ہوتا رہا

- **Transliteration**

Is pory mosam-e-garma me musalsal kam hota rha.

- **Back translation**

The work continued regularly throughout this summer in the farm.

The phrase "went like clockwork", a linguistic idiom, denotes that something happened precisely as intended, without any obstacles or difficulties. As per Fernando's (1996) categorization of idioms, this can be classified as a semi-idiom. According to Baker (2011), paraphrasing is the most commonly utilize strategy for translating idiomatic statements from the source language to the target language when there is no corresponding expression available.

9. To make use of

- Source text

"Never to have any dealings with human beings, never to engage in trade, never to make use of money" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

انسانوں سے کوئی تعلق نہیں رکھا جائے گا، تجارت نہیں کی جائے گی، پیسوں کا استعمال نہیں کیا جائے گا

- **Transliteration**

Insano se koi tahaluq nhi rakha jai ga, tajarat nhi ki jai gi, paiso ka istamal nhi kia jai ga

- **Back translation**

Not dealing with being human, and not practicing trade, and not using money.

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The idiom "to make use of" indicates the meaning of "to use something/somebody, especially in order to get advantage. The type of the idiom "to make use of" is literal idiom. To render this idiom into Urdu, the translator resorted to translate the idiom in accordance with Baker's (2011) strategy of translating by paraphrase.

10. Changed his mind

- Source text

"He did not give any reason for having changed his mind, but merely warned the animals that his extra task would mean very hard work" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

اس نے اپنے فیصلے کی تبدیلی کی کوئی وجہ نہیں بتائی لیکن جانوروں کو تنبیہ ضرور کی گئی کہ یہ زائد کام محنت طلب ہو گا

- **Transliteration**

Us ne apny faisly ki tabdeeli ki koi wajah nhi btayi lekin janwaro ko tanbeeh zaror ki gyi k yeh zayed kam mehnat talab hoga

- **Back translation**

He didn't provide any reason for changing his decision but he warned the animals that excess work would require hardwork

According to Fernando's categorisation in 1996, this idiom is classified as a semi-idiom. In this idiom, the term "mind" is employed metaphorically and does not pertain to "a perspective" or "a belief". Conversely, the term "changed" is employed in a literal sense and has been rendered into the Urdu word "تبدیلی" (tabdeeli), which denotes "alteration". Therefore, the phrase "فیصلے کی تبدیلی" as a translation of "changed his mind" indicates that the translator utilised Baker's (2011) strategy of translating idiom with paraphrasing.

11. Lost heart

- Source text

"Some progress was made in the dry frosty weather that followed, but it was cruel work, and the animals could not feel so hopeful about it as they had felt before. They were always cold, and usually hungry as well. Only Boxer and Clover never lost heart" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

پھر بھی اس شدید سردی میں کچھ نہ کچھ پیش رفت ضرور ہوئی لیکن یہ ایک ظالمانہ کام تھا اور جانوروں کی محسوسات ویسی نہیں تھیں جیسے کہ پہلے تھیں- انھیں مسلسل نزلہ زکام رہتا اور اکثر وہ بھوکے رہا کرتے تھے- صرف باکسر اور کلور کے حوصلے پست نہیں ہوئے تھے

- **Transliteration**

Phir b is shaded sardi me kuch na kuch paish raft zaror hui lekin yeh ek zalimana kam tha aur janwaro ki mehsusat wesi nhi thin jese k pehly thin. Unhy musalsal nazla zukam rehta aur akser woh bhooky rha krty thy. Srf Boxer aur Clover k hosly past nhi hue thy.

- **Back translation**

Even in this extreme weather some of the progress was achieved but the work was cruel, and animals did not feel any hope as they had before. And they always felt cold and hunger. Only Boxer and Clover didn't lose their courage

The English idiom "lost heart", which is, in this context, used to "stop hoping for something because you no longer feel confident", falls under the category of semi-idiom. In the translation of "lost heart" into "حوصلے پست" hosly past' in Urdu, it can be noted that the translator applied Baker's (2011) strategy of paraphrasing the English meaning of the idiom through translating the lexical element "heart" into "hope". The translator used this strategy because there is no idiom in the TL that matches the SL idiomatic expression "lost heart".

12. Which was which

- Source text

"The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

باہر کھڑی مخلوق نے آدمی کو دیکھا پھر سور کو، سور کو دیکھا پھر آدمی کو- لیکن یہ کہنا انتہائی مشکل تھا کہ ان میں سے کون سور ہے اور کون آدمی

- **Transliteration**

Bahir karhi makhlooq ne admi ko dekha phir suwar ko, suwar ko dekha phir admi ko- lekin yeh kehna intehai mushkil tha k un me se kon suwar hai aur kon admi

- **Back translation**

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The creatures standing outside looked at the man then to pig and from human to pig, then from pig to human, but was impossible to say who is the human and who is the pig.

Fernando (1996) classifies the idiom "which was which" as a pure idiom. This indicates that the individual words inside the idiom do not give a meaning. The translator employs Baker's (2011) third strategy, which entails translation by paraphrase, to render a translation of an idiom that lacks a corresponding equivalent in the target text (TT). The Urdu idiom "ان میں سے کون سور اور آدمی" translates to "which one is a pig and which one is a human," effectively expressing the idea of discerning between two entities.

13. Took to their heels

- Source text

"After only a moment or two they gave up trying to defend themselves and took to their heels" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

تھوڑی دیر بعد انہوں نے اپنی مدافعت چھوڑ دی اور بھاگ کھڑے ہوئے

Thori der bad unhony apni mudafat chorh di aur bhag karhy hue

- **Backtranslation**

After sometime they gave up defending themselves and run away

Thus, the idiomatic expression "took to their heels", grammatically a verbal phrase, signifies the meaning of "running away from". This idiom can be regarded as a pure idiom in accordance with Fernando's (1996) categories, as the idiomatic meaning of the expression is not the sum up of the meaning of its individual components.
When it comes to the strategy applied by the translator to render the meaning of the above idiom, it can be seen that the translator used the Urdu translation as "بھاگ کھڑے ہوئے" bhaag kary hue, which means they "run away from". It means that the translator applied Baker's (2011) strategy of translating an idiom by paraphrasing as the number of the lexical components of the English idiom are not the same as the Urdu one

14. By heart

- Source text

"They had the entire song by heart" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

انھوں نے چند ہی منٹ میں پورا گیت یاد کر لیا

- **Transliteration**

Unhony chand hi minute me pora geet yad kr lia

- **Back translation**

They memorized all the song in few minutes.

This idiom is classified as a pure idiom. The translator employed Baker's (2011) third method of idiom translation, which entails paraphrasing, to convert the English idiom "by heart" into Urdu as "یاد کرلیا" (yad kr lia).

❖ **Translation by omission**

15. End to end

- Source text

"Then they sang "Beasts of England" from end to end seven times running, and after that they settled down for the night and slept as they had never slept before" (Animal Farm, 1945)

- Target text

اس لمحے وہ سب مل کر اپنا مقبول گیت "انگلستان کے ظالم درندو" دوڑتے ہوئے گانے لگے- انہوں نے مویشی خانے کے احاطے میں سات چکر کاٹے پھر اپنی اپنی جگہ پہنچ کر سو گئے- اطمینان اور سکون کی نیند- ایسی نیند جو وہ اس سے پہلے کبھی نہیں سوئے تھے-

- **Transliteration**

us lamhy who sb mil kr apna maqbool geet "Inglistan k zalim darando" dorty hue gany lgy. Unhony maweshi khany k ahaty me sath chakkar katy phir apni apni jagah pohnch kr so gye. Itminan aur sakoon kin end. Esi nend jo who is se pehly kbhi nhi soye thy.

- **Backtranslation**

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At that time, they sang their popular song “Beasts of England” They made seven times round of animal farm. And after that they slept as they had never had slept before.

This specific idiom is a pure idiom. The translator opted to utilize the strategy of omitting the entire idiom as it avoids misinterpretation and creates a text that would be easily understood by the intended recipient.

Conclusion

This study examines the translation strategies used for translating idioms in Orwell's "Animal Farm" to its Urdu equivalent, "اینمل فارم". In order to accomplish these objectives, a study was conducted on a randomly chosen subset of 15 idiomatic expressions from the English book, together with their corresponding Urdu translations in the Urdu edition of the novel. The idioms were examined using Fernando's (1996) categorization of idioms and Baker's (2011) strategies for understanding idioms. The study discovered that the prevailing method employed to translate idioms in "Animal Farm" into Urdu was considering their equivalent meaning and structure. Furthermore, the study found that the majority of idioms in the novel were successfully translated. This was achieved by either replacing an idiom with another one that had a similar meaning and structure, or by using a paraphrase. Additional tactics employed included the rephrasing of idioms with equivalent content but different sentence structure, translation by omitting some elements, and translation by providing compensatory elements.

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