An Evaluation of the Quality of Hajar Mokreyani's Kurdish Translation of *the Holy Quran* based on Antoine Berman's Theory of Deconstructive Trends

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Abstract

Amongst contemporary theorists in the field of translation studies, Antoine Berman, whose works has brought about some developments in translation studies and established a base for translation criticism, mentions thirteen principles that a translator deviates from the source text if he employs them. Out of the translated texts, translators have focused mostly on the translation of the Holy Quran from the past. Due to linguistic differences between the language of the Holy Quran and the target language, there exist structural and semantic deviations. One of the Holy Quran translations is done in Kurdish Language by Hajar Mokriyani. Mokriyani adopted a free style translation to convey meaning to the readers and through this approach it is possible to see the adaptability of Antoine Berman's theory of deconstruction. Since no independent study has addressed Mokriyani's Kurdish translation of the Holy Quran, and the adaptability of Antoine Berman's theory of deconstruction in this translation has not been explored, through a descriptiveanalytical approach and using eleven principles of Bermen's text deviation, the present study attempts to examine this translation. For each principle one example is presented to account for the deviation occurred and to show how the target text is deviated from the source text and how this deviation affects the meaning in translation. The results indicate that all principles of Berman's theory are present in Mokriyani's translation.

Keywords: *Holy Quran*, Kurdish Translation, Deconstruction, Antoine Berman, Hajar Mokreyani.

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