Abstract

This research conducts a Hallidayan functional analysis of two Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) translations of George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. The analysis is built on the notion of how far the Arabic translations, the target texts (TTs), are close to the English original, the source text (ST) with respect to the experiential realization of irony. The mechanisms utilized between the ST and TT are demonstrated through Halliday's (2014) Systemic Functional grammar (SFG). The SFG covers grammatical choices associated with transitivity processes. The current study follows a quantitative-qualitative approach to analyze the relational processes within Orwell's *Animal Farm*, and how the realization of the experiential meaning of irony can be in correspondence with its equivalent in the two MSA translations. Data are collected from two translations by two different translators, Al-Fadl (1997) and Abdul-Ghany (2014), to discuss similarities and differences occurring in the translation of the same transitivity processes and how far such differences in the TT impact the realization of irony. The study shows that the only difference between the two translations is that Al-Fadl's adheres to Orwell's more than Abdul-Ghany's does. Otherwise, the two translations are quite similar; the attributive process is the pattern used in the TTs corresponding with its counterpart in the ST, thereby, representing the relational experiential processes. Both translators do the same shift of rendering the same number of relational processes into material ones. They omitted the same number of relational processes. The slight differences made by both translators do not have an impact on the relational processes reflecting the concept of irony and satire, in the TTs.

Keywords: Modern Standard Arabic, Irony, Satire, Systemic Functional Grammar, Transitivity processes, Functionalism, Translation Analysis, *Animal Farm,* Abdul-Ghany, Al-Fadl