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Phenomenon of Translation Shift: A Descriptive Study of King Solomon's Mines by Haggard and Its Urdu Translation

This article deals with the phenomenon of translation shifts in Urdu translation of an English novel King Solomon's Mines written by H. Rider Haggard. Translation shift is definitely a crucial issue to be examined in literary texts. Owing to the dissimilarity in the references used in distinct languages to call same referents and their diverse structures, literary translation becomes a complex task (Munday, 2001). This study aims at investigating the kinds of translation shifts in Urdu translation of an English text. 25% random sentences of the whole novel are used to examine translation shifts by employing quantitative approach. Catford's (1965) taxonomy of translation shifts is utilized in the study as a theoretical framework. The findings of the study reveal that the unit shift is employed most frequently in Urdu translation and the reason behind this occurrence is the absence of direct equivalent in the target language as well as the preservation of idiomatic and fluent translation. The research is very helpful in highlighting the issues regarding similarities as well as disparities between grammars of two distinct languages. It will work as a guiding tool for the scholars to investigate other genres of translated texts by emphasizing the phenomenon of translation.
KEY WORDS: *Translation shifts, English-Urdu translation, Catford's shifts, fictional texts.*

1. Introduction

This study deals with the observation of translation shifts found in the translation of a fictional novel and examines those factors which are responsible for the appearance of shifts. In a specific type

of translation, the presence of some distinct features leads to some issues in the process of translation which provokes the translator to use such a shift in order to make the process of translation smooth without alternation in the meaning of the source language. Catford (1965) primarily mentioned these kinds of alternation as 'shifts in translation'. He asserts, "Shifts are the formal deviation while translating from a source language to target language" (p. 32). He explains that the reason for the occurrence of shift is the lack of formal correspondence (Catford 1965, p.32) As in this research data is related to the English and Urdu languages, both languages are related to different families due to which occurrence of similarity among these languages is quite rare. In the process of translation, a shift is one of the central approaches towards translation. The prime focus of this research is to explore Catford's category shifts in the translation of the novel 'King Solomon's Mines' written by Haggard. It has examined the shift with the highest frequency and those factors and causes which lead the translator to use category shifts in the translation. A translator faces numerous difficulties while moving implications from a source language to a target language; he/she utilize various methodologies to figure out the complex issues. It is contended by different researchers that the cycle of interpretation depends on various speculations, and these may involve a social point of view of the source and target language or it might consider Catford's (1965) etymological-based methodology of translation shift. At the point when the writings of two distinct dialects are differentiating, it is apparent that movements dwell in these interpretations. In this regard, Newmark (1988) explains that Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) use the term 'transposition' which is equivalent to the term 'shift' used by Catford (1965), a translational process having differences in the grammatical structure going from source language to target language. As indicated by Catford, there are two principal kinds of shifts in translation which are level shifts and category shifts. Category shifts are additionally isolated into sub-categories: class shift, unit shift, structure shift, and intra-framework shift. Al- Al-Zoubi and Hassnawi (2001), in their work endeavor to fabricate a possible model for the investigation of shifts and contribute extraordinarily to the examination of various kinds of

shifts in the translation at various levels, for example, paralinguistic or phonetic depiction. They see that the idea of shifts ought to be more grown decidedly as the meaning of the translator's work to keep up with the proportionality between two language frameworks which are source language and the objective language. Moreover, the translator must have enough knowledge about the grammatical structures of both languages to transmit even the hidden meanings of the source language into the target language in an appropriate way. The need for translation arises because the two languages which are being translated are different from each other. In this context, Hatim and Mason (1990) claim that if we do not consider the Grammatical Group then the grammatical system of the source language and the grammatical system of target language hold an impact on the translator, and then he must have to use shift during translation. The focus of the study is to analyse shifts used by the translator in the translated text.

The data selected for the study is from an English novel *King Solomon's Mines* authored by H. Rider Haggard and its Urdu version titled *Hazrat Suleman ka khazana* translated by Syed Alaudin. Descriptive quantitative measures are adopted to analyse the data. Catford's (1965) pattern of translation shifts are brought into effect to examine the shifts. While utilizing Catford's shifts, analysis is carried out by comparing the source and the target text to achieve the core purpose and objectives of the study. 246 sentences are taken from the text in order to observe the happening of shifts in English to Urdu translation. There are multiple examples of shifts mentioned in the study e.g. to make the translation natural and reliable, structural shifts occur.

It is observed in this research that the main factors responsible for the occurrence of shifts in English to Urdu translation comprise the distinct structure of both languages and the non- availability of the similar or equivalent meaning in the target text. This research gives the expressions of both translation studies and linguistics as it expresses the problems related to the differences among these languages. It is a leading tool for researchers to scrutinize other kinds of translated texts mainly focusing on the phenomenon of translation shifts. The current study answers the following research questions:

1. What are the most commonly occurring translational shifts in Urdu translation of English fiction King Solomon's Mines?
2. What are the factors responsible for the translational shifts in Urdu translation of King Solomon's Mines?

2. Literature Review

A number of linguists and translation scholars have been focusing on research regarding the equivalence and its importance in translation since 1960s. In this context, the process of translation is defined as a process of transferring and replacing certain code systems with other systems while holding the meaning and function of the message unchanged (Nida, 1964; Catford, 1965; Newmark, 1988 & Van Leuven-Zwart, 1989). Consequently, the focus gradually moves towards phenomenon of translation shifts and is examined by numerous theorists. The idea of translation shifts was first discussed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) however, the term shift is not used in their theory. They differentiate two main translation strategies namely literal translation and the oblique translation. The strategy of literal translation needs to be realized through three systems: literal translation, borrowing and calque while oblique translation comprises four key elements which are Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence and adaptation. Developing the idea, Catford (1965) coined the term 'translation shifts' in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. He defines translation shift as "departure from formal correspondence from the source language to target language during translation" (p.73) and classifies the shifts into two major types which are:

- Level Shift
- Category Shift
  - Structural Shift
  - Class Shift
  - Rank/Unit Shift
  - Intra-system Shift

a) Level shift

Level shift is defined by Catford (1965) as a part of the source language at certain linguistic level that has an equivalent in the target language on a different level. In his view, when an item of the source text has an equivalent at a diverse linguistic level, level shift occurs. These linguistic levels include graphology, phonology as well as lexis

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and grammar connected to particular extra-linguistic levels. The level shift occurs when a term of a particular linguistic level is translated in its equivalent term at another level. This category of translation shift usually results in the variation of original structure as well as original tenses of the text. For instance, a word having noun as its class might be translated into an adjective or a verb and in the same way, a continuous tense might be transferred into target language in the form of indefinite structure.

b) Category Shift

The second type of shift classified by Catford (1965) is category shift and is defined as the departure from the formal correspondence. It deals with the shifts in formal characteristics of a text i.e. structure of sentences, word classes etc. Hence, it is further classified into its subtypes which are structural shift, rank shift, class shift and intra-system shift. Structure shift is the frequently occurring shift and hence is the most common kind of translation shift. It deals with the grammatical structures and changes word order of an expression due to distinct language systems. In this context, Salami and Lofti (2017) investigate the frequency of translation shifts in the translation of two historical texts from English into Persian language. They examines the most frequently occurring shift in translation by operationalizing the Catford's (1965) model of translation shifts. The results of the study reveal that the structural shift is the most frequently occurring shift in English-Persian translation. It also indicates that the structural shift occurs due to omission/addition, variation in word order and tense shifts.

The next type of category shift is class shift where a word belonging to a particular word class in source text is transferred in the target language as an adjective or a verb. It occurs when the equivalent of same class is not found in the target language. Then rank shift is another type of category shifts which is defined as shift from one rank to another in the target text. For instance, a clause is transferred in the target language as a word, phrase or sentence. The last type of category shift is intra-system shift which occurs within a system when two languages possess a formal corresponding system but a non-corresponding element is selected as the translation equivalent, an intra-system shift occurs.

Popovic (1970), expanding the idea of shifts, asserts that translation shifts are closely connected with style and named them as 'shifts of expression'. In his view, shifts play a key role in the reproduction of text consistently and meet the needs of the target audience. In this context, Toury (2012) classifies translation shifts in two parts namely obligatory and non-obligatory shifts. He states that shifts can be rule governed or based on the translator's choice. So, the shifts which are rule governed are called obligatory shifts while the non-obligatory shifts occur due to literary, cultural as well as stylistic reasons. Thus, shifts not only occur due to linguistic difference but also because of creativity and style. Endorsing the ideas, Hatim (2014) also views shifts as a tool for maintaining the lexical cohesion in the text. Most of the studies regarding translation shifts mark them as a necessary part of the translation process. As they are play key role in translation, it is difficult rather impossible to keep the sense, structure and style of the source text in the target without using translation shifts.

      Numerous researches have been conducted related to the idea of translation shifts which discuss several aspects of translation shifts. Al-Dulaimi (2016) investigates the phenomenon of translation shifts in an English novel and its Arabic translation by using Catford's (1965) model of translation shifts. The quantitative analysis of the research shows that unit shift occurs in the translation most frequently while intra-system shift is least in number. Moreover, it concludes that the non-obligatory shifts are utilized in the translation for artistic purpose while the obligatory shifts are used in order to preserve the sense and the meaning. In the similar way, Al-Hamed (2016) examines the role of translation shifts in an Islamic philosophical text originally written in English entitled as *Dialogue with an Atheist* and its English translation by conducting a descriptive content analysis. He emphasizes the significance of shifts in translation for preserving the meaning of the original. The study concludes that all types of shifts occurred in the text with very less difference in their percentages and illustrates that these changes facilitate cultural and linguistic differences between two languages. Furthermore, Herman (2017) aims to examine the most dominant translation shift in film translation subtitled from English into

Indonesian language. The qualitative research shows that shifts are frequently occurred by translating verb phrases into verbs, phrases into words, and words into phrases to make the translation target oriented.

Almutairi, Al Kous and Zitouni (2020) examine the phenomenon of translation shifts in news articles. The study aims at investigating the kinds of category shift divided by Catford (1965) and finding the most employed one in the selected data. To attain the aims of the esearch, a comparative examination is done by taking an English text as a source and its Arabic translation as a target text. The results indicate that all kinds of category shifts are used in the translation, however, the most employed shift is the structural shift demonstrated in word order, nominal to verbal structures and passive to active structures as well. It shows that category shifts are used in the translation to fill the languages' gap.

Another research conducted by Aghai and Mukhtarnia (2021) examines the realization of translation shifts in vocabulary learning books written in English and their translated versions in Persian by employing Catford's (1965) taxonomy of translation shifts. In order to calculate the frequency of translation shifts, 210 ST-TT pairs from seven books were selected and analyzed. The findings of the study expose class shift as the least occurring translation shift in the data which shows that both languages have equivalents with same class. 43.33% of the shifts are unit shifts because explanation is generally required in the vocabulary learning books. Intra-system shift occurred in 69.52% as the translator efforts for avoiding foreign forms that does not sound reliable in Persian text. Similarly, Sipayung (2021) conducts research on translation shifts occurred during machine translation. The aims of the research are to discuss the translation shifts occurred in machine translation and the data taken for the research is in the form of words particularly references that include personal, demonstrative and comparative references. The text is translated by using different translation tools i.e. google translator, Yandex etc. The results show that maximum shifts are occurred in the text translated by Yandex. It also indicates that machine translation lacks to create a high level target than a source text.

Most of the researches conducted on the idea of translation shifts focus only on the analysis of different types of shifts without illustrating the reasons, principles as well as factors accountable for the use of shifts during the process of translation. Moreover, they are purely empirical and primarily focus on the frequencies of shifts. This article is empirical study however it also focuses on the factors involved in the use of translation shifts. Furthermore, there are a less number of researches regarding translation shifts in English-Urdu language pair. It examines the types of translation shifts in Urdu translation of an English novel King Solomon's Mines written by Rider Haggard.

3. Methodology

This section describes the process involves in the collection of data and the framework used to analyze the selected data. A fictional novel and its translation are taken as the source data for the analysis i.e. 'King Solomon's Mines written by H. Rider Haggard in 1907 is used as a source text and its Urdu translation 'Hazrat Sulman ka Khazana' translated by Syed Alaudin in 2007 is used as target text King Solomon's mines is a very famous novel, which describes the exploration of an anonymous area containing a lot of characters, adventures, horror and hauntings. Additionally, it is the primeval adventurous novel in the history of Africa. In England, almost thirty-one thousand booklets sold in its first year of publication.

For this research, the data is arranged in the form of parallel samples. A parallel comparison is carried out for this study. The novel consists of 20 chapters. The researcher uses 25% of the total data which is 20,382 words out of 81,529 words. The total number of sentences selected for analysis is 884 which indicate that complicated and long sentences exist in the source text more than the target text. Catford's (1965) model with its theoretical aspects is used as the framework in this study. Basically, Translation shifts happen where the textual similarity does not correspond with its original text. He explained that the occurrence of shifts on the grammatical and lexical level. In Catford (1965) shift model, all Changes are categorized to see which type is used for the translation of English into Urdu translation. This model explains two types of shifts, level, and category shift. There are two types of level shift lexis to grammar and

grammar to lexis. On the other hand, Category shifts are characterized into four subtypes. It is clearly demonstrated in the following diagram.
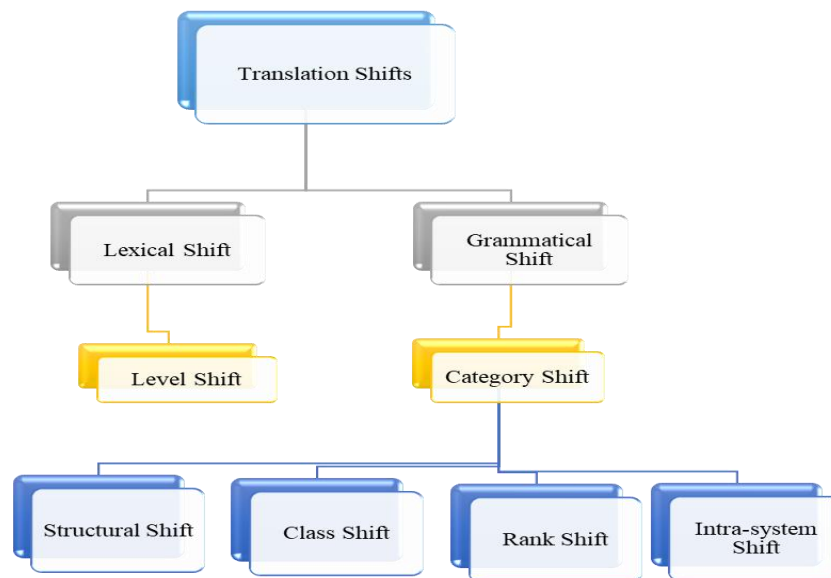

Figure 1: Catford's (1965) Model of Translation Shifts

In view of the Catford(1965) model, a change occurs at a linguistic level from grammar to lexis or lexis to grammar known as level shift. Contrary to level shift, the focus of the current study is on the category shift to get the main aims of this research. Category shift is characterized into four subtypes which are Structural Shift, Unit/ Rank Shift, Class shift and Intra System Shift (Ibid.).

      According to Catford (1965), a structural shift is a change in the construction of the sentences. It is the variation in the structure of phrases, clauses and sentences. In simple words, structure shift occurs when the position of the source text's parts changes in the target text. The second type of shift is the level shift. This type of shift occurs when the translator deviates from the level of the source text while converting the data into the target text such as a word in the source text is translated into a phrase, a clause, or sometimes in a sentence. The purpose of this type of level shift, in his view, is to maintain

textual equivalence. The third type of category shift is the class shift in which one part of speech is changed into another part of speech during the process of translation. Such as a noun can be translated as a verb or adjective etc. the last type of category shift are intra-system shifts, which occur when the source and target language have some extent similar semantic system (Ibid.).

A parallel comparison of source and target text is used in this research for the analysis. English and Urdu sample sentences are aligned sentence by sentence for comparison in Microsoft word for the identification of shifts. 201 shifts are identified from selected sentences. Some of the examples are discussed in data analysis to better understand and generalize the shift used in the data.

4. Data analysis

This section deals with the analysis of the selected data in detail. It works with the findings of the data in compliance with the selected framework for this study. By using Catford's (1965) model of translation shift data is analyzed from the English source text into Urdu target text. The selected data is aligned in parallel form for the analysis of shifts. All the subtypes of category shifts are observed and analyzed to find out the highest as well as the least frequency of these types. Besides the calculation of the frequencies, it is also observed whether the shifts used by the translator are obligatory or optional.

Extract no.1

ST	TT	Type of shift
Hospital work must sometimes pall and grow rather dull, and as this history will not be dull, whatever else it may be, it will put a little life into things for a day or two while Harry is reading of our adventures.	اسپتال کا کام بور ہوتا ہے۔ جب کہ یہ تاریخ بور نہیں ہو گی، چاہے کچھ اور ہو۔ جب ہیری میری مہم جوئی پر مبنی تاریخ کا مطالعہ کریگا تو اس سے زندگی کی نیرنگیوں میں اضافہ ہو گا چاہے وہ چند دنوں کے لئے ہی کیوں نہ ہو۔	Structural shift

In extract 1, the second part of the sentence contains a structural shift. The existence of a structural shift in the data expresses that there are so many aspects of the grammatical system that occur between the source and the target language. The translator uses structural shifts by using these various grammatical expressions to make translation natural.

In this extract, the second part of the sentence is translated in such a way that the position of clauses changed to make the translation acceptable in the target language. It is obvious that the structure of the English language is quite different from the structure of the Urdu language that's why translators work with these structural differences while translating the English source language to the Urdu target language. In this example there are two clauses "it will put a little life into things for a day or two while Harry is reading of our adventures"

"It will put a little life into things"

اس سے زندگی کی نیرنگوں میں اضافہ ہو گا

"While Harry is reading of our adventures"

جب ہیری میری میم جوئی پر مبنی تاریخ کا مطالعہ کریگا

But these clauses translated into a reverse position and make a combined sentence. The first clause is translated as the second clause in the target language and vice versa.

"جب ہیری میری مہم جوئی پر مبنی تاریخ کا مطالعہ کریگا تو اس سے زندگی کی نیرنگوں میں اضافہ ہو گا وہ چند دنوں کے لئے ہی کیوں نہ ہو۔"

Using this type of structural shifts readers can easily understand the contextual meaning of the author. In the system of Urdu language above arrangement of clauses is highly acceptable. If the translator does not change the position of the clauses meaning may be conveyed but the structure in the target language is completely distorted. It is choices made by the translator to make the translation natural according to the target language.

Translation of the above-mentioned sentence without changing the position of clauses is:

"اس سے زندگی کی نیرنگوں میں اضافہ ہو گا وہ چند دنوں کے لئے ہی کیوں نہ ہو جب ہیری میری میم جوئی پر مبنی تاریخ کا مطالعہ کریگا۔"

This literal translation may convey the meaning but semantically its structure is not appropriate for the target language readers. The analysis supports the work of Nael (2013) and Kantiastuti (2014), both worked with the structural shifts when the source text's expression can be found in the target text. The translator used very clever choices which show his grip over the target language.

Extract no 2

ST	TT	Type of shift
Just then the dinner-bell rang, Captain Good and I went down to dinner together, and there we found Sir Henry Curtis already seated. He and Captain Good were placed together, and I sat opposite to them. The captain and I soon fell into talk about shooting and what not; he asking me many questions, for he is very inquisitive about all sorts of things, and I answering them as well as I could. Presently he got on to elephants.	جلد ہی رات کے کھانے کی گھنٹی بجی۔ میں اور کیپٹن گڈ ایک ساتھ نیچے کھانے کے لئے چلے گئے۔ جہاں ہماری ملاقات سر ہنری کرٹس سے ہوئی جو وہاں پہلے ہی سے بیٹھے ہوئے تھے۔ وہ اور کیپٹن گڈ ساتھ ساتھ بیٹھے جب کہ میں ان کے مقابل بیٹھ گیا۔ جلد ہی کیپٹن اور میں گفتگو میں منہمک ہو گئے۔ جس کا موضوع شکاریات اور جانے کیا کیا تھا۔ وہ مجھ سے سوالات کرتا اور ایسا لگتا تھا کہ وہ ہر بات جاننے کا متمنی رہا کرتا ہے اور میں جتنا ممکن ہو سکتا اس کا جواب دیا کرتا۔ اس وقت اس کا موضوع ہاتھی تھا۔	Class shift

Extract 2, contains two class shifts to make the fluent translation and keep the original sense of the text. In this example, two types of a

class shift are observed, the first shift represents a class shift changing from verb to noun, the word 'found' work as a verb in the source text and noun in the target text.

جہاں ہماری ملاقات سر ہنری کرٹس سے ہوئی جو وہاں پہلے ہی سے بیٹھے ہوئے تھے

It is observed that this is not an obligatory shift used by the translator. A translator can carry out the need for translation and express its meaning by using the target language verb phrase such as this translation

''جہاں ہمیں سر ہنری کرٹس ملے'' in this clause the word 'mily' is the equivalent verb in the target language. It can be said that it is the translator who prefers choices for a perfect translation.

In this example, the other class shift is observed at the end of the sentence. There is a change of class from a verb to noun, it is found that in this example class shift occurred from English 'phrasal verb' into Urdu noun ''موضوع to deliver the contextual meaning of the text and make the translation comfortable for the Urdu language readers. To convey the simplified form of the translation to the target text reader's translators work with these kinds of class shifts. When the process of translation occurred some of the words don't have their equivalent words in the target language then translators translate those words according to the situation to make the translation acceptable.

To face and overcome such a situation where lack of equivalent words occurred translators work with shifts. It is found that this shift is an obligatory shift to make the translation natural the reason is the difference between the grammatical system among source and target language.

Extract no.3

ST	TT	Type of shift
Stop, though! there is Gagaoola, if she was a woman, and not a fiend. But she was a hundred at least, and therefore not marriageable, so I don't count her. Now to make a start.	لیکن ذرا ٹھہریں (گاگول) بھی ہے اگر وہ عورت ہے اور عفریت نہیں ہے تو اس کی عمر کم از کم ایک سو سال ہے اور وہ شادی کے قابل نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے میں اسے شمار نہیں کر رہا ہوں۔ اچھا تو اب میں شروع کرتا ہوں۔	Rank shift

The above example is classified as unit or rank shift where change occurs at the word to phrase level. The change observed in this shift from lower to higher level. There are some words in every language which don't have their equivalent words in another language to make the translation accurate in the target text translators uses various kind of shifts. To cover the difference between the source text and target text translator changed a single word into a phrase. In the English language, the word 'marriageable' represents the means a person who is mature enough to get married. But in the target text these words mean:

"شادی کے قابل"

Both languages have the same meanings for this word but the difference occurs at their class level. Regarding the source text, the word is used for a witch whose age is more than a hundred years and she is not in a position to get married 'not marriageable. The translator translates it into a phrase because he does not find the equivalent in the target language. The other possible translation of this word is:

"جس کی شادی نہ ہو سکتی ہو۔"

For making the translation fluent and flawless translator uses this type of shift. It is observed that this is an obligatory change for giving the sense of natural translation. It is necessary to transfer the

exact meaning of the source text into the target text whether by using the equivalent words or some other borrowed words if the target language lacks the equivalent meanings during the translation process. Translators borrowed words to make the translation exactly accurate and authentic hence it gives ease to the readers. Every language has its own denotative system and distinct language patterns. Some of the words don't have their exact meaning in another language however; some expressions have the ability to convey the same meanings in the target language. So the translator uses such expression in their translation.

Extract no.4

ST	TT	Type of shift
"I hope so," I answered, and turned to go back to the camp, when I saw that we were not alone. Behind us, also gazing earnestly towards the far-off mountains stood the great Kafir Umbopa.	میں نے جواب دیا۔ ہمیں یہی امید ہے اور کیمپ کی طرف جانے کے لئے مڑے اس وقت ہم نے دیکھا کے ہم تنہا نہیں ہیں۔ ہمارے پیچھے امبوپا کھڑا ادور بہت دور نظر آتے ہوئے پہاڑوں کو دلچپی کے ساتھ دیکھ رہا تھا۔	Intra system shift

In this example, it is observed that two intra-system shifts present as a singular form in the source text and translated as a plural form in the target text. Intra-system shifts occur when both languages have textual equivalence. The first intra-system shift appears at the beginning of the sentence where the first person pronoun i.e. 'I' in the source language is translated into the plural pronoun. In the clause 'I hope so' pronoun I is translated as "ہمیں"

"ہمیں یہی امید ہے"

English source text shows the meaning that hope is affiliated with a single character but actually deep down the meaning according to the background of the text there was more than one character in the conversation. So to maintain the fluency of the text translator changes the singular pronoun into a plural pronoun It is observed that this shift is not an obligatory shift, if the translator does not alter the

singular personal pronoun into a plural pronoun, the meaning of the source text remain the same. It is the choice of the translator who has a strong grip over the target language that's why he considered the appropriate word for the target text. The literal translation without adding a shift would be as:

<div dir="rtl">"مجھے یہی امید ہے"</div>

ect and understandable in the targetthis translation is also corr language but the translator usedanintersystem shift in view of the preceding text that there wasagroup of people in the conversation in order to main the sense and cohesin in the translation.

This is an exact translation of the source text. However, the translator selects a plural pronoun instead of the singular "I" to make the translation original to target text readers. It could be seen that the application of intrasystem shift in this text to preserve the meaning of the source text and the style of the target text for the maintenance of the source text's message.

The other intra-system shift is observed in the center of the sentence. Like the above one in this shift again a singular pronoun is translated into a plural pronoun. The pronoun 'I' in English source text is translated into plural pronoun " ہم "in the Urdu target text. This is an optional shift used by the translator. If the translator does not apply intrasystem shift the translation of the sentence 'I hope so, I answered and turned to go back to the camp, when I saw what were not alone' would be as:

<div dir="rtl">'مجھے یہی امید ہے اور کیمپ کی طرف جانے کے لئے مڑے اس وقت میں نے دیکھا کے ہم تنہا نہیں ہیں۔'</div>

This is word-for-word translation of the sentence, but the translator prefers to use intra-system shifts over the literal translation keeping the preceding text to make the translation fluent in the target text. Through this change preserve the source text meaning and transmit the necessary information in the target text.

Extract no.5

ST	TT	Type of shift
I bowed and drank some whisky and water to hide my confusion, for I am a modest man--and Sir Henry went on.	سر ہنری کی گفتگو سن کر مجھے شرمندگی کے احساس نے آگھیرا اور میرا سر جھک گیا۔ میں نے وسکی میں تھوڑا پانی ملایا اور اس طرح اپنے احساسات کو چھپانے کی کوشش کی کہ میں تو ایک عام انسان ہوں اور یہ لوگ مجھے کیا سمجھ رہے ہیں ۔ سر ہنری کہتے رہے۔	Rank shift

In extract 5, rank shift is found at the beginning of the sentence. Lower rank of the source text translated into the higher rank in the target text. The clause 'I bowed' is translated into a complete sentence as:

سر ہنری کی گفتگو سن کر مجھے شرمندگی کے احساس نے آگھیرا اور میرا سر جھک گیا"

Analysis of this translation shows that a clause in English source text consists of two to three words that can be translated into a complete sentence by adding other words, in such a way that it gives a complete sense in the target language. In the source text, the clause 'I bowed' which means posturing an act for agreeing or giving respect to the other person. The clause 'I bowed' "میں جھک گیا" Is translated as:

'سر ہنری کی گفتگو سن کر مجھے شرمندگی کے احساس نے آگھیرا اور میں جھک گیا"

In this translation, a clause remains a clause in both languages. The translator adds up the preceding situation of the text where he explained that the other person bowed in front of Sir Henry due to embarrassment. This rank shift is not obligatory but for pouring the expressions of the target language translator added this shift in order to make the translation accurate and natural. The other words in the sentence "سر ہنری کی گفتگو سن کر مجھے شرمندگی کے احساس نے آگھیرا" shows the exact hidden meaning of the source text.

After the analysis of the selected data, it is observed that the most occurring type of shift, according to the Catford's (1965) model of translation shifts, is rank shift which has the highest frequency of 56.72% more than the other observed types of shifts. Optional rank shifts used by the translator are 91 whereas the obligatory rank shifts occur 23 times in the data. The second most used shifts are intra-system shifts with the frequency of 25.37%. After these two class shifts occur with the frequency of 9.95%. The least occurred type of frequency is the structural shift having the lowest frequency of 7.96% of the total data with 31.25% of optional and 68.75% of obligatory shifts.

The overall analysis indicates that shifts are an essential and unavoidable part of the translational process. Due to the grammatical differences and cultural gap between English and Urdu language shifts are used to overcome these differences and gaps.

5. Conclusion

The study unveils the use of translation shifts in Urdu translation of a literary text primarily concentrating on the frequently employed shifts and the factors involved in their occurrence. The quantitative analysis has been conducted by using Catford's taxonomy of translation shifts. The study reveals the use of all kind of category shift in the selected data and the rank shift has the highest rate of occurrence while structure shift occurs with lowest frequency. It shows that the rank shift is used most frequently to make the text fluent and natural. In other words, translation shifts are used to transfer the source text message accurately and convey the meanings effectively. Furthermore, formal characteristics of languages lead towards translation shifts as the translator has to maintain the structure according to the grammatical norms of the target language. They are employed in the process of translation to produce a comprehensible text and to overcome the linguistic differences. To cut short, translation shifts are problem-solving ways adopted by the translators to reduce the loss of meaning.

The present study offers new ways for further researches regarding the phenomenon of translation shifts. Other researches can be conducted on the idea of shifts by taking other language pairs. Furthermore, different translations can be compared and analyzed by

using other models of translation shifts developed by various translation theorists.

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