



An Investigation into the Use of Category Shifts in the Persian Translation of Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*

Samad Mirza Suzani*

Assistant Professor of Applied Linguistics, English Department,
Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht Branch, Iran

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Abstract

The present study aimed at finding Catford's category shifts applied in the Persian translation of Charles Dickens' novel *Great Expectations* to determine the most frequently used category shift and to check whether there is a significant difference between category shifts in the translation. To this end, 200 simple declarative sentences from the first 20 chapters of the novel (10 sentences from each chapter) and their Persian translations by Fateme Amini were chosen. Then, types of category shift according to Catford's shift model were found and the frequency and percentage of each category was calculated. Finally, a chi-square test for the goodness of fit was administered to investigate the possibility of the existence of significant difference between the applied category shifts in the translation. The results revealed that while all Catford's category shifts (i.e. structure, unit, intra-system, and class shift) were applied in translation, structure shift was the most frequent observed shift (102 cases out of 211 total cases, i.e., 48.34 percent) in the translation. Also, the difference between the used category shifts in the translation was not statistically significant.

Keywords: Catford's category shift, Great expectations, Literary translation, Persian translation

INTRODUCTION

Strong (1995) considers literary translation as a very challenging activity, of which the first and very basic issue is that of language competency, since an excellent command of both source language (SL) and target language (TL) is required. In fact, literary texts include different dictions and dialects that show the diversity of styles, which add to the difficulty of literary translation. Thus, transfer of literary elements from SL to the TL cannot be performed without difficulties. In the same vein, while different structures of English and Persian languages may result in

translation difficulty, this problem is less observed in the translation of scientific texts such as physics, chemistry, and mathematics, but is intensified in the translation of literary texts.

Abbasi and VahidDastjerdi (2011) maintain that the translator of a literary text has to observe the semantic sense of the words, the weight, the cultural setting, and the other technical features of the original text to yield an acceptable translation in the TL. The accomplishment, however, is not that easy, for the translator meets some major impediments in performing the task. Moreover, Singh and Sharma Bhandari (2013) believe that in literary usage, words are not used merely for their primary meaning; they carry a secondary

*Corresponding Author's Email:
smirzasuzani@miau.ac.ir



meaning or the contextual meaning as well. The fact that meaning in literary language differs according to the usage, points to the difficulty of literary translation.

The term *shift* refers to changes which may occur in the process of translating texts including literary texts. In contrasting texts in different languages, translation shifts are observable everywhere (Hosseini Maasoum & Shahbaiki, 2013). According to Blum-Kulka (1986), since translating is a type of language use, the notion of shift belongs to the domain of linguistic performance, as opposed to that of theories of competence, and hence, shifts of translation can be distinguished from the systemic difference which exists between SL and TL and culture.

Lefever (1979) believes that “shifts as descriptive categories are reconstructed and reestablished during description of actual, existing translations” (p.180). Meanwhile, the descriptive focus may be on the reconstruction of translation process or on the product, particularly with respect to its relation to the source.

Holmes (1972) maintains that when the emphasis is on the process, typology of shifts attempt to account for the nature of translation operations and the considerations underlying certain decisions taken during the course of translation. Also, as far as the product-oriented view of shift is concerned, the definition by Popvic (1970) may serve as a starting point: “all that appears as new with respect to the original, or fails to appear where it might have been expected, may be interpreted as a shift” (p.56). In this vein, Akbari’s (2012) three elements can be discerned in this definition: (a) a relationship between the source text (ST) and the target text (TT) – new with respect to the original, (b) a relationship between the TT and its recipient in the target system (where it might have been expected), and (c) a descriptive point of view (may be interpreted).

According to Catford (1965), the technical term shift describes “translation shift as the small linguistic changes in translation of the SL into the TL language” (p.70). It seems that shifts indicate textual differences and dissimilarities; however,

similarities indicate textual equivalences. It can be said that having complete mastery over the grammatical structures of both the SL and TL and also being aware of the notions and applications of shifts and equivalence are necessary for a translator in order to present the best translation of an original text (Farrokh, 2011).

Newmark (1988) defines shifts (Catford’s term) or transposition (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995) as “a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL” (p. 85). Shifts are first introduced by Catford (1965) as “departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL” (p. 73). He presents two main types of translation shifts: level shifts and category shifts. Category shifts are divided into four subgroups: structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts and intra system shift.

Up to the present, a few number of studies (i.e. Hosseini Massoum & Shahbaiki, 2013; Akbari, 2012; Farrokhi, 2011) have been done on Catford’s shifts in English to Persian translation of literary texts which is the focus of the present study. Other English to Persian studies on Catford’s shift have worked on the translation of medical and psychological texts (i.e. Khanmohammad & Mousavinasab, 2013). The rest of studies on Catford’s shift have been done on the translation of Qur’anic texts (e.g. Salman, 2010; Rezvani & Nouraey, 2012) from Arabic to English and on the translation of movie subtitles (Mean-Pematangsiantar, 2014; Baity, 2014; Hasannudin, 2012) from English to Indonesian. Furthermore, some of the above mentioned studies (i.e. Akbari, 2012; Hasannudin, 2012) worked only on one kind of shift (e.g. structural shift or rank shift). Considering the low frequency of studies on Catford’s shift on the translation of English to Persian literary texts, the present study can be significant in that it covers all types of category shifts and can help provide more examples on Catford’s category shifts in English to Persian translation of literary texts.

Hosseini Maasoum and Shahbaiki (2013) investigated translation shifts in the Persian translation of *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens.

To this end, they selected 40 sentences of the first six chapters of the novel and its translation in Persian. The results indicated that there were 37.5 percent unit shifts, 30 percent class shifts, 27.5 percent intra-system shifts, and 12.5 percent structural shift. It was also revealed that shifts are inevitable in some places in translation process because of different natures of the SL and TT, and that unit shift was the most frequent type of shift used in the translation.

Akbari (2012) pursued structural shifts in the translation of children's literature (ChL) and aimed to see whether and how translators incorporate structural shifts into their schedules and what kinds of structural shifts were frequently made. To do so, the researcher selected 10 read-aloud English story books for children and their translation in Persian. Then, she compared English and Persian texts to identify samples of structural shifts. Next, she classified structural shifts as addition/omission, word order re-arrangement, sentence voice and sentence tense. Based on the results, 254 cases of structural shifts were found, and word re-arrangement (157 cases) was the most frequent structural shift in literary translation from English to Persian translation of ChL.

Farrokh (2011) surveyed the equivalence and shift in Persian translation of English complex sentences with wh-subordinate clauses. To do so, the researcher selected the novels *The Old Man and the Sea* and *Animal Farm* along with their Persian translations by Asha, Hosseini and Safariyan, Balouch, and Daryabandari. She worked on 160 complex sentences with wh-subordinator clauses to find Nida's equivalence and Catford's category shifts. Findings showed that there were 77.25 percent formal equivalence and 22.75 percent dynamic equivalence. It was also demonstrated that structural shift, unit shift, class shift and intra-system shift were respectively observed in terms of frequency.

Medan-Pematangsiantar (2014) in his study analyzed category shifts in the English translation of *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* movie subtitle into Indonesian. The researcher tried to find different kinds of category shifts used in the

movie subtitles from English to Indonesian and the dominant category shift. The results revealed that all kinds of category shifts (i.e. structural, class, unit, and intra-system) were used and unit shift was the dominant kind of category shift.

Baity (2014) worked on translation shift on noun and noun phrase in the movie *Frozen* and its subtitling. The researcher conducted a descriptive qualitative research, comparing English and Indonesian subtitles. He collected 200 data and found six types of translation shift of noun and noun phrase. Translation shifts were level shift (21 cases), intra-system shift (11), and class shift (2 cases) in terms of shift on noun and level shift (102 cases), structural shift (54 cases), and intra-system shift (10 cases) in terms of shift on noun phrase.

Hasannudin (2012) in his study checked rank shift in English-Bahasa Indonesian subtitles of the movie *The King's Speech*. In line with the goal of the study, the researcher compared and contrasted English and Indonesian subtitles of the mentioned movie. He found 293 cases of rank shift and classified them to upward rank shifts (124 cases) and downward rank shifts (169 cases). The former group consisted of word to phrase, word to clause, word to sentence, phrase to clause, phrase to sentence, and clause to sentence shifts. The latter group included phrase to word, clause to phrase, clause to word, sentence to clause, sentence to phrase, and sentence to word shifts. The researcher also found that two types of meaning occurred during rank shift: equivalent meaning and non-equivalent. Equivalent meanings were further divided into full meaning, increased and decreased meaning. Non-equivalent meanings were further divided into fully different meaning and no meaning.

Rezvani and Nouraei (2012) conducted a comparative study on shifts in the English translation of the Yusuf chapter in Quran. In line with the goals of the study, the researchers selected the first 30 verses of seven English translations of the Yusuf chapter by Arberry, Pickthall, Saffarzade, Shakir, Irving, Sarwar, and Yusef Ali. They compared Arabic verses with English translations

to find cases of Catford's shifts and registered observed cases. The results showed that unit shift and level shift held the highest mean. The results also showed that Shakir's translation had the highest number of shift in translation.

In another study, Salman (2010) selected three English translations of the Holy Qur'an (by Ali, Shakir, and Pickthall) to find cases of tense shifts. The results revealed the following shifts in terms of frequency: (1) from past to present, (2) from present to future, (3) from present to past, and (4) from past to future.

Finally, Khanmohammad and Mousavinasab (2013) studied translation shifts in medical translation from English to Farsi. To pursue the goals of the study, the researchers selected five books on branches or sub-branches of medicine and their Farsi translations. Having selected 10 percent of sentences from two chapters of each book along with their translation (320 sentences) as the sample, they compared English and Farsi sentences to find translation shifts. The results demonstrated that all sentences had ignored structural shift, 4.06 percent had undergone class shift, 5.31 percent had undergone unit shift, and 7.81 percent had undergone intra-system shift. They concluded that the low number of shifts in medical texts suggests that in many cases no translation actually takes place and transliteration is the preferred approach for the erudite terms.

Although translators use different methods including translation shift, many translations don't seem to be appropriate, and despite Larson's (1998) asserting that "an accurate translation communicates the same meaning as the SL; a clear translation helps the audience for whom the translation is intended to be understood easily, and a natural translation is natural in the TL in terms of form" (p.54), most of them seem not to be natural, clear, and accurate in the TT. Thus, in this study, it is attempted to investigate whether and how category shifts may be incorporated into Persian translation of the novel *Great Expectations* and what problems and complexities it may bring about. It also aims to determine the most

frequent category shift in the translation and deciding about the existence of any significant difference between using different kinds of category shifts. Accordingly, the following research questions are posed in this study:

1. What kinds of Catford's category shift are applied in the Persian translation of the novel *Great Expectations*?
2. What is the most frequent category shift in the Persian translation of the novel *Great Expectations*?
3. Is there any significant difference between using different kinds of Catford's category shift in the translation?

METHOD

Corpus

The corpus of the study included *Great Expectations* and its Persian translation. It includes 59 chapters and 450 pages. The Persian translation by Fatemeh Amini includes 59 chapters and 576 pages.

Two hundred simple sentences of the first 20 chapters of the novel (10 sentences from each chapter) along with its counterpart in the Persian translation were used as the corpus of the study. The reason behind selecting the first 20 chapters was that it covers one third of the novel and represents a good example of the translator's work.

Procedure

To find the sentences described above, each chapter was read carefully from the beginning, and after detecting 10 sentences in each chapter the rest of the chapter was left. The English sentences were compared with the Persian translations considering the frequency and percentage of category shifts including structural shift, class shift, intra-system shift, and unit shift to determine the most frequent kind of shift employed. Then a chi-square test for the goodness of fit was administered to check whether there is a significant difference between different kinds of category shifts applied in translation.

Design and Framework

The present study used a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods in collecting data, registering and analyzing the observed cases of Catford's category shifts. Therefore, the design used in the present study was a descriptive-comparative one.

As for its framework, the study was done based on Catford's category shift. Catford (1965) considers two kinds of shift: (1) shift of level and (2) shift of category (as cited in Munday, 2001). While level shift is something which is expressed by grammar in one language and lexis in another, category shift is subdivided into four kinds including structural shift, class shift, unit/rank shift, and intra system shift, as follows:

Structural Shift: These are said by Catford to be the most common form of shifts and to involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. For example, the subject pronoun+ verb+ direct object structures of *I like jazz* in English and *j'm le jazz* in French are translated by an indirect object pronoun+ verb+ subject noun structure in Spanish (*me gusta el jazz*) and in Italian (*mi piace il jazz*) (Munday, 2001).

ST: The mall **was waylaid** by seven robbers.

TT: هفت راهزن در کمین کالسکه پست نشستند:

Passive to active

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013, p.394)

ST: **It was told** me by the bank that the gentleman would explain to me the details of the business.

TT در بانک به من گفتند که این آقا جزئیات امر را برایم توضیح خواهند داد:

Passive to active

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013, p.396)

Class Shifts: These comprise shifts from one part of speech to another. An example given by Catford is the English *a medical student* and the French *un etudiant en medecine*, where the English pre-modifying adjective *medical* is translated by the adverbial qualifying phrase *en medecine* (Munday, 2001).

ST:.....which, strange to relate, have proved more **important** to the human race than any communications yet received through any of the chickens of the Cock-lane brood.

TT: و عجا که اهمیت این پیامهای نسل بشر بیش از هر پیامی بود که از طریق ذریه ککلین واصل گشته بود

Adjective to noun

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013, p.394)

ST: Nobody **thought** any of these occurrences much out of the common way.

TT: چنین وقایعی در نظر هیچ کس غیر عادی نبود

Verb to noun

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013, p.394)

ST: the guard got down to skid the wheel for the **descent**, and open the coach-door to let the passengers in.

TT: مستحفظ پیاده شد تا ترمزها را برای فرود آمدن از تپه ببندد و در کالسکه را به روی مسافران بگشاید

Noun to verb

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013, p.395)

ST: Mr. Lorry's thoughts seemed **to cloud** too.

TT: افکار آقای لوری نیز ابرناک شد.

Verb to adjective

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013, p.395)

ST: He glanced at the shoe with some little passing touch of **pride**.

TT: با حالتی غرور آمیز، که زود گذر بود، بر کفش نظر افکند

Noun to adjective

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013, p.396)

Unit/Rank Shifts: These are shifts where the translation equivalent in the TL is at a different rank to the SL. 'Rank' here refers to hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme (Munday, 2001).

ST: In England, there was scarcely an amount of order and protection to justify much national **boasting**.

TT: در انگلستان آن قدر نظم و امنیت نبود که لاف و گزاف ملی را توجیه کند

Word to group

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013,

p.394)

ST: **Bed**, sir?

TT: آقا مایلید به رختخواب تشریف ببرید؟

Word to sentence

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013, p.393)

ST: I naturally have a **strong and eager interest** to know what they are.

TT: طبعاً بسیار مشتاقم بدانم که این مطالب چیست

Group to word

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013,

p.396)

Intra-system Shifts: These are shifts that take place when the SL and the TL possess approximately corresponding systems but where 'the translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system'. Examples given between French and English are number and article systems, where, although similar sys-

tems operate in two languages, they do not always correspond. Thus, *advice* (singular) in English becomes *des conseils* (plural) in French, and the French definite article *la* in '*Il a la jambe-cassee*' corresponds to the English indefinite article *a* in '*He has a broken leg*' (Munday, 2001).

ST: loaded with heavy dark **tables**

TT: چندین میز تیره رنگ و زمخت در آن بود:

Plural to singular

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013,

p.395)

ST: Miss Manette to be, for the moment, in some adjacent **room**.

TT: شاید میس ماننت در حال حاضر در یکی از اتاق های مجاور است

Singular to plural

(Hosseini Maasoum&Shahbaiki, 2013, p.395)

RESULTS

After the English and Persian sentences were compared and contrasted, the cases of category shifts along with their explanations were tabulated. Types of category shift and its description in the first two chapters are represented as an example in Tables 1 and 2.

Table .

Types of Category Shift along with Explanation in the First Chapter

No	English Sentences and Persian Translations	Types of Category Shift	Explanation
1	My first memory is of sitting on a gravestone in that churchyard one cold, grey, December afternoon . اولین خاطره ام از نشستن بر روی سنگ قبر در گورستان کلیسا مربوط به یکی از عصرهای سرد و خاکستری ماه دسامبر بود.	Intra-system shift Structure shift	Afternoon (sing.) عصرهای (pl.) Is (simple present) بود (simple past)
2	The terrible voice was a man from among the graves at the side of the church porch. صدای مخوف، مردی از میان قبرهای نزدیک به ایوان کلیسا بود.	No shift	
3	He was smothered in mud. به او گل و لجن چسبیده بود.	Unit shift Structure shift Structure shift	Mud (word) گل و لجن (group) Was smothered (passive) چسبیده بود (active) Was smothered (simple past) چسبیده بود (past perfect)

4	He was lamed by stones. سنگها او را لنگ کرده بودند.	Structure shift	Was lamed (passive) لنگ کرده بودند (active)
		Structure shift	Was lamed (simple past) لنگ کرده بودند (past perfect)
5	The man looked at me for a moment. مردک لحظه ای سر تا پایم را ورتاداز کرد.	Unit shift	Me (word) سر تا پایم (group)
6	The church came to itself . کلیسا به شکل اولیه خود ظاهر شد.	Unit shift	Itself (word) شکل اولیه خود (group)
7	I timidly explained. من با ترس و لرز ادامه دادم.	Unit shift	Timidly (word) با ترس و لرز (group)
8	The marshes were just a long black horizontal line. باتلاق ها خط افقی طولانی و سیاه رنگ به وجود آورده بودند.	Unit shift	Black (word) سیاه رنگ (group)
		Structure shift	Were (simple past) بوجود آورده بودند (past perfect)
9	I faintly made out two black things. فقط دو جسم سیاه رنگ و گنگ دیدم.	Unit shift	Black (word) سیاه رنگ و گنگ (group)
		Intra-system shift	Things (pl.) جسم (sing.)
10	He looked in my young eyes. او به چشمان جوانم می نگریست.	Structure shift	Looked (simple past) می نگریست (past continuous)

Table 2.

Types of Category Shift along with Explanation in the Second Chapter

No	English Sentences and Persian Translations	Types of Category Shift	explanation
11	Joe and I caused her a lot of trouble . من و جو باعث دردسرهای زیادی برای او شدیم.	Intra-system shift	Trouble (sing.) دردسرها (pl.)
12	Joe was a gentle, kind man with fair hair and weak blue eyes. جو مردی آرام و مهربان با موهای روشن و چشم های ضعیف آبی بود.	Intra-system shift	Hair (sing.) موها (pl.)
13	I avoided being hit with the stick. از ضربه عصا اجتناب کردم.	Unit shift	Being hit (group) ضربه (word)
14	Another convict's escaped . یک مجرم دیگر فرار کرد.	Structure shift	Has escaped (present perfect) فرار کرد (simple past)
15	They always begin their life of crime by asking too many questions. آنها زندگی مجرمانه شان را با پرسش های بیش از حد آغاز می کنند.	Class shift	Crime (n) مجرمانه (adj)

16	We heard the sound of a big gun on the marshes . صدای شلیک تفنگ بزرگی را در باتلاق شنیدیم.	unit shift	Sound (word) صدای شلیک (group)
		Intra-system shift	Marshes (pl) باتلاق (sing.)
17	I was in terror of the man with the iron chain. از مردی با زنجیر آهنی در هراس بودم.	Class shift	Iron (n.) آهنی (adj.)
18	He stared at me in great surprise. او با تعجب بسیار به من خیره شد.	No shift	
19	She had established a great reputation with neighbors. او میان همسایگان اسم و رسمی داشت.	Structure shift	Had established (past perfect) داشت (simple past)
		Unit shift	Reputation (word) اسم و رسم (group)
20	I took a file from Joe's box. سوهانی از جعبه جو برداشتم.	No shift	

Considering the data gathered from the whole sample, in 48 out of 200 sentences no category shift was applied. In the rest of the sentences (152 sentences), structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and Intra-system shifts were used. Moreover, structure shifts included active voice to passive voice and vice versa and tense shifts (i.e. simple present to simple past, simple past to simple present, simple past to past continuous, simple past to past perfect, present perfect to simple past, past perfect to simple past, past perfect to past continuous, and past continuous to simple past). Unit shifts consisted of word to group, group to word, and group to sentence. Intra-system shifts were singular to plural and vice versa. Class shifts were noun to adjective, adjective to noun, adverb to adjective, and adverb to verb.

To display different types of category shifts in all 10 chapters, instances of occurrence of each category shift was counted and the percentage was calculated. In general, the frequency and percentage of category shifts in all ten chapters are represented in Table 3.

Table 3.
The Frequency and Percentage of Category Shifts in All Ten Chapters

Type of Category Shift	Frequency	Percentage
Structure Shift	102	48.34 percent
Unit Shift	53	25.11 percent
Intra-system shift	43	20.37 percent
Class Shift	13	6.16 percent
Total	211	99.98 percent

As Table 3 demonstrates, there were 211 category shifts in 152 sentences containing shift among which 102 cases (48.34 percent) were structure shift, 53 cases (25.11 percent) were unit shift, 43 cases (20.37 percent) were intra-system shift, and 13 cases (6.16 percent) were class shift.

To check whether the difference in applied category shifts in translation is significant, a chi-square test for the goodness of fit was administered as follows.

Table 4.
Observed vs. Expected Numbers of Category Shifts in Persian Translation

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Structure Shift	102	104.5	-2.5
Unit Shift	53	52.2	0.8
Intra-system Shift	43	41.8	1.2
Class shift	13	12.5	0.5
Total	211		

Table 5
Chi-square Test of Category Shifts in Persian Translation

	Category Shift
Chi-square	0.122 ^a
<i>df</i>	3
Asymp.sig.	0.989

0 cells (.0 percent) have expected frequencies less than 5.

The minimum expected cell frequency is 12.5.

As Table 4 reveals, $X^2(3, n=211) = 0.122$, $p=0.989$. In other words, when $\alpha < 0.05$ and $df=3$, x^2_{obs} was less than x^2_{crit} ($0.122 < 7.814$). As the probability value (p) was also greater than 0.05 ($0.989 > 0.05$), it means that the difference between applied category shifts in translation was not statistically significant.

DISCUSSION AND LIMITATIONS

To answer the first research question, 200 English simple statements were compared with their Persian translations in the sample and different types of category shifts were found according to Catford's classification. It was indicated that all types of Catford's category shifts (i.e. structure, unit, intra-system, and class shift) were used in the sample.

To answer the second research question, different types of category shifts applied in translation were counted and their relevant percentage was computed. It was revealed that out of 211 category shifts in the sample, structure shift (102 cases, 48.34 percent) was the most frequent shift. Unit shift (53 cases, 25.11 percent), intra-system shift (43 cases, 20.37 percent), and class shift (13 cases, 6.16 percent) were the following shifts in terms of frequency.

To answer the third research question, a chi-square test for the goodness of fit was conducted. Accordingly, it was revealed that when $\alpha < 0.05$ and $df=3$, p value was 0.989, which indicated that the difference between applied category shifts in translation was not statistically significant. Thus, there was no significant difference between using different kinds of Catford's category shift in the Persian translation.

All in all, the results of the current study indicated that: (1) all types of Catford's category shifts including structure shift, unit shift, intra-system shift, and class shift were applied in the translation. Structure shifts encompassed tense shift and voice shift. Unit shifts consisted of word to group, group to word, and group to sentence. Intra-system shifts were singular to plural and vice versa. Class shifts were noun to adjective, adjective to noun, adverb to adjective, and adverb to verb, (2) Structure shift was the most frequent type of shift in the sample. Out of 211 discovered shifts, 102 cases (48.43 percent) were structure shift. Unit shift (53 cases, 25.11 percent), intra-system shift (43 cases, 20.37 percent), and class shift (13 cases, 6.16 percent) were respectively other category shifts in the sample, and (3) There was no significant difference between applied category shifts in the translation.

It is noteworthy that in this study, the researcher worked only on category shifts of Catford. It is also possible to work on both Catford's shifts (i.e. level shift and category shifts). Also, in the present study, only Catford's shift (category shift) was investigated. In another research, Catford's shifts can be compared with other scholars' shifts in one Persian translation of the novel. Moreover, the focus of this study was on one Persian translation of the novel 'Great Expectations'. Another study can be conducted to compare Catford's category shifts applied in two or more Persian translations of the novel.

CONCLUSION

English and Persian languages are different in many aspects, so that one form in the ST (English) may be presented in another form in the TT (Persian) which results in using a type of shift. It seems that using a certain type of shift depends on cases such as type of translation and translator's translation competence and linguistic performance. In the same vein, it can be said that having complete mastery over the grammatical structures of both the SL and TL and also being aware of the notions and applications of shifts and equivalence are necessary for a translator in

order to present the best translation of an original text which is in line with the conclusion drawn by Farrokh (2011).

In addition to the immediate conclusions related to research questions, the following conclusions can also be drawn as relevant in this study:

In the cases the Persian translator failed to find a corresponding meaning (one to one equivalent) for a certain word in the TT, she applied unit shift (as a result of adding or deleting explanation). In other cases, it was not possible to use the same parts of speech which led to applying class shift. As, the application of number was also different between English and Persian languages, so the translator applied intra-system shifts to resolve this problem.

According to Farahzad (1995) most of time passive voice in English is turned into active voice in Persian. The mentioned pattern was observed by the translator in this study. However, the translator did not follow a systematic pattern in applying tense shift. Regardless of tense shift, the translator used the same organized way in applying each kind of category shift. In other words, there was consistency in using each type of category shift in the translation.

The translator skipped only two or three sentences in some chapters. Considering the total volume of the translation, sentences which were not translated are negligible. It may also acknowledge the translator's mastery in both the ST and the TT, as well as her translation competence and linguistic performance.

By working on a literary text from English to Persian, the present study provides Iranian translators with insight into using Catford's category shifts, as well as suitable examples of each category. The findings of the present study can be used by Iranian instructors and professors of translation studies. Instructors can use the obtained data to exemplify different types of category shift in translation classes since most of available examples in books are between English and languages other than Persian such as French. Authors who write books for students of translation studies can use the findings of the present

study, as they can write about Catford's shift model and clarify it via using data of the present study. It is also a practical guide for students of translation studies who can enjoy the findings of the study while studying the model used here by comparing and contrasting the model with shift classifications of other scholars (e.g. Vinay and Darbelnet, Nida, Van Leuven-Zwart, and Newmark).

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Biodata

Dr Samad Mirza Suzani is Assistant Professor of Applied Linguistics at Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht. He has supervised over 100 theses, presented at many international conferences and published a large number of articles and books on ESP, contrastive linguistics, translation issues as well as English and Persian literature.

Email: smirzasuzani@miau.ac.ir