

## Translation Challenges and Strategies in Urdu Translations of English Literary Text

**Dr. Zahid Ali**

Professor, School of Education,  
American International Theism University,  
Florida, USA.

[drzahid.aly@aituedu.org](mailto:drzahid.aly@aituedu.org)

**Muhammad Imran**

Visiting Faculty,  
BBSUL, Karachi, Pakistan

[imran.g5830@gmail.com](mailto:imran.g5830@gmail.com)

### *Abstract*

**Introduction:** In the domain of literature and literary writings, where intricate processes facilitate cross-cultural communication, translation has been employed to enlighten and educate audiences regarding the customs and cultures of other groups. Significant differences exist between the source and target languages, English and Urdu, which consequently leads to the manifestation of the fundamental distinctions that inevitably influence translation shifts. Examining oblique translation strategies, including equivalence, transposition, modulation, and adaptation, this study conducts a comparative analysis of Elif Shafak's novel *Honour* and its Urdu translation by Huma Anwar, titled *Namoos*.

**Purpose of the Study:** Based on Vinay and Darbelnet's (2000) model of translational shift, the purpose of this study is to examine the diverse translation strategies utilized by a translator when converting a source text (ST)

*to a target text (TT). The research objectives are further accomplished through the application of Vermeer's Skopos Theory of Translation.*

**Methodology:** *A meticulous examination of the translation at the word, phrase, and sentence levels, in addition to a system of simple random sampling, followed by convenience sampling, comprised the data collection procedure. To ascertain the translator's application of translation techniques and evaluate their efficacy, the gathered data underwent qualitative analysis. This study investigates the general effects of the numerous instances in which these translational shifts are evident on the target text. The theoretical framework of Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation (1958), which Vinay and Darbelnet established, provides the foundation for this investigation. Where oblique translation and direct translation have been identified as the two primary categories of translations and subsequently subdivided into their respective subcategories.*

**Findings:** *As determined by the study, to accurately convey the intended meaning and message to the target audiences, the translator utilized several translational switchboard operations and techniques. By employing these strategies, the translator has not only preserved the fundamental nature of the source material but also guaranteed that the translated rendition is sensitive to the cultural sensibilities of the intended beneficiaries.*

**Conclusion:** *The translator has succeeded in producing an accurate and impactful translation that conveys the intended message by utilizing these strategies to surmount the obstacles presented by linguistic, cultural, and contextual differences. Overall, the study determines that the translator ensured that the text remained accessible and meaningful to the intended audience while remaining faithful to the original. In doing so, the translator performed admirably.*

*Keywords: Equivalence, Transposition, Modulation, Adaptation, Honour*

## **Introduction**

According to (Hornby, 2020), the Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines 'translation' as the procedure by which spoken or written words in one language are converted into another. Translation consists solely of the substitution of terms from one language for those of an additional language. In practice, however, translation is a difficult process rife with subtle complexities that can significantly alter the text's meaning. Amidst this procedure, the translator is perpetually involved and in dialogue with the source language and target language; it is additionally the translator's

responsibility to guarantee coherence, accuracy, and the transmission of the intended message and meaning in the target text (House, 2018). The literal translation of the intended message is of the utmost importance; it must be communicated without any modifications, omissions, or additions to vocabulary. In the target text (TT), the intended significance of the source text ought to be conveyed without any modifications to its content, theme, or context (Baker & Diriker, 2019).

The main purpose of this analysis is to scrutinize the translator's endeavours to adapt to the linguistic and cultural subtleties of the target audience while maintaining an authentic representation of the source material.

Concurrently, translation is being employed to facilitate cross-cultural communication due to its capacity to surpass linguistic barriers, whereas in the past, it was utilized to achieve political objectives. Communication between the source and target languages, as well as their respective cultures, occurs through the translation process; the likelihood that a word, concept, or idea cannot be expressed in another language never decreases. Whenever this occurs, the translator seeks the most appropriate equivalent that accurately communicates the intended meaning of the source text (Akbari, 2013). (Baker & Diriker, 2019) defines translation studies as the academic field that focuses on the translation of non-literary literary texts after it emerges as a distinct literary discipline. Translation, as previously mentioned, involves the interaction of diverse cultures and languages; the stylistic and cultural variations of each language pose challenges in accurately conveying the intended meaning while preserving its distinctive characteristics and features. Avoidable translational shifts ensue when this condition is not met (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995).

Vinay and Darbelnet in, *Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation* (1958) English and French distinctions have been analyzed, and translation adjustments have been discussed. Although numerous theorists have attempted to define and categorize translational shifts, (Catford, 1965) distinguishes between two types: obligatory and optional. While obligatory shifts are inevitable, optional shifts are a matter of preference. Culture, phonological, semantic, and syntactic variations all contribute to obligatory shifts. Shifts in the translation process are an integral part of translations. The concept of "shifts," as defined by (Catford, 1965), p. 76), pertains to the "departure from formal correspondence that occurs during the conversion from SL to TL." Modifications to general and particular meanings are the most frequent causes of shifts in translation. Structural, dictionary, linguistic, and syntactical variations

may also contribute to these shifts. It is important to mention that these adjustments can also influence the meaning, which can occasionally result in an inaccurate translation (Hanggraningtyas, 2022).

Through the application of established translation models and theories, this research project thoroughly investigates linguistic adaptations in the Urdu translation of "Honour by Shafak." Particular attention is paid to linguistic and cultural nuances, such as syntax and vocabulary, while the translator strives for accuracy concerning the source material. (Fouad & Sadkhan, 2015). The cross-cultural nature of the translation process necessitates the use of appropriate equivalents to achieve common ground. As is the case with the translation of Honour (2011), adjustments are inevitable when languages are geographically separated. Suspicion regarding translational shifts is the only plausible outcome, given that the novel was initially composed in English by Shafak and subsequently translated into Urdu by Anwar. Concerning faithfulness and the obstacles encountered during translation, qualitative research methods investigate these issues. Further investigation into the translation of classical texts, the translation of multiple Urdu "Honour" editions, audience reception, and the broader implications of cross-cultural literary adaptation are among the areas of translation studies and comparative literature where the study proposes future research directions. Additionally, Shafak is a British-Turkish author. One of Shafak's numerous acclaimed works, Honour, recounts the experiences of a Turkish-Kurdish family whose relocation to London precipitated a cultural schism. Iskender, Jamila, Pembe, Adem, and Adem comprise the novel's principal characters. Guilt, innocence, betrayal, loyalty, immigration trials, homelessness, exile, cultural border-crossing, grief, and the dissolution of families are some of the themes that the novel delves into.

### Problem Statement

Finding out how faithful the translator was to the original text and figuring out how many changes were made to the language in the Urdu version of Elif Shafak's novel Honour are the main goals of this study. Translation from English to Urdu would present a significantly greater challenge due to the cultural disparities between the source and target languages (House, 2018). In contrast, translating from Hindi to Urdu would be easier, given the greater degree of cultural proximity in the latter language. Therefore, the most difficult aspect of translation is locating equivalents while attempting to achieve terminological similarity and fidelity to the source text. Says (Fouad &

Sadkhan, 2015). Equivalence, transposition, modulation, and adaptation in the English-to-Urdu translation of Shafak's Honour are the focal points of this study.

### Research Aims & Objectives

- To examine, through the application of Vinay and Darbelnet's model of translational shift, the translation strategies utilized in the Urdu adaptation of "Honour" from English.
- To analyze how Skopos's Theory is implemented during the translation process to accomplish communicative objectives and cultural adaptation.
- To examine the equivalence of Shafak's Honour in the Urdu translation of the target text.
- To investigate the effects of transposition on the translated edition of Shafak's novel Honour.
- Assess the modulation function in the Urdu rendition of Shafak's Honour.
- To analyze the interpretation and consequences of adaptation in the Urdu rendition of Shafak's novel Honour.

### Research Questions

1. To what degree does the Urdu translation of Honour by Elif Shafak adhere to the source text? Concerning linguistic modifications, including extensions to vocabulary and syntax of the original text?
2. Regarding the Urdu translation of Elif Shafak's novel Honour, what are the most significant linguistic obstacles?
3. How do translators navigate these obstacles while ensuring that the source text is faithfully preserved?
5. What is the significance of modulation in Shafak's Urdu translation of Honour?
6. What is the function of adaptation in Shafak's novel Honour in Urdu?

### Practical relevance

The importance of the study lay because it added to our knowledge of translation tactics, how translation theories are put into practice, the delicate balancing act between literal translation and creative adaptation, and how this study could shape future investigations into comparative literature and translation studies. It deepened our understanding of the complex process of

translating literary works into other languages and cultures and demonstrated the value of translation as a medium of cultural interchange. This viewpoint makes the research stand out, and it could also teach future scholars a lot about the theoretical underpinnings of the paradigm shifts proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. Many people, including educators, students, and policymakers, are interested in this study because of its educational relevance. Students majoring in translation studies benefit from it, and instructors and students alike can use it as a case study to better understand the complexities of literary translation, including cultural and linguistic subtleties, as well as the methods and obstacles inherent in this type of translation. Methodologically, this study is noteworthy because it paves the way for future work in the area that makes use of qualitative research techniques. This will pave the way for future research of a similar kind by outlining the process and methodology. This study details the steps of conducting qualitative research, including collecting data, analyzing it, and drawing conclusions. Examining the translated texts, this study sheds light on how to deal with qualitative data.

### Literature Review

In their study of Pakistani fiction writer Saadat Hasan Manto's short story, (Faryad et al., 2021) investigate the relationship between ST and language as well as TT and language. The translation of culturally unique phrases from English to Urdu was the subject of an extensive study by (Khan, 2019). Research in this area mostly looked at the processes involved in translating animal-related idioms and proverbs from English into Urdu. Analyses of the translated phrases' similarity to their original cultural forms were conducted using qualitative and quantitative methods throughout the research.

Several linguistic flaws were discovered throughout the research. One of these was the fact that some expressions could not be translated literally and necessitated the interpreter's discretion. The social aspect of interpretation was also crucial to the translation process since translators had to consider the subtleties of the two languages' cultures.

The study concluded that the interpreter was generally successful in transferring cultural forms despite these constraints. A small number of cases, however, were found in which the translated versions needed to reflect the original culture accurately. The study found that translating culturally specific phrases is difficult but that paying close attention to the social and linguistic

aspects of interpretation can help to render the original phrases' meaning and cultural importance accurately in the translated text.

In their study, (Aziz, 2019) compared English and Urdu translations using Darbelnet and Vinay's model of translational shift. Specifically, *Linguistica Antverpiensia* investigates the ST's translation methods. Being from Wisconsin, penned by Tim Daughtery, was translated into Urdu at Khalid Hassan's request. The corpus of directly translated materials showed that literal translation tactics were the most common, accounting for up to 29% of all translations, according to quantitative and qualitative study approaches. Similarly, oblique form transcribed corpus was used for 19% of all translations, with equivalence and overexpression being common translation tactics. Plus, 10% goes towards borrowing and transposition, 4% towards calque, 3% towards modulation, and 3% towards adaptation.

The publication "Translational Shifts in the Translation of Pakistani Recipe Mixes in Pakistan" by (Misbah et al., 2020) centres on the modifications that occurred during the translation process. A qualitative methodology is utilized in this study to comprehend the translational process; recipes are analyzed line by line. The sentence structure begins to diverge because of linguistic variations, necessitating substantial modifications in the translation process. The English language still needs a comprehensive understanding of certain concepts and terms, which makes their translation a challenging task. According to the research, translation is not only a means of connecting disparate cultures, but it can also overcome linguistic barriers.

In their comparative translational study titled "The Analysis of Grammatical Shifts in Harry Potter: the Chamber of Secrets Novel," (Rusman & Widodo, 2018) analyze the grammatical alterations that occurred when ST was translated from English to Indonesian. The descriptive and qualitative data used in this study were collected using a tabulator. The research shows that a large number of grammatical changes occur throughout the translation. The TT also transforms it from a passive to an active form. Additionally, grammatical adjustments were made throughout the translation from English to Indonesian, and passive voice is more common in Indonesian than in English.

In (Golban, 2019) analysis of Elif Shafak's novel "Honour," the author highlights the current concerns of modern literature and cultural research regarding the massive migration, worldwide mobility, and displacement of people. Shafak's novel explores the economic,



religious, societal, racial, and language barriers that arise at the borders in the context of these issues. Through her writing, Shafak provides a powerful commentary on the complex and multifaceted challenges that arise from these global phenomena.

The study "The Honour of Being Colonised: A Bhabhaian Reading of Elif Shafak's Honour" by (Pourgharib et al., 2018) explores "honour" from Bhabha's perspective of diversity. Examining immigrant communities, the associated poverty and the hybrid spaces that give voice to immigrant voices is the focus of this research. Because they encourage such a diverse range of cultures, Bhabha has focused her research on displacement and distancing in the interface zone. The research shows that hybridized contexts cause both the colonizers and the colonized to express their ideas in unique ways when they converse.

As stated in (Aziz, 2019) article entitled "Literature's Contribution to 'Honour' Killings: Challenging Cultural Values and Traditions," several literary pieces explore the subject of honor murders. The literary pieces challenge the cultural ideologies of societies that prioritize notions of denigration and honor. This study primarily examines three texts: The Honour Killing That Shocked Britain (written by a woman who fought for justice), Murder in the Name of Honour, Elif Shafak's Honour, and The Honour Killing That Shocked Britain (authored by Sarbajit and Kaur Athwal). To motivate their audience to partake in the effort to end the honor murder of women, the authors employ an assortment of narrative structures, writing approaches, lexicon, subject matter, and themes.

A captivating investigation into the notion of masculinity and its associated facets has been undertaken in (ARIECH, 2019) study on Subversive Masculinity in Elif Shafak's Honour. The research investigates significant subjects, including psychological and physical abuse, male insecurity, the impact of cultural norms on gender roles, and the gender-based discrimination women face.

A conceptual framework grounded in feminist theory and psychoanalysis is utilized in this investigation to scrutinize these matters. By employing this methodology, one can analyze the psychological, geopolitical, and societal elements that contribute to the patriarchal social structure portrayed in fictional media.



Furthermore, a substantial correlation is established between the study and the Turkish societal fight for women's suffrage as it relates to the philosophical notion of masculinity. The study presents a persuasive examination of the dynamic relationship between cultural practices and gender norms, which fundamentally influence the social structure of a given community.

(Gürbüz, 2019), in his scholarly article entitled "The Perception of Multicultural Identity in Elif Shafak's Honour," investigates how multicultural identity, gender roles, immigration, and liberation struggles are portrayed. The study proposes several significant observations. To begin with, minority immigrants who are culturally and linguistically distinct from the host population may experience increased difficulty in assimilating and may face greater isolation and ostracism. Furthermore, discourse, power, culture, and language exhibit a dialectical relationship that is reciprocal. Thirdly, individuals become multicultural as a result of the internal conflict that arises from the blending of diverse cultures. In its fourth and final point, the paper asserts that the book redefines the concept of multicultural identity in a global context. Finally, the characters in the book have undergone physical and psychological changes as a result of navigating opposing viewpoints.

### Research Methodology

Qualitative methodology was employed in this study, and descriptive data sources such as literary texts, interviews, and the like were utilised to collect information. To investigate social realities, beliefs, motivations, attitudes, and reasoning, qualitative research employs a variety of methods, including focus groups, interviews, observations, and literary texts (Aspers & Corte, 2019). As it surpasses linguistic barriers, translation is a complex procedure that facilitates cross-cultural communication; translation becomes challenging due to the numerous cultures and linguistic traditions involved. As a result of variations in the conceptualization of words and concepts, translating specific words into the target language can be challenging; thus, a range of techniques are utilised, including literal translations, direct translations, free translations, sense-for-sense translation, and word-for-word translation (Baker & Diriker, 2019). As previously indicated, this study adopts a qualitative approach to examine and compare two books, Honour by Shafak and Namoos, Anwar's Urdu translation of Honour.

Consequently, an analysis was conducted on two to three dialogues per research question. Dialogues were selected at random to provide the most effective explanation of the concepts

without regard to characters. The research has been conducted on the entire source and TT rather than being limited to specific sections or chapters. The research utilised the Content Analysis technique, as proposed by (Braun & Clarke, 2021), to analyse the data. As a result, the primary texts, namely Honour and Namoos (source and TT, respectively), are essential to the study. The effects of Equivalence, Transposition, Modulation, and Adaptation on TT are investigated in this study.

### Theoretical Framework

The purpose of this study is to examine Elif Shafak's Honour, a novel translated from English to Urdu, in detail. Equivalence, transposition, modulation, and adaptation are the four main translation processes that the study focuses on. The objective is to investigate how the translator has used these tactics to successfully transmit the spirit, style, and tone of the original text. To find specific examples of these tactics used by the translator, the study will analyze both the original text and its Urdu translation. To determine how well the translation was done, the study will also compare and contrast the two texts. It is believed that this study's results will add to what is already known about translation studies and provide insight into the possibilities and difficulties of translating literary works from one language to another.

### Data Analysis

#### Equivalence

Even though form and structure may differ, equivalence is a subcategory of oblique translations in which the translator ensures that the target text conveys the intended meaning by employing different words while maintaining the meaning intact. By the formality, decorum, contextual relevance, and literary conventions of the source material, translators may utilise transitions like equivalence.

#### SL

One day, when they're ready. When I'm ready

#### TL

گے ہوں تیار وہ جب روز کسی لیکن

گی ہوں تیار میں جب

### Analysis

In contrast to its literal equivalent in the target language, the translator rendered "one day کس روز as Equivalence is an illustration of a translational shift in which the translator rejects literal equivalents in favor of sense-for-sense translation.

### SL

It was the thought that God could be so arbitrary that distressed Pembe

### TL

دیا کر دکھی کو پیمبے نے خیال کے ہونے نیاز بے اور مختار خود قدر اس کے خدا

### Analysis

The literal meaning of the word 'arbitrary' has yet to be translated into the TL. Instead, the TL explains the word by framing it as a combination of two distinct words نیاز بے اور مختار خود. Despite this, the TL maintains the same intended meaning.

### Modulation

Modulation is an essential translation technique that ensures the target language text conveys the intended meaning of the source text precisely and effectively. The process entails modifying the style, register, and tone of the source text (ST) in order to suit its cultural and linguistic compatibility with the target language (TL). Aspects, including the social context, the intended audience, and the norms of the TL, are taken into account. Modulation also entails modifying and rephrasing the initial language and expressions to preserve the intended meaning of the source text (ST) while appealing to the intended audience. Translators can produce translations that are both captivating and effective in the target language (TL) by employing modulation. Such translations remain faithful to the source material.

### SL

Don't worry, there's always a way to appease a djinni.

### TL

ہے ہوتا ہمیشہ طریقہ کوئی نہ کوئی کا کرنے خوش انہیں ہوں، نہ کیوں مشعل ہی کتنے جن کرو، مت فکر

### Analysis

In this context, "djinni" and the feminine pronoun it corresponds to are being translated into the target language. Unfortunately, there is no feminine pronoun for this term in the target language. As a result, the translator has chosen to tailor the translation to the target language's culture. This word is an example of modulation since the translator has rendered it as 'جن' rather than a feminine pronoun that does not exist. This translation style not only makes the original material more comprehensible to the target audience but also captures the subtleties of the target culture.

### SL

You must have been jinxed.

### TL

ہوگی آگنی میں سائے کے بدشگونی کسی ضرور تم

### Analysis

The phrase "jinxed" remains untranslated as تم میں سائے کے بدشگونی کسی ضرور تم . To faithfully communicate the essence of the source material, the translator has implemented a modulation strategy by utilising a wide range of idioms and vocabulary. This process permits the adaptation of the source material to conform to the cultural and stylistic subtleties of the target language. Important in academic and business settings, this method permits a more precise and nuanced translation. Thus, in light of the complexities inherent in language translation, the translator's decision to utilise modulation is commendable.

### Transposition

By ensuring that the intended meaning of the source text (ST) is accurately conveyed in the target language, transposition is a translation technique. It requires adhering to the grammatical, structural, and linguistic conventions of the target language while modifying the structure or form of the text without altering its meaning.

Adjectives in English usually come before the noun, unlike in some languages where they come after the noun they modify. When translating from English to another language, it is necessary to reverse the order of adjectives so that they come after the nouns they modify. Alternatively, words can be rearranged from active to passive voice or vice versa as part of transposition, depending on the grammatical norms of the target language.

Therefore, transposition is a crucial technique in translation that ensures the accurate transmission of the meaning of the source text (ST) while considering the norms of the target language. An additional adjustment used during translation is transposition, which helps to maintain the target language's syntactic, structural, and grammatical standards while still transmitting the intended meaning of the source text (ST). There has to be an investigation of the following transposition cases.

#### SL

I have made elaborate plans that involved guns, poison or, better yet, a flick-knife – a poetic justice, of sorts.

#### TL

اس اور انصاف، قدرتی چاقو، دار کمانی بہتر سے اس یا زہر بندوقیں، میں جن ہیں بنائے منصوبے تفصیلی نے میں ہیں۔ کے قسم

#### Analysis

The term "flick-knife" is a compound noun in English that has been translated in the target language as "چاقو دار کمانی," which means "bow-shaped knife." The term replacing 'flick-knife' in TL consists of two components: "دار کمانی" and "چاقو." The former acts as an adjective phrase that modifies the latter word. The grammatical category undergoes a shift, specifically known as transposition.

#### SL

So, on that day in November 1962, as she lay awake in her maternity bed late into the wee hours.

#### TL

تھی رہی جاگ میں لمحوں اُن دراز پر بستر کے ہسپتال وہ جب روز اس کے 1962 نومبر یوں

#### Analysis

The original term "maternity bed" has been translated into Urdu as "بستر کے ہسپتال." However, the translation has caused a change in both the word order and grammatical structure. The addition of the word "کے" and the omission of the literal translation of "maternity" has resulted in a shift from a compound noun to a noun followed by a preposition and another noun. This alteration has a significant impact on the meaning of the phrase and how it can be used in

translation. It is crucial to acknowledge these modifications to guarantee the precise transmission of the intended meaning.

### Adaptation

To ensure that the translated version of a text is culturally appropriate and effectively communicates the intended meaning to the target audience, translators frequently make adjustments to the source material, including making necessary modifications. This procedure entails meticulously revised idiomatic expressions, cultural allusions, vocabulary, and sentence construction from the source material. In addition to compensating for cultural nuances and disparities in the target language, the translator is thereby capable of producing a translated version that conveys the intended meaning accurately.

### SL

With a borrowed confidence, Pembe agreed to the plan.

### TL

گئی ہو راضی پر منصوبے اس پیمبے ساتھ کے اعتماد مستعار

### Analysis

To guarantee that the intended can be faithfully depicted in the target language, the phrase "borrowed confidence" has been rendered as "اعتمادُ مستعار." This translation serves as a prime example of the skill required to convert a text into another language, maintaining the intended essence and significance of the source material. This translation guarantees that the translated text is not only precise but also effectively communicates the intended meaning through the implementation of adaptation.

### SL

Grudgingly, Pembe complied, but only on one condition.

### TL

پر شرط ایک لیکن لی مان بات کی اس نے پیمبے نحواستہ بادل

### Analysis

The term "grudgingly" has been rendered in the target language as "نخواستہ بادل." By considering the intended meaning and context of the source word, this translation provides a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the term. This translation may assist in more precisely communicating the sentiment and disposition that are subtly entailed in the word "grudgingly."

## Results

By expertly employing a range of oblique translation techniques, such as transposition, equivalence, and modification, the translator has guaranteed that the intended message and meaning are conveyed to the intended audience. The translator's goal is to keep the original text unchanged while adhering to the rules of the target language. Nevertheless, no matter how careful the translator is, the translated material may not capture the full vividness of the original visual. The translator has managed to capture and convey some of the original visual, nonetheless, by employing a variety of translation strategies. Differences in language and cultural norms could cause the translated text to be less natural and lose some of its meaning.

A difficulty may arise during the translation process when specific terms need more direct equivalents in the target language. Even in such situations, however, proficient translators employ a variety of adjustments to convey the intended meaning. Alternative expressions or adaptations may be utilised in place of culture-specific terms, which constitute an additional barrier. Maintaining the stylistic preferences of the source language, translators additionally integrate idiomatic and proverbial expressions into the target language. When required, translators utilise translational adjustments, including "transposition" and "equivalence", to guarantee that the target text is understandable and sounds natural. Translators can effectively communicate the intended meaning of the source text through these methods, which ensure natural and precise translations.

## Analysis

This segment examines how the results of our investigation contrast with those of additional research. In other translations of literary texts, we intend to investigate the possibility that oblique translation elements are present. The authors, who also illustrated its efficacy, underscored the significance of the model proposed by (Misbah et al., 2020). According to our



findings, the majority of shifts that can be implemented during the translation process are structural shifts. In addition, the structural disparities between the source and target languages mean that these adjustments are unavoidable, as we discovered. Nevertheless, the findings of our research indicate that specific approaches can be employed to successfully communicate the desired significance, including adaptation, transposition, equivalence, and modulation. (Misbah et al., 2020) state that these techniques are indispensable for guaranteeing that the translated text faithfully reflects the original.

The significance of translational changes in literary works is illustrated through the research of (Sadia et al., 2022). Literary translation becomes a complex undertaking as a result of variations in linguistic structures and nominal designations for identical subjects. Unit shifts are the most frequently employed translation form, according to the study's analysis of differing translational shifts utilised in the target texts (TT). To account for the lack of suitable alternatives in the target language, these adjustments have been implemented. The study also reveals that rank shift and category shift are frequently employed. Significant sources of translation shifts and facilitators of comprehensible text production by bridging linguistic differences are the formal conventions and characteristics that regulate languages (Sadia et al., 2022).

While addressing linguistic and cultural differences between the source and target languages, literary translations require specific techniques that have been identified by academicians and researchers as crucial for communicating the intended meaning. To reconcile the distance between the two languages, translators frequently employ what they refer to as "translational shifts." In general, the following four adjustments are utilised: adaptation, equivalence, transposition, and modulation. Translations can identify the most suitable approach to faithfully convey the essence of the source material into the target language by implementing these modifications. Even with this, translators face a significant challenge in the form of cross-language absence of direct equivalents. They are obliged to utilise alternative expressions or incorporate adaptations to convey the intended meaning. Translational adjustments are critical to the success of literary translations even though they must overcome numerous obstacles.

### Limitation

Equivalence, transposition, modulation, and adaptation are among the facets of translation that are within the scope of this study. An analysis of oblique translational shifts interwoven in the target text constitutes the principal aim of this study. To accomplish this objective, Vinay and Darbelnet's theoretical framework of translational shifts is applied. Notably, solely one novel and its translation, Honour by Shafak, have been analysed thus far. Nonetheless, subsequent investigations intend to incorporate additional novels. As a result, a more thorough investigation of the phenomenon under study will be made possible.

### Recommendations For Future Study

Following are the recommendations for future research in translation studies are provided below:

1. Broadening the reach of analysis: Subsequent investigations may extend beyond textual analysis to encompass reader receptivity to scrutinise the repercussions of translational changes on the intended recipients. This methodology can facilitate the determination of the target audience's perception of the translated material and its conformity with their anticipations. Furthermore, an examination of the sociocultural ramifications of translation can yield significant knowledge regarding the reciprocal influence between translation and cultural values and norms.
2. Undertaking comparative analyses: Scholars can undertake a variety of comparative analyses pertaining to literary texts and languages, with a particular focus on translational shifts. This method can assist in discerning the parallels and distinctions between a number of translations and their original texts. Additionally, it may offer valuable perspectives on the obstacles and possibilities that arise from the utilisation of distinct literary traditions and languages.
3. Research centered on genres: Genre-based studies may examine the contributions of translational adjustments to the translation process. This method can assist in determining how translational changes impact a text's meaning and manner. Moreover, it may offer valuable perspectives on how translators navigate the complexities that distinct genres present.
4. Corpus-based analysis: Ultimately, corpus-based analysis can focus on examining translated texts. This method implements patterns and trends by analyzing vast collections of translated

texts. This can facilitate the identification of how translational alterations influence the meaning, manner, and tone of a text. Moreover, it can offer valuable perspectives on how translators confront the obstacles that distinct genres and texts present.

## Conclusion

Regarding Vinay and Darbelnet's model of translation shifts, this study offers an exhaustive examination of the intricate process of translation. According to the study, differences in semantics, structure, and syntactic construction between the source and target documents have been influenced by linguistic, social, and cultural factors. Incorporating cultural, social, and linguistic factors, the research findings indicate that translation is a complex and nuanced process, not merely a mechanical transmission of words and sentences from one language to another.

In light of these differences, this study looks at how Anwar accomplished his goal of conveying the original text's meaning to his readers. Anwar used a number of oblique translation strategies Animated Transposition, Equivalence, Adaptation, and Modulation—across the whole target text.

Equivalence seeks the closest possible linguistic correspondence between the source and target texts, whereas adaptation modifies the text to suit the target culture. In contrast to transposition, which modifies the syntactic structure of a passage without modifying its meaning, modulation modifies the text's voice or perspective

The research findings indicate that Anwar's implementation of these techniques was fruitful in bridging the semantic, structural, and syntactic gaps between the source and target texts. To surmount the obstacles presented by linguistic, social, and cultural differences, the study concludes that oblique translation techniques ought to be implemented more often in the translation process.

## References

- Akbari, M. (2013). The role of culture in translation. *Journal of Academic and Applied Studies*, 3(8), 13–21.
- ARIECH, F. A. Z. (2019). Subversive Masculinity in Elif Shafak's "Honour."

- Aspers, P., & Corte, U. (2019). What is qualitative in qualitative research. *Qualitative Sociology*, 42, 139–160.
- Aziz, I. M. H. (2019). Literature's Contribution to 'Honour' Killings: Challenging Cultural Values and Traditions.
- Baker, M., & Diriker, E. (2019). Conference and simultaneous interpreting. In *Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies* (pp. 95–101). Routledge.
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2021). Can I use TA? Should I use TA? Should I not use TA? Comparing reflexive thematic analysis and other pattern-based qualitative analytic approaches. *Counselling and Psychotherapy Research*, 21(1), 37–47.
- Catford, J. C. (1965). *A linguistic theory of translation* (Vol. 31). Oxford university press London.
- Faryad, W., Aziz, A., Bibi, T., & Abdul-Rahaman, M. (2021). The Application of House's Model of Translation Quality Assessment on Pakistani Fictionist Saadat Hasan Manto's short story. *Ilkogretim Online*, 20(5).
- Fouad, A., & Sadkhan, R. (2015). Translation lexical shifts in the swing with reference to culture-specific items. *ResearchGate*.
- Golban, T. (2019). The Migrant Hero's Boundaries of Masculine Honour Code in Elif Shafak's Honour. In *Culture, Literature and Migration* (pp. 103–118). Transnational Press London.
- Gürbüz, N. F. (2019). THE PERCEPTION OF MULTICULTURAL IDENTITY IN ELIF SHAFAK'S HONOUR. *Journal of International Social Research*, 12(62).
- Hanggraningtyas, D. E. (2022). An analysis of translation shift and its equivalence in to Margot Heinemann (1935) by John Cornford into huesca (1948) by Chairil Anwar. *International Conference of Learning on Advance Education (ICOLAE 2021)*, 759–766.
- Hornby, A. S. (2020). *No Title Oxford advanced learners dictionary*.
- House, J. (2018). *No Title Translation: The Basics*. Routledge.
- Khan, L. A. (2019). No Title Translation and culture: a comparative analysis of English idioms and proverbs with their Urdu translation. *Pakistan Journal of Language and Translation Studies*, 1, 58–83.
- Misbah, A., Iqbal, M., Mahmood, M. I., & Raees, G. (2020). Translational Shifts in the Translations of Recipe Mixes in Pakistan. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 17(16), 52–72.

- Pourgharib, B., Kiani, S., & Ziadbakhsh, S. (2018). The Honor of Being Colonized: A Bhabhaian Reading of Elif Shafak's Honour. *The International Journal of Humanities*, 25(3), 49–62.
- Rusman, J. R. P., & Widodo, P. (2018). The Analysis of Grammatical Shifts in Harry Potter "The Chamber of Secrets" Novel: A comparative Translational Study. *International Conference of Communication Science Research (ICCSR 2018)*, 216–221.
- Sadia, H., Iqbal, M. J., & Anwar, B. (2022). Phenomenon of Translation Shift: A Descriptive Study of King Solomon's Mines by Haggard and Its Urdu Translation. *Tahqeeqi Jareeda*, 6(1), 283–303.
- Vinay, J.-P., & Darbelnet, J. (1995). *Comparative stylistics of French and English: A methodology for translation* (Vol. 11). John Benjamins Publishing.