

Investigating Category Translation Shifts of a BBC News Article from English into Arabic**Mashaal ALMUTAIRI**Department of Translation, College of Languages, Princess Nourahbint Abdulrahman University,
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Riyadh, Saudi Arabia**Mimouna ZITOUNI**Department of English, College of Foreign Languages, Mohamed Ben Ahmed University,
Oran, Algeria**Abstract**

Investigating translation shifts in the translation of news articles has not received much attention despite its paramount importance in how translators produce adequate translations. Indeed, news translation is considered to be understudied in the field of translation. The current research aims at identifying the types of category shifts that have occurred and the most employed ones in the selected corpus. This study offers also an understanding of the category shifts that occur concerning translating news reports or stories. Accordingly, the study will explore the translation of a news article from English into Arabic; the news article titled 'North Korea 'preparing rocket launch', images suggest' is published on BBC news website 9 March 2019 together with its translation which was found on the BBC Arabic news website. To attain the research objectives, a comparative investigation of the English source text and the Arabic target text will be needed to look into the use of category shifts following Catford's typology of category shifts. This study adopted a qualitative and quantitative method in identifying what kinds of category shifts occurred and the most frequent ones in the analyzed news text. The findings show that all types of category shifts were employed in the translation with a total of 35 shifts. The most employed type of category shift is structural shifts which are exemplified through 16 cases. These structural shifts are illustrated in word-order, passive-active, or nominal-verbal sentence structures. The least applied category shifts in the process of translation are class shifts which indicate that the translator found target text equivalences that have the same part of speech of the source text items. The study concludes that category shifts were employed in the translation to fill the linguistic gap between the two languages.

Keywords: category shifts, Catford's typology, English-Arabic translation, media news translation

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Introduction

Translation is not a pursuit of translating words into their equivalents in another language. It is a labyrinth of meaning, a labyrinth of nuances and the one of new concepts and expressions. Bassnet (2011) view translation as a communicative activity that involves the transfer of information across linguistic boundaries. There is a word meaning, there is a sentence meaning and there is a consistent message which entails that meaning is not limited to linking words and conveying complete messages; rather recreating the feeling of the source text to transcend to the target audience.

One of the most newfangled concepts in translation research is 'translation shifts' (see Catford, 1965; Vinay and Darbelnet,1995, Hatim and Munday, 2004, and others). The concept of became evidently recurrent in the progress such Arabic and English. In the course of translating from one of these two languages into the other, the linguistic system that each language possesses gives rise to what Catford (1965) denominates as 'translation shift'. Anteriorly to Catford's inquest (1965) many scholars have shed light on the linguistic changes that occur in translations. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) are known to have examined the concept of translation shifts in their comparative stylistic analysis of French and English texts wherein they scrutinized the changes and the translation problems that emerged due to the different linguistic systems of French and English.

There has not been sufficient literature and research on the topic of translation shifts, specifically in relation to the translation of news articles from English into Arabic and vice versa. This study will hopefully provide new insights into the employment of category shifts in news or media translation. Our contribution could sustain knowledge on the effect of linguistic changes on the production of the translation. The following section discusses the translating news stories , and provides an overview of translation shifts mechanisms.

Literature Review

In reviewing literature about translation, it is burdensome to support one distinct conceptualization of it. From a linguistic turn, many scholars have argued that translation is the replacement of a text from one language into another (see Catford, 1965; Newmark, 1988, Nida, 1969; and others). Catford (1965) considers translation as a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. However, from a cultural turn, Long (2012) argues that it is preponderant to deal with cultural, social and communicative aspects of the translated product. Those definitions, provided by many translation scholars (Bassnett&Lefevere, 1998; Hatim and Mason, 2005), were challenged by new theories of social movements such as feminism and postcolonialism (see Venuti, 1986; andGentzler, 2008).Surely and as this field of knowledge continues to expand, new perspectives would expand in the literature on how to fathom it .

Translating News

Translating news articles or materials were not given much attention among the scholarly community until recently. This might be ascribed to the fact that literary translation was the primary focus, according to Bielsa (2005).Nevertheless, globalization has fostered a place where translators are most needed for the transference of intercultural knowledge and communication.

Translation allows the global circulation of meaning and shapes the nature of the discourses that are disseminated in different localities (Bielsa, 2005). We live in a new age of fast-paced formulation and transmission of ideas and messages which is made possible because of the integration of translation in mass media discourse. News organizations and cooperation saw a chance of boosting their marketing stance by reaching bigger audiences through cross-cultural communication. In many instances, translation is now considered to be part of the news production which is evident of the importance of circulating international news to worldwide audiences.

Many considerations need to be made for the challenges faced in translating news. For example, translating texts in news discourse requires the translator to be aware of the variety of text types, styles, terminologies and languages found in newspapers or online news website. Another factor to be considered is the ideological and cultural elements that play a significant role in selecting the news reports or articles to be translated into another language or culture, and the means and methods used to render those meanings taking into account a new target audience and locality. Henceforth, according to (Schäffner and Bassnett, 2010, p.13) translation has become an "integral part of political activity" and the decision to translate certain texts from and into certain languages is "itself already a political decision". Thus, in many cases, the selection of what to be translated is often tailored to the needs of a certain target audience's needs and interests.

Translation Shifts

The notions of the occurrence of some 'changes' in translation have been discussed in translation studies (See Catford, 1965; Van Leuven-Zwart, 1989). Most importantly with technological development in the field of translation studies research covering issues about parallel corpora, bi- or multilingual corpora, the notion of translation shifts regained importance (Lea Cyrus, 2009). Translation shifts can be defined as the changes or 'shifts' that occur in the process of translating from SL into the TL. Notably, Catford (1965) devoted a whole chapter in his paper *A Linguistic Theory of Translation to the concept of translation* to the concept of translation shifts and he was credited to be the pioneer to introduce the term.

Catford's Theory

Catford (1965) endorses the linguistic model of Firth and Halliday that analyses language as "communication operating functionally in context and on a range of different levels and ranks" (Munday, 2016, p.95). He states that a translation shift occurs in the translation due to "departure" from formal correspondence in the translation product. According to him, formal correspondence is "any TL category (unit, class, element of structure, etc.) which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, "the same" place in the "economy" of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL (1965, p. 27). In other words, formal correspondence attempts to convey the form and content of ST utterances into the TT as nearly as possible. He argues that formal correspondence cannot be easily achieved in translation due to the different linguistic systems of languages.

In contrast to formal correspondence, Catford also discussed textual equivalence which is "any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text" (1965, p. 27). In other words, elements in the ST are translated into different elements in the TT but still convey the same meaning.

Catford (1965) lists two major types of shifts: level shift and category shift. A shift of level happens when an SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. A level shift can be a shift in aspect and cases. A shift of category, on the other hand, is essentially a shift of ranks in the process of translation. Category shifts are subdivided into structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intersystem shifts.

Category of Translation shifts

The present study places the focus on translation shifts of category. As mentioned earlier, category shifts are subdivided into four types. Structural shifts are known to be the changes that occur in the grammatical structure at different linguistic ranks (sentences, phrases, etc.). An example of a structural shift is the reverse of verb-subject order which is changed into subject-verb in the translation from Arabic into English. Catford (1965) argues that structural shifts are the most used type of category shift and mostly concern a change in the grammatical structure of linguistic units.

Class shifts occur when there is a change from one part of speech into another with altering the meaning. Class shifts are what Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) call the translation procedure of transposition. An example of a class shift is the translation of the following English sentence 'He likes to argue' into *يحب الجدل* where the verb *argue* is changed into a noun in with *الجدل* in the Arabic TT. Although the part of speech was shifted in the process of translation, the meaning remains the same. In other words, a class shift occurs in the translation "when the target text has an equivalence item into the source language text but from a different class" (Hijjo and Kadhim, 2014).

The third type of category shift is a unit shift or what is also known as a rank shift. It is a shift that occurs often and revolves around a change in a linguistic unit (word, clause, sentence, etc.) (Hijjo and Kadhim, 2014). Catford (1965) states that a unit shift is "departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL".

The last type of category shift is an intra-system system. An intra-system shift occurs when two languages that have close corresponding systems, but where the "translation involves selection of a non-corresponding terms in the TL system" (Catford, 1965, p. 80). Hence, Intra-system shifts are employed to signal that a change has happened within the languages' system. According to Al-Ahmadi (2016), unit shifts often occur in various linguistic elements such as definite and indefinite, singular, and plural and the natural and gender-specific items. Due to the scope of the research, this study will only place the focus on category shifts that occurred in the selected corpus. The study will follow Catford's translation shifts model of analysis. The model will be covered and discussed thoroughly in the methodology section.

Notably, another recent research paper published by the Arab World English Journal (AWEJ) in 2019 and conducted by AbdulazizAltwaijri titled *The Application of Catford's Translation Shifts to the Translation of the UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child from English into Arabic* utilized Catford's translation shift model to investigate the most used types of translation shifts in the translation of UN convention right of the child from English into Arabic. The attempted to examine the inevitability of translation shifts occurring in translating legal texts. The research chose a sample that covers the 'three main parts of the convention'. The research aimed at conducting the study in 'content-analysis' manner. The study, thus, concluded that since Arabic and English belong to different language families, there were obligatory and optional translation shifts employed in the translation to bridge the linguistic and cultural differences.

Previous studies

Perusing literature concerned with translation shifts, it is found that there is abundant research that unveiled critical issues about the topic at stake including – but are not limited to – Catford (1965), Vinay and Derblenat (1995), Van LeuvenZwart (1989). Indeed, the notion of translation shifts has been covered by a number of scholars and researchers recently. In fact, there has been an abundant of research regarding the analysis of this translation phenomenon across the analysis of various translated texts. A recent one is a research paper published by the Arab World English Journal (AWEJ) in 2018 and conducted by AbdulazizAltwaijri titled 'The Application of Catford's Translation Shifts to the Translation of the UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child from English into Arabic'. Altwaijri (2018) utilized Catford's translation shift model to investigate the most used types of translation shifts in the translation of UN convention right of the child from English into Arabic. The research attempted to examine the inevitability of translation shifts occurring in translating legal texts. The research chose a sample that covers the three main parts of the convention. Altwaijri (2018) aimed at conducting a study in a content-analysis manner. The findings suggest obligatory and optional translation shifts which were employed in the translation to bridge the linguistic and cultural differences since Arabic and English belong to different language families.

The investigation of the occurrence of translation shifts in literary texts has been covered heavily in a number of recently published studies. Among them is the research paper conducted by Al-Majed (2017) who investigated a number of times that category shift occurred in the two Arabic translations of the English novel 'Animal Farm' by George Orwell. The study focused on category shifts which included (structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift). The study adopted Catford (1965) theory to conduct the analysis. The study found that both Arabic target texts employed all types of category shifts. The most used category shift, in both translations, was unit shifts with 35%. The second most used shift, in both TTs, was structure shift which made up 33% of occurrences. Class and intra-system shift were employed with the former occurring (18%) and the later (14%), in both translations.

The analysis of translation shifts in the domain of literally texts has been also tackled by Al-Dulaimi (2016) who specifically looked at category shifts which included (shifts of structure, unit, class, and finally intra-system). The corpus of the study consisted of three chapters of the novel 'The Wonderful Wizard Oz'. The source text was compared with two Arabic translations. The

study found that in both translations, the highest employed category shifts were unit shifts with (42%). The second most used category shifts were structure shifts which took a rate of (41%), followed by class shifts that occurred (9%) of the time, and finally intra-system shifts.

Both Al-Majed and Al-dulaimi studies have yielded similar results which thus have contributed to an understanding of the most used translation shifts in literary texts. The analysis of the occurrence of translation shifts in literary texts also included investigating translation shifts in movie subtitling (see Herman, 2014) and investigating translation shifts in the translation of children's books (see Diena, 2015). Other genres of literature also investigated this phenomenon, notably by Kalantari and Karimnia(2011) who analyzed the occurrence of translation shifts in the translation of a play from English into Persian.

The notion of Translation shifts was also investigated in Islamic texts. Rezvani and Nouraey (2014) conducted a comparative analysis study adopting Catford model of analysis where they specifically analyzed the occurrence of translation shifts in the English translation of the Holy Quran. The researchers selected seven translations of the first thirty verses of the chapter of 'Yousif'. The selected translations were compared to the target text to determine the number of occurrences of translation shifts. Furthermore, the number of occurrences of translations shifts in all of the target texts was compared to one another to determine who employed the highest shift of translation in the seven selected target texts.

Al-Hamed (2016) also analyzed the occurrence of translation shifts in Islamic related text using Catford's model of analysis. The research investigated the frequency of translation shifts in nineteen Arabic texts from the book '*Dialogue with an Atheist*' by Mostafa Mahmoud and their English translations. The study aimed at identifying the most used translation shifts in the translation from Arabic into English. It also examined the effect that the identified translation shifts on the meaning. The findings of this study have concluded that all types of translation shifts were employed in the translation. The most recurrent translation shift was unit shifts with (28%) of occurrences, the second most used translation shifts were structure shifts which occurred (26.5%). Class shifts and intra-system shift occurred (20.1%) and (18.2%), respectively. Level shifts were the least used type of shift with only (6.6%) occurrences. The research contends that Catford's translation shifts were useful in bridging both the linguistic and cultural gap between the two languages. The research also discussed the shortcoming of the Catford model stating that it is not comprehensive due to lack of attention to other shifts which include omission and addition.

There exists a study titled *The Analysis of Grammatical Shift in English-Arabic Translation of BBC Media News Text* undertaken by Hijjoand Kadhim (2017). In this research, authors attempted to unveil the grammatical shifts found in media texts translated from English into Arabic. The research adopted Catford's model (1965) using a corpus of 40 English news documents and their Arabic translation gathered from the BBC. The study found that the BBC translators used all types of translation shifts when translating from English into Arabic in order to transfer the meaning and the message accurately. The research claims that the translators of the BBC failed to transfer the meaning and the message in their application of structural shifts concerning passive-active voice structures and some instances of unit shifts.

For the sake of exploring this very particular translation phenomenon in the political discourse, as well as taking into account the social, cultural, ideological peculiarities of media texts and investigating the English-Chinese translation shifts most specifically, a research paper titled *The Necessity of Translation Shifts in the Current English Chinese Translation of BBC Political News* was conducted by Hijjo and Huiling (2014). The study attempted to explore the translation shifts in the English-Chinese political translated texts and examine their necessity. The study follows Catford's model of translation shifts (1965). The researchers collected political media texts and their translations from the BBC website. The research concluded that though Catford's notion is significant to translation work, it is not applicable to all cases.

As exposed earlier, several studies have investigated translation shifts in several fields of specialized translation including Islamic, legal, literary, political and others .texts. Yet, very scarce literature has been found about the analysis of translation shifts in media-political texts and news related materials are mostly under-discussed.

Methodology

In the present investigation, we opted for a qualitative research paradigm to examine and identify the most frequent types of translation shifts, most specifically category shifts and the possible effects of using these shifts in the translation process. Accordingly, the research, using Catford's taxonomy of translation shifts, analyzed every source text segment with its equivalent, and extracted the employed category shifts. The frequency of the extracted category shift was counted by the researcher manually and subsequently listed in a table to illustrate the most used translation shift. These employments of these shifts are further examined and analyzed by the researcher. The corpus of the study contains a news article from English to Arabic from the BBC news website. The English original media texts and their Arabic translation will be scrutinized using Catford's category shifts (see table 1)

As mentioned above, Catford's translation shifts are divided into a shift of category and shift of level. Category shifts are further divided into structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. These are discussed in detail below :

-*Structural shifts*: these are the most common translation shifts, according to Catford. They involve a shift in grammatical structure. For example, the subject + verb + object structure in English of Jack loves football is translated by a verb + subject + object in Arabic *يحب جون كرة القدم*.

-*Class shifts*: the shift of a part of speech in one language to another. This type of shift corresponds to Vinay and Darbelent 'transposition' procedure. An example would be the Arabic *أخي يحب النقاش* and the English *My brother likes to argue*, where *النقاش* is a noun, but when translated it became a verb .

-*Unit or 'rank' shifts*: when the translation equivalent, in the target language, operates at a different unit or rank in the source language. For instance,

-Intra-system shifts: when two languages that have close corresponding systems, but where a target language text does not possess a corresponding term in the source language. These systems operate similarly in the two languages but do not correspond all the time. For example, the Arabic المعارف الزمان is translated into Knowledge is a weapon of the age where the plural Arabic المعارف is translated into a singular knowledge .

Data Analysis

In this section, the English original and Arabic translation of the news article is analyzed and observed manually to examine the occurrence of types of category shifts and identify the most frequent types. Excerpts of the original news article and its Arabic correspondence that showcase the existence of a category shift-type will be illustrated. The news article used is titled 'North Korea 'preparing rocket launch', images suggest' which is translated from English into Arabic and published in the English and Arabic BBC news websites. The English news article is composed of 19 sentences, whilst the Arabic translation is composed of 25 sentences. Examples of the identified types of shifts are illustrated below:

Structural Shifts: Examples of these kinds of shifts are illustrated below

.1 "Satellite images of a facility near Pyongyang suggest that North Korea may be preparing to launch a missile or a satellite".

تشير صور أخذت عبر الأقمار الصناعية لإحدى المنشآت القريبة من بيونغ يانغ، إلى أن كوريا الشمالية ربما تستعد لإطلاق صواريخ أو أقمار صناعية.

.2 "It comes after reports"..

"ويأتي ذلك عقب ورود تقارير .."

.3 "Work to dismantle Sohaebegan last year"..

"وبدأ العمل على تفكيك قاعدة "سوهاي" العام الماضي .."

.4 "Analysts believe that"..

"ويعتقد محللون أنه.."

.5 "The BBC's Seoul correspondent Laura Bicker says that North Korea"..

"وتقول مراسلة بي بي سي في سيؤل لورا بيكر إن كوريا الشمالية .."

.6 "experts say the rockets used to launch satellites"..

"يقول الخبراء أن الصواريخ المستخدمة لإطلاق الأقمار الاصطناعية.."

.7 .."meeting between the two leaders in the Vietnamese capital last week ended without a deal" ..

"..انتهى الاجتماع بين الزعيمين في العاصمة الفيتنامية الأسبوع الماضي دون التوصل إلى اتفاق" ..

.8 "US National Security Adviser John Bolton has said North Korea could yet face more sanctions" ..

"وقال مستشار الأمن القومي الأمريكي جون بولتون إن كوريا الشمالية قد تواجه مزيدا من العقوبات" ..

.9 "A historic first meeting between Mr Trump and Mr Kim in 2018 in Singapore produced a vaguely worded agreement on "denuclearisation " .."

"قد أدى الاجتماع التاريخي الأول بين ترامب و كيم في عام 2018 في سنغافورة إلى التوصل إلى اتفاق غامض حول "نزع الأسلحة النووية" .."

.10 .."The increase in activity is around a site known as Sanumdong" ..

"..هذا النشاط المتزايد في موقع "سانوم دونغ" .."

.11 how much North Korea was willing to limit its nuclear programme before it was granted some sanction relief.

دون التوصل إلى اتفاق بشأن الخلافات حول مدى استعداد كوريا الشمالية للحد من برنامجها النووي مقابل رفع العقوبات عنها.

.12 "Large vehicles have been seen moving around Sanumdong, activity which has in the past indicated that North Korea was at least preparing to move some kind of missile or rocket to a launch area".

"رصدت تحركات لناقلات كبيرة بالقرب من قاعدة "سانوم دونغ" مؤخرا" ..

.13 "US National Security Adviser John Bolton has said North Korea could yet face more sanctions" ..

"وقال مستشار الأمن القومي الأمريكي جون بولتون إن كوريا الشمالية قد تواجه مزيدا من العقوبات" ..

.14 "The Sohae launch facility at the Tongchang-ri site has been used for satellite launches and engine testing but never for ballistic missile launches " .

كانت قاعدة "سوهاي" الصاروخية في موقع "تونغ تشانغ ري" تستخدم لإطلاق الأقمار الاصطناعية واختبار المحركات لكنها لم تستخدم أبدا لإطلاق صواريخ باليستية.

.15 "The increase in activity is around a site known as Sanumdong" ..

ولوحظ هذا النشاط المتزايد في موقع "سانوم دونغ"

.16 Analysts believe that it is more likely at this stage that Pyongyang is preparing to launch a satellite" ..

"ويعتقد محللون أنه من المرجح جدا في هذه الفترة أن تركز بيونغ يانغ على إطلاق أقمار اصطناعية.."

Class Shifts

.17 .."North Korea might be testing the US after talks in Hanoi" ..

"..كوريا الشمالية ربما تحاول اختبار أمريكا عقب تعثر المحادثات التي عقدت بين ترامب و كيم جونج أون في هانوي.."

.18 North Korea was willing to limit its nuclear programme before it was granted some sanction relief.

"..دون التوصل إلى اتفاق بشأن الخلافات حول مدى استعداد كوريا الشمالية للحد من برنامجها النووي مقابل رفع العقوبات عنها."

.19 .."satellite images,.. appear to show rapid progress has been made" ..

"وكشفت صور الأقمار الصناعية في هذا الأسبوع.."

Unit Shift or Rank Shift

.20 "A much anticipated meeting between the two leaders in the Vietnamese capital last week ended «...

"انتهى الاجتماع بين الزعيمين في العاصمة الفيتنامية الأسبوع الماضي.."

.21 .."if there is no progress on denuclearisation".

"..إذا لم يتحقق أي تقدم بشأن نزع السلاح النووي."

.22 .." talks in Hanoi between Donald Trump and Kim Jong-un broke down" ..

تعثر المحادثات التي عقدت بين ترامب و كيم جونج أون في هانوي

.23 to launch satellites are usually unsuitable for use as long-range missiles".

لصواريخ المستخدمة لإطلاق الأقمار الاصطناعية تختلف عادة عن تلك المستخدمة كصواريخ طويلة المدى.

Intra-system Shifts

.24 .."where North Korea assembled most of its ballistic missiles and rockets".

".. وهو المكان الذي عادة ما تطلق منه كوريا الشمالية معظم صواريخها الباليستية."

- 25 .."main rocket launch site at Sohae had been rebuilt ".
 ..أعدت بناء قاعدة "سوهاي" الرئيسية لإطلاق الصواريخ.."
- 26 "Work to dismantle Sohae began last yearbut stopped as US talks stalled".
 "وبدأ العمل على تفكيك قاعدة "سوهاي" العام الماضي لكنه توقف مع توقف المحادثات الأمريكية"
- 27 "On Friday US President Donald Trump said he would be disappointed if North Korea was to resume weapons testing".
 "ونقل عن الرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب يوم الجمعة أنه سيكون مستاء جدا اذا استأنفت كوريا تجاربها الصاروخية."
- 28 .."this would still be inconsistent with the commitments North Korean leader Kim Jong-un has made"..
 "..الالتزامات التي تعهد بها الزعيم الكوري الشمالي كيم جونج أون.."
- 29 .."experts say the rockets used to launch satellites are usually unsuitable for use as long-range missiles".
 "..يقول الخبراء أن الصواريخ المستخدمة لإطلاق الأقمار الاصطناعية تختلف عادة عن تلك المستخدمة كصواريخ طويلة المدى."
- 30 .."without a deal over differences in how much North Korea was willing to limit its nuclear programme before it was granted some sanction relief".
 "..دون التوصل إلى اتفاق بشأن الخلافات حول مدى استعداد كوريا الشمالية للحد من برنامجها النووي مقابل رفع العقوبات عنها."
- 31 "The Sohae launch facility at the Tongchang-ri site has been used for satellite launches and engine testing"...
 "كانت قاعدة "سوهاي" الصاروخية في موقع "تونغ تشانغ ري" تستخدم لإطلاق الأقمار الاصطناعية واختبار المحركات.."
- 32 "This week'ssatelliteimages"..
 "وكشفت صور الأقمار الصناعية في هذا الأسبوع.."
- 33 .."rapid progress has been made in rebuilding structures on the rocket launch pad".
 "..لتقدم سريع في إعادة بناء الهياكل على منصة إطلاق الصواريخ"
- 34 "A historic first meeting between Mr Trump and Mr Kim"..
 ".. الاجتماع التاريخي الأول بين ترامب و كيم.."
- 35 "Satellite images of a facility near Pyongyang"..
 "..صور أخذت عبر الأقمار الصناعية لإحدى المنشآت القريبة من بيونغ يانغ.."

Discussion

As illustrated in the data analysis section above, 17 category shifts were found in the translated news article. Furthermore, all types of Catford's proposed category shifts were identified. The most frequent shift is structural shift which is recognized by Catford to be the most common type. These types of shifts are concerned, primarily, with a shift in grammatical structure. These changes can occur in word-order, passive-active, or nominal-verbal sentence structures. As shown in the examples (from 1-6, 8, 9), there is a structural shift in the (subject-verb) sentence order. The subject-verb structure found in these examples is changed into verb-subject sentence order in the Arabic TT. This is done because in Arabic the sentence starts with the verb-subject order .

Another structural shift is a shift in head-modifier word order. These kinds of shifts are shown in examples 12,13,14 and 15. As shown in examples 12 and 13, the modifier + head order in the English ST as (Large vehicles - nuclear programme) is then shifted into head + modifier (لنقلات كبيرة - برنامجها النووي) in Arabic TT. Examples 14 and 15 contains two instances of shift, of two modifier + head in ST (The Sohae launch facility - ballistic missile launches - National Security Adviser) into two: a modifier + 2 heads structure in TT (قاعدة "سوهاي" الصاروخية - مستشار الأمن القومي - لإطلاق صواريخ بالستية).

Another type of structural shifts is the shift of the passive-active structure, illustrated in examples 7 and 9. The translator rendered the passive sentence into active when translating it into Arabic. where the passive voice is then translated into an active voice in the Arabic TT. Another structural shift is the verbal and nominal structure of sentences. This is 'change' occurs when a verbal sentence in the original text to a nominal sentence. Examples of this kind of 'change' are illustrated in 16 and 17.

The next shift of category is concerned with class shift. This kind of shift is illustrated in examples 18 – 19 and 20, wherein example 18 the verb 'testing' in the ST is translated into an object اختبار in the TT. This shift of class from a verb to an object constitutes a shift in the translation .

Another example of this shift is shown in example 19 where (relief) in the ST is a noun and in the TT is a verb (رفع). As for the example shown in 20, the infinitive form (to show) is the object to the verb 'appear' in the ST and translated into a verb (يكشف) in the Arabic TT .Examples 21, 22, 23 illustrate a shift in unit or rank shift. As mentioned above, this shift occurs when the TT equivalent is on a different unit or rank (sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme) from that of the ST. In example 21 (the two leaders) is rendered into a word in the Arabic TT (الزعيمين) . The example shown in 22 illustrates a rank shift from a word (denuclearization) into a sentence in the TT (نزع السلاح النووي), whereas example 23 shows a shift of rank in the change from a compound verb (broke down) in the ST into a verb in the TT (تعثر). In example 24, the shift from the ST word (satellite) is translated into (الأقمار الصناعية) which is a compound noun in the TT.

An intra-system shift occurred both in a 'change' in the definite-indefinite structures and a shift from a possessive case in the original text to the genitive case in the TT. Examples from

27,28,29,30,31,33,34, 35 illustrate a shift from an indefinite noun in the ST to a definite noun in the TT. These intra-system shifts are the results of how these indefinite-definite structures are dealt with in the two languages. In English, abstract words or concepts of general references do not usually use definite articles. These intra-system shifts are evidently due to the difference of language systems. Here, this specific difference is attributed to a change in how articles are handled in both language systems. As seen in example 31, there are two instances of intra-system shift, the indefinite nouns (experts – satellites) are translated into Arabic with Arabic definite article ((ال as in the following (الخبراء-الأقمار الصناعية).

In the case for the shift of a possessive case into a genitive form, an example of this particular shift is shown in example 25 and 33 where the possessive case in (its ballistic -This week's) into a genitive form in the TT (صواريخها الباليستية- هذا الأسبوع).

The frequency of each Category shift observed in the translation of the media article from English to Arabic is illustrated in table 1.

Table.1 *frequency of each category shift*

Types of category shifts	Frequency
Structural shifts	16
Class shifts	3
Unit or rank shifts	4
Intra-system shifts	12
Total	35

The most frequent category shift observed is structural shift with 16 occurrences. The observed types of structural shifts included: shift of word order, the verb-subject order, and the passive-active structure. The study found that the second employed category of translation shifts is the intra-system shift. This type of category shift is concerned with dealing with two languages that have a similar system but do not always necessarily correspond. Most of the intra-system shifts that have occurred are that of the definite-indefinite noun structure change from one language to another. the study found that unit shifts have occurred 4 times which included a unit shift from a phrase into a word, a word into a sentence, compound verb into a word, and from a word into a compound noun. The least employed category shift is a class shift with 3 occurrences. A class shift

is concerned with a word's part of speech changing in the process of translation. This hence indicates that the items found in the ST are rendered to equivalence items of the same class in the TT. The findings suggest that category shifts that have been applied in translating this news article from English to Arabic. These changes indicated a departure from formal equivalence in the process of translation due to various factors.

As the data analysis showed, the occurrence of the extracted translation shifts demonstrated the inevitability of slight linguistic changes in the process of translation due to what Catford (1965, p.73) call 'departures' from formal correspondence in the translation of a news article from English into Arabic. The occurrences of the translation shifts are mainly attributed to filling the grammatical gaps between the two language systems. These shifts were applied to maintain the ST meaning intact in the TT.

Conclusion

This research aimed at investigating the occurrence of category shifts based on Catford's notion of translation shifts in English political media articles taken from the BBC news website and its Arabic correspondence. Focus was put on identifying the frequency of the employed translation shifts in the Arabic translation of an English news article. Most of the intra-system shifts that have been depicted are those of the definite-indefinite noun structure change from one language to another. Structural shift included shifts in a head-modifier word order, the verb-subject order, and the passive-active structure.

The study found that all types of category shifts occurred in the translation. Based upon the study's results, 35 category shifts were employed in the process of translation with structural shifts scoring the highest with 16 occurrences. Intra-system shifts came second with 12 occurrences. Unit shifts occurred 4 times, followed immediately by class shift with 3 occurrences. These changes indicated also a departure from formal equivalence in the process of translation due to various factors.

The findings suggest that due to the fact that English and Arabic belong to two different language families, the occurrence translation shifts, in the process of translation, attempted to bridge a linguistic gap and preserve the meaning. Investigating the notions of Catford's translation shifts still require further research, specifically in the context of political and media-related texts. Hence, getting further exposure to the nature of these translation shifts on a grander scale can help promote an understanding of the linguistic and cultural gaps that exist between languages.

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