

Category Shift as a technique in English-Arabic translation with Reference the Novel " the Time Machine"

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the types of category shifts as technique used by English- Arabic translators for making a natural and communicative rendition, avoided the problems the researcher uses category shifts as a technique when he/she renders the SL into TL. It identified of the types of category shifts at grammatical level in translating from English into Arabic. The statement of research is an English and Arabic languages have a lot of different and distinctive syntactic structure between them. When the translator renders an English text into Arabic, he faces some problems at linguistic and grammatical levels and this lead him to use the category shift as a technique to avoid these problems which faced him during in translation . Methodology of this research is investigated by theoretical and practical parts . The research based on a descriptive analytic study of a novel by Wells, "The Time Machine" together with its Arabic version translated by Nassar(2005). The examples covered the types of the category shifts(structure shift, class shifts, unit shifts and intra-system shift) moreover, the translation is analyzed in order to identify the category shift and classify it according to type, in addition the researcher uses examples in English with their Arabic translation to apply the category shifts.

The findings of this research are:

- 1- Difference structures between both language.
- 2- Sometimes the translator uses unit shift for stylistic preference and to avoid lexical gaps.
- 3- The translator uses changing in word class to make better sense and acceptable in TT.
- 4- The translator uses intra-system shift to make more sense and suitable in TT.

المخلص :

تتمثل أهداف بحثي في دراسة أنواع تغيرات الفئة كتنقية يستخدمها المترجمون من الإنجليزية إلى العربية لإجراء ترجمة بصورة طبيعية وتواصلية، وتجنب المشكلات إذ يستخدمها الباحث عندما ينقل النص من لغة المصدر إلى لغة الهدف ويحدد أنواع التغيرات الفئة علي المستوى النحوي في الترجمة من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية .

إن مشكلة البحث هي أن اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية لهما الكثير من الاختلافات والفروق في التركيبة النحوية بينهما إذ يواجه المترجم مثل هذه مشكلات من الناحية اللغوية والنحوية فبتالي يقوده للاستخدام تغيرات الفئة كتنقية لتفاديها أثناء الترجمة عندما ينقل النص من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية .

فتتمثل منهجية البحث من خلال الأجزاء النظرية والعملية إذ يعتمد البحث على الدراسة التحليلية الوصفية لرواية آلة الزمن و مؤلفها ويلز مع نسختها العربية المترجمة من قبل نصار (2005). ستغطي الأمثلة أنواع التغيرات الفئة وهي (تغيرات البنائية، التغيرات في الطبقة، تغيرات الوحدة أو الرتبة وتغيرات داخل النظام)، والترجمة يتم تحليلها من أجل تحديد تغيرات الفئة وتصنيفها حسب النوع، بالإضافة إلى أن الباحث يستخدمها باللغة الإنجليزية مع ترجمتها باللغة العربية لتطبيق تغيرات الفئة.

نتائج هذا البحث:-

- 1- اختلاف التركيبات النحوية بين اللغتين.
- 2- يستخدم المترجم بعض الأحيان تغيرات الوحدة أو الرتبة لتفضيل الجمالي و تجنب الفجوات اللغوية.
- 3- يستخدم المترجم التغير في صنف الكلمات ليعطي المعني الأفضل و المتلائم مع لغة الهدف.
- 4- يستخدم المترجم تغيرات داخل النظام ليعطي معنى أدق ومناسب مع لغة الهدف.

Chapter one Introduction

1.1 General Background of the Study

The main problem of any translator is how render the meaning of the ST and produce acceptable TT. Therefore, he\she uses different forms of techniques as one of which is translation category shift. Catford sub- divided category shifts into four types ;structure shift, class shift, unit or rank shift and intra-system shift (Catford, 1965:73). Category shift in translation encourage translators to overcome those linguistic differences and help them reorder the syntactic units to the familiar patterns of the target language. This research to apply category shift translation on the novel "The Time Machine" by Wells with its Arabic versions by Nassar(2005).

English and Arabic languages have a lot of different and distinctive syntactic structure between them. When the translator renders an English text into Arabic, he faces some problems at linguistic and grammatical levels and this lead him to use the category shift as a technique to avoid these problems which faced him during in translation .

The following points illustrated the differences between English and Arabic.

- A nominal structure in English is usually translated by a verbal structure in Arabic,i.e. (The subject (noun, pronoun) + verb + object or complement in English.

*The sky took on a wonderful deepness of blue (Wells,2005:51).

Which was translated as:-

(Verb + subject(noun , pronoun) + object or complement in Arabic)

اكتسبت السماء عمقا أزرقا مدهشا(Nassar,2005:52).

-English and Arabic differ in the agreement of the head noun and its modifiers of gender, in English the adjectives doesn't agree with the head noun in number and gender, while Arabic requires such agreement in both cases, these differences entail obligatory structural shifts. This illustrated in the following example:

* He struck me as being a very beautiful and graceful creature (Wells,2005:61).

Which was translated as :-

بدا لي مخلوقا جميلا ورائعا(Nassar,2005: 62).

1.2 Hypothesis

The research hypothesizes that translator uses the category shift as technique in English and Arabic Translation to overcome linguistic problems and grammatical problem when he rendered from SL into TT.

1.3 Aims of the study

This study aims at achieving the following:-

- 1- To investigate the types of category shifts as technique used by English-Arabic translators for making a natural and communicative rendition.
- 2-To avoid the problems the researcher uses category shifts as a technique when he renders the SL into TL.
- 3- Identification of the types of category shifts at grammatical level in translating from English into Arabic.

1.4 Scope of the study

This study mainly confined to the investigation of the use of the category shifts as a technique in English-Arabic translation by using the novel "The Time Machine " that is written by Wells and translated into Arabic by Nassar .

1.5 Methodology

This framework of this study investigated by theoretical and practical parts. The research based on a descriptive analytic study of a novel by Wells,"The Time Machine" together with its Arabic version translated by Nassar(2005).

The examples covered the types of the category shifts(structure shift, class shifts, unit shifts and intra-system shift),and the translation is analyzed in order to identify the category shift and classify it according to type, in addition the researcher uses examples in English with their Arabic translation to apply the category shifts.

1.6 The organization of the research

This research consists of four parts. The first part is an introduction, pointing out the study research issue, hypotheses, aims, scope, methodology and organization and previous studies of the research. The second part is theoretical part of the category shifts as technique in translation according to Catford`s model and approach with provided examples to apply his theory, and the third part is the practical part of the



research consisted examples to apply types of the category shift, the last part consisted conclusion and summary of the research .

1.7 Previous studies

This study states that translators use category shift in translation as a technique to overcome linguistic difference. The term category refers to the structural changes made between the SLT and TLT, the following are the view of some scholars and writers on this issue.

Catford(1965:1) defines translation shifts as “the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to TL”.He classifies translation shifts in to two types :-1- shift of level, which occurs between linguistic levels e.g. between grammatical and lexical levels.2- shift of category which is subdivided into four types (structure shifts, class shifts ,unit or rank shift and intra-system shifts. Ahmed.S (2009:1).

Munday (1965:73,74) states that the main concern of any translator as communicator is how the best to render the meaning of the ST and produce a well- formed and acceptable TT and he sub divide category shifts into four types such as (structure shift, unit shift, class or rank shift,intra-system shift).

Baker(1992:84) found that The most important deference between grammatical and lexical choices, as far as translation is concerned, is that grammatical choices are largely obligatory while lexical choices are largely optional. languages which have morphological resources for expressing a certain category such as number,tense,or gender, have to express these categories regularly; those which do not have morphological resources for expressing the same categories do not have express them expect when they are felt to be relevant.

Ghazala(1995:18-26) (discusses grammatical, lexical and stylistic problems, which the translator faces when translating from Arabic to English, e.g. the translation of modal verbs, nominal vs. Verbal sentence tense, the change of word classes and personal pronounce at the grammatical level).furthermore ,he points out that are some problems at the stylistic level such as ambiguity ,passive and active and repetition. All the solutions he suggests are kinds of transposition or shift such as linguistic shifts and naturalization.

2- Catford`s approach to translation category shifts

2.1 Introduction

The researcher introduced the theoretical part according to Catford`s model and approaches ,and information about the writer of the novel "The Time Machine"(who is he , his the most important works .).and then he picked up a set of examples to apply types of category shift.

2.2 Catford`s modal and approach

Catford (1965:1)based his modal on a linguistics theory because he considers translation as an operation preformed on language: a process of replacing a text in one language by a text in another, there for any theory of translation should depend on theory of language.Catford(1965:20) follows the Firthian and Hallidayan linguistic models, which analyze language as communication, operating functionally in context and on a range of different levels (e-g. phonology, graphology, grammar, lexis) and ranks (sentence, clause, group, word, morpheme, etc.). Ahmed.S (2009)

Catford deserves a mention even though Snell.Homby(1988:14-15) believes approach "is now generally considered dated and of mere historical interest". He describes equivalence as a ' key term ' and tells us

that "The central problem of translation practice is that of finding TL [target-language] translation equivalents.A central problem of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence" Catford (1965:21).

Catford makes a distinction between formal correspondence and what he calls 'textual equivalence' (1965:27), but this is not necessarily a distinction two approaches to translation(Fawcett,1997:54).

2.3 Who is Herbert George Wells?

Herbert George Wells, the son of an unsuccessful tradesman, was born in Bromley on 21st September, 1866. After a basic education at a local school, Wells was apprenticed as a draper. Wells disliked the work and in 1883 became a pupil-teacher at Midhurst Grammar School. While at Midhurst Wells won a scholarship to the School of Science where he was taught biology by Huxley. Wells spent the next few years teaching and writing and in 1891 his major essay on science, The Rediscovery of the Unique, was published in The Fortnightly Review. In 1895 Wells established

himself as a novelist in 1895 with his science fiction story, The Time Machine. This was followed by two more successful novels, The Island of Dr. Moreau (1896) and The War of the Worlds (1898).

Wells also became very popular in the United States. The popular magazine Cosmopolitan serialized two of his books, The War of the Worlds (1897) and First Man in the Moon (1900). His work also appeared in Collier's Magazine, the New Republic and the Saturday Evening Post. He also began writing non-fiction books about politics, technology and the future. This included Anticipations of the Reaction of Mechanical and Scientific Progress Upon Human Life and Thought (1901), The Discovery of the Future (1902) and Mankind in the Making (1903). Once a member of the Fabian Society, Wells tried to change it. Rather than a small group of intellectuals discussing socialist reform, Wells thought that it should be a large pressure group agitating for change. Herbert George Wells died on 13th August, 1946, while working on a project that dealt with the dangers of nuclear war⁽¹⁾ (H_G_Wells Biography.mht).

2.4 Category shifts

All changes of rank(unit) ,structure, class and term in systems which refer to as category shifts. Therefore category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Category shifts are divided into four types:-

2.3.1 Structure shift

Which involve a grammatical change between the structure of ST and that of TT. This type of shift is the most common form of shift and to involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure (Munday,2001:61).

For instance a nominal structure in English is usually translated by verbal structure in Arabic ,this is illustrated in the following examples:

* Humanity has been strong ,energetic ,and intelligent.(Wells,2005:87)

This sentence was translated into Arabic as:-

(Nassar,2005:86) ظلت البشرية قوية وذات طاقة هائلة

* The great buildings about me out clear and distinct.(Wells,2005:59)

(Nassar,2005:58) انتصبت المباني العظيمة حولي واضحة ودقيقة المعالم.

Furthermore , In the English word-order the adjective precedes the head noun. While in the Arabic word-order the adjective follows the head noun, the following example illustrated that:

* A pretty little structure.(Wells,2005:79)

بناء صغير جميل

(Nassar,2005:78)

2.3.2 Class shift

when a SL item is translated with a TL item which belongs to a different grammatical class. This type is the comparative shifts from one part of speech to another, i.e. a verb may be translated with a noun or vice versa. Catford , following Halliday, defines a class as that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above Catford (1965:78).

Class shift happens when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a part of a different class from the original. The following example involves class shift from English into Arabic, the following examples are illustrated that:

* To sit among all those unknown things ,before a puzzle like that is hopeless .(Wells,2005:105).

إن الجلوس بين كل تلك الأمور المجهولة أمام أحجية كتلك ،عمل لا رجاء فيه.

(Nassar,2005:104)

* The stained-class windows which displayed only geometrical pattern were broken in many places.(Wells,2005:67)

كانت النوافذ ملونة الزجاج أظهرت نموذجاً هندسياً،مكسورة في أماكن عديدة.

(Nassar,2005:66)

In above examples the example the infinitive(To sit) is translated as noun in Arabic(الجلوس),and the past participle tense(were broken) in English is translated as adjective (مكسورة) in Arabic.

2.3.3Unit shift

According to Catford (1965:76) unit shift means changes of rank – that is departure formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at different rank in the TL(Venuti,2000:145) (rank means one of linguistic

units such as sentences, clauses, group , words. This is illustrated in the following examples:

* Last Christmas. (Wells,2005:31)

Which wastranslated into Arabic by the phrase.

عيد الميلاد الماضي (Nassar,2005:86)

In this example we notice that the word (Christmas) doesn't have one equivalent in Arabic , therefore it is translated as phrase

* I am no specialist in mineralogy (Wells, 2005, 177).

Which was translated as:-

أنا لست متخصصا بعلم المعادن (Nassar,2005:176)

In above example the word " mineralogy" is translated by lexical word "علم المعادن"

2.3.4 Intra - system shift

These are shifts that take place when SL and TL posses approximately corresponding system, but the translation involves a section of non- corresponding term in the TL system , this means that shift occurs internally, within a system of target language. For instance Arabic and English have a proximately formal corresponding system of number concerning the term singular and plural, but not dual. In each language the system operates in nominal group. In translation sometimes happens that this formal correspondence is departed from, where thetranslation equivalent of English singular is Arabic plural and vice- versa .Catford (1965:79-82). The following examples are illustrated that :

* The waste garden of the earth(Wells,2005:81)

Which was rendered as:

(Nassar, 2005:86) حدائق الأرض البور.

* The love of battle.(Wells,2005:87)

(Nassar, 2005: 86) حب المعارك

In the previous examples SL singular (garden) and (battle) become TL plural(حدائق) and (معارك).

2.4 summary of the chapter

The researcher introduced in this chapter ,which was about Catford`s modal and approach ,who`s Wells ,category shift with definitions of its types and also he picked some example to apply each type.

3- Practical part

3.1 Introduction

The researcher used in this chapter the examples from the novel "The Time Machine" with its translation according to Catford`s approach ,therefore the researcher also analyzed the examples according to their types of category shifts.

3.2 Data Collection

This study is based on descriptive analytic investigation of the novel "The Time Machine" with its Arabic translation. The examples covered all the types of category shifts.

3.3 Category shift

Category shift is one type of shifts which is used as a technique in English-Arabic translation and subdivided into four types(structure shift, unit shift, class shift and intra-system shift)

3.3.1 Structure shift

It involves a shift in grammatical structure

The following examples which illustrated this type:-

* Fliby became pensive (Wells, 2005:9)

استغرق فليبي في التفكير (Nassar,2005:8)

The example stated above indicate that Arabic favors verbal structure, therefore the nominal English structure (subject + verb + object) rendered by verbal Arabic structure(verb + subject + object) .This is because that the verbal structure is the most acceptable structure in Arabic .Therefore the translator uses this technique to produce natural ,acceptable and smooth sentence.

* The big hall was dark, silent, and deserted.(Wells, 2005:95)

كانت القاعة الكبيرة مظلمة وصامتة ومهجورة (Nassar, 2005:94)

This example stated above indicate that English and Arabic differ in the agreement of the head noun and its modifiers of gender and number, in English the adjectives doesn't agree with the head noun in number (singular\plural) and gender (feminine\masculine), while Arabic requires such agreement in both cases in number(singular\dual\plural) and gender(feminine\masculine) like as in above example. The translator make use this technique to make acceptable in Arabic.

* Professor Simon New-comb was expounding this to the NewYork society Mathematical only a month (Wells, 2005:11)

قد شرح بروفيسور سيمون نيوكومب هذه الهندسة إلى جمعية نيويورك الرياضية منذ حوالي شهر (Nassar, 2005:10)

This example stated above indicate that change tense from past continue like as the following into past simple :

was expounding = قد شرح

The translator rendered past continue into past simple and he suggested the word قد to precede the verb in the past and to make acceptable in Arabic ,as we know that there is no equivalent this kind of verb in Arabic, because Arabic has just two tenses (present\past) while in English has fourteen tenses , so the translator used this technique to make acceptable and smooth sentence.

* The German scholars have improved Greek so much (Wells, 2005:19)

لقد حسن العلماء الألمان اللغة اليونانية كثيرا (Nassar, 2005:18)

This example stated above indicate that change tense from present perfect into past simple ,like as the following:

Have improved = لقد حسن

The translator rendered past continue into past simple and he suggested the word = لقد to refer the verb in the past and to make acceptable in Arabic ,as we know that there is no equivalent this type of verb in Arabic because Arabic has just two tenses while in English has fourteen tenses , so the translator used this technique to make acceptable , smooth sentence and fit the context and makes better sense.

* I was roused by a soft hand touching my face. (Wells, 2005:145)

أيقظتني يد طرية تلمس وجهي (Nassar, 2005:144)

The example stated above indicate that active into passive , like as the pervious example , as we know that Arabic favor to use active rather than passive ,because we need to know who did the action, so the translator makes this technique to make sense and acceptable in TT.

17- There are the sound of a clap of thunder in my ears (Wells, 2005:55)

دوى قصف رعد في أذني (Nassar, 2005:54)

The example stated above indicate that Arabic favors verbal structure therefore, the translator rendered from English nominal sentence into Arabic verbal sentence to produce natural ,acceptable and smooth text for the TL reader.

3.3.2class shift

it changes in word class such as noun into verb, adjective into verb and etc. The following examples illustrated that:-

* Their faces were directed towards me . (Wells, 2005:59)

وجوههم متجهة نحوي (Nassar, 2005:58)

This example above stated indicated that the verb rendered as noun, the translator make use this technique because in Arabic noun has more force and emphasis than verb and refer to fixity and lasting while the verb refer to change ,action and continuity,Therefore the noun here is more acceptable in Arabic.

* Going through the big palace, it seem to me that the little people avoided me (Wells, 2005:105)

فيما كنت أتجول في القصر الكبير هيَّ إليَّ أن الناس الصغار يتفادونني (Nassar, 2005:104)

In above example there is a case of class shift from noun into verb

Going = أتجول

The translator uses this technique from noun into shift , this is because Arabic favors the verbal structure more than the nominal structure.

* These people were clothed in pleasant fabrics (Wells, 2005:113) (

فهؤلاء الناس مكسوون بأقمشة جيدة. (Nassar, 2005:112)

There is a case of shift from verb into adjective in above example

were clothed = مكسوون

The translator makes this technique from verb into adjective ,because

The adjective in this case is more acceptable than verb.

* But now you begin to see the object of my investigations in to the geometry of four dimensions. (Wells, 2005:17)

لكنك ستبدأ في رؤية موضوع أبحاثي في هندسة الأبعاد الأربعة (Nassar, 2005:16)

There is a case of shift from verb into noun in previous example:

to see = رؤية

The translator makes this shift from verb into noun ,because the noun in Arabic is more acceptable than verb.

* Looking at these stars suddenly dwarfed my own troubles and all the gravities of terrestrial life (Wells, 2005:165)

ضائل نظري إلى هذه النجوم من متاعبي و من كل مخاطر الحياة الأرضية

(Nassar, 2005:164).

There is a case of shift from noun into verb in above example

looking = ضائل نظري

The translator uses this shift from noun into verb ,because the verb in Arabic is more acceptable than the noun.

3.3.3 Unit shift

Unit shift changes of rank, the following examples illustrated that:-

*Philosophical people (Wells, 2005:11)

. الفلاسفة (Nassar, 2005:10)

There is a case of shift from phrase into one word like as the previous example, the translator use this shift to avoid lexical gap between SL and TL.

* The provincial mayor (Wells, 2005:11)

. رئيس البلدية الإقليمية (Nassar, 2005:10)

In the above example indicated the shift from one word into phrase , for the adjective " provincial" the translator used the phrase: "البلدية الإقليمية".The translator made this technique ,because the SL item doesn't has oneword equivalent in the TL.

* Scientific people(Wells, 2005: 13)

العلماء (Nassar, 2005: 12)

There is a case of shift from phrase into one word in above example ,the translator uses this shift for stylistic preference.

*Psychologist (Wells, 2005:9)=(Nassar, 2005:8) عالم النفس

There is a case of shift from one word into phrase :

Psychologist = عالم النفس

The translator used this shift to overcome lexical gap since Arabic doesn't has a one word noun which means " psychologist", so he used the phrase "عالم النفس"

* Crematoria (Wells, 2005:113)

محارق موتى (Nassar, 2005:112)

There is a case of shift from one word into phrase in above example. The translator used this shift to overcome lexical gap since Arabic doesn't has a one word noun which means " Crematoria", so he used the phrase:

"محارق موتى"

3.3.4 Intra-system shift

The term number is grammatically used to analyze word classes classified as singular, dual and plural . The following examples illustrated this shift:-

* Seconds hand (Wells, 2005:217)

عقارب الثواني (Nassar, 2005:216)

There is a case of shift from singular into plural in above example ,the translator makes this shift to produce natural and acceptable in TT.

* How shall we got home? (Wells, 2005:237)

كيف سنصل إلى البيت؟ (Nassar,2005:236)

There is a case of shift from indefinite into definite in above example ,the translator uses this technique ,because Arabs prefer to definitive things specially when nouns locate after prepositions and to produce good translation for reader.

* The same crowd of earthy crustacean creeping in and out among the green weed and the red rocks (Wells, 2005:237)

و نفس مجموعة القشريات الأرضية الزاحفة إلى الداخل و الخارج بين الأعشاب الخضراء و الصخور الحمراء (Nassar, 2005:236)

There is a case of shift from singular into plural as the following :

الأعشاب =weed

The translator uses this technique to make acceptable in Arabic ,but if the translator rendered in to singular ,the translation was mistake ,so he rendered from singular into plural .

* From the beginning to the end of our life (Wells, 2005:9)

منذ بداية حياتنا حتى نهايتها (Nassar, 2005:8)

There are two shifts from definite into indefinite as the following :

the beginning = بداية , the end = نهاية

The translator uses this technique to produce clear ,simple and acceptable in Arabic and he overcome unclear ,complicated and unacceptable .

* His grey eyes shone and twinkled. (Wells, 2005:7)

لمعت عينها الرماديتان وتلألأتا (Nassar, 2005:6)

There is a case of shift from plural into dual ,like as the following :

his eyes = عيناه

The translator uses this technique to make equivalent between ST and TT in English doesn't has dual while in Arabic has dual.

* What was he going to do before lunch-time?(Wells, 2005:241)

ما الذي سيفعله قبل فترة الغداء? (Nassar,2005:240)

There is shift from indefinite into definite like as the following :

lunch=الغداء The translator uses this technique to produce stylistic performs and acceptable in Arabic.

* The rich had been assured of his wealth and comfort, the toiler assured of his life and work. (Wells, 2005:209)

أطمأن الأغنياء على ثروتهم و راحتهم و اطمأن الكادحون على حياتهم و عملهم

(Nassar,2005 :208)

There are two shifts in above example , like as the following:

rich = الأغنياء , toiler = الكادحون

The translator uses this technique to produce more acceptable in TT.

3.4 Summary of the chapter

The researcher used the examples from the novel "The Time Machine" and analyzed them to apply types of category shift which according to Catford`s approach behind the reason of use the translator this shift.

Chapter four Conclusion

4.1 Conclusion of the whole research

This research has investigated translation category shifts as a technique in English Arabic translation which is based on descriptive analytic of the novel" The Time Machine" with its translation to apply Catford`s approach and the researcher discussed and investigated in this research grammatical shifts which included structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift . The researcher used

category shifts to avoid linguistic and grammatical differences between English and Arabic.

The research project consisted of four chapters; The first chapter is an introduction, pointing out the study of research issue, hypotheses, aims, scope, methodology and organization and previous studies of the research. The second chapter is theoretical part of the category shifts as technique in translation according to Catford's model and approach with provided examples to apply his theory, and the third chapter is the practical part of the research consisted examples to apply of the types of the category shift, the last chapter consisted conclusion, summary, finding and recommendation of the research.

The findings of this research are firstly the differences in the grammatical structures between both languages, secondly Sometimes the translator uses unit shift for stylistic preference and to avoid lexical gaps, thirdly The translator uses changing in word class to make better sense and acceptable in TT, and fourthly The translator uses intra-system shift to make more sense and suitable in TT.

4.2 Recommendation

Further researches related to translation category shifts in English-Arabic translation are still needed, namely with regard to study each type of category shifts separately in details.

The researcher proposes some suggestions as follows:-

- 1- Translator should comprehend the grammatical system of the source language and the target language .
- 2- For translators it is very important to comprehend more about shifts, especially category shifts, as one of the kinds of translation methods. They also need to know grammatical systems of both languages as well as the culture .
- 3- Shift or transposition as one of the translation methods should be one of the main concerns of teachers or lecturers of translation.
- 4- One of the most important points to consider in the act of translating is understanding the value of the source text ,either English or Arabic ,with in the frame work of the source language discourse to develop this understanding.



- 5- the students ought to be aware the grammatical and lexical differences in English and Arabic .
- 6- the students should strongly and permanently avoid the literal translation and need to be encouraged to study the nature of English and Arabic.

4.3 References

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