



Two Arabic Translations of Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*: Scrutinizing Translation Shift through Techniques and Product Quality

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Abstract

This study addresses the application of translation shift theory and how it is manipulated through the analysis of two Arabic renderings of Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities in terms of translation techniques and products. It draws on the work of J. C. Catford (1956) as a theoretical framework on which the whole analysis is conducted. This classic novel was translated by Muneer Al-Baalbaki (2006) and Sonya Al-Kush (2016). The study reveals that the five categories of Catford's translation shifts occurs, and that there are 181 translation shifts in the two Arabic translations, with class shifts being the most frequent translation shifts with a percentage of 36.46% (= 66 shifts). Unit shifts came at the second in rate, scoring 28.72% (= 52 shifts). This is followed by intra-system shifts 18.23% (= 33 shifts), then structure shifts 11.04% (= 33 shifts), and finally level shifts 5.52% (= 10 shifts). Moreover, it was concluded that Al-Kush is more attentive than Al-Baalbaki in applying translation shifts with a percentage of 96.13%, and 73.48%, respectively.

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1. Introduction

Translation is closely related to progress. All the periods of awakening in the history of nations start with translations movements which lead to the meeting of different cultures and civilizations, and introduces nations to various perspectives while on their paths to modernization and intellectual advancement. Therefore, translation is considered to be a change of form; that is a change of structures from a source language (SL) into a target language (TL). A rather simple definition of translation as “the replacement of textual material (SL) by equivalent textual material in another (TL)” is suggested by Catford (1965, p. 20). Translation, according to Nida and Taber (1969), “consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”, (p.12). Newmark (1988) stated that “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language” (p. 7).

Shifting is a main concept in sentence analysis in translation. The concept of shifting helps to learn how a unit of different level can be brought down to create interesting structures. Catford (1965) stated that by shifts, we mean “departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL”, (p.73)” Shifts occur when the SL text is translated into a different grammatical or phonological form in the TL text.

The present study intends to provide an insight into the internal structure of Dickens' famous novel *A Tale of Two Cities* from a discourse-stylistic perspective by analysing the translation shifts employed in translating it into Arabic. This study focuses on translation shifts in two Arabic translations of that novel by Muneer Al-Baalbaki and Sonya Al-Kush. Al-Baalbaki's translation was published in 2006 by Dar Al-Ilem Lilmalayin for authoring, translating and publishing, Beirut, while Al-Kush's translation was published in 2016 by Dar Al- Harf Al-Arabi for printing, publishing and distribution, Beirut.

This study aims to identify the expressions which have undergone a type of shift while being translated and to find out the most appropriate shifts that may develop these two translations. In addition, this study intends to find the most frequently used types of shifts in the translation of the novel *A Tale of Two Cities* to overcome the linguistic differences between English and Arabic. This study compares the existing shifts in the two translations of the novel under study. Furthermore, the expressions that need the application of shift technique are identified. More precisely, applying the translation shifts makes their meaning more suitable and in harmony with the source text.

1.2. Questions of the Study

This study is based on the following questions:

1. What are the frequent translation shifts that appeared in Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* in the two Arabic translations under study?
2. What are the techniques adopted by the two Arabic translators when translating these shifts in the two translations of the novel under study?
3. How attentive have the Arabic translators of *A Tale of Two Cities* been to the translation shifts in the final product of the original text?

2. Literature Review

Different theories exist in the literature regarding translation shifts; however, the emphasis was on Catford's model.

2.1. Theories of Translation Shifts in Brief

In discussing the theories of translation shift, it is better to have a brief account about the definition of the term shift. Catford (1965) defined shifts as “departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL”, (p.73). According to Newmark (2006), shift is defined as “a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL”, (p.85). Hatim and Munday (2004) defined it as “the small changes or ‘shifts’ that occur between units in a ST–TT pair”, (p.26). Munday (2016) pointed out that “Translation shifts are linguistic changes occurring in translation of ST to TT”, (p.95) In addition, Bakker, Koster and Leuven-Zwart (2009) defined translation shifts as ““changes which occur or may occur in the process of translating”, (p.269). Palumbo (2009) explained that:

A shift is a linguistic deviation from the original text, a change introduced in translation with respect to either the syntactic form or the meaning of the ST. Considering the differences existing between languages (even close ones such as French and Spanish) at the structural level as well as the different cultural background of audiences in any language pair, shifts can be seen as inevitable features of translations, (p.104).

Throughout history, translation shifts were investigated by a number of scholars. This study concentrates on one of the most known theories about translation shifts. In addition to Catford's Model of translation shifts there are some other common ones that have been proposed over history of translation studies as frameworks of analysis for translation shift from different perspectives. It is impossible to discuss all of them in the present study. These are some of the translation shifts models:

1. Vinay and Darbelnet Model (1958)
2. Leuven-Zwart's Model (1989, 1990)
3. Newmark's Model (1988)
4. Popovich's Model (1970)

structure shift was the most frequent observed shift (102 cases out of 211 total cases, i.e., 48.34 percent) in the translation. Moreover, the difference between the used category shifts in the translation was not statistically significant.

Mobarakeh and Sardareh (2016), examined how Catford's translation shifts affected the level of readability in two Persian translations of the novel *1984* by George Orwell. The main aim of their study was to rank Catford's shifts based on their effectiveness on the level of readability of the two translations of the novel.

Additionally, Kantiastutin (2014) described the category shifts that occur in the English-Indonesian texts of the *Breaking Dawn* movie. The source data was English- Indonesian texts of *Breaking Dawn* movie. The data was analysed using the content analysis technique. The researcher analysed the occurrence of category shifts in the movie. Kantiastutin compared sentence to sentence between the SL and the TL. The findings of the study show that there were four types of category shifts that occur in the subtitling text of the *Breaking Dawn* movie. They were structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

In the same way of applying Catford's model, Hosseini-Maasoum and Shahbaiki (2013) intended to find the realization of shifts in the Persian translation of Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* translated by Ebrahim Younesi. The aim of their study was to find which types of shifts the translator used, to compare the SL and the TL versions, and to investigate how faithful the translator was to the original text. Furthermore, it sought to find the problems translators faced during the translation process.

Akbari (2012) focused upon the types of "structural shifts" in literary translation from English into Persian and their significant role in compensation and explication of meaning. The corpus used for the purpose of the study was a non –automated bilingual English –Persian corpus of children's literature. The researcher used ten Read – Aloud story books written in English for children and samples of their translation in Persian. The story books contained from 40 –60 pages.

Furthermore, Kalantari and Karimnia (2011) pointed out that the shifts introduced to the field of translation studies do not occur with the same rate in the process of translation; some of them come up very often and other very rarely. On the other hand, shifts as already have been assumed to be not just represented among linguistic elements. The cases in which a kind of shift is necessary between an unseen capacity of the SL shown as sign and linguistic elements of the TL. They concluded that: first, the shift types introduced by Catford (2000, as cited in Munday, 2016) were not of the same value concerning affecting the translation; as two of them were more important to the process of translation. Second, there seem to be another type of shift occurred while translating, especially if it is a play where the text needs to be speakable as well as containing the dramatic features. Therefore, there was no room accounted for that in the present models. Consequently, there was a need for paying attention to the degree of importance for each type of shifts in translator training courses and also defining some room for still an unnamed shift as complementary efforts for shift models of translation.

Banhegyi (n. d.) examined Alice Munro's *Boys and Girls* and its Hungarian translation entitled *Fiuk, lanyok*. As part of a contrastive and text linguistic three-stage approach, some types of translation shifts have been identified first. Second, the function of these shifts has been examined with respect to the treatment of culture-specific realia, short story specific vocabulary and idiolect typifying characters and exposing social differences. Finally, the translator's strategies have been explored. It has been concluded that Maria Borbas – the translator – applies a domesticating strategy in *Fiuk, lanyok*. In addition, a novel contrastive and text linguistics-based three-stage approach to the analysis of literary works has also been introduced, described and illustrated.

To sum up, Catford's translation shifts (1965) were not only an appropriate solution to translation problems resulting from the discrepancy between the SL and the TL, but were also motivated by linguistic, cultural and psycholinguistic factors. It was also concluded that the translator aimed at making the text more comprehensible, explicit and coherent for the target readership. The study finally emphasized the importance of including the analysis of translation shifts and their macro effects in translation curriculum.

3. Methodology

The study focuses on the source texts taken from the original work written by Dickens as its primary data. Next it identifies the equivalent texts in the two translations. The two translations are done by two Arab translators at different times and by different publishers as follows:

قصة مدينتين، ترجمة منير بعلبكي، صادرة عن دار العلم للملايين للتأليف والترجمة والنشر، بيروت، عام 2006م

قصة مدينتين، ترجمة سونيا الكوش، صادرة عن دار الحرف العربي للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع، بيروت، عام 2016م

To thoroughly answer the research questions stated above, the study uses the following methods:

- The descriptive method to emphasize the description of translation process in English and Arabic.
- The comparative method to assess the process in the two languages that yielded the translation of shifts.

3.1. Sample of the Study

The sample used for the descriptive analysis in this study was extracted from the novel *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens published (CRW publishing limited in 2003). It was divided into three sections and consisted of forty-five chapters as a representative sample to literary texts. Since the novel seemed very long to be analysed for the present study, some texts from the forty-five chapters were selected to represent the entire novel. The published Arabic translation of this sample was obtained from two translations by Muneer Al-Baalbaki (Dar Al-Ilem Lilmalayin for authoring, translating and publishing, 2006) and the second was the translation of Sonya Al-Kush (Dar Al-Harf Al-Arabi for printing, publishing and distribution, 2016).

3.2. Procedures of Data Collection

This part explained the procedures used in the process of data collection to prepare the sample text for analysis. The novel *A Tale of Two Cities* is a big literary work arranged in three sections, consisting of forty-five chapters in 511 pages. To cover all the forty-five chapters, a sample of 182 texts from these chapters were assigned.

The corresponding Arabic texts was extracted from two Arabic translations published in Beirut in the years 2006 and 2016. The first one (2006) was the translation of Muneer Al-Baalbaki and it consists of forty-five chapters in 525 pages as the original text, the second translation (2016) was of Sonya Al-Kush which consists only of forty-two chapters in 320 pages. The English and Arabic selected data were analysed in terms of text numbers manually.

The English and Arabic extracted samples were aligned text by text in a word document to analyse each of these sentences according to Catford's types of translation shifts (1965). All linguistic changes were tracked and tagged with its type as per Catford's model. The frequency of each type of Catford's was counted manually. These procedures were adopted to answer the research questions.

3.3. Data Source: The novel *A Tale of Two Cities*

The novel *A Tale of Two Cities* is a literary work first published in (1859). The novel is composed of forty-five chapters sorted into three sections: book the first (chapters 1-6), book the second (chapters 1-24) and book the third (chapters 1-15).

The original text of the novel was the copy published by CRW publishing limited (2003). The novel *A Tale of Two Cities* was translated into many Arabic versions. The two Arabic translations obtained to be analysed in comparison with the original English text were by Muneer Al-Baalbaki and Sonya Al-Kush versions.

The justification for choosing Catford's model of translation shifts is that the present study focuses on the linguistic changes that take place in the process of translating literary texts from English into Arabic. Furthermore, it tries to bridge the cultural and linguistic gaps between the two languages. To track linguistic changes in translation, an appropriate model had to be employed. Therefore, Catford's translation shifts were selected for the analysis in the present study as to identify the translation changes. It was practical and feasible to meet the study's objectives.

4. Analysis and Discussion of Findings

This section presents a descriptive analysis of two Arabic translations of Charles Dickens' novel, *A Tale of Two Cities*. Each type of Catford's translation shifts is discussed in the following subsections. The examples below cover all fifty-four chapters of the novel. The analysis seeks to answer the research questions and to determine resorting to such translation shifts in the process of translating literary texts from English into Arabic.

A. Level Shifts

Text 1

ST: "Hooray, father! Here's an early job to begin with!" (b. 2, ch. 1, p. 89).

Al-Kush: "أبشر، يا والدي، ها قد جاء العمل باكراً هذا الصباح." ب (2) ف (1) ص (73)

Al-Baalbaki: "بشراك، يا أبت! ها قد جاءك العمل باكراً اليوم!" ب (2) ف (1) ص (81)

This example includes a level shift from a lexical item in the ST into a grammatical item in the TT. The translators rendered the lexical item (Hooray), which is a word in the ST, into the verb (أبشر) and (بشراك) in the TT.

Text 2

ST: "It was an infamous prosecution, grossly infamous; but not the less likely to succeed on that account." (b.2, ch. 4, p. 118).

Al-Kush: "وهالة العار التي تحيط بنوع الاتهام الموجه إليك لم تنقص من احتمال هذا النجاح" ب (2) ف (4) ص (94)

Al-Baalbaki: "لقد كانت التهمة الموجهة إليك تهمة تلبس المرء عاراً – عاراً كبيراً، ولكن ذلك ما كان ليقلل من احتمال نجاحها" ب (2) ف (4) ص (112)

This example includes a level shift from a grammatical item in the ST to a lexical item in the TT. The verb in the ST (to succeed), which is a verb, was translated into a lexical item (النجاح) and (نجاح) in the TT.

Text 3

ST: "His face is **bleeding** and covered with dust." (b. 2, ch. 15, p. 235).

Al-Kush1: "كان التراب قد غطى وجهه ... ونزفت منه الدماء" ب (2) ف (14) ص (171)

Al-Baalbaki 2: "كان وجهه دامياً، وكان يعلوه التراب" ب (2) ف (15) ص (234)

In this example, there is a level shift from lexis to grammar. It occurs when the translator rendered the lexical item (bleeding) in the ST into the grammatical item (نزفت منه الدماء) in the TT. However, in Al-Baalbaki there is no level shift as the lexical item (دامياً) was translated as it is in the ST.

Text 4

ST: " 'They are,' Mr Lorry whispered the words, glancing fearfully round at the locked room, 'murdering the prisoners' " (b. 3, ch. 2, p. 361).

Al-Kush: "همس السيد لوري، مخاطباً صديقه مانيت: " يبدوا إنهم يذبجون المساجين" ب (3) ف (2) ص (239)

Al-Baalbaki: "وهمس مستر لوري ملقياً نظره جازعة على الغرفة الموصدة: "إنهم يذبجون السجناء" ب (3) ف (2) ص (365)

In this example, there is a level shift from grammar to lexis. It occurs when the translators rendered the grammatical item (there are) in the ST into the lexical item (إنهم) in both TTs.

Text 5

ST: " 'It is a thing to thank God for, is it not?' " (b. 3, ch. 9, p. 425).

Al-Kush: "فعلاً، إن هذه نعمة يستحق عليها الخالق كل شكر، أليس كذلك؟" ب (3) ف (9) ص (277)

Al-Baalbaki: "إن ذلك شيء يُشكر الله عليه. أليس كذلك؟" ب (3) ف (9) ص (431)

This example includes a level shift from grammar to lexis. The grammatical item (it is) in the ST was translated into the lexical item (هذه) and (ذلك) respectively in both translations.

B. Structure Shifts

Text 1

ST: "there was a stool, and table, and a straw bed" (b. 2, ch. 21, p. 300).

Al-Kush: "كانت الحجيرة مزودة أيضاً بطاولة محطمة، وكروسي متخلخل، بدون مسند للظهر، وبالإضافة إليهما كان هنالك فراش من القش برزت من قماشه الأثواك." ب (2) ف (19) ص (207)

Al-Baalbaki: "كان ثمة كرسي لا ظهر له، وطاولة، وفراش من قش" ب (2) ف (21) ص (301)

In the example above, there is a structure shift in word order. The modifier + head structure in the ST (a straw bed) was translated into head + modifier (فراش من القش) and (فراش) respectively in both translations.

Text 2

ST: "'How many were with him?'

"Two French gentlemen" (b. 2, ch. 3, p. 105).

Al-Kush: "- هل وصل إلى السفينة بمفرده، أم كان مع آخرين، ومن هم؟"

- ' لقد وصل برفقة سيدين فرنسيين' " ب (2) ف (3) ص (86)

Al-Baalbaki: "- كم شخصاً كان معه؟"

- سيدان فرنسيان." ب (2) ف (3) ص (101)

This example includes a structure shift in word order. The modifier + head structure in the ST (two French gentlemen) was rendered to head + modifier structure in the TT (سيدين) and (سيدان فرنسيان).

Text 3

ST: "as such I will appeal to Dr Manette, to break up this conference and order us all to our homes" (b. 2, ch. 4, p. 119).

"أرى أننا جميعاً متعبون، لذلك ألتمس من الدكتور مانيت أن يأذن بفض هذا الاجتماع لنسعى إلى منازلنا في سبيل بعض الراحة." ب (2) ف (4) ص (94)

"وبهذا الوصف ألتمس من الدكتور مانيت أن يفض هذا الاجتماع ويصدر أمره بالانصراف إلى منازلنا. Al-Baalbaki: " ب (2) ف (4) ص (113)

In this example, a structure shift in word order occurred. The subject + verb order in the ST (I will appeal to Dr Manette) was changed to verb + subject (ألتمس من الدكتور مانيت) in the TT.

Text 4

ST: "Every stone of its inner wall was covered by inscriptions which **had been carved** by prisoners – dates, names, complaints, and prayers." (b. 2, ch. 6, p. 144).

Al-Kush: "كانت جدران هذه الحجرة مليئة بالنقوش التي حفرها السجناء في أثناء دفعهم إليها، ليروا لمن سيخلفونهم الأسباب التي أدخلتهم السجن." ب (2) ف (6) ص (114)

Al-Baalbaki: "كان كل حجر من حجارة جدارها الداخلي مغطى بنقوش نقشها السجناء فيه: تواريخ، وأسماء، وشكاوى، وأدعية." ب (2) ف (6) ص (141)

This example includes a structure shift from passive to active. The passive voice in the ST (has been carved) was rendered to the active voice in the TT (حفرها السجناء) and (نقشها السجناء).

Text 5

ST: "Death **has done** that!" (b. 2, ch. 9, p. 175).

Al-Kush: "لقد فعل ذلك ملاك الموت" ب (2) ف (9) ص (137)

Al-Baalbaki: "لقد فعل الموت ذلك" ب (2) ف (9) ص (173)

There is a structure shift in tense in this example. The English present perfect tense (has done) in the ST was translated into the Arabic past simple in the TT (لقد فعل). Since there is no equivalence of the English present perfect tense; Ghazala (2008) suggested that English present perfect tense to be translated into Arabic past simple with or without 'قد'.

Text 6

ST: "'You spoke of his daughter. Does his daughter know of the relapse?'

'No. It has been kept from her, and I hope **will always be kept** from it" (b. 2, ch. 19, p. 276).

Al-Kush: " - 'لقد أشرت إلى أن له ابنه، فهل علمت هذه الابنة بأمر النكسة التي أصابته مؤخراً؟ ' -

'- لا. لقد كتمتُ النبا عنها وعن الآخرين، وأرجو أن يبقى الأمر طي الكتمان إلى الأبد' " ب (2) ف (17) ص (194)

Al-Baalbaki: " - 'لقد أشرت إلى ابنته. فهل عرفت ابنته بتلك النكسة؟ ' -

'- لا. كُتم النبا عنها، وأرجو أن يظل مكتوماً عنها دائماً' " ب (2) ف (19) ص (278)

As observed in the example above, there is structure shift in tense. The future tense (will always be kept) in the ST was shifted to the present simple in the TT (يبقى الأمر طي الكتمان) and (يظل مكتوماً).

C. Class Shifts

Text 1

ST: "'You know that you are recalled to life?'

'They tell me so'

'I hope you care **to live?**'" (b. 1, ch. 3, p. 32).

Al-Kush: " - 'لقد بُعثت حياً من جديد إذأ! ' -

' - هذا ما يقولونه، في حين لا أشعر أنا بذلك. ' -

- 'أرجو أن تكون على عهدي بك طلق المحيّا، محبّاً للحياة.' "ب (1) ف (3) ص (33)

Al-Baalbaki: "هل تدري أنك بُعثت؟"

- 'هذا ما يقولونه لي.'

- 'أرجو أن تكون راغباً في الحياة؟' "ب (1) ف (3) ص (23)

In this example there is a class shift from the verb (to live) in the ST into the noun (الحياة) in both TTs.

Text 2

ST: "'Buried¹ how long²?"

'Almost eighteen years.'" (b. 1, ch. 3, p. 33).

Al-Kush: "كم من السنين أمضيت² يا عزيزي الدكتور مانيت تحت التراب؟¹"

سمع هاتفاً يجيبه قائلاً:

- 'حوالي ثمانية عشر عاماً.' "ب (1) ف (3) ص (32)

Al-Baalbaki: "كم سنة سلخت² تحت التراب؟¹"

- 'ثمانية عشر عاماً تقريباً.' "ب (1) ف (3) ص (23-24)

In the above example there are two class shifts. The first-class shift was from the verb (buried) in the ST into an adverb (تحت التراب) in both the TTs. The second-class shift was from the adverb (long) in the ST to the verb (أمضيت) and the verb (سلخت) in the TTs.

Text 3

ST: "'Not at all,' returned the ancient clerk. 'Speak well of the law. Take care of your chest and voice, my good friend, and leave the law to take care of itself. I give you that **advice**.'" (b. 2, ch. 2, p. 90).

Al-Kush: "عقد الموظف حاجبيه، وخاطب جيرى بغضب محدراً قائلاً:

- 'لا، إطلاقاً، إياك أن تزدرى أحكام القوانين. واعتن بنفسك، وكن على حذر، ودع القانون لمن يتولاه، إني **انصحك**، يا جيرى.' "ب (2) ف (2) ص (74)

Al-Baalbaki: "فقال الموظف العتيق: 'لا، على الإطلاق. حذار أن تمتهن القانون. اعتن بصدرك وصوتك، أيها الصديق الطيب، ودع القانون يعتني بنفسه. أنا أمحضك هذه النصيحة.' "ب (2) ف (2) ص (83)

A class shift was observed in the above example. The noun (advice) in the ST was translated into a verb (انصحك) in Al-Kush's translation. On the contrary, there isn't any shift in the translation by Al-Baalbaki as the noun (النصيحة) was translated as it is in the ST.

Text 4

ST: "It was an infamous prosecution, grossly **infamous**." (b. 2, ch. 4, p. 118).

Al-Kush: "وهالة العار التي تحيط بنوع الاتهام الموجه إليك" ب (2) ف (4) ص (94)

Al-Baalbaki: "كانت التهمة الموجهة إليك تهمة تُلبس المرء عاراً – عاراً كبيراً" ب (2) ف (4) ص (112)

In this example a class shift from an adjective to a noun was detected. The translators changed the adjective (infamous) in the ST into a noun (العار) and (عار) in the TTs.

Text 5

ST: "A tall man in a nightcap up a bundle from among the feet of the horses, and had laid it on the basement of the foundation, and was down in the **mud** and wet, howling over it like a wild animal" (b. 2, ch. 7, p. 156-157).

"كان الرجل الطويل النحيل قد تنبّه إلى الحقيقة التي آلت إليها حالة الطفل المدهوس، وأكبّ على الأرض الموحلة: **Al-Kush:** بندبه بنحيب يمزّق نياط القلب." ب (2) ف (7) ص (124)

"وكان رجل فارح الطول يرتدي قلنسوة من قلانس النوم قد التقط صرة ما بين قوائم الجياد، ووضعها عند أسفل الفوارة، وانطرح في الوحل والماء يجار فوقها وكأنه حيوان ضارٍ." ب (2) ف (7) ص (154)

In this example there is a class shift from the noun (mud) in the ST into the adjective (الموحلة) in the translation by Al-Kush. However, there is not any shift in Al-Baalbaki's translation as the noun (الوحل) translated into a noun.

Text 6

ST: "You speak so **feelingly**¹ and so **manfully**²." (b. 2, ch. 10, p. 189).

Al-Kush: (145) ص (10) ف (2) ب (2) "إن حديثك، يا ولدي أثر في نفسي بما فيه من عاطفة¹ نبيلة²"

Al-Baalbaki: (187) ص (10) ف (2) ب (2) "إنك تتحدث، يا تشارلز دارني، حديثاً يزخر بالعاطفة¹ والرجولة²"

In the above example there are two class shifts. The first-class shifts occur in the translation of the adverb (feelingly) in the ST into the noun (عاطفة) and the noun (العاطفة) in the two translations respectively in the TTs.

The second-class shift occurred in the translation of the adverb (manfully) in the ST to the adjective (نبيلة) and the noun (الرجولة) respectively in the TTs.

Text 7

ST: "'Why, you're at **it** afore my face!' said Mr Cruncher with signs of angry apprehension." (b. 2, ch. 14, p. 221).

Al-Kush: "لذلك صاح بها بغیظ!"

- 'ماذا! أمرك عجيب! وحق الشيطان إنك تصلّين أمام ناظري!' ب (2) ف (14) ص (164)

Al-Baalbaki: "وقال مستر كرانشر وقد بدت على وجهه إمارات الخوف الغاضب: 'عجيب أمرك! إنك لتفعلين ذلك في وجهي!' ب (2) ف (13) ص (221)

In this example, a class shift was detected from the pronoun (it) to the verb (تصلّين) and the verb (تفعلين) respectively in the TTs.

Text 8

ST: "Defarge and the three glanced **darkly** at one another." (b. 2, ch. 15, p. 236).

Al-Kush: (172) ص (14) ف (2) ب (2) "رنا كل واحد من الرجال الأربعة إلى رفيقه بنظرات يتطاير منها الغضب"

Al-Baalbaki: (235) ص (15) ف (2) ب (2) "وتبادل دوفارج والرجال الثلاثة نظرات مغضبة"

In this example, there is a class shift from the adverb (darkly) in the ST to the noun (الغضب) and the adjective (مغضبة) respectively in the TTs.

Text 9

ST: "You remember a certain famous occasion when I was more drunk than – than **usual**?" (b. 2, ch. 20, p. 284).

Al-Kush: (198) ص (18) ف (2) ب (2) "أنت تذكر تلك المناسبة التي ظننتني فيها ثملاً أكثر من العادة!"

Al-Baalbaki: (285) ص (20) ف (2) ب (2) "وعلى أية حال، أتذكر مناسبة شهيرة كنت فيها ثملاً ... أكثر من العادة؟"

A class shift occurred in the above example where the adjective (usual) in the ST is rendered to the noun (العادة) in both TTs.

Text 10

ST: "Lucie! My own! I am **safe**." (b. 3, ch. 6, p. 393).

Al-Kush: (259) ص (6) ف (3) ب "لقد نجوت" ب (3) ف (6) ص (259)

Al-Baalbaki: (399) ص (6) ف (3) ب "لقد نجوت" ب (3) ف (6) ص (399)

This example includes a class shift from the adjective (safe) in the ST to the verb (نجوت) in both TTs.

Text 11

ST: "looking up at the **light**¹ in the window of **her**² room." (b. 3, ch. 12, p. 472).

Al-Kush: (298) ص (12) ف (3) ب "رفع السيد كارتون بصره نحو غرفة لوسي² المضاءة¹" ب (3) ف (12) ص (298)

Al-Baalbaki: (479) ص (12) ف (3) ب "رافعاً بصره نحو النور المنبثق من نافذة غرفتها" ب (3) ف (12) ص (479)

This example includes two class shifts. The first-class shift was from the noun (light) in the TT to the adjective (المضاءة) in the translation by Al-Kush. Similarly, there is a class shift from the pronoun (her) in the ST to the noun (لوسي) in the same translation. On the contrary, in Al-Baalbaki there is not any class shift. The noun (light) remains as a noun (النور) and the pronoun (her) remain as a suffix pronoun (ها) in the word (غرفتها).

D. Unit Shifts

Text 1

ST: "thieves snipped off diamond crosses from the neck of noble lords at court drawing-rooms; **musketeers** went into St. Giles's, to search for contraband goods." (b. 1, ch. 1, p. 19).

Al-Kush: "ونشطت البقية الباقية في أعمال التهريب، حتى ملكوا القوة التي كانت تؤهلهم لمجابهة رجال الشرطة الماضيين في أثرهم." ب (1) ف (1) ص (24)

Al-Baalbaki: "وكان اللصوص ينتزعون الصلبان الماسية من أعناق النبلاء في احتفالات البلاط الملكي. وكان الجنود يدخلون حي ((سانت غايل)) بحثاً عن البضائع المهربة." ب (1) ف (1) ص (10)

In this example, a unit shift from a word in the ST to a phrase in the TT. The word (musketeers) was translated into the structure of a construct phrase (رجال الشرطة) in the translation of Al-Kush, while there is no unit shift detected in Al-Baalbaki's translation.

Text 2

ST: "Wait Jerry, say that my answer was, **RECALLED TO LIFE**." (b. 1, ch. 2, p. 26).

Al-Kush: (29) ص (2) ف (1) ب "حسن، يا جيرى، على كل أخبرهم أن الميت قد بُعثَ حياً." ب (1) ف (2) ص (29)

Al-Baalbaki: (17) ص (2) ف (1) ب "جيرى، قل لهم إن جوابي كان: ((لقد بُعثَ الميت))." ب (1) ف (2) ص (17)

In the above example, a unit shift occurred from a clause in the ST to a sentence in the TT. The translators translated the English clause (Recalled to life) in the ST to the Arabic sentence (أن الميت قد بُعثَ حياً) and the sentence (لقد بُعثَ الميت) in the two TTs, respectively.

Text 3

ST: "But, **as** an old fellow" (b. 2, ch. 12, p. 204).

Al-Kush: (155) ص (11) ف (2) ب "إذاً، بوصفي رجلاً عجوزاً" ب (2) ف (11) ص (155)

Al-Baalbaki: (203) ص (12) ف (2) ب "أما بوصفي رجلاً عجوزاً" ب (2) ف (12) ص (203)

In this example a unit shift occurred. A shift from the morpheme (as) in the ST to the prepositional phrase (بوصفي) in both TTs.

Text 4

ST: "**None**. Defarge spoke" (b. 3, ch. 1, p.348).

Al-Kush: (233) ص (1) ف (3) ب "لا أستطيع ذلك، وإلا عرضت روحي للخطر" ب (3) ف (1) ص (233)

Al-Baalbaki:(351) ص (1) ف (3) ب "لا، لست أستطيع مطلقاً"

In this example above, there is a unit shift from the word (None), which is a pronoun in the ST, to the clause (لا أستطيع ذلك) and into the clause (لست أستطيع مطلقاً) in the two TTs, respectively.

Text 5

ST: "I throw up" (b. 3, ch. 8, p.417).

Al-Kush: (273) ص (8) ف (3) ب "إنني أستسلم"

Al-Baalbaki: (423) ص (8) ف (3) ب "إنني أستسلم"

A unit shift was detected in the above example. The word (I), which is a pronoun in the ST, was shifted into a morpheme (ي) in the word (إنني) in both TTs.

Text 6

ST: "He murmured for answer: 'True. I forget what you were accused of?'

Plots. Though the just heaven knows I am innocent of any.'" (b. 3, ch. 13, p.483).

Al-Kush: "أه صحيح، لقد نسيت. ما هي التهمة الموجّهة إليك؟"

- 'تهمة التآمر على الجمهورية، برغم أن الله العادل، يعلم بأنني بريئة من كل تهمة. ' (3) ف (13) ص (303)

Al-Baalbaki: "وغمغم مجيباً: 'صحيح. لقد نسيت التهمة المنسوبة إليك."

- 'تهمة التآمر. برغم أن الرب العادل يعلم أنني بريئة من كل ذلك. ' (3) ف (13) ص (491)

In the above example, there is a unit shift from a word in the ST into a phrase in the both translations. The word (plots), which is a noun in the ST, was rendered into the phrase (تهمة التآمر على الجمهورية) and into the phrase (تهمة التآمر) in the two translations, respectively.

Text 7

ST: "I do not understand you" (b. 3, ch. 13, p.487).

Al-Kush: (306) ص (13) ف (3) ب "لا!"

Al-Baalbaki: (496) ص (13) ف (3) ب "أنا لا أفهم كلامك"

In this example, there is a unit shift from the sentence (I do not understand you) in the ST to the word (لا) in the translation by Al-Kush, whereas there isn't any unit shift in Al-Baalbaki's translation.

E. Intra – System Shifts

Text 1

ST: "The **highwayman**¹ in the dark was a City **tradesman**² in the light" (b. 1, ch. 1, p.19).

Al-Kush: (23) ص (1) ف (1) ب "أما صغار التجار فقد عملوا لصوصاً¹ في الليل تجاراً² خلال النهار"

Al-Baalbaki: (9) ص (1) ف (1) ب "وكان قاطع الطريق في الليل هو تاجر المدينة في النهار"

In the above example there are two intra – system shifts. They occurred in the translation of the singular form in the ST into the plural form in the translation of Al-Kush. The first intra – system shift was from singular ST words (high way man) into the plural TT word (لصوصاً) in the TT, whereas there isn't any intra – system shift in Al-Baalbaki's translation.

The second intra – system shift occurred in the translation of the singular ST word (tradesman) to the plural TT word (تجاراً) in the TT. On the contrary, there isn't any intra – system shift in Al-Baalbaki's translation.

Text 2

ST: "The judge, whose **eyes** had gone in the general direction." (b. 2, ch. 2, p.97).

Al-Kush: (78) "ولكن **عيننا** القاضي قد تحولتا إلى حيث ينظر الحضور جميعاً." ب (2) ف (2) ص (78)

Al-Baalbaki: (90) "وكانت **عيننا** القاضي قد انصرفنا إلى حيث انصرفت أعين القوم جميعاً." ب (2) ف (2) ص (90)

In the example above, an intra – system shift from plural to dual was observed. The ST word (eyes) was translated from the plural form to the dual form (عيننا) in the two translations in the TTs.

Text 3

ST: "Sadly, sadly, **the sun** rose." (b. 2, ch. 5, p.132).

Al-Kush: (106) "اشرقت **شمس** صباح اليوم التالي حزينة كئيبة." ب (2) ف (5) ص (106)

Al-Baalbaki: (128) "اشرقت الشمس محزونة ملتاعة." ب (2) ف (5) ص (128)

In the above example, there is an intra – system shift from the definite phrase in the ST (the sun) to the indefinite phrase (شمس صباح اليوم التالي) in the translation by Al-Kush, whereas in Al-Baalbaki's translation there is no intra – system shift, because the ST phrase remains as a definite noun (الشمس).

Text 4

ST: "found only among **women**" (b. 2, ch. 6, p.138).

Al-Kush: (109) "شأنها في ذلك شأن **النساء**" ب (2) ف (6) ص (109)

Al-Baalbaki: (135) "لا تقع عليهما إلا عند **النساء**" ب (2) ف (6) ص (135)

The example includes an intra – system shift from the indefinite noun (women) in the ST to a definite noun (النساء) in both translations in the TTs.

Text 5

ST: "Pardon, Monseigneur; he swung by the chain of **the shoe** – the drag" (b. 2, ch. 8, p.164).

Al-Kush: (128) "عفوك ي مولاي، كان هنالك رجل متعلق بسلسلة **المكايح**." ب (2) ف (8) ص (128)

Al-Baalbaki: (161) "عفوك يا مولاي. كان متعلقاً بسلسلة المكبح." ب (2) ف (8) ص (161)

This type of intra – system shift constitutes a change from a phrase in the singular form (the shoe) in the ST into a phrase in the plural form (المكايح) in the translation of Al-Kush. Yet, the intra – system shift does not exist in Al-Baalbaki's translation, the ST phrase remains singular in the TT (المكبح).

Text 6

ST: "What I suppose, Mr Stryver, I claim to characterise for myself. And understand me, sir,' said Mt Lorry, quickly flushing again, 'I will not – not even at **Tellson's** – have it characterized for me by any gentleman breathing.'" (b. 2, ch. 12, p.204).

Al-Kush: "إن ما أفترضه، أو أراه، إنما هو حق من حقوقي، ولن أسمح لأي إنسان، بما في ذلك القائم على شؤون **مصرف** **تلسون**، بأن ينال من صوابية آرائي، يا سيد سترايفر .. أيها المحامي الناجح!" ب (2) ف (11) ص (155)

Al-Baalbaki: "فقال مستر لوري وقد احتقن الدم في وجهة مرّة أخرى: 'ما أفترضه حقّ من حقوقي أصفه لنفسي. وأفهمني، يا سيدي، أنا لن أسمح – لن أسمح حتى في **مصرف تلسون** – بأن يصفه لي أيما إنسان على وجه الأرض.' ب (2) ف (12) ص (204)

In this example, an intra – system shift occurred from the possessive form in the ST to the genitive form in the two translations in the TTs. The possessive word (Tellson's) in the ST was shifted to the genitive form (مصرف تلسون) in both translations in the TTs.

Text 7

ST: "I am supported from above: don't suffer for **me**." (b.3, ch. 11, p.456).

Al-Kush: (289) ص (11) ف (3) ب "ب (3) ف (11) ص (289) وليأخذ الله بيدي، وبب يد طفلفتنا، فلا تبتئس من أجلنا."

Al-Baalbaki: (463) ص (11) ف (3) ب "ب (3) ف (11) ص (463) إن الله يؤيدني بروح من عنده. لا تبتئس من أجلي."

In the example above, an intra – system shift from singular to plural was identified. The word (me) in the ST which is singular was changed into plural (أجلنا) in Al-Kush's translation, but it was an inaccurate translation, because the pronoun (me) refers to a singular and the suffix pronoun (نا) in the word (أجلنا) refers to the first-person plural. However, the translation by Al-Baalbaki was a correct one, because he translated the pronoun (me) into (ي), which refers to first-person singular, in the word (أجلي).

5. Conclusions of the Study

5.1. Findings Regarding the First Research Question

The Arabic translation of the novel *A Tale of Two Cities* is analysed by adopting a descriptive mixed approach. The model of Catford's translation shifts is applied to the Arabic translated text in comparison with the original English text. All translation shifts in line with Catford's model are traced and manually counted as shown in the table below.

Table 1
Frequency, Percentage and Rank of Catford's Shifts

	LS	SS	CS	US	IS	Total
Frequency	10	20	66	52	33	181
Percentage	5.52%	11.04%	36.46%	28.72%	18.23%	100%
Rank	5	4	1	2	3	

According to Table 1, all five types of Catford's translation shifts were observed in the translation of the novel *A Tale of Two Cities* from English into Arabic scoring a total of 181 shifts. The most frequent type of Catford's shifts was class shifts with the frequency of 66 shifts; representing 36.46% of all observed translation shifts. The second most frequent type of translation shifts was unit shifts scoring 28.72% (52 shifts) of total translation shifts. The third most frequent type of translation shifts was intra – system shifts with the percentage of 18.23% (33 shifts). The fourth most frequent type of translation shifts was structure shifts which were identified 20 times (11.04%). Finally, the least frequent type of translation shifts was level shifts with the frequency of 10 shifts (5.52%).

To conclude, all five types of Catford's translation shifts were observed in the two Arabic translations of the novel *A Tale of Two Cities*. The first two most frequent translation shifts were class shifts (=36.46%) and unit shifts (=28.72%). These were followed by intra – system shifts (=18.23%) then structure shifts (=11.04%). Finally, there was a dramatic drop in the frequency of translation shifts of level shifts with the percentage of 5.52% only.

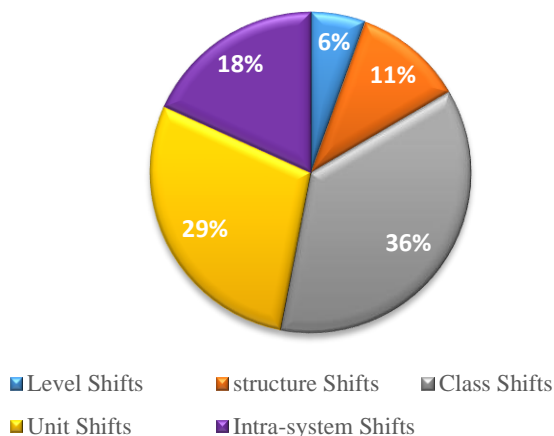


Figure 1. Percentage of Catford's Shifts

5.2. Findings Regarding the Second Research Question

In the present study, the differences in the strategies and techniques used by the two Arabic translators throughout the analysis of the two translations of the novel *A Tale of Two Cities* from English into Arabic were investigated. The data of these strategies and techniques of translation shifts are presented in the tables below.

As Table 2 below explicitly reveals, Al-Kush's translation seems to opt for level shifts with a percentage of 100%, whereas Al-Baalbaki utilized translation shifts with a percentage of 70%.

Table 2
Totals and Percentage of Level Shifts

	Number of shifts	Al-Kush	Al-Baalbaki
Grammar to lexis	5	5	5
Lexis to grammar	5	5	2
Total	10	10	7
Percentage	100%	100%	70%

Table 3 presents the figures related to structure shifts in these two Arabic translations and the reflections on how close are these two translations regarding the product statistics. The difference is not too big regarding the overall percentage. The table illustrates the shifts occurred in tenses, word order and structure voice. Although they are more utilized in Al-Kush's translation than Al-Baalbaki's one, still they do not constitute a considerable difference. As for the total number of shift percentages, Al-Kush is higher in this regard with 90% than Al-Baalbaki who utilized the translation shifts with a percentage of 80%.

Table 3
Totals and Percentage of Structure Shifts

	Number of shifts	Al-Kush	Al-Baalbaki
Word order	9	8	9
Structure voice	7	6	3

Tenses	4	4	4
Total	20	18	16
Percentage	100%	90%	80%

In Table 4, it is obvious that pronoun to noun shift throughout the whole data drawn from the novel has scored the highest percentage. This is the highest number of shifts for both translators although Al-Kush opted for this technique more frequently than Al-Baalbaki did. However, there were no shifts detected for noun to pronoun and noun to adjective in Al-Baalbaki's translation in the data assigned for scrutiny in this study. Other types of shifts reflected some kind of approximate likeness in numbers with a marginal difference. In short, the overall percentages for the shifts in the two translations echo a more or less big discrepancy. Al-Kush's translation shifts scored more than 92%, whereas Al-Baalbaki's translation shifts scored nearly less than 63%.

Table 4
Totals and Percentage of Class Shifts

	Number of shifts	Al-Kush	Al-Baalbaki
Verb to noun	9	8	7
Noun to verb	7	6	5
Pronoun to noun	27	25	14
Noun to pronoun	2	2	-
Noun to adjective	2	2	-
Adjective to noun	7	7	6
Adjective to verb	2	2	1
Verb to adverb	1	1	1
Adverb to verb	2	2	1
Adverb to noun	5	5	4
Pronoun to verb	1	1	1
Adverb to adjective	1	-	1
Total	66	61	41
Percentage	100%	92.42%	62.12%

Table 5 reveals that Al-Kush utilised unit shifts in more than 94% while Al-Baalbaki utilised such shifts in about 81% of the total translation shifts which count 52 units in the assigned data of this study. Again Al-Kush seems to opt for translation shifts in unit shift category more frequently than Al-Baalbaki did in all the previous discussed instances. As a general observation, the two types within this category of unit shift are 'word to phrase' and 'word to sentence' which are used more in the two translations of the novel by both translators as illustrated in the table below.

Table 5
Totals and Percentage of Unit Shifts

	Number of shifts	Al-Kush	Al-Baalbaki
Word to phrase	19	16	15
Word to sentence	13	13	10
Word to morpheme	3	3	3
Phrase to word	4	4	3
Phrase to sentence	4	4	4
Morpheme to word	1	1	1
Morpheme to phrase	1	1	1
Sentence to word	2	2	-
Clause to sentence	1	1	1
Word to clause	3	3	3
Pronoun to clause	1	1	1
Total	52	49	42
Percentage	100%	94.23%	80.76%

As for intra-system shifts, Table 6 illustrates how some particular types are more frequent than others in both of these translations. Al-Baalbaki seems to be less in resorting to these shifts. This is seen in the total numbers of shifts that he is using with almost 64%, while Al-Kush almost uses in higher percentage of a nearly 67 %.

Table 6
Totals and Percentage of Intra – System Shifts

	Number of shifts	Al-Kush	Al-Baalbaki
Singular to plural	12	12	4
Singular to dual	1	1	-
Plural to singular	4	4	4
Plural to dual	6	6	6
Definite to indefinite	4	3	1
Indefinite to definite	3	3	3
Possessive to genitive	3	3	3
Total	33	32	21
Percentage	100%	96.96%	63.63%

Based on the analysis of the texts and the statistics presented in the tables above, it was concluded that both translators used the same strategies and techniques of the translation shifts in most of their translations. Regarding the differences in these strategies and techniques, in the class shifts there was a shift from an adverb into an adjective in text 23, Al-Kush translated the

adverb (darkly) in the ST into the noun (الغضب) in the TT, whereas Al-Baalbaki rendered the adverb (darkly) in the ST into the adjective (مغضبة) in the TT. Regarding the structure shifts (tenses), Al-Kush shifted the present perfect (had done) in the ST into the past simple (استحق) in the TT. However, Al-Baalbaki translated the present perfect (had done) in the ST into the present simple (يستحق) in the TT.

Regarding the unit shifts in text 24 and text 44, Al-Kush shifted the word (Quite) in text 24 and the word (Plots) in text 44 in the ST into the sentence (وهل هناك من هو أسعد مني) and the sentence (تهمة التآمر على الجمهورية) respectively in the TT. In contrast, Al-Baalbaki rendered these two words into the phrase (سعيد جداً) and the phrase (تهمة التآمر) in the TT. In addition, in the text 18 and the text 25 there were shifts from a word into a phrase. Al-Baalbaki rendered the words (concourse) and the word (Tellson) in the ST into the sentence (سيل من الناس) and the sentence (مصالح مصرف تلسون) respectively in the TT. Moreover, in the unit shifts in text 10 Al-Kush shifted the word (Barbarous) in the ST to the sentence (إن مثل هذا الحكم عمل بربري فضيع), on the other hand, Al-Baalbaki shifted it into a phrase (شيء وحشي) respectively in the TT.

5.3. Findings Regarding the Third Research Question

The third question in this study sought to determine the attentiveness of the two translators of the novel *A Tale of Two Cities* using Catford's shift model. The findings in Table 7 illustrate that not all the two translators were completely attentive to the use of Catford's shift model at all when translating the novel from English into Arabic.

Table 7
Totals and Percentages of No Shifts

	LS		SS		CS		US		IS		Total
Number of shifts	10		20		66		52		33		181
Number of no shifts	K	B	K	B	K	B	K	B	K	B	-
	-	3	2	4	4	24	-	5	1	12	55
Percentage	30%		30%		42.42%		9.61%		39.39%		30.38%

Based on the above tables and the statistics presented, it was concluded that out of 181 examples there were 55 without any shift with a percentage of (30.38%). Therefore, the translator Al-Kush did not use the model of Catford's translation shifts in seven examples in texts (17, 19, 6, 41, 29, 31, 11) from 181 shifts. On the contrary, Al-Baalbaki did not use the model of Catford's translation shifts in 48 examples in the texts. To sum up, Al-Kush was more attentive to the translation shifts used in translating the original work *A Tale of Two Cities* into Arabic than Al-Baalbaki. The percentage of using translation shifts in Al-Kush's translation was (96.13%), whereas in Al-Baalbaki's translation the percentage of using translation shifts was (73.48%).

Based on the aforementioned findings, it seems that applying translation shifts was inevitable to make the meaning more suitable and in harmony with the ST. According to the findings related to the frequently occurring translation shifts in the novel, and based on the analysis of the findings, it was noticed that all five types of Catford's translation shifts occurred. Besides, it was demonstrated that 181 translation shifts occurred in the Arabic translation; with class shifts being the most frequent translation shifts with a percentage of 36.46% (= 66 shifts). Unit shifts came second in rank; scoring 28.72% (= 52 shifts). This was followed by intra –

system shifts 18.23% (= 33 shifts), structure shifts 11.04% (= 33 shifts) and finally level shifts 5.52% (= 10 shifts).

The other significant finding was related to the techniques and strategies used by the two Arabic translators in translating these shifts. Based on the findings, it was concluded that both translators used the same techniques and strategies of translation shifts in most of their translations of the SL extracts. However, there were some differences in these techniques and strategies, and those can be observed in class shifts, structure shifts and unit shifts.

Finally, regarding the attentiveness of the two translators, it was concluded that Al-Kush was more attentive in applying translation shifts with a percentage of 96.13%, whereas Al-Baalbaki applied translation shifts with a percentage of 73.48%.

To sum up, this study was designed to be a descriptive content – analysis study focusing on the linguistic shifts that occur in the translation of literary texts from English into Arabic. The study was based on comparing two Arabic translations of the novel *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens, in which Catford's (1965) theory of translation shifts was applied to these two translations.

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ترجمتان عربيتان لرواية ديكنز "قصة مدينتين": دراسة استقصائية للتحول الترجمي من منظور جودة الترجمة وتقنياتها

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الملخص

تتناول هذه الدراسة تطبيق نظرية تحولات الترجمة وكيف تم استخدامها ببراعة من خلال تحليل ترجمتين عربيتين لرواية ديكنز "قصة مدينتين" من حيث تقنيات واستراتيجيات الترجمة. وتعتمد هذه الدراسة على أعمال ج. ك. كاتفورد (1965) كأطار نظري يُجرى عليه التحليل بأكمله. وقد تُرجمت هذه الرواية الكلاسيكية من قِبل منير البعلبكي (2006) وسونيا الكوش (2016)، ووضحت الدراسة أن جميع الفئات الخمس لتحولات الترجمة لكاتفورد قد طُبقت، وأن هناك 181 تحولاً في الترجمة في الترحمتين العربيتين. وأظهرت هذه الدراسة كذلك أن التحولات في الطبقة هي أكثر تحولات الترجمة شيوعاً بنسبة 36.46% (= 66 تحولاً)، وجاءت تحولات الوحدة في المرتبة الثانية من حيث المعدل، حيث سجلت 28.72% (= 52 تحولاً)، ويتبع ذلك تحولات داخل النظام بنسبة 18.23% (= 33 تحولاً)، ثم تحولات البنائية بنسبة 11.04% (= 33 تحولاً)، وأخيراً تحولات المستوى بنسبة 5.52% (= 10 تحولات). كما استنتج أن الكوش كانت أكثر فطنةً من البعلبكي في تطبيق تحولات الترجمة بنسبة 96.13% و 73.48% للبعلبكي على التوالي.

معلومات البحث

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