English Translation of Rekhtyia *Rekhtyia Di*: A Study on Category Shifts

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Abstract

This study aims at exploring category shifts in English translation *Facts are Facts* of the Pashto text *Rekhtyia Rekhtyia Di* by Khan Abdul Wali Khan. It investigates the nature of category shifts, giving an overview of prior theories of translation. It adopts qualitative method, using closing reading technique as a tool for collection as well as interpretation of data under the theoretical framework of Catford's theory of translation shifts. It analyzes category shifts in English translation *Facts are Facts*, by studying source text and target text in parallel. It finds out answer to the question: What are category shifts in English translation *Facts are Facts* of the Pashto text *Rekhtyia Rekhtyia Di*? Moreover, it gives an avenue to future researchers to apply category shifts to other forms of translated literature.

Keywords: Category shifts, qualitative method, close reading technique, source and target text

I. Introduction

Translation is a creative-cum-mechanical act involving three processes: cognitive, communicative and linguistic process. It is a cognitive process in that it touches upon what is going on in the mind of translator. This means that thought processes of translator are given attention in the process of translation. Translation is a communicative process meaning that there is cross-cultural communication when a person translates a stretch of language, showing cultural conventions, perception of the world, habits, social institutions, etc. Translation is essentially a linguistic process in which a translator pays particular attention to language of the text, including form, functions, effects, etc. Translation plays a significant part in the fields of knowledge. It helps disseminate human intellectual pursuits. Subsequently, it brings about cultural innovation and development. However, translation is subject to shifts, or departure from equivalence or correspondence or both: one of the ends of a translator is to create equivalence between source text (ST) and target text (TT). One of the challenges posed to translation is that it loses effect of the original text, especially in the case of poetry. This is because of shifts. According to Catford (1965), shift is a deviation from formal balance in the process of moving from source text to target text. It is of two types: shift of level and shift of category. Aesthetic pleasure created by prosodic and metrical features is not sometimes relayed to the target culture. On the contrary, prose translation is not comparatively as difficult as poetry; because prose and poetry do not

follow the same way of expression. There are not as many shifts in prose as in poetry. It is needless to say that shifts occurring in prose can also occur in poetry. *Rekhtyia Rekhtyia Di (Facts are Facts)* is one of scholarly books written by Khan Abdul Wali Khan. His other books are *Rekhtya Muqadas Di* (*Facts are Sacred*) and *Saritoob* (Manliness). In *Rekhtyia Rekhtyia Di (Facts are Facts)*, Wali Khan tries to rationalize the bent of Abdul Ghaffar Khan popularly known as Bacha Khan and All Indian Congress towards the need of Pakistan by the Muslim League. There are 22 chapters in the book describing machinations and manipulations of the British; also talking about the struggle for power by the Muslim League and the Congress. The writer tries to substantiate his point of view by giving letters and official correspondence between British secretary for India and the viceroy of India, governors of the British Indian provinces and so on. Moreover, many of the supporting proofs are taken from India Office Library London. This book also muckrakes the true colors of religious personalities and feudal lords who worked for the British at the expense of the common people who were struggling for the freedom of the soil. The Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs of Afghanistan in 1987 went through the book for the first time. It was rendered into Urdu in Pakistan in 1988. It was translated into English by Dr. Syeda Saidain Hameed in 1990. This study enables a person to have an understanding of Pashtun culture and psychology. It will contribute to the rounded understanding of the book, especially the linguistic aspect of the book involved.

II. Review of Related Literature

According to Munday (2001), the term translation is used in several senses. First, it refers to a product, signifying a written language translated. It is a finished end product passed through a process. Second, it also refers to a process involving source language and target language. Source language is the one from which something is translated, whereas target language is the one to which something is translated. As a process, translation is categorized into interlingual, intralingual and intersemiotic translation. Third, translation also refers to academic discipline covering history, theories and strategies of translation. Translation is a linguistic, cognitive, cultural and communicative process involving rendition of written language. Newmark (1981), has drawn a dichotomy between semantic and communicative translation using certain parameters. Semantic translation emphasizes thought processes of the translator. Communicative translation emphasizes intention of the translator and culture rather than thought processes as it is more subjective in nature. Venuti (1995) introduced foreignization and domestication as strategies of translation, providing linguistic and cultural guidance. Foreignization refers to influence of cultural deviation on those cultural norms to exhibit linguistic and cultural variations of the foreign text, sending the audience abroad. Venuti (ibid) favors foreignization as a strategy. It is a form of opposition against cultural deviation, racial discrimination, cultural superiority, and subjugation for the benefits of liberal state relations. Domestication refers to a culture-centred reduction of the foreign text to target-language cultural standards, fetching the author back home. According to Nida (1964), there are principles of correspondence in translation, which lie under the process of translation. Languages differ in terms of form and substance.
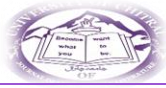
Total balance of form and substance or precise rendition is not possible. Variations in renditions are normally due to three essential forces in the process of translation: nature of message, writer's purpose and kind of audience. To Munday (2001), discourse analysis model attributed to Halliday draws on systemic functional grammar, considering language as a form of interaction or communication. It holds that meaning exists in the linguistic choices of a writer and methodically relates these selections to a broad sociocultural fabric. This notion draws on Buher's division of language functions. To Munday (ibid), polysystem theory is a theory of translation propounded by a Jewish scholar named Itamar Even-Zohar in the 1970s. A literary work is views in context rather than in isolation, being a part of a system. Polysystem is a heterogeneous and hierarchical system of systems which brings about a continuous changing process of development within the polysystem in aggregate. According to Munday (ibid), Vinay and Darbelnet drew a comparative review of English and French, exploring differences and making distinction between direct and oblique translation. As far as the differences are concerned, they did not describe the differences as shifts, but, of course, they were the first to study translation shifts. According to Ahmad (2020), language is a significant part of human culture. Human culture and language are interconnected with each other. They both have influence over each other in the process of evolution. According to Kantiastuti (2014), meaning transfer is a crucial aspect of translation; it is of different types: complete meaning, increased meaning, decreased meaning, and nonequivalent meaning. According to Jacobson (1959), languages vary basically in what they ought to communicate and not in what they may communicate. These differences are made in terms of gender, aspect and semantic field. Jacobson (ibid) argues that there is not any common total equivalence between language-units. To Fang (2011), the connection between ideology and translation is manifold; translation is a phenomenon rooted in history and society, in which different conflicting ideologies confront each other. According to Haque (2012), translation of prose is essentially the translation of fictional prose or non-fiction prose, including novels, short stories, folk tale, comedy, works of criticism, hagiography and the like.

III. Methodology

This study adopts qualitative method. According to Jamshed (2014), research methodology is a set of techniques acting like a design of architecture by means of which a researcher forms a mental bent to identify a problem and come up with a solution to the problem. It is a detailed procedure representing selection of a person conducting the study, relying on the characteristics and kind of the problem of one's study. To Creswell (2009), qualitative methodology of research is a blanket term referring to a set of study design based certain theoretical dimensions. Close reading is used as a technique for the collection of data pertaining to the topic; it is an objective way of analysis emphasizing on moves used in developing a depth of understanding related to a text. In other words, it is a device used to understand a demanding text, encompassing the reader forming a in-depth comprehension of literary piece, rather than a prompt and superficial view of the main idea of a stretch of language. The procedure of close reading starts with the comprehension of words and expressions and their different shades of

meaning. According to Greenham (2019), there are six contexts of closing reading. First of all, the semantic context is about the meaning of words, focusing on what individual words can mean. Second, the syntactic context is about the arrangement and distribution of words and how words mean when they are arranged and put together. Third, the thematic context is about how different themes appear and influence meaning as we read a text. Fourth, the iterative context is about the ways that iteration and structuring influence the meaning of text. Fifth, the generic context is about the type of work, which we are reading, influence the approach to its meanings. Sixth, the adversarial context is about how the theoretical, political and historical concerns reshape meanings of a text. *Facts are Facts: An Untold Story of India's Partition,* a book by Khan Abdul Wali Khan, is selected as object of the study. It is a prose work originally written in Pashtu, translated into several languages, including English. Pashtu and English versions of the book are investigated in the light of translation shifts attributed to Catford. Shift refers to deviations from structural correspondence when a person translates a literary piece. Formal correspondence as opposed to dynamic correspondence is an orientation of translation. Form and substance of the message are given equal preference. Shifts are categorized into the following kinds: level shifts and category shifts.

IV. Analysis and Interpretation

Category shift is a kind of shift marked by deviation from structural correspondence in terms of grammatical category rather than level of language. It covers the following: unit shift, class shift, structure shift and intra-system shift.

Interpretation of Unit Shift (rank shift)

Unit shift refers to a shift in which a unit of language such as morpheme, lexeme, phrase or sentence, rendered with a separate unit. For instance, a word is rendered with a phrase: a phrase is translated with a word. The following shifts of unit have been explored and analyzed:

Example 1:

ST: دی ملیانو دهغي پاره په اسلام کښي جواز پیش کولے   شو

PT: dɛ mʊljənʊ də həχɛ pərə pə ɪsləm kɪ dʒəwɑːz pɛʃ kəwalɛ ʃʊ

TT: They rationalized their policies based on a contorted interpretation of Islam.

"جواز پیش کولے شو" (dʒəwɑːz pɛʃ kəwalɛ ʃʊ) is a phrase in Pashtu, consisting of a group of words, that is, noun, helping and main verb. This phrase is translated in English translation as rationalized, a word in English.

BT: These Mullahs could gave justification for their (the British) policies.

Example 2:

ST: پیرنگي د نر بچي خو دا یو خدمت د اسلام کرے دے چي د دغه ملیانو نومونه ئ سره د هغوي
       د پتو پورا پورا لیکلي دي .

PT: pɪrəŋgɪ də nər bəʧɪ χʊ də jʊ χɪdmət də ɪsləm kərɛ dɛ ʧɪ də həγə mʊljənʊ nʊmɔnə jɛ sərə də həγʊ də pətʊ pərə pərə lɪkəlɪ dɛ

TT: The British did Islam a good turn by recording the names and addresses of these Mullahs.

"خدمت" (χɪdmət) is a word acting as a noun in Pashto. It is translated as *a good turn*, which is a phrase in English, consisting of a head (turn), dependents (article and adjective).

BT: The British served Islam by giving the Mullahs' names along with full addresses.

Example 3:

ST: دا پیرانګي کوشش دا ؤ چي هغه کورونوکېني خان له ملګري پیدا کړي کومي چي د پیرانګي په خلاف جنګېدي .

PT: də pırəŋgı kɔʃəʃ də wʊ ʧı həɣə kɔrɔnʊ kı zɑːlə məlgərı pjɛdə krı kʊmʊ ʧı də pırəŋı pə χılɑːf ʤɔŋgjgɛ

TT: The British strategy was to befriend those families whose friends were involved in the freedom struggle.

"ملګري پیدا کړي" (məlgərı pjɛdə krı) is a phrase in Pashto, consisting of a noun followed by a verb. This phrase is translated with a word, that is, befriend. In this case, a phrase in source text is rendered with a word in target language.

BT: The British tried to make friends with those families involved fighting the British.

Example 4:

ST : پیرانګي دا هر څه په داسي پټه طريقه کول چي د پیرانګي مخاليفين په هیڅ رنګي هم خبر نه شي

PT: pırəŋgı də hər sə pə dəsı pətə tərıqə kəwəl ʧı də pırəŋgı mʊχəlıpiːn pə hɛs rəŋgı hʊm χəbər nə ʃı

TT: The British were conducting this intrigue with utmost secrecy. Their enemies had no suspicion that such documents and letters were being exchanged.

The sentence in Pashto is a compound sentence consisting of two independent clauses. This sentence is split up into two sentences in target text. In other words, clause in ST is rendered with a sentence in TT; clause is shifted to sentence in the process of going from source text to target text.

BT: The British were conducting this intrigue with utmost secrecy that their enemies had no suspicion that such documents and letters were being exchanged.

Example 5:

ST: کننګم د ملیانو دري ډلي ټاکلي وی دا واړه واړه ملیان ی د علاقو خانانو او اعتباري خان بهادرانو ته په حواله کړيوو .

PT: kənıŋgəm də mʊljənʊ drı dəlı təkəlı wɛ də wərə wərə mʊljən dɛ aləqʊ χɑːnɑːnʊ aʊ ıtıbərı χan bədərənʊ tə pə həwələ kərı wʊ

TT: Cunningham made three groups among the Maulanas.

"کننګم د ملیانو دري ډلي ټاکلي وی" (kənıŋgəm də mʊljənʊ drı dəlı təkəlı wɛ) is a clause in ST. It is a constituent of a larger construction. This constituent is shifted to a construction in TT.

BT: Cunningham made three groups of Mullahs, assigning the smaller Mullahs to local khans and nawab.

Interpretation of Class Shift

Class shift is a form of category shift, referring to the deviation of grammatical class, such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc. The following shifts of class have been explored and analyzed:

Example 1:

ST : په لندن کېني پیرنګیان ویریدل چي د ګاندهي جي د قامی حکومت د جناح صیب په

مشرى کښنې انکارجناح صیب کافي بدنام کړے دے .

PT: pɑː lɒndən kɪ pɪrəŋjən wəjərɛdəl tʃɪ də gɑːndɪ dʒɪ də qɑːmaɪ həkʊmət də dʒɪnə sɑːb pɑː məʃəraɪ kɪ kɑːfɪ bədnɑːm kɑːræ dɛ

TT: The British were concerned that having refused Ghandhiji's offer Jinnah was becoming very unpopular.

"ویریدل" (wəjərɛdəl) is a verb in Pashto. It is translated as 'concerned', which is an adjective in English. It functions as adjective in TT. Verb is shifted to adjective in the process of translation.

BT: Having refused the offer of Ghandhiji by Jinnah, the British in London feared that this made Jinnah very unpopular.

Example 2:

ST: دا سرجارج کننگم دا د خپل لاس لیکلی ډابرى چى سرے لولى ، نو حېران شي

PT: də sɛːr dʒɔːrdʒ kʌnɪngʌm də də χpəl lɑːs lɪkəlɪ daɪjrɪ tʃɪ sərəj lwəlɪ nʊ hɜrɑːn ʃɪ

TT: George Cunningham's diaries are a shocking record of men.

"حېران شي" (hɜrɑːn ʃɪ) is a verb in Pashtu, meaning to wonder. It is translated as *shocking* as in shocking record of men. Shocking is an adjective in English. It follows that the verb "حېران شي" (hɜrɑːn ʃɪ) is shifted to adjective (shocking) in the process of translation.

BT: Reading Sir George Cunningham's diaries, one astonishes.

Example 3:

ST: مسلمانو د غلامولو د پا ره ى خپل ایمان ، ضمیر او سړیتوب په سرو سپینو خرچ کړي دي

PT: mʊsəlmənənʊ də ɣwələməwəlʊ dapərə jɛ χpəl ɪmɑːn zɑːmiːr aʊ sərɪtuːb pa srɔː spɪnʊ χərtʃ kərɪ dɪ

TT: For a few pieces of silver, (they) agreed to serve as the custodian of slavery for the Indian people.

"د غلامولو د پا ره" (də ɣwələməwəlʊ dapərə) is an expression acting as a verb, meaning for making (someone) slave. This verbal group is translated as custodian of slavery, which is a noun phrase in English, consisting of head (custodian) and modifier (of slavery). A verbal group is shift to a noun phrase in the process of translation.

BT: To make the Muslims slave, they sold their faith, conscience and manliness for money.

Example 4:

ST: هغه   اول د خاکسار تنظیم سره تعلق لرلو.

PT: həɣə əwəl də χaksɑːr tənziːm sərə təlʊq lərəlʊ

TT: He was formerly connected with the Khaksar movement.

"اول" (əwəl) is a word in Pashto, acting as a noun. It is translated as formerly, which is an adverb in English. Similarly, "تعلق" (təlʊq) is a word functioning as a noun. This word is translated as *connected*, which is a verb used in passive form. Nouns are shifted to adverb and verb in the process of translation.

BT: He had association with Khaksar movement in the past.

Example 5:

ST: هغه دی قسمه ملیانو سره په پټه رابطه کړي

PT: həɣə dɛ qɪsmə mʊljənʊ sərə pə pətə rəbɪtə kərɪ

TT: He was commissioned to work secretly with the tribal Mullahs.

"پټه رابطه" (pəta rəbɪtə) is an expression in Pashto, consisting of adjective (پټه/pətə) and noun (رابطه/rəbɪtə). This expression is translated as *work secretly*, consisting of verb (work) and adverb (secretly). It follows that noun and adjective are shifted to verb and adverb respectively in the process of translation.

BT: He was commissioned to have secret contact with the tribal Mullahs.

Interpretation of Structure Shift

Example 1:

ST: کننګم دا سی ګويانه دے چی دا د ملیانو سره د رابطي کار مونږه خان بهادر قلي خان ته په حواله
کړو چی هغه د دی هغه دي قسمه ملیانو سره په پټه رابطه کړي .

PT: kʌnɪŋgʌm dəsɪ gʊjənə dɛ ʧɪ də dɛɪ mʊljənʊ sərə rəbɪtə kɑːr mʊnə χɑːn bəhɑːdər qʊlɪ tə pə həwələ krʊ ʧɪ həɣə dɛɪ qɪsmə mʊljənʊ sərə pə pəta rəbɪtə kərɪ

TT: Cunningham wrote that Kuli Khan was being used as the Mullah liaison. He was commissioned to work secretly with the tribal Mullahs.

The sentence in ST consists of three clauses: (1) کننګم دا سی ګويانه دے , (kʌnɪŋgʌm dəsɪ gʊjənə dɛ) (2) چی دا د ملیانو سره د رابطي کار مونږه خان بهادر قلي خان ته په حواله کړو. (ʧɪ də dɛɪ mʊljənʊ sərə rəbɪtə ... kɑːr mʊnə χɑːn bəhɑːdər qʊlɪ tə pə həwələ krʊ) (3) هغه د دی هغه دي قسمه ملیانو سره په پټه رابطه کړي . چی.(ʧɪ həɣə dɛɪ qɪsmə mʊljənʊ sərə pə pəta rəbɪtə kərɪ) (This sentence is translated with two sentences in TT, that is, (1) Cunningham wrote that Kuli Khan was being used as the Mullah liaison. (2) He was commissioned to work secretly with the tribal Mullahs. A single sentence structure is shifted to two sentences in TT in the process of translation.

BT: Cunningham said that Kuli Khan was being used as the Mullah liaison, commissioned to work secretly with the tribal Mullahs.

Example 2:

ST: کننګم سره دا شوفکر چی رقم مومونږخو چاپیره په سمه اوغر خور کړو .ملک مو و ملیانوپه ذریعه
خان سره ملګرے کړو خو چی پټه ولګوو چی دا ملیان واقعي د پیرانګي د پاره پروپیګنډه کوي او که نه ؟

PT: kʌnɪŋgʌm sərə də fɪkər ʃʊ rəqəm χʊ mʊŋ ʧəpərə pə səmə ɣər aʊ χʊr krʊ. məlk mʊ mʊljənʊ pə zərjə zaːn sərə məlgərə krʊ χʊ ʧɪ pəta wələgəwʊ ʧɪ də mʊljaːn wəqijɛ də pɪrəŋg də pərə prʊpəgəndə kəwɪ aw kənə?

TT: Cunningham's next concern was that having spent the money to court the Mullahs, it now be ascertained whether or not they were actively engaged in ant-congress propaganda.

The two sentences (؟ پروپیګنډه کوي او که نه) ... (kʌnɪŋgʌm sərə də fɪkər ʃʊ) پروپیګنډه کوي او که نه ؟ in ST are rendered with one sentence, that is, Cunningham's next concern (کننګم سره دا شوفکر) that having spent the money to court the Mullahs, it now be ascertain whether or not they were actively engaged in anti-congress propaganda. It is evident two sentences have been translated with a sentence in TT.

BT: Cunningham thought that the money was distributed among the Mullahs in all directions. People were befriended through the Mullahs; it is to be known whether or not the Mullahs really disseminated propaganda for the British.

Example 3:

ST: دا پیرانګي کوشش دا ؤ چي هغه کورونوکښني ځان له ملګري پیدا کړي کومي چي د پیرانګي په
خلاف جنګېدي . د پیرنګي په خلاف په جهاد کښني د فقیراپي سره سره دوه درې نامتو دبني مشران وو چي
یو د مسیدوملا پاونده ؤ او دویم په مومند کښني حاجي صیب د تورمزو (تورنګزو) ، او دا د پیرنګي کوشش
ؤ چي هر څنګه چي وی دا دواړه مورچي فتح کړي او زما په خیال د هغه د ټولو نه لویه کامیابي هم دا
وه چي د دغه شان غازیانو زامن د ځان په خوا او ودروي .

PT: də pɪrəŋgi kɔʃəʃ də wʊ ʧi həɣə kɔrɔnʊ kɪ za:lə məlgərɪ pjɛdə krɪ kʊmʊ ʧi də pɪrəŋɪ pə χɪla:f dʒəŋgjgɛ pɪrəŋɪ pə χɪla:f [ə dʒɪha:d kɪ də pəqi:ra:pɪ sərə sərə dwə drɛɪ na:mətʊ məʃərɛn wʊ ʧi jʊ də mʊlə məsidʊ pa:wʊndə wɔ: əʊ dwəjəm pə mʊməndʊ kɪ hədʒɪ sɛɪb də tɔ:rməzɔ: (tʊrəŋzɔ:) əʊ də də pɪrəŋɪ kɔ:ʃəʃ ʊ ʧi hɜ:r səŋə ʧi wɪ də dwərə mʊrʧɛɪ pətha kərɪ əʊ zəmə pə χja:l də həɣə də tu:lʊ nə lɔ:jə ka:mja:bɪ hʊm dəwʊ ʧi də dəɣə ʃa:n ɣa:zja:nʊ za:mən də za:n pə χwə ɔdrəwɪ

TT: The British strategy was to befriend those families whose heads were involved in the freedom struggle. The two most important persons fighting the Jihad against the British were Faqir aand Mullah Pawandah. Another crucial link was Haji Sahib Turangzai of Mohmand. The British were most interested in ingratiation themselves with these three individuals. And their greatest triumph was to win over the sons of these valiant patriots. Mullahs Pawandah's son Fazal Din and Haji Turangzai'son Padsha Gul.

The sentence in Pashtu consists of eight clauses, meaning there are eight subjects and predicates in a single sentence. This single sentence is shifted to five sentences in TT in the process of translation.

BT: The British strategy was to befriend those families whose heads were involved in the freedom struggle; the two most important persons fighting the Jihad against the British were Faqir aand Mullah Pawandah; another crucial link was Haji Sahib Turangzai of Mohmand; the British were most interested in ingratiatign themselves with these three individuals; and their greatest triumph was to win over the sons of these valiant patriots: Mullahs Pawandah's son Fazal Din and Haji Turangzai'son Padsha Gul.

Interpretation of Intra-system Shift

Example 1:

ST: چي قام ته پته ولګي

PT: ʧi qa:m tə pətə wələgɪ

TT: This will further inform the people.

 "قام" (qɑ:m) is a noun in Pashto, meaning a group of people having common racial, ethnic, ideological, and historical features in common. It is not preceded by any article in Pashto as in "قام" (qɑ:m). "قام" (qɑ:m) is translated as 'the people', showing definite article (the) in TT.

BT: This will further inform (Pashto) nation.

Example 2:

ST: کننګم سره دا ښوفکر چي رقم مومونړخو چاپیره په سمه اوغر خور کړو

PT: kʌnɪŋgʌm sərə də fɪkər ʃʊ rəqəm χʊ mʊŋ ʧəpɛrə pə səmə ɣər aʊ χʊr kro.

TT: Cunningham's next concern was that having spent the money to court the Mullahs…

"رقم" (rəqəm) is a noun not preceded by any article in ST. It is translated as the money, which consists of article (the) and noun (money) in TT. There is a deviation in the usage of article system in the process of translation.

BT: Cunningham thought that money was spent in all directions.

Example 3:

ST: هلته ي نه ي سوال خُواب وکرو.

PT: həltə nə jɛ swɑːl ʒwɑːb ʊkrʊ

TT: He sent a message.

"سوال خُواب" (swɑːl ʒwɑːb) is a phrase used without any article in ST. It is translated as 'a message', showing the use of an article in TT. It follows that English language has a system of articles in which every singular countable noun is preceded by indefinite article. For example:

هغه ډاکټردے. (پښتو)

PT: həɣə dɑːktər dɛ (pəχtʊ)

He is a doctor. (English)

Doctor is used without any article in Pashto, whereas the word doctor when being used to describe a profession is preceded by indefinite article.

BT: He communicated from over there.

Example 3:

ST: پیرنګیان په لندن کښي ویریدل

PT: pɪrəŋjən pɑː lʊnɖən kɪ wəjərɛdəl tʃɪ ɖə

TT: The British were concerned (in London).

"پیرنګیان" (pɪrəŋjən) is a noun used without any article in ST. It is translated as *the British* in TT. This shows shift in article system. Similarly, Khaksar, Muslim League and Congress are translated as the Khaksar, the Muslim League, and the Congress respectively in TT.

V. Conclusion

This study tried to find out category shifts in Pashto text *Rekhtyia Rekhtyia Di*. Category shifts refer to a class of translation shifts, signifying deviation from formal correspondence in terms of unit, class, structure and intra-system. This study explored all of the category shifts in the Pashto text. Examples of all forms of category shift are discussed below.

First of all, unit shift is analyzed as follows:

ST: دی ملیانو دهغی پاره په اسلام کښي جواز پیش کولے   شو

PT: dɛ mʊljənʊ də həχɛ pərə pə ɪsləm kɪ ɖʒəwɑːz pɛʃ kəwaʊ ʃʊ

TT: They rationalized their policies based on a contorted interpretation of Islam.

"جواز پیش کولے شو" (ɖʒəwɑːz pɛʃ kəwalɛ ʃʊ) is a phrase in Pashtu, consisting of a group of words, that is, noun, helping and main verb. This phrase is translated in English translation as rationalized, a word in English.

BT: These Mullahs could gave justification for their (the British) policies.

Second, class shifts are analyzed as follows:

ST: په لندن کښي پیرنګیان ویریدل چی د ګاندهی جی د قامی حکومت د جناح صیب په
مشرۍ کښي انکارجناح صیب کافي بدنام کرے دے .

PT: pɑː lɒndən kɪ pɪrəŋjen wəjərɛdəl ʧɪ ɖə gɑːnɖɪ ʤɪ ɖə qɑːmaɪ həkʊmət ɖə ʤɪnə sɑːb pɑː məʃɛraɪ kɪ kɑːfɪ bədnɑːm kɑːræ ɖɛ

TT: The British were concerned that having refused Ghandhiji's offer Jinnah was becoming very unpopular.

"ويريدل" (wəjərɛdəl) is a verb in Pashto. It is translated as 'concerned', which is an adjective in English. It functions as adjective in TT. Verb is shifted to adjective in the process of translation.

BT: Having refused the offer of Ghandhiji by Jinnah, the British in London feared that this made Jinnah very unpopular.

Third, structure shifts are analyzed as follows:

ST: کننګم سره دا شوفکر چي رقم مومونړخو چاپیره په سمه اوغر خور کړو .ملک مو و ملیانوپه ذریعه

خان سره ملګرے کړو خو چی پته ولګوو چي دا ملیان واقعي د پیرانګي د پاره پروپیګنډه کوي او که نه ؟

PT: kʌnɪŋgʌm sərə də fɪkər ʃʊ rəqəm χʊ mʊŋ ʧəpɜrə pə səmə ɣer aʊ χʊr krʊ. məlk mʊ mʊljanʊ pə zərjə zɑːn sərə məlgɜrɛ krʊ χʊ ʧɪ pətə wələgəwʊ ʧɪ də mʊljɑːn wəqijɛ də pɪrəŋ də pərə prʊpəgəndə kəwɪ aw kənə?

TT: Cunningham's next concern was that having spent the money to court the Mullahs, it now be ascertained whether or not they were actively engaged in ant-congress propaganda.

The two sentences (kʌnɪŋgʌm sərə də fɪkər ʃʊ) ... (پروپیګنډه کوي او که نه ؟)پروپیګنډه کوي او که نه ؟) in ST are rendered with one sentence, that is, Cunningham's next concern was that having spent the money to court the Mullahs, it now be ascertain whether or not they were actively engaged in anti-congress propaganda. It is evident two sentences have been translated with a sentence in TT.

BT: Cunningham thought that the money was distributed among the Mullahs in all directions. People were befriended through the Mullahs; it is to be known whether or not the Mullahs really disseminated propaganda for the British.

Fourth, intra-system shifts are analyzed as follows:

ST: کننګم سره دا شوفکر چي رقم مومونړخو چاپیره په سمه اوغر خور کړو

PT: kʌnɪŋgʌm sərə də fɪkər ʃʊ rəqəm χʊ mʊŋ ʧəpɜrə pə səmə ɣer aʊ χʊr krʊ.

TT: Cunningham's next concern was that having spent the money to court the Mullahs…

"رقم" (rəqəm) is a noun not preceded by any article in ST. It is translated as the money, which consists of article (the) and noun (money) in TT. There is a deviation in the usage of article system in the process of translation.

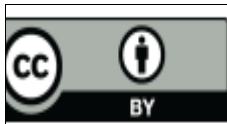**BT:** Cunningham thought that money was spent in all directions.

Moreover, *Rekhtyia Rekhtyia Di* can be analyzed through the lens of shifts described by Vinay and Derbelnet and the deforming tendencies described by Antonie Berman. Furthermore, category shifts can also be applied to other genres of Pashto literature, especially poetry.

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