

Investigating Translation Shifts in the Translation of the United Nations Resolution 181 from English into Arabic under Catford's Approach

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the several ways that the United Nations resolution 181 was translated. In this study, the qualitative technique was used. Analysis of the content of the documents was used to obtain the data. After the process of gathering data, the information was classified and examined through the use of Catford's ideas (1965). The study's findings demonstrated that the translated legal language under investigation had translation changes. The translation of the UN's 181 resolution from English into Arabic had four different kinds of alterations. These included word order, structure, and lexis to grammar changes as well as grammar to lexis shifts. While the following kinds are important to category transitions, the first two are relevant to level shifts. The data analysis showed that category changes and level shifts in terms of occurrences accounted for the bulk of translation shifts. Owing to the disparity between the source and target languages' linguistic systems, there have been instances of required adjustments. The changes were required in these situations in order to attain acceptance and appropriateness in the target language.

Keywords: *Catford's model, translation shift, legal text, United Nations 181 resolution, source text, target text.*

Introduction

Translation is considered one of the most significant means of transferring knowledge, culture, and ideas. It serves as a bridge for intercultural exchange among different civilizations. Thus, it can be said that it is an art of life with others. Translation is a trip of taking a text from one language and rendering it in another language without losing the meaning.

In his book *Toward a Science of Translating*, Nida (1964) defines translation as “the transference of a message from one language to another” (p.3). He explains that translation is a process of replacing words in a language with words in another language to achieve communication and deliver the intended meaning.

When examining English and Arabic language pair, it is found that each of them belongs to a different language family. English belongs to the Indo-European family while Arabic belongs to the Semitic family (Algeo, 2010). Thus, formal correspondence between these two languages doesn't exist all the time. The resolution of the absence of formal

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correspondence between languages belonging to different families is translation shifts which can be applied to preserve the meaning and structure when transferring a text from the source language into the target language.

In the context of the current study, legal translation is a field that works with two different legal systems in addition to two different languages. According to Šarčević (1997), legal translation is translating materials from one legal system into another, from the source legal system into the target legal system. Thus, Groot and van Laer (2006) state that the legal language is very much a system-bound language, i.e. a language related to a specific legal system.

The fact that many fields' languages differ from one nation to the next makes them challenging to grasp. Haigh (2006) acknowledges that there are differences in English writing rules when it comes to legal language. These differences include sentence structure, inadequate punctuation, usage of foreign or odd terms, and more. He claims that complex terms and expressions are also employed. This is what might make teaching legal English text translation challenging. But there's a lot more to it than that. In addition to applying appropriate syntax and teaching appropriate vocabulary, teaching and learning legal translation requires students to understand the subtle differences between different legal systems and concepts and modify them to fit the text's intended meaning. Because of this, studying and teaching legal translation is difficult yet worthwhile. "Scholars in this field try to analyze the concept composition of translation competence from such aspects as language knowledge, subject knowledge, cultural knowledge, and cognitive psychological process of translation activities," adds (Gao, 2019). This implies, more than it would first appear, a far more thorough approach to teaching legal translation.

Consequently, there are many distinctive characteristics of English legal language which convey the importance and decisiveness of its substance make it exceptional. This initiates the need to investigate the types of translation shifts in legal translation, in our case the English-Arabic translation of the UN 181 resolution. As such, the aim of the present study is to characterize and describe the incidence of translation shifts in terms of level, structure, intra-system, class, and unit in the English-Arabic translation of the United Nation's resolution 181 on the Palestinian independence. The shift typology developed by Catford is used to study the types of shifts in the abovementioned translated legal text.

Catford was the first scholar who introduced the term 'translation shifts' in 1965. He defined these shifts as 'departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL' (p. 73). Catford (1965) also classified translation shifts into groups that are related to the field of linguistics in one way or another. He further stated that translators do not transfer meaning from one language to another, but they replace the meaning expressed in a source text by a meaning expressed in the target text.

The expression "shifts" by Catford (1965) point to changes as it is considered as some departure from the SL author's formal selections (unit, class, element of structure, etc.) or the places they occupy; in other words, changing their forms or places in the TL.

He named two major types of shifts: Level shift and Category shift. The latter which consists of structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

The level shift is defined as any SL item at one linguistic level whose equivalent in the TL is at a different level. Level shifts can be motivated by differences in formality, register, or style between the source language and the target language.

On the other hand, the Category shift refers to any change in the grammatical category of a word or phrase in the translation. This can involve changing the part of speech, syntactic structure, or grammatical category of a word in the target language compared to

the source language. For example, turning a noun in the source language into a verb in the target language involves a category shift.

Previous Studies on Translation Shifts

The present study aims at investigating the translations shifts in the Translation of the United Nations 181 Resolution Articles from English into Arabic under Catford's Approach. Many researchers attempted to conduct studies in the field of translation shifts. The aim was to shed lights on how translators occasionally make some shifts and how they need to make such shifts in grammar or structure or word class in translating a source text into a target text.

Jabak, Abdullah, Talif (2016) consider that in translating from Arabic to English or vice versa Catford's notion 'translation shifts' is a necessity. For the three researchers English, on the one hand, belongs to the Indo-European family. Arabic, on the other hand, is a Semitic language. Due to this distinct discrepancy, the linguistic systems of English and Arabic are significantly different. This great difference gives rise to Catford's notion of translation shifts. For them, Translation Shifts obviously justify translators' preference for free translation over literal translation when the source language and the target language belong to two completely different families.

Altwayjri (2019) in her paper regarding the use of 'translation shifts' by Catford when translating the UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), from English into Arabic stated that the obligatory resort to these shifts equals 80.1% (=523 shifts). On the other hand, only 19.9% (=130 shifts) of translation shifts were optional as the translator made the choice to reflect these changes due to their preference.

Hijjo (2013) investigated the grammatical shifts issues within media translation settings. He examined the use of these shifts when translating English media news into Arabic. He tried to observe the quality of the source text message after applying the grammatical shifts. He relied on Catford's notion on Translation Shifts (1965). The tested texts were 40 English written news texts and their Arabic correspondences which are collected from British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) channel website. Hijjo's findings showed that both optional and obligatory shifts have been applied. His study found that BBC translators applied all types of shifts in translation from English to Arabic in order to sustain the quality of the message. Yet, BBC translators failed to sustain the meaning and the quality of the message when they applied structural shifts of sentence structure from passive voice to active voice and in some cases of unit-shifts.

Al-Qinai (2009) shed light on one type of translation shifts which is the style shift. He asserted that the occurrence of 'optional' and 'obligatory' style shifts may reflect the translator's understanding of the linguistic and non-linguistic differences between the SL and TL. For him, shifts can be described as problem solving strategies adopted consciously by the translator to minimize the unavoidable loss of meaning when rendering a text from one language into another.

Almutairi, Alkous, Zitouni (2020) have conducted a study to investigate the occurrence of category shifts based on Catford's notion of translation shifts in English political media articles taken from the BBC news website and its Arabic correspondence. The researchers attempted to identify the frequency of the employed translation shifts in the Arabic translation of an English news article. The study found that all types of category shifts occurred in translation and that according to the study's results, 35 category shifts were employed in the process of translation with structural shifts scoring the highest.

These shifts indicated a departure from formal equivalence in the process of translation due to the fact that English and Arabic belong to two different language families. The

study assured that the existence of these translation shifts, in the process of translation, attempted to bridge a linguistic gap and preserve the meaning.

Catford's notion of 'translation shifts' was relied on in many research papers to dig more and more in the field of translation. A recent study by Alomari and Awadh (2023) tried to depict the use of several category shifts when translating scientific texts from English into Arabic. The study also discussed some linguistic factors that the translators encountered, and how much efforts they pay in order to bridge the linguistic gap between English and Arabic. The results of the research revealed that Arab translators used four types of category shifts in their translations. These types included: structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. It was also found that because of the differences between the linguistic systems in the two languages, the use of these shifts was decided by the translators who made great effort to get the message across and achieve spontaneity in the TL.

Problem Statement

Since legal translation deals with the application of a certain register, in our case law, it falls within the category of "specialist" translation (Cao, 2007; Stolze, 2013). Translation can also be difficult when the target language contains unique characteristics and features, like the legal register (Bázlik, 2009). Sakareva (2001) indicates that legal translation is burdened with both intricacies of literary translations and technicalities of scientific translations, which initiates challenges when translating legal materials. Due to the differences in sentence structure and syntax between English and Arabic, translators are therefore more likely to encounter difficulties while trying to locate comparable counterparts at different levels, especially linguistically. The purpose of this study was to investigate the challenge of locating suitable language counterparts while translating legal materials from English into Arabic.

Research Objectives

The present study aims to achieve the following objectives

1. To find out whether there are translation-shifts in the translation of the United Nation's resolution 181 from English into Arabic.
2. To investigate the types of translation shifts in the translation of the United Nation's resolution 181 from English into Arabic.

Research Questions

The present study aims to answer the following questions

1. Are there translation shifts in the translation of the United Nation's resolution 181 from English into Arabic?
2. What are the types of translation shifts occurred in the translation of the United Nation's resolution 181 from English into Arabic?

Methodology

Procedure and Description of the Study Corpus

The descriptive qualitative approach is used in this study's analysis, description, and characterization of the study's data. According to Nassaji (2015), qualitative research takes a more comprehensive approach and frequently gathers copious amounts of data from many sources in order to comprehend each individual's thoughts, viewpoints, and attitudes better.

The data collection technique utilized in the present study is comparative content analysis. The document comparative content analysis is a form of qualitative research in

which documents are deciphered by the researcher to give meaning around the subject. The document content analysis is conducted in this study to investigate the translation shifts in the translation of the United Nation's resolution 181 from English into Arabic. In collecting the data, to begin with, the researcher searched the original English version as well as the Arabic translation, which is retrieved from Al Jazeera website. At that point, the researchers categorized the English legal text into grammatical categories and language segments. Then, the equivalents of the grammatical categories and language segments created by the translators were identified. Next, the researchers identified the grammatical categories of the target text and finally compared them to the categories of the original text categories for the sake of identifying the translation shifts in the text under investigation. As a result, the researchers employed descriptive qualitative analysis to assess the data. Qualitative research is described by Malterud, cited in Grosseohme (2014), as the methodical collection, arrangement, and examination of textual data gleaned from discourse or conversation.

Data Analysis and Discussion

The following table shows the sentences in which the translation shifts occurred in the United Nations resolution 181 when translated from English into Arabic.

Source Language Text	Target Language Text	Type of Translation Shift
at the request of	بناء على طلب	Level shift
to prepare proposals	إعداد اقتراحات	Category shift
instructed it to investigate all questions	وكلفتها التحقيق في جميع المسائل	Category shift
economic union approved by the majority of the Special Committee	اقتصادي أقرته أكثرية اللجنة الخاصة	Category shift
The Members represented on the Commission shall be elected by the General Assembly.	تنتخب الجمعية العامة الأعضاء الممثلين في اللجنة	Level shift
The administration of Palestine shall, as the mandatory Power withdraws its armed forces, be progressively turned over to the Commission.	في الوقت الذي تسحب فيه السلطة المنتدبة قواتها المسلحة، تسلم إدارة فلسطين بالتدريج إلى اللجنة.	Level shift
On its arrival in Palestine the Commission shall proceed to carry out measures.	تمضي اللجنة لدى وصولها إلى فلسطين في تنفيذ الإجراءات.	Level shift
The Commission, after consultation with the democratic parties and other public organizations of The Arab and Jewish States, shall select and establish in each State as rapidly as possible a Provisional Council of	تختار اللجنة وتنشئ في كل دولة بأسرع ما يمكن، بعد التشاور مع الأحزاب الديمقراطية والمنظمات العامة الأخرى في الدولتين العربية واليهودية، مجلس حكومة مؤقتا.	Level shift

Government.		
If by 1 April 1948 a Provisional Council of Government cannot be selected for either of the States, or, if selected, cannot carry out its functions, the Commission shall communicate that fact to the Security Council.	إذا لم يكن في الإمكان اختيار مجلس حكومة مؤقت لأي من الدولتين في 1 أبريل/نيسان 1948، أو إذا انتخب (المجلس) ولم يستطع الاضطلاع بمهامه، فعلى اللجنة أن تبلغ مجلس الأمن	Level shift
The Provisional Council of Government of each State shall, not later than two months after the withdrawal of the armed forces of the mandatory Power, hold elections to the Constituent Assembly which shall be conducted on democratic lines.	يجري مجلس الحكومة المؤقت لكل دولة انتخابات "الجمعية التأسيسية" على أسس ديمقراطية، بحيث لا يتأخر ذلك عن شهرين اثنين من انسحاب القوات المسلحة التابعة للسلطة المنتدبة.	Level shift
The election regulations in each State shall be drawn up by the Provisional Council of Government and approved by the Commission.	يضع مجلس الحكومة المؤقت أنظمة الانتخاب في كل دولة، وتوافق عليها اللجنة.	Level shift
Guaranteeing to all persons equal and non-discriminatory rights in civil, political, economic and religious matters.	أن تكفل الدولة لكل شخص وبغير تمييز حقوقاً متساوية في الشؤون الدينية والمدنية والاقتصادية	Category shift
The Commission shall be guided in its activities by the recommendations of the General Assembly and by such instructions as the Security Council may consider necessary to issue.	تسترشد اللجنة في أعمالها بتوصيات الجمعية العامة، وبالتعليمات التي قد يرى مجلس الأمن ضرورة إصدارها.	Category shift
The stipulations contained in the declaration are recognized as fundamental laws of the State and no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.	تعتبر الشروط التي يتضمنها التصريح قوانين أساسية للدولة، فلا يتعارض قانون أو نظام أو إجراء رسمي مع هذه الشروط أو يتدخل فيها، ولا يقدم عليها أي قانون أو نظام أو إجراء رسمي.	Category shift
Holy Places and religious	تصان الأماكن المقدسة والأبنية	Category shift

buildings or sites shall be preserved. No act shall be permitted which may in any way impair their sacred character.	والمواقع الدينية، ولا يسمح بأي عمل يمكن أن يمس بطريقة من الطرق صفتها المقدسة.	
The Government may carry it out itself at the expense of the community or communities concerned if no action is taken within a reasonable time.	وإذا لم يتخذ إجراء خلال وقت معقول أمكن للحكومة أن تجريه بنفسها على نفقة الطائفة أو الطوائف المعنية.	Level shift
No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants on the ground of race, religion, language or sex.	لا يجوز التمييز بين السكان بأي شكل من الأشكال بسبب الأصل أو الدين أو اللغة أو الجنس.	Category shift
Guaranteeing to all persons equal and non-discriminatory rights in civil, political, economic and religious matters	أن تكفل الدولة لكل شخص وبغير تمييز حقوقاً متساوية في الشؤون الدينية والمدنية والاقتصادية	Category shift
With a view to ensuring that there shall be continuity in the functioning of administrative services and that, on the withdrawal of the armed forces of the mandatory Power,	ولضمان استمرار الخدمات الإدارية، ولضمان انتقال الإدارة برمتها -لدى انسحاب القوات المسلحة للسلطة المنتدبة	Category shift
Existing rights in respect of Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall not be denied or impaired.	لا تنكر أو تمس الحقوق القائمة المتعلقة بالأماكن المقدسة والأبنية والمواقع الدينية.	Category shift
Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall be preserved. No act shall be permitted which may in any way impair their sacred character.	تصان الأماكن المقدسة والأبنية والمواقع الدينية، ولا يسمح بأي عمل يمكن أن يمس بطريقة من الطرق صفتها المقدسة.	Category shift
The Government may carry it out itself at the expense of the community or communities concerned if no action is taken within a reasonable time.	وإذا لم يتخذ إجراء خلال وقت معقول أمكن للحكومة أن تجريه بنفسها على نفقة الطائفة أو الطوائف المعنية.	Level shift
The family law and personal status of the various minorities and their religious interests, including	يجب احترام القانون العائلي، والأحوال الشخصية لمختلف الأقليات، وكذلك مصالحها الدينية بما في ذلك الأوقاف.	Category shift

endowments, shall be respected.		
The provisions of chapters 1 and 2 of the declaration shall be under the guarantee of the United Nations, and no modifications shall be made in them	تضمن الأمم المتحدة أحكام الفصلين الأول والثاني من التصريح، ولا يجري عليها أي تعديل	Category shift
The objectives of the Economic Union of Palestine shall be	تكون للاتحاد الاقتصادي الفلسطيني الأهداف التالية	Category shift
Operation in the common interest on a non-discriminatory basis of railways; inter-State highways; postal, telephone and telegraphic services, and port and airports involved in international trade and commerce	إدارة السكك الحديدية والطرق المشتركة بين الدولتين، ومرافق البريد والبرق والهاتف والموانئ والمطارات المستعملة في التجارة الدولية، على أساس من عدم التمييز في سبيل المصلحة العامة	Category shift
The States shall bind themselves to put into effect the decisions of the Joint Economic Board. The Board's decisions shall be taken by a majority vote	تتعهد الدولتان بتنفيذ قرار المجلس الاقتصادي المشترك، وتؤخذ قراراته بالأكثرية	Level shift
In the event of failure of a State to take the necessary action the Board may, by a vote of six members, decide to withhold an appropriate portion of that part of the customs revenue to which the State in question is entitled under the Economic Union.	يجوز للمجلس في حال تقصير إحدى الدولتين في إجراء العمل اللازم أن يقرر بأكثرية ستة من أعضائه حبس جزء ملائم من الحصة التي تعود إلى الدولة المذكورة من عائدات الجمارك بموجب الاتحاد الاقتصادي	Level shift
In relation to economic development, the functions of the Board shall be the planning, investigation and encouragement of joint development projects, but it shall not undertake such projects except with the assent of both States and the City of Jerusalem	تكون وظيفة المجلس فيما يتعلق بالإنماء الاقتصادي- تخطيط برامج مشتركة بين الدولتين ودراستها وتشجيعها، ولكن لا يجوز له تنفيذ هذه المشاريع بغير موافقة الدولتين وموافقة مدينة القدس	Category shift
So far as is consistent with paragraph 2 (b) above, each State may operate its own central bank, control its own	يجوز لكل دولة -بما يتفق مع البند 2 (ب) أعلاه- أن تدير مصرفها المركزي الخاص، وأن تتحكم بسياساتها المالية والائتمانية وبإيراداتها ونفقاتها	Category shift

fiscal and credit policy, its foreign exchange receipts and expenditures		
All economic authority not specifically vested in the Joint Economic Board is reserved to each State.	تتمتع كل دولة بجميع السلطات الاقتصادية غير الموكولة صراحة إلى المجلس الاقتصادي المشترك.	Level shift
All international conventions and treaties affecting customs tariff rates, and those communications services under the jurisdiction of the Joint Economic Board, shall be entered into by both States.	تشارك الدولتان في عقد جميع الاتفاقيات والمعاهدات الدولية الخاصة بالتعريفات الجمركية، وبمرافق المواصلات الموضوعة تحت سلطة المجلس الاقتصادي المشترك	Category shift
During the period between the appointment of the United Nations Commission and the termination of the Mandate, the mandatory Power shall, except in respect of ordinary operations, consult with the Commission on any measure which it may contemplate involving the liquidation	يجب على الدولة المنتدبة خلال الفترة التي تنتقضي بين تاريخ تعيين لجنة الأمم المتحدة وانتهاء الانتداب أن تتشاور مع اللجنة في أي إجراء تفكر في اتخاذه، متضمنًا تصفية أموال حكومة فلسطين	Category shift
The City of Jerusalem shall be established as a corpus separatum under a special international regime	يجعل لمدينة القدس كيان منفصل (Corpus Sepratum) خاضع لنظام دولي خاص	Category shift
Representatives of the Arab and Jewish States shall be accredited to the Governor of the City	يعتمد الحاكم للمدينة ممثلي الدولتين العربية واليهودية	Category shift
Subject only to the requirements of public order and morals, the inhabitants of the City shall be ensured the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of conscience, religion and worship, language, education, speech and press, assembly and association, and petition.	يضمن لسكان المدينة -بشروط عدم الإخلال بمقتضيات النظام العام والآداب العامة- حقوق الإنسان والحريات الأساسية، مشتملة حرية العقيدة والدين والعبادة واللغة والتعليم وحرية القول وحرية الصحافة وحرية الاجتماع والانتماء إلى الجمعيات وتكوينها، وحرية التظلم.	Category shift
All persons within the City shall be entitled to equal protection of the laws.	يكون لجميع المقيمين داخل المدينة حق متساو في التمتع بحماية القانون.	Category shift

The data analysis shows that the translation of the United Nations resolution 181 from English into Arabic encapsulates many aspects of the translation shifts mentioned by Catford (1965). The translation shifts ranged between level shifts and category shifts covering many different types of both of them. As such, the data analysis revealed level shifts from grammar to lexis. Level shifts, according to Catford (1965), happen when language levels switch from grammar to lexis or the other way around. Said another way, it is the translation of a word from the ST into a grammatical item in the TT or the translation of a grammatical item from the ST into a word in the TT. Here are some instances of both kinds of level changes.

This sort of translation shift was in the many expressions, such as “On its arrival in Palestine the Commission shall proceed to carry out measures” which was translated as “تمضي اللجنة لدى وصولها إلى فلسطين في تنفيذ الإجراءات.”, “The Commission, after consultation with the democratic parties and other public organizations of The Arab and Jewish States, shall select and establish in each State as rapidly as possible a Provisional Council of Government” Which is translated as “تختار اللجنة وتنشئ في كل دولة بأسرع ما يمكن، بعد التشاور مع” and “If by 1 April 1948 a Provisional Council of Government cannot be selected for either of the States, or, if selected, cannot carry out its functions, the Commission shall communicate that fact to the Security Council” which is translated as “إذا لم يكن في الإمكان اختيار مجلس حكومة مؤقتة من الدولتين في 1 أبريل/نيسان 1948، أو إذا انتخب (المجلس) ولم يستطع الاضطلاع بمهامه، فعلى اللجنة أن تبلغ مجلس الأمن”.

Moreover, lexis to grammar shift was also found out in the translation of the 181 resolution from English into Arabic. This shift can be seen in “The Provisional Council of Government of each State shall, not later than two months after the withdrawal of the armed forces of the mandatory Power, hold elections to the Constituent Assembly which shall be conducted on democratic lines” which is translated as “يجري مجلس الحكومة المؤقت لكل دولة انتخابات الجمعية التأسيسية” على أسس ديمقراطية، بحيث لا يتأخر ذلك عن شهرين اثنين من انسحاب القوات المسلحة التابعة للسلطة المنتدبة” “The election regulations in each State shall be drawn up by the Provisional Council of Government and approved by the Commission” which is translated as “يضع مجلس الحكومة المؤقت أنظمة الانتخاب في كل دولة، وتوافق عليها اللجنة” and “The Government may carry it out itself at the expense of the community or communities concerned if no action is taken within a reasonable time” which is translated as “وإذا لم يتخذ إجراء خلال وقت معقول أمكن للحكومة أن تجريه بنفسها على نفقة الطائفة أو الطوائف المعنية”.

The data analysis also showed that the translation of the United Nation resolution 181 from English into Arabic includes category shifts in its various types. To begin with, structural shifts occurred in the translation of many expressions. According to Catford (1965), structural shifts are modifications made to a sentence's grammatical structure at any linguistic rank, meaning phrases, clauses, and sentences. Word order modifications, nominal-verbal phrase constructions, and passive-active voice transitions are examples of structural adjustments. This is obvious in the translation of the investigated legal material even though maintaining literal translation has been mentioned by Zayed et al. (2021) as feasible in some cases in terms of translating Arabic-English expressions. Hence, the sentence “Guaranteeing to all persons equal and non-discriminatory rights in civil, political, economic and religious matters” which is translated as “أن تكفل الدولة لكل شخص” “وبغير تمييز حقوقاً متساوية في الشؤون الدينية والمدنية والاقتصادية” includes structure shift where the English gerund is translated into a phrasal verb in Arabic.

Furthermore, the category shifts occurred in the translation of the resolution 181 in the form of shifting the word order. When a sentence's word order changes between the ST and TT, it is referred to be a structural shift of this kind. This can be seen in the sentence “The stipulations contained in the declaration are recognized as fundamental laws of the State and no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them” which is translated into Arabic as “تعتبر الشروط التي يتضمنها التصريح قوانين أساسية للدولة، فلا يتعارض قانون أو

”نظام أو إجراء رسمي مع هذه الشروط أو يتدخل فيها، ولا يقدم عليها أي قانون أو نظام أو إجراء رسمي”. The word order of the source language text is totally changed in Arabic and the translation seems reversal compared to the source language text. Other examples of category shifts with changing the word order appears in the expressions “The Commission shall be guided in its activities by the recommendations of the General Assembly and by such instructions as the Security Council may consider necessary to issue” which is translated as “تسترشد اللجنة في أعمالها بتوصيات الجمعية العامة، وبالتعليمات التي قد يرى مجلس الأمن ضرورة إصدارها”، “Representatives of the Arab and Jewish States shall be accredited to the Governor of the City” which is translated as “يعتمد الحاكم للمدينة ممثلي الدولتين العربية واليهودية” and “During the period between the appointment of the United Nations Commission and the termination of the Mandate, the mandatory Power shall, except in respect of ordinary operations, consult with the Commission on any measure which it may contemplate involving the liquidation” which is translated into Arabic as “يجب على الدولة المنتدبة خلال الفترة التي تتقضي بين تاريخ تعيين لجنة الأمم المتحدة وانتهاء الانتداب أن تتشاور مع اللجنة في أي إجراء تفكر في اتخاذه، متضمنا تصفية أموال حكومة فلسطين”. The translation of these sentences shows that certain sentence parts are brought to the beginning of the sentences in Arabic even though they are not prioritized in the English source text.

Other category shifts are revealed in the translation of the United Nations resolution 181 in the transference of the active voice into passive in the target text, such as “Subject only to the requirements of public order and morals, the inhabitants of the City shall be ensured the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of conscience, religion and worship, language, education, speech and press, assembly and association, and petition” which is translated into Arabic as “يضمن لسكان المدينة -بشروط عدم الإخلال بمقتضيات النظام العام والآداب العامة- حقوق الإنسان والحريات الأساسية، مشتملة حرية العقيدة والدين والعبادة واللغة والتعليم وحرية القول وحرية الصحافة وحرية الاجتماع والانتماء إلى الجمعيات وتكوينها، وحرية التظلم” and the opposite direction in translating the English passive voice into active voice in the Arabic translation, such as the sentences “The family law and personal status of the various minorities and their religious interests, including endowments, shall be respected” which is translated into Arabic as “يجب احترام القانون العائلي، والأحوال الشخصية لمختلف الأقليات، وكذلك مصالحها الدينية بما في ذلك الأوقاف”. These translation shifts occurred in the translation of the resolution under investigation in this study for the sake of conveying the message of the source language text. In fact, the translation shifts in this legal text seem not to have a negative effect upon the meaning conveyed in the target language and thus it can be said that translation shifts might sometimes be useful when it comes to maneuvering the texts maintaining the idea of the source language text.

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to look at the changes in meaning that happen while translating legal writings from English into Arabic. The translation of UN resolution 181 from English into Arabic using the translation shift taxonomy paradigm developed by Catford (1965) is investigated whereof. The study aimed to determine if translation shifts happened in the Arabic translation of UN resolution 181, and if so, what kinds of shifts occurred in the translation of this resolution. In order to accomplish the goals of the study, the researchers examined the translation into Arabic, looked into the possibility of translation shifts, and then manually classified the different kinds of shifts. All of Catford's translation changes, including level and category shifts, were found to occur in most sentences. The major occurrences were category shifts and in the form of structure shifts and word order. These types appeared in lots of the translated sentences in the investigated legal text. The level shift was also noticed in its two types; lexis to grammar and grammar to lexis. This vast occurrence of translation shifts highlights the linguistic and cultural disparities between English and Arabic. Based upon the results of the analysis, it was demonstrated that there are translation shifts represented in level and

category shifts in the translation of the United Nations resolution 181 from English into Arabic.

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