



**TRANSLATION SHIFTS OF COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCES IN
ARABIC TRANSLATION OF GRAHAM GREENE'S *THE TENTH MAN***

By

AL-SHYIAB MONTHER MOHAMMAD ALI

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

July 2024

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DEDICATION

I want to sincerely thank my supervisor, Dr. Wan Muhammad bin Wan Sulong, for all of his support and encouragement throughout the years, as well as for his priceless counsel, helpful criticism, and insightful remarks that have helped me get to this point. Dr. Wan, for his editing, proofreading, and other assistance.



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of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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July 2024

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Translating compound-complex sentences (CCS) from English into Arabic is challenging due to the significant linguistic and cultural differences between the two languages. This study examines the translation strategies used to render CCS in Graham Greene's *The Tenth Man* (TTM) into Arabic. A key difficulty for translators is finding suitable equivalents for CCS structures, as Arabic may lack direct counterparts, requiring strategies like translation shifts (TSs) to maintain meaning, syntax, and cultural nuances. Cultural elements, more resistant to translation than linguistic ones, often involve expressions unfamiliar to other languages, making translation even more complex due to lexical gaps between cultures. The present study aims to examine the extent to which the form/structure of CCS has been preserved in the Arabic translation of TTM considering the cultural and contextual elements present in the novel, to analyze the TSs employed in the Arabic translation of CCS in the book, taking into account the cultural nuances and contextual references within TTM and to assess the effectiveness of the TSs in conveying the meaning, structure, or form of the CCSs in the book, while addressing the cultural

and contextual disparities that may impact translation fidelity. This study employs a mixed methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative analysis. It involves a detailed examination of CCS from the original English novel and its Arabic translation. The analysis is grounded in Catford's (1965) and House's (1997-2014) translation theories. A key finding highlights the translator's effective use of Catford's (TSSs) to successfully translate CCS. Structural shifts were most prevalent, with word order alterations being the most common. They contributed significantly to maintaining syntactic cohesion and achieving textual equivalence. Unit and class shifts effectively adapted the translation to the TLs norms, ensuring linguistic accuracy and cultural appropriateness. Intra-system and level shifts although less frequent played a critical role in preserving meaning by accommodating grammatical and contextual nuances. Over 98% of shifts conveyed meaning effectively and about 63% maintained the original form, addressing cultural and contextual disparities effectively. TSSs did not compromise meaning or cultural integrity. These strategies enable translators to navigate differences in grammar, syntax, semantics, and cultural contexts, ensuring accurate translations of meaning, form, and cultural significance. By applying (TSSs), translators achieve both linguistic and cultural equivalence, maintaining fidelity to the source material while making the translation resonate with the target audience. The study's findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the translation challenges, offer practical strategies for translators, bridge gaps in existing literature and extend its implications to translation theory, practice, and education. This study offers practical contributions by presenting a detailed taxonomy of the challenges in translating (CCS) and proposing strategies to address them. It also highlights educational implications, stressing the need for translation training programs to equip translators with the skills required to handle complex

linguistic and cultural contexts effectively. It sheds light on the intricacies of translating CCS. The translator's judicious use of TSs effectively conveyed the meaning and cultural context of the ST, highlighting the importance of cultural and linguistic sensitivity in translation.

Keywords: Translation shifts, Compound-complex sentences, Arabic translation, Cultural context, Linguistic equivalence.

SDG: GOAL 4: Quality Education



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**ANJAKAN TERJEMAHAN AYAT MAJMUK CAMPURAN KEPADA
BAHASA ARAB DALAM TERJEMAHAN KARYA *THE TENTH MAN*
OLEH GRAHAM GREENE**

Oleh

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Penterjemahan ayat majmuk kompleks (CCS) daripada bahasa Inggeris ke bahasa Arab adalah mencabar disebabkan perbezaan linguistik dan budaya yang ketara antara kedua-dua bahasa. Kajian ini mengkaji strategi penterjemahan yang digunakan untuk menterjemah CCS dalam novel "The Tenth Man" (TTM) karya Graham Greene ke dalam bahasa Arab. Kesukaran utama bagi penterjemah adalah mencari padanan yang sesuai untuk struktur CCS, kerana bahasa Arab mungkin tidak mempunyai padanan langsung, memerlukan strategi seperti anjakan terjemahan (TS) untuk mengekalkan makna, sintaksis, dan nuansa budaya. Unsur budaya, yang lebih sukar untuk diterjemahkan berbanding unsur linguistik, sering melibatkan ungkapan yang tidak biasa dalam bahasa lain, menjadikan penterjemahan lebih rumit disebabkan jurang leksikal antara budaya. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji sejauh mana bentuk/struktur CCS telah dikekalkan dalam terjemahan Arab TTM dengan mengambil kira unsur budaya dan kontekstual yang terdapat dalam novel tersebut. Ia juga bertujuan untuk menganalisis TS yang digunakan dalam terjemahan

Arab CCS dalam buku ini, dengan mengambil kira nuansa budaya dan rujukan kontekstual dalam TTM. Seterusnya, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menilai keberkesanan TS dalam menyampaikan makna, struktur, atau bentuk CCS dalam buku tersebut, sambil menangani perbezaan budaya dan kontekstual yang mungkin mempengaruhi kesetiaan terjemahan. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kaedah campuran, menggabungkan analisis kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Ia melibatkan pemeriksaan terperinci CCS dari novel Inggeris asal dan terjemahan Arabnya. Analisis ini berasaskan teori penterjemahan yang dikemukakan oleh Catford (1965) dan House (1997-2014). Penemuan utama menyerlahkan penggunaan TS Catford yang berkesan oleh penterjemah untuk menterjemah CCS dengan jayanya. Anjakan struktur adalah yang paling lazim, dengan perubahan susunan kata menjadi yang paling biasa. Ia menyumbang secara signifikan kepada pengekalan kohesi sintaksis dan pencapaian kesetaraan tekstual. Anjakan unit dan kelas secara berkesan menyesuaikan terjemahan dengan norma bahasa sasaran, memastikan ketepatan linguistik dan kesesuaian budaya. Anjakan intra-sistem dan tahap, walaupun kurang kerap, memainkan peranan penting dalam memelihara makna dengan mengomodasi nuansa tatabahasa dan kontekstual. Lebih daripada 98% anjakan menyampaikan makna dengan berkesan dan kira-kira 63% mengekalkan bentuk asal, menangani perbezaan budaya dan kontekstual dengan berkesan. TS tidak menjejaskan makna atau integriti budaya. Strategi ini membolehkan penterjemah mengatasi perbezaan dalam tatabahasa, sintaksis, semantik, dan konteks budaya, memastikan terjemahan yang tepat dari segi makna, bentuk, dan kepentingan budaya. Dengan menggunakan TS, penterjemah mencapai kesetaraan linguistik dan budaya, mengekalkan kesetiaan kepada bahan sumber sambil menjadikan terjemahan tersebut berkesan kepada khalayak sasaran. Penemuan kajian ini menyumbang

kepada pemahaman yang lebih mendalam tentang cabaran penterjemahan, menawarkan strategi praktikal untuk penterjemah, merapatkan jurang dalam literatur sedia ada dan melanjutkan implikasinya kepada teori, amalan, dan pendidikan penterjemahan. Kajian ini menawarkan sumbangan praktikal dengan membentangkan taksonomi terperinci tentang cabaran dalam menterjemah CCS dan mencadangkan strategi untuk mengatasinya. Ia juga menyerlahkan implikasi pendidikan, menekankan keperluan program latihan penterjemahan untuk melengkapi penterjemah dengan kemahiran yang diperlukan untuk menangani konteks linguistik dan budaya yang kompleks secara berkesan. Ia memberi gambaran tentang kerumitan menterjemah CCS. Penggunaan TS yang bijak oleh penterjemah secara berkesan menyampaikan makna dan konteks budaya teks sumber, menonjolkan kepentingan sensitiviti budaya dan linguistik dalam terjemahan.

Kata Kunci: Anjakan terjemahan, Ayat majmuk kompleks, Terjemahan Arab, Konteks budaya, Kesetaraan linguistik.

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LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS

CCSs	Compound-complex sentences
TSs	Translation Shifts
TTM	The Tenth Man
SL	Source Language
ST	Source Text
SLT	Source Language Text
TL	Target Language
TT	Target Text
CSs	Compound sentences
SVO	Subject, Verb, Object
VSO	Verb, Subject, Object
V	Verb
N	Noun
TE	Translation equivalency
M	Modifier
H	Head
P	Predictor
QCA	Qualitative Content Analysis

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an introduction to the present study. It begins with a background section that provides a general understanding of the principles of translation, compound-complex sentences, equivalence, and translation shifts. The problem statement is then presented, highlighting the gap in current knowledge and explaining why the present study is being conducted. The chapter outlines the objectives to be obtained and the questions that need to be answered. It also defines important concepts and discusses the scope and significance of the study. The chapter is concluded with a summary section that provides an overview of the topics covered throughout the chapter.

1.1 Background to the Study

Individuals linguistic landscape of the world, effective communication between individuals speaking different languages can be challenging, leading to potential misunderstandings. The crucial role of translation in bridging this linguistic gap is undeniable. Linguists have delved into the term 'translation', uncovering three distinct domains. Firstly, translation is viewed as an Active Process. In this regard, translation is not a static entity, but an active process undertaken by the translator, who transforms the source text (ST) into the target text (TT) through a meticulous sequence of procedures aimed at achieving terminological consistency within the TT. Secondly, translation is viewed as an End Product. Accordingly, the tangible outcome of the translation process, exemplified by the translated document itself, constitutes the second dimension of translation. Thirdly, the concept of translation

encompasses both the process of translation, and the tangible outcomes yielded by this endeavor (Agsebat H. , 2022).

Nordquist (2019) defines translation as “the process of turning an original or ST into a text in another language.” Fundamentally, translation is recognized as a dynamic process that involves the transmutation of meaning from the SLT to the TLT, striving for approximate equivalence while upholding the structural essence of the SLT within the confines of the TL’s linguistic framework. This meticulous process involves modifying the form of expression (Bassnett, 1980).

At the heart of this concept lies the preservation of the core meaning of the original text in the SL, seamlessly transferred to the TL through the rearrangement of words, all while adhering to the syntactic structures native to the TL. Consequently, the essence of the translated text remains congruent with its source. Languages are intricately woven from words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and other linguistic elements that constitute their surface structures, facilitating both oral and written communication (Larson, 1984).

Throughout history, interactions between individuals from diverse cultures and linguistic backgrounds have been fostered through various channels, including trade, Hajj pilgrimage, travel, and conflicts. As global literature relies on international circulation, translation has emerged as the means to elucidate the import of both spoken and written statements originating from foreign tongues (Sun, 2019).

Translation serves as the crucial mechanism for bridging the chasm of communication disparity, with the overarching objective of furnishing readers access

to information enshrined within foreign languages. However, it is imperative to underscore that the process of translation itself is not a facile undertaking. A prevalent misconception is that fluency or comprehension of a language inherently qualifies one to excel in its translation. The present study aims to scrutinize textual shifts, particularly focusing on compound-complex sentences (CCS) embedded within Graham Greene's magnum opus, "The Tenth Man" (TTM) novel and its corresponding Arabic translation, denoted as "الرجل العاشر". This specific novel has been chosen due to the profusion of translation shifts it encompasses, particularly within the intricate domain of CCS. TTM is not merely a suspense novel; it is an expression of a profound faith in human goodness (Gul, 2013).

The researcher's inquisitiveness extends to the realm of structural metamorphosis. Within this purview, a gamut of grammatical intricacies encompasses simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and the intricate domain of CCS. When attempting to transpose sentences into Arabic, the potential for erroneous interpretations looms large (Akan, 2019).

In the researcher's discerning eyes, a sentence's uniqueness lies in its encapsulation of a discrete and comprehensive meaning, characterized by potential variations in word order contingent on the language of inscription. Notably, the choice of foregrounding English word order stems from its role as the researcher's quintessential lingua franca, bolstered by the intellectual foundation upon which this investigation rests. Arabic, as the chosen TL, derives from the researcher's maternal linguistic heritage, rendering the assessment of shifts and their corresponding counterparts in the translation of the English rendition an intricate endeavor.

The quintessential quest confronting translators is the faithful conveyance, within the confines of the TL, of the same import and message intended by the author of the SL. This pursuit of unequivocal equivalence necessitates a translator's deep immersion in the multifarious contexts of the SL.

To this end, translators navigate the translation process employing strategies known as "translation shifting" (Catford, 1965), a strategy enabling the transmutation of linguistic elements while preserving the essence of meaning. This stratagem serves as a pivotal tool, enabling translators to navigate the intricate labyrinth of linguistic divergence and achieve a coherent and resonant translation in the TL.

1.1.1 Equivalence in Translation

The concept of equivalency unquestionably ranks among the most intricate and contentious subjects in the realm of translation theory. This term has ignited fervent debates within the domain of translation studies, and indications suggest that these debates will persist. In the 1960s and 1970s, equivalence emerged as a crucial area of discussion in translation theories. Equivalence signifies that there is some similarity between the ST and TT. Agsebat Halal (2022). Multiple perspectives and viewpoints have subjected this phrase to examination, review, and extensive deliberation. The initial discourse surrounding the notion of equivalence in translation served as a catalyst for subsequent evolution, shaped by the insights of modern theorists. Even a cursory exploration of this quandary underscores its pivotal role within the landscape of translation theory. "Given the challenges in definitively defining equivalency, it becomes apparent that a universal approach to this concept is elusive" (Kenny, 1998: 77).

Every language across the globe serves as a reflection of the culture and civilization of its respective nation. Translators must recognize that translation transcends mere lexical correspondences, entailing the capture of the author's intentions and objectives, which is a representation of their country's knowledge and culture. Moreover, the translator must be attuned to the text and its context, and embodying an array of strategies that facilitate the conveyance of intended messages to the recipient, reader, or listener (Shashkevich, 2019).

Texts, through their textual strategies, assume the role of not merely transporting messages, but actively shaping their character and content. This matter necessitates a comprehensive grasp of all the dimensions. It stands as a truism that no proficient translator aspires for anything less than the utmost precision and flawlessness in translation. However, this aspiration hinges on the existence of two languages that mirror each other in terms of grammar, structure, semantics, cultural values, and connotations. Languages are inherently distinct, varying not only in the semantic nuances of symbols and expressions, but also in the mechanisms governing their arrangement in sentences. According to Dan Jurafsky, the Jackson Eli Reynolds Professor in Humanities and chair of the Department of Linguistics at Stanford's School of Humanities and Sciences, "understanding why and how languages differ talks about the range of what is human." Understanding the universal aspects of languages can aid in our comprehension of the essence of mankind. (Shashkevich, 2019).

Jakobson (1959), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) as well as Pym (2010) urge that there is no ideal equivalence among languages (Agsebat, 2022). Each language boasts its

own unique qualities, distinctions, structures, and cultural backdrops, precluding the possibility of perfect analogues. The English language liberally employs compounding, while Arabic employs it less frequently. Arabic compounds function as condensed sentences, comprising two or three lexical components that transcend the language's conventional derivational framework, yet are not particularly conducive to new formations (Al Jurf, 2005). In Arabic, form bears greater weight than thought, often yielding a certain degree of vagueness. Conversely, English speakers prioritize the crux of a concept, regarding its articulation as less pivotal. Conciseness is valued, with an emphasis on substance over style. Consequently, comprehending the disparities in syntactic structure and the functional role of compounds between Arabic and English is of paramount importance. Moreover, there are significant discrepancies between English and Arabic sentences, such as.

1. Language family: English and Arabic are two languages with differing linguistic characteristics that belong to different language families.
2. Vowels and consonants: Arabic has 28 consonants and 8 vowels or diphthongs. Short vowels are rarely written in Arabic because they are not very significant. Maktab (office), for instance, is written as mktb without the vowels, much like stenographic shorthand. They have to utilize the other Arabic letters to help them decide which vowel sound to employ, which presents a challenge for English speakers learning Arabic. Language written in Arabic is written in a cursive script that is read from right to left, while English writing is written in a Latin script that is read left to right. (Racoma, 2019).
3. Phonemes: Arabic contains six unique phonemes that are absent from English. That is among the challenges associated with translating from Arabic to English. English speakers find it challenging to vocalize Arabic sounds because Arabic sounds are produced differently from English sounds. In terms of sentence structure: Arabic and English have different

basic sentence structures. English sentences are largely nominal. Arabic sentences can be nominal or verbal. Arabic nominal sentences frequently just have two nouns and don't need verbs. When a sentence in English has a subject, verb, and object, it is full and grammatically correct (Alh, 2015).

Finding equivalent words, phrases, structures, meanings, and effects are just a few of the difficulties posed by these differences in translation between them. As a result, translators must be aware of these differences and employ effective strategies to overcome them. Translating languages marked by profound cultural and structural distinctions poses formidable challenges, necessitating the employment of various approaches to achieve a “dynamic equivalent,” a concept according to Nida which focuses on conveying the ST message into the TT as naturally as possible (Racoma, 2019). Hence, the translator confronts numerous hurdles when rendering English into Arabic. For the present study, focus rests solely on English-into-Arabic translation. Within the framework of the criteria, the translator’s principal objective and central trial lie in transposing the same meaning or message from the SLT into the TLT as envisaged by the author of the original SLT. To attain flawless equivalence in the TL, the translator must navigate the multifaceted contextual landscape of the SL. Consequently, mastery of the structures and cultures of both the SL and TL is indispensable to accurately decipher the textual meaning and effectively convey it in the alternate language. The linguistic turn in translation studies, which would accept the position of the source text and the necessity of equivalency, is mostly included in the paradigm of equivalency. (Rdzioch-Korkuz, 2023).

According to Vinay and Dalbarnet, equivalency refers to situations in which different languages use different stylistic or structural strategies to depict the same event (Venuti, 2000). Conversely, a shift happens when the form in the SL deviates from the form in the TL to arrive at a similar result.

1.1.2 Translation Shifts

The pursuit of perfect equivalency in translation necessitates the deployment of diverse translation methods and procedures. These terms can be dissected into processes, outlining the sequential steps required to achieve specific goals. Conversely, techniques delineate the product and serve to categorize the array of translation solutions. Amid this landscape, the strategies harnessed by translators to surmount encountered challenges during the translation process are referred to as strategies (Molina and Albir, 2002).

The modifications that take place throughout the translation process from SL to TL are known as TSs. (Almutairi, 2020). The present study specifically delves into the realm of TS, which transpire as minor modifications between the ST and the TT, a result of the diverse influences of languages and cultures. Hatim and Munday (2004) term these shifts as TS. In contrast, other scholars regard these shifts positively, reflecting the translator's endeavor to attain translation equivalency (TE) across disparate linguistic systems (Al-Zoubi and Al-Hassnawi, 2001). During translation, the translator invariably harnesses components of the TL that align with the SL to convey identical meanings in the TT. In essence, the translator's task in conveying the TL mandates certain adjustments. Thus, the inherent distinctiveness of a

particular translation form engenders structural and lexical adaptations to retain the intended meaning (Heinisch, 2021).

Given the divergence in linguistic systems and cultural contexts between Arabic and English, TS are an inevitable facet when traversing the translation path between these languages. Each language harbors its own norms. As a result, deviations from these norms create an environment where linguistic shifts can emerge. Formal communication seeks to communicate the form and substance of ST utterances into the TT as nearly as feasible (Almutairi, 2020). Changes in the current study's setting are about to become apparent, particularly within CCS. These sentences bear a distinct standing in English, significantly influencing translation outcomes. English CCS is intricate, comprising multiple clauses interconnected through embedding, nesting, and parallel structures. Consequently, translating lengthy sentences hinges on precise rendering of all clauses while upholding their interrelations. Even though this sentence structure is very complex, it may be a great tool in your writing to help convey crucial details or subtlety on a certain issue, MasterClass (2021).

There are three categories of compound sentences in terms of function: substantive clauses, which include subject, object, predictive, and appositive clauses; adjective clauses, which include attributive phrases), and adverbial clauses (Jiang Junhu, 2010). English-into-Arabic translation poses a formidable challenge due to the presence of complex sentence structures, varying levels of reasoning, context-dependent amplifications of word meanings, assessment of referential connections, an abundance of coordinating elements, a profusion of modifiers—especially extended postpositive attributive phrases—idiomatic expressions, and collocations

(Jiang Tao, 2008). Consequently, the current study's primary emphasis rests on the shifts of CCS influenced by cultural factors, language family distinctions, and diverse language patterns, with particular emphasis on unit and rationale analysis. A key research objective is to scrutinize how effectively the form and structure of CCS are preserved in the Arabic translation of Graham Greene's TTM, and how translation shifts grapple with encountered challenges, particularly within CCS. When considered as a whole, it appears logical to argue that to produce an innovative translation, both language and cultural competence must be cultivated (Bagash, et al., 2020).

The present study illuminates the central translation strategy of TS, particularly within CCS, highlighting the inevitability of their occurrence. It elucidates the primary obstacles confronting translators and the overarching approaches for addressing translation complexities, especially in the English-into-Arabic translation. TS serves as a means of upholding both meaning and structure as the transition unfolds from SL to TL, bridging the void stemming from the absence of formal correspondence across languages belonging to distinct language families. In this regard, the translator must identify not just verbal equivalents, but also the author's intentions and goals, serving to convey the author's expertise and cultural background (Ibd, 2020). The researcher examines the translation of CCS from English into Arabic in Graham Greene's TTM using Catford's model (1965–1973) categories of TS, which include level shifts and category shifts (which include structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts).

Transposition, as delineated by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), involves replacing one word class with another while preserving the message's essence, which is a process that is often observed in the natural transition between word types, such as nouns and verbs. Conversely, TS, originally proposed by John Catford (1965), denotes deviations from formal correspondence during the translation journey from SL to TL. Catford harmoniously merged translation with linguistics in his theory, wielding linguistic knowledge to navigate translation challenges and formulate translation strategies. His theory postulates that languages intersect on two tiers: vocabulary and structure.

Newmark (1988) amalgamated both the Vinay-Darbelnet and Catford perspectives under the banner of "transpositions" or "shifts." He introduced his own iterations of shifts, framing a shift or transposition as a syntactic transformation from SL to TL. Newmark partitions shift into four categories, contingent upon their manifestation when a literal interpretation of the text proves unfeasible during translation. Furthermore, Word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, idiomatic translation, free translation, and communicative translation are among the eight translation techniques described by Newmark. Translation techniques are used inside phrases, but translation methods cover complete manuscript and smaller language segments (Ibd, 1988).

TSs are of an intricate nature. They preserve word meanings and order in the TL. Hence, there is a compelling debate surrounding their occurrence. Future research is warranted to explore the distinction between word order and effective message preservation from SL to TL. In contrast to Nida and Tiber's application of Noam

Chomsky's transformative generative syntax theory to sentence analysis, framed within a hierarchical structure guided by generative construction rules and transformations, findings from the translation of TTM underscore the occurrence of TS within CCS, spurred by linguistic, cultural, and other factors. Achieving the desired level of equivalence between SL and TL proves arduous, necessitating compensation for stylistic, structural, or semantic SL features absent in the TL. The translator's struggle to unearth the closest equivalent can also trigger shifts. In addition to factors that are extraneous to the translation process, such as vagueness, subpar SL language, inaccuracies, incongruences in information or statistics, and unfamiliar brief or initial terms, there are several elements that affect translation quality, some of which may be outside the translator's control. They can also mandate translation procedures, with TS assuming a pivotal role (Mansor, 2019).

1.2 Problem Statement

The advancement of complex structural translation, particularly in the domain of CCSs, has witnessed remarkable growth in recent decades, mirroring the increasing interconnectedness and intertwinement of people, cultures, and businesses fostered by globalization. This progress has facilitated the cross-cultural exchange of ideas and narratives, thereby enriching the global cultural landscape. Translators face the challenge of identifying appropriate equivalents for CCS structures in the target language (TL). This challenge may arise from the inherent lack of corresponding structures within the TL, necessitating the adoption of effective translation strategies, such as translation shift, to faithfully convey the intended meanings, syntactic structures, and cultural nuances of CCS while preserving the cultural context of the TL. The inherent complexity of cultural elements renders them more resistant to

translation compared to linguistic elements (Hassan, 2014). Cultural elements vary significantly across different texts and in both the (SL) and the (TL) often affect the interpretation and translation of texts. Thus, it is essential to examine how these cultural elements interact with the syntactic structures and how they are managed through specific shift strategies. This notion aligns with Ghazala's (2008) perspective that a translator's understanding and interpretation guide the translation process, enabling them to transcend mere words and phrases to capture the essence or meaning of the source text. The existence of culturally specific expressions that are unfamiliar to speakers of other languages poses a significant challenge that pervades numerous languages. Gambier et al. (2004) aptly term this phenomenon as a "semantic blank" or "lexical gap." The way individuals distinguish between various facets of a particular concept or phrase can further exacerbate lexical gaps within certain cultures. Therefore, it is imperative to recognize that each culture possesses unique, peculiar expressions that are exclusive to its language.

Existing research emphasizes the substantial challenges in translating (CCS) between English and Arabic, which stem from the distinct linguistic and cultural contexts of these languages (Dirou, 2016; Alqubaty, 2019; Al-Khatib, 2020; Al-Hattami and Ahmad, 2021). Translators' face difficulties due to differing sentence structures—English's subject-verb-object (SVO) versus Arabic's verb-subject-object (VSO)—as well as morphological nuances, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references. These challenges require careful balancing of linguistic and cultural elements to prevent meaning distortion. To effectively translate CCS, appropriate strategies and equivalents must be employed to preserve the STs meaning, structure, and cultural context.

To measure the “effectiveness” of translation across different texts with various cultural elements, a holistic approach is required that balances semantic accuracy, cultural relevance, functional equivalence, contextual consistency and reader response. By combining these criteria, translators can be more accurately assess how well their translation aligns with the ST’s meaning, purpose, and cultural context.

Translating (CCS) from English into Arabic poses a formidable task for translators due to the inherent linguistic and cultural disparities between the two languages (Gillam et al., 2009; Scott and Balthazar, 2010; Scott and Balthazar, 2015; Al Mubarak, 2017; Demirezen, 2019). For effective communication across diverse languages and cultures, a thorough understanding and adept application of appropriate strategies for conveying CCS are essential. This task transcends mere word-for-word translation, especially in literary works like Graham Greene’s “The Tenth Man (TTM),” the focus of the present study. It demands a creative interpretation of nuances and themes. This interpretive process often necessitates the adoption of diverse translation strategies and shifts.

Selecting TTM to be the database of the present study is due to its brevity and exploration of complex moral and psychological themes through CCS. It presents a compelling case study of how Greene adapted his style and language for different media and audiences (Malik, 2019). Set in France during World War II, the novel features characters from diverse social and cultural backgrounds, providing a rich context for analyzing Greene’s use of CCS to convey the intricacies and contrasts of his characters' thoughts, feelings, and actions.

Permeating nearly every aspect of the (TTM), these strategies and shifts profoundly impact the novel's linguistic and cultural underpinnings. CCS, an integral component of language, facilitates nuanced expression and comprehensive communication. Characterized by at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses (Jam, 2013; Nordquist, 2019), CCS plays a pivotal role in both academic writing and translation, serving a multitude of indispensable functions. It enables the articulation of intricate ideas and the establishment of connections between them. This ability to encapsulate multiple interrelated thoughts within a single sentence enhances the depth and sophistication of written discourse, facilitating the presentation of complex concepts. Furthermore, CCS enriches the readability and engagement of the text, combating monotony and sustaining the reader's interest and involvement. It contributes to clarity and precision by delineating the interdependence of ideas, bolstering the fluency and coherence of writing (MasterClass, 2021). Misinterpretations can arise from inaccurate translations, making comprehending and faithfully translating CCS an imperative undertaking for translators. They must adeptly deconstruct these sentences in the (SL) and adeptly reconstruct them in the (TL), all while preserving the original meaning and essence. This necessitates an in-depth grasp of the grammatical structures, syntax, vocabulary, and cultural-contextual facets intrinsic to both languages.

In contrast, complexities of CCS translation can lead to the loss of subtle meanings and nuances embedded in the (ST), impeding the accurate transmission of the author's intended message and the underlying layers of significance that contribute to the literary work's richness. Failure to address these challenges can result in

inconsistent translation quality. A lack of meticulous attention to linguistic, cultural, and structural aspects can generate inconsistencies across target texts (TTs), hindering the reliability and credibility of the translator's work (Jan, 2019). In translation, preserving the structure of CCS is crucial for safeguarding the original meaning and intent. However, literal translations can distort the intended meaning, as these sentences often encapsulate intricate ideas or connections that are inadequately conveyed through simpler sentence structures (Ferguson, 2022).

Structural differences between English and Arabic CCS pose challenges for translators rendering them between the two languages (Racoma, 2019). Therefore, examining CCS structures in the chosen novel is essential to address the unique challenges that extend beyond typical translation difficulties. These challenges are compounded by specific cultural and contextual elements within the novel, making the task particularly intricate. Consequently, the translator must navigate intricate character development, convey cultural references, and capture the novel's distinctive narrative style while preserving the complexity of sentence structures. Meeting these challenges is crucial for ensuring that the translated work resonates with Arabic-speaking readers and maintains the richness of the ST. Therefore, thorough examination of such CCS is necessary for accurate rendition and faithful reflection of relevant meanings and cultural elements (Zhu, et al., 2022).

The study seeks to explore how cultural nuances and contextual elements influence translation choices and strategies by focusing on them. This approach highlights the complexity of achieving translation fidelity which goes beyond the grammatical and syntactical equivalence and requires a deep understanding of the cultural context in

which the ST was created and the translation is received. Fidelity refers to the degree to which a translation accurately and completely reflects the meaning, style, tone, and cultural context of the ST. It includes Contextual, Cultural, and Linguistic fidelity, among other things. Cultural nuances refer to the subtle and often implicit meanings embedded in a language due to cultural, historical, social, or contextual factors while contextual elements refer to the broader social, historical, and situational contexts in which a text is created and received. Context is critical because it shapes how meanings are constructed and understood.

As far as the investigator knows, relevant prior studies include: “Analysis of Rank-Shift of CCS Translation” by Widarwati (2015), along with studies by Rahmawati (2009); Abdurrahman (2016); Mohammad and Ratna (2017); Niami and Fattahipoor (2019); Oktaviani and Sutopo (2018); Suyudi (2017); Trivianti (2017); Yurida et al., (2018) and many others. These worldwide studies looked at TS of part/s of sentence/s between languages other than Arabic into English in both directions .While several studies have explored translation strategies and shifts between English and Arabic (e.g., Dickins et al., 2002; Hatim & Mason, 1997), their focus has largely been on general translation practices rather than the specific challenges posed by CCS in literary texts. Notably, El-Shiyab (2013) addresses stylistic shifts in English novels translated into Arabic but do not delve into the complexities of translating CCS. Furthermore, works by Baker (1992) and Farghal (2009) concentrate on sentence-level equivalence and cultural adaptation but lack a comprehensive analysis of CCS TSs, particularly in narrative fiction. Studies by Ghazala (2008) and Dickins (2012) discuss TSs, including cultural elements; yet offer limited guidance on managing CCS with complex syntactic and cultural

nuances. This highlights a gap in the research that this study aims to fill by employing Catford's model (1965) to examine how TSs are used in CCS translations, considering both linguistic and cultural contexts.

Regrettably, the translation of CCS sentence structures within literary works has evaded comprehensive exploration. Hatim and Mason (2017) underscore the prominence of CCS as translation challenges, demanding adeptness from translators. Despite this backdrop, research remains scant in dissecting the precise hurdles and strategies entwined in translating CCS within Arabic versions of literary treasures. A conspicuous void exists within research concerning TS in the realm of literary translation, particularly pertaining to the translation between Arabic and English. The dearth of studies on TS in literary translation, specifically within the framework of English-Arabic CCS translation, curtails our grasp of the intricacies and impediments faced by translators. This lacuna hinders the formulation of a comprehensive translation theory tailored to the unique challenges of literary translation. It is worth mentioning that some translation scholars and researchers recommend that more study is required to determine how rank-shift affects translation accuracy and quality due to the belief that translating the CCS between English and Arabic results in superior translations by utilizing shift strategies (Widarwati, 2015).

In conclusion, This study seeks to examine the structure and form of compound-complex sentences (CCS) in the English version of TTM and compare them with their Arabic translations. The goal is to analyze the translation shift strategies employed by the professional translator in rendering the novel into Arabic and

finally to determine the adequacy of shift strategies through which the form and meanings of the CCS can be conveyed accurately, and cultural elements can be reflected effectively. While there has been extensive research on TS and strategies, particularly within the realm of linguistics, there remains a gap in understanding how these shifts specifically impact the translation of CCS in literary texts from English to Arabic, driving the objective to examine their specific effects on translation outcomes and lack of comprehensive models for translating CCS in Literary Texts, thus, the study aims to develop a model that identifies effective strategies for maintaining meaning, form, and cultural context. For example, a translator might render a complex English sentence into Arabic using multiple simple sentences, thereby losing the nuanced relationship between clauses that is crucial for preserving the original tone, mood, or stylistic intent of the author. This inconsistency can affect the readability and quality of translated literary texts, leading to translations that fail to resonate with the target audience or adequately convey the ST's literary aesthetics. Additionally, past studies have not adequately considered the cultural and contextual elements that influence the translation of such sentences, which is crucial for maintaining translation fidelity, leading to an objective to analyze how cultural elements are managed, asking how TSs address these nuances. For instance, an English idiomatic expression that relies on a cultural reference may be translated literally into Arabic, resulting in a phrase that sounds awkward or nonsensical to the target audience.

To the researcher's best knowledge, after conducting thorough research, no prior studies have specifically examined the impact of TSs on the accuracy and quality of translating CCS in literary works from English into Arabic, particularly based on

reliable translations provided by an expert professional translator. Therefore, it is hoped that the findings of the present study will address this gap in the field of translation research.

1.3 Objectives of the Present Study

The present study aims to identify the types of shifts in the Arabic translation of the English book “TTM” in CCSs, ensuring acceptability in both directions: faithfulness and readability. Specifically, this study seeks to accomplish the following objectives:

1. To examine the extent to which the form/structure of CCS has been preserved in the Arabic translation of TTM considering the cultural and contextual elements present in the novel
2. To analyze the shift strategies employed in the Arabic translation of CCS in the book, taking into account the cultural nuances and contextual references within TTM.
3. To assess the effectiveness of the shift strategies in conveying the meaning, structure, or form of the CCSs in the book, while addressing the cultural and contextual disparities that may impact translation fidelity.

1.4 Research Questions

In alignment with the research objectives, this study proposes the following three research questions:

1. To what extent has the English form/structure of CCS in TTM been preserved in their Arabic translation considering the cultural and contextual elements present in the novel?
2. What strategies of shifts have been employed to convey the meaning of CCS in the Arabic translation of the book (TTM), taking into account the cultural nuances and contextual references within TTM?

3. How do the shift strategies in the Arabic translation of TTM effectively convey the meaning, form, and structure of CCSs while addressing the cultural and contextual disparities that may impact translation fidelity?

1.5 Theoretical Framework

The researcher uses an exploratory sequential design to meet the study's objectives. With this approach, qualitative data are first collected and examined, followed by quantitative data that can be used to test or extrapolate the qualitative results. The researcher's decision to use this approach is based on his conviction that an exploratory sequential design will allow him to more effectively analyze the translator's provided translation of the CCS and identify the strategies he employs to get around obstacles in the process. Moreover, by utilizing many sources and techniques for data collecting and analysis, it also strengthens the research's credibility and generalizability .

Data integration, the systematic merging of quantitative and qualitative data, can take place in various forms and at multiple stages throughout a study, including during the design phase, data collection, data analysis, and the reporting or interpretation of findings. (Creswell and Clark, 2017). Thus, the present study employs texts analysis and translation quality evaluation of English-Arabic documents as its main instruments, to examine the translation of CCS from English into Arabic by a professional translator, focusing on the challenges encountered and the strategies implemented to maintain both accuracy and quality in the translation of CCS.

To investigate the shift strategies which a professional translator used in his translations, the researcher adopts Catford's (1965-1973) model for analyzing shifts strategies for CCS translating and House's (1997-2015) model for evaluating the quality and adequacy of translation products. Catford (1965) defines TS as "a departure from formal correspondence in the process of transitioning from the source language to the target language," signifying the changes that occur during the translation process (p. 73). According to him, there are a number of reasons why TS may occur, including:

1. The disparities between the source and target languages' linguistic systems and structures, which might necessitate altering the linguistic items' rankings, patterns, grammatical categories, or word classes throughout the translation process.
2. The disparities in the source and target languages' pragmatic settings and cultural backgrounds might influence the translation process when it comes to word choice, expression, and meaning.
3. The disparate stylistic and communicative aims of the source and target texts (TTs) may influence the degree to which the translation process aligns with the original text or introduces shifts
4. Choices and strategies used by the translator to produce specific effects or goals in the target text, such as coherence, readability, clarity, and other qualities.

The linguistic model developed by Firthian and Hallidayan, which Catford (1965) follows, analyzes language as a means of communication that functions in context and on a variety of levels and ranks (e.g., phonology, graphology, grammar, lexis, sentence, clause, group, word, morpheme, etc.). Regarding translation, Catford

draws a crucial distinction between textual equivalency—which Koller would later develop—and formal correspondence (Donatus Darso, 2018). ‘A formal correspondent refers to any category in the target language (such as a unit, class, or structural element) that occupies, as closely as possible, the equivalent position in the linguistic system of the target language as the corresponding category does in the source language’ (Catford, 1965: 27). ‘A textual equivalent refers to any segment of text in the target language that, in a specific context, is identified as corresponding to a particular segment of text in the source language’ (Catford, 1965: 27).

To comprehend the richness and diversity of translation process as well as to increase the readability of translation output, Catford’s model of TSs is helpful because it allows the translator to identify and justify the changes that are inevitable in the process of translation. It also helps the translator to evaluate the degree of equivalence between the ST and the TT at different levels of linguistic analysis (Zhuang, 2021). It is not, however, a normative or prescriptive model that instructs translators on what to do or what not to do in every circumstance. Instead, it is a descriptive and analytical model that aids translators in making decisions that are based on their goals and standards.

House’s model (1997-2015) provides some specific strategies that deal with cultural differences between SL and TL. She differentiates between overt and covert translation, with overt translation being employed when there are significant differences between the source and target cultures. It is also used when the translation needs to preserve the cultural and pragmatic features of the ST. On the other hand, covert translation is used when the source and target cultures are similar,

a case in which the translation is intended to adapt to the norms and expectations of the target audience. She considers the genre and register of the ST and the TT. In addition, to analyze the Shifts strategies in Arabic translating of English CCS done by the translator, the researcher conducts texts analysis and translation quality evaluation of documents. To evaluate the quality and accuracy of translation output using House's model (1997-2015), it is necessary to conduct a systematic analysis of the linguistic, functional, and genre features of both texts and assess their compatibility, to apply the appropriate criteria for equivalence and deviation, and to compare the textual profiles of the ST and the TT along the dimensions of semantics, pragmatics, and textuality (House, 1997-2015). Additionally, it is necessary to identify and analyze changes that occur at each level and assess how they affect the meaning, style, and effect of the text. Finally, it is necessary to consider the goal, context, and audience of the translation and determine whether the shifts are justified.

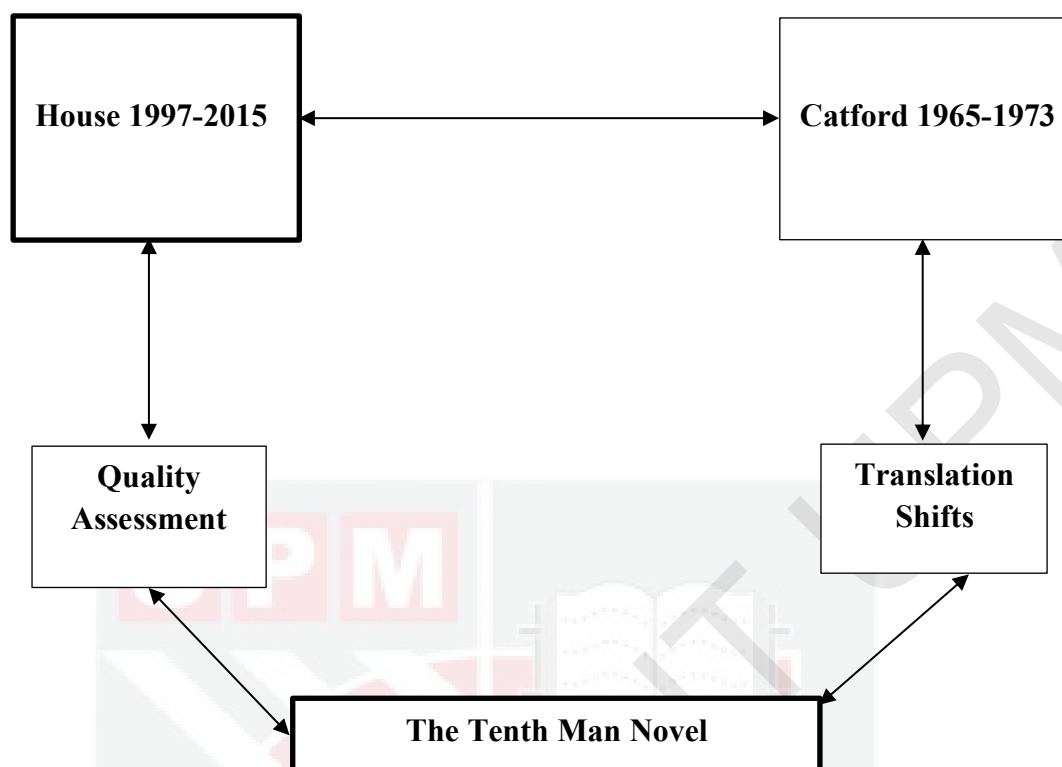


Figure 1.1 : Theoretical Frameworks

1.6 Scope of the Study

The present study concentrates on the translation shift strategies employed when translating CCS from English into Arabic in Graham Greene's novel, TTM, the reasons behind these shift strategies, and the appropriate ones that might be used in translating these CCS. Thus, the scope of the current study is restricted to examining the translation of CCS from English, the SL, to Arabic, the TL, as found in the novel by only one published Arabic translation of this novel. The present study focuses on TS and their impacts on the unique quality of CCS translation. To sum up, the present study employs an exploratory sequential design to examine the types and frequencies of TSs and to explore the reasons behind them to find out the way in which the translator translated CCS from English into Arabic.

This study makes significant contributions to the field of translation studies by addressing key linguistic and cultural challenges involved in translating CCS, particularly between English and Arabic. It advances translation theories by analyzing specific TSs and developing practical frameworks applicable to similar translations. The study also offers valuable tools for improving translator training and practice, especially in literary translation. Additionally, it fills a research gap by focusing on the translation of CCS in literary texts, promoting further research in this underexplored area. Lastly, it underscores the importance of cultural sensitivity in translation, fostering enhanced cross-cultural understanding and communication.

The study's findings on translating CCS have broader implications beyond the specific novel analyzed. These insights can be applied to other literary and non-literary texts, such as academic, legal, and technical documents, that also feature complex sentence structures. The research can enhance translation training by providing practical examples and strategies, aid in developing translation tools that account for linguistic and cultural nuances, and serve as a framework for comparative studies across different languages. Additionally, it contributes to translation theory by deepening the understanding of TSs needed to preserve meaning, form, and cultural context in translation.

The study acknowledges several limitations that could impact its findings. Firstly, the focus on a single literary text, TTM, while enabling in-depth analysis, limits the generalizability of the conclusions to other texts, genres, or translation contexts. Expanding the corpus in future research could help validate the findings across different works. Secondly, there is a potential for subjectivity in analyzing TSs, as

such evaluations can be influenced by personal interpretations. Addressing this by clarifying the evaluation criteria and methods will strengthen the study's validity. Thirdly, the study's emphasis on specific cultural nuances in TTM may not account for broader cultural differences between English-speaking and Arabic-speaking contexts, suggesting a need for broader examination. Lastly, the study acknowledges that certain shifts required to convey meaning might lead to trade-offs, such as losses in rhythm, style, or implicit meanings, underscoring the complexities of literary translation and the need for further research in this area.

TTM prominence in the literary canon and Greene's renowned status further justify its selection for study, as it has been extensively analyzed and widely discussed in mid-20th century literature. By focusing on this well-known work, the research offers valuable insights into TSs that are applicable both to this novel and to broader translation challenges in other literary works. TTM is chosen due to its rich literary content and the presence of numerous TSs, particularly in CCS, it contains numerous examples of complex linguistic and cultural nuances that pose a great challenge for translation and make it an ideal case study for the study of TSs, Graham Greene is a famous author whose works have been translated many times. This provides a rich context for the study of translation practises and the consistency of TSs across languages and the novel features characters from diverse social and cultural backgrounds, providing a wide range of linguistic and cultural contexts for analysing TSs.

1.7 Significance of the Study

An examination of previous literature on the translation of CCS revealed that the majority of studies have primarily concentrated on the translation of sentences in general and their constituent parts in general. While previous studies have addressed translation shifts in a broader context, the present study narrows its scope to CCS. Other studies investigated the translation of CCS from English into other languages and sometimes in non-literary fields. Furthermore, previous studies explored TS in sentences by analyzing the challenges faced and the strategies employed in various translations. However, this study looks at the impact of TS on the accuracy and quality of the translation of CCS in literary works from English into Arabic based on a reliable translation provided by an expert translator. As a result, the anticipated outcome will not include a comprehensive view of the impact role of TS on the accuracy and quality of the translations. The results of the previous studies were obtained through analyzing types of TS, theories adopting them, and reasons behind them when translating some types of sentences or some parts of sentences. The importance of the current study lies in both its theoretical and practical contributions.

Theoretically, the present study examines shift strategies that occurred in the Arabic translation of Graham Greene's book and assesses their influence on the style and quality of the translation. It also examines the TS that an expert translator employed to overcome the challenges brought on by the cultural and linguistic differences between English and Arabic. In addition, the present study examines how the translator handled the CCS in a particular literary text. As the conclusions of the present study are based on translations by highly skilled and experienced translators, it is presumed that they are reliable. Based on the study's theoretical contributions

regarding shift strategies while translating CCS, a reliable model for translating CCS from English into Arabic, especially in specialized literary texts like TTM, will be presented. Additionally, a detailed analysis of TS, including their types, causes, and effects on the quality and accuracy of CCS translations from English into Arabic, is expected to provide translators and translation scholars with a roadmap for the most significant strategies to translate CCS.

Practically, it is anticipated that the findings of this study will provide valuable support to translators in practicing the TS of CCS, improving their ability to use these strategies, and eventually producing accurate translations when dealing with CCS. Moreover, the results of the present study will help translators throughout the world have a better understanding of the appropriate strategies that enable them to accurately translate CCS from English into Arabic. Such a presumption will be proven by the contributions of the study to translation models, which include a thorough and methodical analysis of TS and their impact on the quality of translation in a literary genre that hasn't gotten much attention in Arabic-English translation research regarding CCS, as well as by deepening knowledge of the linguistic, cultural, and stylistic distinctions between Arabic and English, particularly in terms of sentence complexity and structure. As a result, to deal with CCS more efficiently, translators and translation departments should focus more on honing their abilities and methods to get over the difficulties of translating CCS. In addition, the findings and recommendations of the present study will be useful in translating specific sentences (CCS) other than those that are covered by TS in a broader context. By shedding light on TS and their impact on quality in translating CCS, the present study contributes to the body of literature in translation studies. This intentional

focus enables a more detailed investigation of the difficulties and solutions related to translating complex sentence structures, which are prevalent in literary works.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

This section is devoted to providing definitions for the major terms in the present study. Expressions like translation, TS, CCS, and translation acceptability are defined to give them more clarity.

Translation is defined as "the process of transferring a written text from SL to TL, conducted in a particular socio-cultural context by a translator, or translators." (Hatim and Munday, 2004: 6). Another definition of translation is "the replacement of textual content in one language (SL) with equivalent textual content in another language (TL)." (Catford, 1965: 20). The act of passing from one language to another between two cultures in order to convey the target's intention to the translator—who is translating for someone who does not understand the source language—is another definition of translation, which is "simply writing in the translated language according to the intended purpose." (Al-Didaawi, 2007: 62). It is maintained that translation is "a quintessential lumpier concept, covering an ever-expanding range of activities" (Chesterman, 2019: 17).

Translation Shifts (TS): In (1965), Catford proposed his taxonomy of TS which was his primary contribution to the subject of translation theory. Catford is renowned as the Father of TS for his contributions (Al-Hamed, 2016). TS are "some changes that the TT may experience in the course of the translation process as they approach each other between the ST and the TT." These modifications, which affect both structure

and meaning, are the outcome of the translator's choices. The TT can be translated as being more clarifying and explanatory than the ST because of these modifications in the text's structure and intertextual organization. It should be noted, however, that translation generally tends to be more clarifying, and translated texts are typically clearer than their source text. (Munday, 2001: 60).

TSs are also defined as translation strategies (Baker, 2018). They are the linguistic when a text is translated from one language to another, certain alterations or transformations take place. These shifts can involve various aspects of the text, such as structure, meaning, and style. They are necessary because of the linguistic, cultural, and structural differences between languages. These changes are made by translators to make sure that the translated material is acceptable for the target audience's culture and delivers the intended message. Furthermore, it is mentioned that "a shift is a translation procedure involving the grammar change from the SL to the TL." (Newmark, 1987: 35).

Compound - complex sentences (CCS): These are composed sentences that combine elements of both compound and complex sentences (Widarwati, 2015). When two or more full sentences are present, the term "compound" is used. On the other hand, complex means that at least one of the sentences is unanswered. Combining both complex and compound sentences is referred to as a compound-complex sentence. A coordinating conjunction, such as for, and, nor, but, or, yet, or, joins the two separate clauses that make up a compound sentence (FANBOYS). A complicated sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses (Eastwood, 2002; Swan, 2005; Rosa et al., 2007). CCS is said to have two independent clauses

and one or more dependent clause at least (Andersen, 2014). To put it simply, while a dependent clause is unable to stand alone as a full sentence, an independent clause may.

Translation Acceptability: It is stated that A text is deemed appropriate if it is written in the target language's natural form (Larson, 1984). Language is a component of a culture if it achieves a natural expression. Therefore, it may be inferred that acceptability refers to a translation relevance and reader acceptance. Translation acceptability is done by determining what is culturally suitable for the intended audience and making sure that it comes over in the translation while still preserving the tone, context, and meaning of the original text (Nuraeni, et al., 2016). Acceptability is “receiver-oriented and is mirrored by conceptions of illocutionary and perlocutionary force in verbal art theory, as well as the entire framework of collaboration that characterizes human communication. Translation is considered good when it is acceptable, and the reader’s ability to comprehend and accept the information in the TT is the measure of acceptability” (Bell, 1997: 167). Therefore, Translations are considered appropriate if the meaning and/or style of the source language are retained.

1.9 Summary of the Chapter

The current study's introduction is contained in this chapter. It has given the study's backdrop by defining the notion "translation.", TSs, CCS and equivalence, and the rationale for selecting the novel (The Tenth Man) for the study. The study has encompassed several components, including the issue statement, research objectives, research questions, theoretical framework, study scope, importance, and definitions of essential terminology. Furthermore, it has defined basic terms such as translation, CCS, translation shifts, translation acceptability, language and culture. The following chapter will review the literature related to the present study.

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