

The Strategies of the Persian Translator in the Literary Text

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims at the strategies of the Persian translator in the literary text. The main concern of this study is how translation is assessed and judged by the model of House. In this regard, the researcher prepared Persian translation by Hasan Kamshad in order to achieve the goals of this study. The present study is based on qualitative design. First, the original text was read and then compared to its translation to find the strategies used for translation according to the mentioned model. This assessment is based on the similarity between the source text and the target text in terms of the register variables, the genre, and the interpersonal meaning. The results of the study show that comparing the ST and TT to find mismatches and overt errors through comparative analysis of both texts with consideration of two types of translation overt / covert. Providing a statement of quality with reference to the translation result; summarizing errors in the form of tables to confirm the error quantity and providing concluding remarks about translations' quality.

1- INTRODUCTION

Regarding the growing interest to get acquaintance with other cultures and attitudes through reading literary texts and their translations, in a world wrapped up in various beliefs and attitudes, the need for translation enhances. The translators produce the target texts to provide those who do not know the foreign language with what they desire. Among the very translations which are produced, there may be some which might not be transferred with great care, and they may cause misunderstandings. In practice, translations are constantly being judged by target language readers who may rarely know even a word of the languages in which the original texts were written. Every day, different translated versions of the same works are published and come on the market; some of them are warmly welcomed by the target readers, some not. But what makes one translation more popular than others? And on what basis do readers judge translations? Are the criteria used for translation quality assessment in Academia fundamentally different from those used in the market by non-Academicians? These are a set of general questions that have motivated research on translation quality in the field of translation studies during the past few decades. In reality, the assessment criteria are often not clearly stated and "translation quality assessment proceeds according to the lordly, but completely unexplained, the whimsy of 'It doesn't sound right'" (Fawcett quoted in Baker 1992, p. xii).

The translation scholars assert that the most problematic area in translation is the literary translation because the original message should be transferred into the target language while preserving emotion, aesthetic values and literary elements like simile, metaphor, pun, and antithesis. The clearness of a translation means that the translation version could make the same understanding and emotional load for the target reader as the original one. Otherwise, it is too much simple to do a literal translation and rewrite the words based on dictionary meaning.

According to William (2004), concern for excellence in translation, especially for translation of literature and religious works, has existed for a long time. There have been discussions, debates, and approaches about the quality of translation and how good a translation should be. Translators, translation companies and translation services of governments and international organizations must all be accountable for the quality of their product. Yet the question of how to judge that quality can be very difficult. This judgment is different from a person to another and it depends on the type of the text. The serious issue concerns the quality of translation of literary works. There should be reliable criteria and standards concerned translation can be assessed/judged and evaluated. These criteria and standards can work properly on the basis of a framework or a model. They differentiate a good translation from a bad one. They provide valuable information in which the translator's failures and mistakes in the translation process are identified. This can help translators improve their performance by knowing their weaknesses and mistakes and as a result, the quality of the translation is enhanced.

House (1997) presumes that overt translation contains political, simplified, literary and religious texts. On the other hand, covert translation includes business circular, scientific texts, journalistic texts, advertisements, information and etc.

House's (1997, cited in Munday, 2001, p. 93) definition of overt translation is confusing: "an overt translation is one on which the addressees of the translation text are quite overtly not being directly addressed. "Thus, an overt translation is one that must overtly be a translation not, as it were, a second original." In an overt, the source text is tied in a specific manner to the source language community and its culture"(Crystal and Davy 1961, cited in House 1997, p. 66). A direct match of the original function of the source text is not possible in overt translation.

Regarding the definition of covert translation, Munday (2001. P.94). House says a covert translation which enjoys the status of an original source text in a target culture. The translation is covert because it is not marked pragmatically as a translation text of a source text but may conceivably have been created in its own right. A covert translation is thus a translation whose source text is not specifically addressed to a particular source culture audience, i.e.it is not particularly tied to the source language and culture. Its source text and its covert translation have an equivalent purpose; they are based on contemporary, equivalent needs of a comparable audience in the source and target language communities. In the case of covert translation text, it is thus possible and desirable to keep the function of the source text equivalent in the translation text" "(Crystal and Davy 1961, cited in House 1997, p. 66).

House in her model relies on a comparative analysis between TT and ST in order to evaluate the translation by finding the relative 'matches' and the cases of 'mismatches' and 'errors'. 'function' plays a very crucial role in this model and the mentioned function of the target text should be corresponding to that of the function of translation in the target language to that of the original text in the source language.

In assessing translation, it is thus necessary that the essential differences between overt and covert translation be taken into account. These two kinds of translation make qualitatively various needs on translation criticism. The difficulty of evaluating an overt translation is generally reduced in that regards of cultural filtering can be omitted. Overt translations are "more straightforward," as the original can be "taken over unfiltered," as it were. In assessing covert translations, the translation assessor has to regard the application of a "cultural filter" to be able to distinguish between a covert translation and a covert translation.

As Munday, (2001) stated this kind of errors are the result of not exactly considering the context of the source text, not taking into consideration the nuances of meaning the source text included, misreading the ST, not paying enough attention to the cultural differences between the source and the target text and also the fact that the ST is a play. These errors are categorized into four categories: 1) Not Translated; 2) Slight Change in Meaning; 3) Significant Change in Meaning; 4) Distortion of Meaning .

Mohebbipour (2010) in his article assessed the quality of Persian translation of Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury*. He focused on the distinction between overt and covert translation and stated that according to House, to translate literary works such as *The Sound and the Fury* the overt kind of translation needed to be applied. Mohebbipour also provided the word for word translation for errors that he found in translation. He calculated the frequency of the occurrences of errors and finally, he used Chi-square to analyze the results of the study. By comparing the ST profile with the TT one, only one mismatch in the tenor was found. There were also instances of overt errors such as wrong translation, omissions, additions, and wrong combination of elements in the translation. The researcher claimed that the translator had a good knowledge of TL syntax because there was no evidence of the breach of the TL system. Computing the frequency of errors through Chi-square, the result showed the statistically significant difference between two overtly and covert errors as well as the statistically significant difference among subcategories of overt errors.

BODY

The current research focuses on the difficulties and problems that translators and also Iranian students of translation encounter in the translation process from Persian to English and the objectives are; in order to produce an acceptable and functional translation, assessment should be done. For this purpose, a piece of translation should be evaluated according to the framework, with a definite criterion. The main purpose of the present study is to assess the Persian translation of *The Sense of an Ending* based on House's model of Translation Quality Assessment. In Iran, there are translations especially in the field of literature that have low quality. It can be due to the fact Iranian translators are less familiar with or less interested in the translation quality and the criteria and standards by which translation should be evaluated.

And find out the strategies are most frequently used to translate the textbook. The main concern of this study is how translation is assessed and judged by the model of House. In this regard, the researcher prepared Persian translation by Hasan Kamshad in order to achieve the goals of this study. Translation evaluation is done in many ways and by any means. However, it seems that there are no common yardsticks in assessing translation quality. Translation assessment of a particular work does not yield unified results.

House (1977) is one of the first scholars in the field of translation studies who specifically addresses the problem of translation quality assessment by developing a theoretical model for this purpose, which is based upon the concept of equivalence. First, House (1977) finds it necessary to (re) define a number of key terminologies such as translation and function of the text. Consequently, she defines (adequate) translation as “the replacement of the source language by a semantically and pragmatically equivalent text in the target language” (p.p. 29-30).

House’s assessment model finishes by listing covertly and overtly erroneous errors (dimensional and non-dimensional mismatches) discovered in the process of contrasting analysis of the source and target texts profiles and making some statements about their consequences. To sum up, from her standpoint, the fewer mismatches discovered, the more adequate the translation is: “The degree to which TT’s profile and function match or do not match ST’s, is the degree to which TT is more or less adequate in quality” (House 1977, p. 245). According to House (1997), the essence of translation lies in the functional match with an ST, two important mismatches must be considered. One is overtly erroneous error and another one is the covertly erroneous error. From these above — mentioned elements, finally, she introduced two types of translation which were suitable for different texts based on their situational dimensions and functional equivalence. These two types of translation were overt and covert translations. Overt translation is a kind of translation in which TT addressees are not directly addressed. It is overtly a translation. It is also tied to the source language and culture. It should remain as intact as possible. It is a straight-forward translation. Overt translation has got less cultural problems than the covert one.

Newmark (1988, p. 1) states that a literary translator generally respects good writing by taking into account the language, structures, content, and whatever the nature of the text is. The literary translator participates in the author's creative activity and then recreates structures and signs by adapting the target language text to the source language text as closely and as intelligibility it allows. He needs to assess not only the literary quality of the text but also its acceptability to the target reader, and this should be done by having a deep knowledge of the cultural and literary history of both the source and the target Languages. As Munday, (2001) stated this kind of errors is the result of not exactly considering the context of the source text, not taking into consideration the nuances of meaning the source text included, misreading the ST, not paying enough attention to the cultural differences between the source and the target text and also the fact that the ST is a play. These errors are categorized into four categories: 1) Not Translated; 2) Slight Change in Meaning; 3) Significant Change in Meaning; 4) Distortion of Meaning. House (1977) mentioned overtly erroneous errors are those caused by the mismatches of denotative meanings of the source text and target text and breaches of the target language system. According to Munday (2001), the mismatch between the author’s provenance and stance (i.e., playwright and poet) and that of the translator’s (i.e., university instructor and translator) could have been avoided if a playwright and/or a poet had translated the ST.

By covertly erroneous errors House (1977) also means mismatches are typically caused by the dimensional mismatches, i.e. the failure to take parameters such as field, mode tenor into consideration when translating. House (1997) stated that “In covert translation, the translator has to make allowance for underlying culture differences by playing what I call a cultural filter between the source text and the translated text” (p. 17).

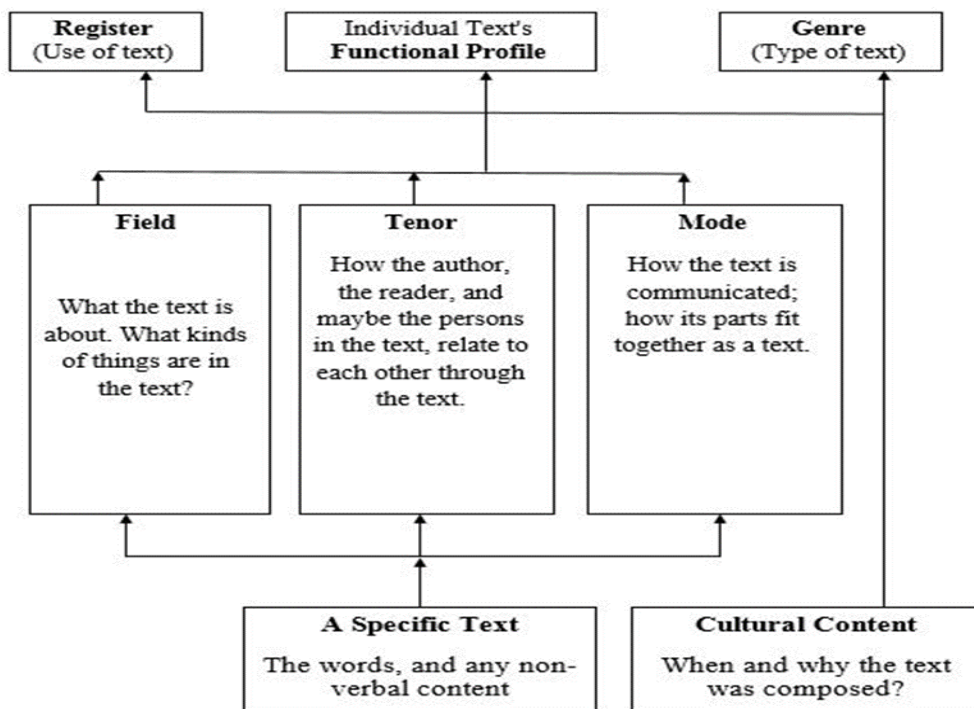
The main concern of this study is how translation is assessed and judged by the model of House. In this regard, the researcher prepared Persian translation by Hasan Kamshad in order to achieve the goals of this study. The present study is based on qualitative design.

First, the original text will be read and then compared to its translation to find the strategies used for translation according to the mentioned model. This assessment is based on the similarity between the source text and the target text in terms of the register variables, the genre, and the interpersonal meaning. Among the theories of literary translation assessments developed by the various scholars, the researcher selected TQA Model by Julian House's (2015). This theory was endorsed by most researchers and had been revised and used in a number of studies recently. And the main goal of translation assessment or judgment is to recognize the good from the bad,

the right from the wrong and create rules or theoretical framework for pedagogical and research purposes.

House regards three important subjects in translation evaluation which are the initial questions in House's (1996) model for translation quality assessment. The first is the connection between the source and target text. The second one is the connection between texts (or features of the texts) and the individuals dealt as considers how they comprehend the texts. The last one is finding these connections to find out which texts are translations and which ones are originals.

House's model has recommended two kinds of translation which are appropriate for different texts based on their situational dimensions and functional equivalence. The overt and covert translations are these two translational types. House's (1997, cited in Munday, 2001) definition of overt translation is rather confusing: an overt translation is one on which the addressees of the translation text are quite overtly not being directly addressed. Thus, an overt translation is one that must overtly be a translation not, as it was, a second original”(p. 93)and Houses definition of covert is (Crystal & Davy 1961, cited in House 1997) “In an overt translation the source text is tied in a specific manner to the source language community and its culture”(p. 66). A direct match of the original function of the source text is not possible in overt translation..



Field

According to House (2001), Field captures social activity, subject matter or topic, including differentiation of degrees of generality, specificity or granularity in lexical items according to rubrics of specializing, general, and popular.

Tenor. As House (2001) mentioned, tenor refers to the nature of the participants, the addressees and the relationships between them in terms of social power and social distance, as well as the degree of emotional charge. Included here are the text producer's temporal, geographical and social provenance as well as his intellectual, emotional or affective stance (his personal viewpoint) the content she is portraying. Further, Tenor captures social attitude, i.e. different styles (formal, consultative and informal).
Mode

According to House (2001), the mode refers to both the spoken or written form (which can be simple i.e., written to

be read or complex, e.g. written to be spoken as if not written), and the degree to which potential or real participation is allowed for between the writer and reader.

The frequencies of occurrences of subcategories of overt errors along with their percentage were calculated through Chi-square to show the significant difference between ST and TT on the basis of House's distinction between two kinds of translation i.e. covert and overt translation. The result of the comparing of two texts revealed some mismatches and errors. The dimensional errors refer to the covert error and that kind of errors related to the denotative error refer to overt error. As the original text is a literary work, according to House, it needed to have an overt kind of translation. Then the overt errors and dimensional mismatches analyzed carefully. The dimensional errors indicated that translation was not in accordance with the House's view.

2- DATA ANALYSIS

Since this study is based on Houses (2015) model and this model are a non-quantitative and descriptive-explanatory one, a non-statistical and descriptive method is used in order to analyze the data. By comparing the randomly selected parts of the source text with their Persian counterparts in the translated text, some mismatches and errors will be revealed. The dimensional errors are referred to as covert errors; while those errors related to denotative mismatches or target system errors is referred to as overt errors. Because of the significant role of overt errors in translation quality assessment of literary translations, the frequency of occurrences of overt errors and their percentages will be computed. House suggests overt kind of translation for literary works.

Mohammad Benhaddu(1991:101) mentioned, However. The ultimate aim of House's model is to obtain, through systematic analysis of both SLT and TLT, the functions of the two texts. The degree of similarity of function in both texts would allow for a statement of the quality of the translation. The function of a text is a composite of several interrelated factors, the most important of which is the interplay of the different aspects of meaning for the purpose of achieving the ultimate aim behind writing a particular text

As mentioned earlier the researcher used 10 percent of the book (about 23 pages) was selected as the sample. To find the frequency interval, 234 was divided by 23; the result was 10. Every 10th page of the book (source text) included the pages of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, and 230 bases on which the text analysis was performed and compared with the TT..

Table 1. Analysis of text based on overt translation, type 1; **not translated**

60	"I <u>trust</u> you've counted the spoons, darling?"	شما قاشق ها را شمرده اید عزیزم
60	<u>Brother</u> Jack didn't show up to say farewell	جک چیزی از خودش نشان نداد.
140	, "She <u>used</u> to be a good-looking woman	او زن زیبا رویی بود.
150	And <u>now</u> I began to elaborate a different life for Veronica's brother	و من زندگی متفاوتی را برای برادر ورنیکا فراهم می کنم .
190	I wondered why Veronica had bothered to answer <u>my email</u>	من تعجبم که چرا ورنیکا زحمت پاسخ دادن به من را دارد .

Table 2. Analysis of text based on overt translation, type 2; **slight change in meaning**

100	" <u>Did he tell you</u> I wrote him a letter telling him where to shove it	هیچ نگفت که من نامه ای به او نوشتم و گفتم این تحفه را کجا بچباند.
110	I survived. "He survived to tell the <u>tale</u>	من زنده ام او زنده است تا برای شما داستان بگوید .
120	make even less sense.	هیچ حسی ندارد.

Table 3. Analysis of text based on overt translation, type 3; **Distortion of meaning**

120	five hundred pounds	پانصد لبر درست آن : پانصد پوند
120	a very specific sum	جمع خاص درست آن : جمع بسیار خاص
160	The question of accumulation	مسئله انباشتگی درست آن : حالت جمع
210	You were trying to show me something and I was too crass to understand	توسعی داشتنی چیزی را به من حالی کنی و من آنقدر بیشعور بودم که آن را نمی فهمیدم. درست آن: سعی شما این بود که من را بفهمانی اما درک من بسیار پایین بود.

Table 4. Analysis of text based on overt translation, type 4; **significant change in meaning**

80	I certainly didn't see him as a worldly person ,or an adventurous one— excepting intellectually, of course	او به نظر من البته جنبه فکری را کنار بگذاریم قطعاً فردی دنیا دوست یا ماجرا جو به نظر نمی رسید . من فکر نمی کنم که او فردی دنیا پرست یا ماجرا جو باشد و تنها انسانی با هوش است .
170	Above, the sky was grey. There were few tourists	آسمان بالای سر ابری بود ؛چند توریست تک و توک به چشم می آمدند. درست آن: آسمان ابری بود و تعداد محدودی توریست دور و ور ما بودند.
220	“Yes, you're right, I should be getting back soon.	آره شما درست می گویید من زود بر میگردم درست آن: درسته ؛حق با شماست من باید زود برگردم .
230	No, you stay and finish yours	نه شما بمانید و آن را خودتان تمام کنید. درست آن : چنین چیزی امکان ندارد و تا کار را تمام نکرده اید محیط را ترک نمی کنید.

Table 5. Analysis of text based on overt translation, type 5; **breach of SL**

120	I was informed that I had been left five hundred pounds and two “documents	من فهمیدم که پانصد لبر و دو مدرک به من دادند.
140	She thinks—she knows—that she's changed, and she has; though less to me than to anybody else	خودش فکر میکند – یعنی میدانند که چهره اش عوض شده و این درست است هرچند به چشم من کمتر تا به چشم دیگران درست آن : خودش از تغییر قیافه اش با خبر است و حتی دیگران هم از این تغییر مطلع هستند.

Table 6. Analysis of text based on overt translation, type 7; **cultural filtering**

100	“Did he tell you I wrote him a letter telling him where to shove it	هیچ نگفت که من نامه ای به او نوشتم و گفتم این تحفه را کجا بچباند.
110	Old Joe Hunt	هانت جو بزرگ منش
150	They say time finds you out, don't they? Maybe time had found out Brother Jack and punished him for his lack of seriousness.	مگر نمی گویند روزگار مچ آدم را می گیرند شاید روزگار مچ برادر جک را گرفته بود و او را برای جدی نبودن تنبیه کرده بود.
180	all the better for fucking you up	چه بهتر همدیگر می چرانید.
190	Perhaps she hadn't wanted to sleep with me because the sexual contact we'd had during the time she was deciding just wasn't enjoyable enough	شاید واقعاً نمی خواست با من بیامیزد چون تماس های جسمانی که بیش از تصمیم گیری او با هم داشتیم لذت بخش نبود نکند که چقدر من ناشی و سمج و خود خواه بودم.

The covert and overt errors were done to analyze the translation of the sense of understanding based on the systematic sampling and the above tables show the claim. The researcher asked three raters who previously worked on House (1997) model to decide on the kind of errors determined by the researcher. They confirmed the data analysis. The researcher used SPSS software to calculate correlations between the three raters' ratings and that of the researcher. She used the formula of Mackey & Gass (2005; 349) to calculate inter-rater reliability. The formula is;

NR/1+ (N-1) R where N is the number of raters (comprising the researcher and three other raters), and R is the average correlation among the raters. The following shows the types of errors, frequency, and percentage..

Table 7. The frequency and percentages of types of errors

Types of errors	Frequency
Not translated	11
Slight change in meaning	7
Significant change in meaning	10
Distortion of meaning	10
Creative meaning	6
Cultural filtering	9
Breach of the language system	10
Total	66

Table 7 shows that the total number of overtly erroneous errors was 66 which comprised 11 not translated, 7 slight changes in meaning, and 10 breaches of the language system. As it was shown on the above table, the most frequent overtly erroneous errors happened in the mentioned translation to the not translated and the least frequent one was creative meaning by of six. The third column indicated the percentage of each error. It shows that the frequency and percentage of three types of overtly erroneous errors were zero..

Table 8. the comparison of ST and TT at the level of language/text

Item	ST	TT	Difference (No.)	Difference (%)
Word	33345	27040	-6305	81%
Clause	6971	3862	-3109	55%
Sentence	3420	1823	-1579	53%
paragraph	712	422	-290	59%

The highest difference between the source text and target text one at the level of language/text was in the number of words with 81% decrease. This reduction indicates a distortion with the application of the strategy of omission. Whatever the purpose of the omission is in the translation, it is ideological and leads to understanding and interpretation of the message of the source text. Moreover, the above table focuses on the comparison of the source text and target text two at the level of language/text. The above table displays that a logical decrease in the number of clauses and words occurred in the target text. This decrease indicates the application of the strategy of omission to the translation. This manipulation done by the translator is also ideological. It is clear that any minor or major linguistic changes lead to transferring the message of the original text. With regard to the extra-linguistic effects of translation texts, there will be literary effects and changes under any manipulation of translation texts especially in the translation of literary texts such as the sense of an ending.

Table 9. Analysis of Three Items of Register

Field: Lexical means	
Features	Examples
Use of precise explicit and unambiguous lexical items and phrases revealing care, planning and a concern for clarity	The bitch, I thought. If there was one woman in the entire world a man could fall in love with and still think life worth refusing, it was Veronica.(p.100).
The presence of explicit language, lack of figurative language	What did he say about her?" "Nothing. You know how he was." "Did he tell you I wrote him a letter telling him where to shove it? (p.100).

Based on the above table subject matter of the text was literary and social action in which there was a specific feature of syntactic means at the dimension of filed (1, 2) that both writer and translator preserved. The researcher compared the text and found that these features were kept. The analysis shows the use of well-formed structures and lack of contract forms can be observed Features of Lexical means at the dimension of the filed (3, 4): There were the literary lexicon and ample use of acronyms and Features of Textual means at the dimension of filed (5.): It was observed Ample use of clausal linkage through a multitude of different logical connectors such as and for because,

as well as.

Table 10. Source text and translation profile: Tenor

Register : Tenor	
Authors Temporal, Social, and Geographical province	Authors' Personal (Emotional and intellectual)Stance
It is marked and points to a special time or place It is contemporary standard text book	There is specific place or position of the author and translator throughout the text so it is neutral The author and translator are professional scholars in literary issues The book is aimed to be used in academic course for educational purpose.

Conclusion: The translated text has formal style, the style revealing great social distance between authors and translator. A well planned constructed clauses and carefully selected and combined lexical items have been used.

Table 11. Source text profile: Mode

Frequency of complex clauses featuring subordination, coordination which are quite grammatical and are used in written form	Logic: yes, where is logic? Where is it, for instance, in the next moment of my story/ What, that I wrote it, or that he didn't tell you?"/ I survived. "He survived to tell the tale"—that's what people say, don't they? I searched for any moment, incident or remark which might have seemed worthy of acknowledgement or reward
Absence of interjections, qualifying model adverbials and other subjectivity markers	Painful for me at the time, but hardly requiring the subsequent maternal apology of five hundred pounds. Not in Persian We had barely looked at our menus, but I didn't find the question premature.
Frequent use of formal words	Look/love/like/want/question/lover/people/give/begin
Conclusion: The translated text has a formal style, the style revealing great social distance between authors and translator. A well planned constructed clauses and carefully selected and combined lexical items have been used.	

The analysis shows that the researcher compared both texts. House (1981: 15) asserts the impression one may get from one's acquaintance with the models discussed in chapter two is that aspects of translation such as comprehension and intelligibility that could be used as measures for the evaluation of the quality of the translation, do not seem to be strictly defined. The linguistic -means' or measures' by which translation aspects are given expression are either glossed over or left unidentified. However, text-oriented translation models, discussed in chapter three, concern themselves, in various degrees of depth, with the analysis of both SL and TL texts, so that a better comprehension of the SLT could be achieved, and adequate transfer could be performed.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found the way of answering research questions of the present study as. According to the mentioned model, which strategies are most frequently used to translate the book? Such dimensional errors were referred to as covertly erroneous errors. These were differentiated from those overtly erroneous errors which resulted either from a mismatch of the denotative meanings of the source and translation text elements or from a mismatch of the denotative meanings of the source and translation text elements or from a breach of the target language system. As the denotative meanings of elements of ST were changed by the translator, there were further subdivided into omissions, additions, substitutions consisting of either wrong selections or wrong combinations of elements. Cases of breaches of the target language system were subdivided into cases of ungrammaticality, i.e., breaches of the norm of usage which I defined as the bundle of linguistic rules underlying the actual use of language as opposed to the language system, which is concerned with the potentialities of the language. House (1997, p. 45).

Based on the above information, the researcher found that the aspects of the original, or popularizations of specialist translations designed for the lay public, and furthermore the translation was yield a special added purpose. And the

researcher preserved the function of the source text to apply a cultural filter randomly.

It seems impossible to translate cultural equivalents without proper framework and grounding. Translator had produced a target text profile, the same as Source text. The researcher started comparing the translation in Persian with the English counterpart paragraph sentence by sentence to find any dimensional mismatch between the ST and the TT. The analysis showed that one of the fundamental concepts underpinning the model was translation equivalence, a term focused on conventional everyday understanding of translation, the translator of the text encountered. Equivalence is the fundamental criterion of translation quality that was the aim of the researcher to achieve in the current study. The translator preserved meaning across two different languages and cultures. Based on overt versions a special function was overtly added to a translation text to reach a particular audience, as in special editions for the present text with the resultant omissions, additions, simplifications.

Whatever the purpose of the omission in the translation, is ideological and leads to understanding and interpretation of the message of the source text. Moreover, the above table focuses on the comparison of a source text and target text two at the level of language/text. The following table displays that a logical decrease in the number of clauses and words occurred in the target text.

This decrease indicates the application of the strategy of omission to the translation. This manipulation done by the translator is also ideological. It is clear that any minor or major linguistic changes lead to transferring the message of the original text. With regard to the extra-linguistic effects of translation texts, there will be literary effects and changes under any manipulation of translation texts especially in the translation of literary texts such as the sense of an ending. The following table explores the differences between the source and target texts at the level of language/text.

Table 12. the comparison of ST and TT at the level of language/text

Item	ST	TT	Difference (No.)	Difference (%)
Word	33345	27040	-6305	81%
Clause	6971	3862	-3109	55%
Sentence	3420	1823	-1579	53%
paragraph	712	422	-290	59%

Figures were rounded up for ease of reference. After the application of House model (overt and covert), the researcher produced a profile of source text register including field, tenor, and mode throughout reading the English corpus text and its comparison. Table 5.4 shows that the total number of overtly erroneous errors was 66 which comprised 11 not translated, 7 slight changes in meaning, and 10 breaches of the language system. As it was shown on the above table, the most frequent overtly erroneous errors happened in the mentioned translation belonging to the not translated and the least frequent one was creative meaning by the frequency of 6. The third column indicated the percentage of each error. As could be seen the frequency and percentage of three types of overtly erroneous errors were zero.

Table 13. The frequency and percentages of types of errors

Types of errors	Frequency	Percentage
Not translated	11	
Slight change in meaning	7	
Significant change in meaning	10	
Distortion of meaning	10	
Creative meaning	6	
Cultural filtering	9	
Breach of the language system	10	
total	66	

According to the mentioned model, which strategies are most frequently used to translate the book? The researcher addressed the two questions respectively as follows: for the first question, the researcher compared 23 selected pages of the sense of an ending had been translated by Hasan Kamshad into Persian to get the quality of translation based on a logical decrease in the number of clauses and words occurred in the target text. This decrease indicates the application of the strategy of omission to the translation. This manipulation done by the translator is also ideological. It is clear that any minor or major linguistic changes lead to transferring the message of the original text. With regard to the extra-linguistic effects of translation

texts, there will be literary effects and changes under any manipulation of translation texts especially in the translation of literary texts such as the sense of an ending. To answer the second research question, the model of House used. The researcher produced a profile of source text register including field, tenor and mode throughout reading the English corpus text and its comparison. In this part, the researcher investigated the procedure the translator used in his translation.

3- CONCLUSION

The works of selected pages of the English and Persian textbook of the sense of an ending were analyzed in order to investigate the purpose of the study. Three selected pages were on 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, and 230. Out of 250 pages of the book 23 pages were selected systematically. Selecting the pages was a difficult task for the researcher because of its translation and original text. Finally, 23 pages were analyzed by using the theory of House which was revised recently .

The reason for this is that only the source text analysis can give a precise idea of the equivalence which is to be searched for in the translation. The source text analysis “results in a statement of the individual textual function of the text” (House, 1996, p. 110).

Based on the theory, doing a register analysis to get the source text profile; describing source text genre realized in register; giving a statement of the function of the source text related with ideational and interpersonal meanings; Treating the target text in the same way as the source text was treated; Comparing the ST and TT to find mismatches and overt errors through comparative analysis of both texts with consideration of two types of translation overt / covert. Providing a statement of quality with reference to the translation result; summarizing errors in the form of tables to confirm the error quantity and providing concluding remarks about translations' quality.

The data that were analyzed were sent to the three raters. They read the analysis and reported. They claimed that the analysis was done correctly and their ratings of the study were analyzed through SPSS software and the analysis was confirmed by three raters. The researcher used SPSS software to calculate correlations between the three raters' ratings and that of the researcher.