

Structure Shifts of Conjunctive Relations in the Translation of *Animal Farm* from English into Hausa

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to find out if structure shifts exist in the translation of the inter-sentential conjunctive relations in the novel, *Animal Farm*, from English into Hausa, based on Catford's (1965) notion of shifts in translation. The two novels used as the sources of data for this study were the source text in English, *Animal Farm*, and its target language translation in Hausa, *Gandun Dabbobi*. Two hundred and fifty-two sentences containing inter-sentential conjunctive relations were extracted from each text, making the total number of 504 sentences from both texts. Halliday and Hasan's (1976) Table of Conjunctive Relations was used to identify the different conjunctive relations. The effects of the shifts on the target language were also studied and explained in the data. This was done using Nida's (1964) theory of formal and functional equivalence. The study found that there are seven forms of structure shifts in the translation of conjunctive relations from English into Hausa. This study also revealed that all the categories of conjunctive relations i.e. additives, adversatives, causal and temporal were shifted in the translation but their shifts differed between one class of conjunction to another.

Keywords: Animal Farm, conjunctive relations, English translation, Hausa translation, shifts, structure shifts

INTRODUCTION

This study analyses the structure shifts in the translation of cohesive conjunctive relations that are found in the novel, *Animal Farm* (*AF*), by George Orwell from English into *Gandun Dabbobi* (*GD*) in Hausa. *AF* was published on 17 August, 1945 by Secker and Warburg in London, England. *AF*

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is a famous novel written in the English language by the author, who was a prolific writer and had written many literary texts during his lifetime. The book, perhaps because of its satirical nature, has obtained wide recognition and has been translated into different languages, of which, Hausa is one. George Orwell was the pen-name of Eric Arthur Blair, who was born on 25 June, 1903, in Motihari Bihar, British India. According to Lazaro (2001, p.7) Orwell is considered to be one of the most influential writers of the 20th century. Many years after his death, he is still recognised and generally considered by many as a leading figure in terms of English prose writing in the 20th century. Not only that, he is also regarded by many to be the most prominent and influential satiric writer whose books generated voluminous academic analysis and wide scholarly attention from around the world. He wrote many books, among which were the famous *Nineteen Eighty Four* and *Shooting an Elephant*.

***Animal Farm* Translated into the Hausa Language**

According to Newman (2000, p.1), Hausa is a language that is spoken predominantly in northern Nigeria and some parts of Niger. It is a minority language dispersed across the West African sub-continent. *Animal Farm* (*AF*) was translated into Hausa (*Gandun Dabbobi*, *GD*) by Bala Abdullahi Funtua in 1975 and published by Ibadan University Press, Nigeria. The translator of the Hausa version of *AF*, Funtua, was a Nigerian

translator from Katsina State. He wrote the Hausa translation in 1975, exactly 30 years after the first publication of the English version. Funtua noted in the epilogue of his translation that it “resets the story in a Hausa context without losing any of the liveliness and pungency of the original. *Gandun Dabbobi* will be invaluable both as a secondary level reading text for students of Hausa and as an aid to students studying *Animal Farm*...” (back cover). *GD* has been widely accepted in Hausa society, and has been included in the secondary school syllabus. The book is studied at the university level in some literary classes in different universities where Hausa language and linguistics are taught.

RELATED STUDIES

Shift is one of the most interesting features of translation. Though translation is ordinarily expected to convey an equal message (equivalence) of the SL to the TL, it is found that, sometimes, the message must be shifted from its original features in order for it to be conveyed effectively to properly suit the cultural, linguistic and structural properties of the TT. According to Fauzanah (2009, cited in Farrokh, 2011) and Farrokh (2011), applying shifts does not always result in a total distortion of meaning. Azadmanesh (2007) observed that shifts are used to avoid loss of meaning. Without such shifts, the intended message may not be natural to the native speakers of the target language. This may be based on the linguistic and structural differences between the two languages of

the texts. Thus, shift is the only solution in some forms of translations and for particular contexts.

Mohammed (2013) examined the shift of cohesion in *GD* and *AF*. The study discussed how different kinds of shift of cohesion are identified in the translation of *AF* into *GD*. He argued that these changes occurred as a result of differences that exist between the two languages. The study was able to identify various forms of shift relying on Halliday and Hasan (1976) and Catford (1965). However, the study did not properly link its findings to the frameworks which the researcher claimed to have depended upon. With regards to the forms of shift of conjunctive relations, his findings were not solidly and properly discussed according to Catford's (1965) categorisation of shifts. Mohammed (2013) found 22 forms of cohesion shift, which include shifts of conjunctions such as structure shifts, intra-system shifts, class shifts and level shifts. Finally, Mohammed (2013) looked at the whole concept of cohesion, including other cohesive devices such as reference, substitution, ellipsis and lexical cohesion. However, in the current research, emphasis is given to conjunctive relations and how their translation results in a structure shift in the Hausa language.

Retnomurti (2012) discovered how Indonesian noun phrases are translated into English and the kind of problems encountered during such translation. The study discussed the types of equivalence that exist in the translation of Indonesian noun phrases into English and what kinds

of shift exist in the English translation of the Indonesian noun phrase. The study used a descriptive qualitative method. An Indonesian novel titled *Ponggeng Dukuh Paruk* written by Ahamad Tohari and its English translation *The Dancer*, translated by Rene T. Alysloff, were used as the sources of the data for analysis. The researchers categorised the data into two main categories, which were equivalence and shifts. Equivalence contains three divisions, which are textual equivalence, linguistic equivalence and dynamic equivalence. The findings of the study revealed that there were three types of shifts found in the translation of Indonesian noun phrases to English. These were: 1. Structure shifts in word order – the SL head word initial was translated in the TL head final. 2. Unit shift, where the SL phrase was translated into a TL word, the SL phrase was translated into a TL compound word, the SL phrase was translated into three words in the TL, and 3. Intra system shifts, where phrases with no determiners were translated with phrases with determiners. The overall finding of the study showed that shifts occurred more than equivalence with 58% shifts and 42% of equivalence.

Various studies have been conducted using Catford's (1965) notions of shifts. For instance, in his paper titled "Equivalence in Translation Theories: A Critical Evaluation", Panou (2013) summarised Catford's contribution to the field of translation, where he mentioned how equivalence is related to shifts in Catford (1965). Although the paper relied greatly on equivalence, Catford's (1965) contribution and categorisation of

shifts were not discarded. In his words, Panou (2013, p. 3), while explaining shifts in translation, asserted that, "Shifts refer to the changes that take place during the translation process." Panou (2013) concluded his discussion on Catford's (1965) views by mentioning some heavy criticism directed at Catford's (1965) views by Snell-Hornby, especially where Catford maintained that the deepest relation of translation lies only with linguistic studies. Snell-Hornby (1988, pp.19-20, cited in Panou 2013, p.3) maintained that apart from linguistic factors, other factors which include historical, cultural and situational factors must also be considered. She regarded Catford's views as "circular", "hopelessly inadequate," and "isolated and even absurdly simplistic" (p.3). However, other scholars applauded and supported Catford's effort. Malmkjaer (2005, p.24 cited in Panou, 2013, p. 3), "insightfully" observed that "one should bear in mind that when Catford (1965, p.20) defines translation as the replacement of SL textual material by TL equivalent textual material he does not mean equivalent in meaning."

Farroukh (2011) used and applied Catford's (1965) categorisation of shifts while assessing the most frequent feature between equivalence and shifts in the Persian translation of English complex sentences with wh-subordinate clauses. The study, which was a qualitative study, used both the English source text and the Persian target text translations as the sources of data for the study. The study identified four

kinds of shift, which were all categorised according to Catford's (1965) classification. These shifts were word shifts, structure shifts, rank shifts and intra-system shifts. Similarly, the findings showed that shifts occurred more frequently than equivalence. The occurrence of shifts was estimated to be 86.25% as against equivalence, which was estimated to be only 13.75%. This suggests that in the Persian to English translation of complex sentences with wh-subordinate clauses, shift is considered to be more common than equivalence, especially when the genre under study is fiction. The study found that in the Persian translation of English complex sentences containing wh-subordinate clauses, the position of the main and subordinate clauses, especially in subordinate clauses with wh-words like "when" and "what", is reversed. Similarly, a structure shift was also found. It occurs in the addition of the Persian conjunctive word "ke" between clauses starting with wh-words like "where", "which" and "who".

However, Dewi, Indrayani and Citraesmana (2014) studied equivalence and shift in the translation of English adjective phrases into Indonesian. The study found that equivalence had overshadowed shift at a high percentage of 72% of equivalence. Only 28% of shifts were identified in the Indonesian translation of English adjective phrases. The main aim of the study was to find the shifts and equivalence in the Indonesian translation of English adjective phrases. The data were collected from *National Geographic* magazine articles.

With respect to the form of a shift found in the study, only class shift was identified. This shows that not all forms of shift as categorised by Catford (1965) are identified concurrently in all studies on shifts.

In contrast to past studies, the current study focussed on shifts in conjunctive relations at inter-sentential level only. The main difference between Mohammed's (2013) study and the current study lies in the fact that the current study went deep into linking every section of the study to the framework of Halliday and Hasan's (1976) Table of conjunctive relations solidly. Equally, the current study focussed on all the conjunctive relations found in the SL English text at inter-sentential level and how they are translated into the Hausa TT with the possible effects of the shifts found.

The Concept of Conjunctions in Translation

Conjunctions fall under the general concept of cohesion. Cohesion goes with coherence. Conjunctions help in maintaining cohesion of a text and thus, their proper translation helps to maintain equivalence in translation. Coherence and cohesion maintain textual organisation, which subsequently help in maintaining the textual equivalence of texts. Attaining equivalence is the uppermost and highest aspiration of every translator. This makes pairs of translated messages to achieve some degree of textual equivalence, which in the end, results in bringing the

desired goal of maintaining equivalence in the whole translation. This is illustrated in Figure 1.

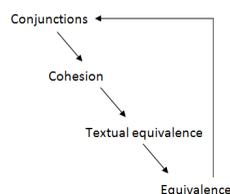


Figure 1. Position of conjunctions in translation

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study used the table of conjunctive relations of Halliday and Hasan's (1976) notion of conjunctions. This was used together with Catford's (1965) categorisation of shifts in translation. The study focussed on the shifts found in the inter-sentential cohesive conjunctive relations from English into Hausa based on the two novels under study only.

For this study, the Summary Table of Conjunctive Relations by Halliday and Hasan (1976, pp.242-243), as shown in Table 1 above, is used as the researcher's theoretical framework of study. The conjunctive relations as classified by Halliday and Hasan (1976) are additive, adversative, causal, temporal and continuatives. The conjunctions that appear in *AF* that will be extracted will be those that appear at inter-sentential level only and the study will investigate how these are translated to *GD* in Hausa.

Table 1
Summary of conjunctive relations

	External/internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)	Apposition: Expository Exemplificatory for instance thus	Comparison: Similar Dissimilar
Additive	Additive, simple: Additive Negative Alternative	Complex, emphatic: Additive Alternative Complex, de-emphatic: Afterthought	that is, I mean, in other words thus	likewise, similarly, in the same way on the other hand, by contrast
	Adversative Simple Containing 'and' Emphatic	Contrastive: Avowal Contrastive (external): Simple Emphatic	Correction: Of meaning Of wording	Dismissal: Closed Open ended
Causal	Causal, general Simple Emphatic	Reversed causal: Simple Causal, specific: Reason	Conditional (also external): Simple Emphatic	Respective: Direct
	Causal, specific: Reason Result Purpose	Causal, specific: Reason Result Purpose	Generalized Reversed Polarity	Reversed Polarity
Temporal	Temporal, simple (external only); Sequential Simultaneous	Complex (external only): Immediate Interrupted Repetitive	Internal temporal Sequential Conclusive	'Here and now': Past Present Future
	Preceding Conclusive: Simple Correlative forms: Sequential Conclusive	Specific Durative Terminal Punctiliar Moment	Correlative forms: Sequential Conclusive	Summary: Summarizing Resumptive

Summary Table of Conjunctive Relations (adopted from Halliday and Hasan 1976 pp. 242-243)

Research Objectives

The study aimed to investigate how the translation of conjunctive relations results in shifts in the target language. The study had the following objectives:

1. To identify the forms of structural shifts found in the translation of conjunctive relations in the English *Animal Farm* to *Gandun Dabbobi* in Hausa
2. To explore the effects of these shifts on the translated message of the target text in Hausa

Research Questions

The research questions for the study were as follows:

1. What are the forms of structural shift found in the translation of conjunctive relations in the English *Animal Farm* to *Gandun Dabbobi* in Hausa?
2. What are the effects of these shifts on the translated message of the target text in Hausa?

Significance of the Study

Based on the researchers' review of past studies, this study is probably the first of its kind to look thoroughly at the structure shifts that are found in the translation of inter-sentential conjunctive relations in the novel *Animal Farm* from English into its Hausa translation, *Gandun Dabbobi*.

The findings from this study may help both students and researchers to undertake

future research in this area and to have points of reference when doing other research that is related to the study of inter-sentential conjunctive relations in other novels.

Moreover, the overall significance of the study is to enhance the academic field of translation studies, as it will help researchers keen on conducting research into the translation of shifts of inter-sentential conjunctive relations using other pairs of languages besides English and Hausa.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Structure Shifts

These are the first forms of shifts found in the study. Structure shifts are found to take effect within the structure of the target language after a source text is translated. It is more or less a shift in the position of lexical items from its original place in the source language to another position in the target language. Shifts of position normally affect the original structure of the conjunctive relation from its initial position in a sentence to another position within the sentence. There are many examples of such shifts found in the data, which include:

Structure shift of additive conjunctive relation “and” (*kuma*) + pronoun, into pronoun + additive conjunction “and”. Consider the following examples extracted from the data:

- 62a. *And you* hens, how many eggs have you laid in this last year, and how many of those eggs ever hatched into chickens?

62b. **Ku kuma** waxannan kajin, qwai nawa kuka saka a bana, kuma nawa ne aka bar muku ku qyanqyashe?

BT: **You and** these hens, eggs how many you laid this year.....,

63a. **And you**, Clover, where are those four foals you bore, who should have been the support and pleasure of your old age?

63b. **Ke kuma**, ina 'yan duqushi huxu da kika tava haihuwa, waxanda zasu riqa taimakonki, suna sanyaya miki zuciya idan tsufa ya zo?

BT: **You and**, where foals four you bore, who should have been helping you, and put pleasure to you when old age comes?

64a. **And I** was a long way away, but I am almost certain I saw this he was talking to you and you were allowing him to stroke your nose.

64b. **Na kuma** tsinkayeku, kodayake dai tsakaninmu da nisa, amma na tabbata na ga yana hira da ke, har ma yana shafarki a hanci.

BT: **I and** watched you, however between us there was a distance,

65a. **And thereafter, he** declared, so much labour would be saved that the animals would only need to work three days a week.

65b. **Ya kuma** ce musu idan an gama, za a samu sauqi qwarai, har ma zai zama sau uku a sati kaxai za a riqa yin aiki.

BT: **He and** said, when it is finished, there would be relief much,

In the above four (4) sentences, 62a-65b, the English sentences that come with a structure of *additive + pronoun*, have been shifted to *pronoun + additive* in their translation into the Hausa language. This is a structure shift according to Catford (1965), as can be seen in the explanation of the types of shift found in the study. In the Hausa language, both structures of *pronoun + additive* and *additive + pronoun* can be used and the same meaning can be attained. However, based on the native language knowledge of the researcher, *pronoun + additive* conjunction has an additional emphasis in certain contexts especially when someone is talking in an interrogatory manner. It is better emphasised than in the former. In the above examples, it is clear that the English structure of *additive + pronoun* has been shifted to *pronoun + additive*, as can be seen in the illustration below:

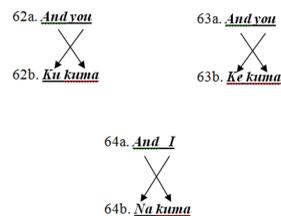
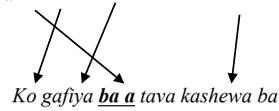


Figure 2. Structure shift of additive conjunction “and” + pronoun from English to pronoun + “and” in Hausa

Figure 2 above clearly shows how the structure of the English *additive + pronoun* is changed and shifted to *pronoun + additive* in all the instances where the additive is “and” in the Hausa sentences. Despite the fact that had the translator translated it the way it appears in the SL, that is, *pronoun + additive*, it would have also been accepted and considered appropriate in the TL, he still chose to make the shift because it sounded better in the given context. It may also have been as a result of his effort to domesticate the language to suit the natural and cultural setting of the target readers.

Not *even a rat had been killed*



Structure shift of additive conjunctive relation “not” (ba a) from the beginning of the sentence to the middle of the sentence. Another form of structure shift found in the data is the shift of the additive conjunction “not” from its initial position in the sentence to another position. This can be seen in the example given below:

The additive conjunctive relation “not” in the above sentence has been translated properly. However, its position has been shifted from the sentence initial position to the sentence medial position. “Not” is an additive conjunctive relation that shows negation in the English language. Newman and Newman (1977, p.8) justified that in Hausa “ba” is explained as a “general negation marker.”

Structure shifts of adversative conjunctive relation “only” (kawai/kadai) from the beginning of the sentence to the middle of the sentence. According to Ma Newman (1997, p.190), the English “only” is primarily translated into Hausa as “kawai” followed by “kadai” and some other extended meanings in the Hausa language, which sometimes refer also to “alone”. This meaning is strictly maintained in all the translations of the cohesive “only” as it appears in the SL and its TL translation. The sentences extracted from the English *AF* and its Hausa *GD* translation, are as follows:

67a. Since Jones had left the farm, until today, no animal had killed another animal. **Not** even a rat had been killed.

67b. *Tun lokacin da aka kori Nomau, har ya zuwa yau, babu wata dabbar da ta tava kashe yar uwarta. Ko gafiya **ba a** tava kashewa ba.*

*Ko gafiya **ba a** tava kashewa ba.*

BT: Even a rat not has been killed.

158a. Is it not crystal clear, then, comrades, that all the evils of this life of ours spring from the tyranny of human beings? **Only** get rid of Man, and the produce of our labour would be our own.

158b. *Ya 'yanuwana shi wannan bai isa aya ba a garemu? Wane ne mafarin wannan mummunar azaba da muke sha in banda Xan adam? Mu kori xan adam***kawai**, don mu samu mu ci moriyar wahalarmu. Kusan a dare xaya sai ku ga mun azurt idan mun kori mutum.

*Mu kori xan adam***kawai**, don mu samu mu ci moriyar wahalarmu. Kusan a dare xaya sai ku ga mun azurt idan mun kori mutum.

BT: We get rid of man only, for us to get the benefit of our labour.

159a. Even the hens and ducks came, and were at pains not to tread on the chalk marks. **Only** Napoleon held aloof.

159b. *Hatta agwagi da kaji su ma sukan zo, amma sai sun yi taka-tsan-tsan don kada su taka zanen. Maitumbi ne***kaxai** ba ya zuwa.

*Maitumbi ne***kaxai** ba ya zuwa.

BT: Napoleon only not come.

160a. In their spare moments the animals would walk round and round the half-finished mill, admiring the strength and perpendicularity of its walls and marvelling that they should ever have been able to build anything so imposing. **Only**

old Benjamin refused to grow enthusiastic about the windmill.

160b. *Sauran dabbobin kuwa suka zo lokacin da ba su aikin komai su riqa zagaya ginin, suna sha 'awarsa, balle ma yadda ya tafi sak. Aura ne***kaxai** bai damu da wannan aiki ba....

*Aura ne***kaxai** bai damu da wannan aiki ba....

BT: Old Benjamin only never cares with the work.

161a. They were always cold, and usually hungry as well. **Only** Boxer and Clover never lost heart.

161b. *Akawal ne***kaxai** da Goxi ba su tava yanke qauna ba.

BT: Boxer only and Clover never lost heart

162a. For some time nobody spoke. **Only** Boxer remained on his feet.

162b. *Dabbobin nan babu mai iya cewa komai. Akawal ne***kaxai** a tsaye.....

BT: Animals here not who is able to say anything. Boxer only remained standing.

It can be noted that in all the sentences where the adversative conjunction “only” appears,

a shift occurs in the Hausa translation. In other words, the structure of all the sentences containing “only” were shifted in the Hausa translation to the middle position. In the English examples, the conjunctive relation “only” appeared at an inter-sentential level but in the Hausa translation, “only” never appears in the beginning of any of the sentences. It can be established thus, based on the data analysed, the conjunctive relation “only”, which occurs in an inter-sentential level and is translated into Hausa as “*kawai/kadai*”, does not appear at the beginning of a Hausa sentence, especially from what has been found in the data and in the standard form of the Hausa language. Similarly, the words “*kawai/kadai*” are not used cohesively in an inter-sentential level in the Hausa language as the data showed.

Structure shift of temporal conjunctive relation “at last” (*a qarshe/daga qarshe*) into *kai* + temporal. The prepositional phrase “at last” is used as a temporal conjunctive relation, as it appears in the table of conjunctive relations by Halliday and Hasan (1976, pp.232-234). “At last” is translated into Hausa as “*daga qarshe*” or “*a qarshe*”. It is used between sentences to show the relationship between a previous sentence and the current sentence. In some Hausa translations, there is an addition of a particle “*kai*”, as can be seen in the example below:

226a. ***At last*** they could stand it no longer.

226b. ***Kai daga qarshe****dai sai suka kasa jurewa.*

BT: *Indeed at last* they could not endure.

The Hausa word “*kai*” is originally a noun, which means “head”, and is commonly used as a pronoun, which refers to “you” in English. However, according to Newman and Newman (2006, p.60), the word “*kai*” has some other extended meanings when used in different tones that show emphasis, doubt or surprise. Therefore, in the translation of the temporal conjunctive relation “*at last*”, the word “*kai*” is added at the beginning of the sentence followed by “*daga qarshe*” or “*a qarshe*” to show emphasis of what is being said.

Structure shift of temporal conjunctive relation “at first” (*da farko*) from the beginning of the sentence to the middle of the sentence. Although the temporal conjunctive relation “at first” has been translated appropriately at its inter-sentential level, there is a shift in one of the translated sentences into the Hausa language, where the temporal conjunctive relation was translated intra-sententially (see 234b). Therefore, it lost its cohesive value as shown in the following example:

234a. ***At first*** it was a little difficult to see how this fitted in with his being on Jones’s side.

234b. *Wannan ya sa **da farko** suka kasa fahimta da yadda za a ce wai Xantulu ya haxa kai da Nomau.*

BT: This makes it at first they did not understand

*al'adar banza ta ce wa junansu
Xan'uwa. Za a hana wannan ko ta
halin qaqa.*

Structure shift of temporal conjunctive relation “hitherto” (*a da*) from the beginning of the sentence to the middle of the sentence. The temporal conjunctive relation “hitherto” has been appropriately rendered into the TL as “*a da*”, which aptly captured its real meaning in the TL. However, its position in the translated text has been shifted from its sentence initial position to medial position (see 247b), which clearly showed an obvious change or shift from its SL structure, as shown in the example below:

BT: He said hitherto, the animals have a foolish custom of calling themselves comrades.

Structure shift of temporal conjunctive relation “here” (*nan/a nan*) from the beginning of the sentence to the middle of the sentence. Like the other temporal conjunctive relations, “here” is translated properly with its temporal and to some extent spatial sense of “*nan*” (temporal) or “*a nan*” (spatial), respectively, into the Hausa language. However, the structure of the sentence has been changed and the position of “here” has been shifted to the middle position in the Hausa translation, as seen in the example below:

247a. He did not believe, he said, that any of the old suspicions still lingered, but certain changes had been made recently in the routine of the farm which should have the effect of promoting confidence stiff further. Hitherto the animals on the farm had had a rather foolish custom of addressing one another as ‘Comrade.’

249a. Here, in the evenings, they studied blacksmithing, carpentering, and other necessary arts from books which they had brought out of the farmhouse.

247b. *Baya zaton har yanzu da kwai irin tsohon zargin nan da ake yi da, amma duk da haka irin canje-canje da aka yi a Gandun, za su qara sa samun jituwa. Ya cea da, dabbobin suna da wata al'adar banza ta ce wa junansu Xan'uwa. Za a hana wannan ko ta halin qaqa.*

249b. *Aladu sai suka mayar da wani xaki nan ne matattararsu, Bne suke koyon sana 'o'i kamar su qira, sassaqa da dai sauran san'o'in da suka koya daga cikin littattafan da suka xebo daga gidan Gandun.*

Ya cea da, dabbobin suna da wata

BT: Pigs converted a room into their meeting place, here they learn arts such as blacksmithing, carving and other forms of arts.

CONCLUSION

For research question 1, where structure shifts were concerned, this study found seven types of structure shifts in the translation of *Animal Farm* (SL – English) to *Gandun Dabbobi* (TL – Hausa), which have been discussed in the section above with appropriate examples given as support from the data of this study.

For research question 2, on the effects of the shifts found in the translated message, the research aimed at discovering some possible effects of the shifts found in the TL. The research question was answered using Nida's (1964) theory of formal and dynamic/functional equivalence in order to see how shifts play a role in transferring meaning in the target text. The answers to the research question are also based on the researcher's inductive and intuitive native speaker knowledge and his ability of perfectly speaking and communicating in the Hausa language.

Based on Nida's (1964) formal and dynamic equivalence theory, the effects of these shifts on the translated message of the target language can be categorised under two broad sub-headings, which are related to either formal or dynamic equivalence in the target text. These two categories are as follows:

1. Message conveyed appropriately.
2. Message conveyed not quite appropriately.

Concerning the message conveyed in an appropriate sense, consider the following example from the data:

- 62a. ***And you*** hens, how many eggs have you laid in this last year, and how many of those eggs ever hatched into chickens?
- 62b. ***Ku kuma*** waxannan kajin, qwai nawa kuka saka a bana, kuma nawa ne aka bar muku ku qyanqyashe?

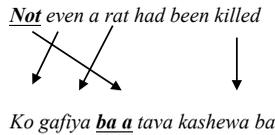
In the above example, although there is clearly a shift in the translation as shown in the illustration below (67b), the message is appropriately conveyed and the shift plays a vital role in making the message more natural to the target readers. This validates the findings of Azadmanesh (2007), who asserted that shifts are used in order to avoid loss of meaning. This shows that sometimes shifts serve as the only option for the translator in certain contexts.

Another example is:

- 67a. Since Jones had left the farm, until today, no animal had killed another animal. ***Not*** even a rat had been killed.
- 67b. *Tun lokacin da aka kori Nomau, har ya zuwa yau, babu wata dabbar da ta tava kasha yaruwarta. Ko gafiya **ba a** tava kashawa ba.*

*Ko gafiya **ba a** tava kashewa ba.*

BT: Even a rat not has been killed.



In the above example, if not because of the shift, the flow of the message could not have been achieved.

On the other hand, sometimes the message is conveyed, however, not in the most appropriate manner as a result of the shift. This can be seen as in the following example:

226a. **At last** they could stand it no longer.

226b. **Kai daga qarshe** dai sai suka kasa jurewa.

BT: Indeed at last they could not endure.

The message in the above sentence is conveyed but not in the most appropriate manner suitable to the comprehension of the target readers.

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