

**PRAGMATIC ADAPTATION IN TRANSLATION: AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND URDU VERSIONS OF
MANTO'S سرخ انقلاب THE RED REVOLUTION**

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Abstract

This article examines the comparison between source and target text of Manto's سرخ انقلاب The Red Revolution. This work presents a study of Urdu to English translation of "The Red Revolution". The research aims to find out the instances in target text where translation differences occur. For the analysis of the data Vehmas Lehtos Model of pragmatic adaptation was used. Four major kinds of pragmatic adaptation that were addition, omission, substitution and change of order used to study the changes in the target text. The focus of the study was to check the meaning of source text whether meaning was exactly conveyed in target text or not. This analysis shows that among the four types of adaptation, addition is most frequent type used in the target text. Translator made these changes to keep the sense of original text maintained. After the addition, substitution is mostly used in the target text. Omission on the other hand was less observed in the target text. Fourth kind that changed the order was used but in a very small amount. The analysis showed that translator although make changes in target text, but he was successfully able to convey the sense of source text in the target text to a great extent.

Introduction

The discipline of translation studies has become more wider if compared to the past. It is because world is becoming more advance and people want to interact and communicate with the other communities. Every country possesses a unique culture and traits. They have different languages and cultures. It is not possible for everyone to learn different languages. For this purpose translation studies provides a wide range to access the works of other countries. It is known that translation is the manner of transporting the sense of one language to other without damaging its original sense. Translation is a mental action in which meaning of one discourse is converted into other language without affecting its sense in the target language so translation helps people to know about the other world communities' culture and literature.

According to Pokasamrit, P. (2013) translation as the process of exchanging content of written from one language into another language. Correctly translated work always conveys the same meaning, emotion and intention of the original message. It will also consider any possible alterations in culture and phrasing between the two languages. Translation has always been considered the main channel to convey the works of art, literature and cultures. Throughout the history, it looks that it is translation that enables the writers and poets to contribute in world's literature. It also prosper the best masterpieces of world by means of translation .So translation is given credit of interaction between nations, cultures and literature (Owji, Z., 2013).

Kosonen, P. (2011) says pragmatic adaptation is the most basic tool that is used in the process of translation. Pragmatic adaptation is an important kind of translation, also called cultural substitution, which substitutes the original text with one that is much better for culture of target text. This gives a more comprehensive text. It can be used in many cases and situation as cultural variances between speakers that can create confusion that may be so complicated to comprehend. We can also say that to prevent us from understanding each other. When we translate a text we are not translating it literally. We have to keep its real sense maintained. This, however, does not mean that

we are simply adjusting a meaning or idea, we are being unfaithful to the original message .It does not mean that we are not translating it well (Volkova, T., & Zubenina, M. ,2015).

Baker, M. (2003) views adaptation as a set of translative operations that result in a text that is not normally accepted as a translation, but is nevertheless sketched to a source text”. According to this definition, adaptation is a text resulting from translative operation, but cannot be called a translation.

According to Sanders, J. (2015) “adaptation can also constitute a simpler attempt to make texts ‘relevant’ or easily comprehensible to new audiences and readerships via the readerships via the processes of approximation and updating”. In the process of approximation and updating, some pieces of information are being added or removed. Thus making the resulting text richer or poorer than the source text, creating exodus from the source text. It is said that the target text in this form cannot be considered a translation. Adaptation is the process of adaptation of

The term pragmatic adaptation refers to such adaptations or changes that are made due to differences between the original and the new communicative situation. Perdikaki, K. (2017) says pragmatic adaptation is among those techniques that are used to make sure that the meaning of source text exported into the target language in a way that is best acceptable natural manner. It should be focused that pragmatic adaptation should include changes that are made in the text in order to achieve the preferred response from the target text reader (Tarasenko, K. V. (2015).

Adaptation refers to translative interventions that result in a text that is not widely acknowledged as a translation but is recognised as reflecting a source text (Baker & Saldanha 2011). Vehmas-Lehto (2002) Pragmatic adaptation is defined as changing source text components that would not translate effectively in the target language to satisfy the demands of the new cultural and linguistic environment. Klaudy. K (2017) defines pragmatic adaptation in terms of the target language audience's demands.

Statement Problem

The great emphasize is put on the translation studies and approaches to translation study in the recent times , the pragmatic feature in process of translation is frequently neglected. Hence, this research was directed to find out the pragmatic adaptation in English and Urdu versions of Manto’s *The Red Revolution* سرخ انقلاب . Pragmatic adaptation is commonly used in translation process to deal with changes that make the target text as suitable and readable as possible.

Research Questions

What are the kinds of pragmatic adaptation occurred in the translated text of Manto’s *The Red Revolution*?

To what extent the pragmatic adaptation helps to maintain the sense of original text in Manto’s *The Red Revolution*?

Significance of the study

This work will enable the researchers to develop their awareness about the translation and pragmatic Adaptation in translation. This will generally help to understand the process of adaptation between source and target text. It will also help to understand the different types of adaptation. Translators can improve or will be able to do work on the adaptation types after this research. This will be also helpful for differentiating meaning of words of original and translated text. This analysis of adaptation will add something new to the knowledge of the reader about translation and Adaptation. The study will provide a guideline to translate pragmatic features in process of translation.

Literature Review

The field of translation research is concerned with the theory, interpretation, and application of translation. It can also be described as interdisciplinary as it explores translation now not only better as a multilingual exchange but also as a cultural exchange of words. It attracts a wide range of knowledge sources, including comparative literature, cultural research, gender research, pc technology, history, languages, philosophy, rhetoric, and metrics. Although the two subjects are quite different, Translation Studies are sometimes associated with Interpretation (Bielsa, E. ,2016).

Nazemi, B., & Taki, S. (2017) say translation Studies is the study of translation as a useful work and method of understanding the flow and transfer of information between certain languages and cultures. Translation studies explore rational reviews of translators, in addition to the history and philosophy of translation, as well as modern trends within the subject, from theoretical and methodological perspectives. Translation Studies can investigate the

methods and conditions for translating special texts (official, commercial, medical, etc.) in addition to the art of translation as a creative act in textual translation and international marketing. Culture, power, gender, ethics, and method of translation can all be examined in translation research (Nord, C., 2005).

According to Ghazala, H. S. (2018) translation has been perceived differently because of your importance. "Translation is often used to refer to the whole process and methods used to convey the meaning of the vernacular in the target language," The description given by Ghazala emphasizes the importance of meaning in translation. That is, when translating, it is important to understand the meaning of the domain text in order to build the right partner for the target language; hence it means that which is translated in terms of sentences, style, and sounds (Ghazala, H. S. (2018).

As indicated by Vehmas-Lehto (2002), there are four kinds of commonsense transformation: increments, oversights, replacements, and changes of request. This valuable approach to ordering different logical variations is utilized in this review. Not with standing, it should be recollected that, for instance, not every one of the increases are realistic transformations; they can similarly well mirror the utilization of a syntactic system, for example. The four distinct sorts of commonsense transformation can be characterized as follows.

The term option just alludes to adding something in the text. The expansion can be another component of any sort (for example an image or a piece of text) and size (for example an accentuation mark, a word, an expression, a provision, or a passage) or it very well may be a supra-segmental element like italics or strong print. On the other hand, exclusion alludes to an erasure of comparative kind. Replacement alludes to supplanting, for instance, one of the previously mentioned components with another component, and once more, the components being referred to can be of any sort and size. Now and then a replacement might correspond with adding or overlooking (or both) if, for instance Pragmatic variety is something that each (skilled) translator does in some circumstance. The genuine term may besides contrast, however; elective names incorporate, for example, sensible change and surprisingly commonsense shift. Regardless, Weizman and Blum-Kulka (1987) use the term practical shift (or acclimation to) imply "the interaction by which the peruser of a (deciphered) message should move from utilizing one bunch of sober minded guidelines to utilizing one more to satisfactorily decipher the message." In the current hypothesis, the term is as of now not used in this sense.

Practical change suggests the distinction in the substance material or development of the source text to make a goal or target text that acclimates to the necessities of the new open situation. Sometimes the term change is used to imply a text generally speaking. This kind of a change is procured when a source text based substance is adjusted (and per chance deciphered) for sure purposes. Van Coilli e. J (2008) uses the time span to insinuate such understandings that have been changed so a ton that they can't be known as straightforward translations.

Differences in extra textual and associated aspects between the source and target texts lead to pragmatic discrepancies. Time, place, function, culture, knowledge, and the readers' customs are all examples of these aspects. In other words, pragmatic adaptation may be required because the source text was written in a culture other from that of the target readers, or because the sender of the target text wishes to add a feature to the target text that the original text lacks. Differences between any of these factors are all possibilities, but it seems logical to assume that pragmatic adaptation can also be carried out as a result of any distinction between the original and new communication circumstances (Buendía, C. T., 2013).

Andersen, G. (2017) wrote an article with the tile of A corpus study of pragmatic adaptation: The case of the Anglicism [*jobb*] in Norwegian is presents the same study that carried out on adaptation. This article considers the submit hoc model of a borrowed lexeme for the duration of its length of lifestyles in Norwegian. The working example is the Anglicism [*jobb*]'*job*'and its derived forms. The intention of this situation look at is to expose how the use and improvement of this Anglicism is characterized through a discernible pragmatic model after its adoption withinside the nineteenth century to the present. The methodological framework of the evaluation is Sinclair, J. (1996) version of 'prolonged gadgets of meaning'. By exploring an ancient textual content archive, the look at charts the emergence of recent varieties of utilization and concomitant adjustments withinside the semantic prosody of the Anglicism. The look at suggests how its discourse feature has modified from conveying a continuously poor to a typically non-poor (neutral/positive) semantic prosody, and that is a unidirectional extrude that takes place steadily and at special instances with special morphosyntactic realizations of the Anglicism.

Another similitter work that done by taking in view tha translation strategies to check the meaning of target text in relevant to source text meaning. This article explore that in translation process it is unavoidable to change the

meaning. Translators have to change the meaning in accordance with the target text reader's understanding. An Analysis of English and Urdu Translation of Animal Farm. This article also focuses on the differences between translations of English text into Urdu. A translator uses different techniques to make the target text seems original. This study presented the analysis of two selected texts Animal Farm by George Orwell and its Urdu translation by Hanif Azhar. The researcher applied House's Model of Translation Quality Assessment: Past and Present. The data was presented in the qualitative form. The results after data analysis show that translator has adopted the techniques which are mentioned in House's Model of Translation Quality Assessment: Past and Present (Riaz, W., Khan, A. B., Tanzin, F., Aslam, N., & Yasmeen, G., 2015)

Methodology

Methodology is a way to find out the solution of problems . That's why a suitable and more appropriate method is needed to conduct a fair research and this method plays an important role for the designing and planning of a research. The researcher opted the qualitative research method for analysis to check the relevancy of translated text and source text of Manto's *The Red Revolution* a translated version by Mujahid Eshai, a well-known translator. The researcher deals with the incorporation of both texts; source and target text. The researcher has applied Vehmas lehtos model of Pragmatic Adaptation on *Surkh Inqalab* by Saadat Hasan Manto and the English translation of *Surkh Inqalab* as *The Red Revolution* by Mujahid Eshai. The researcher has analyzed the data in order to know that whether the objectives are achieved or not. The analysis will be done keeping in view the kinds of adaptation. According to the model of vehmas lehtos , there are four kinds of pragmatic adaptation that are: addition, omission, substitution and change of order.

Analysis

1) Every word utter from the Tsar tongue was perceived as God's word.

The masses were appearantly happy in this state, than at the thought of being kicked around by outsiders (Eshai, 2016, p182).

”زار کی زبان کا ہر لفظ، لفظ الہی تھا۔ رعایا اسی میں خوش تھی کے غیروں کی ٹھوکریں کھانے سے یہ تذلیل بہتر ہے“

First chunk that is observed by researcher consist of substitution. It is the act of putting one thing or person in the place of another. Translator did the same .He used other words to transform it's meaning into target text.

In Urdu text the sentence *har lafaz ,lafaz ilahi tha* translated by translator as “**every word uttered from Tsar tongue was perceived as God's word.**” Here the substitution that is used by translator meant to convey the same sense as one of the original one. But some words that were replaced in English language somewhat modify the meaning of source text. **Perceived** was added into target language to make changes according to source language.

The next line of mentioned part contains omission. In Urdu text words *ye tazleel behtr hy* used but in translation, translator omitted these words and translate as “**being kicked around by outsiders**”. *Tazleel* in Urdu language means to insult someone but translator did not transferred this meaning and skipped these words. This omission had greatly influence the source text meaning.

2)The empire founded by Napoleon was routed at Waterloo and he in turn exiled to the island of Saint Helena to live his remaining days in I'll health and penury(Eshai, 2016, p183).

غربت میں پہنچ گیا۔ “نپولین کی قائم کی ہوئی سلطنت واٹر لو کے میدان میں فنا ہو گئی اور وہ خود نظر بند ہو کر سینٹ ہلینا کی صحت رہا

In this portion addition and substitution is recognized by researcher. Translator added and substituted some words in his translation to clear meaning of source text in target text. These changes in translated work somewhat modify the actual meaning of original text.

The first change in selected line is of substitution. The words *maidan ma fana ho gai* are translated as “**routed at Waterloo**”. *Fana ho Jana* has a different meaning in Urdu language but when translator substituted this with root word. He had changed the meaning of it clearly. Though translator translates this according to his language, he lost the actual sense of source text. Other change that is observed by researcher is of addition. In Urdu text the words such as *khud nazar band ho kr* translated as “**exiled to the island of Saint Helena**”. Here the word island in English text is added. Exiled means expelled from home or country by authority. *Nazr band hna* in Urdu language means to confine himself with his own ambition. So the translated meaning is not according to source text meaning.

This substitution affected the meaning of original text. In this mentioned sentence the word island is added. In Urdu text it is described as *Saint Helena ki ghurbat ma pohnach gya*. The word used in English text is not present in source text. May be translator indirectly convey the idea of Saint Helena.

3) This union was referred to as "The Union of Salvation". (Eshai, 2016, p183)

”اس کا نام" انجمن نجات" تھا ۔

Researcher analyzed that this sentence contains addition .To add some words in translated text makes the things clear for reader. Translators sometimes added words in target text to describe the substance of source text. In this sentence the words **union and referred were** added by translator in his translation. The actual sentence is *iska naam anjuman Nijaat tha*. It cannot be translated as “this union referred to as The Union of Salvation.” This change that was made by translator conveys the same sense of original text. Sometimes addition becomes necessary object to make the things more accurate and comprehensible.

4) The second group was the friend of Nicolai Turagnev who was desirous of abolishment of serfdom (Eshai, 2016, p183).

”دوسرا گر وہ نیکو لائے تر گا نیف کے رفیقوں کا تھا جو صرف کاشت کاروں اور مزاروں کی آزادی کا طالب تھا ۔“

This string describes the omission; another kind of adaptation. Translator omits certain words in his translation which he feels unsuitable for the target text reader. Omission helped the translator to make his translation more precise and accurate.

In this mentioned line the words such as *Jo sirf kashtkaron or maazaron ki azadi Ka taalib tha* translated as “**who were desirous of abolishment of serfdom.**” The very words of Urdu text *kashtkaron* and *mazaron* are ignored by the translator. Researcher found that this omission make the things unclear. These words of Urdu text have a clear meaning but in translation process translator did not get the best meaning for these words. That's why he skipped these words and precise this sentence. This type of omission decrease the accuracy of source text in target text. Therefore, researcher's analysis of both texts find that the actual sense of source text is not exactly conveyed in target language. This omission affected the meaning of original text.

5) He was transferred to Southern Russia where he was able to reinforce his union (Eshai, 2016, p183).

اسے تبدیل کر کے جنوبی روس میں بھیج دیا گیا جہاں اس نے اپنی سوسائٹی کو بہت مضبوط کر لیا ۔“

This fragment presents substitution. Researcher's observation of target text found the difference in meaning of source text. Translator substituted words and conveyed his meaning through the use of equivalent words. In Urdu text researcher find that the words *jahan is nay apni society ko bahut mazboot kr Lia* translated in English text as “**where he was able to reinforce his union**”. The word *society* used in Urdu text substituted with the word *union*. Though this change helped the translator to translate but this change also maintained the meaning of source text. Another word in target text is *able* added by translator. This addition also make the meaning more clear and understandable to the native readers of English language.

6) But most were unaware of this last will and testament. Thus Constantine, in accordance with the oath of monarchy, announced Nikolas as the king, (Eshai, 2016, p184)

لیکن اس وصیت سے سب بے خبر تھے ،اس لیے کا نستان کی بادشاہی کا اعلان کر دیا ۔

In this mentioned sentence addition is observed by the researcher. Translator added the whole sentence in target text to convey the main impression of source text .The line in Urdu text is written as *Constantine ki badashi Ka ilaan kr dya*. Translator translated this line as “**Thus, Constantine, in accordance with the oath of monarchy, announced Nikolas as the king**”. This line of translated text is added by translator. This line is not according to the source text. So translator in order to convey the exact meaning of source text line added this line to make his translation more close to the original one. This addition maintained the source text meaning. So change made by translator in this translation process did not affect the source text meaning. He with the help of addition successfully transferred the exact sense of Urdu text.

7) “As this mutiny took place in the month of December it is popularly referred to as “The Decemberist Movement” (Eshai, 2016, p184)

کیوں کہ یہ بغاوت دسمبر 1825 میں ہوئی تھی۔ اس لیے یہ دسمبر یوں کی بغاوت کے نام سے مشہور ہے۔“

This selected string of words exhibits the omission and substitution. Translator omitted some words and other were substituted to make translation close to the source text. In the start of selected text, the year was mentioned when the December movement started. As in the Urdu text it is written as *ye baghwat December 1825 ma hue thi*. But in English text it is described as **“mutiny took place in the month of December”**. Here in translated text the year is omitted. Translator simply mentioned the month but skipped the year in which it took place. Another change that is noticed by researcher is use of substitution. The words *December ion ki baghwat* in source text translated as **“The Decemberist Movement”** in target text. Translator substituted the word *baghwat* with **movement**. By doing this translator was able to translate but it also alter the meaning of source language. Movement has changed the meaning and *bhagwat* has a different meaning. Though substitution somewhat modify the meaning but this change make the difference in meaning.

8) **“But there was no answer to the firepower of Nikolas and he too was finally captured”** (Eshai, 2016, 184).

مگر نکولس کی آتش بازی کے سامنے کوئی پیش نہ چلی اور وہ گرفتار کر لیا گیا۔

Addition an important factor of translational process is observed by the researcher in this mentioned sentence. Words are added in translated work to make translation more clear and comprehensive. In Urdu text the line is written as *or Woh girafar kR Lia gya*. While in target text this line was translated as **“he too was finally captured”**. Here the word finally is added by translator in target text. This addition did not affect the core of meaning. Another change that is noticed by researcher is use of substitution in target text. The words *koi paish na chali* in Urdu text when it is translated by translator substituted with **“no answer to”**. Substitution made the target text to describe the soul of source text. But sometimes this change also disturbs hidden message in the source text. *Koi paish na chali* when translated into target text as *no answer to it* changed the meaning of source text. Sometimes these changes into target text change the main impression of the source text.

9) **“But the poet of matters abstract, Ryleyev, was not overawed by the overpowering effigies of law and justice”** (Eshai, 2016, p 184).

مگر غیر مرنی اشیا کا مطالعہ کرنے والے شاعر رے لیو کو عدل و انصاف کے بھیا نک پت لے مرؤب نا کر سکے۔“

Translator used omission and substitution to translate this line. These kinds of adaptation help translator to complete the translation according to source text. This fragment showed the use of substitution and omission. But the poet of matters abstract is the translation of source text line *magar ghair marrai ishiya Ka mutaliya krny waly shaair*. In this line the first change that is observed by researcher is omission of a word *mutalia* in target text. This word is not transferred to target text and skipped by translator. Translator omitted this word and simply translated it **“as the poet of abstract matters”**. Another word that is substituted is *ashiya*. It was translated as **“matters”** in target text. The word *matter* in English describe something else and *ashiya* in Urdu text tells something else. So the substitution is made to form translation more close to the original one. This type of adaptation used in target text made the translation more relevant to source text.

10) **All reforms were stopped forthwith.** (Eshai, 2016, p184)

“تمام اصلاحات روک لیں۔“

Addition an important element in translation process is appeared in this strand. Translator adds, omits and substitute certain words which according to his language and culture are not suitable. So to fulfill the need of comprehensive translation, translator make these change. Usage of these helpful techniques enabled the researcher to translate source text more accurately.

In above mentioned line, the word *forthwith* is added into target text. In Urdu text the line is written as *tamam islahaat rrok lein* which translator transferred as **“All reforms were stopped forthwith”**. Here the word *forthwith* is added word. This addition is not related to source text. Translator added this word to reveal the meaning of source text in his target text.

11) **“one hundred and fifty thousand Russians had been exiled and thousands more were rotting in the prisons”** (Eshai, 2016, p184-85).

ایک لاکھ پچاس ہزار روسی جلا وطن کر دئیے گئے اور لاکھوں انسان روسی زندانوں کی رونق بڑھا رہے تھے۔“

This chunk contains substitution and omission. In a single sentence translator made these changes to grasp the meaning of source text. These changes enhance the quality of meaning in target text. Target language and culture show some differences from source culture so with the help of this type of adaptation has been tried to maintain the original sense.

This fragment shows both substitution and omission in a single sentence. The phrase *or lakhon insaan Rossi zindano ki ronaq barha rahy thy* translated as “**and thousands more were rotting in the prisons.**” The word *insaan* is omitted in target text. Translator did not transferred this word and tried to maintain the originality of the source text. The second change in this sentence is use of substitution that is observed by researcher. The phrase “**ronaq barha rahy thy**” in Urdu text translated as “**were rotten in prisons**”. This type of adaptation made target text more faithful to source text. Although both languages have different meaning of a same word, but translation in target language described the more faithful form of this meaning. These types of adaptation make the way to convey the correct meaning of source text in target language. Meanwhile, these changes also affect the originality of meaning of source text. No translation can be done exactly like source text.

12) “On witnessing the pathetic condition of the state, often a desire for improvement would arise within him, only to be negated by the incomprehensible chatter of ill-boding couriers” (Eshai, 2016, p185, 86).

ملک کی بری حالت دیکھ کر اکثر اس کے دل میں اصلاح کا جذبہ پیدا ہوتا مگر اس کے دربار کے منحوس کوو وں کی کاہیں سے کچھ نہ کرنے دیتی۔

Selection of selected text concerns with the use of substitution. Substitution is the replacement of words with other similar concepts. This type of adaptation sometimes drops the words or adds certain words. This type of change increases the validity of target text. Translator substitutes certain words which he finds unclear in his own language so at this stage substitution made his translation factual and genuine.

Above mentioned line is also an example of substitution. How words are replaced and changed with new one to maintain the text is clear in this fragment. *Magar is k darbar k manhoos kawoon ki kayen kayen usy kch na krny deti* is transferred into target as “**only to be negated by the incomprehensible chatter of the ill-boding couriers**”. The words *manhoos* and *kayen kayen* substituted into target like “**incomprehensible and ill-boding**”. Urdu language described another meaning of these words. English language has its own words and meaning which sometimes did not get the words to describe actual sense so alternate words used by translator to make his meaning more comprehensive. The words *ill-boding* and *chattered* are alternate words. This alteration defends the words of Urdu text. Meaning is maintained in target text and shares the same sense as the original one conveys.

13) “In 1905 the industrial workers, in the hope that their protests would reach the blocked ears of the Tsar, held a huge demonstration” (Eshai, 2016, p186).

۱۹۰۵ میں مزدوروں نے اپنی شکایت کو زار کے بند کانوں تک پھنچانے کی غرض سے ایک مظاہرہ کیا۔

Addition another feature of translation is found in this line. Substitution is also there in this line that enables the translator to exchange the source text meaning into target text. Both addition and substitution are seen by researcher in this line. The word “**industrial workers**” in target text is not according to source text. In original text the actual word is *mazdoron nay*. Manto did not described what type of workers as Eshai in the target text. He simply mentioned them as *mazdoron*. In target text format translator added the word industrial with workers. This addition changes the meaning of the source text.

Further, change that is identified by researcher is use of substitution. The word “**protest**” is translation of Urdu word *shikyat*. Both words demonstrate different meaning. Translator substituted this word as protest that conveyed different hues of source text. In Urdu text the words *muzhira Kia* translated as “**held a huge demonstration**”. This change affected the meaning of source text. *Muzahira Kia* and held a huge demonstration purposes a change concern. Urdu word *muzhira Kia* have another meaning which cannot be translated as *held a huge demonstration*. These changes in a single string alter the meaning of source text. The actual sense of source text is lost in the target text.

14) “The demonstrators were fired upon resulting in the deaths of hundreds of workers carrying the torch of freedom” (Eshai, 2016, p186, 87).

مزدوروں کے اس گروہ پر حکومت کی طرف سے گولیاں برسائیں گئی۔ صد ہا مزدور مشعل آزادی پر پروانہ وار فدا ہو گئے۔

A prominent feature of any translation is the use of substitution and omission. Substituted words replaced with similar meaning and omission is done to avoid any ambiguity in target text. Omitted words may have no equivalent words in target language and thus omitted to make target text more faithful and true.

This stretch presents the use of substitution and omission. *Mazdoron k is garoh par golian chali gaen translatd as the demonstrators were fired upon* here the words *mazdoron k garoh* are substituted with a single word “demonstrators”. And words *hakomat ki taraf sy golian barsai gaen* translatd as “**the demonstrators were fired upon**”. Translator did not transferred the words in target text such as *hakomat ki taraf sy*. This phrase was omitted and skipped by the translator. This type of change in target text affected the meaning of source text. Substitution is the next change that is very obvious in the text. The whole sentence is replaced by suitable words in target text. Translator added words from his language and tried to make his version more comprehensible and understandable.

The Urdu sentence presented in source text as *Sad ha mazdor mashal azadi par parwna war fida ho Gaye* becomes such as “**resulting in the deaths of hundreds of workers carrying the torch of freedom**” in target text. Urdu line presents meaning which is not properly transferred in target text. *Mazdor* substituted with “workers” and *parwna war fida ho Gaye* translated as “**resulting death of hundreds**”. Though translator conveyed the source text meaning in target text with the help of these adaptation kinds but meaning is affected in this process. Source text contained typical words that were impossible to translate in target text so substitution helped the translator to make his translation according to source text.

15) “Validimir Ilyich Lenin was born to a middle class farming family on April 10, 1870” (Eshai, 2016, p187).

والعدی میر الاچ لینین 10 اپریل 1870 کو ایک زمین دار کے گھر پیدا ہوا ۔

This piece of selected text concerns with substitution. Translator replaced some words with other suitable ones. This replacement made the meaning of target text to close with source text. This sentence changed the order of words in target text. In Urdu text, date of birth and year is mentioned in the start of sentence but in target text it is written at the end of sentence. This change of order did not influence the meaning of source text.

Furthermore, the word *zameen dar k ghr paida hua* converted into target text as “**born on middle class farming family**”. *Zameendar* is substituted with “middle class farming family”. Middle class have a different meaning in target language but it cannot be used for translation of word *zameen dar*. Middle class specify a particular class of society. *Zameen dar* in Urdu language used for the person who is owner of land. This substitution changed the meaning of source text. Though translator translated the source text but the actual meaning of source text is affected. So this change made by translator in target text conveyed the meaning but exact sense is not transferred into target text.

16) “On 17 February, 1905, a hand grenade was thrown at Nikolas's uncle” (Eshai, 2016, p188).

فروری 1905 کو نکولس کے چچا پر دن کے وقت بم پھینکا گیا ۔

Selected part showed the presence of omission. A word is omitted from source text. Translator has not translated the word and skipped it. The Urdu text *din k waqat bam phenka gya* described as “**a hand grenade was thrown**”. The word *din* from source text is omitted by translator in target text. This type of omission has not affected the whole meaning of source text sentence. Meaning is not lost in target text.

17) “Some attempts were made to win over the hearts of the workers and farmers but all efforts failed” (Eshai, 2016, p188).

کسانوں اور مزدوروں کی دل داری کاکچھ سامان کیا گیا مگر یہ نو ما یشی کھلونے انھے رام نہ کر سکے ۔

This piece represent the usage of substitution. A phrase was replaced by the translator in target text. Urdu language has words which show some typical expression that cannot be translated exactly into target text. Urdu phrase *magar ye numyeshi khilony unhy raam na kR saky* translated as “**but all efforts failed**”. Urdu words *numyeshi khilony* is not translated and translator did not transferred the sense of this word. Actual meaning of this phrase is not according to source text meaning in the target text so the actual meaning is affected in translation. When meaning is affected the exact sense is also lost in target text.

18) “On November 14, 1917, Lenin captured Moscow, Kerensky escaped to England just in time. A national government was formed .Lenin was declared the president of the Executive Committee” (Eshai, 2016, p189-90).

نومبر 1917 کو لینن کی پارٹی نے جو بل شیوککھ کھیلاتی تھی سارا نظام انتخاب بدل دیا .ایک مجلس ملی منتخب کی گئی .اس مجلس نے ایگزیکٹو کمیٹی کے ارکان منتخب کئے .ان کا صدر لینن بن گیا .

These lines showed the translator's use of addition and omission. Translator added and omitted certain phrases in target text. Addition that is made in target text clearly diverse the meaning of source text. Above mentioned line of target text “**Lenin was captured Moscow. Kerensky escaped to England just in time added in the target text**”. These two sentences are not present in source text but translator added these in his translation. By using the technique of addition changed the meaning of original text.

Another change that is noticed by researcher is the utility of substitution. “**A national government was formed. Lenin was declared president of the Executive Committee**” is translation of *is nay aik Majlis Mili muntakhib ki.is Majlis NY executive committee KY arkaan muntakhib kiay, inka sadar Lenin ban gya.*

The phrase is *Majlis n executive committee KY arkaan muntakhib kiay* is not translated into target text. Translator omitted this sentence and he translated it as “**Lenin was declared the president of executive committee**”. Translator skipped this line to avoid repetition of Urdu sentence. This may cause ambiguity in the minds of target text readers.Use of Addition, omission and substitution transform the meaning of source text. The actual sense of original text is altered in target text.

Conclusions

This study determines that translation is the arena where one text of the language is transferred to another language. It is mainly modified form of the same text in another language. Language is basic tool for communication either it is via verbal or written. Best communication can be done when we are fully able to understand other's language. Differences in language affect the originality of meaning. So this is the case in written language. When one language is being transferred to other language with some minor changes it will clearly diverse the meaning of source text. This research concerns with the model of Vehmas Lehtos .The model describes how adaptation helps in translation process. Further, it proposed different kinds of pragmatic adaptation that are analyzed in this study. Researcher analyzed both texts; source and target text in view of adaptation, omission, substitution and change of order. These kinds were identified and analysed with reference to the selected text (The Red Revolution) and its Urdu text(سرخ انقلاب) to find out the incompatibilities between original text and target text. Substitution is the most used kind of adaptation that is noticed in this study. Translator has modified the most of words in the target text because he was unable to translate exact sense of source text. Use of addition is also present in the translation of سرخ انقلاب .The translator added many sentence, phrases and words in target text. Addition is made when target culture and language did not possess the same sense of source text. So translator added words and sentences to make his target text closer to the original text.

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