



The Application of House' Model of Translation Quality Assessment on Pakistani Fictionist Saadat Hasan Manto's short story

Waqas Faryad, Ph.D. Scholar (Urdu), Department of Linguistics and Literature Qurtuba University of Science and Information Technology Peshawar, Pakistan, waqas.coe@must.edu.pk

Asif Aziz, Subject Specialist, Government College for Elementary Teacher's Mirpur, Azad Jammu & Kashmir Pakistan, asifaziz018@gmail.com

Dr. Tahseen Bibi, Associate Professor, Department of Linguistics and Literature Qurtuba University of Science and Information Technology Peshawar, Pakistan, tahseenbibi@gmail.com

Mian Abdul-Rahaman, Lecturer in English, Afro-Asian Institute 25-B Lower Mall Lahore, Pakistan, mianabdulrahman21@gmail.com

Abstract- Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) is a fast-growing sub-field of translation studies. Present study focuses on the relationship between the source text (ST) and target text (TT) English and Urdu. In this research paper, Julian House's model (House, 1997) of translation and her newly revised "**TRANSLATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT: PAST AND PRESENT**" model, (House, 2015) is applied on a short story named 'Two Poles' written by Fictionist Saadat Hasan Manto (سعادت حسن منٹو) which is translated by Bilal Tanveer (Manto Raama, 1998). A Qualitative research design is employed by the researchers. The current study examines either the covert translation is better or the overt translation. The analysis is carried out with the help of lexical, systematic and textual means. The finding indicate that the comparison of the source text (ST) and the target text (TT) in the light of her revised model can provide insight in the learning and teaching translation because of it helps to highlight the particular characteristics of the source text (ST) and target text (TT) languages. The lexical, systematic and textual analysis is done in the light of House's Model of Translation Quality Assessment. The analysis can state that translator is not tied to the culture, community and language of the source text rather he gave preference more to get equivalence of the target text. He tries to make the ST more original in the target culture, so that the target reader can easily get access to source text without any difficulties and cultural difference. Since we are applying House model in order to assess the quality and function of the original and translated text. It is concluded that the translator chooses covert than overt type of translation. As a matter of fact, the perception of the theory is considered as important as the practice in the field of translation studies.

Keywords: TQA (translation quality assessment), overt translation, covert translation, ST (source text), TT (target text), and House's model of translation quality, "**TRANSLATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT: PAST AND PRESENT**".

I. INTRODUCTION

The base of House's model (House, 1997) lies in the comparative ST-TT analysis that focuses the two things. Among those two things, one is the quality of translation and the other is errors and mismatches. Translation quality has been a vital concern by all those who deal with translation, to translation experts, agencies and trainers. Julian House's (2015) newly revised "**TRANSLATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT: PAST AND PRESENT**" model, focused on two things: first a comparison between previous version and new version. Second: The development in revised model of Translation Quality Assessment. She modifies and classifies approaches to TQA and gives dimension in better way has, Response-based approaches, Psycho-social approaches, Text and Discourse-oriented approaches. House newly revised Translation Quality Assessment model employed by Salar Manafi Anari & Hamid Varmazyari has on Persian translation of Chomsky's Media Control to estimate it viability (2016). The finding of the application shows that the translations has fallenthe functions of the Source Text (ST) and Target Text (TT) translation. This newly revised model proved practical in assessing political translation. The few parallels are found between the functional analysis and the text analysis. Her old model denies the translation target-audience oriented notion. The terminology, nature and the complexity of the analytical category is the major concern of her model and it rejects the poetic aesthetic text. In 1997, she revised her 1977 model of translation and made several changes in her model, which is grounded on register analysis (mode, field and tenor). Register analysis of source text and target text is performed with the help of textual, syntactical and lexical means. Textual means includes, clausal linkage that

is the analytical relationship between clauses and sentences (alternative additive, adversative), Iconic linkage, which refers to parallelism of structures and theme dynamic that relates to thematic structure. In that model, Register addresses several multiple elements as compared to the Hallidayan model (Hallidayan, 1992). According to House's model (House, 1997) Register, constitutes of three distinct elements, Field includes, specificity of lexical items, the social actions and the subject matter. Tenor, consists of the speaker's social, temporal and geographical provenances and also emotional and intellectual stances. Tenor refers to the personal view point of the addresser and includes social attitude including in formal or formal style. Mode entails the medium or the way through which a communication occurs, it is a means of channelizing and measures the degree of participation or interaction between addressee and addresser. Source text register forms a profile that consists of tenor, field and mode. The profile of register describes the text; the genre realizes the source text's cultural effect and impact. Source text genre and the profile of register permits, a statement of function. This function includes, interpersonal and conceptual component. These two components carry out, the information and the messages between addresser and addressee. The similar method of analysis takes place for the target text .There is a comparison that is carried out between the profile of source text and the profile of the target text, which generates statement of errors and mismatches. The statement is classified and divided taking into consideration, the register and genre. Register is an error that is depended upon situation and it as situational dimensional error. These errors are known as "covertly erroneous errors". The other errors are target system errors and known as "overtly erroneous errors". The translation also produces a quality statement. Overt translation is a kind of translation, in which the hearer or the receiver of the translated text is not inscribed. The culture restricts the source text. It is linked to the source culture and community of language. It is source text-based translation. The text function is not similar in the target text as source target is linked or bound to a source culture's particular historical event. To have, an appropriate translation in overt translation, Target source must take a second level function. In case of overt translation, the role of translator is significant and dominant because it is primarily the work of the translator to provide target members the privilege and access to the original text. The translator, places the target culture members at a place to make a keen observation and take notice of this text from outside. In Covert translation, the original source text does not change and remains as it is, in the case of the target culture. The source text is not linked or related to the audience or target culture. The source text, directly interacts or communicates with the receiver or addressee and target text, too directly address the receiver or recipient for example, a letter from a chairman to the shareholder and tourist information booklet. In illustrations, content or the subject matter of the text remains the same but the form of the text alters. The function of covert translator can be described by making use of 3 Rs, strategy formula; Recreate, Reproduction, Represent. The role of covert translator is indispensable, to reproduce, re-construct or recreate, represent in the target text. The Source text consists of discourse word and framework of language. The terminology of culture filter is employed by House, in her model. She is of the view that culture filter is a terminology, which reforms, modifies or reshapes the equivalence meanings of source text to target text. She is fully aware of the translations distinctions between overt and covert translations (Meza, 2013). The translation distinction constitutes of a pair of binary opposition. In such a case, where covertly function equivalence is required; source text genre does not exist or emerge in the target culture. The purpose must be to make covert version rather than covert translation.

Research Objectives

In order to check the proposed objectives following particulars were designed:

- To investigate the quality of translated text 'TWO Poles' written by Fictionist Saadat Hasan Manto's (سعادت حسن منٹو) translated by Bilal Tanveer.
- To investigate either the translation was made overtly or covertly
- To investigate why overt translation is better than covert

Research Questions.

The study address the following questions:

1. How the quality of a text be determined by applying House model?
2. Which type of translation strategy is employed by the translator?
3. Why covert translation is considered better and more preferred type of translation strategy as compare to overt translation?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

It is a fact that in the area of translational studies, Translation quality assessment is considered to be one of the essential problems. The researcher can assess the quality of a translated text with the help of Translation Quality Assessment. A textual and contextual analysis from the cultural point of view is probable just due to the model of Translation Quality Assessment which is given by House (1997) and her newly revised "TRANSLATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT: PAST AND PRESENT" model, (House, 2015). The students along with the assistance of the researchers and the translators as well are able to judge the worth of the translated text with the help of Translation Quality Assessment. It is because this model of Translation Quality Assessment is a comprehensive scale for all of them to translate the source text (ST) into the target text (TT). This model of Translation Quality Assessment is helpful to assess the worth of the translation. The Translation Quality Assessment Model pertains to the different approaches which are elaborated further. Alikhademi (Alikhademi, 2015), conducted a research on a medical text named by "Medical Longmans Embryology" by applying House's Translation Quality Assessment (QTA) (House, 1977). He applied the House Translation Quality Assessment (QTA) model on the Persian translation of "Medical Longmans Embryology". He collected the samples from the source text as well as the target text. He chose the ten pages from the book and he read one paragraph from each page thoroughly. Then he compared the target text with the translation of source text in order to find out the errors. He called the overtly erroneous errors as untranslated, slight change in meaning, omission, addition, grammatical errors in his research. So, the translation of this source text is done covertly. He examined the field, tenor and mode which are the lexico-grammatical features of the text. He studied these lexico-grammatical features from the perspectives of overtly and covertly erroneous errors. He found the overtly erroneous errors. So, basically the researcher has examined the book "Medical Longmans Embryology" through the application of "Overtly Translation" in Translation Quality Assessment Model proposed by House (House1997). Esmail Faghih and MorvaridJaza'ei (Faghih, Jaza'ei, 2015), in an article named by, "A Translation Quality Assessment of two English Translations of Nazim Hikmet's Poetry", have applied on Her Model of Translation Quality Assessment (QTA). The researchers evaluated the quality of both English translations. They computed the frequency of those errors. They, further, categorized these errors into overtly erroneous errors and covertly erroneous errors. Both the researchers made seven categories of overtly erroneous errors which pertain to: not translated, slight changes in meanings, significant change in meanings, distortion of meanings, breach of the source language system, creative translation and the cultural filtering. The researcher followed the instructions of House that overtly translation model should be applied for the translation of poetry. Daniel Valles in his article, "Applying Julianne House's Translation Quality Assessment Model on a Humorous Text: A Case Study of The Simpsons", focuses on the verbal elements of an episode of TV series, "The Simpsons" (Daniel Valles, 2014). He does not only deal with the verbal elements but some of the visual elements as well. So, it can be said that he focused on the audio-visual translation of the series. The researcher took the episode nine from the season 6 of The Simpsons. He analyzed the original episode as well as the Spanish dubbed episode of this season through the application of House Translation Quality Assessment (QTA) model (House, 1997). So, the researcher applied this model to the full script of the selected episode rather than the excerpts of it. He does a textual analysis of the script which pertain to the syntactical, lexical and textual means of both source text (ST) as well as the target text (TT). The researcher, further, made a statement by analyzing the script in terms of genre and register. The researcher identified the errors by juxtaposing the source text (ST) with the target text (TT). Reiss & Vermeer in "Towards a general theory of translational action: Scopus theory explained" proposed a Scopus theory (Reiss, & Vermeer, 2014). They proposed a systematic pragmatic approach which was based upon the text typology. The translation procedure pertains to the most significant features in this text typology. It inculcated the scenarios or the conditions for the translators to choose and decide the probable solutions for the translation quality assessment problems. Colina investigated some functions of evaluation (Colina, 2012). The quality of evaluation can easily be assessed by the use of functions of evaluation in the functional approaches. She identified those functions as diagnostic, formative and summative. The diagnostic function, as its name suggests, diagnoses the problem of the source text. The formative function deals with the collection of the data regarding the purpose of the translation. The summative function is helpful and used to test and analyze the final outcome of the translation. Prior, Wintner, MacWhimnney & Lavie in "Translation Ambiguity in and out of Context", made a comparison between the translation of the single words (Prior, Wintner, MacWhimnney & Lavie, 2011). This kind of comparison was made in a laboratory setting. The researchers compared the contextual translation of the chosen words from the source text. The conducted a

comprehensive research on this comparison and finally they inferred that the previous experience of bilingual speakers was reflected from the decontextualized translation of the single words. Javad Heidary and Gholamhossein Bahrami have applied House Translation Quality Assessment model on a literary text in the article named by, "The Application of Juliane House's Model of TQA in Persian Translation of the Book "Pride and Prejudice" (Javad Heidary and Gholamhossein Bahrami, 2009). According to House, the literary text must be translated overtly. They have used the overt translation in order to translate "Pride and Prejudice" from English language into the Persian language. The research took the sentences from this literary text of Jane Austen randomly. The researchers, further, considered the overt translation method as well as covert translation method. Then, the researchers selected the same sentences from the Persian translated literary text of "Pride and Prejudice". By following the instructions of House that a literary text is translated overtly, the researchers applied the overt translational quality assessment model as the source text was literary as well as in English native language (House, 1997). He concluded his findings that some sentences were used covertly rather than overtly. So, Her model of Translation Quality Assessment helped to identify those sentences which the researcher chose and translated. So, they have also contributed his part in TQA by House. Malcolm Williams gave a very important theory regarding the Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) (Williams, 2004). The argumentative theory is the foundation of William's approach. He describes the argumentation as a logical discourse which also pertains to the terminology of rhetoric for the great persuasion of the audience. His approach to the Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) describes the discourse scenarios, argumentative macro structure level, stylistic codification with five subsections of the organizational schemes, argumentative types, conjunctives, narrative and figure strategy. This theory works when the source text (ST) is analyzed with reference to its reasoning, schema and sequence relations. Hence, a comprehensive analysis of the source text is done along with the comparative assessment of the text as well as an argumentation centered evaluation of the translation is provided on the whole. Rui Rothe-Neves says in his article "Translation Quality Assessment for Research Purposes an Empirical Approach" that the TQA model by House is the most famous model in this translational study (Neves, 2002). In her book, "A Landmark in Translation Research", House highlights her approach towards a scientific cure of worth in translation (House 2015). She revised the empirical studies. The target culture provider directs the translated text of those empirical studies. She also brings to the work the useful and beneficial scene of communicative competence. The important fact regarding her model is that her model was approached regarding translation as an exercise of L2 classroom. This fact creates a crucial reservation to it as a technique to find out translations. Herdrun Gerzymisch-Arbogast in his article, named by "Equivalence Parameters and Evaluation", highlighted the newly made conceptions for a re-definition of the perception of equivalence (Gerzymisch, 2001). He no longer considered the equivalence as the comprehensive idea but as a concept regarding the various parameters. These parameters may vary from one individual text to the other individual text introduced by House. Malcolm Williams, in his article named by "The application of Argumentation theory of Translation Quality Assessment" portrayed the model of House (Williams, 2001). This model depicted a thorough non-quantitative, explanatory and descriptive approach to the Translation Quality Assessment (TQA). House disperses the idea that TQA is very subjective naturally. She elaborated that the evaluation judgment is not a scientific judgment rather it is a portrayal of a political, moral, ethical, social and personal attitude. Jamal Al-Qinai suggests a complete textual analysis while concerning with the source text (ST) and the target text (TT) as products in his approach to Translation Quality Assessment (Al-Qinai, 2000). He said that only equality is not beneficial for the evaluation of translations. Anyhow, he considers both pragmatic and syntactic equality in case of seven parameters. Those seven parameters inculcate thematic structure, Textual typology, Cohesion, Formal correspondence, Lexical properties, grammatical equality and Text pragmatic equivalence. He has compared the Arabic text and English text with each other in his model but there are some reservations in his model of Translation Quality Assessment. Robert Larose was a Canadian scholar who introduced his valuable approach to Translation Quality Assessment (Larose, 1998). He is of the point of view that Translation Quality Assessment is the reason of a translation that is known as the prime significant feature for assessing the worth of translation. Larose differentiates textual features of translation from the extra-contextual features of translation by following House. In his model, the textual features are his main focus. These textual features based upon three levels as micro-structural level, macro structural level and super structural level. According to him, these three levels are beneficial for knowing the seriousness of translational errors. These three levels also help to decide how much serious a translation error can be. He analyzed the source text (ST) and the target text (TT) one by one by using all three levels. In his model, he also discusses this Covert Translation as the problem of translation. Sara Viola Rodrigues in the article,

named by “Translation Quality Tested Julianne House’s Analysis”, gave a model on analytical and relational English source texts translated into Portuguese Language from the different Provinces (Rodrigues, 1996). She states the benefits of knowing and using the model of Translation Quality Assessment given by House that this model does not only illuminates the mental works of the translators but it also enlightens the problematic context of the situational directions of a text. It points out to the demand for careful choice of the lexical items which are appropriate to the special topics or the province of the text. Nord proposed a functional model in his respective writings named by, “Text Analysis in Translation”, “Translation as A Purposeful Activity”, and “Text Analysis in Translation: Theory, Methodology, and Didactic Application of a Model for Translation-Oriented Text Analysis” (Nord, 1991). The basis of this functional model was the identification of the style which is used in the text, determination of the levels of the source text (ST) and the classification of the translational functional hierarchy. She presented a didactic model which provided the students with the classification of the source text and assessment of the quality of the translation. She developed this didactic model within the classroom scenario. She provided seventeen levels of linguistic analysis. These seventeen levels of linguistic analysis inculcate to the content, subject matter, presupposition, non-verbal gestures, composition, lexis, and word origin, structure of the sentence, medium, viewers, sender, intention, goal, place, time, effect and function. Nord presented a chart for inculcating to all these mentioned levels (Nord, 2005). Catford in “A linguistic theory of translation: An essay in applied linguistics” claimed that the general linguistic theory must pertain to the translational theory (Catford, 1965). He asked for the clarity of the distinction between the formal correlation and the textual equality. He presented two main types of translational shifts. According to him, there are two major kinds of translational shifts: level shifts and the category shifts. He said that the grammatical feature of the source language at a linguistic level pertain to the target language equal at other distinct level in the level shift. He called category shifts as the lexis and further divided these category shifts into four kinds named by structure shifts, class shifts, intra-system shifts and the unit shifts.

Another recent work related to translation study in Pakistani context conducted by Asif Aziz, Waqas Faryad, Rana Saleem, & Qasim DTS and OTS (AsifAziz, Waqas Faryad, Rana Saleem, & Qasim, 2020). The process of translation based on Vinay and Darbelnet’s model of translation shift (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1989). The data was analyzed qualitatively at first and then quantitatively in order to rank the supremacy of translation technique. The findings of the study indicated that Urdu Translator used more frequently Literal translation strategies in the direct type of translated corpus as compare to English translators who employed Oblique translation more frequently.

III. METHODOLOGY

The present study deals with the qualitative aspect of the translation. It deals with the comparative ST-TT analysis which helps the researcher to assess the quality of the translated work. The lexical, syntactic and textual analysis is done. It also deals with the relationship that exists between the receiver and sender. The analysis of the ST-TT helps the researcher to determine the priority of one type of translation on the other such as covert VS overt and vice versa. It is a fact that overt translation has no need to hide the fact of being translation which means that the translator translates word to word source text into the target text. The covert translation does not let the reader feel that it is a translation rather it gives the pragmatic meanings of the source text into the target text. The overt translation leaves the footprints of the source text while the covert translation does not leave the footprints of the source text. If we talk about the cultural impact on both translations, it is found that overt translation is a source cultural-oriented translation while the covert translation is the target cultural-oriented translation. All the technical, legal and literary translations are common in appearance and fall under the category of overt translation while all the Trades creations as well as localizations fall under the category of covert translation. Here, Trade creation means that translating for the purpose of marketing strategy. This is done when there is a need of creating compelling and attention-grabbing sales copies in order to attract the buyers and compel them to convert into great buyers. That is why it is also called as the extreme covert translation. Localization comes when it is the scenario of language and region. For example, the Urdu in Pakistan v/s Urdu in India. In this research, both covert and overt translations are being applied. It is up to the translator that he should use the covert and overt translation strategies while translating the source text into the target text if he wants his audience to get each meaning of the source text clearly. These overt and covert translation strategies usually use differing but interesting approaches to the translated texts which depend on the varying situations. It is the

responsibility of the translator that he should keep in mind that the culture of the target text is in continuous connection with the culture of the source text throughout the translation process. This aim can be achieved through covert and overt translation strategies which do not lose the essence of the meanings of the source text. Comparatively, the overt translation helps the reader to be connected with the subject and theme of the source text. The overt translation does not lose the basic theme and tone of the source text. In the current study, House's model of TQA (covert and overt translation) is applied on two different short stories named Do Gharay by Fictionist Saadat Hasan Manto (سعادت حسن منٹو) and translated by Bilal Tanveer (House 1997).

Procedure.

The House's model is applied on the first paragraphs of the short stories and data is collected and analyzed word by word and sentence wise in this paper.

Analysis.

The analysis of the data is made in order to find out that the present translated text of Fictionist Saadat Hasan Manto (سعادت حسن منٹو) is following covert or overt translation and which is better in the process of translation of short stories.

Research Hypothesis.

The proposed research hypothesis is given as ' Covert Translation is better than the Overt Translation'

Table 1

Paragraph of ST and TT (TWO POTHLES)

Source text (Urdu)	Target Text (English)
مجھے آپ افسانہ نگار کی حیثیت سے جانتے ہیں۔ اور عدالتیں ایک فحش نگار کی حیثیت سے جانتی ہیں۔ حکومت کبھی مجھے کمیونسٹس کہتی ہے اور کبھی ملک کا بہت بڑا ادیب، کبھی میرے لیے روزی کے دروازے بند کیے جاتے ہیں۔ کبھی کھول دیے جاتے ہیں۔ کبھی مجھے غیر ضروری انسان قرار دے کر مکان باہر کا حکم دیا جاتا ہے۔ کبھی موج میں آ کر یہ کہہ دیا جاتا ہے۔ کہ نہیں تم مکان اندر رہ سکتے ہو۔ میں پہلے بھی سوچتا تھا۔ اب بھی سوچتا ہوں کہ میں کیا ہوں اس ملک میں جسے دنیا کی سب سے بڑی اسلامی سلطنت کہا جاتا ہے۔ میرا کیا مقام ہے۔ میرا کیا مصرف ہے۔	You know me as a writer of short stories and the courts know me as writer of obscenities. Sometimes the government labels me a communist and sometimes the country's foremost writer. Doors of livelihood are sometimes opened for me and sometimes they're closed. Sometimes I am declared as an unimportant person and ordered to 'Vacate House' and sometimes in a lighter mood. I am told 'I could stay in the house'. I used to wonder and I still do—what's my place, my worth in a country that is understood to be the world's largest Islamic Republic?

Table 2

The analysis of the above paragraph is given below in the following table.

Source Text (Urdu)	Target Text (English)	Explanation
مجھے آپ افسانہ نگار کی حیثیت سے جانتے ہیں۔ اور عدالتیں ایک فحش نگار کی حیثیت سے	You know me as a writer of short stories and the courts know me as a writer of obscenities.	The translation of this sentence is not said to be literal translation because it is not translated word-by-word rather the translator tries to convey the meaning of the SL item in the TT. It is not bound to the structure of SL and the translator pay attention to TT reader and used "Covert" type of translation rather than "Overt".
		The translation of word

		“Hasiyat” is “Status” but the writer here “covertly” used the word “as” to convey its meaning.
حکومت کبھی مجھے کمیونسٹس کہتی ہے۔ اور کبھی ملک کا بہت بڑا ادیب	Sometimes the government labels me as communist and country’s foremost writer.	Literal translation (overt translation) Since her model based on the Hallidayan model of register analysis, therefore in this sentence transitivity change also occur: In the ST the sentence is in active voice form and when translated in TT it is in passive form.
ادیب کبھی میرے لیے روزی کے دروازے بند کیے جاتے ہیں۔ کبھی کھول دئیے جاتے ہیں۔	Doors of livelihood are sometimes opened for me...sometimes they are closed	In this sentence “they” used as an addition of connector in order to make the sense of the target text, so translation type followed by the researcher is “Covert translation”. Here in this sentence they refer back to the doors of livelihood.
کبھی موج میں آ کر یہ کہہ دیا جاتا ہے	Sometimes in lighter mood, I am told.	I am addition of connector in the target text understandable by the TT so, the translator followed the “Covert” type of translation.
کر یہ کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ نہیں تم مکان اندر رہ سکتے ہو۔	I could stay in my house	Covert Translation
میں پہلے بھی سوچتا تھا۔	I used to wonder	Mismatch of tenor and such type of errors are named as “Covertly erroneous errors”
اب بھی سوچتا ہوں	I still do	Addition to of Pronoun “I” in the target text. So, it is Covert Translation
ہونکہ میں کیا ہوں	-----	Economy of Connector
میرا کیا مقام ہے۔ میرا کیا مصرف ہے۔	What is my place, my worth?	Covert Translation

Table 3

Source and Target Text of 2nd Short Story

Source Text (Urdu)	Target Text (English)
<p>میں آج بہت افسردہ ہوں۔ پہلے مجھے ترقی پسند تسلیم کیا جاتا تھا۔ بعد مجھے ایک دم روجت پسند بنا دیا گیا اور اب فتوے دینے والے سوچ رہے ہیں اور پھر تسلیم کرنے کے لیے آمادہ ہو رہے ہیں کہ میں ترقی پسند ہوں اور فتووں پر اپنے فتوے دینے والی سرکار مجھے ترقی پسند یقین کرتی ہے۔ یعنی کہ سورخ ایک کمیونسٹس کبھی کبھی جنجھلا کر مجھ پر فحش نکاری کا الزام لگا دیتی اور مقدمہ چلا دیتی ہے۔</p>	<p>I feel great sadness today. There was a time when I was considered a progressive, but I was then declared as a reactionary. And now, once again, those who pass the earlier judgment appear willing to admit that I am progressive. And over government, which pronounced its own judgment over that of others, sees me as a progressive, in other words, a red, a communist. Sometimes out of exasperation it calls me a pornographer and files a suit against me.</p>

Table 4

The Analysis of Source and Target Text of 2nd Short Story

Source Text (Urdu)	Target Text (English)	Explanation
میں آج بہت افسردہ ہوں	I feel great sadness today	Literal-overt translation
پہلے مجھے ترقی پسند تسلیم کیا جاتا تھا	There was a time when I was considered a progressive	The translator chooses covert type of translation to give meaning of ST into TT.
بعد مجھے ایک دم روجت پسند بنا دیا گیا	But I was then declared a reactionary	The translator adopted the covert type of translation to make translation easy in TT culture.
اور اب	And now	Overt Translation
فتوے دینے والے سوچ رہے ہیں	Those who passed the earlier judgment	Omission of some parts of ST into TT to give complete sense. So this is Covert translation.
ہیں اور پھر تسلیم کرنے کے لیے آمادہ ہو رہے ہیں کہ میں ترقی پسند ہوں	Appear too willing to admit that I am a progressive	Covert type of translation
ہیں کہ میں ترقی پسند ہوں اور فتووں پر اپنے فتوے دینے والی سرکار مجھے ترقی پسند یقین کرتی ہے۔ یعنی کہ سورخ ایک کمیونسٹس	And over government which pronounced its own judgment over that of others, sees me as a progressive, in other words, a red a communist.	Overt-cum-overt type of translation. In this sentence the phrase "In other words" used as addition of connector in order to make the sense clearer in the target text and to achieve this purpose the translator goes with covert type of translation.
کمیونسٹس کبھی کبھی جنجھلا کر	Sometimes out of exasperation	Covert type of translation is used to get possible equivalent in the target text because the literal meaning of exasperation is

“Gussa or Ghafgi” but here in this phrase it is used for “Junjjala” and also the word “Kr” is omitted in the target text in the process of translation.

اور	And	Literal...Overt translation
مقدمے چلا دیتی ہے۔	Files a suit against me	Against me here used as addition of connector in order to get the ST equivalent in the target text and the translator chooses the covert type of translation to get this equivalent.

IV. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

House's 1977 book was considered the first famous translation studies contribution to use Halliday's popular model (Halliday, 1992). In recent years another fruitful work of Mona Baker's *In Other Words: A Course book on Translation* (1992) had considerable influence on Translation studies and consequently on Translation training (Baker, 1992). She looks at Equivalence at a series of levels: of particular interest in the current study is her systematic approach to cohesion, pragmatic level and thematic structure, 'the way utterances are used in communicative situations'.

House applied her model on number of texts, including (pp.147-57) polemical text about civilian Germans' involvement in the holocaust (ST English, TT Germans).

The translator has used covert translation in the first lines of first text. He does not translate literally which means that he does not translate word by word but he translates covertly. He describes the meanings of the writer in his translation. The example of covert translation is “You know me as a writer of short stories and the courts know me as a writer of obscenities” which is the translation of source text “مجھے آپ افسانہ نگار کی حیثیت سے جانتے ہیں۔ اور عدالتیں ایک فحش نگار کی حیثیت سے جانتے ہیں۔” The translation of this sentence is not said to be literal translation because it is not translated word-by-word rather the translator tries to convey the meaning of the SL item in the TT. It is not bound to the structure of SL and the translator pay attention to TT reader and used “Covert” type of translation rather than “Overt”. The translation of word “Hasiyat” is “Status” but the writer here “covertly” used the word “as” to convey its meaning. Sometimes, the translator uses overt translation by changing the sequence of words in the target text. For example, “Sometimes the government labels me as communist and country's foremost writer” is the translation of the source text “حکومت کبھی مجھے کمیونسٹس کہتی ہے۔ اور کبھی ملک کا بہت بڑا ادیب ہے۔” In the ST the sentence is in active voice form and when translated in TT it is in passive form. Most of time, the translator has used covert translation of the first text. He adds connectors in the target text so that the meaning of the source text would be clear enough. For example, “Sometimes in lighter mood, I am told” is the translation of the source text “کبھی مجھے یہ کہہ دیا جاتا ہے۔” Here, the translator has added “I am” in the target text to clarify the meanings of the source text. It has also been seen that sometimes the translator adds a pronoun to a target text to highlight the context of the source text. For example, “I still do” is the translation of the source text “اب بھی سوچتا ہوں” which suggests that translator added pronoun “I” to emphasize the context. The translator uses literal translation while translating the second text. For example, “I feel great sadness today” is a translation of “میں آج بہت افسردہ ہوں” which means that the translator has used word by word translation. Then the translator uses covert translation in the very next line. For example, “There was a time when I was considered a progressive” is the translation of “پہلے مجھے ترقی پسند تسلیم کیا جاتا تھا” which clearly shows that the translator uses covert translation in order to convey the meaning of the source text in a clear way. Then again the translator uses overt translation when he translates “اور اب” into the target text English as “And now”. It highlights that the translator has done translation word by word in the target text. At another place, the translator uses Overt-cum-Overt type of translation. He translates “مقدمے چلا دیتی ہے۔” into “And over government which pronounced its own judgment over that of others, sees me as a progressive, in other words, a red a communist”. In sentence the phrase “In other words” is used as addition of connector in order to make the sense clearer in the target text and to achieve this

purpose the translator goes with covert type of translation. The translator translates “کمیونٹس کبھی کبھی جنجھلا کر” into the target text as “Sometimes out of exasperation”. Covert type of translation is used to get possible equivalent in the target text because the literal meaning of exasperation is “Gussa or Ghafgi” but here in this phrase, it is used for “Junjhala” and also the word “Kr” is omitted in the target text in the process of translation. In the end, the translator translates source text “مقدمے چلا دیتی ہے” into the target text as “Files a suit against me”. Against me here is used as addition of connector in order to get the ST equivalent in the target text and the translator chooses the covert type of translation to get this equivalent.

V. CONCLUSION

The fundamental concept of translation quality assessment can be observed in the relationship that exists between the original and translated form of the text. Therefore, in the present study, the researchers investigated the quality of the translated text of short stories written by Fictionist Saadat Hasan Manto (سعادت حسن منٹو) (Manto Raama, 1998). The lexical, systematic and textual analysis is done in the light of House’s Model of Translation Quality Assessment. With the help of the analysis done above we can state that translator is not tied to the culture, community and language of the source text rather he gave preference more to get equivalence of the target text. He tries to make the ST original in the target culture, so that the target reader can easily get access to source text without any difficulties and cultural difference. Since we are applying House model in order to assess the quality and function of the original and translated text, so we can propose that with the help of comparing ST and TT, the function of both the text are kept equivalent. The purpose of both texts is same and so, it is concluded that the translator chooses covert than overt type of translation. Simultaneously attention is also paid to the quality and function of the both texts. The rudimentary yardstick of translation quality used in the present analysis is equivalence. According to House a translated text has a function of the text is examined with the help of situational towards covert and overt error. In the above analysis we discussed two type of translation covert and overt translation and did their comparative analysis in order to know their validity, “Covert translation is better than overt translation”. Hence with the help of the above analysis it is not tied to any specific culture or community and the present research will be helpful for future researcher in the field translation studies.

Implications.

The fundamental aim of this study was to investigate the Translation Quality Assessment of some Urdu short stories into English. The findings of the study show that the students of the respective fields would be able to analyze source text (ST) and target text (TT) for the analysis of the quality of the translated text from Urdu to English in particular and from Urdu to any other language in general with the help of this method of Translation Quality Assessment Analysis. As a matter of fact, the perception of the theory is considered as important as the practice in the field of translational studies. This helps the students to understand the concepts of different theories when they do it practically.

Furthermore, the comparison of the source text (ST) and the target text (TT) (with its translation in the light of House’s model) can provide an insight in the learning and teaching translation because it helps to highlight the particular characteristics of the source text (ST) and target text (TT) languages.

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