A Study of Persian Translations of English Phrasal Verbs in Dan Brown's Inferno

Hossein Tarighi, MA

Ali Rabi, Ph.D

Faculty of Persian Literature and Foreign Languages, IAU-South Tehran Br
Iran

Abstract

This study focuses on translation of the English phrasal verbs (PVs) into Persian as to determine the frequency and usage percentage of the eleven translation procedures, which Persian translators preferred to use; that is to determine which procedure was the most favored among Persian translators in rendering PVs into Persian in as far as textual and contextual parameters are concerned. The typological syntactic and semantic features marking English PVs are not normatively present in the Persian language, which belongs to a different branch of Indo-European family. That makes translation of these units a somewhat burdensome task for the Persian translators. Three available Persian translations of Dan Brown's Inferno (2013) serve the corpus for this product-oriented analysis, which builds upon Baker's (2011) taxonomy of translation strategies (here referred to as procedures) for non-equivalence at word level. That has not of course been without adding a few more procedures to it- forming a mixed model as to capture more of the morpho-syntactic peculiarities between the two languages- to achieve the aims of this study. Having extracted 401 PVs from 34 chapters of the novel and analyzed their translations, we made it clear that equivalence procedure has the highest frequency among all other procedures. Moreover, frequency and percentage of all other procedures were calculated and discussed.

Keywords: Translation procedure, phrasal verb (PV), Persian compound verbs (CV)

1. *Introduction*

As phrasal verbs are typically idiomatic, it is usually not possible to understand their meaning by defining individual parts of them (Spears, 2007). Idiomaticity of English phrasal verbs gives them a high usage frequency in written and oral discourse of language; they also appear in formal and informal situations (Ayadi, 2010). The English language is replete with PVs and simplicity of their coinage process means that the native speakers can readily make new ones. PVs make one third of the English vocabulary.(Li, Zhang, Niu, Jiang, & Srihari, 2003). These constructions are one of the features of Germanic languages to which English belongs (Schmitt &Siyanova, 2007). PVs being absent in non-Germanic and non-Scandinavian languages, means that rendering "the entire conceptual information" will be a hard task for the translator because lacking a grammatical category means that there is no grammatical device available in the target language for rendering "the entire conceptual information" (Jakobson cited in Baker, 2011, p.96)

By setting phrasal words and their non-phrasal equivalents in contrast, Newmark (1993) construed that many translators are unaware of the functions of PVs. Furthermore, he states that PVs are priceless for translators translating into English; on the contrary, they can be frustrating for translators translating from English. Moreover, a PV can carry several different meanings with itself depending on the context it is used in. Modern English contains substantial numbers of PVs; in addition, these units with their specific linguistic features- such as syntactic, pragmatic, and semantic- generally make translation a difficult task for Persian translators. Persian compound verbs (CVs) are to be the equivalents of the English PVs; yet the former has a completely different morpho-syntactic form and interpretation, which makes their usage for rendering PVs depend highly on PVs' level of contextual transparency. Further, PVs practical grouping under several different categories based on their syntactic and semantic features, such as idiomatic and semi-idiomatic PVs, bring more issues in the way of translators, as not knowing the meaning of idiomatic PVs can inevitably lead to mistranslation and loss of meaning. Even, observing PVs within text demands prior acquaintance with their parts of speech (adverbial, prepositional) or translator may remain unable to detect them within the text.

The purpose of this study is investigating into translation procedures that Persian translators make use of to render PVs into Persian as well as determining frequency and usage percentage of these procedures. To this end, the following research questions were put forth:

1. What is the frequency and percentage of each procedure applied in every single Persian translation of Inferno?
2. Which procedure has the highest total average percentage score in all three translations into Persian?

Further, the occurrence and frequency of mistranslation can be telltale sign of translators' low level of acquaintance with a PV and its meaning prior to the question of their being able to use appropriate procedure for rendering them. Omission, counted here among procedures, could be of mutual interpretation for the same reason.

2.*Review of the related literature*

First part of this section is dedicated to defining key terms of this study; phrasal verbs, Persian compound verbs and translation procedures are to be our somewhat crucial key termssimply because of diversity of views and definitions. Thus, we could do no better than presenting some major ones in line with the body of our discussion. The second part includes related studies and their findings.

2.1 Key terms of the study

a) Phrasal Verbs

Crystal (1995) defines PVsas lexemes and calls them multi-word items. It should be noted that a lexeme is a free morpheme hence a free form and unbreakable. Breaking a free morpheme results in loss of meaning.

Eastwood (1999) defines PVs as constructions that are made out of a verb plus an adverb. He suggests the following adverbial particles for them: "about, along, around, away, back, behind, by, down, forward, in, off, on, out, over, round, through, up." (p. 128) He further mentions that some of these adverbs can be prepositions too; in this case, they are referred to as prepositional verbs. Idiomaticity of phrasal verbs is the result of unpredictability of their particles, which can be an adverb or a preposition. For example, when one says *put* your shoes *on,* no explanation can be given for choosing *on,* and not *in* or *up.* (Spears, 2005)

b) Persian Compound Verbs (CV)

Dabir-Moghadam (1997) defines CV as a verb with a complex morphological structure, which has two parts. First part is a non-verbal element, plus a second part that is a verbal constituent. He suggests two processes for making CVs:

a) Combination

Combining an adjective, noun, prepositional phrase, adverb, or past participle with a verb.

b) Incorporation

By removing grammatical endings in nominal elements functioning as direct objects, and dropping prepositions from prepositional phrases functioning as adverbs of location, they can get incorporated with a verb to create CVs.

Bateni (2003) defines Persian CVs as a combination of a noun, adjective, or another component with a verb. He mentions that this device has a very high usage frequency in Persian language, in such a way that Persian rarely uses direct inflection of words for building new verbs and generally uses compounding for this aim. For example, it is more natural and common to say *sorxshodæn*(roast to become) instead of saying sorxidæn (to roast), *bâzkærdæn*(open to do) and not *bâzidæn*(to open).

c) Translation Procedures

The term *procedure* in this study was preferred over *strategy* as for the small units of translation such as sentences or smaller units, we use the term procedure (Newmark, 1988). On the other hand, a translation strategy is a universal approach and a plan of action that a translator takes advantage of it in order to achieve a goal (Darwish, 2007). One or several procedures can occur simultaneously together in translation (Vinay &Darbelnet, 1995).

2.2 Related studies and their findings

By conducting a cross-language study, Mudraya, Piao, Lofberg, Ragson, and Archer (2005) investigated about translations of English PVs into Russian and Finish. According to them, it is possible for a phraseological expression to have equivalents in other languages but these equivalents have morpho-syntactic, and semantic differences. They prepared a list of frequent PVs that shared the same part of speech patterns, and examined their Russian and Finish equivalents based on their morpho-syntactic structure and semantic features. Their results showed that Finish and Russian translations of PVs are done by using a single word.

Aldahesh (2008) conducted a study on PVs and limited it to the translations of idiomatic PVs into Arabic. The aim of the study was searching for similarities and dissimilarities of the English and Arabic PVs to discover problematic cases for the professional translators and translation students in translating PVs. The researcher defined two categories for the errors, (a) overtly erroneous errors, (b) covertly erroneous errors. According to him the most notable difficulty was achieving functional-pragmatic equivalence, i.e. covertly erroneous errors.

Ayadi (2010) investigated into the case of lexical translation problems and the problem of translating PVs from English into Arabic among the learners. The researcher set a qual-quant design for her study. She gathered data by the help of a test, which was consisted of two exercises, first part was for gathering quantitative data and the second stage was for collecting qualitative data. She categorized problems into four categories: (a) phonological problems, (b) lexical problems, (c) grammatical problems, and (d) stylistic problems. Further, she concluded that Arab learners of English were unable to find exact equivalents for the English PVs due to their lack of knowledge about their meanings.

Hosseini (2011) conducted a research on the techniques used in translating English PVs into Persian. She selected three translations of the *Lord of the Flies* for her project. She had three objectives: (a) investigating about the procedures that Persian translators made use of in their translations. (b) examining and marking lost properties of English PVs in the process of translation, and (c) finding the reasons of possible loss of characteristic features in translating PVs into Persian. By analyzing her data, the researcher suggested the following strategies for translating PVs into Persian:

(1) Translating PVs into Persian compound verbs (CVs).
(2) Translating PVs into verbal groups.
(3) Translating PVs into single-word verbs.
(4) Translating PVs into two or more verbs.
(5) Translating PVs into complete sentences.
(6) Omission

Hosseini (2011) concluded that the most frequent procedure for translating PVs is by picking a Persian CV.

Yarahmadzehi, Beikian, and Nadri (2013) investigated about the translations of English PVs into Persian in *Harry Potter and the order of Phoenix* (2005). They used a mixed taxonomy of translation procedures that was made out of Newmark's (1988) model and Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) model. They calculated the frequency of the procedures and performed a quality assessment based on their results. They concluded that the most frequent procedure for rendering a PV is by using a CV. By assuming that the most frequent procedure is the most successful one, they calculated the mean of procedures in order to judge about the quality of translations.

DavoudiSharifabad, Yaqubi, and TengkuMahadi (2013) studied translations of PVs in news. Unlike other circumstances when it comes to news, time and deadline force translators to act quickly, so finding solutions and making decisions about using strategies should be done as fast as possible. Based on their analysis, they found out that domestication was the most frequent strategy that Persian translators use, while they are translating English PVs into Persian.

3.*Method*

The source text of this study is Dan Brown's *Inferno* (2013), and Shahrabi (2013), Habibi (2013), Vosoughi's (2013) translations formed target texts. One third of the total chapters of the English novel were selected randomly. A number of specialized phrasal verbs dictionaries were used to keep objectivity of data analysis and judgments about definitions of PVs within context. This qualitative, product-oriented study aims at performing comparative analysis on translations of English PVs into Persian within a novel. Marking translation procedures for finding their frequency and usage percentage are the goals of this study. A mixed model out of Baker's (2011) model of translation strategies for non-equivalence at word level plus a few more procedures selected from the works of other scholars such as Catford (1965), and Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) form the framework of this study. The following 11 procedures are used in this study:

1. Superordinate:

Picking a more general term and rendering source item by transferring the propositional meaning it holds. Following example shows usage of this procedure:
English: Jonas. Whatever the flight costs, I'll **pay** you **back.**
Persian: Jonas, qeymæt-epærvâzæšhærčibâšæd, bædænmipærdâzæm. (Vosoughi)

price   of flightof him/her whatever it be   later   I pay (prsnt. prog)
Back translation: Jonas, whatever the price of her flight, I'll pay for it later.

2. Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word:
    Holding in the target language the same propositional meaning, it lacks the expressive meaning that the source term had. Usage of this procedure is presented as follows:
    English: Unnerved, Faukman**slipped out of** bed and hurried down the hall into his office.
    Persian: Fukmænkeæsæbi: šodebūdæztæxtbi:rūnâmædvæbâæjæleæzrâhro be Dæftæræšræft. (Shahrabi)
    Fukman who had become angry from bed out he came and with hurry from corridor tohis office he went.
    Back translation:Faukman, who was unnerved, came out of the bed and rushed out of the hallway to his office

3. Translation by cultural substitution
    Passing culture-specific items or expressions of the source text through a cultural filter and selecting an item in the target language, translator creates the same effects on readers. What appears in the following example shows the application of this procedure:
    English: I need to **get the hell out of** town!
    Persian: Bâyædgūræmrâæzi:nšæhrgomkonæm. (Shahrabi)
     must my grave fromthis city   lost   I do
    Back translation: I must get the helloutof this city.

4. Translation using a loan word:
    Rendering culture-specific, modern concepts and buzz words using a loan word plus explanation is what makes this procedure.
    English: if we move, we can get there before he **takes off**.
    Persian: mi:tūnim qæblæz teyk off beresimūnjâ.
    we can   beforefrom take offwe reach   there
    Back translation: we can get there before **take off**

5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word:
    Lexicalizing source text items with a different form, especially when the frequency of a form usage in the source text is high, such that they sound natural in the target text. In this study it was made clear that Persian translators do not apply this procedure while they are rendering PVs into Persian, so it had zero instance of occurrence.
    For example, Hækindæn (Hacking into), Clikidæn (Clicking on) these forms are not common in Persian so instead of using them or adding an extra relevant word to them, translators prefer to use compounding process.

6. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words:
    Extracting meaning out of a source text item or modifying a superordinate for conveying the concept that source text item had. The following example unfolds the application of this procedure:
    English: But we need to **focus on** you at the moment
    Persian:æmmâ hâlâbehtære ke hæmeye hævâsemūn ro, rūye to motemærkezkoni:m.
    but   nowit is betterthat all of our senses acc.onof you focus   we do
     (Habibi)
    Back translation:But now it's better to focus all our senses on you.

7. Translation by Omission:
    Dropping and skipping the source text item in translation. The following example represents the usage of this procedure in Persian translations of the novel.
    English: …that gave Langdon the sense she was trying to **figure out** how best to give him some bad news.
    Persian: Langdon ehsâskærdmi:xâhædxæbærhâyebædi: be oubedæhæd.
    Langdon feeling she didshe wants news   ofbad indef. to him she gives (subjunctive)
    (Vosoughi)
    Back translation: Langdon felt she wanted to give him bad news.

8. Equivalence:
    The notion of equivalence in the framework of this study stands for rendering PVs into Persian using Persian CVs, or literal translation of non-idiomatic PVs. The following example indicates usage of this procedure.
    English: …and then hundreds more **cropped up** around the world.

Persian: …væbædæzūnčændsædmæ'bæddigeæzjâhâyedigesærdærâværd.

…and afterof   that some hundredtemple other from places of other headbrought out.

(Shahrabi)

Back translation: And after that, hundreds of other temples cropped up in other places.

9. Tense shift:

It stands for the instances of changes in the tense of a term, which subsequently influences the time and space within the translation.

English: Her voice echoed down the hall.

Persian: sedâyæštâentehâyehâlmipiči:d (Vosoughi)

her voice till the end of hall itwas echoing.

Back translation: Her voice was echoing to the end of Hall

10. Semantic shift:

This procedure stands for the changes in point of view of the source text's speaker; it also covers changes such as active to passive and vice versa.

English: They were all clustered together in the doorway, trying to **keep out of** rain.

Persian: hæmeyeânhâjeloyedærevorūdi: jæmšodebūdændtâzi:rebârânnæmânænd.

all of   them   front of door of entrance gatheredthey had become till under rain they do not remain.

(Habibi)

Back translation: All of them stood in front of the entrance to avoid from rain.

11. Mistranslation:

This is not a translation procedure and is merely a factor which is added to the framework to keep record of the errors in translators' works. The following example represents an specimen of such errors.

English: Soon it will **burst into flames**.

Persian: æmmâxeili: zūdi:nsūxtæn bi: âtæš, tæbdi:lmišævæd be šo'lehâiesærkeš.

but   very soon this burning without fire turn into it become to rogue flames.

(Habibi)

Back translation: But very soon, this burning without fire will turn into rogue flames.

Thirty-four out of 104 chapters of the English novel were selected randomly. A combined list of particles from Coleridge (2000) and Bolinger (1971) was used for spotting PVs within context. Clardige's (2000) list of particles is as follows:

aback, aboard, about, above, across, after, ahead, along, apart, around, ashore, aside, astray, asunder, away, back, behind, by, counter, down, forth, forward(s), home, in, off, on, out, over, past, round, through, to, together, under, up. (P.46)

These particles were added to the above list from Bolinger's work (2971):

"Alongside, again, athwart, before, below, between" (P.18)

On the whole, 401 PVs were extracted from the selected chapters of the English novel *Inferno (2013).*

4.*Results and discussion*

In the first part of this section, results are presented based on the frequency and percentage that each procedure gained;the status relevant to the application of these procedures have also been shown using tables and figures in order to make it visually easier to readers to make out what has happened in statistical part of study. In the second part, the presentation of results is conducted on one-by-one basis and examples have been used, mostly out of the available data, in order to clarify the meaning of applying these procedures in Persian translations of the novel. Last part is dedicated to a discussion around the translation procedures applied in the present work and a comparison with other available methods.

4.1 Results based on frequency and usage percentage of the procedures

To answer the first question of study, frequency and percentage for each translation procedure were calculated and presented by means of the following table:

Translation Procedures	Frequency in all Persian translations	Percentage in all Persian translations
Superodinate	54	4.39%
Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	22	1.79%
Translation by cultural substitution	32	2.60%
Translation using a loan word	8	0.65%
Translation by praphrase using a related word	0	0
Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words	289	23.50%
Translation by omission	76	6.18%
Equivalent	601	48.86%
Tense Shift	18	1.46%
Semantic Shift	10	0.81%
Mistranslation	120	9.76%
Total Number	1230	100 %

Note. Total number of procedures was equal to 1230, which is mainly because of the application of two or more procedures at the same time for rendering PVs into Persian.

The following figures show the application of translation procedures and their frequencies in every single Persian translation of *inferno.*
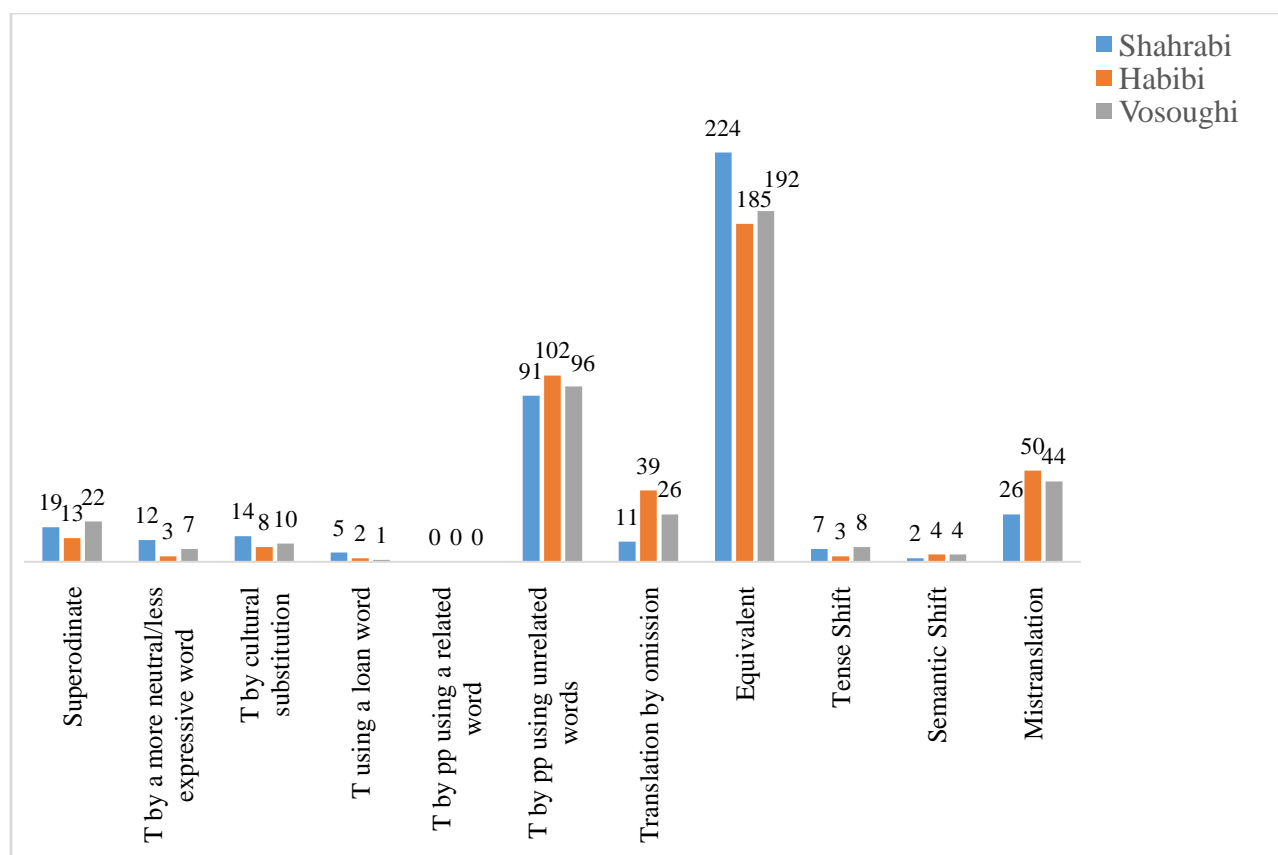

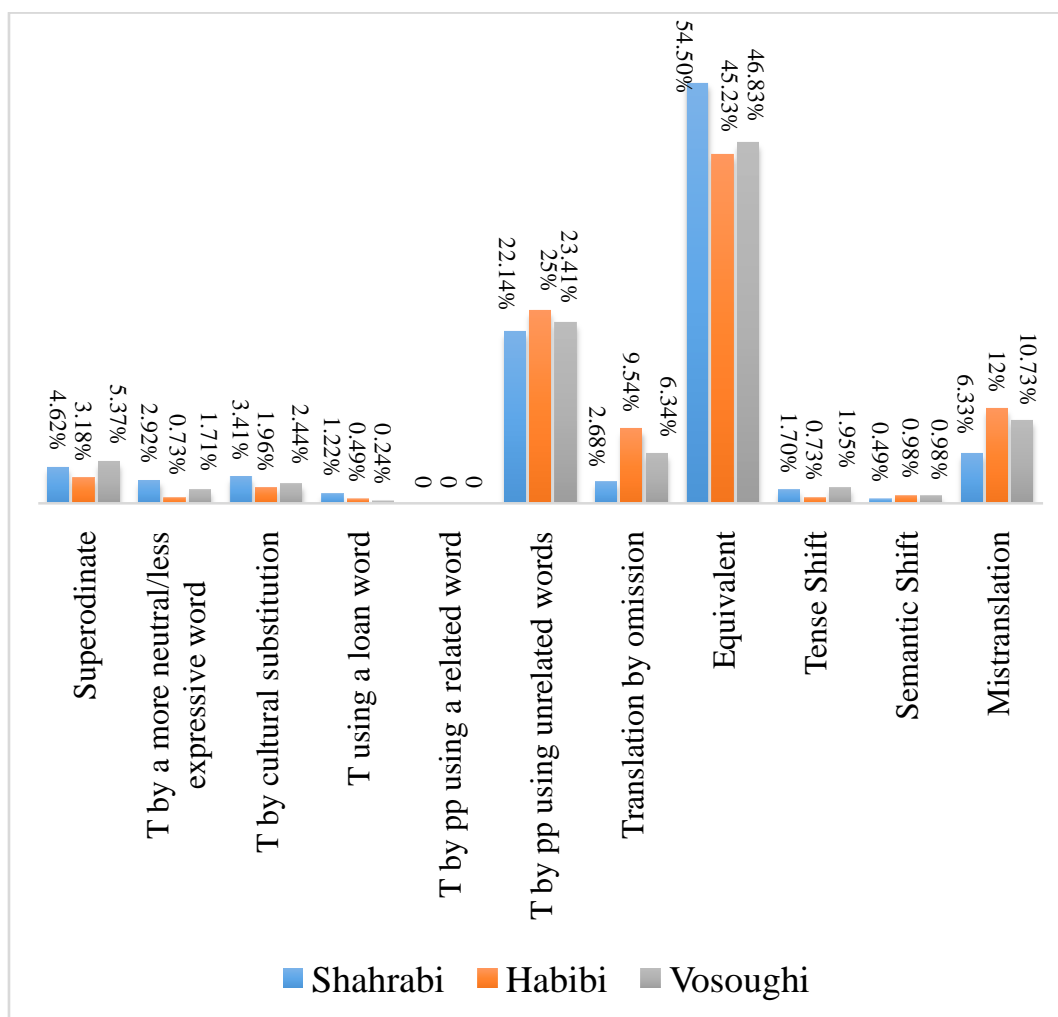**Figure 4.1 Frequency of the Procedures in Each Translation**

Figure 4.2 Percentages of the Procedures in Each Translation

4.2 Results by the type of procedure

1. Super ordinate

This procedure occurred 54 times in all three Persian translations. Vosoughi (2013) used this procedure 22 times, Shahrabi (2013) applied this procedure 19 times in his work, and the frequency of this procedure in Habibi's (2013) translation was equal to 13. The following examples show the application of this procedure in Persian translations.

English: …We'll just *end up* with a totally blank mask.
Persian: **ânvæqt**neqâbidârimkepâk e pâkæst. (Vosoughi)
therefore a mask we have that clean and clean it is
Back translation:Then we'll have a mask that is perfectly clean.
English: The provost ***pulled up*** a chair and…
Persian: yeksændæli**bærdâšt**vænešæst. (Shahrabi)
one chair   he picked and he sat down
Back translation: he picked up a chair and sat down.

2. Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

This procedure held the frequency of 22 in Persian renderings. It occurred, 12 times in Shahrabi's (2013) translation, 12 times in Vosoughi's (2013) work, and Habibi (2013) used it three times in total.
English: Then he ***slipped back***across the hall into the bathroom…
Persian: bæ'd**dobâreræft**ântæræf e râhrotūyedæstšūyi. (Shahrabi)
then again hewent to other side of hallwayinto bathroom.

Back translation:Then again, he went back to the other side of the hallway into the bathroom.

By translating "slipped back" into "dobâreræft" that sense of doing something quietly and cautiously, which exists in this PV, has been lost.

English: an attractive woman with a blond ponytail came ***bursting in…***

Persian: vædi:dzænijæzzâbbâmūhâyebelond-e domæsbi**vâredšod**. (Habibi)

and he saw a woman charming with hair of blond of ponytailshe came in.

Back translation: and he saw a charming woman with blond ponytail came in.

By translating the above PV into ***vâredšod***(entered into/came in)the sense of entering into a room suddenly and interrupting people in there,has been lost.

3. *Translation by cultural substitution*

There were 32 instances of this procedure in Persian translations. The following examples show the application of this procedure:

English: As she ***fought off*** a new wave of nausea…

Persian: vædærhæmânhâlbâmowj-e jædidiæzsærgije**dæstopænjenærmmikærd**.

and at the same time with wave of anew of dizziness   hand and toe soft she was making

(Habibi)

Back translation: And at the same time she was struggling with a new wave of dizziness

English: He felt his eyes **rolling back...**

Persian: ehsâskærdčešmânæšsiyâhimirævæd. (Vosoughi)

feeling he did   his eyes black it isgoing

Back translation: he felt he is about to faint.

4.*Translation using a loan word*

English: …any more than Dell would be held responsible if someone used one of their computers to ***hack into*** a bank account.

Persian: yâkompâni-ye deltæzminnemidâdkæsibâkâmpiyuter-hâyešânhesâbhâyebânki

or company of Del guarantee   it didn't give anyone with their computers   accounts of bank

râ**hæknemikonæd**. (Shahrabi)

acc. s/he will not hack

Back translation: Or, Dell did not guarantee that anyone with their computers won't hack into bank accounts.

English: …after ***clicking on*** a depressing news article about…

Persian: pæsæz**kili:kkærdæn**rouyeyekm*æqâ*leyexæbæridærmorede.(Habibi)

after   click   to doon ofan article ofnewsabout …

Back translation: after clicking on a news article about.

The process of Compounding by using foreign terms is common in Persian, but when it comes to judging about the translation procedures, what we witness is loan translation. Some parts of the discussion section are dedicated to this.

5.*Translation by paraphrase using a related word*

This procedure had zero frequency. This type of procedure demands lexicalization of the foreign term in the target language by using a single word, as mentioned earlier, compounding process is more common in Persian comparing to inflecting single words (Bateni, 2003). Examples: Hækidæn (hacking into), clikidæn (clicking on), for PVs process of compounding is the preferred method among Persian translators though in other cases an extra word with relevance to the original term may be used to express the meaning such as: creamy, which can turn into keremmânænd (cream like).

6. *Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words*

This procedure occurred 289 times in total. The following examples show exactly how Persian translators applied this procedure in their renderings:

English: Dr. Brooks **sat up** and ….

Persian: doctor brūksqâmætæšrârâstkærd. (Habibi)

dr. brooks her statureacc.straight she made.

Back translation: Dr. Brooks sat up.

English: …she left him on the ground, *rushing into* the street…

Persian: doctor brūksinbârourârūyezæminræhâkærd, **dævândævân** be xiyâbân**ræft**.

dr. brooks this time him acc. on of ground leave she did running and running to street she went

(Vosoughi)

Back translation: Dr. Brooks left him on the ground this time and ran off to the street.

7.Translation by omission

This procedure had the frequency of 76 in Persian translations. The following examples show usage of this procedure within Persian translations.

English: To her surprise, the surveillance drone had just *lifted off* again…

Persian: væsileyehævâiekūčækdobârečærxzædænhâye bi hâsel-e xodrâ be dorekâxšorū

 vehicle of airborneof small again rotation doings of   with no gain of self acc. around palace start

kærdeæst. (Habibi)

it has begun.

Back translation: The small drone has begun rotatingaround the palace again,without any gain.

English:Sienna waited until he had crossed and could *turn around* and shine the light for her…

 Persian: sienâmontæzermândtâourædšævædvæbetævânædčerâqqoverâbærâyeou

Sienawaiting she remained till he goes overand he could   flashlight acc.   for of her

biyændâzædkeouhæmrâhbioftæd. (Shahrabi)

he light so she too starts going over.

Back translation: Sienna kept waiting for him to go over and give her a flashlight so that she goes over too.

8.Equivalent

Persian translators applied this procedure 601 times in their renderings. The following examples give an overview of the application of this procedure in translations.

English: She **set** the wig **aside** and…

Persian: kol*â*hgi:sr*â*ken*â*rgoz*â*št. (Shahrabi)

the wig acc. she put aside

Back translation: she set the wig aside.

English: finally, the taxi's headlights *came on*….

Persian: s*æ*r*æ*njâmčerâq-hâyejeloyetâxirošænšod. (Vosoughi)

finally   headlights of front of taxi on it became

Back translation: finally, the taxi's headlights *came on.*

9.Tense shift

This procedure held the frequency of 18. The following examples show how Persian translators applied this procedure in their renderings.

English: …and Langdon **glanced over** to make sure she was okay.

Persian: vælængdonzirčešmi**negæhæšmikærd**tâmotmæenšævædhâlæšxūbæst.

and Langdon   furtive glance he on her cast   till make sure   he becomeher mood is good

(Shahrabi)

Back translation: and Langdon was glancing over to make sure she was okay.

English: …the strange suspicion that Ferris was **lagging behind** intentionally…

Persian: in-kečer*â*Ferris*æ*md*æ*nxod*æ*šr*â*q*æ*b*æ*nd*â*xtebūd. (Habibi)

that why Ferris intentionally himself acc. behind fallen he had.

Back translation: the reason why Ferris lagged behind intentionally.

10. Semantic Shift

Frequency of this procedure was 10 in all translations. The following examples show the application of this procedure in translations.

English: "has anyone **come through** this door this morning?"

Persian: emrūzsobhk*æ*si: *æ*z in d*æ*r**rædnæšode**?

this morning anyone from this door,through had not come?

Back translation: Didn't anyone come through this door, this morning?

What we see here in the above exampleis callednegation of the opposite which belongs to the category of shifts in translation.

11. Mistranslation

There were 120 instances of mistranslation in Persian translations of *Inferno* (2013). These examples show how Persian translators mistranslated some of the PVs in their works.

English: Sienna **let out** a long slow breath…

Persian: sienâ**næfæsi**tūlânivææmiq**keshi:d**. (Habibi)

Sienna a breath long and deep   she pulled

Back translation:Sienna let in a long and deep breath.

English: …***breaking into*** *a jog* as he drew nearer.

Persian: væhærčenæzdiktærmi**š**od**æzsor'ætæšmikâst**. (Vosoughi)

Andwhatever closerhe was becoming from his speed he was lowering

Back translation: he was slowing down as he was getting closer.

The obtained results showed that equivalent procedure had the highest frequency among all other procedures that formed the framework. That provides answer for the second question of study. Persian translators preferred to pick a Persian CV for rendering English PVs and use literal translation wherever possible. Second procedure with the highest instances of occurrence was translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. Further, frequency and percentage of mistranslations indicate that translating these units is not as easy as it may seem at first glance. The results of the study further proved that a model of translation procedures such as Baker's (2011) model is also compatible to work with PVs as lexemes. This framework can be used for idiomatic PVs too, for example Baker (2011) suggests the following list of strategies for translating idioms:

(1) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form
(2) Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimmilar form
(3) Borrowing the source language idiom
(4) Translation by paraphrase
(5) Translation by omission of a play or idiom
(6) Translation by omission of entire idiom

The first strategy does not have application when a Persian translator is dealing with English PVs, since the same form capable of carrying idiomatic meaning does not exist in Persian and finding an equivalent idiom leads to cultural substitution. Second strategy from the above list is present in the framework of this study, under the label of cultural substitution. Third, and fourth strategies were also present within this framework in broader sense. Fifth strategy stands for literal translation; this procedure is applicable on transparent or sometimes semi-idiomatic phrasal verbs. In addition, some idiomatic PVs can be rendered into Persian without the necessity of substituting them with idioms. For example: *give up*, is considered an idiomatic PV and can reflectdifferent meaningsdepending on the context, but in Persian we can translate it into *tæslim* š*odæn*(to surrender)*, tærk (âdæt) kærdæn*(giving up a habit)*, and tæhvil dâdæn*(hand over), all of which are CVs. In many cases, while translating some PVs with expressive meaning, Persian translators used CVs that led to loss of this expressive meaning, for example: by using *vâred*š*od*(s/he entered into)for rendering *Bursting in,* that sense of action and haste for entering into a place will be ignored, that is why we cannot judge it as equivalent. Further, this goes in line with the view point of some scholars such as Pym (2014) towards the notion of equivalence in translation, who states equivalence in translation should be regarded as presumed equivalence and a belief, not beyond that, otherwise examining pragmatic features and analyzing data for instances of shift will be impossible.

1.*Conclusion*

Based on the results of this study, equivalence is found most frequent procedure that Persian translators used in rendering English PVs. Equivalence gained a percentage score which was equal to 48.86% according to the statistical results of this study. This indicates that picking a Persian CV or literal translation of PVs was the most favored procedure among these translators. The occurrence of free nominal/non-verbal morphemes in the structure of verbs as a morpho-syntactic strategy complementary to affixing in word formation processes of the both languages here can be interpreted as the reason for such high frequency.

The interpretation however gains more precision once we re-examine the marginal status of affixation in Persian synchronic derivational morphology. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words with 23.50% stood in second place among other procedures that Persian translators used for rendering PVs into Persian. According to the results of this study, Persian translators mistranslated or omitted considerable numbers of PVs which leaves room for delving into this area by other researchers for finding out possible causes of these mistranslations and omissions. Other possibilities for the avid researchers can be focusing on idiomatic aspect of PVs and conducting studies on these units to find possible linkages between the application of procedures and the level of transparency in PVs. Conducting classroom based studies for the sake of investigating about the problem of avoidance in using English PVs while translators translate from their own language to English is another suggestion for further research.

References

Aldahesh, A. (2008). 'Translating Idiomatic English Phrasal Verbs Into Arabic'. Retrieved 2014, from http://researchdirect.uws.edu.au/islandora/object/uws%3A3667/datastream/PDF/view

AYADI, A. (2010). Lexical Translation Problems: The Problem of Translating Phrasal Verbs The Case of Third Year LMD Learners of English (Masters' Thesis). Mentouri University Constantine Faculty of Letters and Languages Department of English. Retrieved 2014, from http://bu.umc. edu.dz/thes es/anglais/AY A1194.pdf

Baker, M. (2011). In Other Words (2nd ed.). London, New York: Routledge.

Bateni, M. (2003). Tosife Saxtemane Dastoori e Zaban Farsi (14th ed.). Tehran: Amir-Kabir.

Bolinger,, D. (1971). The Phrasal Verb in English. Harvard University Press.

Brown, D. (2013). Inferno (1st ed.). (F. Habibi, Trans.) Tehran: Behnam Publications.

Brown, D. (2013). Inferno. (M. Vosoughi, Trans.) Tehran: Afraz.

Brown, D. (2013). Inferno. (H. Shahrabi, Trans.) Tehran: Ketabsaraye Tandis.

Brown, D. (2013). Inferno. London, Great Britain: Transworld Publishers.

Catford, J. (1965). A Linguistic Theory. Oxford London Glasgow New York Toronto: Oxford University Press.

Claridge, C. (2008). Multi-word Verbs in Early Modern English: A Corpus-based Study. Amsterdam: Rodopi.

Crystal, D. (1995). Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. London, New York, Sydney, Toronto.

Dabir-Moghaddam, M. (1997). Studies in the Linguistic Sciences, 27. Retrieved 2014, from https://www.ideals.illinois.edu/bitstream/handle/2142/11586/SLS1997v27.2-05DabirMoghaddam.pdf

Darwish, A. (2009, March). Translation and News Making: A Study of Contemporary Arabic Television. Queensland University of Technology. Retrieved from http://eprin ts.qut.edu.au /30402/1/Ali_D arwish_Thesis. pdf

Davoudi Sharifabad, E., Yaqubi, M., & Tengku Mahadi, T. (2013, January). 'The Application of Domestication and Foreignization Translation Strategies in English-Persian Translations of News Phrasal Verbs'. Theory and Practice in Language Studies, 3(1), 94-99. doi:doi:10.4304/tpls.3.1.94-99

Eastwood, J. (1999). Oxford Practice Grammar. New York: Oxford University Press.

Hosseini, M. (2011, 10 30). 'Translation techniques used in the translation of english phrasal verbs into farsi: the case of lord of the flies and its 3 farsi translations'. Retrieved 2014, from ProZ.com: http://www .proz.com/ doc/3395

Li, W., Zhang, X., Niu, C., Jiang, Y., & Srihari, R. (n.d.). An Expert Lexicon Approach to Identifying English Phrasal Verbs. Williamsville: Cymfony Inc. Retrieved from http://www.aclweb.org/anthology/P03-1065

Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary. (2000). Pearson Education Limited.

Mudraya, O., Piao, S., Löfberg, L., Rayson, P., & Archer, D. (2005). "English-Russian-Finnish Cross-Language Comparison of Phrasal Verb Translation Equivalents". Phraseology. Retrieved from http://eprints.lancs.ac.uk/id/eprint/12591

Newmark, P. (1988). A Textbook of Translation. New York, London, Toronto, Syney, Tokyo: Prentice Hall.

Newmark, P. (1993). Paragraphs On Translation Topics in Translation ; 1. Multilingual Matters.

Pym, A. (2014). Exploring Translation Theories (2nd ed.). London and Newyork: Routledge.

Shabani Jadidi, P., & Parviz Brookshaw, D. (2010). The Routledge Introductory Persian Course. London and New York: Routledge.

SIYANOVA, A., & SCHMITT, N. (2007). Native and nonnative use of multi-word vs. one-word verbs. doi:10.1515/IRAL.2007.005

Spears, R. (2005). McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Mexico City, Milan, New Delhi, Sydney, Toronto: The McGraw-Hill Companies. doi:10.1036/0071435786

Yarahmadzehi, N., Beikian1, A., & Nadri1, F. (2013). A Study of Persian Translations of English Phrasal Verbs in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix. Canadian Center of Science and Education. doi:10.5539/ijel.v3n1p60