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RESEARCH PAPER

The Phenomenon of Shift in Translation: A Corpus Based Descriptive Study of Spatial Deixis in Punjab Laws

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to explore the Phenomenon of Translation Shift of Spatial Deictic Forms (S.D.F) in the Urdu translation of the Punjab Laws. For this purpose, J.C Ian Catford's model of Translation Shift is used as a theoretical framework to analyze the shifts carried on by the translator in order to maintain the equivalence in between English and Urdu Punjab Laws. The entire Phenomenon of Shift in the translation is explored through the use of a Corpus-Based Descriptive approach. The impact of the approach to Translation Shift is observed in two-folds. On the first part, it is used to explore the Category, Unit and Intra System Shift in the Urdu Translation of Punjab Laws and on the other part; it replaced the positions of the (S.D.F). In its whole this impact of the change of positions is elaborated by means of the implication of the strategies of Addition and Modulation as being followed by the translator, while translating the (ST) deictic items into the (TT).

| Keywords: | Translation Shift, Spatial Deictic Forms, Category Shift, Intra-System Shift, Modulation, Equivalence, Replacement |

Introduction

Translating a text is not a single step process. It moves gradually to catch the sense of the original text. The fundamental to this process of meeting the sense of the original is to implant a spirit of Source Text (ST) in the Target Text (TT). This implantation sets the role of translator as an indispensable agent in the process of translation. The translation, in itself is a phenomenon, which asks the translator to follow a model of conversion. The paradigm of conversion or shift is a fitting part of the translation, out of which the spectacle of translation is difficult to be experienced.

It is described here that how the selected deictic forms have been processed from one form of category to the other in the Target Text (TT). Here, it has also been identified that the approach to Translation Shift acts as a mandatory means of introducing the changes in the deictic forms in according to the context of (TT). The shift in the translated form of the selected deictic forms reflects the implication of the strategy of Modulation (M).

However, in order to have an outlook on the theoretical perspective the present work throws light on several critic's claims such as: Munday's (2001), claim that the process of translation is carried on the basis of "dynamic equivalence" or "pragmatic equivalence" (p.47). Bell (1991), claimed that

"Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by an equivalent text in the second language" (p.6).

Bell's view of replacement goes in parallel to the Catford's approach to Translation Shift as Catford (1965) states that shift is the

"departure from formal correspondence" (p.73).

Similar to Catford (1965), Cyrus (2009) and Zwart (1889-1990), Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) are of the view that shift is the spirit of the translation. Their model of Translation Shift concerns with the stylistic shift. It works to present the certain changes at the Parts of Speech level (P.O.S) and at Semantic level.

While for Catford (1965), Translation Shift is the

"departure from formal correspondence" (p.60).

In addition, Nida (1964) speaks of maintaining natural equivalence in terms of meaning and style.

While Toury (1995), in his work *The Nature and Role of Norms in Translation*, stated that translation is a cultural and social activity. And the setting of translation norms is considered as a proviso to translate a text in according to the situation or context.

In this regard, Davies (2006) also, narrated the shift as a target-oriented approach. He claimed that shift operates as an agent of change for transferring the (ST) items according to the context of (TT).

On the other hand, Herget and Alegre (2009) followed the process of Translation Shift in translating erudite terms from Purtegese to German. Nia (2008) followed a receiver-oriented approach. Cyrus (2006), implemented Catford's approach to Translation Shift. His article *Building a Resource for Translation Shift* investigates the shift at predicate-subject level.

With regard to the background studies on the approach to Translation Shift, this article is different from them, that how the rank restriction, restrains the process of translation and what role, Translation Shift performs to change the deictic forms and to make them meaningful in the required text.

This article follows the approach to Translation Shift to find out the departure from formal correspondence in the deictic forms of Punjab Laws. English and Urdu texts are set in parallel and Translation Shift is described in its different types and further it is explored through the implementation of translation strategies of Addition and Modulation in the (TT).

In this regard shift in Spatial Deixis (SD), such as *where, thereto, there, by, unless, that, and previous,* has been explored *.* In chapter five findings have been given consideration and the study has been concluded with the exploration of Translation Shift in the deictic forms of the Punjab.

Literature Review

Literature review discusses published information in a particular subject area, and sometimes information in a particular subject area within a certain time period (Rao et al., 2023; Saleem et al., 2024; Ahmad et al., 2025). Literature review can be just a simple summary of the sources, but it usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis (Younis et al., 2023; Sadaf et al., 2024; Rasheed et al., 2025). This chapter embarks on the propositions of critics, experts, and linguists regarding the shifts and their implementation in translation. It is composed of four major sections. First

section of the chapter deals with the review of certain studies regarding the Translation and Translation Shifts. The second constituent explores the foregoing ideas in respect of Translation Shifts and the Strategies of Translation. Third part has documented the viewpoints as concerning the shift in legal discourse and the last section is an exploration of context-oriented shift in translation.

Translation is a process inherently marked by shifts. Historically, it has evolved beyond a mere tradition to become a key medium for cross-cultural communication. It involves converting meaning from one language to another, producing a new text derived from the original. He views translation as the reproduction of an original text, Cyrus (2009), also emphasizes the translator's choices and interpretations. Both agree that shifts are fundamental to translation, shaping its patterns based on the TT's context.

Translation Shift and the Strategies of Translation

Translation shifts are strategically implemented by translators to ensure clarity and coherence in the (TT). Strategies such as addition, deletion, and omission are commonly used to adjust linguistic structures. Shih (2012), examined prepositional shifts in English-to-Chinese translations, identifying three types: Parallel Shift (P-P), Omissive Shift (P-P′), and Transformative Shift (T-X). His research concluded that omission is the most frequently used strategy.

Scholars have emphasized translation strategies as crucial for maintaining naturalness and accuracy. Chesterman's semantic strategies (e.g., semantic repetition, addition, and omission) were applied by Elewa (2015) to ensure precise meaning transfer. Similarly, Yang (2010) and Jalali (2015) explored frameworks by Shuneng and Newmark, focusing on class shifts, word order changes, and metaphor translation.

Overall, translation is a comparative process requiring strategic shifts to preserve meaning and enhance readability in the (TT).

Strategies in Legal Translation

Adela-Elena (2014) highlighted borrowing, calque, naturalization, and descriptive translation as essential strategies for achieving equivalence. She emphasized the translator's role in adapting legal texts for the target audience. Similarly, Dall'Omo (2013), categorized legal translation based on pragmatics, arguing that translations must balance source text (ST) and target text (TT) contexts rather than being purely literal.

Non-Equivalence in Legal Terminology

Rackeviciene & Sliogeriene (2014), studied Lithuanian-English legal translation, revealing semantic and functional non-equivalences between legal systems. Shiflett (2012) applied Nida's Functional Equivalence Theory, categorizing equivalence into full, near, partial, and non-equivalence, requiring strategies like paraphrasing or explanatory phrases for untranslatable terms.

Context- Oriented Shift in Translation

Banhegyi (2014), highlights the need for a specialized approach in translating political discourse, emphasizing the translator's role in managing ideological and contextual conflicts. Similarly, Perez (2007) stresses the translator's central role in adapting texts to different contexts, particularly in political discourse.

Kalati (2018) and Wulandari (2014), also explored translation shifts in literary texts, supporting Catford's approach to Translation Shift. Studies on bilingual texts, such as

Karina & Padang (2018), suggest that structural and category shifts help maintain equivalence between source and target texts. R. Sari (2014) and Silalahi (2013), analyze Indonesian-English translations, reinforcing the importance of shift-based strategies.

Zhang & Munday (2017), discuss discourse analysis in translation, including Baker's framing strategies and corpus-based approaches, which reveal ideological manipulations in translation.

The article concludes that translation shifts are crucial for maintaining equivalence and consistency across languages, particularly in legal translations. The study applies Catford's Translation Shift theory to analyze deictic shifts in Punjab Laws, examining how English and Urdu legal texts maintain consistency in deixis.

Material and Methods

"The methodical study of the procedure is called the research method" (Ahmad, Shahid & Farhat, 2023, p.207). "Design of the research comprises of the whole procedure which is conducted research" (Ahmad, Farhat & Choudhary, 2022, p.524). The study adopts a qualitative, descriptive approach to examine translation shifts in deictic forms within Punjab Laws. Data were analyzed using Machine-Assisted Translation (MAT), Machine Translation (MT), and Translation Memory (TM) tools to ensure accurate lexical replacements in the target text (TT).

Deictic forms (spatial, place, and personal deixis) were selected, categorized, and analyzed using a parallel corpus of English and Urdu texts. The AntPconc software was utilized to identify and compare translation shifts for each deictic form, streamlining the analysis process. Each shift was individually examined to determine its impact on the translation.

This methodology highlights the role of shifts in maintaining contextual relevance and accuracy in legal text translation.

This work examines translation shifts in the (S.D.F) of Punjab Laws, focusing on 35 constitutional documents, including ordinances, acts, and rules issued by the Government of the Punjab. These documents were categorized into five legal domains: Criminal, Education, Finance, Health, and Land Laws, each comprising seven legal texts. Data analysis followed a systematic and organized approach using a corpus-aided descriptive methodology.
Microsoft Word and AntPconc software were used to identify and analyze deictic forms and their shifts between English (ST) and Urdu (TT). A parallel corpus of both languages was developed, enabling a detailed comparison of deictic expressions. The analysis employed J.C. Ian Catford's theory of Translation Shift, focusing on categories such as level shifts, intra-system shifts, and category shifts.

Furthermore, a deictic position-telling model was created to systematically analyze shifts, including:

- **Category Shifts:** Changes in grammatical categories, such as replacing adverbs with pronouns or prepositions.
- **Lexical Shifts:** Replacing a word with a phrase.
- **Intra-System Shifts:** Changes between singular and plural forms.
- **Strategic Shifts:** Adjustments involving additions or shifts in point of view.

This model captured the replacement or modification of deictic forms in translation while highlighting the translator's choices in contextual adaptation.

Results and Discussion

In this chapter, the Phenomenon of Shift in the (S.D.F) has been explored out through the paradigm of Translation Shift. Punjab Laws, being working as an umbrella for covering the legal Acts, Ordinance(s) and Rules have been selected here. And out of this body of legal documentation, the work has delimitated the area of research to the exploration of Translation Shift in (S.D.F).

Translation Shift in Spatial Deixis (SD)

The part is about the exploration of the Phenomenon of Shift in translation, which requires the translator to follow the strategies for maintaining the sense of original text. It specifies the key terms by labeling them with their initials. The term Source Text is abbreviated as (ST), (TT) stands for Target Text, (SD) is for Spatial Deixis, (TD) for Temporal Deixis, (PD) for Personal Deixis, (Add) is used to represent the strategy of Addition, (P.O.V) is for Point Of View, (I.S.S) is used for mentioning the Intra-System- Shift, (W) stands for Word and (Phr) is used to represent the Phrase in the data analysis.

This way of specifying the terms is followed to locate the shift in deictic utterances. These utterances have been marked as crucial parts of the legal text. Deixis in itself is a position telling system, which works to define the role of participants in a language. The participants of a language are speaker, addressee and the objects or persons as being essential units to it. Each of these units has its own place in an event and inclines to point out the position of objects in it. To point out the position of an object in a context, makes it a designator of the location. This location telling designator system, works to draw a map for telling the position, distance and level of the objects in a situation. Positions and distance are the sketches on the map of language, which are being marked in according to the participants.

This positional system, while being an embodiment of participants falls into three categories as Spatial, Temporal and Personal forms of utterance. Each category of this system regulates a relationship between an utterance and context of it. The pointing of an utterance towards the location of an object in a place classifies it to be named as a Spatial Deixis. If the utterances tend to notify the time of an action in the form of tense, adverbs or nouns, then they are termed as (TD) forms in the contextual framework. If the speech participants include the speaker and the addressee, the pointing cues come to be known as Personal one. The utterances of these participants in space, time and in personal forms tended to introduce a composed system of Point Of View (P.O.V) in the legal text, which is explored through the paradigm of Translation Shift.

This standardized approach helps to identify shifts in the deictic expressions, which are crucial in legal texts. Deixis, a positional system, defines the roles of participants (speaker, addressee, objects) in language. It maps the position, distance, and relationships of objects in a given context. Here, in particular, the shift in the (S.D.F) is going to be explored and analyzed.

Translation Shift in Spatial Deixis (SD)

This section examines shifts in Spatial Deixis, which indicate the position of objects within the context of utterance. These expressions are context-sensitive and orient meaning within the text. Translators adapt Spatial Deixis by modifying their forms to preserve or enhance clarity in the Target Text (TT), adhering to Translation Shift principles to ensure concise and effective communication.

Extract No.1

English Source Text *thereto*

For this purpose, the data has been selected from the Punjab Laws. Here, an extract has been taken from an Ordinance *The Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-Smokers Health Ordinance, 2002*. The referred extract consists of a (SD) form *thereto*.

THE PROHIBITION OF SMOKING AND PROTECTION OF NON-SMOKERS HEALTH ORDINANCE, 2002 (LXXIV OF 2002)	
… it is expedient to provide for prohibition of smoking and other tobacco uses in places of public work or use and in public service vehicles and to protect the health of non-smokers and for matters connected therewith or ancillary *thereto*;	**جب کہ** تمباکو نوشی اور تمباکو کے دیگر استعمالات لوگوں کی صحت اور ماحول کے لیے سنگین خطرہ کا باعث بن رہے ہیں،یہ ضروری ہے کہ عوامی کام کاج یا استعمال کے مقامات اور عوامی استعمال کی گاڑیوں میں تمباکو نوشی اور تمباکو کے دیگر استعمالات پر پابندی لگانے اور تمباکو نوشی نہ کرنے والوں کی صحت کے تحفظ اور ان سے منسلک یا *ان کے* ضمنی دیگر امورکا بندوبست کیاجائے
T.S = ST{ thereto= to that} TT {of them}{ADV-PRO} {W-PHR} {ADD} {S-P}	

Here, the extract *thereto* is pointing to the places which come into contact with masses on daily basis and to the objects (vehicles) which are used by them. The chief impact of *thereto* functions like a Spatial form as pointing to the physical locality, where people and objects are appearing to locate their locations. The same deictic form *thereto* also works to point the persons, who are not the users of drug products and other actions are needed to protect their health from being effected.

In order to maintain the sense of original text and to keep up the fluency of the Source Text (ST) the shift has been followed by the translator. This shift functions to replace a (SD) deictic form *thereto* by Personal Deixes (PD) in the Target Text (TT). As in the (ST) there are three references which work to point the physical location, objects in locality and the third referencing stands for the people.

All of these references have been referred by a (SD) form *thereto* in the (ST). But, when it is translated the (SD) deictic form *thereto* works to point in two directions. Firstly, it functions to direct towards the ban on the usage of drug products in public places and secondly, it points to the take other actions for their prohibition to protect the health of non-smokers.

The translator has kept in view the co-text and the context. In according to the co-text, public places and the vehicles are the noun constituents within a sentence which are pointed by adverbial (SD) form *thereto* as it functions to point the locality, where tobacco smoking is needed to be prohibited.

While in the context of (TT) the (SD) form has been replaced by a (PD) as pointing to the prohibition of drug usage and to the requirement of actions to have a control *of them* in public places. The replacement of *thereto or that to* by a personal form *of them,* functions to show the change of a (SD) form by a (PD) form *of them.*

In the translation, the unit form *thereto* is converted into a phrase ان کے and the meaning is conveyed with the addition of number of words into one item. The (ST) deictic form *thereto* stands for location and the object as the usage of *those items* is prohibited *to that* place. And it is translated by the translator as pointing to those people the life *of them* is needed to be protected from being effected.

The extract is changed from one form to the other in several cases. Firstly, the change has been analyzed as the term has passed through the category shift. Here, the Phenomenon of Shift is explored in particular as an Adverbial form *thereto* is found to be changed by the category of Pronoun. In (ST) *thereto* referring to the location, (with a meaning *to that*) where such usage of drugs is needed to be banned to protect the health of a particular group of people. It is replaced by a (PD) form in the (TT).

Secondly, the shift has also been explored in the replacement of a unit form *thereto* by a group of two words ان کے. And the no. of words have been increased in the (TT). There is found two sorts of Addition in the translation of this form. On one side, there is the addition in the no. of words, and on the other hand there is found an addition of meaning in the (TT).

Thirdly, the above given example has also been found as being translated form a singular to plural form. This processing of deictic form has been done with the implication of (I.S.S).

Most importantly, the Phenomenon of Shift is explored here to describe that how one form of (P.O.V) has been replaced by the other. It has been explored on the basis of translator's way of processing the (ST) by using the strategy of Modulation in particular. The mentioned strategy worked to change the meaning and the deictic expression of the (ST) form with a new and different (PD) deictic expression in the (TT).

Extract No.2

English Source Text *where*

To co-relate different texts and to maintain the link in between them the change of (P.O.V) has been followed by the translator in an organized way. Translation Shift has played a central role in the translation of Punjab Laws. It worked in particular to reshape the deictic forms in the (TT). This reshaping runs through the channel of Translation Shift, which is the tool of the translator to create another text from an already existed body of knowledge.

The way of creating another text, has been carried out with reference to shift and it has been explored here that how a deictic expression needs to be changed from one sort of (P.O.V) to the other.

(THE COLONIZATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS (PUNJAB) ACT, 1912	
5. [7. or the corresponding provisions of any other law relating to tenancy for the time being in force in the area *where* proceedings under this Act are to be taken,	اس ایکٹ کی دفعات کے تحت [پنجاب) 1 (7.] ،پنجاب مزارعت 1967]مالیۂ اراضی ایکٹ یا کسی ایسے علاقے میں VII کا باب 1887ایکٹ، جس میں اس ایکٹ اور اس کے تحت قواعد کے تحت کارروائیاں کی گئی ہیں

To explore this Phenomenon of Translation Shift, an extract has been taken from *The Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912*. In this regard a Spatial Deictic (SD) form *where* has been selected. Here, the deictic form *where* gives the sense of *which* area, the area where proceedings are to be performed under the rules of act and where the relevant provisions of any other law are implied. The translator has converted the sense of *where* in regard to the area as *which* area, which works to show the displacement of a grammatical category of deictic form *where* to *which* as getting the position of a relative pronoun in the (TT). And the unit form in (ST) has been converted into a Phrase in according to the strategy of Addition.

The above mentioned statement constitutes of a deictic form, *where.* This expression works to point the location in the form of an area, in which proceedings are

taken in according to an act or rules of it. In the first language, it stands for a (SD) form to direct the proceedings of an action in locality.

While the same form, has been processed from (SD) form to (PD) form in the (TT). The translator has changed the (P.O.V) to have an access to the sense of original text and to make it more convenient in the (TT). The conversion of (SD) form *where* to the sense of *which* area tends to present a new status of a deictic form as (PD) form in the (TT) and it has lost the value of its being location designator.

Extract No.3

English Source Text *there*

THE PUNJAB MEDICAL AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS ACT 2003	
2. Definitions.— In this Act, unless *there* is anything repugnant in the subject or context–	جب تک کہ ۔ تعریفات 2- موضوع یا سیاق و سباق میں اس کے منافی کچھ درج نہ ہو، اِس ایکٹ میں ۔
T.S ={there – its/اس کے} {ADV-PRO} {W-PHR} {ADD}{S-P}	

As Spatial Pointing words deal with pointing to the place of objects in location, being at a distance or close to the speaker. The distance of the object from the speaker and the addressee works to modify the particular deictic form. In its core, the translation of legal text is found to be carried out on the basis of shifts in their forms.

One interesting aspect of the Phenomenon of Shift that came to be known in this research is to explore that how the translator, has replaced one form of a deixis into the other and to explore that how the (SD) form, gets the position of Temporal or a Personal form. This interesting feature of the translation shift has been given importance here.

In the above given extract from *The Punjab Medical and Health Institutions Act 2003*, the term *there* has been selected as a (SD) form. It works to point an object in location and stands for an Act. In (ST), it is pointing to something at a distance. But, in translation it is not used as a (SD) form.

In order to make it equivalent in the (TT), the translator has converted it into a different form, which works as Pronoun in the given structure while giving the sense of *its/اس کے*. Another aspect of shift, under which Spatial form *there* falls, is its transfer from a Word to a Phrase with the strategy of Addition.

Here, the context based shift has played a greater role as compared to the changes being followed on the basis of co-text. The (ST), deictic form *there* has been changed totally in its meaning and form in the (TT). In (ST) it is used as a (SD) form, for pointing to the *Act* in location, but in its translated form it is replaced into (PD) form with the implication of strategy of Addition.

A Nominal lexical form *Act* is replaced by an Adverbial form *there* with the sense *of it,* which in the (TT) has been replaced by a Pronoun *its* اس کے. The sense of (ST) has been conveyed properly, in according to the context of (TT), which has replaced the (SD) form *there* by a context-oriented form *its.*

Besides exploring this sort of shift, the article has also explored the category shift as the class of Adverb has been replaced by the class of a Pronoun through the processing of first language into the second language.

While following the category shift, this research explores the shift in the deictic form through the identification of conversion of a (S.D.F) by a (PD) form. This has been done proficiently, by the translator to convert a deictic expression *there* into another form

its on the basis of context of (TT). The (SD) form *there* as pointing to location, has lost its Spatial position in the (TT) and it is replaced with a (PD) form *its.*

So, this work is an exploration of the Phenomenon of Translation Shift in the (SD) forms of the Punjab Laws. Here, generally the shift has been explored as being followed by the translator by getting the sense in according to the co-text of the (ST). And in particular it has been explored that how the translator has maintained the, *unless, by, previous, thereof* have been enlisted and analyzed. The selected (SD) forms reflect the whole sense of original text in according to the context of the (TT).

The context-based shifts have been considered as the proficient way of transferring the (SD) forms into the (PD) or (TD) forms. The replacement of these forms has been analyzed as giving the description of shifts of the (ST) categories, from which the departure has been followed to carry the sense of the original (SD) forms. The (ST) deictic forms *thereto, where, that, there* phenomenon that how the (SD) forms have been changed in according to the context-oriented approach to Translation Shift. Further, it is explored through the change as it is observed that a (ST) deictic utterance has been replaced by the no. of words with the implication of strategy of Addition. This Word (W) by Phrase (Phr) replacement is identified as Unit Shift. Besides this, it is explored that the Translation Shift has been followed by the translator as a single (SD) form is found to be replaced by a plural form in the (TT). Most importantly, it is also explored that the selected (SD) extracts followed the shift and one sort of (P.O.V) is replaced by the other with the implication of the strategy of Modulation. Shift in some other (S.D.F) are also elaborated here as:

Table 1
Translation Shifts of (S.D.F)

ST	TT	Category Shift	Unit shift	Intra-system shift	Strategy shift	Deixes shift
1.thereto	ان کے	ADV-PRO	W-PHR		ADD+ M	S-P
Thereto	اس کے	ADV-PRO	W-PHR		ADD+ M	S-P
Thereto	اس کی	ADV-PRO	W-PHR		ADD+ M	S-P
Thereto	اس کی	ADV-PRO	W-PHR		ADD+ M	S-P
2. where	جس میں	ADV-PRO	W-PHR		ADD+ M	S-P
Where	جن میں	ADV-PRO	W-PHR	SING-PLU	ADD+ M	S-P
3. that	اس	ADV-PRO	0		ADD+ M	S-P
4. there	اس کے	ADV-PRO	W-PHR		ADD+ M	S-P
5. unless	جب تک کہ	CONJ-ADV	W-PHR		ADD+ M	S- T
6.by	تک	PREP-PREP	0 SHIFT		ADD+ M	S-T
7. previous	گذشتہ	ADV-ADV	0		ADD+ M	S-T
8. thereof	اس کی	ADV-PRO	W-PHR		ADD+ M	S-P
Thereof	ان کا	ADV-PRO	W-PHR	SING-PLU (their)	ADD+ M	S-P
9.as	جنہیں	ADV-PRO	0	SING-PLU	ADD+ M	S-P

Conclusion

The study analyzed and explored the translation shifts of (S.D.F) in the Punjab Laws, with data randomly selected from legal texts in both English and Urdu. It made its contribution by introducing a formula for representing translation shifts in the deictic expressions, addressing category, type, intra-system shifts, and unit shifts. It emphasizes the use of modulation, particularly in shifting Points of View, and utilizes AntPconc software to match deictic forms in both languages. It contributes valuable insights into the replacement of deictic expressions in legal translation.

Recommendations

Besides exploring this unique phenomenon of shift in the distinctive (S.D.F) of the Punjab Laws, the present work would recommend for the upcoming scholars and for the

translators to explore some more hidden areas. These areas are presented here through Table. 2, wchich is given below as:

Table 02
Recommendations for the upcoming scholars to explore more hidden areas such as:

	ST	TT
a.	1	0
	Where (SD)	Unless اگر(TD)
b.	0	1
	Next/later on (TD)	Following اگلے(SD)
c.	1	2
	Where	جن میں

- Have an overlook into the Translation Shift of those forms which are deictic (1) in English (ST) but, in their translation they just carry deictic sense in them and don't have deictic forms (0).
- Work on those expressions, which are not deictic (0) in their forms in the (ST) , but they carry a position of deictic forms in terms of getting their meaning in according to the co-text. And they get a deictic form (1) in the (TT).
- In particular, the designed formula will help to have an overlook on the shift of a singular deictic form (1) by plural form (2) as an Intra-System- Shift, which was lacking to be analyzed with regard to the legal text.

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