Pakistan Languages and Humanities Review
www.plhr.org.pk

RESEARCH PAPER

Assessing the Essence: An Appraisal Analysis of English Translations of Saraiki Short Stories

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to explicate the loss of essence in the English versions of Saraiki short stories. Source language (SL) may lose its essence during the translation process when meanings are rendered from one language (SL) to the target language (TL). This study employed a qualitative design for the investigation of the loss of meanings in English versions of Saraiki short stories. The extracts from both English and Saraiki texts of the two short stories namely, "پانی کانناں پیساں" and **"اندرلیکھ دا سیکھ"** and their translations in the English language "Now, I Won't Drink Water" and "The Hell Awakes" were selected as sample of for the analysis using the technique of purposive sampling. Drawing on Systemic Functional Linguistics, particularly Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005), the sample extracts were analyzed to examine the aspects of attitude, graduation, and engagement. Then, the significance of certain aspects of loss of meaning was highlighted after comparing the findings. The results of the study revealed that the target texts manifested loss of meanings suggesting socio-cultural environment and subjectivity as important factors influencing translations.

Introduction

Translation is the process of changing the essence of spoken or written texts of one language into another language (Hornby, 2007). Also, it is conceived as the rendering of one language's meanings into another language (Thompson, 1995). Conventionally, it was defined as a change of one language form into another. Catford (1965) defined translation as a "substitution of source language texts into target language texts". However, Catford's (1965) main focus was on grammatical structure and rules. It is emphasized that complete similarity between the source and target texts is not possible. Therefore, the closest possible reproduction of the source language message and style into the target language is known as translation

Linguistic elements like nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, prepositions interjections, etc. have their meanings. These meanings may vary with their use in the real world. The meanings of any text or speech change with linguistic style, situation, and cultural and contextual use of a language (Newmark, 1991). Within the same language, meanings vary with their use in real-world situations. Source language may lose its essence during the translation process when meanings are rendered from one language (SL) to another language (TL). These pragmatic losses can occur in various forms: grammar, culturally specific terms, gender, tenses, lexical choice, translator's attitude, translator's competency, etc.

Appraisal theory is an efficient and important tool for translation studies to analyze the speaker or writer's attitude (Zhang, 2007). Xu (2011) applied the appraisal framework to editorials to check its validity in the field of business. Liu (2012) studied all appraisal resources in the process of translating and evaluating meanings.

Studies have been conducted to investigate meaning-loss problems in the target language. Mainly, from the perspective of appraisal theory, such problems have been investigated in China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan. The data of these studies were from business, media newspapers, advertisements, and Quranic translations. The studies have not been carried out to examine the translated versions of Saraiki Literature. Saraiki belongs to the Indo-European class of languages. A wide population uses Saraiki as a means of communication in Pakistan. Its literary heritage is unique and old. Both prose and poetry are written in this language. Folk tales, novels, dramas, travelogues, and short stories are the main prose work of the Saraiki language.

Though the previous are important in their respect, neither of them focused on the examination of the loss of essence in translations of literary work from the perspective of appraisal theory. Based on Nazeer (2022), the current study employs the appraisal framework as the tool for the analysis. Further, the uniqueness of the study lies in the fact that it uses short stories originally written in Saraiki, one of the widely spoken local languages in Pakistan that are rich in literary traditions. For analysis, two Saraiki short stories have been selected.

Now, I Won't Drink Water

The source version of this short story is "پانی کائناں پیساں" and is written by Musarrat Klanchvi. Ruby, the maid, and the director are the main characters of this study. This story revolves around Ruby who is the protagonist of this short story. Ruby is a film star, once she was shooting a film on a poll, after seeing worms in the pool she got afraid and ran towards the jeep. She rashly drives home. As she reached home, she asked for a glass of water. The maid gave her water she asked does it had worms. The maid replied I told you not to go in dessert to shoot that advertisement. The evil spirits fell in love with pretty faces like you. The dialogue between the maid and Ruby goes on. Ruby tells her about her frustration and dissatisfaction. After day one she goes on shooting and the directors get angry at her because of her stupidity. At the end of the story Ruby is jogging in the park and she is considered a flop model.

The Hell Awakes

It is translated by Syed Ziauddin Naeem from the Saraiki short story **"اندرلیکھ دا سیکھ"** written by Muhammad Hafeez. This story revolves around Malik Jabir Ali and Rasoolpur. Malik Jabir Ali is the leading politician in this city. He is a corrupt and incompetent politician. But, he is a more powerful and influential politician. Once, he fled from the country to avoid corruption cases. As he turned to his country the people of Rasoolpur welcomed him and now he was considered a famous leader of Pakistan. To welcome him the people of Rasoolpur decorated their streets and doors. At the end of the story, the maid main has placed the banner that he was holding with a large picture of Malik Jabir Ali, as much as possible before wiping its eyes.

Literature Review

The appraisal framework was developed by Martin and White (2005). Appraisal resources (Attitude, engagement, and graduation) help in evaluating the language. In the

field of translation studies, research from Appraisal perspectives began in the early 2000s. The field of translation research using an appraisal framework began after the publication of the book "Evaluation in Translation: Critical Points of Translator Decision Making" by Munday (2012). In this book, Munday (2012) applies the Appraisal framework (AF) to various genres and copes with the translation process. Greenall (2013) and Souza (2015) used this book as the subject of their reviews. Several researchers have applied different sub-systems of Appraisal to the studies of registers, genres, and different text types. Some of the significant studies used to evaluate the loss of meaning in translation have been reviewed in this section.

Abbamonte and Cavaliere (2006) investigated meaning loss in UNICEF's 2004 reports. The researchers analyzed judgment and affect sub-systems of appraisal theory in both source and target texts. The results showed the target text (TT) as less emotional and more distant from the source text (ST). Perez-Gonzalez (2007) researched four scenes of the English movie, Twelve Angry Men, and their translations into Spanish. Pérez-González focused on attitude markers and meaning loss in the Spanish version. The results of this study depicted fewer appraisal resources in the target text. Qian (2007) analyzed 4 short perfume ads by using Attitude and its sub-systems as a framework for analysis. He aimed to compare source texts and their Chinese translations. These studies provided a clear road map for this research.

Further, Zhang (2013) compared appraisal resources in 4 English news headlines and their translations. Zhang (2013) relies upon judgement sub-systems to compare TT and ST. Moreover, Appraisal Theory has also been used as a framework for the analysis of translations. A brief introduction to such studies is given in the following sentences. Al-Shunnag (2014) aimed to explore the addition and omission of Attitude, Graduation, and Engagement in 10 newspaper opinion pieces on the Arab Spring and their TRs. Romagnuolo (2014) followed an appraisal framework for the analysis of four memos and their translations. This study showed TT as more biased, less factual, and less effective. Recently, Chinese texts and their English translations were compared from an appraisal perspective by Dong and Lin (2018). The current research draws its insights from many translation studies that are carried from the perspective of Appraisal Theory.

The studies have not been conducted in the context of Pakistan on the translation of texts from the perspective of appraisal framework. Further, the Saraiki texts with respect to their translations in English have also been less explored data. Considering this gap, the present study uses two Saraiki short stories and their English translations as data to find out the loss of essence in translated texts.

Material and Methods

The design selected for the current research is descriptive qualitative. Every data needs various kinds of interpretations and qualitative conforms to interpretations. But, the final decision is in the researcher's hands (Dörnyei, 2007). Many researchers claim that qualitative research design is more relevant to investigating the meaning losses in translated texts. It allows the researchers to involve themselves in the research and it is the main measurement tool (Miles and Huberman, 1994).

Description of Data

Two Saraiki language short stories and their translations in the English language have been selected as a sample of the study. To investigate meaning losses in English translations of Saraiki language short stories, convenient sampling is done to collect the

data. Such a type of sampling is done because rare English translations of Saraiki short stories are available. Also, there comes the problem of authentic translations. Selected translations are more reliable than any other translations because these are published in Pakistan's famous and reliable publishing academy, the Pakistan Academy of Letters (PAL). The data selected for study is 1) "پانی کائناں پیسان" and **"اندرلیکھ دا سیکھ"**, from the source language, Saraiki 2) "Now, I Won't Drink Water" and "The Hell Awakes" are the English translations of selected short stories. "پانی کائناں پیسان" is taken from published book **"تھل مارو** دا پیندّا** written by Musarrat klanchvi. The second source text language **"اندرلیکھ دا سیکھ"** is written by Muhammad Hafeez Khan. This short story is directly received on WhatsApp by Muhammad Hafeez Khan, the writer of the short story.

Further, the English-translated versions of both short stories are taken from the journal, "Pakistani Literature" published by the Pakistan Academy of Letters. These stories are published in Vol.21, 2021, issue 1-2 ISSN 2411-037X, Pakistan Academy of Letters. The Hell Awakes is the English translation of **"اندرلیکھ دا سیکھ"** and it is translated by Syed Ziauddin Naeem. پانی کائناں پیسان is translated into "Now, I Won't Drink Water" and it is published in PAL. The name of the "Now, I Won't Drink Water" translator is anonymous.

Framework for Analysis

The appraisal framework (Martin & White, 2005) was used for the analysis of the loss of essence in the source and translated versions of the short stories. The framework was used as it provides insights into the loss of essence that occurs during the process of translation. Zhang (2002) states that appraisal resources of source texts are adjusted consciously or unconsciously in target texts by translators. The appraisal framework can be an efficient instrument of translation to examine the attitudinal meanings (Zhang,2007). Moreover, Xu (2011) explains the practicability and validity of Appraisal in the field of translations. Most importantly, Liu (2012) argues appraisal is a valid tool to evaluate meanings. He has analyzed meanings through Attitude, Graduation, and Engagement in the translation process. The above discussion indicates that appraisal is the best linguistic tool to evaluate meanings in any text. In this way, this is a suitable linguistic tool to investigate essence loss.

Procedure of Analysis

This study analyses data through the following steps.

1) First, the appraisal resources present in both source and target texts are analyzed and traced to answer the first question of the study.

2) Second, the losses of the essence in English versions are discussed in detail by comparing the source text appraisal resources to the target text appraisal resources. the researcher gives examples that depict a mismatch of appraisal resources of ST to the TT.

3) Third, the factors responsible for the meaning loss are discussed by taking examples from the selected data.

Results and Discussion

The first sub-section answers the first and second questions of the study. The first question of the study is, which appraisal resources are found in "پانی کائناں پیسان" , **"اندرلیکھ دا سیکھ"**, "Now, I Won't Drink Water" and "The Hell Awakes". The second question deals with the loss of essence. The analysis of all the stories is given below. It is important to

understand the words through which the analysis is shown: 1) italicized words are appraisal resources present in the texts 2) bold words are the appraised target of appraisal resources 3) the kinds and the names of the appraisal. The second sub-section answers the question dealing with the factors that are responsible for the loss of meanings.

Discussing Essence loses

First, the extracts of the short story "پانی کائناں پیساں" written in Saraiki by Mussarat Klanchvi and its translated version "Now, I Won't Drink Water" in the English language are explained in detail to answer the research question. Second, **"اندرلیکھ دا سیک"** in the Saraiki language and its translation in English "The Hell Awakes" is explained to show the loss of essence in the target text.

Below given examples are from the short story "پانی کائناں پیساں" written in Saraiki by Mussarat Klanchvi and its translated version "Now, I Won't Drink Water" in the English language. Selected examples depict the loss of essence in the translated version (Now, I Won't Drink Water) of the selected Saraiki short story.

Example 1

ST: **کرسٹل دے لشکدے گلاس**
TT: Poured some water into **crystal clear** glass.

In example 1, the source text contains two appraisal words, which are کرسٹل دے and لشکدے. Both of these appraisal words are on the dimension of Appreciation and their appraised target is glass. کرسٹل دے is interpreting the composition of the appraised word glass. The main aim of this resource is to tell the readers about the proportionality of glass. لشکدے is the positive appreciation of glass. It displays the quality of the glass on the part of Complexity appreciation. For target text, *crystal* and *clear* are appraisal words and perform different functions. One of them is on the dimension of graduation and the other is on the appreciation. The appraisal word *crystal* is graduation because it intensifies the meaning of *clear*. The translator brightens the meaning of *clear* by resembling it with crystal. The second appraisal word present in the target text is *clear*. It indicates the quality of the glass on the part of the appreciation. The appraised target of *clear* is glass both in the source and the target text and in both texts this evaluative word shows the quality of glass. In terms of engagement, both the Saraiki (ST) and the English (TT) texts are monoglossic and in declarative patterns. The translators, choice of different appraisal resources makes the target text different from the source text. This difference in choice causes the loss of meaning. So, it can be concluded that both source and target texts are greatly different from one another in the context of meanings and choice of appraisal resources.

Example 2

ST: **ماسی دےہونٹ چلنڑ پاٸے گٸے او آیت الکرسی پڑھدی پٸ ہٸ**
TT: The lips of the maid started to **quiver**. She was reciting *Ayat-ul-kursi*, **silently.**

Above mentioned example highlights the wide difference between source and target text. Here, the source text has one sentence. It shows the maid's concern for her mistress, Ruby, on the part of affect. In contrast, the TT has two sentences. Each sentence contains one appraisal resource. *Quiver* and *silently* are appraisal resources present in both sentences, respectively. *Quiver* in the first sentence shows the implicit meanings of affect. This shows the maid's emotional attachment to her mistress. The maid is concerned about the mistress and she is shocked after hearing the mistress's reply. As a whole, this sentence

shows the fear of the maid for her mistress. Furthermore, *silently* in the target text is the translator's choice. The source text does not contain such a type of lexical item. *Silently* in target text focuses on the manner of reciting. While in the source text, the manner of reciting is not in focus.

Example 3

ST:غورنال پانی وچ ڈٹھا تاں ڈیڈر تردےنظرے
TT: She *gazed* into the water. She saw frogs swimming in it.

In this example, the context of the source text (ST) shows that the protagonist of the short story is afraid. So it can be said this sentence has the implicit meaning of "Affect". The affect subsystem of appraisal shows emotions like sadness, happiness, insecurity, etc. غورنال (carefully) is an appreciation of ڈٹھا (look). The highlighted word evaluates her way of looking into the water. Look (ڈٹھا) is the appraised target of غورنال (carefully). It can be interpreted from the discussion the main focus of the ST is on her act of looking.

On the other hand, appraisal resources and grammatical structure of TT differ from ST. In the translated text, the message of the source text is conveyed through two sentences. Target text contains *gazed* as appraisal words. Its appraised target is she and it shows her surprised and emotional state of mind on the dimension of affect. In the target text, the translator's focus is on Ruby. While in the source text, the writer emphasizes the act of looking into the water.

The main purpose of the writers is to choose specific lexical items to make the readers see what they (writers) want to show them (readers) (Abbamonte and Cavaliere, 2006). So, from the above discussion, it can be concluded that there is a loss of essence in the target text. This loss of meaning is due to the translator's different choice of appraisal resources. In the above example, the target text is different in terms of meaning, appraisal resource, and grammatical structure.

Example 4

ST: روبی بھج تے گڈی وچ آ گئ
TT: She returned to the Jeep

In the original text, the writer uses appreciation as an appraisal resource, such as بھج (run) to express her (Ruby, protagonist) way of running towards the jeep. The English version of the same text does not have such a kind of evaluation. The translator expressed it as just coming to the jeep. Translated version (English) does not express how she returned to the jeep. It means this appreciation resource of ST is not conveyed in TT. In TT, the event is simply described without evaluating any event, performance, character, or behavior. So, it can be extracted from the above discussion, the meanings are loosed in the target text. This meaning loss is due to different choices of appraisal markers.

Example 5

ST: ریس کورس پارک دے آسماناں کوں بتھ لیندیں رنگین فواریاں دے سامنے روبی جوگنگ پئ کریندی ہئ
TT: And then, one day she was jogging in front of a **highly sprouting colorful** fountain in the Race Course Park to lessen the burden from her heart, mind, and soul because now she was a flop model.

Example number five is an extract from the source text and its translated text "Now I won't Drink Water". This example describes the fountain present in the Race Course Park

and gives information about the protagonist Ruby who was jogging in the park. In ST (Saraiki) two appraisal words are used, which are آسماناں کوں بٹھ لیندیں (touching the skies) and رنگین (colorful). These two appraisal words present in the source text describe the beautiful composition of a fountain. آسماناں کوں بٹھ لیندیں defines the length of the fountain and رنگین describes the colourful composition of the fountain. آسماناں کوں بٹھ لیندیں and رنگین indicate "Composition" on the dimension of "Appreciation" and the appraised target of both of these "Appreciation" resources is the fountain.

Both source and target sentences are in declarative form and they describe the composition of a fountain. But in reality, both source and target texts are greatly different from one another. It does not matter if they are different in terms of Graduation, Attitude, or sentence structure. These differences cause a loss of meaning. Hyland (2005) has interpreted the importance of style in the context of meaning loss. The style in which speakers or writers express their ideas is a significant feature of language (Hyland 2005: 174). This significant feature is related to their point of view (Hyland 2005: 176).

The following part of this chapter explains a few examples from the short story " **اندر لیکھ داسیکھ** " written in Saraiki language by Muhammad Hafeez Khan and its translated version in English "The Hell Awakes" translated by Syed Ziauddin Naeem. This part explains the examples which show the loss of meaning. These examples are selected by comparing both source and target texts in the context of Appraisal resources. The examples explained below depict the loss of meanings in target texts. Because the target texts have different appraisal resources and also their appraised targets are different in contrast with source texts. The selected examples are explained below.

Example 1

ST: **" افسوس دی گالہہ ہے ملک صاحب کوں راضی کرو"**

TT: "It's a **very sad** state for you people, how will you run the party? How will you do it?"

In the original short story, the writer uses *affect* resources to describe the state of emotion. This affect resource used in Saraiki short story is افسوس and the appraised target of this word is "گالہہ". This appraisal resource depicts the mental condition of one of the characters of the short story. The evaluative word افسوس shows the emotion of sadness shown by Malik Jabir Ali about the current situation.

Example 2

ST: **پر سب کچھ غپٹاوں...رسول پوروچ اوبا غریبی"اوبا اندھارا سکرل ہے تاں ماسٹر کائینی**

TT: But everything was **consumed**, everything was **digested**…But the same **poverty**, the same **darkness** in Rasoolpur. If there was a school, there was **no teacher**.

Example 2 contains two sentences and their translation in English from the selected short story. ST comprises four appraisal resources, which are غپٹاوں, غریب, اندھار and ماسٹر کائینی. Among the four appraisal words, one is Judgment and the other three are Appreciation appraisal markers. The appraisal word "غپٹاوں" evaluates the personality of Malik Jair Ali (the protagonist of the story). This word evaluates the personality of the protagonist by liking the selected texts with followed sentences. The appraisal word "غپٹاوں" evaluates his personality as a corrupt politician. It describes that he uses people's funds, jobs, and permits for personal benefits. The other three appraisal words assess the city of "Rasoolpur" on the dimension of Appreciation. The appraised target of these words is "Rasoolpur". There is no development in Rasoolpur. The people of this city are poor. If

there is any school in the city, then there is no teacher to teach the students. In this way, the appreciation resources evaluate the composition and quality of Rasoolpur.

Example 3

ST: ملک جا بر پروبھا تھیاتاں نکے نکے لیڈرمیدان وچ آگئے پراکثرگجی کپے یا چیل بھنے

TT: When Malik Jaber disappeared many **mediocre** leaders came to the field. But the backs of most of them were **broken** and their heads were **cut off.**

The source text has three appraisal resources, which are نکے نکے, گجی کپے, and چیل بھنے The appraised target of these words is "لیڈر". These words evaluate the capacity of a leader on the dimension of judgment. The appraisal word "نکے نکے" evaluates the new leaders in comparison with the old and famous leader, Malik Jaber Ali. It describes new leaders as having less vote bank, being less famous, and being less powerful as compared to Mr. Jaber Ali. The second appraisal word (گجی کپے) of the source text, describes that new leaders have low intellect and they are not aware of the political techniques. چیل بھنے represents the power of the political leaders of Rasoolpur who appeared after Malik Jaber fled to foreign. It describes they do not have powerful supporters and companions. Their economic condition is not as strong as Malik Jaber and they don't have references and links with powerful and influential people like Malik.

Example 4

ST: پتہ نیں کیہو جئے دستانے' ہتھیں چڑھا ولدا کہ خامیاں' خوبیا بن گیاں تے کالوں لشکارا

TT: It was not known how he **robbed under the table** that **flaws** became **virtues** and **darkness**, **shiny white**.

In the original text, the writer uses judgment resources, such as خوبیا, خامیاں, دستانے, کالوں, and لشکارا to express the Malik jabber capacity. The writer expresses him as a clever person, who changes his sins into virtues and illegal and corrupt actions as his best performance. In contrast, the translated version has six appraisal resources. Five among the six are "judgment" and the remaining one is the "graduation" subsystem of appraisal. The appraised target of judgment resources is Malik Jaber. Judgment resources both in source and target texts convey the same meanings. In TT, the translator adds graduation (**shiny**) resources. It strengthens the meaning of judgment resource, *white*. Here the meanings of judgment resource vary from the source text. The appraisal words are *shiny white*, that do not have the same effect as the source text, لشکارا This additional appraisal word may be due unavailability of the equivalent word. But it changes the meanings of the source text.

Example 6

ST: ملک دیا واٹویاں مچھاں نے پوسٹراں تے تصویراں دی صورت' گھر گھر دہشت پھیلا ڈتی

TT: Malik Jaber's hairy mustache spread **terror** in the form of pictures on posters, from house to house.

In example six, the ST has one judgment and one appreciation resource, which are دہشت and واٹویاں respectively depicting judgment and appreciation. دہشت depicts Malik's personality as frightening and people of his constituency are afraid of him. It is the negative judgment of his personality. The second appraisal word in the source text is واٹویاں It describes the composition of his mustaches. On the other hand, the target text has one appraisal marker and that is the judgment. This is the same kind of judgment as the source text has. However, the omission of appreciation resources shifts the reader's attention from mustaches to terror. While in ST, the emphasis is on both terror and mustaches. Due to this

kind of omission of lexical items the translated text cannot contain the original essence of ST and for translators such kind of selection is a responsible factor for the loss of meanings.

Factors Responsible for the Loss of Essence

The issue of faithfulness in translation has not been focused on before the evaluation of translation studies as a discipline. After the evaluation of translation studies as a comprehensive discipline, the focus of researchers has shifted from the definitions of faithful translations to the explanation of translation phenomena. The description explains the factors responsible for the loss of essence. The translator's incompetence is not discussed in this thesis due to various reasons.

The Translator's Subjectivity

Attitude, graduation, and engagement resources of both source and target text are analyzed with the help of the Appraisal framework. The results in the above section interpret that appraisal words of both source and target texts are different from one another and even the appraised target of a few resources are different. A translator is the first to read the source text and convert it into the target text. Therefore, due to this subjective approach, the translator's personal opinion or style may be woven into the target text.

As it is mentioned above translators are first-place readers and give their appraisal in TT. Example 5 of part one is the same case. In this example, the translator added highly graduated resources *highly* which are not part of the source text. In this example, the translator challenges the ST appraisal resources and adds his evaluation. Such kind of subjectivity of the translator causes the loss of essence.

Different Contexts of Situation

The context of the situation is "the environment of the text". They also explain the context of the situation as the environment in which meanings are exchanged. The context of the situation can be explained through three different variables and these variables are field, tenor, and mode. Field refers to the message conveyed; tenor interprets the roles of the participants and mode refers to the channel of communication. These different variables shed light on the loss of essence in the translated text. For instance, example 4 of part 1 depicts the loss of essence by changing the context of the source text. In example 4, the field of source text describes the part of the incident and focuses on the manner of returning to the jeep. The tenor of the source text is maid and the mode of the ST is fictional writing. In contrast, TT has the same tenor and mode but a different field. In TT, the field just describes the story and does not focus on the manner of returning to the jeep. The translator provides different appraisal resources when the field, tenor, and mode of the text are different. The above-mentioned is the same case. The difference in the context of the situation creates a difference in the appraisal resources of both ST and TT. This difference in appraisal resources causes the loss of essence in TT.

Aim to expand the scope of the readers' expectations

The founder of Reception Theory divided the expectation horizon of readers into two categories: life and literature. The reader's social standing, personal circumstances, educational background, life experience, values, morals, personalities, and temperaments are all part of the reader's expectation horizon in life. Different readers have various criteria placed on the material that they consume because they have varying expectation scopes.

In the samples that we presented earlier, various adjustments have been made to the TT, particularly with regard to the stance that it takes. This was done to fulfill the expectations that target readers have. For example, in Example 6 of the ST, the reader is Saraiki; this is why اٹویاں is used to tell the composition of moustaches. In this culture, moustaches have great importance. These are used as a symbol of maleness. While in English culture moustaches do not have such kind of importance. Therefore, fulfilling the reader's expectations does not emphasize mustaches. The TT just focuses on terror instead of moustaches and the composition of moustaches. Because of this, the ST appraisal resources are not adjusted in TT. This is why the target text conveys a message which is different from the ST.

Different socio-cultural Values

The Saraiki and English come from very different cultural backgrounds and have different values, both of which have a significant impact on translation and significantly contribute to the "unfaithfulness" of the TT. This point is mostly reflected in many evaluations throughout the entirety of this work. A good illustration of this is the translated version of example number 2 of part 1. The ST expresses the affection of the maid for her mistress and to save the mistress from bad evils she reads Ayat-ul-Kursi. This shows the cultural values of Pakistan. The English language has a different culture. In the above-mentioned example, the TT focuses on lips and manner of reading instead of depicting the maid's love and care for her mistress. These readers are more heavily impacted by the spirit of "equality and uniqueness". Because of these differences, the target text does not contain the same effect as the source text.

Differences in the Characteristics of Linguistics

When it comes to the speaker's evaluation, the discrepancies between STs and TTs may also be caused by the different language conventions that are used. Because English and Saraiki come from two completely separate linguistic families, it should come as no surprise that the two languages are quite distinct from one another. The discrepancies that emerge as a consequence of these distinctions between STs and TTs are unavoidable. The employment of a significant quantity of abstract diction is one of the distinguishing features of the English language. But as compared to English, Saraiki tends to employ concrete diction, which means that it expresses abstract concepts in a concrete form or with a tangible image rather than using abstract language. When translating Saraiki into English, the translator will take into account the many sorts of linguistic conventions. These conventions will also be expressed in terms of evaluation words, as the majority of appraisal words are adjectives or adverbs. Example number 2 of part 2, is a good illustration of this type of situation. In ST, غپّاوں has meanings of illegalness and corruption. While English does not have any words like this. This is just a sample example. English and Saraiki are different at both syntactic and lexical levels.

Conclusion

The main aim of this study was to investigate essence loss in English translations of Saraiki short stories. To achieve this aim two objectives were identified: 1) to identify appraisal resources in source and target texts; 2) to identify which appraisal resources are depicting the loss of essence; and 3) to find out the factors responsible for the loss of meanings. To fulfill these objectives, the researcher has analyzed and traced the appraisal resources present in " پانی کائناں پیساں" and **"اندرلیکھ دا سیکھ"** and, respectively, their translations in English "Now, I Won't Drink Water" and "The Hell Awakes". The second objective of the study is fulfilled by finding similarities and differences between original texts and their

translations on the base of appraisal resources. The differences among the appraisal resources depict the loss of essence in target texts. The third objective of the study is achieved by discussing the translator's subjectivity, socio-cultural values, and linguistic differences as the main factors that distort the meanings of the target texts. The main findings of the study represented that essence is lost in translated texts due to the deviation of TTs Appraisal resources from the STs Appraisal resources.

Limitations

1. One main limitation is the ambiguous categorizations of the Appraisal Framework. One lexical item can belong to one category or another depending on the function it performs in the context. Such kind of overlapping among the functions of lexical items creates difficulty for the researchers to analyze the texts.

2. The size of the data is another limitation of the study. The size of the data may be small due to the manual analysis of the data. The result of the study cannot be generalized due to the small size of the data.

3. This study is done from an appraisal perspective and it does not include many other linguistic and non-linguistic perspectives which may cause the loss of essence.

Recommendations

1. This study suggests that there is a wide gap in research translations from Appraisal perspectives.
2. It also suggests that there is a need to research translations in the genre of short stories.
3. It also suggests that there is a need to research English translations of Saraiki short stories.

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