Review Article

The Analysis of Applying Roman Jakobson Theory to Bahiyeh Afnan Shahid English Translation of Sepehri's Eight Books

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the English translation of Sepehri's Eight Books by Bahiyeh Afnan Shahid (2013) based on Jakobson's (2013) model. To achieve the stated objectives of the present study, a corpus-based and comparative design was utilized. The corpus of this study consisted of a total of 100 hemistiches which were randomly selected from the following poems: The Passenger, The Death of Color, The Life of Dreams, Downpour of Sunshine, East of Sorrow, The Wayfarer, and The Green Space. To collect the data, first, the researchers found the available version of Sepehri's Eight Books along with its English translation by Bahiyeh Afnan Shahid (2013). Then, they read them thoroughly to get familiar with their content, sense, themes and structures. Next, the translation strategies used in translating the poems were identified based on Jakobson's (2013) model. To analyze the collected data qualitatively, the content of the corpus was qualitatively analyzed by the raters to identify the translation strategies used to translate the hemistiches into English. The quantitative data analysis included calculating the frequencies and percentages of the identified translation types and translation strategies to recognize the most and the least frequent translation types and strategies used in translations; it was finally shown that literal translation, form transposition, content transposition, paraphrase, omission, addition, and idiomatic translation strategies were used in the Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri. Besides, the most frequent translation type used in the Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri was interlingual translation. And the least translation types used in the Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri were intralingual translation and inter-semiotic translation.

Keywords: Interlingual translation, Inter-semiotic translation, Intralingual translation, Jakobson's model, Translation strategies

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a complicated task, during which the meaning of the source-language text should be conveyed to the target-language readers. In other words, translation can be defined as encoding the meaning and form in the target language by means of the decoded meaning and form of the source language (Owji, 2013).

It also plays a great role in human life as a way for information spread among people leading to communication, and the relationship among humans during history (Haghshenas, 2021). Recently, translation has been necessary for an advanced human society. In other words, it has caused most of people know about all the developments in technology and communication and also to keep them up to date of the latest discoveries in the variant field of knowledge. Hence, translation is the direction for understanding and communi-

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cating with the whole human community in the various countries (Haghshenas, 2021).

Accordingly, it can be considered that these days translation is an important and necessary part of our world and it is impossible to picture a world without translation. Translation has become more essential in the recent years due to some phenomena like globalization. Newmark (1988) explained the translation as a process through which a written message is changed from one language into the other language in the way that was intended by the author. Texts in translation involve a wide variety of subjects. Among these subjects, technical texts have a special topic based on applied knowledge from natural sciences (Byrne, 2006). According to Newmark (1988), translation of technical texts is recognized by their terminologies which cause special problems in translating these kinds of texts. The difference between technical translation and any other types of translations may be due to the fact that it goes beyond delivering words from the source to the target language. Since technical translation has a vital role in expanding public knowledge, the translator should translate technical texts by rendering related knowledge accurately (Newmark, 1988).

Besides , poems in particular and literary texts in general, are a kind of technical text which are used by different readers who are diverse in terms of education, employment, family background, gender and etc. Thus, translation quality of this genre is of high importance, requiring the use of different translation strategies (Mohammadi & Keshavarzi, 2016)

Moreover, poems and literary texts are characterized by an unequivocal style which makes translating them more complex and difficult for translators in different languages (Zekavati & Seddighi, 2012). Literal translation is used by some translators as a common strategy in an attempt to cope with these problems.

Basically, much use of this strategy ends to translation whose quality standing is low and do not stand for the authors intended meaning of the source text. This means that this area needs more investigation in this field.

Additionally, there are many great literary works exist in the Persian literature which are recognized as masterpieces including the Divan of Hafiz, Masnavi Mowlavi, and Bustan and Golestan of Sa'di and Sepehri's Eight Books (Bahraman & Erfaniyan Qonsuli, 2017). Supplying an accurate translation of these works leads to presenting a more accurate image of Persian culture to the World, among the other potential benefits.

Scholars have proposed different strategies in the field of translation and the term translation strategies has been used widely with some considerable differences in the meaning and its perspective. (House, 2001; Jakobson, 2013; Newmark, 1988; Nida & Taber, 1982; Nord, 2005; Schjoldager, 2008).

Taking the above discussion into consideration, with a view to the fact that translation of literary texts has always been controversial in the field of translation studies, and noticing the gap in the existing literature, this study explores English translation of Sepehri's Eight Books based on Jakobson's (2013) lingo-translational model. It is worth mentioning that Eight Books is the most important book which is a compilation of Sepeheri prior books in poetry. As the name implies, 'Eight Books' includes eight books of poems.

In his controversial essay, 'On Linguistic Aspects of Translation', Jakobson (2013) believes that all cognitive experiences can be expressed in language and while translating whenever there is a lack or 'deficiency' of words', 'loan words', 'neologisms' and 'circumlocutions' can be used to fill in this lack and he mentioned the best translators will correctly capture the meaning of the source content and ensure accuracy in terms of language and style. Translation is not just about taking a text in one language and presenting it in another. You must also capture the spirit of the material and be able to put it all in context.

He also introduced his triadic model of analysis of translations. He stated that any text or discourse is a linguistic phenomenon. This linguistic phenomenon's meaning is also linguistic and all its composing elements are linguistic signs. According to him, in the

process of translation from one language into another, the signs are somehow replaced by other equivalent or non-equivalent signs. Thus, it is the linguistic verbal sign that gives an object its meaning. In that essay, he pointed that interpretation of a verbal sign takes three forms: intralingual, interlingual and inter-semiotic. In the case of intralingual translation, the changes take place within the same language. Thus a verbal sign (word) belonging to a particular language is replaced by another sign (word) belonging to the same language. Interlingual translation on the other hand can be seen as replacing a verbal sign with another sign but belonging to a different language. In his last kind of interpretation, i.e., inter-semiotic translation, the focus goes beyond words towards the overall message that needs to be conveyed. Thus the translator, instead of paying attention to the verbal signs, concentrates more on the information that is to be delivered.

According to Jakobson (2013), at any one of the three intralingual, interlingual and inter-semiotic, in any context, every text/discourse/translation plays one or many functions. The first function is emotive. It is the communication that emphasizes feelings and emotions of the addresser, and there may be uses of interjections and other signs that indicate some emotion; The second function is poetic centered on the message itself, it is common in poetic texts and even in advertisements, where it draws attention to the structure, rhythm, and sonority of the message. The third function is conative which was usually emphasized in order to reach the addressee or even force him/her to do something, such as imposing orders and other imperative expressions; it includes some forms of advertisement. The fourth function is referential emphasizing the subject and privileging the objectivity. The fifth function is phatic function which seeks to establish, prolong or interrupt communication, such as greetings and farewells. The last function is metalingual function in which the code itself is emphasized, through explanations and/or descriptions. Dictionaries and grammars are good examples. Hodges (2009) has remarked that a linguistic approach to translation theory incorporates the following concepts: meaning, equivalence, shift, text purpose and analysis, and discourse register; which can be examined in the contexts of structural and functional linguistics, semantics, pragmatics, correspondence, sociolinguistics and stylistics. This approach was followed in the current study to analyze the English translation of 'Eight Books' of Sepehri by Bahiyeh Afnan Shahid (2013).

Relying on the linguistic theory of translation of Jakobson (2013), it has to be noted that any translation takes place at any of the three levels of intralingual, interlingual and inter-semiotic. At any level, the important consideration is the function that translation as a type of discourse plays in the target language. According to Da Silva (2017), Jakobson (2013) believed that any translation level is associated with a communication scheme which denotes that an addresser sends a message to an addressee, within a context, through a contact or channel, using a code. But each element of this scheme involves a kind of language function, to wit: emotive, poetic, conative, referential, phatic, and metalingual.

However, reviewing the existing literature, the researchers found that little attention has been paid to literary text translations in the light of Jakobson's (2013) model. In this research paucity, the English translation of 'Eight Books' of Sepehri by Bahiyeh Afnan Shahid (2013) is among the untouched books. Moreover, field observations have already shown that this masterpiece has many proponents in both internal and external literary and lay circles. Therefore, the current study aimed at analyzing the English translation of Sepehri's Eight Books by Bahiyeh Afnan Shahid (2013) based on Jakobson's (2013) model.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In line with the problem of the research, the following research questions were addressed in this study:

RQ1: What translation strategies have been used in Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri?

RQ2: What are the most and the least frequent translation types used in Persian to

English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri based on Jakobson's (2013) lingo-translational model?

RQ3: *What are the most and the least frequent translation strategies used in Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri?*

METHOD

As it has been expressed before, the study focused on the linguistic analysis of the English translation of Sohrab Sepehri's Eight Books. Accordingly, the corpus of this study consisted of a total of 100 hemistiches which were randomly selected from the following poems: The Passenger, The Death of Color, The Life of Dreams, Downpour of Sunshine, East of Sorrow, The Wayfarer, and The Green Space. Given that the Persian hemistiches were compared with their English translation by Bahiyeh Afnan Shahid (2013), a parallel corpus was used in this study.

Sepehri's Eight Books is a compilation of his prior eight books of poetry. In this compilation, published in 1976, Sepehri expresses sadness and sorrow for the loss of traditional Persian beliefs regarding courtesy and deeper connection between people.

This study was corpus based and comparative. Therefore, owing to the fact that it was corpus based and comparative, it complied with descriptive translation studies. Further, as far as it was comparative, it followed product-oriented translation studies. Besides, for analysis of the data, it followed qualitative scales to answer the research questions. This research provided natural data. No treatment and experiment were applied by the researchers, thus, this research was categorized as a descriptive qualitative research. Meanwhile, content analysis method was applied for analyzing data.

To collect the required data, at first, the researchers found the available version of Sepehri's Eight Books along with its English translation by Bahiyeh Afnan Shahid (2013). Then, they read them thoroughly to get familiar with their content, sense, themes and structures. Next, 100 hemistiches were selected from the following poems: The Passenger, The Death of Color, The Life of Dreams, Down-

pour of Sunshine, East of Sorrow, The Wayfarer, and The Green Space for the purpose of data analysis. Next, since the theoretical framework of the study was Jakobson's (2013) model and given that this model is composed of three levels of intralingual translation, interlingual translation and inter-semiotic translation, all hemistiches were examined closely to see to which category they belong. Accordingly, translation types and strategies employed by the translator were identified and analyzed as well.

For the purpose of inter-rater reliability of the study, researchers asked a translation expert to re-analyze the selected hemistiches. The expert was an experienced translator with 5 published translated books. In the case of any mismatch between the analyses provided by the two raters, a third rater who was also an experienced translator was consulted. In this way, the inter-rater reliability of the findings was ensured.

DATA ANALYSIS

To analyze the collected data, both qualitative and quantitative procedures were used. In the qualitative phase, the content of the corpus was qualitatively analyzed by the raters to identify the translation strategies used to translate the hemistiches into English. More specifically, at this level, the type of translation (i.e., intralingual, interlingual and inter-semiotic translation) and translation strategies (including omission, form transposition, content transposition, literal translation, addition, paraphrase, idiomatic translation, etc.) were identified for any hemistich. Given that the hemistiches types of translations are interlingual translation. At the quantitative level, the frequencies and percentages of the identified translation types and translation strategies were calculated to identify the most and the least frequent translation types and translation strategies used in translations.

RESULTS

This chapter reports the results of the analysis of the data and also discusses about the results. It starts by the overall results of the analysis. Then, the obtained results are discussed in the

light of the previous similar studies in the field.

In this section, some instances of the analyzed hemistiches from Sohrab Sepehri' s Eight Books are presented along with the type of translation (i.e., intralingual, interlingual and Inter-semiotic translation) and translation strategies (including omission, form transposition, content transposition, literal translation, addition, paraphrase, idiomatic translation) were identified for any hemistich. Since presentation of all the analyzed hemistiches was beyond the scope of this part, just twenty hemistiches are provided.

Example 1

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
دم غروب، ميان حضور خسته اشيا	At sunset, amid the wary presence of things,	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

In this example, verbal signs have been interpreted by means of some other language. Thus. The type pf translation is interlingual. Moreover, the hemistich has been literally translated by the translator.

Example 2

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
نگاه منتظري حجم وقت را مي ديد.	The eyes of one who waited saw the expanse of Time.	Interlingual translation	Form transposition

The above example is a case of interlingual translation since verbal signs have been interpreted by means of some other language. In translating this hemistich, the form of the source text has been exposed to structural shifts. That is, form transposition has been used in translating this hemistich.

Example 3

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
صداي هوش گياهان به گوش مي آمد.	The vibrating awareness of grass was audible.	Interlingual translation	Content transposition

This example is a case of interlingual translation since some other language has been used in interpreting the verbal signs. In terms of translation strategy, the content of the source text has been changed. In other words, content transposition strategy has been utilized.

Example 4

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
خطوط جاده در اندوه دشت ها گم بود.	The path of the road was lost in the grief of the land.	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

Interlingual translation is the type of translation used in translating the above hemistich because verbal signs have been interpreted by means of some other language. Moreover, it has been translated literally by using literal translation strategy.

Example 5

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
مرغي سياه آمده از راه هاي دور	From faraway places, a bird, all black, has come	Interlingual translation	Form transposition

This example indicates an instance of interlingual translation for the same reason stated in the previous examples. To avoid repetition, in the following examples, the reason for the categorization of the translation type as an interlingual translation is not mentioned. Concerning translation strategy, the translator has changed the structure of the source text by benefiting from form transposition strategy.

Example 6

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
مي خواند از بلنداي بام شب شكست	From rooftops to sing of the night of defeat.	Interlingual translation	Content transposition

This example is categorized as an interlingual translation. As far as translation strategy is concerned, the meaning of the source text has been changed. Thus, content transposition strategy has been used.

Example 7

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
تنها صداي مرغك بي باك	Alone, the song of that courageous bird	Interlingual translation	Form transposition

In the above example, interlingual translation type has been used. Additionally, the structure of the source text has been subjected to change. Therefore, form transposition strategy has been utilized.

Example 8

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
گوش سكوت ساده مي آرايد	Adorns the ears of this simple silence.	Interlingual translation	Form transposition

In this example, which is a case of interlingual translation, the translator has shifted the structure of the English hemistich. This is an obvious case of form transposition.

Example 9

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
من شبنم خواب آلود يك ستاره ام	I am the sleep-mingled dew of a star	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

The above example is a representation of interlingual translation. To translate this example, literal translation strategy has been picked up by the translator.

Example 10

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
زمزمه هاي شب مستم مي كرد	And I, drunk with the whisperings of the night.	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

This example shows a case of interlingual translation. Moreover, it is a case wherein the source text has been literally translated.

Example 11

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
در ريه هايم وضوح بال تمام پرنده هاي جهان بود.	In my lungs was the clarity of the wings of all the birds of the world.	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

In translating this example, interlingual type of translation has been employed. In addition, the hemistich has been translated through using literal translation strategy.

Example 12

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
وقتي كه درخت هست پيداست كه بايد بود.	When there are trees it is evident that one must be.	Interlingual translation	Form transposition

Interlingual translation is the type of translation used in the translation of the above example. Regarding translation strategy used by the translator, the structure of the English hemistich has been shifted (i.e., form transposition strategy).

Example 13

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
نگاهي به روي نهر خروشان خم شد	A gaze leant over the roaring river	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

Example 13 is a case of interlingual translation. To translate it, literal translation strategy has been applied by the translator.

Example 14

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
و اينك ، در خميدگي فروتني، به پاي تو مانده ام	And here, with bowed humility, at your feet, I remain	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

The above example is also a case of interlingual translation. In its translation, the hemistich has been translated through using literal translation strategy.

Example 15

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
تو تراویدي: باغ جهان تر شد، دیگر شد.	You permeated: watered the garden of the universe, changed it.	Interlingual translation	Form transposition

This example is a case of interlingual translation. Form transposition strategy was the strategy used in the translation of the above hemistich.

Example 16

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
بر آبي چین افتاد ،سیبي به زمین افتاد.	A ripple fell on water, an apple fell to the ground.	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

The above example represents a case of interlingual translation. Literal translation strategy has been utilized to translate this text.

Example 17

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
مادري دارم ، بهتر از برگ درخت.	I have a mother, better than the leaves of trees.	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

The above example can be categorized as an interlingual translation type. It has been literally translated into English.

Example 18

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
و خدایي که در این نزدیکي است	And a God who is close by	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

Example 18 is an instance of interlingual translation. The strategy used by the translator in translating this example was literal translation.

Example 19

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
رود از پاي صنوبرها، تا فراترها رفت.	The river, from the foot of the pine trees, moved into the distance.	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

This example is considered as an interlingual translation. As related to translation strategy, it has been literally translated into English.

Example 20

Persian hemistich	English Translation	Translation type	Translation strategy
نور در کاسه مس ، چه نوازش ها مي ریزد!	Light in a copper bowl, what cascading caresses.	Interlingual translation	Literal translation

In the above example, the hemistich has been translated through interlingual translation. The strategy utilized in its translation was literal translation.

Table 4.1
Frequency Distributions and Percentages of the Translation Types

Translation Type	Frequency	Percentage
Interlingual translation	100	100%
Intralingual translation	0	0%
Inter-semiotic translation	0	0%
Total	100	100%

As it is shown in table 4.1, the only translation type identified in the translation of the corpus of the present study was interlingual translation. In other words, in the 100 examples of the hemistiches analyzed in the present study, just interlingual translation type was identified and the other two types of translations were not recognized.

Table 4.2 shows the frequency distributions and percentages of the translation strategies identified in the corpus.

Table 4.2
Frequency Distributions and Percentages of the Translation Strategies

Strategy Type	Frequency	Percentage
Literal translation	47	47%
Form transposition	29	29%
Content transposition	11	11%
Paraphrase	5	5%
Omission	3	3%
Addition	1	1%
Idiomatic translation	4	4%
Total	100	100%

Table 4.2 shows that in the corpus of the study, there were 47 cases of literal translation, 29 cases of form transposition, 11 cases of content transposition, 5 cases of paraphrase, 3 cases of omission, 1 cases of addition, and 4 cases of idiomatic translation. Obviously, among the seven types of the translation strategies identified in the hemistich translations, the most frequent strategy was literal translation, with the frequency of 47 and the frequency percentage of 47%. In addition, the least frequent strategy was addition, with the frequency of 1 and the frequency percentage of 1%.

It is worth noting that since the focus of Jakobson's (2013) model was on a triadic division of translation types, no explicit classification of translation strategies has been provided in the model. The strategies identified in the corpus were taken from different models of translation.

DISCUSSION

This study sought to answer three research questions. About the first research question "What translation strategies have been used in Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri?" Literal translation, transposition, content transposition, paraphrase, omission, addition, and idiomatic translation were found in the Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri.

This can be due to the translator's misunderstanding of Eight Books of Sepehri and consequent wrong interpretation of most of them in the target language. That is, since the translator has not deeply understood the deep meaning of poems of Sepehri, he used different

strategies which eventually led to wrong inter-pretations of them. Given that poems of Sepehri are really too difficult to be fully comprehended due to its philosophical taste, the approach taken by the translator in translat-ing his poems was not unexpected.

This finding is consistent with those of the study by Larasati (2013) wherein translation strategies in poetic texts were explored, and it was found that a variety of different translation strategies have been used in translating such a genre. Concerning the second research ques-tion "What are the most and the least frequent translation types used in Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri based on Jakobson's (2013) lingo-translational model?". The results demonstrated that the most fre-quent translation type used in the Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri was interlingual translation. The frequency and percentage of this translation type were 100 and 100%. The least translation types used in Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri were intralingual translation and inter-semiotic translation. The frequency and percentage of these two kinds of transla-tion were 0% and 0%.

Given that the linguistic nature of poems is in a way that there are no dominant differences between its function and linguistic aspects in different languages, usually, taking an interlingual approach is not far from mind in translating them between different languages. In other words, because both Persian and Eng-lish poems are generally aimed at representing aesthetic functions, interlingual translation is the most suitable choice for their translation. Furthermore, the same is true about the pro-spective time and place of the source and tar-get texts and motive behind them. Therefore, it is natural that interlingual translation approach is selected as the common approach in trans-lating poems.

The researchers found no study in the liter-ature on the analysis of Jakobson's (2013) model to poetry translation, therefore, this finding cannot be compared with the results of the previous studies.

Regarding the third research question "What are the most and the least translation strategies used in Persian to English transla-tion of Eight Books of Sepehri?" The most frequent strategy was literal translation, with the frequency of 47 and the frequency percent-age of 47%. In addition, the least frequent strategy was addition, with the frequency of 1 and the frequency percentage of 1%.

Consistent with this finding, it has been stated in the existing literature that a literal approach can be used in translating literary texts as a successful strategy and a good pro-cedure (Al Sughair, 2011). Similarly, in the study by Dastmard, Gowhary and Azizifar (2016), patterns of English-Persian translation of the literary texts by Iranian EFL learners were examined and it was terminated that di-rect translation was the most frequent strategy used for translation of literary genre in Eng-lish-Persian and also in Persian-English trans-lations.

This finding is also consistent with those of the study by Larasati (2013) wherein it was also found that direct translation was the most frequent strategy used in Indonesian translations of English literary texts. Last but not least, the findings are in line with Christensen's (2014) study wherein the re-searcher concluded that straightforward translation was the most frequent strategy used in literary translations.

As it has been mentioned, the study inves-tigated the linguistic aspects of the translation of literary texts, here poems of Sohrab Sepehri, from perspective of Jakobson theory. Since the model has not been yet applied on any genre, the current study results can pave the way for other researchers to apply the model to other genres. In addition, by this study, translation students perceive that any translation is a linguistic operation in which all elements are at one level placed together and the other level form pragmatic and semantic wholes. Moreover, the current study results draw the attention of translators to the fact that equivalence is at the heart of translation. Fur-thermore, study shows that any discourse has its specific function and that function has im-plications range from cultural to political and linguistic. Moreover, this study can add to the knowledge base of the stakeholders in the field

of translation. Last but not least, this study can open new research areas for future researchers.

CONCLUSION

As found in the results, English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri belonged to interlingual translation. Moreover, it was revealed that literal translation, form transposition, content transposition, paraphrase, omission, addition, and idiomatic translation strategies were used in the Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri. In addition, the conclusion indicates that the most frequent translation type used in the Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri was interlingual translation. And the least translation types used in Persian to English translation of Eight Books of Sepehri were intralingual translation and inter-semiotic translation. In addition, it was shown that the most frequent strategy was literal translation. Finally, the least frequent strategy was "addition".

The majority of the strategies that are used in the English translations of the Persian poems, have led to mistranslations of the poems, it is inferred from the conclusion that translators should try more appropriate strategies when translating poems and the results imply that translators of poems and different literary texts should upgrade their knowledge of the subtleties and deep senses of the source language poems to improve the quality of their translation and do not deviate from the main meaning of the source poems, also those involved in translation industry, can get useful insights from the conclusion, which has become recently popular, and use them in increasing the quality of translations released in the translation market. Since the main right of the audience is being provided with a high-quality translation, this is of high importance.

As mentioned, in this study, just the researchers and a translation expert analyzed the corpus; therefore, replicating the study with more raters can add to the validity of the results. Moreover, this study was just concerned with the Persian to English translation of poems; so, similar studies with an English to Persian corpus will increase the validity of this study. Thirdly, the theoretical framework used in the current research was Jakobson's (2013) model; thus, conducting a similar study using the other translation models can be a good research topic. Finally, future researchers can investigate other Persian masterpieces to validate the findings of the present study.

It is concluded from this study that Jakobson's (2013) model is applicable to Persian to English translation of poems of Sepehri since their translation could be placed within one of the categories of translation levels proposed by Jakobson (2013). Besides, it is concluded that translation of Persian poems into English is a difficult task and it is not successfully done through just identifying the surface meaning of the words. As the third conclusion of the study, it is argued that the translator has preferred to benefit from literal translation as the easiest type of translation strategy in translating any genre including literary one.

In sum, it is concluded that translators of poems should try to compensate their knowledge deficiency in poems of the source language by using different strategies some of which are really unacceptable because they distort the meaning and sense of the source text. Among such strategies, form and content transpositions can be mentioned. To avoid this, translators who aim to translate poems between different languages should try to improve their knowledge of the denotative and connotative meaning of the poems and words constituting them in the source language so that they can work as successful translators of poems.

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