

Assessing the Accuracy of Translation Strategies for Rendering Similes in *The Compound Effect* into Persian: A Pirnini Framework



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Translation strategies, similes, Persian translation, The Compound Effect, Pirini's Model

Abstract

The present study aimed to examine the accuracy of using translation strategies for translating similes in the Persian translation of the book *The Compound Effect* by Darren Hardy, based on Pirini's model. This study focused on the Persian translation of *The Compound Effect*. The present study follows a descriptive design. Data were collected through a documentary method and have a qualitative nature. Ahmadpour and Heydari's Persian translation was selected. After thoroughly reading *The Compound Effect*, one hundred examples of similes were extracted from the original text to gather the necessary data. The type of approach used for each simile was later determined by comparing the English and Persian similes. Based on Pirini's six strategies, the results showed which strategies the translator used more frequently than others. Findings: Out of the total extracted similes from the study corpus (43), almost two-thirds (31 similes, 72.9%) were correctly translated, while 12 (27.9%) were translated incorrectly. That is, about one-third of the similes were not accurately translated based on the text. Since the book mainly focuses on providing solutions and instructions for achieving success and prosperity, the author did not use many similes throughout the book. According to *The Compound Effect*, even small, consistent changes over time will have a significant impact.

ارزیابی دقت استراتژی‌های ترجمه برای ترجمه تشبیهات در کتاب «اثر مرکب» به فارسی: چارچوبی از پیرینی
مطالعه حاضر با هدف بررسی دقت استفاده از استراتژی‌های ترجمه برای ترجمه تشبیهات در ترجمه فارسی کتاب «اثر مرکب» نوشته دارن هاردی، بر اساس مدل پیرینی انجام شد. این مطالعه بر ترجمه فارسی کتاب «اثر مرکب» متمرکز بود. مطالعه حاضر از یک طرح توصیفی پیروی می‌کند. داده‌ها از طریق روش اسنادی جمع‌آوری شده و ماهیت کیفی دارند. ترجمه فارسی احمدپور و حیدری انتخاب شد. پس از مطالعه کامل کتاب «اثر مرکب»، صد نمونه تشبیه از متن اصلی استخراج شد تا داده‌های لازم جمع‌آوری شود. نوع رویکرد مورد استفاده برای هر تشبیه بعداً با مقایسه تشبیهات انگلیسی و فارسی تعیین شد. بر اساس شش استراتژی پیرینی، نتایج نشان داد که مترجم از کدام استراتژی‌ها بیشتر از بقیه استفاده کرده است. یافته‌ها: از مجموع تشبیهات استخراج‌شده از مجموعه مطالعاتی (۴۳)، تقریباً دو سوم (۳۱ تشبیه، ۷۲.۹٪) به درستی ترجمه شده بودند، در حالی که ۱۲ تشبیه (۲۷.۹٪) به اشتباه ترجمه شده بودند. یعنی حدود یک سوم تشبیهات بر اساس متن به طور دقیق ترجمه نشده بودند. از آنجایی که کتاب عمدتاً بر ارائه راهکارها و دستورالعمل‌هایی برای دستیابی به موفقیت و رفاه تمرکز دارد، نویسنده در سراسر کتاب از تشبیهات زیادی استفاده نکرده است. طبق کتاب اثر مرکب، حتی تغییرات کوچک و مداوم در طول زمان تأثیر قابل توجهی خواهند داشت. کلمات کلیدی: راهبردهای ترجمه، تشبیهات، ترجمه فارسی، اثر مرکب، مدل پیرینی

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Introduction

An important idea that has been widely discussed in the literature of translation studies is quality. A program called Quality Assurance is designed to systematically monitor and assess various aspects of a project, service, or center to ensure compliance with quality standards (Beibitova, A. S., Konyratbayeva, Z. M., & Kapanovna, A. K., 2024).

Since its inception in the 1950s, Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) has been recognized as one of the most specialized research areas in translation studies. This decade witnessed the introduction of translation quality assessment to academia for the first time. William (2009) claims that there is a greater need for Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) due to the fact that various stakeholders, including trainee translators, translation studies researchers, clients, and qualified translators, depend on TQA for specific reasons (Martynyuk, A., & Akhmedova, E., 2021).

As William (2009) states, the main issue in translation studies is TQA, which lies at the core of every translation theory. In fact, those motivated to study translation are constantly engaged in assessing resources for their applicability and authenticity. This includes assessing authors and translators in terms of aesthetic features and other variables, and how these factors impact their work; as well as assessing source texts and target texts (William, 2009, p. 4).

The aim of the present research was to assess the degree of naturalness of the translation of metaphors in the Persian translation of the book "The Compound Effect" by Darren Hardy based on the Pirini model (2007). Through this analysis, the researcher intended to reduce the number of translation errors made by English speakers as foreign language learners who are candidates for translation and need to master the language (Muhammad, P., Ahmad, I., & Rahim, N. U., (2025).

This study has identified several important aspects based on its issues and objectives. Its goal is to equip language learners with knowledge and information about the translation of metaphors and other forms of figurative language, along with the naturalness of such translations in Persian. By doing so, the researcher hopes to assist students in their translation work (Silva, M. M. C. D., & Costa, W. C. (2022).

Translating figurative language, especially metaphors, is a complex and challenging task due to the cultural, linguistic, and stylistic differences between the source and target languages (Milenković, K., Tasić, M., & Stamenković, D. (2024).

In the Persian translation of the book *The Compound Effect* by Darren Hardy, which includes numerous metaphors that contribute to the expressiveness and clarity of the original text, it is crucial to assess whether the translation strategies employed effectively convey the original meaning and aesthetic impact. (Hastürko?lu, G. (2018).

Despite the availability of various theoretical models for analyzing translation strategies, the application and validity of these strategies in this specific translation have not been systematically examined (Silva, M. M. C. D., & Costa, W. C. (2022).

This research aims to assess whether the translation strategies used in presenting metaphors in the Persian version of *The Compound Effect* align with the guidelines and criteria proposed in the Pirini model (2007), thereby determining the adequacy and quality of the translation from linguistic and cultural perspectives. (Khoshtab, P., Namazifard, D., Masoudi, M., Akhgary, A., Sani, S. M., & Yaghoobzadeh, Y. (2024).

Translation Quality Assessment

The primary goal of translation is to produce a text that readers of the target language (TL) can easily understand. For this to happen, translators must skillfully convey the main message or information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The translation must adhere to high standards that enhance readers' comprehension and ensure that translations are clear, accurate, and culturally appropriate. (Aprouz, H., & Ranjbar Mohammadi, R. ,2022).

Translation quality is a complex and contentious topic that engages professionals, educators, researchers, and various organizations in the translation industry. This dynamic interest has led to the emergence of a specialized field known as Translation Quality Assessment (TQA). TQA addresses practical and academic needs—such as assessing student translations and ensuring customer satisfaction with high-quality translated materials. However, despite significant attention, this field still grapples with fundamental questions: Is there an accepted universal model for translation quality? What defines a "good" translation? What criteria determine whether a translation is excellent, acceptable, or inadequate? (Han, C., 2020).

Unfortunately, there are no definitive answers. Many researchers, including Pym (1992) and Sager (1989), have acknowledged that there is currently no globally agreed-upon evaluation framework. Objective and standardized criteria for judging the quality of translations or oral performances are not universally accepted. Even modern national and international standards lack clear guidelines for assessing translation quality tailored to specific contexts. This lack of consensus has led to a situation often described as "evaluation chaos" in the field. (Abu Khader, S. J., & Mohamed Al-Sharafi, A. G. (2023).

In addition to its complexity, many translators lack sufficient experience or training, which jeopardizes the quality of their outputs. Poor translations can be confusing or misleading, hindering readers' understanding of the original text. On the other hand, competent translators recognize their responsibility to produce translations that are not only accurate but also natural and fluent for the target audience. According to Kovacs (2008), translations—viewed as independent informational products—should meet the same quality standards as any text intended to be read, understood, and practically used. (Mohammed, S. Y., & Aljanabi, M. ,2024).

Since translation quality is highly context-dependent, applying a single, comprehensive standard is impossible. Sager (1989) explains that translations are better judged based on their appropriateness for the specific context in which they are used, rather than by absolute and universal standards. The inherent characteristics of translated texts—such as accuracy, readability, and fidelity to the original text—as well as external factors—such as the usefulness of the translation for the reader—both determine quality. However, since measuring external factors is

often challenging, this field tends to focus on internal aspects and observable errors as indicators of quality (Zahid, A. ,2020).

The Importance of Translation Quality Assessment

Newmark (1988) emphasizes that TQA plays a vital role in bridging the gap between translation theory and its practical application. For various reasons, it is also an essential component in translator education:

1- Enhancing Translator Skills: Assessing the capabilities of translators to provide better translations.

2-Expanding Linguistic Knowledge: Deepening translators' understanding of both source and target languages.

3-organizing Translation Processes: Helping translators articulate their translation choices and assess them systematically. (Ouertani, I., Halimi, S. A., Fontanet, M., Pickford, S. L., Faiq, S., & Placial, C. ,2023).

Key Criteria for Translation Quality

Larson (as cited in Hartono, 2009) identifies three fundamental criteria for assessing translations: Naturalness: The translated text should appear and read as if it were originally written in the target language, utilizing appropriate syntax, grammar, and terminology. Readers should not feel they are reading a translation; rather, they should feel they are reading the original text.

Accuracy: The translation must fully convey the meanings and nuances of the source text. It should neither add nor omit information.

Clarity: The text should be easily understandable by the intended audience, without ambiguity or unnecessary complexity. Clarity is often equated with readability.

Jakobson (as cited in Fadaei, 2011) emphasizes that natural translation involves conveying the entire message in terms of context and meaning to the target language, rather than merely substituting individual words or sentences. Nida (as cited in Venuti, 2000) further stresses that this translation should also align with the target culture and consider the specific communicative situation. Newmark (1988) underscores naturalness as a critical aspect in all communicative translations—whether for advertisements, announcements, or informative texts (Hovy, D., & Yang, D. (2021, June).

Research Question

Based on the above statements, the following research question was addressed in the present study:

RQ. Which translation strategies were used for translating similes in the Persian translation of Darren Hardy's *The Compound Effect* based on Pierini's model?

Method of the Study

The present study focused on the Persian translation of the book *The Compound Effect*. This study employs a descriptive design. Data were collected using a documented method and are of a

qualitative nature. The translations by Ahmadpour and Heydari were selected. After thoroughly reading the book *The Compound Effect*, 100 metaphorical examples were extracted from the original text to gather the necessary data. The type of approach used for each metaphor was later determined by comparing the English and Persian metaphors. Based on the six strategies proposed by Pirini (2007), the results indicated which strategies the translator employed more frequently than others. According to Pirini (2007), translators should consider various factors, including rhetorical impact, context, implied meaning, and situational use when selecting the most appropriate strategies.

In analyzing the translation of metaphors in the present study, the researcher examined the six translation strategies presented by Pirini (2007). Pirini (2007) outlines six translation solutions: 1) "retaining the same carrier" or "literal translation"; 2) "replacing the carrier with a different carrier"; 3) "reducing the metaphor, if idiomatic, to its literal meaning"; 4) "retaining the same carrier plus explaining the similarity feature(s)"; 5) "replacing the carrier with an explanation"; 6) "omitting the metaphor" (p. 31).

The design of this study is qualitative-descriptive, in which the original text, here the book *The Compound Effect* by Darren Hardy, is read and compared in its entirety as the source text, with its Persian translation as the target text. The researcher examined the quality of the Persian translation of the metaphors. Therefore, the researcher followed several steps, including (1) selecting approximately 100 English sentences containing metaphors randomly from the English text, (2) finding the Persian equivalents of the metaphors in the translated Persian text, (3) analyzing the Persian equivalents using the Pirini model (2007), and (4) discussing the results based on the research design and providing conclusions.

The Pirini model (2007) was chosen for data analysis. He presented six possible approaches for translating metaphors. The type of strategy used for each metaphor was determined by comparing the texts written in Persian and English. In addition to the current researcher, a senior expert was hired for greater reliability; a senior English translation expert also verified the information using Pirini's proposed methods. There were some minor differences between the strategies selected by the two evaluators. The two evaluators continued to discuss these challenging cases to reach a consensus on the identified strategy type. Ultimately, the researcher conducted the data analysis. The questions raised in this study were examined using inferential statistics (chi-square test) and descriptive statistics (frequency counts, tables, and figures).

The original text, here the book *The Compound Effect* by Darren Hardy, was carefully read and compared with its Persian translation. The researcher followed various steps, including (1) selecting all English sentences containing metaphors from the English text, (2) finding the Persian equivalents of the metaphors in the translated Persian text, (3) identifying which strategy was used based on the Pirini model (2007), and (4) analyzing whether the translation was used correctly.

Since there were several metaphors in each chapter of the book, the researcher had to collect a sufficient number of metaphors for the study. Accordingly, the researcher read all six chapters of the book to select all the metaphors used by the author in the original English text. Then, the metaphors from each chapter, along with their Persian translations, were organized in a

separate table. Contrary to expectations, there were relatively few metaphors throughout the novel. Therefore, the researcher compiled all of them into tables. The researcher read the whole novel to detect all the similes used by the author in the source text. There were altogether 43 similes extracted from 6 chapters: 13 from chapter one; 10 from two; 10 from three, 4 from four; 5 from five, and 1 simile from chapter six. The details of the data have been shown in Tables 1 to 6.

Table 1

Similes used in Chapter One: The Compound Effect in Action

No	English simile	Persian translation	Strategy used	Properly used	Improperly used
1	My dad raised me as a single father.	پدرم به تنهایی بزرگم کرد.	3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense;		
2	It was like waking up twelve feet from a construction zone.	بیدار شدن ام مثل افتادن از یک ساختمان ده طبقه بود.	4) retention of the same vehicle plus explication of similarity feature(s);		
3	Hunker down, hire a tutor, and work like hell all summer until you get it.	بنشین و یکسره ریاضی بخون، به کلاس خصوصی برو و تمام تابستان را زحمت بکش تا در امتحان نمره خوبی بگیری.	6) omission of the simile.		
4	Getting to go was like a big deal.	بیرون رفتن همراه پدر برایمان خیلی مهم بود.	3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense;		
5	Dad's discipline served as an example for me	این انضباط و رویه پدر برایم یک سرمشق بود.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;		
6	If you're like most people, you're not a true believer.	اگر شبیه بیشتر مردم باشید، معتقدی واقعی به اثر مرکب نیستید.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;		
7	As a society, we have been deceived.	در جامعه، فریب مان داده اند.	3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense;		
8	Very few things are as impressive as the magic of compounding pennies.	چیزهای خیلی کمی هستند که به اندازه ی جادوی اثر مرکب موثر و برانگیزاننده باشند.	3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense;		
9	It looks miraculous! Like magic or quantum leaps.	اثر مرکب معجزه آسا به نظر می رسد! شبیه جادوست یا جهش کوانتومی.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;		

10	As a nation, our entire populace seems to have lost appreciation for the value of a strong work ethic.	به نظر می رسد مردم ما قدر و منزلت کار و تلاش را فراموش کرده اند.	3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense;
11	Because nothing fails like success.	چون هیچ چیزی مثل موفقیت رو به نابودی نمی رود.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;
12	We become like the frog in the boiling water	مثل قورباغه ای می شویم که در آب در حال به جوش آمدن شناور است	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;
13	the belief success should be as fast as your fast food	این اعتقاد که موفقیت باید به همان سرعتی به دست آید که مثلاً فست فود حاضر می شود.	4) retention of the same vehicle plus explication of similarity feature(s);

Table 2*Similes used in Chapter Two: Choices*

No	English simile	Persian translation	Strategy used	Properly used	Improperly used
1	No more will most of your daily routines and traditions come as a reaction to your programming.	دیگر بیشتر رویه های روزانه و عادت هایمان، ناشی از واکنش به برنامه ریزی تان نخواهد بود.	4) retention of the same vehicle plus explication of similarity feature(s);		
2	It's simply a matter of seeing situations, conversations, and circumstances as fortuitous.	شانس به سادگی دیدن موقعیت ها، مکالمات، و شرایط به عنوان موضوعات اتفاقی است.	5) replacement of the vehicle with a gloss;		
3	and leading to behaviors and actions that shepherd my habits into line like dutiful, loyal minions.	و منجر به رفتارها و اقداماتی می شود که عادت های من را مثل خدمتگزارانی وظیفه شناس و وفادار هدایت می کند.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;		
4	after I'd acted like a colossal idiot about my finances.	یعنی وقتی در امور مالی ام مثل یک احمق رفتار کردم.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;		

5	The money had passed through my hands like water, and I hadn't even noticed.	پول مثل آب از دستانم ریخته بود و من حتی متوجه اش نشده بودم.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;
6	You're spending money like a drunken fool, and you don't even know how to account for it.	مثل یک نادان مست پول هایت را خرج می کنی و حتی نمیدانی چطور و کجا خرج شان کردی.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;
7	My garage is like a Costco graveyard.	گاراژ خانه ی من شبیه قبرستان کالاهای کاستکو است.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;
8	she was running 13.5 miles regularly as part of her running routine.	او به طور منظم ۱۳,۵ مایل را به عنوان بخشی از روتین تمرینی اش می دوید.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;
9	Losing is like a habit. So is winning.	شکست خوردن یک عادت است. پیروز شدن هم همین طور.	3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense;
10	His face became as black as coal after being criticized.	وقتی مورد انتقاد قرار گرفت رنگ به رخسار نداشت.	3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense;

Table 3*Similes used in Chapter Three: Habits*

No	English simile	Persian translation	Strategy used	Properly used	Improperly used
1	nodding toward a more well-developed evergreen that was as tall as the young pupil.	و با سرش به درختچه ی کاملاً رشدیافته و سرسبزی که هم قد خود پسرک بود اشاره کرد.	3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense;		
2	My dad used Larry Bird as an example to teach me about habits	در کودکی پدرم از لری برد به عنوان مثال استفاده می کرد تا به من در مورد عادت ها آموزش دهد.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;		
3	Larry Legend" is known as one of the greatest professional basketball players.	لری افسانه ای به عنوان یکی از بزرگترین بسکتبالیست های حرفه ای شهرت داشت.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;		
4	Nobody would have described Larry as	هیچ کسی لری را در زمین بسکتبال برازنده توصیف نمی کرد.	3) reduction of the simile, if		

	“graceful” on the basketball court.		idiomatic, to its sense;
5	The wisest and most motivating choices are the ones aligned with that which you identify as your purpose, your core self, and your highest values.	عقلانه ترین و برانگیزاننده ترین انتخاب ها آن هایی هستند که منطق بر اهداف خود درونی و ارزش های والایتان باشند.	3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense;
6	Unsuccessful people carry their goals around in their head like marbles rattling around in a can	آدم های ناموفق اهداف شان را مثل تپله ای که در یک قوطی سرگردان است در سرشان حمل می کنند.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;
7	And everybody has fantasies, but those fantasies are like bullets with no powder in the cartridge.	همه خیالهایی در سر دارند ولی آن خیالها مثل فشنگ هایی بدون باروت هستند.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;
8	What you pursue will elude you; it can be like trying to chase butterflies.	چیزی که تعقیب می کنید از شما فرار می کند مثل تلاش برای تعقیب پروانه ها.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;
9	There are few things as powerful as two people locked arm and arm marching toward the same goal.	چیزهای خیلی کمی هستند که به قدرتمندی دو آدمی باشند که بازوهای شان را در هم قفل کرده اند و به سمت هدف مشابهی گام بر می دارند.	3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense;
10	There’s nothing like a friendly contest to whet your competitive spirit and immerse yourself in a new habit with a bang.	برای برانگیختن روحیه ی رقابتی و غوطه ور کردن خودتان در یک عادت جدید هیچ چیز مثل یک رقابت دوستانه نیست.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;

Table 4*Similes used in Chapter Four: Momentum*

No	English simile	Persian translation	Strategy used	Properly used	Improperly used
1	Your old ways and your old conditioning are	روش های قدیمی و رفتارهای شرطی گذشته درست مثل اینرسی چرخ و	4) retention of the same vehicle plus		

	just like the inertia of the merry-go-round	فلک یا کشتش جاذبه ی زمین هستند.	explication of similarity feature(s);
2	it's like laying a welcome mat at the front door for Big Mo.	مثل این است که مقابل خانه تان فرش خوش آمدگویی برای تکانش بزرگ پهن می کنید.	4) retention of the same vehicle plus explication of similarity feature(s);
3	It's like the wheels of a steam locomotive	این کار مثل حرکت در آمدن چرخ های لوکوموتیو قطار است.	5)replacement of the vehicle with a gloss;
4	I see people buy a new book, sign up for a new program or seminar, and go like a crazy for a couple of weeks or months.	بعضی ها کتاب جدیدی می خرند در یک برنامه یا همایش جدید ثبت نام می کنند و برای یکی دو هفته یا چند ماه دیوانه ی آن می شوند.	3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense;

Table 5*Similes used in Chapter Five: Influences*

No	English simile	Persian translation	Strategy used	Properly used	Improperly used
1	Your mind is like an empty glass	ذهن شما مانند یک لیوان خالی است.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;		
2	But just like a dirty glass, if you flush it with clean, clear water under the faucet long enough, eventually you'll end up with a glass of pure,	ولی درست مثل یک لیوان آب آلوده، اگر آن را برای مدت زمان کافی زیر شیر آب تمیز بشویید در نهایت یک لیوان آب پاکیزه و تمیز خواهید داشت.	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;		
3	Their influence is so subtle that it's like being on an inner tube out in the ocean	اثر آنها خیلی جزیی و ضعیف است درست مثل وقتی که سوار بر یک تیوپ روی آب دریا شناور هستید.	4) retention of the same vehicle plus explication of similarity feature(s);		
4	Getting greater results with only a little more effort	کسب نتایج بزرگ تر آن هم فقط با کمی تلاش بیشتر شاید کمی تقلب گونه به نظر برسد.	4) retention of the same vehicle plus explication of similarity feature(s);		

	may feel a little like cheating		
5	like an unfair advantage. But who said life was fair?	مثل یک برتری ناعادلانه. ولی چه کسی گفته است زندگی عادلانه است؟	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;

Table 6*Similes used in Chapter Six: Acceleration*

No	English simile	Persian translation	Strategy used	Properly used	Improperly used
1	Do you push through the pain and continue on, or will you crack like a walnut and give up?	آیا آن درد و رنج را تحمل می کنید و ادامه می دهید یا مثل گردو می شکنید و تسلیم می شوید؟	1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation;		

Analysis of the Research Question

The research question was, “Which translation strategies were used for translating similes in the Persian translation of Darren Hardy’s *The Compound Effect* based on Pierini’s model (2007)?”. As shown in Table 7, the six strategies proposed by Pierini (2007) were used for the translation of similes in the aforementioned novel. To provide a clear answer to the first research question, the researcher computed the frequency and the percentage of the six strategies used by the translator in a descending order.

Table 7*Data Collected from Seven Chapters of the Novel*

no	Strategy used	frequency	percentage	Properly used	Improperly used
1	Retention of the same vehicle or literal translation	21	48.83 %	18 85.71%	3 14.29%
2	Replacement of the vehicle with a different vehicle	0	0 %	0 0 %	0 0 %
3	Reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense	12	27.90 %	8 66.67%	4 33.33%
4	Retention of the same vehicle plus explication	7	16.28 %	4 33.33%	3 42.86%
5	Replacement of the vehicle with a gloss	2	4.65 %	1 50%	1 50%
6	Omission of the simile	1	2.33 %	0 0 %	1 100%
	Total	43	100%	31 72.09%	12 27.9%

The six strategies used in the translation of English similes in the source text are listed in a descending order based on the percentages they were used as follows:

1.Retention of the same vehicle or literal translation (48.83%)

- 2.Reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense (27.90 %)
- 3.Retention of the same vehicle plus explication (16.28%)
- 4.Replacement of the vehicle with a gloss (4.65 %)
- 5.Omission of the simile (2.33%)
- 6.Replacement of the vehicle with a different vehicle (0 %)

Analysis of the Research Question

The research question was: "Have the translation strategies based on the Pirini model (2007) been correctly applied for translating metaphors in the Persian translation of the book *The Compound Effect* by Darren Hardy?" As shown in Table 4.7, out of the total metaphors (43) used in the novel, 31 metaphors (72.09%) were translated correctly, while 12 metaphors (27.9%) were translated incorrectly. Details of each category are also provided in the table.

Regarding the research question, of the total number of metaphors (43) used in the novel, 31 metaphors (72.09%) were translated correctly, and 12 metaphors (27.9%) were translated incorrectly. The specifics of each category are also articulated in the data analysis.

Conclusion

The present study aimed to assess the accuracy of translation strategies used in rendering similes from Darren Hardy's *The Compound Effect* into Persian, guided by Pirini's (2007) model. A total of 43 similes were extracted from the original English text and analyzed against their Persian translations using six translation strategies proposed by Pirini: (1) retention of the same vehicle or literal translation; (2) replacement of the vehicle with a different carrier; (3) reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense; (4) retention of the same vehicle plus explication of similarity features; (5) replacement of the vehicle with a gloss; and (6) omission of the simile.

Findings revealed that nearly two-thirds of the similes (31 out of 43, or 72.09%) were translated accurately, while approximately one-third (12 out of 43, or 27.9%) were rendered incorrectly. The most frequently employed strategy was "retention of the same vehicle or literal translation" (48.83%), followed by "reduction of the simile to its sense" (27.90%) and "retention of the same vehicle plus explication" (16.28%). Strategies such as replacing the vehicle with a gloss (4.65%) and omitting the simile (2.33%) were rarely used, while the complete replacement of the vehicle with a different carrier was not applied at all.

Among the correctly translated similes, the majority were translated using literal or semi-literal strategies, indicating that many similes in the source text were either culturally neutral or easily transferable without significant modifications. However, inaccuracies often occurred when similes contained culture-specific references or idiomatic expressions that could not be directly transferred. In these cases, omissions or inadequate explanations led to loss of meaning or stylistic nuance.

Implications

This study provides several implications for translators, translation educators, and learners:

For Translators: The findings highlight the importance of selecting appropriate translation strategies based on the nature of the simile and its cultural and contextual relevance. Literal translation may work well for universal or non-idiomatic similes but can lead to misinterpretation when dealing with culture-bound expressions. Translators should pay close attention to the rhetorical and figurative functions of similes to preserve both the message and the stylistic effect.

For Translation Educators and Learners: This research underscores the need for greater emphasis on figurative language in translation training programs. Understanding how similes function and how they can be effectively translated is essential for producing natural and accurate target texts. Students should be trained to recognize different types of similes and apply suitable strategies accordingly.

For Quality Assurance in Translation: The application of models like Pirini's offers a systematic framework for evaluating translation quality, particularly for literary and figurative elements. Publishers and translation agencies can benefit from integrating such frameworks into their quality control processes.

Suggestions for Further Research

While this study contributes to the understanding of simile translation through a structured model, several areas warrant further exploration:

--Cross-Linguistic Comparative Studies: Future research could extend this analysis to other language pairs to determine whether similar patterns emerge across different cultures and languages. Comparing how similes are handled in translations between Persian and languages other than English would provide broader insights into translational universals or divergences.

--Impact of Cultural Proximity: Investigating the role of cultural proximity in the translation of similes—particularly between Western and Eastern languages—could reveal more about how cultural context influences strategy selection and translation accuracy.

--Use of Corpus-Based Approaches: Employing corpus-based methodologies could offer quantitative insights into the frequency and distribution of simile translation strategies across genres and domains. Such data could help refine translation pedagogy and inform machine translation systems.

--Reader Reception Studies: Future studies could explore how readers of the target text perceive translated similes. Do they understand the intended metaphorical meaning? Are they aware that the simile has been adapted or altered? Such reception studies would add a pragmatic dimension to translation quality assessment.

--Application of Other Models: While Pirini's model proved effective in this study, applying alternative frameworks (e.g., Lakoff & Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory or Toury's descriptive translation studies) might yield complementary perspectives and enhance our understanding of metaphor and simile translation.

In conclusion, translating similes requires more than linguistic competence—it demands cultural sensitivity, stylistic awareness, and strategic decision-making. This study demonstrates that while a significant portion of similes in *The Compound Effect* were accurately translated, there remains room for improvement, especially in handling idiomatic and culturally embedded expressions. By refining translation practices and incorporating systematic evaluation tools, translators can better preserve the richness and effectiveness of figurative language across languages.

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