Ilkogretim Online - Elementary Education Online, 2021; Vol 20 (Issue 3): pp. 1967-1978
http://ilkogretim-online.org
doi: 10.17051/ilkonline.2021.03.226

Implicitation in Pakistani Novel: An Analysis of English Target Text 'Hollow Pursuits' and Urdu Source Text 'La Hasil'

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Asim Mahmood
Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan
Saleha Jabeen (Correspondence Author)
Visiting Lecturer, Department of Applied Linguistics, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan
Email: salehajabeen05@gmail.com
Nazia Shoukat
Visiting Lecturer, Department of Applied Linguistics, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT
The purpose of this research is to investigate the implicitation shifts in English translated novel "*Hollow pursuits"* as compared to the originally written Urdu novel "*La Hasil"*. The research aims to focus on the implicitation occurrences in the translated text and their impact on the translation meaning and context. The other purpose of this research is to examine how implicitation impacts the overall quality of the English source Text (ST) as compared to the Urdu target text (TT). To analyze implicitation in the English TT a framework of categorization given by Klaudy (2009) is undertaken. Corpus-based and manual reading of data is used as a methodology to conduct the analysis. The findings of the research described that in Urdu-English translation direction the levels of implicitation could not be followed properly which could make the TT balanced. The translator intended to optionally shift the language more in translated text as compared to the ST.
Keywords: implicitation analysis**,** Corpus-based research on Implicitation**,** implicit grammatical shifts. Explicitation and implicitation

INTRODUCTION

The implicitation is a new paradigm in Pakistani translation, and its investigation can be more challenging and interesting. As, Baker (1993) described that there is a higher number of studies on explicitation and implicitation which also includes several language pairs or specifically TT's, and these are nearly uncountable (Baker, 1993 p. 243). The implicitation in translation studies first introduced by (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1958) and after that examined by several translation studies researchers in translations of almost all the languages of the world. In an earlier study, (Klaudy, 1993) described that concise wording or implicitation was not usually a characteristic of unprofessional translators who were extremely scared of deprivation of significant details, besides merely experienced, full-time translators were able to exclude un-necessary overflow of information from the text.

Implicitation is a form of radical change in which elements that are explicit in the ST are expressed implicitly in the TT. This transmutation is close to omission, but the difference is that the information given explicitly in the ST is not deleted completely but remains in the background besides leaving traces inside the TT, and this shift in TT can be described as implicitation (Louw, 2006.p 71-71). Implicitation is a translation strategy that can create various effects on translation. The implicitation can be increased or decreased in the translation and can impact the translation. Implicitation has different reasons and linguistic variations similar to explicitation in the translation. Likewise, it has a similar significance as explicitation in the translation process, and this research aims to examine the implicitation in the English TT as compared to the Urdu ST by using corpus-based and manual reading methods.

As there is no research has been found on implicitation in Urdu-English translation before. Besides, the different languages in the world contain research on implicitation in translation. Many languages examined the implicitation phenomenon in translation as a sub-category or simply as an

ignored aspect. As a result, it could not gain special attention in the studies, and the studies that analyzed implicitation as a separate translation strategy are lesser in number. The researchers investigated the implicitation in legal translation scientific translation and screen translation, but implicitation was not mainly investigated in the literary texts. The current research is examining the implicitation separately in English TT in comparison to Urdu ST.

Implicitation was analyzed along the explicitation in most of the studies like (Krüger, 2013) researched the cognitive aspect of explicitation and implicitation in the technical and scientific translations. The researcher explored that there was a need for the exact model to examine the phenomenon, he also showed the importance of syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic models for analysis. Papi (2004) revealed that implicitation and explicitation can be conceived as strategies tactics and solutions in translation and these can be identified in the translated text with process-oriented research and different methods like eye tracking, computer logging, subsequent or concurrent verbalization as present in (Jakobsen 2003, p69-71) and Dimitrova (2005: 55-76). (Hjort-Pedersen & Faber 2010; Vesterager 2016) conducted studies on implicitation in the legal translation in different languages. Similarly, other studies investigated implicitation in different specialized parallel corpora. The current research also aims to analyze with a similar method with certain objectives.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What POS features involved in implicitation shifts in TT as compared to ST?
2. From Obligatory, Optional, and Pragmatics implicitation which one occurred frequently?
3. How implicitation shifts affected the meaning of communication in TT?

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **Defining Implicitation:**

Implicitation is considered as a stylistic technique in translation studies as described by Vinay & Darblent, (1995, p 344) implicitation is a stylistic technique to make the information implicit in the TT which is presently represented as explicit in the ST. Becher (2011) gave the refined definition of implicitation as it can understand by considering the meanings of 'implicit'. The word implicit is defined in the (COBUILD) dictionary as information kept hidden and still pointing towards some special facts, in other words indirectly showing information by hiding it. Becher illustrated implicitness as the non-verbalization of information that the reader could infer from the context of the target text.

2. **Evolution of Implicitation:**

First, Vinay and Darblent introduced implicitation in translation studies in (1958). They consider it a stylistic technique in translation to make the information implicit in the TT. In (1964) Nida wrote a chapter on 'subtractions' and recognized implicitation as one of the three translation maintaining techniques. Blum Kulka (1986) proposed the explicitation hypothesis as she aforesaid: The process of translation undertakes a difficult discourse. The working on ST details by the translator on the TT can make it more redundant. Becher (2010c) criticized the hypothesis as it was ignoring the implicitation completely.

In (2001) Klaudy introduced an asymmetry hypothesis that illustrates that: Explicitation in the L1→L2 direction cannot always be counterbalanced by implicitation in the L2→L1 direction, because of translators. If they have a choice, they prefer to use operations including explicitation, and usually fail to perform implicitation by choice (Klaudy and Károly 2005). According to Vestrager (2016), the hypothesis was motivated by past studies and it also gave weight to implicitation in translation studies. The hypothesis is motivated in previous studies as by Becher 2011, and according to the communication principles formulated by Atlas & Levinson (1981) Grice (1975) Hansen (2005) Horn (1984: 13). Acker (2018) gave a refined version of the asymmetry hypothesis and claimed that implicitation is an important aspect of translation as the explicitation.

3. **Classification of Implicitation by Klaudy**

Categories of implicitation are devised by Klaudy (1998, 2009) as obligatory implicitation and explicitation.

i. Obligatory Implicitation:

Obligatory implicitation occurs from ST to TT at the grammatical or semantic level. They are obligatory because they depend on structure, meaning, and language typology without them meaning can be inappropriate in TT.

ii. Optional implicitation:

Optional implicitation is dictated by the difference in text making techniques and stylistic preferences between languages. Klaudy stated that grammatically correct sentences can be made differently and without it, the sentence would be clumsy and unnatural.

iii. Pragmatic explicitation:

Pragmatic implicitation emerges from cultural distinctions between the (ST) and target language text. Pragmatic explicitation or implicitation is guided by cultural difference and strangeness of ST expressions in the TT.

iv. Translation Inherent Implicitation:

Translation inherent implicitation associated with the properties of translation (Séguinot, 1988, p 18) described the distinction about the choices. This category is dependent on the genre of translation. Klaudy (1993) explained this kind of translation as a way to formulate ST text type meaning in the TT.

The fourth kind of explicitation and implicitation is criticized by Becher, (2010a) and he considered it a vague argument to consider it inherent or universal. Similarly, (Gibova, 2012; Metsenaere & Vandepitte, 2017 & Marco, 2018) also supported Becher's view of abandoning translation's inherent explicitation or implicitation.

4. Past Studies on Implicitation:

Vestrager (2016) did research separately on implicitation in Spanish to Danish translation and was data consisted of legal texts. (Dosa, 2009) conducted research on explicitation and implicitation in accounting texts from Hungarian into English that was a unidirectional study. He found more frequency of implicitation than explicitation in Translated texts.

In Chinese-English direction, several researchers conducted research on implicitation as Ke (2005); Huang (2007), and Hu & Zhu (2008). Acker (2018) conducted research on explicitation and implicitation of 'therefore' in English and French languages. In the case of implicitation researcher considered the German text as (TT) to analyze implicitation. The data was based on sentences taken from German and English corpora. In the past implicitation was examined along the explicitation and showed different results as in some studies implicitation found more frequent in the data like Puurtinen (2003) investigated implicitation and explicitation in trainee translators' English-Finnish translations of magazine articles to examine whether omitting or adding information altered the opinions expressed by the authors of the ST's.

Faber, Hjort-Pedersen (2009a) investigated the translations of legal texts done by eight trainee translators and two professional translators besides both groups were thinking aloud. In the study, concentration was on passives, culture-bound terms, and nominalization that referred to as system bound terms by Šarčević (2000). the implicitation is also studied along the explicitation in the discourse relations by Hoek & Zufferey (2014) and Hoek, Vermeul & Sanders (2015). The implicitation alone in the data and a similar study is done by Sanders et al. (1992). Another study by Mayer & Webber (2013) investigated implicitation in connectives like *although, however, while, yet* that occur in machine translation and human translation of discourse in English, French and German languages. Saanio (2016)

analyzed implicitation in news articles in Finnish and English news webs. She investigated implicitation and other translation factors for comparison.

METHODOLOGY

The research is undertaking corpus-based and manual by the reading methodology to analyze the implicitation shifts in the literary text in Urdu-English direction. The corpus-based methodology helps to identify the implicitation by the parallel corpora. The present implicitation analysis is observing the omission shifts in the TT in the means of POS tagging and manually categorizing them according to the framework. The manual method by reading explains shifts that occur in the TT as compared to ST. The implicitation analysis in literary text concerns the integration of quantitative and qualitative research. A quantitative approach is generally related to the frequency and occurrence of the shifts in the TT (Pozdílková 2012). The qualitative analysis creates a possibility to obtain the explanation and reasons for implicitation shifts (Becher, 2011).

The current research is observing the implicitation shifts in the novel taken as data. The novel is taken in the hard form both in Urdu as ST and translation in English as TT. The selected novel *La Hasil* in Urdu was written by Umera Ahmad and the translation of the novel is done by Yasmeen Qureshi. The first hundred pages of the novels are taken as data from both of the novels. The data is taken because it is a real literary work in Urdu and English language as the study aims to analyze implicitation in pure literature of contemporary age. The other reason for the selection of data is its availability and wide readership in Pakistan. The data collection procedure from the novels is step by step as the first is to take the hard form of the data novels. In the second step, the scanning process of the hard data is undertaken. In the third step, the scanned data is converted into editable form and cleaned, proofread to make sure the validity of the text. The is lengthy that it can provide reliable quantitative results to represent the occurrences of implicitation shifts in TT.

The text file of novel data is maintained for the tagging procedure to compile the parallel corpora. The Urdu tagging is done by the Stanford-pos tagger-3.5.2, and English POS tagging is done with Multidimensional analysis tagger 1.3. After the tagging process, the corpus data is arranged in sequence to mark the shifts by reading the text. The reliability of the data collection procedure and parallel corpora compilation is maintained according to the corpus and previous studies principles.

The study aims to identify the implicitation shifts according to Klaudy's categorization and the shifts are examined at the main implicitation level as "omission". The shifts are analyzed according to POS under the categories set up by Klaudy (2001, 2009). Despite the fourth category which is translation inherent implicitation. The corpus-based and manual analysis helped to answer the research questions. The current research used Klaudy's categorization (2001, 2009) to analyze implicitation at the main level 'omission' as several past studies had also used the same categorization for explicitation or implicitation analysis. The shifts are occurred according to POS tags.

When the parallel corpora have been compiled by tagging, the implicitation shifts have been analyzed according to Klaudy's categorization. The shifts have been marked with different symbols. The marking of shifts has been presented on the ST which depicts the implicitation of such features in the TT. After identification and marking the shifts qualitative explanation has been presented which describes the implicitation of lexical features in TT and also describes the context of the shifts according to Klaudy's categorization. The frequencies of implicitation categories have been represented in quantitative data in the form of tables. A qualitative explanation has been provided to answer the reasons for implicitation in the TT.

To answer the research questions, it was necessary to compile a sub-corpus of the marked implicitation shifts obtained in the data. To compile sub-corpora, the marked shifts from the data are arranged in a separate file and then converted into a text file by using the Ant file Converter. This

software was used because the data contain tagged Urdu data that contain all the implicitation features that were not presented in the TT, and cannot be converted by a simple method. Then a text file was made again to analyze the data by AntConc.

ANALYSIS

The research analyzed the first hundred pages of the selected data novel and the analysis is done according to the selected framework of Klaudy along with the POS tagging. In this research paper, the complete analysis of complete data cannot be presented yet a few passages are expressed as:

Obligatory implicitation ——————— line above the text

Optional Implicitation ——————— line on the text

Pragmatic Implicitation arrows around the text

ST 1.

NN|بجلی P|نے PN|آپ" - VB|کہتی SC|تو VB|ہوتی |رہی VB|الجھ IN|سے PN|جان PN|ماما PP|وہ ADV|جب ADV|دفعہ |بعض
|کیسے WQ|لگوا VB|الی VB|، مجھے|PP|حیرت NN|ہے VB|اس PP|کے P|بغیر NN|بھی |تو|گزارہ ADJ|ہو VB|سکتا |تھا -|
VB|کر ADJ|روشن NN|مشعلیں ADV|پھر CC|یا|سکتیہیں VB|جا VB|جلای NN|لالٹینیں |ہیں VB|کرسکتے NN|استمال PN|دئے
PP|اس NN|ساتھ P|کے NN|سکون CC|اور NN|خاموشی PN|جان PN|ماما |ہیں|سکتی VB|جا ADJ|ٹانگی P|پر NN|دیواروں P|کے
PP|اس NN|نفرت|سے NN|سکون CC|اور|تھی VB|چڑ|سے NN|خاموشی P|کی PP|ان PP|-اسے NN|رہتیں VB|سنتی NN|بات P|کی
P|کے VB|کرنے NN|زیر PP|اسے ADV|صرف PP|وہ REP|جو VB|تھے NN|ہتھیار PP|وہ PP|یہ VB|تھا NN|خیال P|کا
|تھی|رہی|جا VB|ہوتی ADJ|تیز ADJ|مسلسل NN|تھینبارش VB|کرتی NN|استعمال ADV|لیے
PP|اس.|گے VB|ملیں NEG|نہیں P|سے PP|آپ P|پر NN|گھر PP|وہ |تھا|رہا VB|جا VB|بڑھتا CC|اور NN|غصہ P|کا PN|مریم
VB|ہوتے ADJ|سرخ P|سے PN|خبط VB|کیا|پڑ NN|پانی NN|گڑوں ADV|جیسے P|پر PN|مریم P|پر NN|بات P|کی
P|کو PP|ان PN|فایل PP|یہ PN|بے آپ ADJ|ٹھیک VB|کہا P|سے NN|چوکیدار P|نے PP|اس NN|ساتھ P|کے NN|چہرے|ہوے
|دے VB|میں|دیں VB|ان P|میں PP|آفس|سے NN|میں P|مل VB|لوں VB|گی VB|.

TT1

Sometimes_ RB in_ IN anger_ NN she_ PRP would_ MD tell_ VB Mama_ NNP Jan_ NNP Why_ WRB did_ VBD you_ PRP bother_ VB to_ TO get_ VB electricity_ NN?We_ PRP could_ MD have_ VB done_ VBN without_ IN it_ PRP We_ PRP could_ MD have_ VB used_ VBN oil_ NN lamps_ NNS or_ CC lanterns_ NNS or_ CC even_ RB candles_ NNS Mama_ NNP Jan_ NNP would_ MD not_ RB respond_ VB In_ IN silence_ NN she_ PRP would_ MD listen_ VB to_ TO her_ PRP$ ranting_ NN She_ PRP would_ MD often_ RB think_ VB that_ IN this_ DT silence_ NN this_ DT serenity_ NN were_ VBD the_ DT weapons_ NNS Mama_ NNP Jan_ NNP used_ VBD to_ TO defeat_ VB her_ PRP To_ TO debilitate_ VB her_ PRP$ the_ DT rain_ NN had_ VBD increased_ VBN in_ IN intensity_ NN And_ CC Mariam_ NNP 's_ anger_ NN too_ RB kept_ VBD intensifying_ VBG

Sahib_ NNP is _VBZ very_ RB angry_ JJ He_ PRP says_ VBZ he_ PRP asked_ VBD you_ PRP to_ TO meet_ VB him_ PRP in_ IN the _DT office_ NN and_ CC that_ DT is_ VBZ where_ WRB you_ PRP should_ MD meet_ VB him_ PRP He_ PRP does_ VBZ not_ RB meet_ VB clients_ NNS at_ IN home_ NN Mariam _NNP went _VBD red _JJ with_ IN embarrassment _NN.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Features of Implicitation:

The first question was about the grammatical features involved in the implicitation in the TT as compared to ST. The comparison of ST and TT showed that implicitation is done in almost 12 POS features in the TT. These features involve nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, negations, relative pronouns and prepositions, conjunctions. Hence, to know what features are more and less and how omitted in TT there is a need to see the quantitative representation of POS implicitation shifts in TT.

Table: 1

Overall implicitation features frequency

NO	Feature	Frequency
1	Noun	645
2	Proper noun	100
3	Personal Pronoun	193

4	Adjective	150
5	Adverb	102
6	Verb	455
7	Preposition	386
8	Coordination conjunction	34
9	Subordination conjunction	27
10	Relative Pronouns	14
11	Negation	71
12	Possessive pronoun	15

Quantitative analysis shows that more implicitation is done in nouns and less in the proper nouns with the range of 645 and 100. The nouns are omitted in the TT which are presented in the ST. The implicitation shifts showed that nouns like فون, تخلیق ، رزق،پینٹنگز, گرل, بھنور, صبر, نوبت, شخصare omitted as common nouns in the TT in the means of three kinds of implicitation. These nouns are examples from the implicitation shifts yet being implicated they are obtainable from the other TT context. The proper nouns likeسٹوڈنٹ، آیزہ، منگھم بر|یزدانی،|پرایویٹ| are omitted in the TT as they are primarily mentioned in the ST. The examples show that implicitation in noun representation is frequent and done differently in TT.

The other feature involved in the adjective and adverbs are not given as it is in the TT like adjectives آہستہآہستہ, تفصیل، تاریک،اختیار|بےخبری گہری،بےخبری are few examples of adjectives implicitation, and these omissions are observable in the analysis section in the context of the TT as compared to ST. Similarly, adverbs omission is also found with the frequency of 102 hits. The examples present in implicitation shifts as کچھ,اب, واقعی, شدید,صحیح are not mentioned in the TT yet inferable from the TT situation showed in other text.

Connectors like subordination, coordination conjunctions, and prepositions are not given in the TT and the translator made some other syntactic structures in the TT as compared to ST. These features involve and are obvious in the examination section 4.6 as Prepositions کی, میں, پر|, نے, کو these are the example of Urdu prepositions that are not translated in English. Coordination conjunctions used in ST are also omitted in TT as اور،لیکن and subordination conjunctions asکیونکہ, اگرچہ, مگر, ورنہ جبکہ،اگر these are the Urdu connectors missed in the English syntactic structures, according to three implicitation kinds.

Rather than the connectors other features like personal pronouns like اس,آپ , اسے, ان,وہ میں are also the case of implicitation in the TT. Resembling feature is possessive pronouns that encoded with GR in the Urdu corpora are also not given in TT as اپنے,اپنا اپنی Negation factor is the feature of implicitation in the TT with a high frequency as 71 that ST negation lexical items are omitted as نہیں,نہ being the case of implicitation the no and not still can be assumable from the other TT context. The quantitative and qualitative representation of the findings of the corpus data intended to show all the lexical features involve in the implicitation shifts of TT but are present in the context of ST.

Frequent Implicitation Category:

The second question of the research inquired about the frequent implicitation category in the TT. The implicitation shifts are calculated passage wise in the analysis section that showed the varying number of implicitation in the TT. To know the most prominent and increased implicitation type there is a need to see the quantitative data of implicitation shifts.

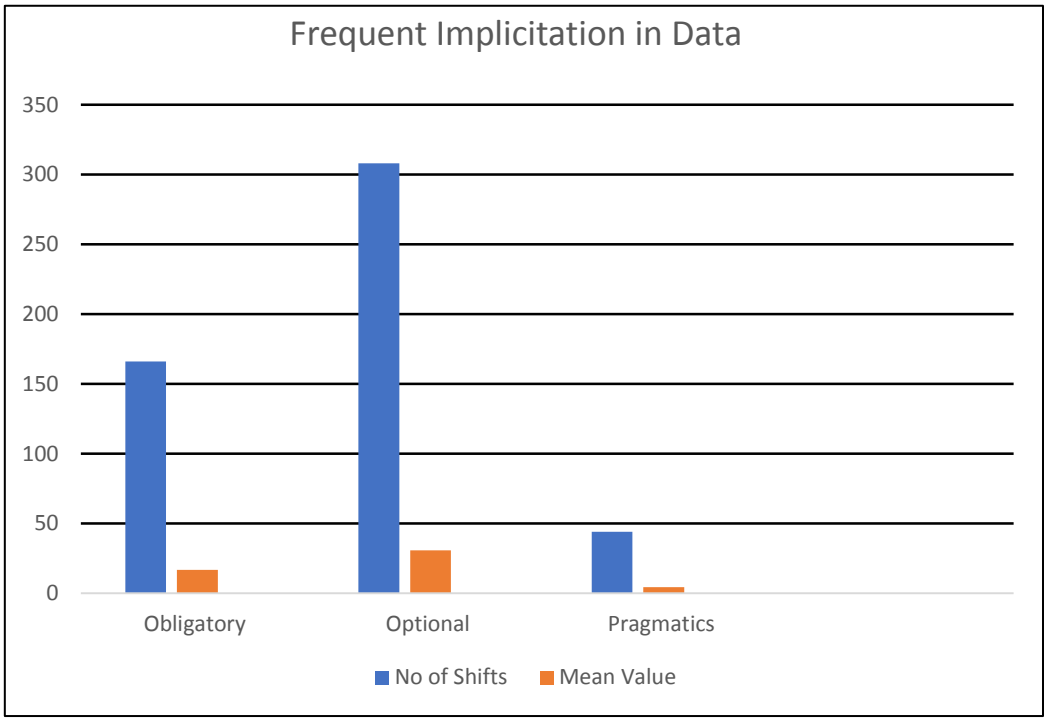
Table: 2

Overall Frequency of implicitation in the Data

Page No	Obligatory	Optional	Pragmatics
1-10	19	32	4
11-20	14	26	5

21-30	16	29	4
31-40	15	44	5
41-50	19	44	4
51-60	20	32	3
61-70	10	22	4
71-80	17	18	6
81-90	16	27	2
91-100	20	34	7
Total number of implicitation	166	308	44
Mean of implicitation	16.6	30.8	4.4

The quantitative data in table 2 above presented the actual number of implicitation that occurred in the TT. The data expressed a higher number of optional implicitation in the text and the other implicitation types like obligatory and pragmatics are lesser in numbers. As we can see from the table above, the obligatory implicitation frequency is 166 and the frequency of optional implicitation is 308 whereas the pragmatic implicitation frequency is 44 which is less than others. It can be said that by attaining the lesser frequency of obligatory and pragmatic implicitation shifts, the translator could achieve the perfect translation by reducing the frequency of optional implicitation and doing it consequentially and to bridging the cultural gap of communication. So, it could improve the quality of translation as is suggested the required implicitation for the meaning transmission and balance in the interpretations into the target language.



Effect of Frequent Implicitation on the TT:

The answer to the second question defined that the most frequent kind of implicitation is optional implicitation, and the effect of optional implicitation can be observed as both negative and positive, and the negative effects are like: sense omission or change in TT, complex and non-reader friendly translation, reduced novelty. There is a positive effect also occurred on the translation stylistically attractive TT production. The impacts on the English TT are varying and these points need to be explained in detail.

Sense Omission or Change in TT:

The sense change in TT is done several times like an ST expression that is complete in the novel situation and discourse is optionally omitted and sometimes presented in a completely different form and place and the main expression is omitted. The expressions could be translated as it is to convey the sense, but the translator did not translate such expressions as given in ST.

The sense omission or change of the ST features in the TT is also described in the implicitation analysis section 6.4 and from that part, some examples can be observed again to show the effect of implicitation on the translation. یا|CC پھر|ADV مشعلیں|NNروشن|ADJ کر|VB کے|P دیواروں|NN پر|P ٹانگی|ADJ جا|VB سکتی|ہیں the sentence is complete in the sense that Mariam is talking about fire lights hanging on the walls but the expression is not given in the TT omitted optionally. These features contain the sense of criticism that they could use an old way to produce the light. Hence, the whole expression is given differently as candles that is a different thing just to produce optional implicitation in the TT.

Complex and Non-Reader Friendly Translation:

The un-necessary optional implicitation of ST features in TT made the TT that is compact and only for proficient English speakers and not much reader-friendly for the medium or less second language readers. Sense omission made the text nonreader friendly the point also requires the examples from the analysis section to know how the TT is more complex than ST. The example shows that: *Mariam_ NNP continued_ VBD to_ TO fume_ VB with _IN anger _NN Zalaid_ NNP made_ VBD no_ DT effort_ NN to_ TO appease_ VB her _PRP,* is a complex structure with more explicitation that is optionally presented in the context of TT instead of simple and syntactically better ST sentence as وہ|PP توقع|NN نہیں|NEG کرسکتی|VB کہ|SC ذلعید|NN اس|طرح|NN کی|P بات|NN پراس|ADJ اناراض |سے|ADJ ہو|VB جائے |گا|. The sentence could be translated into English and can show that Mariam did not expect such kind of behavior from the hero of the novel Zalaid. Besides, the translator made is a case of optional implicitation in the TT and made it complex for the reader.

Reduced Novelty:

The higher number of optional implicitation made the TT more compact that also reduced the novelty in the TT. The optional implicitation reduced the number of details in the novel, and also optionally changed the structures altered the situations in the literary text. From the example, it can be considered that the novelty and context of the ST are omitted in TT as the shift shows وہ|PP اپنی|GR ماں|NN کی|P طرح|NN زندگی|NN گزار|VB کر |مرنا|VB نہیں|NEG چاہتی|VB. That chunk is not given in the TT that reduced the novel context and details. Similarly, the other contextual details are the case of implicitation in the data.

Stylistically Attractive TT Production:

The optional implicitation not only has a bad impact on the TT, but there are advantages for the TT also. The translator intended to give stylistically agreeable TT that can attractive for the native speakers as it contains language that is equally interesting and challenging for the readers. The careful translator use language in the TT and made especially optional implicitation in the TT made structures not only complex, yet attractive also. For example, *six_ CD weeks_ NNS* that is explicitly a suitable English expression but that is different from the ST Urdu expression مجھے|PP انگلینڈ|PN جانا|VB ہے|ڈیڈھ|CA ماہ|NN کے|P لیے|ADV, and in literal translation one can say one and a half month, but translator made the language eye-catching for the target reader.

According to Klaudy (2005,2009), it is stated as the sub-part of asymmetry hypothesis that if the translator had a choice to perform optional implicitation or explicitation they often fail to perform optional implicitation. Besides, substitutions and literal parts are also considered as explicitation or simply translation of ST completely, and optional implicitation often affects the communication and reduces the overall translation quality. In this study many new points related to the effects of optional implicitation on the translation are observed in the data. Optional implicitation is considered a risk for the meaning of communication by the researchers.

Implicitation Effects on Meaning Communication in TT:

The third research question is about the effect of all implicitation categories on the meaning communication of the TT as compared to ST. Implicitation occurrences affect the meaning of communication differently in the TT, as one cannot determine the overall meaning of communication by

considering it better or non-communicative. The research found that each category posed a different effect on translation meaning communication. The implicitation shifts affected the quality of meaning communication of translation in many ways that cannot be defined by making an overall statement, so the present research explained the impact of each category separately as:

Meaning Communication According to Obligatory Implicitation:

The analysis data depicted a medium number of obligatory shifts in the data. Obligatory implicitation is undertaken by the translator to correct the syntactic and semantic composition of the sentences in TT. Hence, the novel data analysis also emerged a point that obligatory implicitation not only assists the translator to correct the linguistic structures according to context and language typology but also made communication reliable and balanced in the means of lexical choices and style. The improvement of meaning communication can be seen by observing some examples from the analysis section. اس|PP کے|P دونوں|OR باتھوں|NN کی|P انگلیاں|NN ایک|CA دوسرے|PN میں|P پیوست|VB تھیں|VB. The sentence was semantically and syntactically more difficult to translate and could make the text redundant with minor details, so the translator omitted the sentence. The sense of thoughtfulness was conveyed in the context. Hence communication remained balanced.

Meaning Communication According to Optional Implicitation:

In the TT as compared to ST translator intended to optionally implicit more, rather than to give the genuine expressions. Optional implicitation is done to maintain the style of the TT as compared to ST that representing the different languages. Translation succeeded in its first aim to maintain the style and lexical choices in communication, but it frequently implicitated the expressions that were necessary for the meaning communication text quality as compared to ST. The translation can become less informative and meaning oriented in the TT. That can pose a negative impact on the meaning of communication in TT as compared to ST. The examples from the analysis can show the meaning of communication by optional implicitation like: وہ|PP بھول|VB گئ| تھی| اسے|PP فریج|NN سے| کیا|QW نکالنا|VB تھا.| کانپتے|NN باتھوں|NN کے|P ساتھ|NN اس|PP نے|P فریج|NN بند|ADJ کر|VB. The sentence is optionally omitted, and that sentence omitted the desperation and irritation of the character of the novel Khadija. The sentence could be added as it is to the TT, but optionally the whole meaning and situation are not given.

Meaning Communication According to Pragmatic Implicitation:

The meaning communication in the means of pragmatic implicitation is made a positive impact on the communication of TT. The pragmatic implicitation in TT completely tried to make the communication intelligible for the target readers. These shifts are lower in frequency, they bridge the gap perfectly by omitting the ST expressions and mention them in the context in an altered manner or some explicitation. The examples from the analysis can show the positive effect of pragmatic implicitation on the meaning of a communication for the target culture and readers. بستر|NN پر|P the noun and preposition are specific for Urdu language and Pakistani culture and known as the only bed in the target culture, so the translator omitted the ST expression and made it inferable from the TT context to make the communication agreeable.

اپنی|GR ساری|ADJ کشتیاں|NN اپنے|GR ہاتھ|NN سےجلا|VB دوں|NN the sentence is the proverb in ST culture and strange in TT, yet the translator made it a case of pragmatic implicitation and continued the communication by shown other expression in TT as *axing one's foot.* The undertaken pragmatic implicitation by translator intended to make the meaning of communication better between two different cultures.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the quality of translation could be reliable by maintaining the balance in utilizing the implicitation strategies. The lexical features and communication might be made the case of implicitation in the data to maintain the style and reduce the structural awkwardness, but the translator seemed to ignore the fact that the translation quality could be unreliable. However, the translator could achieve the perfect translation by reducing the frequency of optional implicitation and doing it necessarily and to bridging the cultural gap for communication. As the present study found that obligatory implicitation can also contribute to improving the stylistic aspect because it does not allow the

translator to translate the sentence or lexical feature that is against the target language typology or more difficult to translate literally.

REFERENCES

Atlas, J & Levinson, S. C. (1981). "It-clefts, informativeness, and logical form: Radical pragmatics (revised standard version)", *In Peter Cole (ed.), Radical pragmatics, 1– 61. New York: Academic Press.*

Acker, A.V. (2018). "*A Corpus-based Study of Explicitation and Implicitation of the Connective 'Therefore' in Translation*", (Masters Dissertation), Retrieved from. lib.ugent.be/fulltxt/RUG01/002/478/889/RUG01.

Blum-Kulka, S. (1986) "Shifts of cohesion and coherence in translation", *In Julian House & Shoshana Blum-Kulka (eds.), Interlingual and Intercultural communication, 17–35. Tübingen: Gunter Narr.*

Baker, M. (1993). "Corpus Linguistics and Translation Studies: Implications and Applications." Mona Baker, Gill Francis, Elena Tognini-Bonelli (eds): Text and Technology: In Honour of John Sinclair. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins, 233-250.

Becher. V. (2010). "Towards a More Rigorous Treatment of the Explicitation Hypothesis in Translation Studies", *trans-kom 3 [1] (2010): 1-25 Seite 1.*

Becher, V. (2011). *"Explicitation and implicitation in translation: A corpus- Based study of English-German and German-English translations of business texts".*(Doctoral Dissertation). Retrieved from. ediss.sub.uni- hamburg.de/volltexte/2011/5321/pdf/.

Dimitrova, E & Birgitta. (2005). *Expertise and Explicitation in the Translation Process*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins

Dósa, I. (2009). "About Explicitation and Implicitation in the Translation of Accounting Texts", *vol 4, SKASE Journal of Translation an Interpretation.*

Grice, P. H. (1975). Logic and Conversation. In Cole, Peter/Morgan, Jerry L. (eds), *Syntax and Semantics vol. 3*. New York: Academic Press, 41-58

Gibová, K. (2012). "An Analysis of Translation Procedures in the NonLiterary And Literary Text Corpus" In: *"Translation Procedures in the Non- literary andLiterary TextCompared",* (pp. 56, 3), Retrieved from,

www.pulib.sk/web/kniznica/elpub/dokument/Gibova1/subor/3.pdf

Horn. L (1984), "Toward a new taxonomy for pragmatic inference: Q-based and R-based implicature". In Deborah Schifrin (ed.), *Meaning, form, and use in context: Linguistic applications*, 11–42. Washington *Georgetown University Press.*

Hansen, F & Cathrine. (2005). Elusive connectives: A case study on the explicitness dimension of discourse coherence, *Linguistics 43(1). 17– 48.*

Hansen-Schirra, Neumann, S, & Steiner, E. (2007). "Cohesive Explicitness and Explicitation in an English-German Translation Corpus." *Languages in Contrast 7* [2]: 241-266.

Huang, L. (2007)." *Jiyu Hanying/Yinghan Pingxing Yuliaoku de Fanyi Gongxing Yanjiu [A study of translation universals based on Chinese- English/English-Chinese Parallel Corpus]",* Shanghai: Fudan University Press.

Hu, K & Zhu, Y. (2008). Jiyu yuliaoku de shaju hamuleite hanyi wenben zhong xianhuaxianxiang jiqi dongyin yanjiu [A corpus-based study of explicitation in the Chinese translations of *Hamlet]. Foreign Language Studies* 2: 72–80.

Hjort-Pedersen, M. & Faber. D. (2009a). "Manifestations of Interference Processes in Legal Translation", In Göpferich, Susanne/Lykke Jakobsen, Arnt/Mees, Inger (eds.), *Behind the Mind: Methods, Models and Results in Translation Process Research.* Copenhagen: Samfunds litteratur, 107-124.

Hjort-Pedersen, M.& Faber, D. (2010). Explicitation and Implicitation in Legal Translation. A Process Study of Trainee Translators. *In Meta* 55 (2), 237-250.

Hou, Y. (2011). *Nominalization in the Translation of Literary Prose fro Chinese into English (Based on the Three English Versions of Hong Lou Meng),* (Doctora dissertation), Retrieved from academic.oup.com/dsh/article/30/1/39/349325.

Hoek & Zufferey. (2014). "Factors Influencing the Implicitation of Discourse Relations across Languages", Retrieved from.www.aclweb.org/anthology/W/W15/W15- 0205.pdf.

Hoek, J. Vermeul, J. E. &Sanders, T. J. M. (2015). "The Role of Expectedness in the Implicitation and Explicitation of Discourse Relations", *Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Discourse in Machine Translation (DiscoMT)*, (P 41–46).

Hu, K. (2016). "Introducing *Corpus based Translation Studies",* Springer Heidelberg New York Dordrecht London.

Jakobsen & Lykke, A. (2003). Effects of Think Aloud on Translation Speed, Revision, and Segmentation. Fabio Alves (ed.): *Triangulating Translation. Perspectives in Process Oriented Research.* Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins, 69-95.

Klaudy. K. (1993). On explicitation hypothesis. In Kinga Klaudy & Janos Kohn (eds.), *Transferred necessitate current issues of translation theory*, 69–77. Szombathely: Dániel Berzsenyi College.

Klaudy, K. (1998). Explicitation. In Mona Baker (ed.), *Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies*, 80–85. London: Routledge, 1st edn.

Klaudy, K. (2001). "The Asymmetry Hypothesis. Testing the asymmetric relationship between explicitations and implicitations". *Third International Congress of the European Society for Translation Studies: Claims, Changes and Challenges in Translation Studies. Copenhagen*.

Klaudy, K & Károly, K. (2005). "Implicitation in translation: Empirical evidence for Operational asymmetry in translation", *Across Languages and Cultures*6(1*). 13–28.*

Ke, F. (2005). "Fanyi zhong de yin he xian [Explicitness and implicitness in Translation]", *Foreign Language Teaching and Research* 4: 303–307.

Kamenická, R. (2007). *Explicitation profile and translator style,* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from http://isg.urv.es/library/papers/KamenickaExplicitation.pdf.

Klaudy, K. (2009). Explicitation. In Mona Baker (ed.), *Routledge encyclopedia Of translation studies*, 80–85. London: Routledge, 2nd edn.

Krüger, R, (2013). "A Cognitive Linguistic Perspective on Explicitation and Implicitation inScientific and Technical Translation." *trans-kom* 6 [2]:285-314 http://www.trans-kom.eu/bd06nr02/trans kom_06_02_02_Krueger_Explicitation.20131212.pdf (06.9.2020)

Laviosa, S. (1998). Universals in Translation. In: Baker, M. (ed.) *Encyclopedia of Translation Studies.* London: Routledge. 288–291.

Louw, T. V. D. (2006) "Transformations in the Septuagint. Towards an Interaction of Septuagint Studies and Translation Studies." PhD diss., Universiteit van Leiden.

Mayer, T & Webber, B (2013), "Implicitation of Discourse Connectives in (Machine) Translation", Retrieved from publications.idiap.ch/downloads/papers/2013/Meyer DISCO.

Metsenaere. H.D & Vandepitte. S, (2017). "Towards a Theoretical Foundation for Explicitation and Implicitation" *trans-kom ISSN 1867- 4844http://www.trans- kom.eu.*

Marco, J. (2018). Connectives as indicators of explicitation in literary translation: A study based on a comparable and parallel corpus, *Target: International journal of translation studies, Vol. 30, N. 1.*

Nida, E. A. (1964). "Toward a science of translating: With special reference to *principles* and procedures involved in Bible translating". *Leiden: E.J. Brill.*

Øverås, L. (1998). "In Search of the Third Code: An Investigation of Norms in Literary Translation", *Meta: Translators' Journal, vol. 43, n 4, 1998.*

Puurtinen, T. (2003). "Explicitating and Implicitating Source Text Ideology", In *Across Languages and Cultures 4 (1),53-62.*

Pápai, V. (2004). 'Explicitation: A Universal of Translated Text?' In Anna Mauranen and Pekka Kujamäki (eds) *Translation Universals: Do they exist?* Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 143–64.

Pozdílková, H. (2012). "Specification and Generalization in Student Translations", Master's Dissertation, Retrieved from https://is.muni.cz/th/zvkbh/DIPLOMA_THESIS.pdf.

Rounds, Carol, H. (2009). *Hungarian: An essential grammar*. London & NewYork: Routledge, 2nd edn.

Robin, E. (2014). "Explicitation and Implicitation in Revised Translations". In: Veselovská L., Janebová M. (eds) Complex Visibles Out There. Proceedings of the Olomouc Linguistic Colloquium. Olomouc: Palacký University. 559–574.

Séguinot, C. (1988). Pragmatics and the Explicitation Hypothesis. *TTR: traduction, terminologie, rédaction*, *1*(2),106–113. https://doi.org/10.7202/037024ar.

Sanders T.J.M., Spooren W.P.M.S. & Noordman L.G.M. (1992). "Towards a Taxonomy of Coherence Relations", Discourse Processes 15, 1 –36.

Schreiber, Michael (1993): *Übersetzung und Bearbeitung. Zur Differenzierung* und Abgrenzung des Übersetzungsbegriffs. [Translation and editing. For differentiation and demarcation of the translation concept] Tübingen: Narr.

Šarčević, S. (2000). *New Approach to Legal Translation*. The Hague: Kluwer Law International.

Steiner, E. (2005). "Explicitation, Its Lexicogrammatical Realization, and Its Determining (Independent) Variables – towards an Empirical and Corpus-based Methodology." *SPRIKreports* 36: 1-42.

Saanio, T. (2016), *"Institutional Translation for the Public Localisation in Finnish and English Web News*", (Master's Thesis), Retrieved fromwww.tritonia.fi/fi/e-opinnaytteet/tiivistelma/.

Vinay, J-P & Darbelnet, J. (1958). "*Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais[* Comparative stylistics of French and from English]". Paris: Didier

Vesterager. A.K, (2016). "Implicitation in Legal Translation – A Study of Spanish-Danish Translation of Judgments", *Hermes – Journal of Language and Communication in Business no 55-2016,* p.205-210.