



## Implication in Pakistani Novel: An Analysis of English Target Text 'Hollow Pursuits' and Urdu Source Text 'LaHasil'

**Prof.Dr. Muhammad AsimMahmood**

Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

**SalehJabeen**(Correspondence Author)

Visiting Lecturer,Department of Applied Linguistics,Government College University, Faisalabad,Pakistan

Email: [salehajabeen05@gmail.com](mailto:salehajabeen05@gmail.com)

**NaziaShoukat**

Visiting Lecturer,Department of Applied Linguistics,Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to investigate the implication shifts in English translated novel "*Hollow pursuits*" as compared to the originally written Urdu novel "*LaHasil*". The research aims to focus on the implication occurrences in the translated text and their impact on the translation meaning and context. The other purpose of this research is to examine how implication impacts the overall quality of the English source Text (ST) as compared to the Urdu target text (TT). To analyze implication 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 implication 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:** implication analysis, Corpus-based research on Implication, implicit grammatical shifts. Explicitation and implication

### INTRODUCTION

The implication 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 implication which also includes several language pairs or specifically TT's, and these are nearly uncountable (Baker, 1993 p. 243). The implication 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 implication 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.

Implication 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 implication (Louw, 2006.p 71-71). Implication is a translation strategy that can create various effects on translation. The implication can be increased or decreased in the translation and can impact the translation. Implication 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 implication 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 be understood 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 implicature in connectives like *although*, *however*, *while*, *yet* that occur in machine translation and human translation of discourse in English, French and German languages. Saario (2016) analyzed implicature in news articles in Finnish and English news webs. She investigated implicature and other translation factors for comparison.

#### METHODOLOGY

The research is undertaking corpus-based and manual by the reading methodology to analyze the implicature shifts in the literary text in Urdu-English direction. The corpus-based methodology helps to identify the implicature by the parallel corpora. The present implicature 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 implicature 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 implicature shifts (Becher, 2011).

The current research is observing the implicature 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 implicature 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 implicature 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-postagger-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 implicature shifts according to Klaudy's categorization and the shifts are examined at the main implicature 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 implicature. The corpus-based and manual analysis helped to answer the research questions. The current research used Klaudy's categorization (2001, 2009) to analyze implicature at the main level 'omission' as several past studies had also used the same categorization for explicature or implicature analysis. The shifts are occurred according to POS tags.

When the parallel corpora have been compiled by tagging, the implicature 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 implicature of such features in the TT. After identification and marking the shifts qualitative explanation has been presented which describes the implicature of lexical features in TT and also describes the context of the shifts according to Klaudy's categorization. The frequencies of implicature categories have been represented in quantitative data in the form of tables. A qualitative explanation has been provided to answer the reasons for implicature 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.  
انے|PN|آپ| - |VB|کہتی|SC|تو|VB|ہوتی|رہی|VB|الجہ|IN|اسے|PN|جان|PN|اما|PP|وہ|ADV|جب|ADV|دفعہ|بعض|  
-|انہا|سکتا|VB|ابو|ADJ|گزارہ|تو|ابھی|NN|بغیر|P|کے|PP|اس|VB|ہے|NN|حیرت|PP|مجھے|،|VB|الی|VB|لگو|WQ|کیسے|  
|VB|کر|ADJ|روشن|مشعلیں|ADV|پھر|CC|یا|سکتیہیں|VB|جا|VB|جلائی|NN|لاٹینیں|ابیں|VB|کر|سکتے|NN|استعمال|PN|دئے|  
PP|اس|ساتھ|P|کے|NN|سکون|CC|اور|NN|خاموشی|PN|جان|PN|اما|ابیں|سکتی|VB|جا|ADJ|تانیگی|P|پر|NN|دیواروں|P|کے|  
PP|اس|نفرت|اسے|NN|سکون|CC|اور|تھی|VB|چڑ|اسے|NN|خاموشی|P|کی|PP|ان|اسے|NN|رہتیں|VB|استنی|NN|بات|P|کی|  
P|کے|VB|کرنے|NN|زیر|PP|اسے|ADV|صرف|PP|وہ|REP|جو|VB|تھے|NN|بتھیار|PP|وہ|PP|یہ|VB|تھا|NN|خیال|P|کا|  
|تھی|رہی|جا|VB|ہوتی|ADJ|تیز|ADJ|مسلسل|NN|تہنبارش|VB|کرتی|NN|استعمال|ADV|لیے|  
PP|اس|اگے|VB|ملیں|NEG|نہیں|P|اسے|PP|آپ|P|پر|NN|گھر|PP|وہ|انہا|رہا|جا|VB|بڑھتا|CC|اور|NN|غصہ|P|کا|PN|مریم|  
VB|ہوتے|ADJ|سرخ|اسے|PN|حیث|VB|گیا|پڑ|NN|پانی|NN|گڑوں|ADV|جیسے|P|پر|PN|مریم|P|پر|NN|بات|P|کی|  
P|کو|PP|ان|فائل|PP|یہ|PN|ہے|آپ|ADJ|ٹھیک|VB|کہا|اسے|NN|چوکیدار|P|تے|PP|اس|ساتھ|P|کے|NN|چہرے|ہوئے|  
۔|اگی|VB|لوں|VB|مل|P|میں|NN|انس|اسے|PP|ان|P|میں|دیں|VB|دے|

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، گرل پیٹنگز، صیر، بہنور، نوبت، شخص are 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 like سٹوڈنٹ، آیزہ، سٹوڈنٹ 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 آہستہ آہستہ، تفصیل، تاریخ، اختیار، خبری، بے خبری، بے گہری، بے خبری 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 واقعہ شدیدی، اب، کچھ، 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، اور، نے، پر، اور، میں، کی these are the example of Urdu prepositions that are not translated in English. Coordination conjunctions used in ST are also omitted in TT اور، لیکن، and subordination conjunctions کیونکہ، مگر، اگرچہ، کیونکہ 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 آپ، اسے، اسے، آپ، اس 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 اپنا، اپنی، اپنے، Negation factor is the feature of implicitation in the TT with a high frequency as 71 that ST negation lexical items are omitted نہ، نہیں، 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:

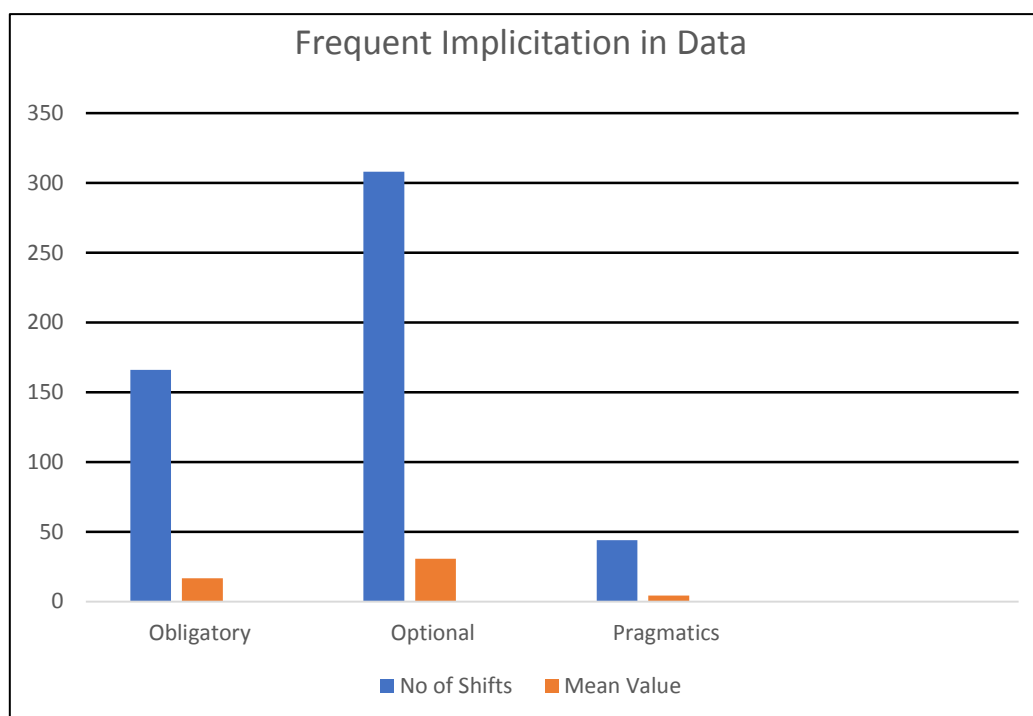
The second question of the research inquired about the frequent implicitation category in the TT. The implicitation shifts are calculated passage wise in the analysis section that showed the varying number of implicitation in the TT. To know the most prominent and increased implicitation type there is 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 | *بہر* ADV | *مشعلیں* NN | *روشن* ADJ | *کر* VB | *اے* P | *دیواروں* NN | *پر* P | *شانگی* ADJ | *جا* VB | *ہیں* VB | *اسکتی* VB 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 *اے* PP | *توقع* NN | *انہیں* NEG | *کرسکتی* VB | *کہ* SC | *دلچسپی* NN | *اس* NN | *طرح* NN | *کی* P | *بات* NN | *پر* ADJ | *اے* ADJ | *ناراض* ADJ | *ہو* VB | *اگا* VB | *جاتے* VB. 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 *اے* PP | *اپنی* GR | *ماں* NN | *چاہتی* VB | *نہیں* NEG | *امرنا* VB | *اگر* VB | *اگر* NN | *زندگی* NN | *طرح* P | *کی* 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 be attractive for the native speakers as it contains language that is equally interesting and challenging for the readers. The careful translator used 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 *مہے* PP | *انگلینڈ* PN | *جانا* VB | *ہے* CA | *آٹھ* CA | *ماہ* NN | *آگے* 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.



### **Implication Effects on Meaning Communication in TT:**

The third research question is about the effect of all implication categories on the meaning communication of the TT as compared to ST. Implication 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 implication 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 Implication:**

The analysis data depicted a medium number of obligatory shifts in the data. Obligatory implication 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 implication not only assist 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 OR ہاتھوں NN کی P انگلیاں NN ایک CA دوسرے PN میں P بیوست 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 Implication:**

In the TT as compared to ST translator intended to optionally implicit more, rather than to give the genuine expressions. Optional implication 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 implicated 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 implication like: وہ PP بھول VB اگئی VB اسے اٹھی VB فریج PP سے NN اسے NN کا ہنسنے VB نکالنا QW کیا اسے NN فریج PP سے NN ہاتھوں NN کے P اس NN ساتھ NN اس NN سے PP اس NN بند NN فریج P اسے PP اس NN ساتھ NN. 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 Implication:**

The meaning communication in the means of pragmatic implication is made a positive impact on the communication of TT. The pragmatic implication 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 implication on the meaning of a communication for the target culture and readers. 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 اساری ADJ کشتیاں NN اپنے GR ہاتھ NN سے جلا VB دوں NN the sentence is the proverb in ST culture and strange in TT, yet the translator made it a case of pragmatic implication and continued the communication by shown other expression in TT as *axing one's foot*. The undertaken pragmatic implication 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 implication strategies. The lexical features and communication might be made the case of implication 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 implicature and doing it necessarily and to bridging the cultural gap for communication. As the present study found that obligatory implicature 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.

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