

EXPLICITATION IN OTHERS' TRANSLATIONS: A CORPUS BASED STUDY OF PAKISTANI LITERARY TEXT

Ansa Sattar,

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

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Asim Mahmood,

Chairman, Department of Applied Linguistics, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan Corresponding Author Email: masimrai@gmail.com

Abstract

This research presents a corpus-based analysis of explicitation in Pakistani English literary texts. It aims to assess how explicitation influences the quality of the translated text, its communicative meaning, moreover the style of translator why he explicates the text. The study utilizes a corpus of two Urdu novels along with their English translations, analyzed according to explicitation classifications. It also aims to annotate data from two corpora using TagAnt and UAM software to measure frequency differences. The selected texts include two contemporary novels, each around 50,000 words: La Hasil, translated as Hollow Pursuits, by Yasmeen Qureshi and Aks' by Itrat Shehzad. These parallel corpora are designed to be comparable in genre and written format. Findings reveal that among the three types of explicitation—obligatory, optional, and pragmatic—obligatory explicitation is the most prevalent. Optional explicitation appears less frequently, while pragmatic explicitation is the least common. Obligatory explicitation significantly enhances the clarity and coherence of the target text, whereas optional explicitation can yield both positive and negative effects by adding stylistic flair. Pragmatic explicitation, in contrast, tends to be neutral in its impact.

Keywords: explicitation analysis, substitutions, additions, obligatory shifts, optional shifts, pragmatory shifts.

Introduction

Translation studies, as a subset of applied linguistics, has seen significant advancements through the analysis of strategies that influence the translation process, one of which is explicitation. Explicitation is a translation strategy where a translator provides additional details or makes implicit information explicit in the target text (TT), which can influence the clarity, coherence, and communicative effectiveness of the translation. While explicitation has been studied widely in Western contexts, there remains a gap in research on its application within Pakistani literature, especially for translations between Urdu and English, which presents unique linguistic and cultural challenges.

This research aims to bridge this gap by conducting a corpus-based analysis of explicitation within Pakistani English literary texts. Specifically, it investigates the types and frequencies of explicitation used in the translations of two contemporary Urdu novels, *La Hasil* (translated as *Hollow Pursuits*) and *Aks*. By utilizing tools such as TagAnt and UAM software, the study categorizes occurrences of obligatory, optional, and pragmatic explicitation within these texts to assess how these shifts impact the translated content's readability, interpretative depth, and

stylistic fidelity. This analysis also contributes to a better understanding of how cultural nuances in Urdu literature are preserved or transformed within English translations, highlighting explicitation's role as a nuanced translation strategy in Pakistani literary translation studies.

Review of Literature

Translation studies is a wider area in applied Linguistics, and it has certain translation strategies and universals to deal with real translation, so there is a necessity to describe the association of explicitation being a main strategy or universal in the translation studies. Translation studies is a much-established area for this educational process. The translation studies emerged as an academic subject in the form of deep and intriguing paradigm of research (Malmkjær, Windle, 2012). They described that translation studies contains various areas or kinds, and by the time this multifaceted discipline is also advanced by the other fields of linguistics like sociolinguistics, corpus linguistics, computational linguistics, discourse analysis. Gradually, translation studies obtained a full attention as a separate academic discipline in which other linguistics field can contribute. Research in translation studies is newly aspect as there was a time in translation studies that when translation and interpretation started to increase itself. That depicts that explicitation can also be a major research area in translation studies.

As, the present research is first to examine explicitation in Pakistani languages Urdu-English. Munday (2016) stated that translation is specific process among two different or same language involves converting and creating what is given in ST in the TT. Translation studies had been made up a proper discipline in college and university education from nearly a century and main aspect is many researchers conduct research on different issues of translation studies (Toury, 1995, p.1). Williams & Chesterman (2002, p.6-27) illustrated some major translation studies research areas, and furthers areas can come under these main components. These areas mainly proposed by Holms (1988a,2004) and consists of major domains as: text examination and translation, quality evaluation of translation, specific fields of translation and audio-visual translations, history, translation morals and interpretation, translation glossaries. According to these major domains the explicitation has also come under the paradigm of text examination in translation, and similarly under the text management and quality evaluation techniques as well.

As the translation relies on some major strategies of dealing with text in translation Hatim & Munday (2004) explained that text management or regular deviation from literal translation and for much dynamic equivalence is a necessary aspect for better translation. These techniques can take many directions as Nida (1964, p139) explains that for maintaining the text which can possibly give a condensed and complex translation, a translator can tend to move for expansion of details or explicitation. This can also include often repeating the details in TT or inferring the meanings which is a strategy highly workable for languages containing much higher levels of semantic repetition. (Munday, 2016). Illustrated the explicitation as a supplementary translation strategy that are much necessary for any standard translation especially introduced by Vinay and Darbelnet.

Pym (2014) also illustrated about the translation techniques and natural equivalence and explicitation can provide natural equivalence to the translation too, as it has ability to provide specification for what is not clearly given in the ST. Pym illustrated explicitation in the solutions, strategies' kinds described specially by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958). Proshina (2008) considering the lexical modification in translation defined that these lexical transformation changes semantic

perspective of the translation. The explicitation is one of the techniques represented as explicitation translation. This illustrates that explicitation is a major area of translation studies, and the present research's aim is to analyze mainly explicitation in the Pakistani translation as an initiative.

Similarly, Levý (2011) defined that while translating the major effort of translator is to elaborate a piece of literature in the target language text (TLT) making it more comprehensible as providing it in an easier form or representation. Often, information in the ST is also highly affected by such primary goal. As translators are also explainers of the ST. Translators not merely translate the text; hence they also have a need to elaborate it and make more understandable for the readers. Translators also use logical sense and connection, sometimes complete it in proper manner and also make it more cognitive while translating. In this process, translators can usually make it less creative in the means of idea representation and its explanation. They overcome this problem and making it more cognitive by manipulating three techniques of translation namely: making logical TT, explicitation of ST features that are incomplete and formal representation for grammatical links.

Becher (2012) in his research covered this gap by giving a complete and precise definition that states the meaning of word explicit first that describes that explicitness means the verbalization of details which listener can infer even if it is not expressed. Becher (2012) defined the meaning of explicitness, and then gave the definition of explicitation as: explicitation can be known when a TT is more explicit as well as its ST. Becher tried to cover the gap and make it more specific, but here the question about completeness arises again that what does the word explicit means that leads to the verbalization of information in TT. That depicts that Belcher's definition can also be taken as having the lack of clarity about related terms of explicitation. According to Merriam Webster dictionary the term explicit means: to fully expose or express the information without ambiguity or vagueness and implicitation. That leaves no question about meaning or intention.

The resembling meaning is given by Murtisari (2013) according to dictionary meanings in daily use of language the English term explicit points towards the prominence, clarity and easy availability of information that is mentioned before. Some researchers like Carston, (2002) considered the explicitation in the meaning of encoded information in the TT. Hence, the encoded for explicitation and inferred for implicitation approach is frequently criticized by many other scholars, who think that it is much simplified and unclear representation of the context. To recover the communication assumption, which is encoded in linguistic form, demands some understanding Carston, 2002; Sperber & Wilson, 1986).

The meaning depicts that explicit information is complete and unquestionable in its nature, and that leads to process of explicitness or explicitation in translation. The information in translation become explicit and undoubtful and the process of making information explicit can be known as explicitation. The other researchers also gave many statements and definitions about explicitation as Mohatlane (2014) described that explicitation is a procedure of illustrating details in the TT that is not presented or implicit in ST, but it can be taken from the situation of the text. As, explicitation has become a tendency between translation researchers who tend to do more explicitation as compared to the ST as compared to the different texts that are not translated. (Vorm-Croughs, 2014.p31) The perspective that can be observed in translations from the decades

is the writing information explicitly that the ST holds only in implicit manner. Such technique in translation studies has been labelled as explicitation.

(Acker, 2018) explicitation is an action which can occur among ST and TT. As the similar view is given by Klaudy&Károly (2005, p. 15) who defined certain characteristic of explicitation like a SLT lexical unit which is presented more commonly or abstractly given in ST is changed with TT unit which is specific in nature. Second characteristic shows the lexical meaning of an SLT item is more divided at many target language units or meanings in TT. Third refers to the complete and meaningful linguistic appearance in TT. Fourth, the ST sentence is expressed converted in TT as two or more sentences. The last characteristic describes the raise in the structure levels like phrase in ST is transferred as clause level. The similar view is depicted by Ippolito (2013, p. 10) who described explicitation as a universal strategy and explained as explicitation points towards the lexical and grammatical elements which are not given in ST, hence can be found in the TLT which makes it much appropriate and less incomprehensible.

In past studies explicitation researchers used different models to examine explicitation in translation like Vinay and Darbelnet (1958,1995) model of explicitation also included the consideration of pragmatic meanings to accommodate the readership. In their modal, the main perspective explained that a sentence is complete in itself by making the understanding of it less dependent on text or context and it is free and reader friendly. Murtisari (2016) defined that the real model of explicitation by Vinay and Darbelnets' (1958) consists on a certain combination of meaning making levels and text-based types. In their point of view explicitation occurs with the presence of meanings that are recoverable from the context. Although, Vinay and Darbelnet limited it to shifts which provides the TT with much particular information, as this view is not clearly depicted in their book. They analyzed explicitation shifts in in French and English translations and their main aspect was to investigate critical implications of explicitation, and it may include shifts occurs in a more common expression in TT as well as the ST.

Nida (1964) in his framework does not introduce the words explicitation or implicitation, hence used the term amplification from implicitation to explicitation as the main strategies of adjustment utilized in the procedure of translation. He made distinction of these techniques as 'translation process into three categories like additions, alterations and subtractions.

Nida's model for differentiating among the three kinds of adjustment techniques are highly formal. Nida used additions and subtractions to point the pairs of ST and TT units in that the number of words become explicit or implicit in the translation process in the means of formal elements. Kamenicka (2007) explained about Nida's model that kinds of additions included amplification from less information to more information conditions are given as obligatory shifts in the means of what the language wants. The use of such procedure of adjustment is taken as more or less automatic as if the translation has to be more precise and or have a balanced equivalent.

Basically, the needs underlying the use of additions can consist of four types: (1) enabling the shape of the message to be changed to meet the requirements of the receptor language structure, (2) the development of semantically equivalent structures; (3) the provision of equivalent stylistic suitability; and (4) an equivalent communication load, thereby achieving one or another communication load. In Nida's *Toward a Science of Translation*. The issue of which techniques this should concern remains open, but it is important to consider at least some of the techniques found between both additions and subtractions unless we are ready to defend the "absolute

hypothesis of explicitation." Although among his subtraction techniques, she does not mention implicitation,

While Nida (1964) does not mention implicitation in his subtraction techniques, he acknowledges that, while subtractions are not as numerous or varied as additions in translating, they are nevertheless very important in the adjustment process. The following are the paired addition/subtraction techniques: filling out elliptical expressions and mandatory specification or deletion. Reference specification; connectives/[deleted] transitionals; receptor language categories/(deleted) categories. (Avoidance of) repetitions, conjunctions (curiously enough, Nida does not list conjunctions as a separate category of transitionals), vocatives and formulas may also be concerned with implicitation.

Blum-Kulka (1986, 2000) published what is sometimes called the first systematic explanation research, about two decades after Nida. Blum-Kulka restricts her analysis, unlike Vinay and Darbelnet and Nida, only to the increase of explicitness arising from changes in continuity and coherence at the level of the TT discourse. Blum-Kulka does not describe what she means by the word 'explicitness,' but she seems to be more interested in the lexical rise that could lead to 'redundancy' (hence textual explicitness). The so-called 'explanation hypothesis' is suggested by Blum-Kulka and discussed in detail in section (2.4.3) which she has defined as "an observed coherent explicitness, irrespective of SL to TL texts. The increase can be attributed to variations between linguistic and textual differences.

Mainly Klaudy(2001) gave the classification of explicitation and implicitation in (1998, 2009) which are completely described in section 2.5.6. Klaudy also proposed the Asymmetry hypothesis in 2001 that is also explained in section 2.5.7. Interested primarily in descriptions. Klaudy(2001) takes addition but remembering that addition is not the only explanatory system, Klaudy takes as a starting point, Séguinot's three forms of explicitation and she concentrate on the first one to which she refers. In comparison to 'semantic clarification,' refers to 'simple explicitation as that the information is expressed in TT that is not given in the ST. 2. Some information is completely given in TT that can be only assume in ST. 3. Some information is given more importance in the TT as well as the ST. Klaudy undertook Seguinots' approaches and refine them in her research.

Becher (2011) selected grammatical features like coordination conjunctions in German and English and pronominal verbs. Then he classified the explicitation and implicitation shifts like interactional, cohesive and denotational shifts. The studies show that translators who translate between English and German routinely conduct adjective syntactic upgrades to prepositional phrase and downgrade relative clause to prepositional phrase. Although these changes tend to have subtle semantic consequences Becher related his classification of shifts with Halliday's metafiction as ideational, interpersonal, textual to examine the explicitation shifts in the German and English business texts. As, he described that my theory heavily relies on formal semantics. Formal semantics used to analyze the explicitation and implicitation shifts which were grammatically and characteristically classified properly. Becher's model is adapted mainly by formal semantics and Halliday's metafiction, and the study analyze all three kinds of explicitation and implicitation according to shifts classification in the data.

Explicitation is being analyzed initially in Pakistani languages like Urdu which is a national language and contains more literature in it. In the similar way, English in Pakistan is also gaining the separate status of being Pakistani English. The research is investigating the English

translated novels from the Urdu ST. In Pakistan language situation is more diverse as Rahman (2001) stated about the language scenario of Pakistan that it is a multilingual nation with six significant and more than fifty-nine other languages. In any case, the languages of the areas of intensity government, corporate segment, media, training, and other authoritative offices are in English and Urdu. The state's strategies have supported these two languages as well as the provincial languages. This has brought about the declaration of ethnic personality through languages other than Urdu. The language description by Rahman illustrates that Pakistan has more than one language, and that means there can be more data available in the means of translation as well.

Regardless of the uniqueness and abundance of languages and language data there is no research is fond on the translation of any of these languages. Hajiyeva (2010. P.134) said that “novel is a modifying form. Novel has versatile nature and symbolic themes. The historical development in novel is a universal feature. It enables the especially Pakistani writers employ new creative narration styles and structures leaving the under-discussion issues open for the readers. “In Pakistan latest English literature is always considered significant for linguistic analysis as described by Raza & Akhtar (2016) Literature written by Pakistani writers is found more valuable and productive in the means of producing a desire and urgency for Language learning and analysis.

The current research is taking data in the form of Pakistani Urdu novels written by Ahmad named as, Aks and Lahasiland these novels are taken as original SLT. The data is purely based on literary genre as Ahmad is most renowned literary writer of Pakistan. The study undertook same novels translated into English language as TLT as:Aks and Lahasil. The novelsLahasi land Aks is translated by other translators. Theresearcher has taken the novels of Ahmad because they have a wide readership within and outside of Pakistan as Irfan (2018) defined Ahmad is a well-known Urdu novel author. She became famous from the novel Peer-e-Kamil. This novel published in monthly magazines, and after that, Ahmad wrote many TV serials and stories.

Material and Methods

Klaudy (2009) gave the classification of explicitation and holds a wide acceptance in the explicitation research as several researchers simply elaborated or identified these categories as primary or secondary phenomenon in the explicitation analysis. These four kinds are named as obligatory explicitation, optional explicitation, pragmatics and translation inherent explicitation. Klaudy’s identification of these types genuinely provides reasons for certain explicitation occurrence in the translation. First category, specifically consisting of grammatical explicitation and the second usually performed in TT to cooperate with stylistics and rhetorical needs. Similarly, the third one is done to bridge certain cultural gaps between TT and ST. As, Klaudy’s classification is the important part of the current research. The fourth category is translation inherent explicitation which could not be taken for analysis.

Data collection

The data collected systematically, and particularly in corpus-based methodology researcher need consistency in following the steps to collect the data to make it more reliable. Similarly, the tagging phase is also important in which the data needs to be handle and cleaned properly.

Urdu Written corpus (Source Text)

Urdu written corpus consists of novels named as LaHasil, andAks of Pakistani modern literature. First the Urdu novel taken directly from Ferozsons market Lahore in hard form. To convert them

in soft form scanning process of the hard data performed through cam scanner, then scanned data further converted into editable and cleaned form through OCR. Data obtained from OCR was not completely correct, it was proofread to make sure the validity of the text.

English Written Corpus (Target Text)

English written corpus consists of two English translations of Pakistani Urdu novels as a target text named as Hollow Pursuits and Aks. Novels Hollow pursuits and Aks translated by other translators. Research conducted by the same process discussed above for making the text readable and clear.

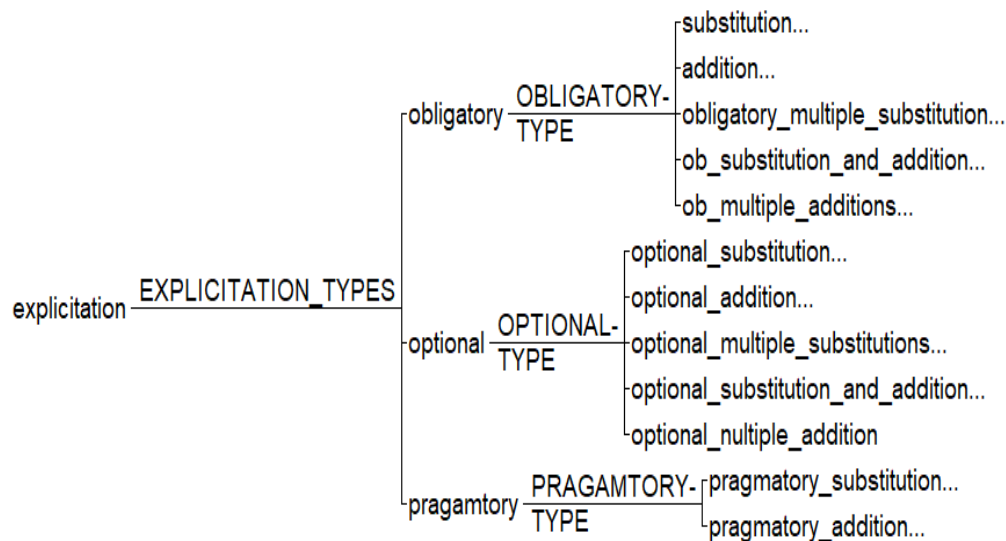
Parallel Corpora Compilation

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

UAM corpus Tool

The data is integrated into the UAM Corpus Tool by first selecting the extended corpus option and then uploading the corresponding Unicode file. Once uploaded, the file appears in a lower box and can be added to the main window by choosing “Incorporate All” for coding. A cyclic approach is employed to create a tagging scheme for the text. While the scheme is crucial, the context of the tagged words also plays a significant role in defining their categories, necessitating a manual review for accuracy. The scheme can be developed and modified by using the layer options within the UAM software.

Adopted Model of Explication



Results and Discussion

Present research used Klaudy's (2010) classification of explicitation as framework and undertook two methods corpus-based methodology and UAM software based statistical results, researcher 1st compiled the both corpora separately and then parallel corpus is composed and further compiled it, explicitation shifts are investigated by reading manually which are further calculated the features through UAM software according to the developed scheme. The classification is used with or without any modification in the previous research. The corpus-based methodology undertaken for the analysis is previously used by many researchers and proved authentic (Becher, 2011; Robin, 2014; Aker, 2018) but UAM software is used for the first time for the analysis of explicitation along with manual and corpus-based methodology for reliable and valid results.

Frequent explicitation in the TT.

Three types of explicitation are investigated in English Target text. The shifts were varied in numbers as obligatory explicitation scored high proportion in Aks novel whereas optional explicitation scored maximum in Lahasil. Analysis of both corpora presented different results. Optional shifts remained second in the target text of novel aks with minor difference with obligatory explicitation shifts but on the other hand obligatory shifts took the second number with huge difference with optional shifts. As far as pragmatory explicitation is concerned, in both parallel corpora pragmatory shifts were few and they scored third number.

Representation of most frequent type of Explication in Novel Aks

Feature	N	Percent
EXPLICITATION_TYPES	N=29403	
obligatory	81	0.28%
optional	60	0.20%
pragamtory	15	0.05%

6.3.2 Representation of most frequent type of Explication in Novel Lahasil

Feature	N	Percent
EXPLICITATION_TYPES	N=37908	
obligatory	110	0.41%
optional	135	0.78%
pragamtory	16	0.09%

Access of optional shifts meant translator is optionally explicating the text in order to make the translation colorful attractive and more significant in Lahasil whereas in the Aks translation the situation is opposite. Translator gave more weightage to the style with stylistical expressions. Many instances were found where translator felt unnecessarily to explain certain things while translating into target text, translator remained to the point and focused on the replacement rather additions. Such type of instances is frequent in the translation of Aks.

On the other hand, pragmatic explication also obtained in a lower number, because there are no high extant of cultural gaps, and the novels contains the homely and emotional settings or situations that can be similar between cultures. Hence, the shifts found in the data are rare and bridged the gap between cultures as: رسمی|ADJ|علیک|NN|اسلیک|NN cannot be presented as it is in English. Translator substitute into greetings only that is a part of common tradition in Pakistani culture.

Obligatory shifts

Example

S.T.

PP|چاہیے میں۔ VB|کرنا|NEG|نہیں|PN|ریایکت|NN|طرح|PD|اس|P|پر|NN|غلفہمیوں|ADJ|موٹی|ADJ|ٹی

T.T

One_CDcan_MDnot_RBgo_VBthrough_INlife_NNresenting_VBGeverything_NNand_CCholdi
ng_VBGon_INto_TOpetty_JJgrudges_NNS

S.T. "P|کے|ان|ان|چیز|ADJ|چھی|IN|ہرا۔|ہیں|VB|ہوتے|NN|قسمت|ADJ|خوش|Q|کتنے|NN|لوگ|Q|کچھ|"

VB|آتے|P|میں|NN|دنیا|ہوئے|VB|گھرے|P|میں|NN|نعمتوں|PP|وہ۔|ہے|جاتی|دی|VB|لکھ|P|میں|NN|مقدر

|ہیں|جاتے|VB|چلے|اسے|NN|دنیا|ہوئے|VB|گھرے|P|میں|NN|نعمتوں|CC|اور|ہیں

T.T.

How_WRblucky_JJsome_DTpeople_NNSare_VBPshe_PRPthought_VBDto_TOherself_PRPT

ey_PRPrcome_VBPIn_INto_TOthe_DTworld_NNwith_INno_DTworries_NNSand_CCthey_PR
Pleave_VBPit_PRPhaving_VBGhad_VBDthe_DTbest_JJsthat_WDTlife_NNhas_VBZto_TOoff
er_VBAll_DTthat_INthey_PRPrdesire_VBP

Above mentioned examples are obligatory in nature, translator beautifully explained everything in a simple way without adding any odd or lengthy expressions and gestures. Access in obligatory shifts presents the competency of translator, to explain the context by maintaining the semantic and syntactic structure of the target language appropriately. Researcher further elaborated the obligatory explicitation to sub-categories presented below.

Categories of Obligatory Explicitation

OBLIGATORY-Type-Categories

substitution	32	0.11%
addition	11	0.04%
obligatory_multiple_substitution	34	0.12%
ob_substitution_and_addition	0	0.00%
ob_multiple_additions	1	0.00%

Optional shifts

Example

S.T.

اربا VB ایوچھ ADV اپھر NN بار CA ایک PP اوہ VB "سکتنا ہوں؟" VB ادبرا NN اپنی درخواست P میں W کیا

T.T. Mazhar_NNPkept_VBDkneeling_VBGbefore_IN her_

S.T.

لگی VB آنے NN انوبت P کی NN افاقوں P میں NN گھر ADJ آہستہ ADJ آہستہ

T.T. Catherine_NNP was_VBD faced_VBN with_IN the_DT prospect_NN of_IN eviction_

NN and_CC starvation

1st and 2nd translation is example of optional substitution and addition. Kneeling before her is the expression the substitute the long Urdu source text but inferable to the reader because its common expression in English Target text. Translator handled it tactfully whereas in the 2nd example prospect of eviction is the addition in the target text to make the sentence more appealing and intensifying with reference to the context.

Optional instances were calculated with substitutions and additions. Researched introduced many other categories within three major shifts like multiple sentences were counted where at one time substitution and addition takes place and researcher gave a proper name to the category, discussed this part in the methodology section in detail.

6.3.4 Categories of Optional Explicitation

OPTIONAL-TYPE-Categories

optional_substitution	23	0.08%
optional_addition	19	0.06%
optional_multiple_substitutions	10	0.03%
optional_substitution_and_addition	8	0.03%

optional_multiple_addition

0 0.00%

These categories are further elaborated into sub categories.

Pragmatic explication

S.T.

ذولعید VB ہیں NN احمق ADJ || ADJ اہڑے ADV بہت CA ایک PP آپ

T.T. You_PR Pare_VBP a_DT prize_NN idiot_NN Zala id.

Pragmatic shift is done where translator tried to translate typical Pakistani language expression into English target text.

S.T. | ADJ اتار NN | VB اہڑے | VB اتھے | جار ہے PP

T.T. The_DT pieces_NN were_VBD beginning_VBG to_TO fall_VB in_IN place_NN

2nd shift is pragmatic where translator used optionally foreign expression to convey the intension of character. This structure is not common in English.

S.T. | PN ہے | PN اے | VB تعریفوں NN | اس P | کا PP | دماغ NN | خراب ADJ | کر VB | دیا ہے

T.T.

the_DT praise_NN she_PR received_VBD from_IN the_DT professors_NN in_IN the_DT college_NN had_VBD turned_VB her_PRP\$ head_NN.

Pragmatic explication are few in numbers and their further categories are less as compared to obligatory and optional shifts category.

6.3.5 Categories of Pragmatic Explication

PRAGMATIC-TYPE-Category

pragmatic_substitution

6 0.02%

pragmatic_addition

8 0.03%

Effect of frequent Explication on the TT

Parallel corpora showed that there are number of positive and negative effects executed by the frequent type of explication on the target text

Changes in Target Text due to sense conversions

Many instances were found where source text is complete in novel situation while reading but discourse is optionally omitted but presented completely in different form. Translator always have freedom to explicate or implicate the translation. Sometimes they focus on context give less weightage to sense according to the structure. Sense conversion means change in priority due to circumstances. Another factor behind this factor few occurrences are they might not be translated in a target text appropriately.

S.T. | اوہ PP | اب AP | ایک CA | چیز NN | کے P | پاس NN | جا VB | کر KER | جیسے A | سے PP | چھو VB | کر VB

اے TA | تھی AA | رہی VB | کر NN | پیش NN | خراج GR | اپنا PP | سے

T.T. she_PR touched_VBD each_DT one_CD as_IN if_IN honoring_VBG it_

Few instances were taken from the novel lahasil.

اے P | اس P | میں ADV | اب تھی VB | کیا ADV | ہے P | کے P | اس P | میں P | پہلے NN | گھنٹے ADV | چند | ایسے ADV | کیا VB | ایوں |. The sense of change for Mama jan in the novel is also omitted as the translator optionally did not translate the sentence like ST which is complete in sense and can be translated easily or explicitly in TT. Besides, translator substitute the sense or situation of the character Mama jan and gave in an obscure manner like A_DT

few_JJhours_NNSago_INthere_EXwas_VBDharmony_NNand_CCnow_RBshe_PRPdid_VBDn
ot_RBknow_VB. These expressions and senses are unnecessarily made the case of optional
explicitation

S.T.

س ||IN دن |نن |بھی |وہ |PP |دونوں |OR |ایک |CA |گھنٹے |نن |تک |P |اوپان |AP |بیٹھے |VB
|گزارا |اسے |نن |خاموشی |انے |P |انہوں |نن |وقت |ازیادہ |اسے |ADV |آدھے |ارہے |VB

T.T. the_DTman_NNwas_VBDapologetic_JJ.

Translator optionally substitute the expression which changed the sense appropriately in the
target language.

Complex Translation

More optional shifts are calculated in LaHasil as compared to the translation of Aks. Greater
instances of optional explicitation made the text compact but significant for proficient speakers,
optional substitutions become complicated for medium and less medium second language
readers. Frequent instances were investigated that need simple translation, but translator made
them complex by optionally substitute and add lexico-grammatical features.

Examples are like اٹی |ارہی |VB |لگ |اہی |نن |مصیبت |ADJ |بڑی |CA |ایک |نن |ذمہداری |ADJ |انٹی |پہ |VB
translated as this_DTadditional_JJresponsibility_NNwas_VBDnot_RBto_TOher_PRP\$
liking_NN. Did not support the actual meaning of source language translator lightened the effect
of dislikeness in the target text that is weird and inappropriate. He added more words rather
replacing an appropriate word here in tarslating noun.

Another shift is taken from a novel where |زیدادہ |نن |اپاس |اے |P |ان |ان |کا |PP |اس |کو |PN |پریم |انہیں |VB
جانا |VB |انہیں |نن |پسند

He_PRPknow_VBDMariam_NNPdid_VBDnot_RBapprove_VBof_INhis_PRP\$

going_VBGthere_RBso_RBoften_RB This obligatory explicitation is done with the substitution
of verb and addition of adverb. translator elaborate in a proper way that seemed correct
syntactically and semantically.

Novelty in the Target Text:

Many instances were investigated in the both translation which enhance the number of details in
the novel and also optionally changed the structure altered the situation in literary text.
Translator beautifully substitute or sometimes add features to convey the complete sense to the
reader in certain situations like

inexplicable_JJ occurrences_NNS

CC her_PRP\$ former_JJ clients_NNS continued_VBD to_TO pester_VB her_

companionable_JJsilence_NN

Mutely_RBshe_PRPput_VBDon_INher_PRP\$ coat_NNand_CCpicked_VBDup_RPher_PRP\$
handbag_NN

laughed_VBDbitterly_RB

All_PDTthe_DTpent_NNup_INemotions_NNSof_INthe_DTlast_JJfour_CDyears_NNSburst_V
BPopen_JJ

plastic_JJsmile_NN

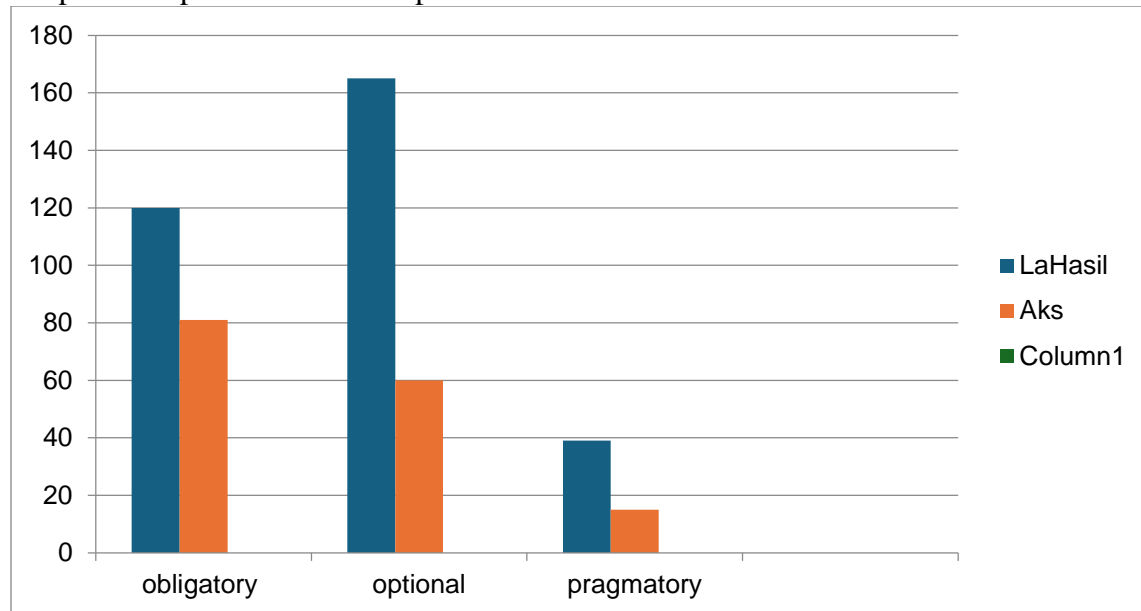
These expressions are investigated in target text only but their context is inferable for the reader.

These chunks are not given in the source text.

Stylistically attractive Text production:

Optional explicitation contributes to have positive impact on TT. 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 reader. Optionally addition and substitution of certain features turned the language compact complex but attractive as well. For example four_CDweeks_NNS that is explicitly suitable English expression but different from the source text Urdu expression ایک ماہ | CA NN in literal translation one can say one month but translator made the language eye catching for the target reader.

Graphical Representation of Explicitation in both translations.



Graph shows both translations in terms of the first two types, obligatory and optional, showed different results. Detail is discussed in 6.4

Obligatory shifts help to maintain the appropriateness of original text. Undertaken by translator to correct the syntactic and semantic structure of TT. It is mainly associated with morphology and syntax. In performing obligatory shifts, translator is forced to spell things out explicitly that are implicit in the source text.

Optional explicitation is done to maintain the style of TT. Translation is considered successful if it maintains the style and lexical choices in communication. Optional shifts are used to produce correct and natural expression. Translator always has a choice to produce well-formed target language sentence without carrying

Pragmatory explicitation is caused by a gap between different cultures. To bridge this gap, translator often inserts extra information to make the translation inferable. The meaning communication in terms of pragmatory explicitation does not have any positive effect because researcher hardly found few instances where translator forced to substitute the shifts in the same source language. Instances like “HeeraMandi”, “Chotesaab”, “Motia”, “Posh Area” and “paan”. Translator did not able to find out their alternatives in target language so presented in the same way.

Conclusion

This research concludes that ensuring high-quality translation depends on a well-balanced use of explicitation strategies. To avoid structural awkwardness, maintain style and clarity, and reduce potential misunderstandings, translators must carefully apply explicitness based on the linguistic differences between languages, particularly in literary works where a balanced approach to obligatory explicitation is crucial. The ideal translation minimizes the use of optional explicitation while effectively addressing cultural differences. Obligatory explicitation plays a key role in creating a coherent and easily understood target text, as it prevents the use of language structures or expressions that don't fit the target language's norms. The study also revealed different patterns of explicitation across two translations, showing that literary translators vary in their approach and there are no consistent patterns they are following while translating literary text, explicitation have been applied for different reasons.

To fulfill the typical communicative preferences of target language readers.

Following the general strategy of maximizing explicitness to minimize misunderstanding.

To bridge the cultural gap between different cultures.

To ensure the target text is easy and reader friendly.

References

- Acker, A.V. (2018). "A Corpus-based Study of Explicitation and Implication of the Connective 'Therefore' in Translation", (Masters Dissertation), Retrieved from. lib.ugent.be/fulltxt/RUG01/002/478/889/RUG01.
- Ädel, A. (2006). *Metadiscourse in L1 and L2 English*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Ahangar, A.A.&Rahnemoon, S.N. (2019). The level of explicitation of reference in the translation of medical texts from English into Persian: A case study on basic histology. *Lingua* 228.102704. Retrieved from: www.sciencedirect.com
- Ahmad, U. (2001). *LaHasil*. Ferozsons Publication. Lahore
- Ahmad, U. (2006). *Aks*. Ferozsons Publication. Lahore
- Aks, by Umera Ahmad [Web log post]. (2012) Retrieved from. https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/18529701?from_search=true&from_srp=true&qid=rikQRFAb5I&rank=1
- Aryana, M. F, Nababan, M.R & Djatmika. (2018), "Implication and Deletion in the Translation of Band of Brothers' Subtitle and Their Effect on the Translation Quality", Vol. 18 No. 1, *Journal of Language and Literature*.
- 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.
- Attaviriyapap, K. (2010). "Grammatical Categories of Verbs in German and Thai: A Corpus-Based Contrastive Study", *MANUSYA: Journal of Humanities Regular* 13.2, (p. 21-36).
- 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.
- Baker, Mona. 2000. "Towards a methodology for investigating the style of a literary translator", *Target* 12(2): 241-66.

- Becher, V. (2010a). "Abandoning the notion of "translation-inherent" explicitation: Against a dogma of translation studies", *Across languages and cultures*,11(1), 1 -28. doi:10.1556/Acr.11.2010.1.
- 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/.
- 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.
- Toury, G. (1995). *Descriptive Translation Studies- And Beyond*. John Benjamins. Amsterdam and Philadelphia, PA.
- Vesterager, A. K. (2017). Explicitation in legal translation — a study of Spanish-into-Danish translation of judgments. *The Journal of Specialised Translation*. Issue 27.104-123.
- Vinay, Jean-Paul & Jean Darbelnet. (1958). *Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais* [Comparative Stylistics of French and English]. Paris: Didier.
- Williams, J., & Chesterman, A. (2002). *The map: A beginner's guide to doing research in translation studies*. Manchester, U.K.: St. Jerome Pub.
- Séguinot, C. (1988). Pragmatics and explicitation hypothesis. *TTR: Traduction, Terminologie, Rédaction*, 1(2),106-14.
- Pym A 2005. Explaining explicitation. In: Krisztina Karoly, Agota Foris (Eds.): *New Trends in Translation Studies: In Honour of Kinga Klaudy*. Budapest: Akademiai Kiado, pp. 29-34.
- Nida, E. A. (1964) *Towards a Science of Translating*. Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- 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. (2009). Explicitation. In Mona Baker (ed.), *Routledge encyclopedia Of translation studies*, 80–85. London: Routledge, 2nd edn.