

Explicitation as a Communication Strategy in Translation

Christopher Hopkinson

Abstract

This paper reports on an extensive corpus-based study of explicitation as a communication strategy in Czech-English translations. The phenomenon of explicitation is discussed in relation to its possible status as a translation 'universal', and a semantically-based conceptual framework for the study of explicitations and implicitations in the research corpus, noting the evident correlations between semantic factors and translators' tendency to explicitate or implicitate certain meanings, and discussing the distinction between the consistent global application of explicitation strategies and their more sporadic, local application.

Keywords: Translation, communication strategy, explicitation, implicitation, translation universals

This article is part of the Czech Science Foundation (GA ČR) grant-funded project number 405/07/0176, *Communication and Textual Strategies in Mass Media, Commercial and Academic Discourse (A Contrastive Analysis of English and Czech Discourse)*.

1. Introduction

The notion of **communication strategies** – ways of achieving a communication-related goal – lies at the heart of the functional conception of language and the 'means-ends' model associated with it.

Like any communicative activity, **translation** has its own set of communication strategies, which are chosen (whether consciously or unconsciously) in order to achieve communicative goals. Some strategies are well-established in translators' repertoires and are deployed deliberately, while others are used less consciously, more instinctively¹. Translation is a **problem-solving activity**, and strategies are used in order to address problems at all levels of linguistic representation. For example, at the syntactic level, a well-established communication strategy in Czech-to-English translation is passivization with the goal of reproducing the distribution of communicative dynamism in a sentence, so that the requirement of end-focus or end-weight is satisfied (this strategy may be applied in the translation into English of Czech OVS sentences where the S is focal and/or long; in English this focal and/or long element is repackaged as the agentive adverbial phrase of a passive construction, which can occupy sentence-final position). This is an example of a strategy that solves some **local** equivalence problem – in this case, the problem of information structure within a sentence. At the level of discourse, there may be problems that go beyond the text and involve the communication situation in its wider sense – these problems concern a more **global** conception of equivalence. For example, a translator may decide to employ a strategy of domestication – that is, to culturally adapt the ST (source text) to produce a TT (target text)² that is more comprehensible or acceptable to target readers, e.g. by replacing source-culture allusions and typical rhetorical features with loose equivalents that are more adequate in the target culture, thus sacrificing low-level (literal) equivalence in order to achieve a more satisfactory higher-level (pragmatic) equivalence. Such discourse-level strategies are then manifested in various sub-strategies at lower levels, such as syntax or lexical choice.

This paper reports on an investigation of one particular translational communication strategy, with the aim of characterizing the strategy and describing its occurrence in a corpus of Czech source texts and their English translations. The strategy examined here is a process

termed **explicitation**, which has long been considered one of the most pervasive and typical features of translation. Explicitation can be seen either as a difference between the properties of translated and non-translated texts in the same language (translated texts tend to express meanings more explicitly than original texts), or in terms of differences between source texts and their target texts in the TL (the TT is more explicit than the ST).

2. Outline of the research to date

The first systematic empirical studies of explicitation date back to the 1980s. As one of the most central phenomena of translation, explicitation has been proposed as a candidate for the status of a translation ‘universal’. The quest to understand so-called ‘**universals**’ of **translation** (e.g. Toury; Mauranen & Kujamäki) has been one of the most exciting developments in modern translation theory. Translation ‘universals’ are linguistic features which typically occur in translated texts more frequently than they do in non-translated, original texts. The concept of universals gives rise to the intriguing idea that translated texts are somehow inherently different to non-translated texts, and that these differences display a certain regularity. The study of translation universals thus has the potential to offer valuable insights into the nature of the translation process as a specific type of language use. Research focuses on seeking regularities, patterns that recur irrespective of the particularities of individual translations, and regardless of which languages or text types are involved.

A crucial notion in the study of translation universals is that of **shifts** – the various ways in which translated texts tend to differ from source texts in the original language. Clearly, this notion of shifts lies at the very core of explicitation, as explicitation strategies always involve a shift from the relatively implicit expression of a particular meaning to its relatively explicit expression.

The original ‘**explicitation hypothesis**’ (proposed by Blum-Kulka in 1986) claims that target texts regularly tend to display a higher degree of cohesive explicitness than their source texts, and thus have a denser texture. Most researchers’ attention has focused on additions to the text which cannot be explained as being due to contrastive differences – systemic, structural, stylistic and rhetorical – between the languages involved (Klaudy). This ‘translation-inherent’ explicitation appears to be such a prevalent feature of translations that it has become one of the prime candidates for the status of translation ‘universal’.

Small-scale studies of explicitation tend to focus on restricted groups of particular linguistic features or translation shifts that are considered to be **indicators of explicitation**, analyzing the occurrence of these indicators with the aim of arriving at relevant conclusions. These indicators may be present on the **textual** level: the most frequently analyzed indicator of explicitation is the addition of connectives, resulting in stronger cohesion (Blum-Kulka; Séguinot; Weissbrod; Klaudy; Øverås; Pápai; Puurtinen; Englund Dimitrova); other studies have investigated the addition or strengthening of cohesive ties via lexical cohesion, such as the reiteration of lexical items (Blum-Kulka; Weissbrod; Klaudy & Károly; Øverås; Pápai); improved topic-comment links or clarification of sentence perspective (Séguinot; Klaudy; Pápai). Other shifts could be classified as **syntactic** explicitation: raising of information from subordinate clauses to coordinate or principal structures (Séguinot); the use of relative clauses instead of more compact premodification structures (Klaudy, *Explicitation*); shifts from ST non-finite constructions to TT finite constructions (from nominalizations to verbal forms) potentially explicating agency (Puurtinen); or shifts from agentless passive to agentive or active constructions, also explicating agency (Øverås; Puurtinen). Another group of shifts involves various **lexical** means of adding or clarifying ST-implicit information: noun specification via determiners (possessives, demonstratives), modifiers, appositions etc.

(Øverås); addition of time and place adverbials (Øverås; Englund Dimitrova); or the shift from metaphors to similes (Weissbrod).

If explicitation is conceptualized as a conscious or subconscious translational communication strategy – as it is in this paper – the question arises what are the goals of such a strategy. The most convincing theoretical explanations from the viewpoint of **conscious strategic behaviour** have come from approaches focusing on the **pragmatic** aspects of explicitation, seeking explanations in the translator’s efforts to cooperate with his/her target audience by providing the readership with a clearer, more explicit, more readable text. According to this pragmatic approach, translators may attempt to minimize the risk that the reader might misinterpret the text, by clarifying what does not seem sufficiently clear. Chesterman raises the possibility that translators may employ explicitation as a by-product of their conscious desire to cooperate with their readership: translators “tend to want to write clearly, insofar as the skopos allows, because they can easily see their role metaphorically as shedding light on a text that is obscure – usually unreadable in fact – to their target readers” (Chesterman 45).

Other researchers have taken a **psycholinguistic** approach, conceptualizing explicitation as a largely **subconscious** process (e.g. Olohan & Baker) in which the efforts made by the translator as a reader – processing the source text and reconstructing its meaning – are externalized in the surface form of the target text. Support for this explanation is found in research by Whittaker, showing that explicitation may increase in passages of greater discursive complexity: in other words, when translators have to expend more effort on processing the ST, they may pass on the results of their efforts to the TT in the form of denser cohesive linkage. Explicitation could thus be seen as a by-product of text processing. This behaviour is less obviously strategic, because it is largely unconscious, though it is clearly related to the translator-as-reader’s text-processing (decoding) strategies.

3. Aims, material, methods

This paper reports on an extensive study of explicitation carried out using a corpus of 8 Czech STs and their 8 English translations. (A comprehensive report on this research is given in Hopkinson, *Shifts of Explicitness in Translation*.) The research addressed two main aims.

Firstly, when this research was launched, most existing studies of explicitation were on a relatively small scale, and tended either to view the phenomenon in broad general terms, or to select a restricted set of linguistic features or translation shifts which were seen as indicators of explicitation – such as the addition of connectives to strengthen cohesion. There was still a need for a description of the phenomenon of explicitness shifts that would be both specific (rather than dealing in generalities) and comprehensive (instead of restricting its focus to selected features only). Such a description would account for how meanings can be expressed implicitly, show how explicitness shifts may potentially affect all types of meanings, and outline how explicitness shifts can be realized by a variety of linguistic means. In the light of this need, the first main aim of the present research was to lay out a consistent, semantically-based **conceptual framework** for the analysis of explicitation that would take into account all of these aspects. This framework is presented in Section 4 below.³ Concurrently with the research presented in this paper, a valuable contribution to the conceptualization of explicitation was also made by Kamenická, who addresses explicitation and implication for the same language pair (Czech/English) but in a different text type (fictional texts) and in the opposite direction of translation (English-to-Czech). She deals with the extensive diversity of explicitation phenomena by conceptualizing explicitation as a prototype category with a centre and a periphery.

The second main aim of the research centres around the description of the regular **patterns of occurrence** of explicitness shifts in a corpus of texts, and is addressed in Section 5 of this paper. The analysis sought to investigate how translators tend to apply explicitation strategies, in order to describe the ways in which this type of strategic behaviour causes TTs to differ regularly from their STs. This second aim was formulated in response to the fact that commonly encountered claims of the type ‘explicitation is a dominant tendency in translation’ or ‘explicitation is a translation universal’ are made at such a level of generality that they contribute little more than statements of what is now well-known and obvious. It follows that a greater degree of analytical delicacy needs to be applied if any new, worthwhile conclusions are to be reached. As Chesterman remarks: “If you are investigating, say, explicitation or standardization, you can usually find *some* evidence of it in any translation; but how meaningful is such a finding? It would be more challenging to propose and test generalizations about *what* is explicitated or standardized, under what circumstances, and test those” (42).

In accordance with Chesterman’s observation, the approach taken in this study aims at a more nuanced analysis of explicitness shifts occurring in a corpus of translations, in order to develop and refine the broad, general explicitation hypothesis. Empirical research has so far devoted relatively little attention to the possible **relations between explicitation and semantic factors**. The present study therefore aimed to determine what (if any) relationship exists between meaning types and the distribution of explicitation and implicitation in a particular sample of texts – in other words, which types of meaning tend to attract explicitation, and which meanings are more prone to strategies of implicitation. In addition, given that explicitation is generally considered to be a universal tendency in translation, the study also set out to establish which types of explicitation rank among **core translation strategies**, and which are more **peripheral** strategies: that is, which of the observed tendencies in translators’ behaviour apply universally across the corpus, in all 8 translations, and which strategies appear to be more idiosyncratically applied, being preferred by some translators but not by others.

The material analyzed in the study is a **parallel corpus** of Czech source texts and their English target texts. The corpus consists of around 80,000 words of non-fictional writing, taken from 8 different source texts and their English translations. The texts are essayistic writings on social and political topics by renowned Czech authors, and the translations were all published between the mid-1980s and the present day. The corpus is evenly subdivided into 8 ST–TT pairs; each pair consists of approximately 10,000 words. These texts were analyzed to identify both explicitation and implicitation shifts; from this primary corpus, a secondary corpus of shifts was extracted. After identifying, classifying and quantifying the shifts, the data was analyzed for trends and patterns.

Such research requires an integrated approach in which both qualitative and quantitative analyses are used, each method complementing the other. A **qualitative approach** is used in the semantic analysis of the shifts, to determine which meaning types are explicitated. **Quantitative analysis** is used in order to determine the distribution of the shifts, their occurrence in the analyzed data set, their effects, and to distinguish between central and peripheral types. This integrated use of qualitative and quantitative methodologies is particularly suited to translation studies because translation is a behaviour rather than a system; it is partly regular and partly arbitrary, and therefore research operates in the domain of tendencies and prototypical features rather than clear-cut rules and deterministic explanations.

4. Conceptual framework

The semantically-based conceptual framework briefly outlined below involves four key components: the notion of explicitness and the role of context; the main linguistic realizations of explicitness shifts; a semantic typology of explicitness shifts; and the role of contrastive differences between languages.

4.1 Implicitness and context

The strategy of explicitation involves the addition of a ST-implicit semantic component to the surface of the TT; implicitation involves the same process in reverse. There is a clear connection between the concepts of explicitness and implicitness on the one hand, and context on the other hand. Context accounts for how meanings may be expressed implicitly in a text. Although conceptions of context vary among linguists, there does exist a degree of general consensus on fundamental issues. This common ground includes the distinction between the **verbal context** (linguistic context, pre-text, co-text) and what might be termed the **pragmatic context** – which involves the situation in which the communication takes place, as well as other aspects of the shared knowledge of the author, translator, and/or readers. This shared knowledge may form part of real-world knowledge unrelated to the text, or it may be derived from the preceding verbal context. Ultimately, these two types of context cannot be clearly separated from each other. They overlap, and are involved in a dynamic, ever-changing interplay as the text unfolds.

4.2 Linguistic realizations of explicitness shifts

Though the explicitated semantic component may be added to the TT in a wide variety of ways, two core means of realization can be distinguished.

Firstly, the ST-implicit meaning can be added via the **addition of a lexical item**, an equivalent of which is not present in the ST:

- (1) [The dissident Václav Havel, writing to his wife from prison in 1981, discusses his occasional descents into total self-doubt and despair.]⁴
- ST *tak jako **stavy** po užití LSD modelují prý potenciální psychózu člověka (ukazují, jakým způsobem by asi člověk bláznil, kdyby se jednou zbláznil), chápu já i tuhle svou náladu jako určitý varovný model* (Havel 160)
(Literally: *just as people say that the **states** after taking LSD model the potential psychosis of a person [...]*)⁵
- TT *just as people say that the **mental states** after taking LSD model the potential psychosis of a person (they show in what way that person might go insane if one day he became insane), so I understand this mood to be a certain warning model* (Gibian 97)⁶

It is clear to the ST reader that the states to which Havel refers are mental (rather than physical, for example). The immediate verbal context provides adequate support for this interpretation, as it refers explicitly to a mind-altering drug and a mental disorder (psychosis). In the TT, however, this contextual information is ‘raised’ to the text’s surface and expressed explicitly.

Secondly, the explicitated semantic component may be added via **specification**, i.e. the use of a lexical item more specific in meaning than the corresponding lexical item in the ST. In example (2) below, the added semantic component stems from the difference between the ST lexical item *přijet* (meaning simply ‘arrive’) and the more specific TT item *return* (‘arrive at a previously visited or inhabited place’):

(2) [Ivan Klíma describes Martina Navrátilová's return to the Czech Republic, the country of her birth, to play in a tennis tournament in the early 1990s.]

ST *Navrátilová hrála skvěle, přehrála všechny, dokonce i ty, kteří chtěli předstírat, že nežije a nikdy nežila, tak, jak to jsou zvyklí předstírat o tisíci jiných, jenže ona **přijela**, ukázala se, vyhrála [...]* (Klíma 33)
(Literally: [...] *Yet she **arrived**, put in an appearance, won [...]*)

TT *She played marvellously and won everyone over, even those who tried to pretend that she didn't exist and had never existed, just as they pretend that thousands of others don't exist. Yet she **returned**, put in an appearance, won [...]* (Wilson 82)

4.3 Semantic typology of explicitness shifts

At the heart of the approach adopted in this study is the notion that explicitness shifts may, in principle, affect all types of meanings. As has been mentioned above, studies of explicitation have often focused on one meaning type – most frequently seeing the phenomenon in terms of a rise in cohesive explicitness. However, almost any meaning can be explicitated or implicitated, and there is no reason to restrict the focus of research to cohesion only. In accordance with the functional, semantic approach underlying this study, the analysis of explicitness shifts employs a Hallidayan framework for the classification of meaning types. Halliday's approach to the functional organization of the linguistic system is based around a division into three types of function performed by language: **ideational, textual, and interpersonal**.

The **ideational** function of language involves speakers' encoding of their experience of reality – events, processes, participants, circumstances, and so on. As such, this function covers a very broad range of meaning types, which can potentially be expressed with varying degrees of explicitness or implicitness. Examples (1) and (2) above both demonstrate explicitness shifts involving ideational meanings.⁷

Explicitness shifts affecting the **textual function** essentially concern the strengthening or weakening of overt textual cohesion; this type of shift was the subject of Blum-Kulka's pioneering 1986 paper. Thus, the following example shows the explicitation of an adversative relation – expressing contrast or incompatibility – between two spans of text via the addition of a connective:

(3) [Ivan Klíma describes the modern trend towards an artificial world of virtual reality and internet chatrooms. He warns of the potential dangers of this trend.]

ST *[...] spíše než k většímu pochopení druhých lidských bytostí vede takový život ve virtuální podobě ke ztrátě jasných hranic mezi skutečným a fiktivním životem. V něčem snad obohacuje a rozvíjí fantazii, zároveň může ohrožovat opravdovost skutečného života.* (Klíma 31)
(Literally: [...] *There is a sense in which it might conceivably develop and enrich the imagination; equally, it could jeopardize the authenticity of real life.*)

TT *[...] rather than leading to a better understanding of other human beings, it looks as if such a virtual life can actually erase the clear boundaries between real and fictional lives. There is a sense in which it might conceivably develop and enrich the imagination, **but** it could equally jeopardize the authenticity of real life.* (Turner 35)

Finally, **interpersonal meanings** involve the author's communication of a subjective stance or evaluation of the content of an utterance:

(4) [Writing about social and political conditions in 1970s Czechoslovakia, Václav Havel complains that the Czechoslovak totalitarian state forces its citizens to mouth empty phrases in praise of 'peace'.]

ST *[...] už třicet sedm let jsou noviny i všechny ostatní sdělovací prostředky přeplněny týmiž frázemi o míru; už třicet sedm let musí občané povinně nosit v průvodech tytéž mírové transparenty [...]* (Havel 66–7)
(Literally: *For thirty-seven years our newspapers and the other media have been saturated with the same clichés about peace. For thirty-seven years our citizens have been required to carry the same peace placards in the parades [...]*)

TT *[...] For thirty-seven years our newspapers and the other media have been saturated with the same **weary** clichés about peace. For thirty-seven years our citizens have been required to carry the same **old** peace placards in the mandatory parades [...]* (Kohák 2)

Here, the translator adds two lexical items which intensify the expression of attitude towards the propositional content; the TT thus more explicitly signals the author's perceived frustration, criticism, and general negativity.

4.4 The role of contrastive differences

Up to this point, the discussion has somewhat simplified the issue by treating meaning in 'pure' terms, divorced from its encoding in language. However, in reality the picture is complicated by various contrastive linguistic differences. These differences may lead to situations in which two languages employ different levels of explicitness in order to carry out the same function, or to express the same meaning. Languages may thus be said to differ in their **inherent levels of explicitness**.⁸ This inherent explicitness or implicitness may apply at various levels: lexical, morphological, syntactic, or textual.

For example, on the **lexical level**, Czech lexical items are frequently more specific in expressing **ideational meanings** than English lexical items, whose interpretation is often aided by means of inference from the context. Czech may thus be said to be more inherently explicit than English in this regard, and so translation from Czech into English will inevitably involve a certain amount of what may be termed 'natural' implicitation as a by-product of the translation process. This can be illustrated by the text of example (2) above, with reference to the English translation of the ST lexical item *přijela* (meaning 'she arrived'). Example (2) was introduced in order to illustrate explicitation by specification (the ST *přijela* is translated not as *she arrived*, but as the more specific *she returned*). However, this is not a pure explicitation shift: alongside this explicitation of one semantic feature, there is an implicitation of another. In expressing the meaning 'arrive' or 'return', the Czech language forces the speaker to specify the means of conveyance by choosing between two possible verbs: *přijela* ('she arrived in a vehicle') or *přišla* ('she arrived by walking'). In English, the equivalent lexical items *arrive* or *return* make the means of conveyance implicit, accessible only from the context. (Note: Despite the undoubted difference in explicitness, this example does not represent a true case of functional non-equivalence; the linguistic means *přijela* and *she arrived* / *she returned* essentially perform the same function in their respective languages, because both are the most natural, prototypical means of expressing the meaning in question. Shifts such as the implicitation discussed here were excluded as far as possible from the quantity data; see the last paragraph of this section 4.4.)

On the **grammatical level**, differences in inherent explicitness centre around the typological differences between Czech and English; the relatively lower degree of inflection in English (the absence of formal indicators of different functions) often leads to the function

being expressed implicitly, via the sentence context, whereas in Czech the same function will be expressed explicitly via the language's complex inflectional morphology.

Turning to **textual meanings**, cross-language differences in the explicitness of cohesion lie within the realm of preferences and prototypical patterns rather than systemic differences; both English and Czech possess broadly similar repertoires of cohesive devices, however one language may prefer to express certain coherence relations more implicitly, while the other language may typically express those meanings more explicitly, via connectives or other means. To take just one example, the interpretative cues given by Czech discourse markers *tedy* and *totiž* – signalling that the following text is a reformulation, summary or explanation of the preceding text (in English 'i.e.', 'in other words', 'so', etc.) – tend to be implicitated (omitted) in Czech-English translation.

Finally, dealing with **interpersonal meanings**, Czech can be said to be generally more inherently explicit than English with regard to the expression of the author's subjective involvement in the text. For example, Poldauf identifies a contrastive difference between Czech and English in that the Czech language signals the author's or speaker's subjective involvement and emotional concern more readily than English, via a third level of syntax termed the 'third syntactical plan'. Knittlová (56) also notes that Czech lexical items are generally more inherently expressive than English lexical items; in English, emotionality often emerges from the wider context, and need not always be expressed by explicit linguistic means.

Thus, a distinction can be drawn between two types of explicitness shifts. On the one hand there are shifts (explicitations or implicitations) caused by contrastive differences. Here, the translator is forced to carry out the shift by the inherent properties of the SL and TL. Such shifts thus occur at the level of *langue*, and can be termed **language-constrained shifts**. Klaudy (*Explicitation*, 83) refers to these as 'obligatory' shifts. On the other hand, there are (to adopt Klaudy's terminology) **translation-inherent shifts**, which occur at the level of *parole* and are unrelated to cross-linguistic contrastive differences. In other words, language-constrained explicitness shifts occur because the two languages express a particular meaning differently, whereas translation-inherent shifts occur because one text is a translation of the other. It is translation-inherent shifts which are of the most interest to translation studies, and so language-constrained shifts are excluded (as far as possible) from the data presented here.

5. Patterns of occurrence of explicitation

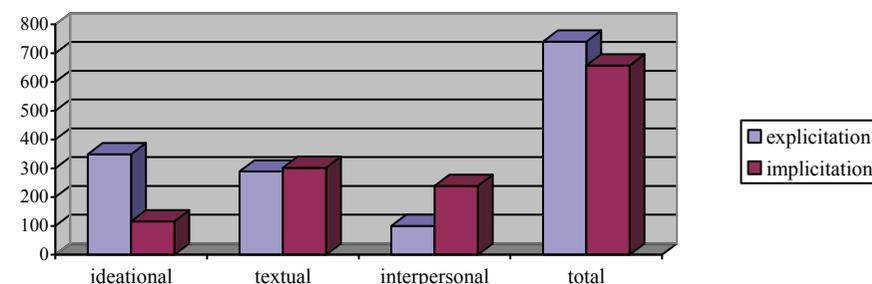
This section first presents relatively high-level data concerning the overall occurrence of explicitation and implicitation and the relation between explicitness shifts and semantic factors. It then moves on to discuss **three key types of explicitation affecting ideational meanings**, focusing on the strategic goals and effects of the shifts and highlighting the ways in which translators' application of these strategies changes the nature of the TTs compared to their STs. Finally, the discussion briefly turns to the distinction between local and global explicitation strategies.

5.1 General trends

At the least delicate level of analysis, grouping together and quantifying all explicitations and comparing them with all implicitations, the corpus data shows a **slight predominance of explicitation over implicitation** (738 explicitations, 657 implicitations). This distribution is broadly in accordance with similar results obtained by other empirical studies, and appears at first sight to back up the hypothesis that explicitation may be a 'universal' tendency in translation.

However, as has been mentioned above, such a level of generality is too crude to provide any real insights into the nature and application of explicitation as a translational communication strategy. A more subtle approach – tracing the distribution of explicitness shifts affecting particular meaning types – reveals certain patterns which otherwise remain hidden in the bulk data:

Graph 1: Total nos. of explicitness shifts: explicitations vs. implicitations / meaning type



This breakdown suggests that translators' use of explicitation strategies does indeed depend (at least partly) on semantic factors. The overall distribution of explicitness shifts affecting **ideational meanings** demonstrates a strong and clear overall preference for explicitation rather than implicitation. Moreover, it is these ideational explicitness shifts that show the most consistent pattern of occurrence across the entire corpus, with the overall predominance of explicitation shared by all 8 of the corpus texts. This suggests that all of the translators apply broadly similar strategies of ideational explicitness shifting, and so it is with regard to ideational meanings that the translators' general tendency to explicitate comes closest to the status of a translation universal, or a **core strategy**.

However, **textual meanings** – essentially various types of cohesion – were found to attract explicitation and implicitation shifts in almost equal measure. This finding appears to contradict the explicitation hypothesis as first proposed by Blum-Kulka (1986), which specifically hypothesized a rise in cohesive (i.e. textual) explicitness leading to a denser texture in TTs than in STs. Moreover, it is shifts in textual explicitness that show the least consistent pattern of occurrence across the entire corpus; 4 translators produce TTs with a denser texture than their STs, while 4 result in a more loosely-textured TT, indicating that it is with regard to textual meanings that the translators' general tendency to explicitate (or implicitate) is furthest from the status of a translational universal. This may be due to individual translators' stylistic preferences for a denser or looser texture, which would lead to an individual, idiosyncratic tendency to explicitate or implicitate respectively.

Finally, **interpersonal meanings** were found to be predominantly implicitated in the corpus, indicating that the translators tended to downplay the presence of the author in the text, creating a more objective, less personalized TT. This tendency towards the implicitation of interpersonal meanings of all types (including hedging, boosting and other expressions of authors' subjective attitude and stance) could be characterized as a 'neutralizing' tendency. With regard to interpersonal meanings, it is therefore possible to suggest that – at least for this text type – it is in fact implicitation, rather than explicitation, that may be a potential translation 'universal'. This tentative conclusion is supported by the data showing that not only is interpersonal implicitation the predominant tendency overall, but it also predominates over explicitation in all 8 translations under investigation.

5.2 Three core types of ideational explicitation strategies

Up to this point, the discussion has focused on a relatively high-level division into three broad meaning types. This section takes one of those types – ideational meanings – and breaks it down to a more delicate level of analysis. The corpus data reveals three core types of explicitation strategies applied by translators to ideational meanings – that is, three types of shifts that occur with relatively high frequency and are consistently visible and predominant in all 8 of the corpus texts. This section focuses on the strategic goals and effects of these shifts, and highlights the way in which translators' application of these strategies changes the properties of the TTs compared to their STs.

i) The first core ideational explicitation strategy is related to what Halliday terms the **transitivity system** – that is, the system of options for encoding the ways in which various **processes** take place, and the linguistic representation of **participants** involved in those processes.

With regard to **participants**, the corpus data shows a clear tendency to explicitate meanings related to the **semantic roles of agent or patient**, thus foregrounding the existence, role or identity of the agent or patient. Shifts explicitating agency are typically realized via the replacement of an impersonal structure with a personal structure, such as the shift from agentless passive to active forms:

(5) [Václav Havel describes the efforts to reform socialism in Czechoslovakia in the 1960s, leading to the 'Prague Spring'. He describes the divisions within society at the time.]

ST *Po mnoha tragických zkušenostech a dlouhém procesu sebeosvobodování jedněch a prozírání druhých byl podniknut pokus o jakousi revizi maléru, který se stal: o „socialismus s lidskou tváří“. Leč i on byl – žel – zabarven utopismem, přežívajícím u mnohých jako bytostný návyk [...]* (Havel 75)
(Literally: [...] something like a revision of the misfortune **was attempted** [...])

TT *After many tragic experiences and after what was for some a long process of self-liberation and for others an awakening, we did attempt something like a revision of the misfortune, a "socialism with a human face." Also, even that was colored by the utopianism preserved in many of us as a fundamental habit [...]* (Kohák 10)

In the ST, Havel describes the attempts at political reform in impersonal terms; the identity of the agent(s) is not explicitly expressed. Nevertheless, the identity of the agency is implicit in the **wider ST verbal context** (not cited directly in example (5) due to space constraints). This wider context makes it clear that in Havel's view, the political thaw of the 1960s was a mass movement, driven by Czechoslovak society as a whole. The translator chooses to explicitate the semantic role of agent by shifting the narrative perspective to explicitly express the participation of the inclusive 'we' (in this case, meaning society as a whole) – thus also presenting the author as a more active, involved participant in the events described.

The following example represents a similar case; however here the explicitated information is not present in the verbal context, but is instead accessible from the **pragmatic context**:

(6) [The author Ludvík Vaculík describes his visit to the renowned poet Jaroslav Seifert, and reports on their conversation. They talk about how Seifert is disapproved of and neglected by the state authorities.]

ST *Pak jsem se zeptal, jestli pořád čeká, že mu vydají paměti.* (Vaculík 156)
(Literally: *Next I asked him if he still expected **them** to publish his memoirs.*)

TT *Next I asked him if he still expected **the authorities** to publish his memoirs.* (Heim 83)

In this case, a true functional equivalent of the Czech unexpressed subject (whose identity is not in any way retrievable from the pre-text in this case) would be an English non-anaphoric pronoun (*if he expected **them** to publish...*). However, instead of opting for this solution, the translator has explicitated the identity of the agent. The pragmatic context of the ST involves the Czech target readership's awareness of the situation regarding publishing in 1980s Czechoslovakia; book publishing took place either on an official basis (subject to approval by the authorities), or unofficially in *samizdat* form. However, the demands of intercultural communication – that is, communication to an English-speaking target readership who are largely unaware of this situation – mean that the translator is required to explicitate this ST-implicit cultural knowledge in order to guarantee the readers' full understanding of the text.

Shifts explicitating the presence or identity of participants, such as those shown in examples (5) and (6), clearly serve a strategic goal – the maximization of clarity of expression and the reduction of potential vagueness or ambiguity, with the aim of facilitating the reader's understanding.

With regard to the second main component of the transitivity system – **process** – the corpus data shows a clear tendency towards the re-perspectivization of the text from a state-orientation to a process-orientation. Where the ST encodes the reality as a state, the TT frequently explicitates the process or activity which led to this state, thus adding a supporting layer of meaning into the text:

(7) ST *Dověděl jsem se o starém lomu s jezírkem a jel se tam podívat. Na polní cestě stála tabule VSTUP ZAKÁZÁN.* (Vaculík 114)
(Literally: [...] **There was a sign** on the field path: **NO ENTRY.**)

TT *I heard tell about an old quarry next to a lake, and I went there to have a look. **NO ENTRY** said **a sign someone had put up** on the field path.* (Theiner 71)

The explicitated information here is clearly accessible from the pragmatic context, from our general knowledge about how the world works (if a sign was there, somebody must have put it up). The explicitation in example (7) has the effect of 'reaching behind' the described state, reframing the text's encoding from a static perspective to a more dynamic description of the reality. In terms of strategic goals, such shifts not only serve to enliven the text by enhancing its narrativity, but also make cause-effect relations more explicit (state *x* was caused by process *y*), thus adding an extra layer of coherence to the text.

ii) The second core ideational explicitation strategy concerns meanings related to **quality and circumstance**, including manner, location, time, quantity, and so on. Transitivity-related meanings (processes and participants) can be seen as forming the structural 'skeleton' of a sentence or text, as they are indispensable both syntactically and semantically, whereas the meanings related to quality and circumstance are essentially optional, providing background information.

Analysis of these explicitations of quality or circumstance reveals a striking trend: in the corpus under investigation, almost all such shifts were found to perform the function of **narrowing the range of potential referents** of lexical items, thus reducing vagueness and increasing the precision and clarity of the text. This notion of ‘narrowing’ requires a brief clarification. As has been noted in Section 4, explicitation always involves the addition to the TT surface of a semantic element or elements that are implicit in the ST. However, the addition of semantic elements concerning quality and circumstance can perform one of two functions.

The first type of function performed by such a semantic addition is to provide the reader with extra, supplementary information about the nature of a referent, thus painting a more detailed or vivid picture of the reality described in the text. An analogy can be drawn between this function and the **intensional** approach to definition, with its attempt to set out the essence of what is being described. This function can be illustrated in example (8), in the translator’s explicitation of *průvody* as *mandatory parades*.

(8) [Writing about social and political conditions in 1970s Czechoslovakia, Václav Havel complains that the Czechoslovak totalitarian state forces its citizens to mouth empty phrases in praise of ‘peace’.]

ST *už třicet sedm let musí občané povinně nosit v průvodech tytéž mírové transparenty* (Havel 66–7)
(Literally: *For thirty-seven years our citizens have had to mandatorily carry the same old peace placards in the parades*)

TT *For thirty-seven years our citizens have been required to carry the same old peace placards in the mandatory parades.* (Kohák 2)

The example above shows the translator’s explicitation of information that could be described as culturally implicit for the text’s Czech target readers – namely, that under the former communist regime, celebratory parades did not represent spontaneous outpourings of joy; instead, citizens were variously organized and coerced into participation. It must be conceded that this example represents a somewhat marginal case of explicitation: the notion of coercion is also signalled explicitly in the ST (via the verb phrase *povinně nosit*, meaning *mandatorily carry* and translated as *required to carry* – by which the TT likewise manages to express the compulsory nature of the activity); however the ST does not explicitly state the mandatory nature of the parades themselves. The TT therefore brings only a very subtle shift in emphasis: in the ST and the TT the activity of carrying placards is compulsory (required), whereas the TT also states that the event itself is mandatory. However, despite the marginal nature of this example, it does nevertheless show an addition of extra, supplementary information, helping to bridge a cultural gap between the source culture and that of the target readership. Shifts which could be classified as performing this ‘intensional’ function are in fact very rare in the corpus under investigation, accounting for only 4 out of a total 64 explicitations of quality and circumstance. Thus – at least in the corpus under investigation – the quantitatively marginal nature of these intensional shifts mirrors their qualitatively marginal nature as exemplified in (8). It should be stressed that a different corpus may well yield different results, depending on individual translator preferences, subject matter, the gap between source and target cultures, and other factors.

By contrast, the second type of explicitation of quality and circumstance (60 explicitations out of the total 64) involves cases in which the ST contains a certain degree of meaning potential, i.e. there exists a range of referents to which the lexical item may potentially refer.

Here, the function of the semantic addition is to guide the reader to select one option from that set of potential referents, thus explicating the identity of the referent, **narrowing the meaning potential**, and leading to a conceptually ‘tighter’, more precise text. An analogy can be drawn between this function and the **extensional** approach to definition, as such an approach restricts the extension of the set of potential meanings:

(9) [From a biography of the Czech writer Karel Čapek, discussing his fondness for popular commercial genres such as sci-fi or the whodunnit.]

ST *Proč Čapek, který, jak ještě ukážeme, reagoval svými články jako málokdo jiný na současnou politickou a společenskou situaci, dával ve své literární tvorbě přednost právě žánrům, které byly v jeho době považovány spíše za okrajové?* (Klíma 116)
(Literally: *Why did Čapek, who in his articles responded to current affairs in a way few others did, give priority in his literary work to genres which were in his time considered rather marginal?*)

TT *Why did Čapek, who in his newspaper columns responded to current affairs in a way few other writers did, give priority in his literary work to genres which were in his time considered rather marginal?* (Comrada 136)

Here, both explicitations (*články* → *newspaper columns* and *málokdo jiný* → *few other writers*) replace more general means of reference with more specific means. The added semantic elements can be seen to narrow the range of potential referents by specifying the quality of ‘articles’ and ‘others’ (i.e. ‘other people’) respectively: in the ST, *články* may potentially be referring to e.g. magazine articles or newspaper columns, while *málokdo* may refer to writers, politicians, artists, or many other groups of people; the explicitations thus answer the questions *Which articles?* and *Which people?*

The following example of an ‘extensional’ explicitation involves a shift which not only introduces more precise means of reference, but also **strengthens coherence relations** within the text:

(10) [Ludvík Vaculík describes his visit to a Prague coffeehouse, using his observations as an opportunity to attack the communist regime.]

ST *Všecko je tu starší a odřené, skoro k vyřazení: stačilo by to ovšem vyčistit, opravit, znovu zušlechtit, ale jistě se to zase vyhodí a koupí nové, to je hloupý řád tohoto hospodaření. Musím o tom příležitostně promluvit s ministrem.* (Vaculík 169)
(Literally: [...] *I’ll have to have a word with the minister when the occasion arises.*)

TT *Everything here is elderly and worn-out, almost due for the scrap-heap. Though, of course, things could be cleaned, repaired and renovated, but no doubt instead it will all get discarded and new things bought in its place – that’s the way the economy is run in our country. I’ll have to have a word with the minister responsible when the occasion arises.* (Theiner 87)

The coherence relation explicitated in this case is that of **cause–effect**; by explicating the ‘quality’ or identity of the minister, and thus specifying *which minister* is meant, the translator clarifies the reasoning behind Vaculík’s ironically stated decision to speak to ‘the minister’: because this particular minister is responsible for the described state of affairs. (Compare the extensional explicitations in examples (9) and (10) with the intensional type of explicitation in example (8): The function of the explicitation in (8) is not to distinguish between two or more potential referents of *průvody*; the explicitation does not answer the question *Which parades*

do you mean?, because it is not the **identity of the referent** that may be unclear to readers, but rather the **nature of the referent** that requires explicitation. The explicitation in (8) thus answers the question *What are these paradises like?*, providing supplementary information about a referent whose identity is not essentially in dispute.)

Thus, with regard to the explicitness shifts observed in the corpus, it is possible to state that explicitations of quality and circumstance do not generally tend to provide supplementary information for its own sake; instead, their dominant strategic function is to reduce potential ambiguity, creating a tighter, more precise, less potentially vague text.

iii) The third core ideational explicitation strategy concerns **coherence relations**. (This type of meaning has already been foreshadowed in the discussion of examples (7) and (10), in which the explicitations clarify relations of cause and effect.) Besides being expressed by ideational meanings, coherence relations may also be signalled by cohesive connectives performing a textual function.

The analysis focused on four main types of ‘binary’ coherence relations (that is, relations primarily concerning the link between two elements, concepts, or propositions). **Additive and adversative relations** concern the existence of two or more elements alongside each other, and can thus be viewed as more **static coherence relations**. In the corpus texts, these relations tend to be expressed via cohesive connectives (*and, moreover, not only ... but also, but, however, nevertheless, by contrast, etc.*), which work in tandem with the ideational meanings, explicitly highlighting the conceptual interrelations between spans of text. The explicitation of an adversative coherence relation via the addition of the connective *but* is shown in example (3).

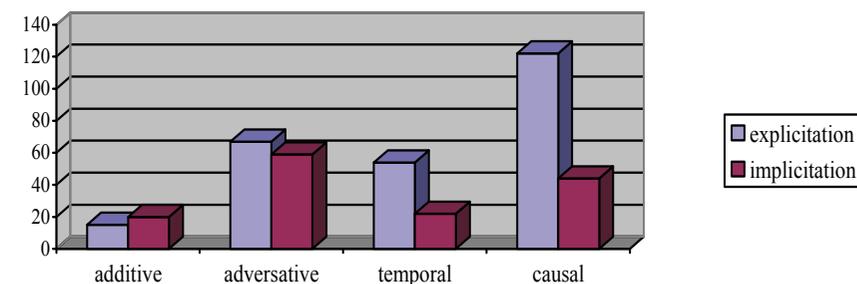
On the other hand, **temporal and causal relations** can be viewed as **dynamic coherence relations**, as they generally express the notion of movement, of one thing leading to another or being followed by another.⁹ The following example shows two typical explicitations of stimulus (cause) and response (here using ideational means rather than text connectives):

(11) ST *Z doby, kdy v Německu se dostal k moci Hitler a jeho totalitní režim, pocházejí Čapkovy brilantní a patetické eseje o důležitosti kultury [...] Bez nadsázky lze říci, že se nepříhodilo nic podstatného u nás či ve světě, co by ušlo Čapkově pozornosti a k čemu by se nepokusil zformulovat svůj názor.* (Klíma 124)
(Literally: *Čapek’s brilliant and impassioned essays on the importance of culture date from the period when Hitler came to power and his totalitarian regime [...] nothing of significance happened in either his country or the world that escaped Čapek’s attention and about which he did not attempt to formulate his opinions.*)

TT *The rise in Germany of Hitler and his totalitarian regime occasioned brilliant and impassioned essays on the importance of culture [...] We can say without exaggeration that nothing of significance happened in either his country or the world that did not attract Čapek’s attention and lead him to formulate his opinions.* (Comrada 145)

With regard to the quantitative distribution of explicitness shifts affecting coherence relations, the corpus data reveals an **increasing relative preference for explicitation correlating with increasing dynamicity of coherence relations**, if additive relations are seen as the most static, followed by adversative relations, then temporal relations, with causal relations as the most dynamic:

Graph 2: Binary coherence relations expressed via ideational and textual means: explicitations vs. implicitations / meaning type



In summary, the corpus data reveals certain regularities and correlations in the occurrence of explicitation and implicitation shifts. In terms of the relation between explicitness shifts and semantic factors, the shifts are not randomly distributed throughout the corpus, and they do not affect all meaning types indiscriminately. They are observably related to the type of meaning involved, and they serve two main strategic goals.

Firstly, the explicitations help to create a tighter, more precise text offering less room for misinterpretation or the misidentification of referents, and with a higher degree of conceptual clarity than the corresponding ST. Among the strategies that perform this function are the explicitation of participants (see i) above) and the explicitation of quality and circumstance in order to narrow meaning potential (see ii) above).

Secondly, the shifts reinforce textual coherence by contributing to a denser network of interconnected semantic relations within the text. ‘Dynamic’ coherence relations – those of temporal sequence and causality – are particularly prone to explicitation. Among the strategies that perform this function are the shift from a state-orientation to a process-orientation (see i) above) and the explicitation of temporal and causal coherence relations (see iii) above).

5.3 Local vs. global strategies

The consistent application of explicitation and implicitation strategies has a cumulative effect on the nature and properties of the TTs compared with their STs; the various cumulative effects have been outlined above in sections 5.1 and 5.2. However, a distinction must be drawn between truly **global strategies** (which are applied consistently throughout a text, and serve strategic goals related to solving a problem affecting the entire discourse) and **local strategies** (which are deployed to solve isolated, individual translational problems as they occur, on an ad hoc basis).

The potential effects of global discursal shifts are discussed e.g. by Puurtinen and Mason. Mason points to consistent strategies of passivization which implicate the identity of agents involved in processes. If such a strategy were to be applied consistently, for example when translating a text apportioning blame for some undesired state of affairs or incident, then clearly the consistent implicitation of agency would have the effect of masking responsibility, attenuating the author’s criticism of the guilty party. And vice versa – the explicitation of agency would have the opposite effect at a global level, producing a more uncompromisingly accusatory text.

However, interesting though such cases may be from the theoretical point of view, the corpus data analyzed for this study indicates no consistent attempts by translators to change the properties of the discourse in this way. For example, explicitness shifts affecting transitivity-related ideational meanings (participants and processes) do not perform the function of masking or clarifying responsibility in a consistent way within the same

translation. Instead, the explicitness shifts observed in the corpus tend to be sporadic in their occurrence, and are deployed by the translators purely in order to solve local translational problems. Though the explicitness shifts do observably (and quantifiably) change the properties of the TT compared to the ST, they do so by virtue of the gradual accumulation of local-level shifts throughout the texts. In fact, this lack of strategic consistency should probably be viewed in a positive light: the global application of strategic explicitation or implicitation borders on the intentional distortion of ST meaning, and can hardly be viewed as a mark of translation quality.

6. Conclusion

The research outlined in this paper reveals a clear correlation between semantic factors and translators' tendency to apply explicitation or implicitation strategies. The data suggest that it is possible to modify and refine Blum-Kulka's original explicitation hypothesis: whereas explicitation of ideational meanings can be recognized as a translation 'universal', explicitation of textual meanings (i.e. an increase in cohesion) appears to be more dependent on translators' individual stylistic preferences. In the case of interpersonal meanings, a more truly universal tendency in this type of texts may in fact be implicitation, leading to the suppression of the author's subjective presence in the text, and thus to a more neutral ST. Within the category of ideational meanings, three core explicitation strategies were identified, leading to TTs that are more conceptually precise than their STs and that display a denser network of overtly expressed coherence relations – especially relations of causality. Lastly, the research data showed no strong evidence of translators' consistent strategic application of particular explicitation or implicitation strategies to change the overall nature of the discourse: although there is an observable change in the properties of the TTs compared to their STs as a result of the explicitness shifts, this change arises due to the gradual accumulation of isolated shifts throughout the text.

The study opens up a number of potential avenues for future research which would help verify the validity of the findings using different data sets. The same type of analysis – using a parallel corpus and applying the same conceptual framework and analytical criteria – could be repeated, but using different text types (e.g. fictional texts), different language combinations, or a corpus structured to give diachronic variation, possibly revealing changing translational norms that may affect preferences for explicitation or implicitation. A particularly valuable contribution to our understanding of explicitation could be made by research focusing on translations of comparable texts from English into Czech: though language-constrained shifts (related to Czech/English contrastive differences, i.e. shifts on the level of *langue*) were 'filtered out' of the research data wherever possible in order to focus purely on translation-inherent, *parole*-related explicitations, in practice the boundary between these two categories is sometimes fuzzy. A investigation of translations from English into Czech would provide a valuable corrective, helping to identify which types of explicitness shifts are due to contrastive differences (e.g. if the same meaning type tends to be explicitated in Czech-English translation but implicated when translating in the opposite direction) and which shifts are truly translation-inherent, and therefore of primary interest to translation theory.

Notes

¹ The term 'strategy' as used throughout this paper does not necessarily mean a fully conscious process used intentionally by the translator; it refers to any strategic process (i.e. a process which serves to achieve a goal), whether used deliberately or more instinctively.

² The standard abbreviations used throughout are ST = source text, TT = target text, SL = source language, TL = target language.

³ In order to reach balanced conclusions, the framework also takes into account the opposite process, that of *implicitation*, i.e. the process by which ST-explicit information becomes implicit in the TT. Explicitation and implicitation cannot be seen in isolation from one another, and the quantity data presented in this paper always presents one in relation to the other; only in this way is it possible to reach conclusions about any overall rise (or fall) in explicitness between STs and TTs.

⁴ Where necessary, contextual support for the examples is given in square brackets as a brief characterization of the relevant content of the pre-text (i.e. the relevant preceding verbal context).

⁵ In most examples, a working TL functional equivalent of the relevant part of the text is given in round brackets after the ST extract. Though of course there may be several possible translation solutions, the 'literal' equivalents given here stay as close as possible to the wording of the actual TT, in order to clearly highlight the shifts being discussed in each case.

⁶ In all examples given here, the emphasis (in bold type) is mine.

⁷ For the purposes of this paper, the working terms 'ideational meanings', 'textual meanings' and 'interpersonal meanings' have been adopted; these terms refer to meanings whose expression involves the performance of the corresponding linguistic function.

⁸ This is not to be interpreted as a claim that one language in a pair will *always* be more explicit than the other language, regularly and in all circumstances. The inherent levels of explicitness of two languages may vary depending on factors such as text type: one language may prefer a higher level of explicitness compared with another language for some text types but not for others.

⁹ This distinction between static and dynamic coherence relations with regard to explicitation was first advanced in a 2007 paper by the author (Hopkinson, *Explicitation and Implication of Binary Coherence Relations in Translation*). A relevant contribution since then has been by Kamenická (*Towards a Static/Dynamic Explicitation Hypothesis?*), who reconsidered the validity of the distinction in the light of research carried out into translations of fictional texts.

Bibliography

- Blum-Kulka, Shoshana. "Shifts of cohesion and coherence in translation." *Interlingual and Intercultural Communication: Discourse and Cognition in Translation and Second Language Acquisition Studies*. Ed. House, Juliane, and Shoshana Blum-Kulka. Tübingen: Narr, 1986. 17-35.
- Chesterman, Andrew. "Beyond the particular." *Translation Universals: Do they exist?* Ed. Mauranen, Anna, and Pekka Kujamäki. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 2004. 33-49.
- Englund Dimitrova, Birgitta. "Explicitation in Russian-Swedish translation: sociolinguistic and pragmatic aspects." *Swedish Contributions to the Thirteenth International Congress of Slavists, Ljubljana, 15–21 August 2003. Slavica Lundensia Supplementa 2*. Ed. Pereswetoff-Morath, Alexander, and Birgitta Englund Dimitrova. Lund: Lund University, 2003. 21-31.
- . *Expertise and Explicitation in the Translation Process*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 2005.
- Hopkinson, Christopher. "Explicitation and Implication of Binary Coherence Relations in Translation." *Translatologica Ostraviensia II*. Ed. Renáta Tomášková. Ostrava: FF OU, 2007. 53-59.
- . *Shifts of Explicitness in Translation*. Ostrava: FF OU, 2008.
- Kamenická, Renata. "Defining explicitation in translation." *Brno Studies in English* 33 (2007): 45-57.
- . "Explicitation profile and translator style." *Translation Research Projects 1*. Ed. Pym, Anthony, and Alexander Perekrestenko. Tarragona: Intercultural Studies Group, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, 2008. 117-130.
- . "Towards a static/dynamic explicitation hypothesis?" *Brno Studies in English* 34 (2008): 51-62.
- Klaudy, Kinga. "Optional additions in translation." *Translation the vital link. Proceedings of the XIIIth World Congress of FIT (Vol. 2)*. Ed. Picken, Catriona. London: ITI, 1993. 373-380.
- . "Explicitation." *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. Ed. Baker, Mona, and Kirsten Malmkjær. London: Routledge, 1998. 80-84.

- Klaudy, Kinga, and Krisztina Károly. "The text-organizing function of lexical repetition in translation." *Intercultural Faultlines: Research Models in Translation Studies I. Textual and Cognitive Approaches*. Ed. Maeve Olohan. Manchester: St Jerome Publishing, 2000. 143-161.
- Knittlová, Dagmar. *K teorii i praxi překladau*. Olomouc: FF UP, 2003.
- Mason, Ian. "Text parameters in translation: Transitivity and institutional cultures." *The Translation Studies Reader*. 2nd ed. Ed. Lawrence Venuti. London: Routledge, 2004. 470-481.
- Mauranen, Anna, and Pekka Kujamäki, Ed. *Translation Universals: Do they exist?* Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 2004.
- Olohan, Maeve, and Mona Baker. "Reporting *that* in translated English. Evidence for subconscious processes of explicitation?" *Across Languages and Cultures* 1.2 (2000): 141-158.
- Øverås, Linn. "In search of the third code: An investigation of norms in literary translation." *Meta* 43.4 (1998): 571-588.
- Pápai, Vilma. "Explicitation: A universal of translation text?" *Translation Universals: Do they exist?* Ed. Mauranen, Anna, and Pekka Kujamäki. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 2004. 143-164.
- Poldauf, Ivan. "The third syntactical plan." *Travaux linguistiques de Prague 1. L'École de Prague d'aujourd'hui*. Ed. Josef Vachek. Prague: Academia, 1964. 241-255.
- Puurtinen, Tiina. "Explicitating and implicating source text ideology." *Across Languages and Cultures* 4.1 (2003): 53-62.
- Séguinot, Candace. "Pragmatics and the explicitation hypothesis." *TTR: Traduction, Terminologie, Rédaction* 1.2 (1988): 106-114.
- Toury, Gideon. *Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 1995.
- Weissbrod, Rachel. "Explicitation in translations of prose-fiction from English to Hebrew as a function of norms." *Multilingua* 11.2 (1992): 153-171.
- Whittaker, Sunniva. "Étude contrastive des syntagmes nominaux démonstratifs dans les textes traduits du français en norvégien et des textes sources norvégiens: stratégie de traduction ou translationese?" *Forum* 2.2 (2004): 221-240.

Sources

- Havel, Václav. *Dopisy Olze*. Brno: Atlantis, 1990. (158-160, 195-6, 226-8, 234-8, 288-9)
- . "Havel's Letters from Prison." Trans. George Gibian. *Cross Currents* 3 (1984): 96-106.
- . *Do různých stran*. Prague: Lidové noviny, 1990. (65-79)
- . "An Anatomy of Reticence." Trans. Erazim Kohák. *Cross Currents* 5 (1986): 1-13.
- . *Letní přemítání*. Prague: Odeon, 1991. (44-57)
- . *Summer Meditations*. Trans. Paul Wilson. New York: Knopf, 1992. (60-76)
- Klíma, Ivan. *Velký věk chce mít těžké mordy: život a dílo Karla Čapka*. Prague: Academia, 2001. (110-126)
- . *Karel Čapek – life and work*. Trans. Norma Comrada. North Haven, CT: Catbird Press, 2002. (130-147)
- . *Jak přežít blahobyť*. Brno: Doplněk, 2001. (9-22, 27-33)
- . *Between Security and Insecurity*. Trans. Gerry Turner. London: Thames & Hudson, 1999. (10-24, 31-7)
- . *Už se blíží meče*. Prague: Novinář, 1990. (18-23, 27-8, 33-4, 39-40, 45-6)
- . *The Spirit of Prague*. Trans. Paul Wilson. London: Granta, 1994. (71-87, 99-101)
- Vaculík, Ludvík. *Český snář*. Brno: Atlantis, 1990. (7, 16-18, 49-50, 69-70, 79, 87-8, 138-9, 142-4, 156, 178, 185)
- . "A Czech Dreambook." Trans. Michael Henry Heim. *Cross Currents* 3 (1984): 72-84.
- . *Jaro je tady*. Prague: Mladá fronta, 1990. (31, 99-101, 114-6, 169-171, 179-181, 185-7)
- . *A Cup of Coffee with My Interrogator*. Trans. George Theiner. London: Readers International, 1987. (62-3, 66-74, 87-91, 97-101, 117-120)

Address:
 University of Ostrava
 Faculty of Arts
 Dpt. of English and American Studies
 Reální 5,
 701 03 Ostrava
 Czech Republic
Christopher.Hopkinson@osu.cz