A STUDY OF EXPLICITATION AND IMPLICITATION TO INVESTIGATE THEIR CAUSES IN THE TRANSLATION OF THE SHORT STORY "NOT TILL AFTER INDEPENDENCE" WRITTEN BY THEIN PE MYINT

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Abstract

In this paper a study of explicitating and implicitating shifts was made in the translation of the short story "Not Till After Independence" written by Thein Pe Myint. The major aim of the study is to know why and how the translator Patricia M. Milne used explicitation and implicitation in her translation of the short story. Explicitating and Implicitating shifts were identified at the phrase level. They were identified according to formal-semantic criteria. Additions, omissions and substitutions of nouns, pronouns, proper names and adjectives were formally identified and distinguished. Shifts were functionally categorized into interactional, cohesive and denotational shifts according to Victor Becher (2011). In the data analyzed, instances of explicitation were found to be more frequent than instances of implicitation. The study identified a number of factors that caused explicitation. These factors made it difficult to perceive explicitation instances as having a universal tendency. Professional translators as well as budding translators should consider that explicitation strategy should be applied both meaningfully and logically with a clear purpose.

Keywords: explicitation, implicitation, interactional, cohesive, denotational, shifts

Introduction

Nowadays, the world has become a global village in which communication between different nationalities is very important. Translation and interpretation become necessary to transfer accurate messages. According to Blum-Kulka (1986), translation-inherent process is mainly responsible for explicitation. This does not take into consideration any specific differences between two particular languages and other pragmatic factors that might cause explicitation in translation.

According to Catford (1965), translation is the replacement of textual material in the target language (henceforth TL). According to Bell (1991),

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translation is the replacement of a source text (henceforth ST) in one language with an equivalent text in another language. Nida and Taber (1982) stated that translation consists in rewriting in the TL the closest equivalent message written in the source language (henceforth SL), first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Based on this definition, translating means transferring the original message from SL into TL. So meaning is the most important in translation. When the translator is translating the message, sometimes he adds certain linguistic items to make things more explicit. This is an instance of explicitation. The opposite procedure is implicitation in which the translator leaves things implicit through omission.

Explicitation in translation is a phenomenon that adds certain linguistic items in translation. Explicitation is used by the translator to further extend or expand the ideas originally conceived in the SL. As explicitation is a translation process intentionally performed by the translator to achieve his purpose, his skill plays an important role in translating. According to Dimitrova (2005), professional translators tend to explicitate earlier than students. They are usually better than students. The phenomenon of explicitating and implicitating shifts have not been explored yet in the translation of Myanmar short stories into English. There has been no previous study on explicitation in translation between Myanmar and English. This study is the first of its kind in translation studies. This is why, an attempt was made to do a research on the explicitating and implicitating shifts in the translation of Thein Pe Myint's short story by Patricia M Milne.

It is assumed that translating a short story involves making certain expansions or reductions in the target text (henceforth TT). The main problem with Explicitation Hypothesis of Blum-Kulka (1986) is that translated texts are universally characterized by translation-inherent features of translation process. Why expansions are made in the translation are not assumed to be caused by translation process itself. It is assumed that expansions or reductions are caused by pragmatic or language-specific factors.

Research questions

1. Which shifts are found more frequently at the phrase level?

2. Which factors cause these shifts?

Aim and Objectives of the study

The aim of the study is to specify the conditions under which explicitating and implicitating shifts are made by the translator Patricia M Milne in her translation of Thein Pe Myint's short story *Not Till After Independence*.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify every instance of explicitation and implicitation at the level of noun phrase and adjective phrase

2. To explain the factors that make the translator explicitate and /or implicitate in the translation

Literature Review

Explicitation means making implicit information in the ST explicit in the TT. It is a strategy often used in translating. The concept of explicitation was first proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958). In the book "Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation (1995)" Vinay and Darbelnet made a contrastive stylistic analysis of French and English. They chose nine texts with their translations for their study. In their study of comparing French and English stylistics, they created the term 'explicitation' for the field of translation. Their study revealed many of the structural differences between the two languages. So they concluded that explicitation was a stylistic technique in translating STs into TTs. Now this term has become a well-established term in the field of translation studies.

In her book "Shifts of Cohesion and Coherence in Translation" an Israeli scholar Blum-Kulka formulated her 'explicitation hypothesis' as follows:

> "The process of translation, particularly if successful, necessitates a complex text and discourse processing. The process of interpretation performed by the translator on the source text might lead to a TL text which is more redundant than the SL text. This redundancy can be expressed by a rise in the level of cohesive explicitness in the TL text. This argument may be stated as "the explicitation hypothesis", which postulates an observed cohesive explicitness from SL to TL texts regardless of the increase traceable to differences between the two linguistic and textual systems involved. It follows that explicitation is viewed here as inherent in the process of translation" (Blum-Kulka 1986: 19)

In the paper "Pragmatics and the Explicitation" (1988), Seguinot states that Blum-Kulka's central thesis of Explicitation Hypothesis is a part of translation process. However, there are several problems with the theory. The scope of the definition of explicitation is narrow because explicitness does not necessarily mean redundancy. Blum-Kulka's view is that explicitation is a universal strategy inherent in the process of translation. Seguinot (1988) did research on French-to-English translations of insurance corpus (over 17000 words) and company report corpus (about 3000 words). Seguinot distinguished between explicitation due to language system differences and stylistic and text-type-related reasons on the one hand and explicitation due to the process of translation. The scholar argued that the term 'explicitation' should be reserved for additions in a translated text which cannot be explained by structural, stylistic, or rhetorical differences between the two languages. According to her categorization, explicitation can take place in three ways: translation is performed for something that is not present in the ST; translation is performed for something that can be inferred, but not given in the ST; and translation is performed for something that is not given greater focus or emphasis. She argues that structural, stylistic and rhetorical changes in the translated text should not be considered when trying to identify instances of explicitation. She confines the instances of real explicitation to the ones in which the text is not clear and specific to the TT reader.

In the paper "Reporting 'that' in translated English: evidence for subconscious processes of explicitation" Olohan and Baker (2000) did research on the optional use of the complementizer 'that' after the reporting verbs 'say' and 'tell' in translated vs. non-translated English texts ('reporting that"). Baker (2000) defined explicitation as making the implicit information given in the ST explicit. Its main purpose is to convey the original message more clearly and precisely. Moreover, she claimed that explicitation was a universal character of translation. Olohan and Baker have utilized the Translational English Corpus (TEC) and a comparable sample from the British National Corpus (BNC) to test Blum-Kulka's Explicitation Hypothesis. The TEC is composed of English TTs from four different genres translated from "a range of SLs" (Olohan & Baker 2000:151). The BNC sample is composed of non-translated English texts. Both corpora contain about 3.5 million words. They attempted to prove Blum-Kulka's Explicitation

Hypothesis by investigating the spelling out of the English particle "that". Baker and Olohan (2000) saw explicitation as the provision of "extra information" while using encoded/inferred method of classification as the basis of their explicitation research based on their definition of explicitation "spelling out of information otherwise implicit in the SL" (Baker 2000:142).

In response to the explicitation hypothesis Klaudy and Karoly proposed "Asymmetry Hypothesis", in which explicitation in one direction is not counterbalanced or neutralized by implicitation in the opposite direction (Klaudy, 2004; Karoly, 2005). According to them, such an approach can be used to validate that explicitation is a translation universal. In Klaudy and Karoly's hypothesis specification is seen as an aspect of explicitation, while generalization is associated with implicitation. Klaudy (1998) proposes the following four categories of explicitation:

1.   Obligatory explicitations originate in the structural differences between languages. For example, syntactic and semantic explicitations are obligatory because without them TL sentences would be ungrammatical. According to Klaudy (1998), translation of preposition-free Hungarian into English requires numerous additions of prepositions. Semantic explicitation consists of choosing more specific words in the TT. A good example of this is the translation of kinship terms from Myanmar into English. Myanmar has more detailed kinship terms than English. "Brother," for instance, in English cannot be translated into Myanmar without the specification of "younger brother" ('nyi') if you are a male or ("maung") if you are a female.

2.   Optional explicitation is ascribed first to differences in text-building or text-organizing strategies and secondly to stylistic or textual differences between languages. These are optional in the sense that without them some sentences seem to be unnatural in the TL even though they are grammatical. Stylistic or textual explicitations can therefore involve the additions of connective elements to strengthen cohesive links and the additions of emphasizers to give further information on the focus in a sentence. The omission of them would not disturb the grammatical correctness of the sentence.

3.　　Pragmatic explicitations are due to socio-cultural differences between the source and target languages, differences in world knowledge of SL and TL readers or different communicative norms. Besides cultural-specific items and geographic names, translating for a different target audience under different situations or with different purposes also requires pragmatic explicitations.

4.　　Translation-inherent explicitations have to do with the inherent nature of translation process itself. Translation means explicitation in a way. According to Klaudy (1998), pragmatic explicitation is due to a pervasive feature of translation activity that is language-independent.

In his dissertation for PhD "Explicitation and Implicitation in Translation (2011)" Becher (2011) studied explicitating and implicitating shifts in a corpus of English and German business texts and their translations in both directions on the basis of both formal and functional criteria. Becher (2011) claimed that every instance of explicitation and implicitation could be explained as a result of lexico-grammatical and pragmatic factors rather than the universality of explicitness. He argued that explicitations in one translation direction was often not counterbalanced by implicitations in the other direction. He made a list of factors which he claimed regularly led translators to explicitate or implicitate. Quite obviously he basically followed Vinay and Darbelnet's traditional concept of explicitness. This is seen in his definition of explicitation: "the verbalization of information that the addressee would be able to infer if it were not verbalized" (Becher 2011:18).

The encoded/inferred system of explicitness and implicitness

Explicit	Encoded
Implicit	Inferred

Explicitness based on the traditional encoded / inferred meaning levels

(Murtisari, 2013: 317)

Defining explicitation and implicitation

The following terms are provided with definitions as used in the study.

Implicitness and explicitness

Implicitness is the non-verbalization of information or decoded information or non-expressed or not clearly expressed information that the addressee might be able to infer. **Explicitness** is the verbalization of information or encoded information or clearly expressed information that the addressee might be able to infer if it were not verbalized or encoded or expressed.

Explicitation and implicitation

Explicitation occurs where a given TT is more explicit than the corresponding ST. **Implicitation** occurs where a given TT is less explicit or (more implicit) than the corresponding ST.

Units of analysis

According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973:59), "Noun phrase typically functions as subject, object, complement of sentences, and as complement in prepositional phrases."

According to Dictionary.com based on Random House Dictionary (2018), "Adjective phrase is a group of words including an adjective and its complements or modifiers that function as an adjective."

According to Halliday (2014), there are three classes of words: nominal, verbal and adverbial. Nominal groups include nouns (common, proper and pronoun), adjective, numeral and determiner. Verbal groups include verbs and prepositions. Adverbial groups include adverbs and conjunctions. The focus of analysis is on the nominal groups such as noun and adjective phrases excluding numerals and determiners.

Materials and Method

The study was carried out on Patricia M. Milne's translation of the short story *Not Till After Independence* written by Thein Pe Myint. The analysis of the story proceeded as follows. First, TT sentences were aligned with their corresponding ST sentences to pick out all the noun phrases and adjective phrases. Then, all the nominal groups, that is, the noun phrases and adjective phrases were underlined to identify all the explicitating and implicitating shifts according to the formal-semantic criteria. Shifts were

classified as (a) additions, (b) substitutions, and (c) omissions depending on the type of linguistic operation the translator performed. Explicitations and implicitations were identified on phrase level, but not on sentence level. However, the whole of the sentence was taken into account in interpretation. Syntactic upgrades and downgrades were not counted as shifts. One example of syntactic upgrade is adjectives changed into prepositional phrases whereas one example of syntactic downgrade is relative clauses changed into prepositional phrases.

Multiple shifts of the same denotational type occurring inside the same phrases were counted as a single shift. For example, in the case of adjective-based explicitation and noun-based explicitation occurring inside the same phrase, only the hierarchically highest shift was regarded as a single shift. Multiple shifts of different types (interactional and denotational, for example) were not counted as a single shift. Only the TT sentences with their parallel ST sentences where the shifts were focused on were described in the study.

The following shifts were not counted in the study.

Obligatory shifts. These shifts refer to occurrences where translators have to explicitate or implicitate due to particular lexicogrammatical differences between the two language systems involved.

Article-based shifts. Additions, omissions and substitutions of the definite or indefinite article were not explored in the study. The use of articles in English and Myanmar is strongly constrained by language-specific lexicogrammatical rules. So these shifts are obligatory.

Verb-based shifts. These shifts were not counted in the study because according to Doherty (2006) quoted in Becher (2011) the verbs can easily move into the syntactic upgrade or syntactic downgrade without the translator being aware of their movement.

Preposition-based shifts. Additions, omissions and substitutions of prepositions were not counted in the study as they are very complex semantically.

Modal marker-based shifts. These shifts comprise additions, omissions, and substitutions of modal adverbs (e.g. possibly, probably), modal verbs (e.g. can, shall, may, will, etc.), and modal particles (e.g. already, just, yet, etc.) They do not have denotational meanings.

Adverb-based shifts. These shifts comprise additions, omissions and substitutions of adverbs. Adverbs usually modify verbs or adjectives or the whole sentences. This study is focused on nouns and adjectives.

Cases that are ambiguous were not counted as shifts.

Moreover, the syntactic category of the explicitated / implicitated words was determined (for example, noun, pronoun, proper name and adjective). Finally shifts were classified according to functional / pragmatic criteria as (a) interactional, (b) cohesive, and (c) denotational shifts.

In identifying and classifying shifts in the study Becher's (2011) framework was used. The aim of his framework is to be able to identify explicitating and implicitating shifts, and to tell whether the shift mainly affects the interactional, cohesive, or denotational meaning of the TT as compared to the ST. The framework distinguishes between the following three types of shifts:

1. Interactional shifts concern the appearance of the ST author and the TT addressee in the TT.

2. Cohesive shifts concern the cohesion of the TT as compared to the ST.

3. Denotational shifts concern the description of the states of affairs expressed by the TT.

Interactional shifts

According to Becher (2011), shifts involving reference to the author or reader of a text are interactional shifts. By the term 'author of a text' Becher meant 'the writer-in-the-text', i.e. the participant that is responsible for the text. Becher's scale of interactional explicitness is as follows:

1. High degree of interactional explicitness: reference to author or reader by means of personal pronouns (I, we= author; you= reader)

2. Medium degree of interactional explicitness: reference to author by means of company's name, e.g. XYZ Corporation (the addition of the proper name 'XYZ')

3. Low degree of interactional explicitness: reference to author or reader by means of a descriptive expression (the company, the Group, the organization= Author; the reader= Reader)

4. Lowest degree of interactional explicitness: no explicit reference to author or reader, e.g. in passive constructions (Author: e.g. New products will be launched … (cf. We will launch new products …) (Reader: e.g. It is easy to see that … (cf. You can easily see that …)

Cohesive shifts

Cohesion concerns the formal or linguistic connectedness of a text. On the other hand, coherence concerns the text's functional or pragmatic connectedness. The study was focused on cohesive shifts involving co-referential expressions. The term co-reference subsumes Halliday and Hasan's (1976) ideas of "reference, substitutions, ellipsis and lexical cohesion." Becher's modified scale of coreferential explicitness is as follows:

1. Low degree of cohesive explicitness through pronominalization. Referent not specified additionally (e.g. the company … it)

2. Medium degree of cohesive explicitness. Pronoun + adjective / noun. Referent of pronoun specified by additional lexical means (e.g. the company … this enterprise)

3. High degree of cohesive explicitness through lexical repetition. Reader does not need a context to establish referent (e.g. the company … the company)

Denotational shifts

According to Becher (2011), denotational shifts are concerned with the description of states of affairs in such a way as to make the text comply with the requirements of the communicative norms of the TL. In denotational shifts it is very important to distinguish between additions and omissions on the one hand and substitutions on the other hand. According to Becher (2011), from a formal semantic point of view, the addition of a linguistic item represents an explicitation:

1. If the item further specifies a state of affairs (in an inferable way) expressed by the surrounding discourse,

2. If the item expresses an additional state of affairs (that would be inferable if it were not verbalized).

Findings

In studying the translation of the short story *Not Till After Independence*, all three kinds of shifts were found. The results of interactional shifts involving pronouns and proper names can be seen in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1: Pronoun-based interactional shift

Explicitation	Addition	Substitution
	73	3
Implication	Omission	Substitution
	1	0

Table 2 :Proper name-based interactional shift

Explicitation	Addition	Substitution
	2	6
Implication	Omission	Substitution
	0	0

Interactional shifts involving proper names are not many in the data analyzed. When the translator felt that she needed to mention the names of the characters, she explicitly substituted the proper names in place of the pronouns as seen in the example below:

TT [It was now almost two years since the betrothal of Kyaw Mya and Ei Nyun; they had exchanged their vows on the south-east corner of the platform of the noble Shwedagon Pagoda on the same day that a big All-Burma A.F.P.F.L. conference was being held on the middle terrace.] (Sentence 1, Paragraph 1 of Part I)

ST [သူတို့လက်ထပ်ရန် ရွှေတိဂုံမြတ်ဘုရားအား တိုင်တည်၍ အဓိဋ္ဌာန်ပြုကြသည်မှာ နှစ်နှစ်နီးပါး ရှိလေပြီ။ ထိုနေ့တွင် အလယ်ပစ္စယံ၌ ဖ ဆ ပ လ ပြည်လုံးကျွတ် ညီလာခံကြီးသည် ကျင်းပလျက်ရှိစဉ် ရင်ပြင်တော်ရှိ အရှေ့တောင်ထောင့်၌ သူတို့နှစ်ယောက် သစ္စာထားကြသည်။]

In the ST there was no mention made of who was involved in the making of a vow. But in the TT the names of those involved in this were mentioned explicitly with reference to the surrounding text. The pronoun 'they' was not specific.

Consider another example,

TT [When <u>she</u> heard <u>the announcement</u> that <u>people</u> were pulling off <u>their necklaces</u> to present <u>them</u> to <u>General Aung San</u>, <u>she</u> too wanted to get up and give <u>something</u>, but, unlike <u>the others</u>, <u>she</u> didn't possess <u>a necklace</u>.] (Sentence 6, Paragraph 2 of Part I)

ST [ဆွဲကြိုးဖြုတ်၍ ဗိုလ်ချုပ်လက်အပ်လိုက်ပြီဟူသော ကြေညာချက်ကို ကြားရသော အခါသူလည်း တစ်ခုခု ထ၍ လှူလိုစိတ်၏။ သို့သော် သူ့တွင် သူများလိုဆွဲကြိုးမရှိ။]

   The term 'general' is not specific in the TT. Anybody can be a 'general'. In the context of the target audience the general is unknown. If the translator had used the term 'general', it would have been unspecific. The reader would not know who that person was. So the name 'Aung San' was added to make the TT phrase specific. Therefore, the translator added proper names rather explicitly because in the data there were no instances of omission of proper names.

   Interactional shifts involving speaker deictic pronoun 'I' referring to the addresser, speaker-plus deictic pronoun 'we' referring to both the addresser and the addressee and hearer deictic pronoun 'you' referring to the addressee can be found considerably in the data analyzed. There are altogether 73 occurrences of interactional pronoun addition and 3 occurrences of interactional pronoun substitution making up a total of 76 explicitating shifts. In the ST sentences, all the interactional pronouns such as 'we', 'I' and 'you' were left out on most occasions.   However, it is quite easy to make inferences about who was saying what to whom because of the contextual clues in the ST. The implicit information in the ST was made explicit when it was rendered into English. For example,

Example 1,

TT ["<u>We</u> know each other well enough, Ko Mya.] (Sentence 3, Paragraph 11 of Part II)

ST ['ဓာတ်သချင်းပါ ကိုမြရယ်၊]

Example 2,

TT ["<u>That</u>'s not <u>fair</u>, <u>Ma Nyun</u>. <u>I</u> couldn't manage <u>it</u> because <u>I</u> was <u>at work</u>. And if <u>I</u> miss <u>a day's work</u>, <u>I</u> lose <u>a day's pay</u>."] (Sentence 5, Paragraph 4 of Part I)

ST ["မဟုတ်ပါဘူး၊ အလုပ်မအားလို့ပါ။ အလုပ်ဖျက်ပြန်ရင် နေ့တွက်လျော့ဦးမယ် မညွန့်ရဲ့။"]

In Example 1, the pronoun 'we' referred to Ei Nyun and Kyaw Mya. Even though the addresser was not present in the ST, it was made explicit in the TT for explicitation purpose. Speaker-plus deictic pronoun 'we' instead of speaker-only deictic pronoun 'I' was used because there were two participants involved in the conversation. In Example 2, speaker-only deictic pronoun 'I' was found four times in the TT although it was absent in the ST. It is found that the purpose of using these pronouns is to make the TT explicit interactionally.

Moreover, the translator used the all-inclusive pronouns such as the nominative 'we' and the accusative 'us' to represent all the people of Burma. Consider the following examples:

Example 3,

TT [Since he was a very junior mechanic in the Bombay Burmah Factory, he applauded loudly when they said "We must take over the English companies"; he could almost visualize the way they would do it.] (Sentence 3, Paragraph 2 of Part I)

ST ["အင်္ဂလိပ်ကုမ္ပဏီကြီးတွေကို သိမ်းပစ်ရမည်" ဆိုသောအချက်၌ လက်ခုပ်တီးခဲ့သည်။ သူသည် ဘုံဘေဘားမားစက်မှုမက္ကင်းနှစ် လေးဖြစ်သဖြင့် လက်ခုပ်တီးစဉ် ခဏတွင်ပင် အင်္ဂလိပ် ကုမ္ပဏီကို ဘယ်လို သိမ်းပိုက်လိုက်မည်ဟု မျှော်မှန်းထင်မြင်မိလေသည်။]

Example 4,

TT [Kyaw Mya and Ei Nyun, together with the crowd, shouted themselves hoarse, chanting "Fight for Freedom!" and "Give us Freedom now!"] (Sentence 10, Paragraph 2 of Part I)

ST [ကျော်မြင့်နှင့် အေးညွန့်တို့သည် လူထုကြီးနှင့်အတူ " လွတ်လပ်ရေး တိုက်ယူ" ၊ "လွတ်လပ်ရေး ချက်ချင်းပေး" စသည်ဖြင့် သံကုန်အော်ခဲ့ကြသေးသည်။]

Example 5,

TT [I'm talking about the item which said that we are going to get independence."]

ST [လွတ်လပ်ရေးရတော့မယ်ဆိုတာကို ပြောတာ'] (Sentence 22, Paragraph 5 of Part II)

In Examples 3, 4 and 5 the pronoun 'we' represents not just the addresser and the addressee, but also all the people of Burma. It was used to make the TT interactionally explicit. As for the omission of interactional pronouns, only one instance was found in the data.

Example 6,

TT [How typical of Burma!"]

ST [တို့မြန်မာပြည်နဲ့တူသေးတော့'' ဟုပြောနေဦးမည်။]

The pronoun 'our' as an all-inclusive pronoun was dropped in the TT. Thus the omission of 'our' made the phrase an instance of interactional implicitation.

As for the results of cohesive shifts, they were shown in the following tables:

Table 3: Pronoun-based cohesive shift Table 4: Noun-based cohesive shift

Explicitation	Addition	Substitution
	46	2
Implicitation	Omission	Substitution
	2	6

Explicitation	Addition	Substitution
	8	3
Implicitation	Omission	Substitution
	1	3

Table 5: Adjective-based cohesive shift

Explicitation	Addition	Substitution
	2	0
Implicitation	Omission	Substitution
	0	1

There were altogether 48 occurrences of pronoun-based cohesive explicitating shifts (46 additions and 2 substitutions) as compared to only 8 occurrences of pronoun-based cohesive implicitating shifts (6 substitutions and 2 omissions). Pronominalization was used in the absence of pronouns for explicitation purposes. Consider the following:

Example 1,

TT [We must unite and fight this together…"] (Sentence 40, Paragraph 5 of Part II)

ST [တစ်ညီတညာတည်း တိုက်ပွဲဆင်ရမှာပဲ]

Example 2,

TT [This would take two hundred kyats at the very least.] (Sentence 7, Paragraph 9 of Part II)

ST [အဖျင်းဆုံး ငွေ ၂၀၀ကျပ်မျှ ကုန်လိမ့်မည်။]

In Example 1, the demonstrative pronoun 'this', which was absent in the given ST, was used to refer to the dismissal of 23 workers from their jobs. The implicit information contained in the ST was made explicit minimally in the TT. Without 'this', it would be stylistically awkward. The stylistic constraint put on the TT phrase made the translator insert 'this' for an explicitating cohesive shift. In the same way, the subject 'this' in Example 2 refers to 'buying items for the new household'. The empty syntactic slot was filled with 'this' to make the TT phrase explicit.

Moreover, possessive pronouns followed by lexical specifiers (either added or substituted) also made the phrases explicit. Consider the following:

Example 3,

TT ["I was up very early this morning, and so I've been tired all day.] (Sentence 2, Paragraph 7 of Part III)

ST [မနက်အစောကြီးကတည်းက နိုးနေပြီး တစ်နေ့လုံး မောနေလို့ပါ။]

Example 4,

TT [As Kyaw Mya was getting up that morning, he heard the Independence gun salute.] (Sentence 2, Paragraph 1 of Part III)

ST [နံနက်ကဆိုလျှင် ကျော်မြမှာ ကျော်မြ အခန်းတွင် လွတ်လပ်ရေး အမြောက်သံကို နာခံ၍ ထခဲ့သည်။]

Example 5,

TT [Her heart was pounding.] (Sentence 13, Paragraph 10 of Part III)

ST [ရင်မှာလည်း တဒိတ်ဒိတ် ခုန်နေ၏။]

In Example 3, possessive pronoun 'this' was added. It was followed by the same noun 'morning'. However, the demonstrative pronouns 'this' in Example 3 and 'that' in Example 4 made the referents easier to identify. Without them, it would be very difficult to make a co-referential connection between the two referents. In Example 5, the use of the explicit possessor 'her' made the co-referential relation between 'her' and its antecedent easy to identify. Moreover, co-referential explicitating shifts involving the addition of pronouns followed by the substituted nouns were found as follows:

Example 6,

TT [His wages were barely enough to live on.] (Sentence 3, Paragraph 13 of Part II)

ST [ရသော လခမှာလည်း စားဖို့ပင်မလုံလောက။]

Example 7,

TT [Ei Nyun straightened herself, and shook her fingers nervously.] (Sentence 4, Paragraph 6 of Part II)

ST [အေးညွှန့်သည် လက်များကို ဆတ်ခနဲခါပြီး အညောင်းဆန့်လိုက်သည်။]

In Example 6, the possessive pronoun 'his' was followed by the noun 'wages'. The term 'wages' was substituted in place of 'salary'. This made the TT phrase more explicit. Similarly in Example 7, the possessive pronoun 'her' followed by the more specific word 'fingers' was used to make the TT phrase more explicit. Moreover, in the following examples, not just pronouns but also adjectives and nouns were added to make the TT phrases more explicit cohesively.

Example 8,

TT [But during the two years, their financial position had worsened.] (Sentence 3, Paragraph 9 of Part II)

ST [သို့သော် သူတို့၏ အခြေအနေမှာ ၂နှစ်အတွင်း ပိုကြပ်ခဲ့၏။]

Example 9,

TT [Ei Nyun sat down, mixing the ginger salad with her fingers, and tried to persuade him, "Come on, tell me.] (Sentence 9, Paragraph 10 of Part III)

ST [အေးညွန့်သည် ထိုင်လိုက်၏။ ဂျင်းသုပ်ကိုနယ်၍ ကဲပြောပါအုံး။ ဟုဖျောင်းဖြ၏။]

Example 10,

TT [At this news, Ei Nyun's anger subsided and a wave of compassion filled her heart.] (Sentence 27, Paragraph 5 of Part II)

ST [သည်တွင် အေးညွန့်မှာ ဒေါသအရှိန်ကလေး ကျသွားပြီး ကရုဏာရေစင်ကလေး အသည်းမြွာမှ ဖွာကျလာ လေသည်။]

Example 11,

TT [On that day, two years ago, as they climbed up to the platform to make their vows, they could hear the flow of stirring words from the conference meeting on the middle terrace.] (Sentence 1, Paragraph 2 of Part I)

ST [သူတို့သည် ရင်ပြင်တော်ပေါ်တက်၍ သစ္စာပဏ္ဏက် မစိုက်မီ အလယ်ပစ္စယံဦးလာခံ အစည်းအဝေး၌ သွေးတက်ကြစေသော စကားများကို ကြားခဲ့ရသည်။]

In Example 8, the adjective 'financial' was added to make a cohesive tie stronger to explicitate the position of Ei Nyun and Kyaw Mya. Without the adjective 'financial' the phrase was not lucid. So it was an instance of cohesive explicitation. In Example 9, the possessive pronoun 'her' and its lexical specifier 'fingers' were added to make co-referential relation of the TT phrase explicit cohesively. The same pattern can be found in Examples 10 and 11. In Example 10, the demonstrative pronoun 'this' and its lexical specifier 'news' were added in the TT phrase even though they were not mentioned in the ST. In Example 11, the demonstrative pronoun 'that' and its lexical specifier 'day' were added for cohesive explicitation. The syntactic options offered by the TL and the degree and extent of explicitness offered by the communicative norms of the TL enabled the translator to make appropriate choices. Thus the translator added the appropriate lexical specifiers to suit the context.

There were only 6 instances of pronoun-based cohesive implicitating shift of substitution type and only 2 instances of pronoun-based cohesive

implicitating shift of omission type found in the data examined. Similarly, 1 instance of noun-based cohesive implicitating shift of omission type and 3 instances of noun-based cohesive implicitating shift of substitution type were found in the data. Consider the following examples:

Example 12,

TT [His small room on the lower floor of the workers' quarters was silent and there was no sign of him.] (Sentence 2, Paragraph 3 of Part II)

ST [အလုပ်သမားတန်းလျား အောက်ထပ်ရှိ ကျော်မြ၏ အခန်းကလေးမှာ လူရိပ်လူခြည် မတွေ့ရ။ တိတ်ဆိတ်နေ၏။]

Example 13,

TT [If he had been a young child, she could have picked him up and shaken him.] (Sentence 20, Paragraph 5 of Part II)

ST [သူ့ထက် ငယ်သူကလေးများဆိုလျှင် ကျော်မြကို ဆွဲဆောင့်မိပေလိမ့်မည်။]

Example 14,

TT [And they say they'll help look for jobs for the people who've been sacked, but they can't guarantee to find them one.] (Sentence 38, Paragraph 5 of Part II)

ST [ထုတ်အပစ်ခံရလည်း သူတို့အလုပ်ရှာပေးပါ့မယ်တဲ့။ အလုပ်ရစေမယ်လို့ အာမခံမလားဆိုတော့ မခံနိုင်ဘူးတဲ့။]

Example 15,

TT [As Kyaw Mya was getting up that morning, he heard the Independence gun salute.] (Sentence 2, Paragraph 1 of Part III)

ST [နံနက်ကဆိုလျှင် ကျော်မြမှာ ကျော်မြ အခန်းတွင် လွတ်လပ်ရေး အမြောက်သံကု နာခံ၍ ထခဲ့သည်။]

In Example 12, the use of 'his' instead of the name 'Kyaw Mya' made the phrase an instance of cohesive implicitation. The name was already mentioned before in the preceding discourse. The distance between the two same names referring to the same person was too close for the name to be mentioned again. So the translator used the pronoun to establish a cohesive co-referential relation with Kyaw Mya. In Example 13, the pronoun 'him' replaced the name 'Kyaw Mya'. This made the phrase an instance of pronoun-

based cohesive implicitation as in Example 12. This substitution was made because its antecedent was already there in the preceding discourse. The syntactic option the translator made was not to repeat the name again. In Example 14, the translator used the pronoun 'one' to refer to the job. Elsewhere in the same sentence she had already used the word 'jobs'. So she made the syntactic option of using a pronoun. In Example 15, the only instance of noun-based cohesive implicitation was found because Kyaw Mya's room was altogether dropped in the TT phrase. It was in his own room where he got up to listen to the gun salute of Independence Day Celebration. As it was easy to recover the information in the TT, it was left implicit.

As regards the results of denotational shifts found in the data, they were shown in the following tables:

Table 6 :Noun-based denotational shift

Explicitation	Addition	Substitution
	17	15
Implicitation	Omission	Substitution
	5	5

Table 7: Adjective-based denotational shift

Explicitation	Addition	Substitution
	10	1
Implicitation	Omission	Substitution
	4	2

As regards denotational shifts there were more explicitating shifts than implicitating shifts in the data analyzed. There were 32 noun-based denotational explicitating shifts (17 additions versus 15 substitutions) as opposed to 10 noun-based implicitating shifts (5 omissions versus 5 substitutions). On the other hand, there were 11 adjective-based explicitating shifts (10 additions versus 1 substitution) as opposed to 6 adjective-based implicitating shifts (4 omissions versus 2 substitutions).

The tendency of the translator to fill the nominal argument slots with words belonging to nominal groups (nouns and adjectives) can be observed in the following sentences:

Example 1,

TT [On that day, two years ago, as they climbed up to the platform to make their vows, they could hear the flow of stirring words from the conference meeting on the middle terrace.] (Sentence 1, Paragraph 2 of Part I)

ST [သူတို့သည် ရင်ပြင်တော်ပေါ်တက်၍ သစ္စာပန္နက် မစိုက်မီ အလယ်ပစ္စယံဉီလာခံ အစည်းအဝေး၌ သွေးတက်ကြစေသော စကားများကို ကြားခဲ့ရသည်။]

Example 2,

TT ["Why didn't you vote? Don't you want independence in a year's time?" asked Ei Nyun somewhat sharply, with a hint of sarcasm in her voice.] (Sentence 4, Paragraph 4 of Part I)

ST [ထို့ကြောင့် အေးညွန့်က " ဘာဖြစ်လို့ မဲမပေးသလဲ။တစ် နှစ်အတွင်း လွတ်လပ်ရေး မလိုချင်လို့လား" ဟု ခပ်ငေါ်ငေါ် ခပ်ဆတ်ဆတ် မေးသည်။]

Example 3,

TT [When they had finished, they leaned over the brick wall and gazed towards the east, hearing now only the tinkling of a solitary small temple bell.] (Sentence 5, Paragraph 3 of Part I)

ST [အုတ်တံတိုင်းကို လက်ထောက်ကာ အရှေ့ဘက်ဆီသို့ မျှော်မှန်းကြည့်နေကြစဉ် တစ်ခုတည်းသော ဆည်းလည်း၏ ထူးခြားစွာ တီးမြည်းသံကို ကြားကြရသေးသည်။]

Example 4,

TT [The young couple and their parents were pleased when they heard people praising the delicious halva and fragrant coffee as well as the excellent salad of fresh ginger, and the other food.] (Sentence 3, Paragraph 2 of Part III)

ST [ကော်ဖီက တယဖွေး၊ ရွှေကြည်က တယ်ဆိမ့်၊ ဂျင်းသုပ်ကလည်း တယ်ကောင်း စသည်ဖြင့် ချီးမွမ်းသံများကို ကြားရသဖြင့် သူတို့နှစ်ယောက်နှင့် ယောက္ခမများပါ ဝမ်းသာနေကြ၏။]

The goal of expository prose is to provide a lucid description of the states of affairs. The prose is good if it represents a clear state of affairs. The translator of the short story tended to be more on the side of explicitness when determining which states of affairs should be verbalized and which ones should be left implicit. In Example 1, 'stirring words' was not enough. The empty syntactic slot for the words 'flow of' was filled to increase the degree

of explicitness. In the same way in Example 2 'a hint of sarcasm' was used in the TT filling the empty slots for the words 'a hint of'. The addition of adjectives 'small' in Example 3, and 'fresh' in Example 4 were clear instances of argument additions.

It hinges on the translator whether to add or to omit or to substitute. The additions or omissions or substitutions have nothing to do with the inherent nature of the translation process. The translator also made substitutions of nominal words for explicitation purposes. For example,

Example 5,

TT [As they sat there ready to make their vows, the wind from the north rustled gently among the

recesses and shrines of the pagoda, and the autumn leaves fluttered around them.] (Sentence 3, Paragraph 3 of Part I)

ST [သူတို့ သစ္စာပန္နက် စိုက်ကြမည့်နေရာတွင် ထိုင်မိသောအခါ မြောက်လေကလေးသည် ဘုရားကြီ ဘုရားကြီးမှ ဝေ့ခတ်လာ၏။ သစ်ပင်ပေါ်မှ သစ်ရွက်ခြောက်ကလေးများသည် ပျံဝဲကာ သူတို့ အနီးတွင် သက်ဆင်း၏။]

Example 6,

TT [The demand for independence within a year was gradually replaced by a more insistent, more specific demand for independence by January.] (Sentence 1, Paragraph 1 of Part II)

ST ["တစ်နှစ်အတွင်း လွတ်လပ်ရေး ရရမည်" ဟူသော အသံမှ " ဇန်နဝါရီလအတွင်း လွတ်လပ်ရေးရတော့မည်" ဟူသော ပိုမိုတိကျ၍ ပိုမိုခိုင်မာသည့် အသံသို့ကူးပြောင်းခဲ့လေပြီ။]

Example 7,

TT ["A protest meeting, because the Company is going to sack twenty-three men, including me, from the factory."] (Sentence 26, Paragraph 5 of Part II)

ST [စက်ထဲက အလုပ်သမား ၂၃ယောက်ကို ကုမ္ပဏီက ထုတ်ပစ်မယ်ဆိုလို့ ကန့်ကွက်တဲ့ အစည်းအဝေးပဲ။ ထုတ်မယ်ဆိုတဲ့ စာရင်းထဲမှာ ကိုယ်လည်းပါတယ်]

In Example 5, the translator substituted the word 'autumn' in place of 'dried'. There is no season of autumn in Myanmar. But the translator apparently considered that autumn represented dry and hot weather. During

this dry weather the leaves become dry. This decision to use the word 'autumn' was purposeful and did not have anything to do with the nature of translated texts. In Example 6, the word 'demand' was used instead of the general word 'voice'. The word 'demand' in the phrase 'demand for independence' was more specific. The translator changed the original word to comply with the communicative norms of the TL. Otherwise, it will be difficult for the TT readers to understand the text. In Example 7 'men' was used instead of 'workers' to explicitate the TT phrase because an assumption could be made from the context that the workers working at the factory were all men. Those workers were going to be laid off. So the precise word was used. Moreover, instances of denotational implicitating shifts through substitution were found in the data.

Example 8,

TT [Instead of getting married then and there, however, <u>they</u> had agreed to put off <u>the ceremony</u> until <u>the day</u> Burma achieved <u>her independence</u>, when <u>they</u> would be wed and live <u>as husband and wife</u> for ever after.] (Sentence 2, Paragraph 1 of Part I)

ST [သို့.သော် နေ့.ချင်းညချင်း ညားကြပါစေဟု သစ္စာထားကြ သည်မဟုတ်။ လွတ်လပ်ရေး ရသောနေ့.တွင် မင်္ဂလာဆောင်ပြီး ဇနီးမောင်နှံ ရာသက်ပန် မြဲကြရန် သစ္စာထားခဲ့ခြင်းသာ ဖြစ်လေသည်။]

Example 9,

TT [<u>Kyaw Mya and Ei Nyun</u>, together <u>with the crowd</u>, shouted <u>themselves hoarse</u>, chanting "<u>Fight for Freedom</u>!" and "Give <u>us</u> <u>Freedom</u> now!"]

ST [ကျော်မြင့်နှင့် အေးညွန့်.တို့သည် လူထုကြီးနှင့်အတူ " လွတ်လပ်ရေး တိုက်ယူ" ၊ "လွတ်လပ်ရေး ချက်ချင်းပေး" စသည့်ဖြင့် သံကုန်အော်ခဲ့ကြသေးသည်။] (Sentence 10 (Paragraph 2) of Part I)

Example 10,

TT [By the time <u>they</u> reached <u>the platform</u> where <u>they</u> would make <u>their promises</u> to <u>one another</u> that <u>they</u> would marry, <u>they</u> could no longer hear <u>the shouts of the crowd</u>; <u>the setting sun</u> bathed <u>the noble Shwedagon</u> <u>with its golden rays</u>.] (Sentence 1, Paragraph 3 Part I)

ST [သူတို့. သစ္စာပန္ဌက် စိုက်ကြသောအချိန်တွင်ကား လူထု ကြွေးကြော်သံတို့.ကို မကြားရတော့ပြီ။ ဝင်ခါနီး နေမင်းကလည်း ဝါနုသော နေခြည်ရောင်ဖြင့် ရွှေတိဂုံ အရှင်မြတ်အား ကန်တော့ပန်းဆင်မြန်းနေလေပြီ။]

Example 11,

TT [<u>He</u> would also be expected to provide <u>new pillows and blankets</u>, <u>things for the new household</u>.] (Sentence 6, Paragraph 9 of Part II)

ST [မင်္ဂလာဦးတွင် ခေါင်းအုံးသစ်၊ စောင်သစ်ကလေးများ ဝယ်နိုင်မည်ဆိုက ကောင်းလေစွ။]

Example 12,

TT [<u>With more than a hundred guests</u> <u>present</u>, <u>it</u> was very well attended <u>for a wedding of ordinary people</u>.] (Sentence 2, Paragraph 2 Part III)

ST [ပရိတ်သတ်အားလုံးပေါင်း ၁၀၀ကျော်လာသဖြင့် လူအစည်းကားဆုံးသော ဆင်းရဲသား လက်ထပ်ပွဲဖြစ် နေ၏။]

In Example 8, the word 'ceremony' was too general. It can refer to any set of ceremonies. It can refer to wedding ceremony, Christening ceremony, donation ceremony, etc. So it is less specific. The use of this word made the phrase an instance of implicitating shift through substitution. In Example 9, the use of the word 'freedom' was not as specific as the word 'independence' which was more specific in the context of the TT. Being implicit here does not mean that the translator was taking a risk. The target audience could still guess the implication of these less specific words. In Example 10, the word 'shouts' was more general than the word 'slogans'. From the formal semantic point of view 'slogans' was an element of the set of all shouts. So the word 'shouts' was less specific than 'slogans.' In Example 11, the new household was not an exact word. Instead of using the exact expression 'the first marriage' the translator used 'the new household' to comply with the TL's communicative norms because the expression appropriately referred to the newly-married couple's new household. In Example 12, the word 'ordinary' used in the expression 'for a wedding of ordinary people' was not specific. 'Poor' would be more specific in the context of the TT. However, the message was left implicit for the reader. Any intelligent reader could guess that people of ordinary class were not rich.

Moreover, instances of denotational implicitating shifts through omission were found in the data. There were 5 instances of noun-based denotational implication through omission and 4 instances of adjective-based denotational implication through omission. For example,

Example 13,

TT [<u>Kyaw Mya</u> especially approved of <u>the conference's argument</u> that <u>the poverty of Burmans</u> was due to <u>the fact</u> that <u>they</u> had been exploited by <u>the blood-sucking English companies</u>.] (Sentence 2, Paragraph 2 of Part I)

ST [ကျော်မြအဖို့ မြန်မာတွေ မွဲရတာ အင်္ဂလိပ်ကုမ္ပဏီကြီးတွေက သွေးစုပ်နေလို့ ဖြစ်သည်ဟူသော ညီလာခံ၏ ခွဲစိတ်ဖော်ပြမှုကို အထူးသဘောကျလေသည်။]

Example 14,

TT ["When did <u>you</u> get here?" asked <u>Kyaw Mya</u>, as <u>he</u> gave <u>the bag of rice</u> to <u>his mother</u>, who disappeared <u>into the back of the house</u> <u>with it</u>. "A little while ago"] (Sentence 1, Paragraph 5 of Part II)

ST ['ဘယ်တုန်းက ရောက်နေတုန်း' ဟုကျော်မြသည် ဆန်နှစ်ပြည်ပါသော အိတ်ကို မိခင်အား အပ်ရင်း မေးသည်။ 'မကြာသေးပါဘူး' ဒေါ်မိုးသည် ဆန်အိတ်ကိုယူ၍ နောက်ဖေးဘက်သို့ ဝင်သွားသည်။]

Example 15,

TT [<u>Kyaw Mya</u> put <u>his left hand</u> under <u>her chin</u>, turned <u>her face</u> towards <u>him</u> and kissed <u>her</u> <u>on the cheek</u>.] (Sentence 19, Paragraph 10 of Part III)

ST [ကျော်မြသည် အေးညွန့်၏မေးကို ဘယ်လက်ဖြင့် မော့ယူပြီး ဘယ်ဘက်ပါးပေါ်တွင် မွေးလိုက်၏။]

Example 16,

TT [As soon as <u>he</u> started <u>work</u> <u>he</u> would present <u>one month's wages</u> <u>to the foreman</u>, and <u>he</u> would repay <u>the hundred kyats</u> <u>at fifteen kyats a month</u>.] (Sentence 4, Paragraph 11 of Part III)

ST [အလုပ်ရသောအခါ တစ်လအတွက်ကို ဆရာအား ပူဇော်ပါမည်။ ငွေ၁၀၀ကျပ်ကိုလည်း တစ်လ ၁၅ကျပ် တိုးဖြင့် ဆပ်ပါမည်ဟု ကတိစာချုပ်ပြုထားရလေသည်။]

     In Example 13, the translator failed to translate the word 'huge'. The fact that the English companies were monopolizing Myanmar market and exploiting the native people was translated in the TT. However, the word 'huge' pointing out the size of the companies was filtered out. So it was an instance of adjective-based implicitating shift of omission type. More focus was put on the blood-sucking English companies in the TT. In Example 14, 2 viss was omitted in the TT. It was quite obvious that cultural filtering was in operation in the TT phrase. The translator opted not to translate it. The amount

of rice Kyaw Mya bought was not much. The fact that the bag of rice was not big could not be captured in the TT because the translator applied the cultural filter in translating this particular phrase. In Example 15, the word 'left' was omitted in the TT. It could be used either as an adjective or a noun. However, it did not appear in the TT. Kyaw Mya kissed Ei Nyun on the left cheek in the ST. However, no mention was made of this fact in the TT. It was left implicit. It was the optional choice of the translator. In Example 16, Kyaw Mya was supposed to repay 100 kyats at an interest of 15 kyats a month. However, the word 'interest' was dropped in the TT. Thus the omission of the word 'interest' made the phrase an instance of noun-based denotational implicitating shift of omission type.

Discussion

In the study of explicitation and implicitation in the translation of the short story *Not Till After Independence* instances of explicitation were found more frequently than those of implicitation. The translator explicitated the TT phrases when she wanted to specify more clearly the given states of affairs in the ST. Therefore, more denotational explicitating shifts were found than denotational implicitating shifts. The translator added nouns and adjectives to describe more specific states of affairs by filling the argument slots for these nominal words. This has nothing to do with the inherent nature of explicitation in translation process as Blum-Kulka (1986) said. Blum-Kulka (1986) stated that explicitation phenomenon was an inherent nature of translation process. However, Seguinot (1988) tried to prove that it was not an inherent nature of language that explicitation occurred in translation by limiting the explicitation phenomenon to specific instances. Denotational implicitation was also found in the study because explicit information was not deemed to be necessary in the TT phrases. Language system differences can cause explicitation. However, this explicitation does not provide any new information about the explicitation phenomenon in translation. Therefore, obligatory or mandatory explicitation was ignored in this study as Becher (2011) ignored it in his study of explicitation. However, Becher did research on both translation directions using asymmetry hypothesis of Klaudy and Karoly (2005) to specify the conditions under which explicitation and implicitation occurred.

However, Becher followed Vinay and Darbelnet's (1958) traditional concept of explicitation. Based on this simple idea of explicitation through addition and implicitation through omission, Becher constructed a theoretical framework of interactional, cohesive and denotational shifts to identify explicitation and implicitation. In this study the English translator added more personal pronouns and proper names to maximize the textual lucidity and lexical cohesion of the TT. A disproportionate percentage of interactional explicitation was found in the data because of the communicative preferences of the English language for more interactional pronouns. Similarly a large percentage of cohesive explicitation was found in the data to optimize the co-referential explicitness of the TT. On the other hand, cohesive implicitation was also found in the study when the explicit information in the ST could be left implicit in the TT without undermining the textual lucidity of the TT.

Conclusion

In the data analyzed, instances of explicitation were found to be more frequent than instances of implicitation. There were more interactional explicitations than interactional implicitations in the data. The first reason for this might be that the translator explicitated to increase the lucidity of the TT. In the ST interactional pronouns were left implicit on most occasions. However, in the TT interactional pronouns were added whenever there were syntactic slots for them in the TT. This may be due to distinct lexicogrammatical factors between Myanmar and English. Another reason might be that the translator explicitated to comply with the communicative norms of the TL.

Moreover, the translator frequently added and substituted pronominal and nominal words to increase textual cohesiveness of the text, thus making it easier for the reader to understand coreferential relations between the referents and their antecedents. The main reason might be that the translator explicitated if the antecedent of a coreferential expression was not easy to identify in the TT. Another reason might be that the translator explicitated if the cohesion of the TT lacked coherence when the SL text was translated. As for cohesive implicitation, there were fewer occurrences as opposed to cohesive explicitation because the translator might have felt that the result of cohesive implicitation could not destroy the textual cohesion of the TT.

Moreover, the translator added nouns and adjectives to fill the argument slots of nouns and adjectives for denotational explicitness. The main reason for this might be that these nominal words were added to give more precise states of affairs in the TT. Another reason might be that the translator explicitated if the TL offered empty additional syntactic slots to increase the degree of explicitness of the TT. As for denotational implicitness, there were fewer occurrences. The main reason might be that the given states of affairs were clear enough and needed no more precise description. For these reasons it is very difficult to perceive explicitation instances as having a universal tendency.

Explicitating shifts found in the data had nothing to do with the inherent nature of translation process. Explicitation was initiated by the translator, not by the inherent nature of language itself. Explicitation did not occur on all occasions to exclude implicitation. Explicitation and implicitation occurred within the same text. Explicitation should not be confined to the TT only. Neither should implicitation be confined to the ST only. Both explicitation and implicitation can occur based on the needs of the TT for the target audience. In other words, explicitation was brought about by the specific factors including the translator's free choice in applying the explicitation strategy. Future research should seek to identify explicitating and implicitating shifts in both translation directions – Myanmar-English translation and English-Myanmar translation to test the asymmetrical relationship between explicitation and implicitation and to highlight the phenomenon of explicitational asymmetry in translation.

Professional translators as well as budding translators should consider that explicitation strategy should be applied both meaningfully and logically. It must have a clear purpose. What is the problem with the translators is that they want to be on the safe side so they explicitate. They fail to implicitate when the ST requires implicitation. It is obvious that they want to avoid rather than take risks.

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