

A CORPUS BASED STUDY OF EXPLICITATION IN PAKISTANI LITERARY TEXT

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the explicitation shifts in the translated novel “Hollow Pursuits” and same novel as *LaHasil* in Urdu as source text (ST) to define the effect of explicitation on the translated or target text (TT). The explicitation level is subdivided into a two main level ‘substitution and addition’. A valid framework adapted for the explicitation shifts investigation in the text. To analyze the explicitation in text a corpus based methodology is undertaken. The research explained the findings both quantitatively and qualitatively. Results show that, among three types of explicitation, namely obligatory explicitation, optional explicitation and pragmatic explicitation, optional explicitation makes up the overwhelming majority with maximum occurrences. Obligatory explicitation occurrences are relatively low whereas pragmatic explicitation scores are the lowest in proportion. The major significance of the study is that it is explaining the required level of explicitation in translation to make it more appropriate and reader friendly in Pakistan.

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

Introduction

This study counts and analyzes explicitation shifts in a corpus of Urdu English translations of Pakistani literary text. The purpose of the study is to find out explicitation shifts in both corpora, and why translator explicates the text. However, In Urdu to English translation explicitation phenomenon are not discovered yet, and the present research would be the first one to describe it in the latest literary master piece along with its translation respectively, which is the representative of latest language of literature use in Pakistan.

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This study fills the research gap. Urdu is one of the languages that have few studies on translation. Many researches including comparative and contrastive analysis of Explicitation of English in comparison with other languages have been done, but no significant study has been conducted to compare the explicitation of Pakistani English and Urdu text in terms of explicitation. So this study aims to investigate the explicitation diversity in Pakistani English Literary text. The phenomenon of explicitation and implicitation in translation studies introduced in 1958 by Vinay and Darbelnet and further examined by a number of translation scholars in almost all the languages of the world until 2017. Since 1980, a number of studies have claimed to provide evidence for the explicitation, especially after scholars adopted the instruments of corpus linguistics in their investigations of explicitation and implicitation (Vestergaard, 2017). Explicitation and implicitation have given rise to a vast array of studies involving numerous language pairs and languages, an enumeration of which here would certainly be incomplete (Baker 1993: 243).

Review of Literature

Phenomenon of Explicitation in translation can be described as a technique of making information explicit in target language (TL) text which is implicit in source language (SL) text (Vinay & Darblent, 1958). A stylistic technique to make the information implicit in the (TL) text which presently represented as explicit in the (SL) text. The idea of explicitation is as expressing a situational element which is unexpressed in the source language. According to Becher (2011), the concept of explicitation and implicitation can be understood by considering the meanings of 'explicit and implicit'. The word explicit meaning in dictionary is to express or show something without any intention of hiding (COBUILD Dictionary). Explicitation and Implicitation are textual phenomenon, taken as grammatical, stylistics techniques emerged from operations in translation following the patterns of the target language (Robin, 2014).

In the 1980s, Blum-Kulka became the first one who studied explicitation systematically and she developed a different approach to this subject in her famous "explicitation hypothesis". According to her theory, the process of interpretation performed by the translator might lead to a more redundant TT, where redundancy is principally created by an increase in the quantity of text

cohesive markers (Blum-Kulka, 1986:300). She further pointed out that explicitation is a natural translation-inherent procedure and a by-product of the translation process.

However, many scholars do not accept the explicitation hypothesis. For example, Seguinot(1988:106-113) and Pym(2005) thought that Blum-Kulka's hypothesis is limited to the discourse level. But her notion of explicitation has been found occurring at different levels and that the hypothesis just cares about explicitation connected to shifts of cohesion and coherence in translation, rather than the whole process that how implicit information in the ST becomes explicit in the TT.

The word implicit is defined in the dictionary as information kept hidden and still pointing towards some special facts, in other words indirectly showing information by hiding it. Becher (2011) illustrated explicitness as verbalization of information in target text and implicitness as non-verbalization of information which reader could infer from the context of target text. According to Murtisari (2013) Rather than the dictionary meanings, 'explicitation' refers to the comprehensibility, accessibility and visibility of information that has already been expressed in obscure words, on the other hand the word 'implication' usually refers to indirect availability of information, whether by inference or guessing as it is contained differently in source text. Murtisari (2016) in a study showed explicitation and implication in terms of encoded/inferred at textual and mixing of these two levels that represented these two phenomenon in translation.

(Metsenaere & Vandepitte, 2017) gave a simplified definition as explicitation is considered as involving something more explicit or less implicit in a text as compared to source text, and implication as including something being more implicit in one text in comparison to another text.

(Klaudy and Károly 2003) defined the phenomenon through the examples: like an example of Explicitation in translation from Frankenberg-Garcia, and the fragment translated from English to Portuguese.

SL: Frances liked her doctor.

TL: Frances gostava dessa médica.

Retranslation into SL: Frances liked this [female] doctor (Explicitation).

Another example from the same source can clarify the concept of both.

SL text: Você também gosta dela?

Translation: *So you like her too?* (Explicitation)

Literal translation: You like her too? (Implication)

Kamenická (2008,p.127) shows a case of explicitation:

SL text:(English): Now, before you get upset listen to me.

TL text: (Czech): Teď, než se rozrušíš, musíš mě poslouchat.

Back Translation: Now, before you get upset you must listen to me (Explicitation).

Becher did not call the above shift ‘explicitation’ due to the reason that he described it as: the existence of a sayer is part of the imperative conversational meaning, and does not need to be supposed (2010, p. 6). However, such view does not seem to be precise. The meaning ‘you’ may be a part of the imperative form, and it is not verbalized. Before finding out that the subject is you, one would still need to guess it from the context if the structure is an imperative, if the subject does not refer to a person, which can also be an implied subject of the construction (Wilson, 2014).

After, understanding the meanings of explicitation and implication there is a need to consider its historical evolution in translation studies of explicitation and Implication are older concepts in the history of translation studies. The history of Explicitation and implication begins from (1958) when Vinay and Darbelnet introduced the concept in their comparative stylistics of and French and English, so their definitions will served as a starting point. They

defined it as a stylistic technique in translation to make the information explicit or implicit in target text.

In (1964) Nida in his book referred the word “addition” to points toward the inclusion of elements that may necessarily be added in a translation, which is similar to the notion of explicitation. Resembles to Vinay and Darbelnet’s term ‘gain’. His additions are not only “inclusions”, but they are limited to information which is clearly recoverable from the context or text itself. Such additions may be grammatical, such as filling out elliptical expressions, or use of connectives and classifiers to create “structural alteration”.

After that regarding explicitation and implicitation Blum kulka proposed a hypothesis in (1986) that broadly claimed that explicitation in translation is universal phenomenon and almost all the translation works are explicit as well as source texts or parallel target language text. She stated that when translators translate they fill the target text with extra cohesive structures that can lead to redundancy in the target text as well source text. (Eskola 2004:48) expressed that hypothesis claims: explicitation is a 'universal feature of translation' that is, a universally observable tendency regardless of the languages.

The explicitation hypothesis found true by researchers like (Øverås, 1998) and Chen (2004). The hypothesis is also rejected by Becher (2011, 2010). The studies on explicitation and implicitation conducted to investigate a more motivated hypothesis which is given by Klaudy (2009) as ‘Asymmetry hypothesis’ that defines the Phenomenon of explicitation and implicitation as unequal factors in translation.

Asymmetry hypothesis illustrates the explicitation and implicitation as explicitation in the L1→L2 direction cannot always counterbalance with implicitation in the L2→L1 direction because of translators, if they have choices they prefer to use operations including explicitation, often fail to do optional implicitation. (Klaudy and Károly 2005: 14). According to (Becher2011) simply claims that translators shows a tendency to do obligatory, optional and pragmatic explicitation more frequently in one direction as well as implicitation in the other regardless of source or target language text but make a clear pattern in translation. The hypothesis is motivated

in previous studies according to the communication principles formulated by (Atlas & Levinson 1981; Grice 1975; Hansen 2005; Horn 1984: 13).

(Q Principle) points out that “Talk as much as you want” (Explicitness) Similarly there is a (R Principle) that explains “Talk not much than you supposed to” (Implicitness).

A person can have one principle at the time and that can cause ineffective communication. A speaker obeying only Q would say everything he knows on the chance that it could prove informative, while a speaker following only R would be on the safe side and not open his mouth” (Horn 1984: 15). The Q, R principle is also supported because of some reasons in translation. As, the difference between reader and source text is not only temporal or special but also cultural. Translators try to cover the cultural distance by going to an explicit end of Q, R principle, so that readers can comprehend the text by understanding the cultural differences also. Explicitation is not an act of sub-consciousness of translator, but act of both sub-consciousness and consciousness to make the meaning clear (Olohan & Baker 2000).

Saldanha (2008, p.28), stressed on the dependence of explicitation on translators suppositions about their readership and their role as literary, cultural mediators. Another reason is given by (Pym 2005) the communicative situation under translation is usually characterized by a great deal of communicative risk. Furthermore, he stated that translators use references and details to manage the communication and professionalism.

From the historical perspective it is obvious that asymmetry of explicitation and implicitation occurs between (TL) and (SL) texts, this give rise to an assumption that there must be a way or parameters in which Language shifts between explicitation and implicitation. The categories of explicitation and implicitation are defined by (Klaudy, 2009) as: Obligatory, optional, pragmatics and translation inherent Explicitation and implicitation.

Obligatory Explicitation is directed by distinctions in semantic and syntactic structures of language. Semantics and syntactic explicitation are necessary in TL text, because without them the sentences in target language would be ungrammatical. Mostly, obligatory explicitation occurs when some aspects are missing in source language. For example in Russian there are no definite

articles, and translation from Russian to English causes frequent additions of articles in TL text, likewise in Hungarian there is no preposition and translation from Hungarian to English would cause many additions of preposition in English translated text. According to (Klaudy & Karoly, 2005) Obligatory explicitations are usually symmetrical that the explicitation in one direction is kept along by implicitation in the other direction

These missing categories are due to language typology which can be synthetic or analytic. Hungarian language is synthetic it performs all prepositional functions by long complex inflectional endings like a phrase in English ‘in my garden’ can be translated in Hungarian language as ‘kertemben’. Russian and English are analytic languages. Klaudy (2005) define the example of obligatory explicitation and implicitation like:

Direction: Hungarian–English

H: arc

E: face/cheek (Explicitation)

Direction: English–Hungarian

E: face/cheek

H: arc (Implicitation)

Semantic obligatory explicitation occurs in TL text when the appropriate words are missing in target language like: names of body parts, colors, kinship relations etc. For example in English suitable words for real life different relations are missing ‘elder brother’ for Hungarian word ‘baty’. Same as in English there are words for sister’s son or daughter as nephew and niece, but there is no separate word for brother’s son or daughter which is present in Urdu as ‘bhateeja (for brother’s son) and ‘bhateeji’ (for brother’ daughter).

Optional explicitation occurs due to stylistic preferences and text building strategies between languages. These are optional because sentences are grammatically correct and without their usage target language text can be consider right, but it looks unnatural. For example the use of initial clause or connection in sentences, or use of relative clause instead of nominal clause directly are optional explicitations.

Direction: English–Hungarian

SL text (E): said

TL text (H): morogta (murmured) (Explication)

Direction: Hungarian-English

SL text (H): Jól énekel

TL text (E): He sings nicely (Implication)

Pragmatic Explication: The cultural difference between SL text and TL text can create an ambiguity in cultural information, and that implicit information is pragmatically made explicit. As people of different cultures do not share same information. It can be the case that target culture may not have the knowledge of what is common in source text, so translators made the cultural information clear by explication like: names of places, local foods, dresses, villages, cities etc. For example ‘river Maros’ for Maros and ‘alo kaleji ka salan’ in English it can be define as ‘curry of alo kaleji’ one cannot say the ‘curry of potato and internal system of goa The previous studies tested the phenomenon of explication and implication in relatively other genres like business texts, general corpora, translation style analysis and legal translation texts etc. However, the current study examined the explication and implication in corpus of four urdu novels written in urdu and translated in English as data. The study would analyze explication shifts in Urdu to English direction, moreover the comparison of two professional literary translators why they explicate the text. In the past studies, the grammatical level is utilized limitedly in the means of one or two part of speech to investigate the explication and implication, but current study examined all the features of parts of speech in the devised there levels of explication Moreover, the syntactic categories will be determined as ‘nouns and adjectives, preposition, adverbs, pronoun, conjunctions determiner and connectors’ for shifts analysis. Previous studies investigated connectors, that clause and other categories as well, but the current study would observe different grammatical factors for explication shifts. Same research has been conducted by Haung (2008). He tested the classification of explication from yuanqa’s translation into English.

The current research define the explicitation shifts in literary text for the first time in Pakistan at lexicogrammatical level under three explicitation categories given by (Claudy,2011) and also explain the language difference in the means of two literary translators. Klaudy listed four types of explicitation: obligatory, optional, pragmatic, and translation-inherent. Obligatory explicitation includes syntactic explicitation and the semantic explicitation. This type of explicitation is dictated by differences in morphological, syntactic and/or semantic structures between languages. Without obligatory explicitation, TT will not conform to grammatical norms of TL. On the other hand, optional explicitation depends on language use. It is determined by TT stylistic preferences which may lead a translator to “produce grammatically correct and natural, native-like sentences”(Perego, 2003:69) by employing more explicit means of expressions. Typical examples to illustrate optional explicitation include the insertion of connected components before a sentence and/or a subordinate clause, to enhance coherence and cohesion between each part, and the employment of relative clauses, rather than left-branch noun structure or intensifiers, to make a sentence more explicit. Both obligatory and optional explicitation typically involve the insertion of linguistic elements which is a consequence of the concretization, separation and/or addition of SL lexical or grammatical items. Pragmatic explicitation commonly corresponds to cultural explicitation, and occurs to supplement possible cultural gaps between source and target cultures. Pragmatic explicitation often involves translators’ adding of explanations on implicit cultural information or on concepts that do not exist in TL. The last classification of explicitation—translation-inherent explicitation is language-independent and it depends on the nature of translation process itself. This type of explicitation has nothing to do with structural, formal or stylistic differences between SL and TL, nor with culture-specific textual elements. Because of the fact researcher analyzes translated texts from urdu to English explicitation perspective, it will not involve the last classification of explicitation. The previous researchers could not consider the effect of explicit or implicit interpretations in target text that how much they improve or reduce the quality of translation for readers. (Klaudy, 2009) stated that obligatory and pragmatic explicitation shifts are usually symmetrical like explicitation in one direction is matched by implicitation in the other direction or source text, and optional explicitation can be symmetrical or asymmetrical due to its optional in nature, and previous studies have proved the hypothesis in their studies. As the findings of the

study could show the more explicitation level in target text to make the translation more open and varying in meaning communication. The benefits of the study could improve the quality of translation in Pakistan as they would suggest the required level of explicitation for the meaning transmission and balance in the interpretations into target language. Furthermore, the study is first to examine the explicitation of Pakistani translated literary text, and it can help the future researchers to explore the area more along and develop tools for the analysis.

Material and Methods

klaudy's (2010) classification is used as a Framework to extract the shifts of explicitation in literary text. Klaudy's listed four types of explicitation: obligatory, optional, pragmatic, and translation-inherent (2010). Obligatory explicitation includes syntactic explicitation and the semantic explicitation. This type of explicitation is dictated by differences in morphological, syntactic and/or semantic structures between languages. Without obligatory explicitation, TT will not conform to grammatical norms of TL. On the other hand, optional explicitation depends on language use. It is determined by TT stylistic preferences which may lead a translator to "produce grammatically correct and natural, native-like sentences. Both obligatory and optional explicitation typically involve the insertion of linguistic elements which is a consequence of the concretization, separation and/or addition of SL lexical or grammatical items. Pragmatic explicitation commonly corresponds to cultural explicitation, and occurs to supplement possible cultural gaps between source and target cultures. Pragmatic explicitation often involves translators' adding of explanations on implicit cultural information or on concepts that do not exist in TL. The last classification of explicitation—translation-inherent explicitation is language-independent and it depends on the nature of translation process itself. This type of explicitation has nothing to do with structural, formal or stylistic differences between SL and TL, nor with culture-specific textual elements.

Similar work has been done in Chinese language by Qian (2008) in English translated text of Chinese literary source text as 'Autumn Thoughts'. The researcher took seven English translations of the same text, and the aim of the study was to examine explicitation by using klaudy's classification of explicitation. The framework is not only used to study text explicitation or implicitation, but it is also used in screen translation to examine explicitation or implicitation.

Such as, (kamrani &Ebrahimi, 2016) investigated explicitation by klaudy's classification in three Iranian Dubbed animated English movies. They conducted semiotics analysis along the explicitation examination by the explicitation types. The current research would also use the klaudy's classification (2001, 2009) of implicitation with some modification in lexico-grammatical shifts analysis.

Data collection:

The data collected systematically, first the Urdu and English novel in hard form is taken. Then scanning process of the hard data is done, converted into editable form and cleaned, proofread to make sure the validity of the text. The Corpus data is a lengthy piece of literature that it can provide the reliable quantitative results in the means of explicitation shifts in TT as compared to ST.

Parallel Corpora Compilation:

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

Compilation of Sub-Corpus:

To answer the research questions, it was necessary to compile a sub- corpus of the marked explicitation shifts obtained in the data. To compile the sub-corpora, the highlighted shifts from the data are arranged in a separate file and then converted in text file by using Ant file Converter. The software is used because the data contain tagged Urdu data that contain all the explicated features that are also presented in the TT, and cannot be converted by simple method. After making a text file the data is analyzed by AntConc.

ANALYSIS

Obligatory Explicitation



Optional Explicitation



Pragmatic Explicitation



ST. 1

ADJ|محسوس P|کو NN|زمین ADJ|ٹھنڈی NN|نیچے P|کے NN|پاؤں GR|اپنے P|انے PP|اس P|میں NN|تاریکی NN|سیڑھی OR|پہلی P|انے PP|اس|ہوے VB|بڑھاتے NN|آگے ADJ|آہستہ ADJ|آہستہ P|کو NN| - پاؤں VB|کیا NEG|نہیں|بھی|کچھ PP|وہ P|میں NN|اندھیرے VB|تھی ADJ|پختہ PN|سیڑھی. دیا VB|رکھ NN|قدم P|پر NN|قدم OR|دوسرا|ہوے VB|ٹٹولتے P|کو NN| زمین اسے NN|پیروں P|انے PP| اس|تھی|رہی VB|پا VB|دیکھ NN|تکرایا|اسے NN|جسم P|کے PP|اس NN|جھونکا CC|اور CA|ایک P|کا VB|ہوا ADJ|ٹھنڈی. دیا VB|بڑھا P|انے PP|اس VB|ہوگئی ADJ| ختم PN|گٹھن |والی VB|ہونے ADJ|محسوس NN|پہلے NN|دیر ADV|کچھ NN|اوپر P|میں NN|تاریکی|کر VB|اٹھا NN|سر CC|اور VB|رکھا NN|قدم P|پر NN|سیڑھی OR|تیسری VB| - کی VB|کی NN|کوشش P|کی VB|دیکھنے

TT

In_IN the_DT dark_JJ the_DT ground_NN felt_VBD cold_JJ under_IN her_PRP\$ feet_NNS Gingerly_RB she_PRP inched_VBD forward_RB, putting_VBG one_CD foot_NN forward_RB at_IN a_DT time_NN She_PRP found_VBD the_DT first_JJ step_NN Carefully_RB she_PRP put_VBD her_PRP\$ foot_NN on_IN the_DT step_NN The_DT darkness_NN around_IN her_PRP\$ was_VBD complete_JJ; she_PRP could_MD not_RB see_VB a_DT thing_NN. Cautiously_RB she_PRP sought_VBD the_DT second_JJ step_NN This_DT too_RB was_VBD firm_NN A_DT gust_NN of_IN cool_JJ air_NN touched_VBD her_PRP\$ body_NN and_CC she_PRP lifted_VBD her_PRP\$ head_NN .The_DT claustrophobia_NN she_PRP had_VBD felt_VBN a_DT while_NN ago_RB, lessened_VBD She_PRP put_VBD her_PRP\$ foot_NN on_IN the_DT third_JJ step_NN and_CC peered_VBD into_IN the_DT darkness_NN

The explicitation is done in the target text by adding and substituting the part of speech like verb, adverb nouns, pronouns, adjectives and coordinating conjunctions. Translators optionally add or substitute these expression in order to maintain the quality of translation and explicate the expressions which needs to highlight in the target text. Our data set shows that explicitation is done in all levels. In the 2nd line of paragraph optional explicitation is done by substituting the adverbs (gingerly, آہستہ) and verb (inched سیڑھا پہلی) in target text. Obligatory explicitation is done in the 5th line of paragraph in target text to maintain the semantic structure of sentence, where translator substitute noun verb and adjective because he has not another option to clarify his reader named as obligatory explicitation.

دیا VB | بڑھا NN | قدم OR | دوسرا | ہوے VB | تپتولتے P | کو NN | زمین | اسے NN | پیروں P | نے PP | اس

Cautiously_RB she_PRP sought_VBD the_DT second_JJ step_NN

Translator is explicating the meaning by substitution adverb “cautiously” in the target text. In the 2nd last line of paragraph translator optionally substitute the verb “lifted” that is not necessarily important-

- VB | کی NN | کوشش P | کی VB | دیکھنے NN | اوپر P | میں NN | تاریکی

peered_VBD into_IN the_DT darkness_NN

In the target text translator optionally substitute the verb to give stylistic touch to the expression which is the quality of literary translation but it clearly gives us full insight of what has been communicated above. The highlighted shifts show that optional explicitation is more frequent as compared to other shifts.

ST

NN | ناخن P | کے PN | ہاتھ ADV | بایں P | اسے NN | دانتوں ADV | الیے NN | کتاب P | میں NN | گود P | پر NN | چارپای
VB | کھلے P | کے NN | کمرے | تھی VB | ربی VB | الگ ADJ | بے چین ADV | بہت PP | وہ | ہوے VB | کترتے
PN | جان PN | ماما | تھی ربی VB | آ NEG | انہیں NN | آواز P | کی NN | بارش RB | صرف | اب P | اسے NN | دروازے
VB | کر PN | اٹھا PN | اٹھا ADJ | چیزیں | اسے NN | صحن NN | ساتھ P | کے NN | قدموں ADJ | اتیز P | کے

NN|صحن|ADJ|واپس|NN|ساتھ|P|کے|NN|قدموں|PD|انہی|ADV|پھر|CC|اور|VB|رکھنے|NN|برآمدے
 NN|شروع|VB|برسنا|AP|جب|NN|بارش|۔|اتھی|رہی|دے|VB|سنائی|I|بھی|NN|آواز|P|کی|VB|جانے|P|میں
 ADJ|مصرف|P|میں|VB|پڑھنے|NN|نماز|P|میں|NN|کمرے|۔|جان|PN|اما|NN|وقت|P|اس|،|VB|ہوی
 VB|ہو|ADJ|تیز|ADV|بہت|NN|بارش|VB|ہوتے|VB|ہوتے|ADJ|فارغ|اسے|NN|نماز|CC|اور|VB|تھیں
 PP|وہ|NN|بجائے|P|کی|VB|اٹھانے|PN|جائے|نماز|ہی|VB|ہوتے|ADJ|فارغ|P|سے|NN|دعا|۔|تھی|چکی
 VB|کر|NN|شروع|VB|سمیٹنا|NN|چیزیں|CC|اور|اگیں|P|میں|NN|صحن|ADJ|ہوی|VB|بھاگتی|ADV|تقریباً
 P|انے|PN|جان|PN|اما|رہی|VB|بیٹھی|VB|کھولے|NN|کتاب|NN|طرح|P|کی|NN|ڈھپٹوں|PN|مریم|ادیں
 VB۔|تھا|VB|بلایا|NEG|نہیں|ADV|لیے|P|کے|VB|اٹھانے|NN|چیزیں|PP|اسے

TT

Sitting_VBG on_IN the_DT wooden_JJ cot_ NN with_IN a_DT book_NN in_IN her_PRP\$
 lap_NN and_CC biting_VBG her_PRP\$ nails_NNS she_PRP presented_VBD a_DT
 picture_NN of_IN anxiety_NN Through_IN the_DT open_JJ door_NN now_RB
 adding_VBG to_ IN the_DT noise_NN of_IN the_DT falling_VBG rain_NN was_VBD
 the_DT sound_NN of_IN Mama_NNP Jan_NNP dragging_VBG and_CC pulling_VBG
 things_NNS out_IN of_IN the_DT open_JJ courtyard_NN onto IN the_DT verandah_NN
 to_TO protect_VB them_PRP from_IN the_DT downpour_NN When_WRB the_DT
 rain_NN had_VBD started_VBN Mama_NNP Jan_NNP had_VBD been_VBN
 praying_VBG by_IN the_DT time_NN she_PRP had_VBD finished_VBN the_DT
 drizzle_NN had_VBD turned_VBN into_IN a_DT downpour_ NN . Without_IN even_RB
 waiting_VBG to_TO fold_VB up_RP her_PRP\$ prayer_NN mat_NN Mama_NNP Jan_NNP
 had_ VBD run_VBN into_ IN the_DT courtyard_ NN to_ IN the_DT furniture_ NN to_
 save_ V it_ PP from_IN the_DT rain_NN ._.Not_RB once_RB did_VBD she_PRP call_VB
 on_RP Mariam_NNP to_TO help_VB her_PRP\$ and_CC Mariam_NNP too_RB
 obdurately_RB remained_VBD where_WRB she_PRP was_VBD making_VBG no_DT
 effort_NN to_TO lend_VB a_DT hand_NN With_ IN the_DT book_ NN shut_VBN
 she_PRP continued_VBD to_TO muse_NN in_IN anger_NN

Pragmatic explicitation are due to differences in cultural and/or world knowledge

that members of source and target language communities share. They typically occur

when a translator needs to add linguistic material to explain a concept specific to the source culture. Only one pragmatic explicitation is found in this paragraph that is wooden cott ()reson of this expression is because we don't have any other replacement of this noun in English (wooden cott). Optional Explicitation is found where translator substitute the adjective with noun (anxiety). Obligatory explicitation is done in the middle of paragraph where translator added two verbs (pulling and dragging) to make his Reader s understand the meaning contextually.

ST.

- VB کہتی SC تو VB ہوتی اربی VB الجھ IN اسے PN جان PN ماما PP وہ ADV جب ADV دفعہ | بعض NN بغیر P کے PP اس VB ہے NN حیرت PP مجھے، VB الی VB لگوا WQ کیسے NN بجلی P نے PN آپ" VB جا VB جلائی NN لالٹینیں ہیں VB کر سکتے NN استعمال PN دئے |۔ اتھا سکتا VB ہو ADJ گزارہ تو بھی VB جا ADJ اٹانگی P پر NN دیواروں P کے VB کر ADJ روشن NN مشعلیں ADV پھر CC یا سکتی ہیں NN بات P کی PP اس NN ساتھ P کے NN سکون CC اور NN خاموشی PN جان PN ماما ہیں سکتی NN سکون CC اور اتھی VB چڑاسے NN خاموشی P کی PP ان PP اسے NN ربتیں VB سنتی ADV صرف PP وہ REP جو VB تھے NN ہتھیار PP وہ PP یہ VB تھا NN خیال P کا PP اس NN نفرت اسے ADJ اتیز ADJ مسلسل NN تھینبارش VB کرتی NN استعمال ADV الیے P کے VB کرنے NN زیر PP اسے NN موسم ہر PP اسے اتھا رہا VB جا VB بڑھتا CC اور NN غصہ P کا PN مریم اتھی اربی جا VB ہوتی VB چاہتا NN دل P کا PP اس NN بارش P کی NN برسات SC مگر VB تھی NN نفرت اسے NN بارش P کی CA ایک P کا NN پانی AP جہاں VB بیٹھے VB جا P میں NN صحرا کسی P میں NN موسم NN، اس VB ملے NEG نہ NN پانی بھی ADV الیے P کے VB پینے SC چاہے VB ہو NEG نہ P تک NN قطرہ VB ہو NEG نہ NN پانی NN بس SC مگر |۔

TT

Sometimes_RB in_ IN anger_ NN she_PRP would_MD tell_VB Mama_NNP Jan_NNP,_, Why_WRB did_VBD you_PRP bother_VB to_TO get_ VB electricity_ NN ?We_ PRP could_ MD have_ VB done_ VBN without_ IN it_ PRP We_ PRP could_ MD have_ VB

used_ VBN oil_ NN lamps_ NNS or_ CC lanterns_ NNS or_ CC even_ RB candles_ NNS
 Mama_ NNP Jan_ NNP would_ MD not_ RB respond_ VB In_ IN silence_ NN she_ PRP
 would_ MD listen_ VB to_ TO her_ PRP\$ ranting_ NN She_ PRP would_ MD often_ RB
 think_ VB that_ IN this_ DT silence_ NN this_ DT serenity_ NN were_ VBD the_ DT
 weapons_ NNSMama_ NNP Jan_ NNP used_ VBD to_ TO defeat_ VB her_ PRP To_ TO
 debilitate_ VB her_ PRP\$ the_ DT rain_ NN had_ VBD increased_ VBN in_ IN intensity_ NN
 And_ CC Mariam_ NNP 's_ POS anger_ NN too_ RB kept_ VBD intensifying_ VBG
 She_ PRP disliked_ JJ rain_ NN any_ DT time_ NN of_ IN the_ DT year_ NN, but_ CC
 monsoon_ NN rain_ NN she_ PRP wished_ VBD she_ PRP could_ MD go_ VB and_ CC
 live_ VB in_ IN a_ DT desert_ NN where_ WRB there_ EX would_ MD be_ VB not_ RB
 a_ DT drop_ NN of_ IN water_ NN Not_ RB even_ RB drinking_ VBG water_ NN Just_ RB
 no_ DT water_ NN.

Optional explicitation is done in the 4th line of paragraph where translator substitute verb (شعلیں) with noun (candles) optionally. In the very next line translator is done with optional explicitation by adding to verbs (defeat, debilitate) in the substitution of noun (زیر NN). Translator underwent literal translation optionally like in the middle of paragraph he could simply say Mariam dislike rain that convey the context or meaning but he added one to one word that she dislikes rain of anytime in the year. It can be taken as the intension is to convey abrupt weather changes in Pakistan especially in monsoon. Obligatory explicitation is done in the 2nd last line of paragraph where translator substitute noun (desert) with noun (صحرا NN).

ST.

VB گزار سے اسے وجہ کی جان PN اما PN میں زندگی ADJ ادہ NN تکلیف ADJ اجتنی "
 NN عنایات ADJ موٹی ADJ اچھوٹی PP یہ PP وہ ADV الیے P کے NN تلافی P کی PP اس SC اگر ہوں ربی
 امیری SC اگر PP ہوہ VB کرتیں NEG نہیں NN احسان NN کوئی SC تو ابیں دیتی VB کر P پر PP مجھ
 NEG نہ NN زحمتیں ADJ ساری PP یہ ADV الیے PP میرے کبھی PP انہیں SC تو الیں VB مان NN بات

NN|کوی P|کا NN|کاموں P|کے NN|طرح PD|اس PP|انہیں P|میں ADV|پھر SC|کیونکہ|پڑیں VB|اٹھانا
PN|قائم P|پر NN|ضد|اپنی SC|اگر PP|وہ PN|جان PN|امام SC|لیکن|گی VB|دوں NEG|نہ|ابی NN|موقعہ
NEG|نہ RP|کیوں NN|تکلیف PP|انہیں|بھی PP|میں VB|ہے ADJ|اٹھیک ADV|پھر SC|تو VB|ہیں
- VB|پہنچاؤں

TT

She_PRP owes_ VBZ me_ PRP this_ DT _ Mariam_NNP thought_VBD to_TO herself_PRP
angrily_ RB_ for_IN all_ PDT the_DT pain_ NN she_PRP has_VBZ caused_VBN me_ PRP_
After. So_RB if_IN she_PRP has_VBZ to_TO work_VB so_RB hard_JJ it_ PRP is_ VBZ her_
PRP\$ own_ JJ fault_ NN ._. If_IN only_RB she_PRP would_MD listen_VB to_TO me_PRP
she_PRP would_MD be_ VB spared_VBN of_IN having_VBG to_TO do_VB so_RB
much_ RB but_CC if_IN she_PRP will_MD not_RB listen_VB if_IN she_PRP insists_VBZ
on_IN having_VBG her_ PRP\$ own_ JJ way_NN then_RB so_RB be_VB it_ PRP,I_PRP
too_ RB will_MD not_RB help_VB.

paragraph starts with optional shift where translator explicate the meaning by giving single expression. One shift is obligatory that refers that translator had no choice in the means of language typology. As, the specific structure of Urdu could not be completely converted in English, so the translator explicate it as she_ PRP would_ MD be_ VB spared.... VBG to_ TO do_ VB so_ RB much_ RB that shows the specific noun زحمتیں is substituted with adverbs.

ST

P|پر NN|طور ADV|ابتداء|VB-|کھولی NN|انکھ P|میں NN|ماحول IN|ابی ایسے|بھی P|نے PN|روٹھ
P|میں NN|مردوں NN|دنوں P|ان PP|وہ NN|بعد P|کے VB|کرنے ADJ|حاصل NN|تعلیم ADJ|معمولی
NN|باپ NN|ماں P|کے PP|اس REP|جنہیں VB|تھی ADJ|منتظر P|کی NN|شادی اسے CA|ایک|کسی|اسے
|کسی IN|اسے P|میں PP|ان PP|وہ SC|کہ NN|پہلے PP|اسے SC|لیکن VB|تھا ADJ|ملوایا|اسے PP|اس P|نے
ADJ|ہو|اسے NN|پاکستانی CA|ایک NN|ملاقات P|کی PP|اس VB|کرتی NN|شادی P|ساتھ P|کے CA|ایک
PP|اسے P|نے NN|چیز W|کس P|کی NN|شخص P|اس SC|کہ|اسکی VB|کر NEG|نہیں NN|اندازہ PP|وہ

P کے VB بھاگنے سے NN گھر P نے PP اس ADV بہر حال ہے تھا VB کیا NN متوحہ NN جانب اپنی P کے NN فیملی P کی PN روتھ دیا VB کر NN شروع VB رہنا NN ساتھ P کے NN شخص ADJ بعد اس OR تینوں اپنی PN روتھ VB تھا NEG نہیں ADJ کم PP سے NN شک CA ایک IN یہ ADV لیے NN توقع P یہ NN کوی سے PP اس CC اور VB تھی NN بزدل ADV زیادہ سے اسب P میں NN بہنوں NN خلاف P کے NN مرضی P کی NN باپ NN ماں اپنے PP وہ SC تھا کہ اسکا VB کر NEG نہیں NN شخص P اس ابھی PP وہ SC بلکہ اگی دے VB کر NN شروع VB رہنا NN ساتھ P کے NN شخص کسی GR اپنے P کے PP اس ہی NEG نہ VB تھا NN مذہب PP ہم P کا PP اس NEG نہ REP جو NN ساتھ P کے تھا VB رکھتا NN تعلق سے NN ملک

TT

Ruth_ NNP too_ RB showed_ VBD no_ DT signs_ NNS of_ IN deviating_ VBG from_ IN the_ DT family_ NN path_ NN Having_ VBG received_ VBN a_ DT minimal_ JJ education_ NN she_ PRP was_ VBD waiting_ VBG to_ TO marry_ VB one_ CD of_ IN the_ DT suitable_ JJ boys_ NNS she_ PRP had_ VBD been_ VBN introduced_ VBN to_ TO by_ IN her_ PRP\$ family_ NN That_ DT is_ VBZ until_ IN she_ PRP met_ VBD a_ DT Pakistani_ NNP She_ PRP did_ VBD not_ RB know_ VB what_ WP attracted_ VBD her_ PRP so_ RB strongly_ RB to_ TO this_ DT man_ NN but_ CC the_ DT appeal_ NN was_ VBD there_ RB and_ CC soon_ RB after_ IN meeting_ VBG him_ PRP she_ PRP ran_ VBD away_ RB from_ IN home_ NN and_ CC began_ VBD to_ TO live_ VB with_ IN him_ PRP Ruth_ NNP 's_ POS family_ NN was_ VBD the_ DT three_ CD sisters_ NNS Ruth_ NNP was_ VBD horrified_ VBN by_ IN what_ WP she_ PRP had_ VBD done_ VBN Of_ IN the_ DT most_ RBS timid_ JJ and_ CC unassuming_ JJ No_ DT one_ NN could_ MD have_ VB guessed_ VBN that_ IN not_ RB only_ RB would_ MD she_ PRP disobey_ VB her_ PRP\$ family_ NN by_ IN opting_ VBG to_ TO live_ VB with_ IN a_ DT man_ NN outside_ NN of_ IN marriage_ NN but_ CC that_ IN too_ RB with_ IN a_ DT man_ NN who_ WP was_ VBD neither_ DT of_ IN her_ PRP\$ Church_ NN nor_ CC of_ IN her_ PRP\$ race_ NN

Optional shift is used to highlight the background of charcter. Translator added noun and verbs to convey the context to readers.

In the present data the obligatory explicitation is done one time as, showed_ VBD no_ DT signs_ NNS of_ IN deviating_ VBG from_ IN the_ DT family_ NN path_ NN. In the Urdu text the sentence contains nouns and verb as *اے ایسے* IN *ماحول* NN *میں* P *انکھ* NN *کھولی* VB. It cannot be completely translated into English, because of language typology. For the reason translator tried to give the meaning of noun and verb *انکھ* NN *کھولی* VB by making semantically and grammatically an appropriate sentence by adding a verb *deviating* preposition *from* and determiner *the*, and noun family *path*. That is not the same expression as ST, but by adding verbs and noun translator made it clear to the reader. Optional shifts are more frequent in th data as translator explicat by substituting and adding the noun PP *اپنی* NN *جانب* NN *متوحہ* NN *کیا* with noun and verb but_ CC the_ DT appeal_ NN was_ VBD there. By explaining the same context translator used optional shift by adding one more adverb so_ RB strongly.

ST

AP *تب* CC *اور* VB *لگی* VB *آئے* NN *نوبت* P *کی* NN *افاقوں* P *میں* NN *گھر* ADJ *آہستہ* ADJ *آہستہ* NN *فیصلہ* P *کا* VB *کرنے* ADV *کچھ* IN *کر* VB *انکال* اسے NN *گھر* P *انے* PN *کیتھریں* NN *بار* OR *پہلی* بی ADV *پھر* VB *کیا* NN *کام* P *میں* NN *ڈیپارٹمنٹ* ADJ *پیکنگ* P *انے* PP *اس* NN *چندماہ* ADV *کیا* VB *کی* PP *اس* P *پر* NN *طور* ADJ *وقتی* P *انے* NN *کیتھریں* CC *اور* گئی VB *ہو* ADJ *ایمبار* NN *روٹھ* SC *کہ* VB *تھا* NN *خیال* P *کا* PP *اس* دی VB *چھوڑ* NN *جاب* PP *وہ* ADV *لیے* P *کے* NN *بھال* VB *دیکھ* PP *وہ* CC *اور* گئی الے VB *کر* NN *جوائن* NN *کر* VB *ہو* ADJ *ٹھیک* PN *روٹھ* ADV *جلد* ADV *بہت* CC *اور* VB *تھا* NN *کینسر* P *کا* NN *معدے* PP *اسے* *گی* VB *ڈھونڈلے* NN *جاب* CC *اور* NN *لیے* کوی *اپنے* CC *اس* NN *ہوی* NN *تشخیص* P *کی* PP *اس* P *تک* ADV *جب*

TT.

Catherine_ NNP was_ VBD faced_ VBN with_ IN the_ DT prospect_ NN of_ IN eviction_ NN and_ CC starvation_ NN She_ PRP found_ VBD herself_ PRP a_ DT job_ NN in_ IN the_ DT bakery_ NN section_ NN of_ IN a_ DT factory_ NN but_ CC when_ WRB Ruth_ NNP fell_ VBD ill_ RB Catherine_ NNP gave_ VBD up_ RP her_ PRP\$ job_ NN to_ TO look_ VB after_ IN her_ PRP\$ mother_ NN What_ WP she_ PRP thought_ VBD would_ MD be_ VB a_ DT temporary_ JJ phase_ NN turned_ VBD out_ RP to_ TO be_ VB a_ DT half_ NN year_ NN

stint_NN of_IN nursing_VBG her_PRP\$ mother_NN who_WP was_VBD diagnosed_VBN with_IN cancer_NN.

Optional Explicitation shifts are frequently used by the translator. More additiona of nouns can be easily observed in the target text as prospect_ NN of_ IN eviction NN and another optional shift is also due to substitution of noun bakery_ NN section_ NN.

ST.

VB اتارنے NN فرض ADJ اسارا NN الادا NN واجب P پر RP خود PP وہ P میں NN ارصے P کے NN سال CA ایک VB کھو NN ریپوٹیشن GR اپنی P میں NN علاقے PD اس PP وہ P تک AP تب SC مگر گئی VB ہو ADJ کامیاب P میں PP وہ NN حوالے کو REP جس تھی VB جاتی ADJ پہنچائی اسے NN حوالے PD اسی GR اپنے PP وہ تھی AA چکی NN سیلز P میں NN اسٹور CA ایک اکر VB چھوڑ NN بار P نے PP اس تھی VB چاہتی VB دینا ADJ بہلا P کے PP اس NN ماضی P کا PP اس SC مگر دیا VB اکر NN شروع VB کرنا NN کام P پر NN طور P کے NN گرل VB مل ADV ضرور PP اسے NN شخص PP ایسا PP اسے NN جگہ ہر تھا رہا VB اکر NN سفر PN ساتھ تھ VB جانتا NN طرح ADJ اچھی P میں NN بارے P کے NN پیشے ADJ پرانے P کے PP اس REP جو جاتا PN نے وہ NN کیتھرین گیا VB نکالا اسے NN جگہوں اسی ADV بہت PP اسے ADJ دیگرے NN بعد ADJ ایکے ہوتا NN پہلے اسے دینے VB چھوڑ P کو NN شہر PD اس SC مگر VB کیا NN فیصلہ P کا دینے VB چھوڑ NN شہر VB بدل NN فیصلے ADJ سارے P کے PP اس P نے PN ہوا جس NN حادثہ PP ایسا CA ایک NN ساتھ P کے PP اس -دیے

TT

A_DT year_NN passed_VBD and_CC she_PRP had_VBD paid_VBN off_RP her_PRP\$ debts_NNS but_CC If_IN she_PRP was_VBD now_RB known_VBN in_IN the_DT neighborhood_NN as_IN the_DT Dusky_NNP Damsel_NNP and_CC her_PRP\$ past_JJ followed_VBD her_PRP\$ wherever_WRB she_ PRP went_ VBD She_PRP left_VBD the_DT bar_NN and_CC took_VBD up_RP a_DT job_NN as_IN a_ DT sales_ NNS associate_ NN in_IN a_ DT corner_ NN store_ NN but_ CC her_ PRP\$ former_ JJ clients_ NNS continued_ VBD to_ TO pester_ VB her_ PRP\$ till_ IN the_DT store_ NN manager_ NN was_ VBD compelled_ VBN to_ TO fire_ VB her_ PRP This_

DT happened_ VBD a_ DT number_ NN of_ IN times_ NNS and_ CC Catherine_ NNP in_ IN frustration_ NN thought_ NN of_ IN moving_ VBG .That_ DT is_ VBZ until_ IN face_ NN intervened_ VBDthe_DT second_JJ time_NN in_IN her_PRP\$ life_ NN.

All three types of shifts are highlighted in the text. Dusky damsel is addition of nouns that is obligatory for the translator to make clear sense of sentence syntactically. 2nd shift is being used is pragmatically, occurred with the addition of nouns (corner_ NN store_NN). Its culturally inferable because foreign reader has the concept of store, super market or shop they do not have any concept of corner store.

Optional shift is highlighted in the data as |اگر|NN |اسے|PP |ایسا|PP |شخص|NN |اسے|PP |ضرور|ADV |بوتا|VB |جانتا|NN |طرح|ADJ |اچھی|P |میں|NN |بارے|P |کے|NN |پیشے|ADJ |پرانے|P |کے|PP |اس|REP |جو|VB |جاتا|VB |مل| In this line writer is talking about the previous profession of character and how translator optionally substitute the verb to present her character in a stylistic way. CC her_ PRP\$ former_ JJ clients_ NNS continued_ VBD to_ TO pester_ VB her. Pester her is a better choice on the part of translator as compared to any other choice because it implicitly communicate the reader about her worst past and explicitly convey the meaning in a decent way.

Results and Discussion

The findings of analysis are presented in this section that illustrates the answers of the all research questions. Quantitative results are collected by analyzing the explicitation shifts, and the qualitative explanation is obtained by parallel corpora comparison also by the observation of shifts in the context of the TT. In this section all the results of the study that can address the answers of the four questions are given systemically.

Over all frequency of parts of speech involved in explicitation

NO	Feature	Frequency
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1	Noun	689
2	Proper noun	83
3	Personal Pronoun	197
4	Adjective	260
5	Adverb	162
6	Verb	655
7	Preposition	406
8	Coordination conjunction	39

The quantitative data shows that more explicitation is done in nouns and less in the proper noun with the range of 689 and 83.

The other feature involved in the analysis are adjective and adverbs are not given as it is in the target text, extensive use of adjectives are highlighted in target text with explanation and these additions are observable in the analysis section in context of the TT as compared to ST. Similarly, an adverbs addition is also found with the frequency of 162 hits.

Moreover connectors like coordination conjunctions and prepositions are given in the target text. Prepositions کی, میں, پر, نے, کو these are the example of Urdu preposition that are substituted in English. Extensive shifts of Coordination conjunctions found in the target text.

The quantitative and qualitative representation of the findings of the corpus data intended to show all the lexical features involved in locating the occurrences of explicitation types.

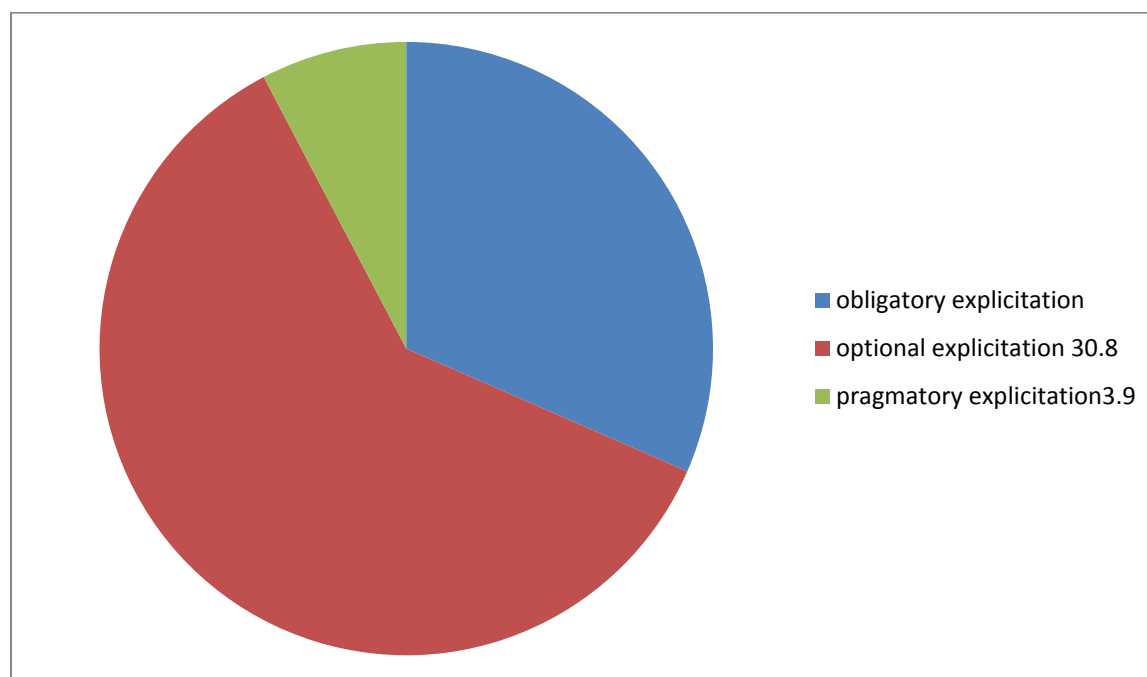
Overall frequency of Explicitation category

Frequency of	Obligatory	Optional	Pragmatics
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Explicitation in texts			
1-10	17	28	3
11-20	12	28	5
21-30	14	30	4
31-40	16	48	7
41-50	17	41	4
51-60	22	36	3
61-70	10	25	1
71-80	19	21	5
81-90	14	31	2
91-100	19	38	5
Total number of Explicitation	160	326	39
Mean value	16.0	3.26	3.9

According to this quantitative representation. Optional explicitation scored higher number as compared to obligatory and pragmatic explicitation.

Frequent explicitation type has great impact on the target text. This effect can be observed in both positive and negative way. It makes the text reader friendly and target text becomes stylistically attractive but in terms of less explicitation or implicature it reduced novelty in translation and complicate the syntactic structures of target language. Each category present different effect on the meaning communication in the target text.



Optional explicitation is mostly additions made by translator to make text readable friendly and stylistically attractive with highest range according to pie graph. Rest of the shifts are equally important with their relative ranges to construct and reconstruct the intention of translator. Obligatory and pragmatic explicitation made positive impact on the quality of translation because they are mostly substitutions. The obligatory explicitation is lesser because translator substituted for the semantic and syntactic needs in a lower number and give more weightage to the style of the translation. On the other hand optional explicitation created better and also negative meaning communication and the overall meaning transmission can be considered imbalanced due to high range of optionally added shifts. pragmatic explicitation also obtained in a lower number, because there are no high extant of cultural gaps, and the novels contains the homely and emotional settings or situations that can be similar between cultures. Hence, the shifts found in the data are rare and bridged the gap between cultures as: $\text{ADJ} | \text{کے}$ $\text{NN} | \text{سلیب}$ cannot be presented as it is in English, so translator made it a case of implicitation rather substitution or additions. The present study showed distinctive results that can

be due to the translator's intention to convey the storyline and provide stylistically more challenging and attractive text than to give the information and contexts presented in the ST.

Conclusion

The research objective was to examine explicitation shifts in the English TT as *Hollow Pursuits* as compared to Urdu ST as *LaHasil*. For the purpose, the research utilized corpus based and manual methodology to identify shifts in the TT. The parallel corpora were compiled and juxtaposed in order to highlight the explicitation shifts present in the target text in comparison to Urdu non-translated text. The shifts were identified by reading the data carefully and highlighting the shifts. After the analysis, a sub-corpus was compiled to answer the first question that is about the linguistic features involved in the explicitation in the TT. Tagging and compilation of sub-corpora intended to completely answer the first question. After that the other three questions were answered by reviewing the parallel corpora analysis as given in sections. The results showed that almost 8 features involved in the explicitation shifts of target text that are explicit in the ST. The second finding shows that optional explicitation is most frequent with the ratio of 30.8 and the obligatory is second as 16.0 and the third is pragmatic with 3.9. The answer of the third question expressed that optional explicitation imposed more negative effects on the quality of translation and a benefit that maintains the quality of text. Findings of the fourth question defined the impact of explicitation by each category and the overall meaning communication with suggestions. The overall meaning communication showed that can be more balanced by maintain the explicitation level. The conclusions defined that obligatory explicitation reduce the excessive reduction of information as compared to optional explicitation. The study intended to suggest the required level of explicitation for appropriate translation in Pakistan and encouraged the need to further research in the area and development of technology for analysis.

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