

AN ANALYSIS OF EXPLICITATION IN THE NOVEL *PEMBUNUHAN DI MALAM NATAL*

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Abstract

This is a linguistic research of translation which presents an analysis of explicitation in the novel entitled Pembunuhan di Malam Natal which is the Indonesian translation of Agatha Christie's Hercule Poirot's Christmas. The problems of this research are: (1) what types of explicitation occurred in Pembunuhan di Malam Natal and (2) what reasons that trigger the explicitation. The method used by the researcher is a qualitative method through library research. The researcher takes the first 50 data of explicitation in the translation and analyzes them to identify the types and reasons of explicitation using related theories of explicitation. The results of this research show that the types of explicitation found in Pembunuhan di Malam Natal are scalar and categorical explicitation. Meanwhile, the reasons of explicitation identified are the necessity for correct and clear expression of the source meaning, the needed for naturalness of style or to create the same emotive effect as the source text, and to explicate the truly implicit information in the source text. There is no explicitation due to the requirement for the grammar of the target language since English language has more specific grammar rule, i.e., tenses than Indonesian language's rule. Thus it can be concluded that what occurs in case of grammar between the source text and the target text is instead implicature, not explicitation.

Keywords: *Categorical, explicature, explicitation, implicature, scalar*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for people to communicate to each other. As there are a lot of language in the world, it becomes a problem for people having different languages to communicate with each other. One of solutions of this problem is translation. Translation itself according to Bell (2016) is the expression in another language (target language) of what has been expressed in another (source language) by preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. There are many difficulties in translating a source language into another language by preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. One of the difficulties is translating words which contain implicit meaning to make it explicit

in the target text, by preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences, so that the translation is understandable by the readers of the target language. Therefore, the researcher is interested to conduct a study which present an analysis of explicitation found in translation.

In this study, the researcher wants to find out the types and reasons of explicitation found in the Indonesian translation of Agatha Christie's *Hercule Poirot's Christmas* which is *Pembunuhan di Malam Natal*. She analyzes the explicitation found in the target text by referring to relevant theories of explicitation.

The researcher carried out this study in order to increase her knowledge in analyzing translation text. The result of this research can be used by students of translation as a

reference for their studies or by translators in general if they find difficulties in translating text related to explicitation.

Explicitation is a concept that was first introduced by Vinay and Darbelnet, who defined it as a stylistic translation technique consisting of making what remains implicit in the source language explicit in the target language because it is apparent from either the context or the situation (Baker and Saldanha, 2009). More specifically, Klaudy and Karoly (2003) explained that explicitation occurs when a) a general meaning of source language is replaced by a specific meaning of target language, b) a source language unit is distributed over several units in the target language, c) in the target language there appears new meaningful elements, d) one sentence in the source language is divided into several sentences in the target language, and phrases in the source language is raised into clause level in the target language. In addition, Hatim and Munday (2004) defined explicitation as explanation in the target text that renders the sense or intention clearer than in the source text. Furthermore, Murtisari (2011) said that explicitations do not only include substitution and introduce new words, but also shift formal/structural features that put more focus on parts of the target language text that would otherwise receive.

Several research have been conducted related to explicitation in translation. Becher (2011) and Erfiani (2017) conducted research

on explicitation and implicitation in translation. Specifically, they analyzed types of explicitation in translation. The theory they used in analyzing their data was the one by Klaudy (2008) which distinguished explicitation into four types; obligatory, optional, pragmatic and translation-inherent explicitation. Obligatory explicitation is caused by lexicogrammatical differences of the source language and target language. Optional explicitation is motivated by differences in stylistic preferences of the source language and target language. Pragmatic explicitation is influenced by cultural differences and/or shared knowledge by members of the source and target language. Whereas, translation-inherent explicitation is caused by “the nature of the translation process itself”. Erfiani (2017) didn’t find the fourth type of explicitation—translation-inherent explicitation, in her analysis and Becher criticized this type as the theorist herself had not provided any example of this type of explicitation. Since the classification by Klaudy (2008), especially for the fourth type, seems unclear, the researcher tries to find a newer theory which have a clearer concept of explicitation in translation to analyze the data taken in this research. Eventually, she decided to use a new theory of explicitation elaborated by Murtisari (2013).

Murtisari (2013) proposed a new alternative typology of explicitation and implicitation based on Relevance Theory’s concept of explicitness. She stated that

Relevance Theory itself is a further elaboration of Grice's theory of meaning by Sperber and Wilson (2004). She chooses to use this theory as the basis of her typology because it has clear view of the inferential nature of communication and the theory has a non-literal approach to meaning and interpretation. According to this theory, there are concepts of explicature and implicature which represent the distinction between the implicit and explicit. Explicature is defined as "what is said" or an assumption of what is communicated by an utterance which is explicit if and only if it is a development of a logical form encoded by an utterance in a different language. The term "logical form" here refers to a string of concepts which is

structured syntactically with some slots of free variables that indicate where certain contextual values in the form of concepts must be supplied' (Carston, 2002). Whereas, implicature is an assumption communicated by an utterance that is implicit. It is, in short, what is implicated in an utterance. See Figure 1, 2 and 3 as a comparison of Traditional Explication, Explication based on Relevance Theory and the one According to Murtisari.

As seen in Figure 1, according to Traditional Explication, explicature is a shift from the inferred source text into the encoded target text so that what is implicit in the source text becomes explicit in the target text.

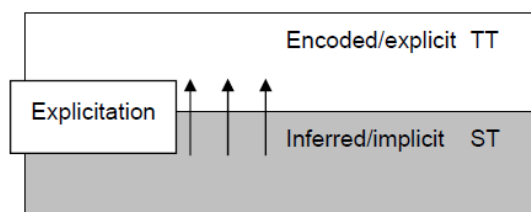


Figure 1. Traditional Explication

Source: Murtisari (2013, p. 329)

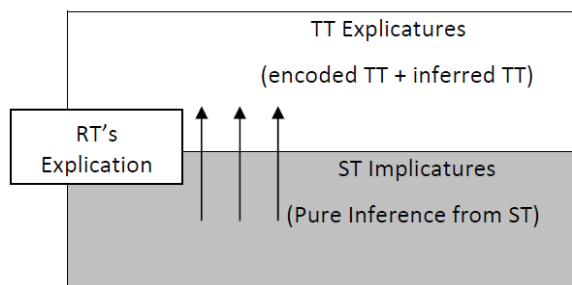


Figure 2. Explication According to Relevance Theory

Source: Murtisari (2013, p. 330)

Meanwhile, in Relevance Theory, the term explicitation covers explicitation from implicatures into explicatures (See Figure 2). As stated before, implicature means an assumption communicated by an utterance that is implicit, whereas explicature means an assumption of what is communicated by an utterance which is explicit as it is a development of a logical form encoded by an utterance in a different language. Thus, explicitation here occurs when an assumption communicated by source text that is implicit is explicated into inferred assumption communicated in the target text.

In Figure 3 we can see that there are areas of inference in the Relevance Theory that are not included in the concept. These are elements within explicatures. So, according to Murtisari, explicitation can also occur within explicatures. This means that the inferred information from the source text's explicature is encoded into the target text's explicature; what is already explicit in the source text

becomes more explicit in the target text.

Furthermore, Murtisari (2013) categorized explicitation into two categories; scalar and categorical explicitation. Scalar explicitation refers to explicitation shifts within the explicature. In terms of translation, this takes the form of the encoding (in TT) of inferred information from the source text's explicature. In scalar explicitation, the inferred meanings spelled out are already explicit, therefore, the explicitation only makes them more explicit in terms of degree. This kind of shift is possible because explicitness is also comparative in nature. The second type of explicitation, the categorical type, is basically the same as the Relevance Theory term "explication". It refers to shifts of meaning from the implicature to explicature. Categorical explicitation transforms the shifted meaning from one category to the other, i.e., from the implicit to the explicit. Table 1 presents examples of scalar and categorical explicitation.

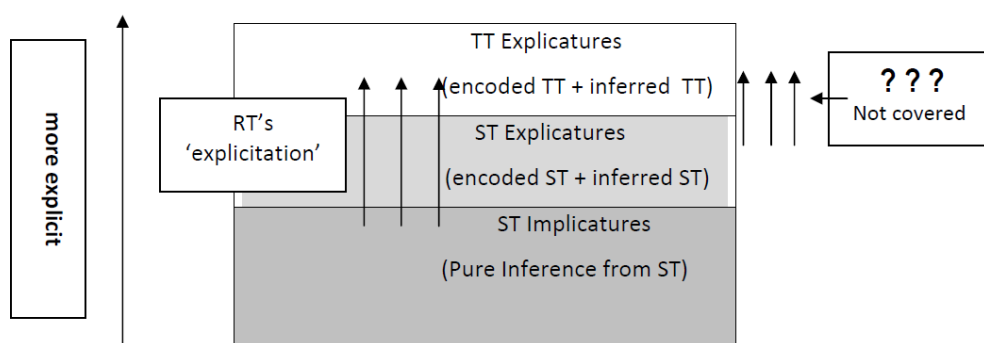


Figure 3. Explicitation According to Murtisari

Source: Murtisari (2013, p. 330)

Table 1. Examples of Scalar and Categorical Explicitation.

No	Source Text	Target Text	Types
1	<p>“<i>Mau pergi ke mana?</i>”, tanya Anton kepada Sari.</p> <p>Will(inf) go to where? Ask Anton to Sari.</p>	<p>“Where are you going?” Anton asked Sari.</p>	Scalar
2	<p>‘<i>Dinginnya!</i>’ kata wanita itu. [‘So cold!’ said the woman’] <i>Ia segera menutup jendela besar itu dan meminta maaf.</i></p> <p>[‘He immediately closed the big window and apologized’]</p>	<p>‘It’s freezing! Could you close the window, please?’ the lady said.</p> <p>He closed the big window immediately and apologized.</p>	Categorical

Source: Murtisari (2013, p.331-332)

In the example of scalar explicitation, the source text “*Mau pergi kemana?*” (Will go to where?) is translated into “Where are you going?”. The source text which is in Indonesian language does not identify the subject “you” and the time frame as in Indonesian language there is no tense system. However, the subject “you” and also the tense “are going” and “asked” are encoded in the English translation. Thus, there are three shifts in the rendering, and these shifts is considered as “scalar” as they are a development of the source text forms. The target text share the same explicature as the source text, and the meaning spelled out in the target text is already explicit in the source text.

The next example is categorical explicitation. In the target text, the spelling

out of “Could you close the window, please?” is considered categorical. Although it is an implicature of “so cold!” in the source text, it is part of explicature in the target text. Thus, the information moves to a different category. It also makes the spelled out meaning becoming more accessible.

From the elaboration of the examples of scalar and categorical explicitation, we can define explicitation as shifts of meaning from the implicit to the explicit or just to higher degree of explicitness.

In this research, the researcher does not only analyze the types of explicitation found in the Indonesian translation of Agatha Christie’s *Hercule Poirot’s Christmas*, but also identifying the reasons of those explicitations.

Table 2. Examples of Reasons of Explicitation

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Reasons
1	“ <i>Mau pergi ke mana?</i> ”, tanya Anton kepada Sari. Will(inf) go to where? Ask Anton to Sari.	“Where are you going?” Anton asked Sari. (Murtisari, 2013)	the requirement for the grammar of the target language
2	“Just opposite the Wigmore Street Office they have taken up the pavement and thrown up some earth, which lies in such a way that it is difficult to avoid treading in it in entering” (Doyle, 2014).	“Tepat di seberang Kantor Pos Wigmore Street sedang ada penggalian, yang letaknya begitu rupa, sehingga sulit untuk menghindarinya kalau mau masuk ke kantor pos” (Doyle, 2011).	the necessity for correct and clear expression of the source meaning
3	A man of desk and files. (Christie, 2012)	Orang kantoran. (Christie, 2013) Office person.	the necessity for naturalness of style
4	‘ <i>Dinginnya!</i> ’ kata wanita itu. [‘So cold!’ said the woman’] <i>Ia segera menutup jendela besar itu dan meminta maaf.</i> [‘He immediately closed the big window and apologized’]	‘It’s freezing! Could you close the window, please? ’ the lady said. He closed the big window immediately and apologized (Murtisari, 2013).	the truly implied information in the source text

Larson (1984) as cited in Setyawan (2014) stated that there are four reasons for explicitation; (1) the requirement for the grammar of the target language, (2) the necessity for correct and clear expression of the source meaning, (3) the necessity for naturalness of style, and (4) the truly implied information in the source text.

In the example number 1, the source text “*Mau pergi kemana?, Tanya Anton kepada Sari.* (Will go to where? Ask Anton to Sari) is translated into “Where are you

going?” Anton asked Sari. The source text which is in Indonesian language does not identify the subject “you” and the time frame as in Indonesian language there is no tense system. However, the subject “you” and also the tense “are going” (present progressive tense) and “asked” (simple past tense) are encoded in the English translation. Thus, the explicitation shifts here occur because of the reason number 1—the requirement for the grammar of the target language. If the word “you” is not inserted, the target text will be

ungrammatical since in an English sentence, there should be at least a subject and a verb. Furthermore, in translating text into English language, it is important to identify the time frame as English has tense system in its grammar. If the ST is translated literally into (Will go to where? Ask Anton to Sari), without applying any tense in it, the structure as well as the sense of the sentence becomes unclear for the readers of the target text.

In the example number 2, the noun phrase “The Wigmore Street Office” is translated into “Kantor Pos Wigmore Street” (Wigmore Street Post Office), which makes the target text more explicit than the source text. The reason of this explicitation is the necessity for correct and clear expression of the source meaning. The adding of the word “Pos” (Post) in the target text is to give more information about what kind of office “The Wigmore Street Office” is. It is not clear enough for the readers of the target text if the verb phrase is translated literally without the adding of the word “Pos” in the target text.

In the example number 3, “A man of desk and files” is translated into “Orang kantoran” (office person) which makes the target text more explicit than the source text. This explicitation occur due to the necessity for naturalness of style. If the utterance “A man of desk and files” is translated literally, it becomes “Seorang pria yang berhubungan dengan meja dan berkas-berkas” which sounds unnatural in the target text. Thus, the translator makes the target text more explicit

than the source text because it is necessary to produce natural equivalence of the source text so that it becomes understandable by the readers of Indonesian language.

In the example number 4, the reason of this categorical explicitation is the truly implied information in the source text. The utterance “Could you close the window, please?” is implicit in the source text, and it is explicitated in the target text.

METHODS

In conducting this research, the researcher uses a qualitative method through library research. Library research is done by taking sources from related books and journals.

There are several steps done by the researcher in conducting this research. First, she reads Agatha Christie’s *Hercule Poirot’s Christmas* (2003) as well as its Indonesian translation—*Pembunuhan di Malam Natal* (2013)—which is translated by Mareta. Second, she compares every sentence of the source text with one of the target text to see if there are any explicitations occur. Finding out that there are a lot of explicitations in the translation, she takes the first 50 data of explicitation found in the translation to be analyzed.

She analyzes all the data to determine the type of each explicitation shift found in the translation. She uses the categorization of explicitation proposed by Murtisari (2011)—scalar and categorical explicitation—to analyze every datum in this research. After analyzing the types of explicitation, she tries

to find out the reasons of those explicitation shifts. In this matter, she uses Larson's theory of explicitation which stated that there are four reasons of a translator making explicitation; (1) the requirement for the grammar of the target language, (2) the necessity for correct and clear expression of the source meaning, (3) the necessity for naturalness of style, and (4) the truly implied information in the source text.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher is going to discuss the types of explicitation which are found in the Indonesian translation of Hercule Poirot's Christmas. The researcher is also going to explain the factors influencing the occurrences of explicitation in the translation based on the theories that the researcher uses. Some data of explicitation are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Some Data of Explicitation

No	Data	Types	Reasons
1	ST: They have started. TT: Mereka mulai berangkat . They start to leave .	Scalar Explicitati on	2
2	ST: " It was a nuisance, too," explained Pilar. TT: " Perang juga merupakan gangguan," kata Pilar menerangkan. " War also is nuisance," say Pilar explaining.		
3	ST: She was prepared for every eventuality. TT: Dia siap menghadapi kemungkinan kemungkinan. She ready to face eventuality eventuality.	Scalar Explicitati on	3
4	ST: Pilar seemed puzzled by a word which had not previously entered her vocabulary. TT: <i>Pilar bingung dengan kata yang belum pernah didengarnya itu.</i> Pilar confused of word that have never heard by her that.		
5	ST: For a moment he thought, 'I wish I hadn't come . . .' TT: <i>Dia berpikir sejenak, "Rasanya aku ingin membatalkan rencanaku..."</i> She think a while, "It feel like I want to cancel my plan..."	Categoric al Explicitati on	4

6 ST: She had not looked at him once directly, but she knew perfectly how often he had looked at her and exactly how he had looked.

TT: Dia memang belum pernah memandang langsung kepadanya, tetapi dia tahu laki-laki itu sering **diam diam** memandang dan bagaimana dia memandangnya.

She has never look directly at him, but she know that man often secretly look and how he look at her.

Information:

ST: Source Text

TT: Target Text

2: the necessity for correct and clear expression of the source meaning

3: the needed for naturalness of style or to create the same emotive effect as the source text

4: to explicate the truly implicit information in the source text

The source text is already explicit without the adding of “to leave”. However, in the translation, the adding of the word *berangkat* (to leave) makes the target text more explicit. Thus, in Datum 1 occurred scalar explication where the target text is more explicit in degree than the source text. The reason of this explication is the necessity for correct and clear expression of the source meaning. If the target text only say “Mereka mulai.” (They start.), it does not sound clear enough for the readers of the target text. This makes the translator add the word “*berangkat*” (to leave) in the target text.

Explication occurs in Datum 2 as there is a new meaningful word appear in the target text—“*perang*” (war). This presents a scalar explication because the pronoun “it” in the source text is translated into its antecedent, “*perang*” (war), which makes the target text more explicit than the source text.

Both the source text and the target text share the same explication; the characters are talking about a war. The reason of this explication is the necessity for correct and clear expression of the source meaning. The word “it” is “itu” if translated into Indonesian Language. The target text sounds not clear if “It was a nuisance, too,” is translated literally into “*Itu adalah sebuah gangguan, juga,*”, so it is necessary for the translator to encode the pronoun “it” into “*perang*” (war) in the translation to make it clearer for the readers of the target text.

The same as Datum 1 and 2, Datum 3 also presents scalar explication. The source text “She was prepared for every eventuality.” is translated into “*Dia siap menghadapi kemungkinan kemungkinan.*” (She ready to face eventuality eventuality). The word “for” is inferred into “*menghadapi*” (to face) so that the target text becomes more

explicit than the source text. The explicitation also occurs here because the single unit “every eventuality” is translated into “kemungkinan-kemungkinan” (eventuality-eventuality)/ (eventualities) which is considered plural in the Indonesian language. Unlike the previous data, here the reason of the scalar explicitation is the needed for naturalness of style or to create the same emotive effect as the source text. The target text is natural and has the same emotive effect as the source text.

In datum 4, the words “entered her vocabulary” are translated into “didengarnya” (is heard by her) to make it more explicit in the target text. Thus, here occurred scalar explicitation as the source text is already explicit and the target text is just more explicit in degree than the source text. The reason of this explicitation is the needed for naturalness of style or to create the same emotive effect as the source text. If the source text is translated literally, it becomes “*Pilar terlihat bingung oleh sebuah kata yang belum pernah masuk kosa katanya.*” which sounds less natural than “*Pilar bingung dengan kata yang belum pernah didengarnya itu.*” for the readers of the target text.

In contrast with Data 1-4, Datum 5 presents a categorical explicitation. This is categorical since the sentence “I wish I hadn’t come...” is translated into “*Rasanya aku ingin membatalkan rencanaku...*” (It feel like I want to cancel my plan) which makes what is implicit in the source text explicit in the

target text. The words “rencanaku” (my plan) are implicit in the source text, and the translator makes them explicit in the target text. Thus, in data 4 categorical explicitation occurs. The reason of the explicitation is to explicate the truly implicit information in the source text.

The same as Datum 5, Datum 6 also presents categorical explicitation. The clause “how often he had looked at her” is translated into “*laki-laki itu sering diam diam memandang*” (the man often secretly look). The way he look, “*diam-diam*” (secretly), is implicit in the source text. The translator add the word “diam-diam” (secretly) so that it becomes explicit in the target text. Just the same as the previous datum, here the reason of explicitation is also to explicate the truly implicit information in the source text.

From the data that the researcher collected and analyzed, she found both scalar and categorical explicitation. Out of 50 data of explicitation in this research, there are 45 data (90%) of scalar explicitation and only 5 data (10%) of categorical explicitation. The number of data of scalar explicitation is far more than the number of data of categorical explicitation.

Meanwhile, for the reasons of explicitation, out of four reasons of explicitation the researcher only found three reasons; 19 data of the necessity for correct and clear expression of the source meaning (38%), 26 data of the needed for naturalness of style or to create the same emotive effect

as the source text (52%), and 5 data of to explicate the truly implicit information in the source text (10%). The first reason, to have the requirement of the ST grammar, is not found in the data taken. The results of this research can be seen in Table 4.

The researcher tries to find out why the reason number 1, to have the requirement of the ST grammar, does not exist in the data of explication taken. She suppose that this is because English language has more specific grammar rule, i.e., tenses than Indonesian language's rule. Below is her elaboration by taking some data from Table 3.

In Datum 1, "They have started." is translated into "*Mereka mulai berangkat.*" (They start to leave). The source text is a present perfect tense sentence and as in Indonesian language there is no tenses rule, the target text only say "They start..." This means that the source text is more specific in time reference than the target text. In fact, there is a word in Bahasa Indonesia that can

replace the auxiliary verb "have". The word "have" can be translated into "sudah/telah". However, the translator does not regard it necessary to translate that word, and make the target text having the same structure or time reference as the source text, because her translation "*Mereka mulai berangkat*" (They start to leave) is already clear for the readers of the target text.

Datum 3 shows a comparison between English and Indonesian grammar rule. "She was prepared for every eventuality." is structured using simple past tense. It refer to something that happened in the past. We can identify it from the word "was" which is a past form of "is". Meanwhile, its Indonesian translation, "Dia siap menghadapi kemungkinan-kemungkinan." does not include any word which refer to time reference. Thus, what occurs here in case of grammar is not explication, but instead implicitation because there is a change from specific into general or indefinite time reference.

Table 4. Results of the Research

Types of Explication	Number	Percentage
Scalar	45	90%
Categorical	5	10%
Total	50	100%
Reasons of Explication		
1.	0	0%
2.	19	38%
3.	26	52%
4.	5	10%
Total	50	100%

In Datum 5, the source text “For a moment he thought, ‘I wish I hadn’t come . . .’” is arranged using simple past tense “For a moment he thought, . . .” and past perfect tense “I wish I hadn’t come...” However, in the Indonesian translation it becomes *Dia berpikir sejenak, “Rasanya aku ingin membatalkan rencanaku...”* (She think a while, “It feel like I want to cancel my plan...”) which does not show any time reference. Though the time reference is not shown, it is considered clear and natural in the Indonesian Language.

From the analysis of Datum 1-3 above, the researcher found that what occurs in the Indonesian translation in case of grammar is not explicitation, instead it is implicitation. This is due to the fact that English language has more specific grammar rule i.e., tenses to show time reference. Meanwhile in Indonesian language, there is no rule of tenses. To show time reference in Indonesian language, people only use adverb of time. There is also a finding in Datum 3 where a singular form is translated into plural form. This also shows implicitation in case of grammar.

CONCLUSION

From the research results above, we can see that in *Pembunuhan di Malam Natal* there are scalar and categorical explicitation of the source text in the target text. The number of data of scalar explicitation (45) is

far more than the number of data of categorical explicitation (5). This shows that in translating the English novel, the translator tends to make what is already explicit in the source text more explicit in the target text to make the target text clear and natural for the readers of the target text.

For the reasons of explicitation in the Indonesian translation of *Hercule Poirot’s Christmas*, out of the four reasons proposed by Larson (1984) in Setyawan (2014) , the researcher only found three reasons of explicitation; (2) the necessity for correct and clear expression of the source meaning, (3) the needed for naturalness of style or to create the same emotive effect as the source text, and (4) to explicate the truly implicit information in the source text. The translator tends to add some information in the target text to make it clearer for the readers of the target text. Some information is added in the target text so that it sounds more natural. In addition, some information is also added to explicate what is implicit in the source text so that the translation more understandable by the readers of the target text.

There is no explicitation due to (1) the requirement for the grammar of the target language is according to the analysis in the present research is influenced by the fact that English language has more specific grammar rule, i.e., tenses than Indonesian language’s rule. Thus it can be concluded that what occurs in case of grammar between the

source text and the target text is instead implicitation, not explicitation.

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