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## A Pragmatic Analysis of the Application of Implication in the Process of the Construction of Discourse in Simultaneous Interpretation: A Study of Discourse Markers



Ali Mohammad Mohammadi ✉ 0000000270870656

Department of Applied Linguistics, Arak University, Arak, Iran  
Email: a-mohammadi@araku.ac.ir

### ABSTRACT

As a discourse construction procedure, implication is one of the basic issues in pragmatic studies of translation and one of the problem-solving strategies in translation discourse. Due to the fact that discourse markers are the central elements in monitoring discourse, the implication of their forms and functions is a critical phenomenon requiring further investigations. The present researcher's objective in this study was the analysis and exploration of different manifestations and indexes of implication in monitoring discourse by the simultaneous interpreter in order to provide and design an analysis model in this pragmatic area. Translation potting in translatology and coherence in discourse analysis founded the theoretical bases of this investigation. Moreover, the analysis of parallel corpora was done by utilizing two models: an inventory of discourse markers in discourse analysis and an implication framework in translation studies. The results revealed that this Iranian simultaneous interpreter applied implication in 29% of the cases in order to solve his problems in his pragmatic perspective towards creation of discourse in translation. In addition, the analysis of his pragmatic strategies resulted in the exploration of a rectangular model in the implication of discourse markers: structural generalization, lexical reduction, lexical omission, and cultural-pragmatic awareness of audience discourse. Consequently, applying the strategies of this model substantiated this Iranian simultaneous interpreter's creative discourse monitoring through implication. Finally, different implications in the areas of translation studies and education were analyzed and suggested.

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### 1. Introduction

As a strategy, implication is one of the critical issues in pragmatic investigations of translation in the construction of discourse in this process and it can be observed and substantiated in any translation. That is, the translator does not reflect every aspect of the source text in the target text.

Researchers believe that linguistic, cultural, and discourse-oriented variables influence the application of this strategy in the process of translation (Dósa, 2021; Gumul, 2006; Hoek et al, 2017; Mohammadi, 2021). In the process of simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter is concurrently engaged in two different,

\* Mohammad Mohammadi is an assistant professor of Arak University. His area of interest is the application of discourse analysis in translation, TEFL, and text analysis and has published 20 articles.

complex, and creative processes of the decoding of information in the source text and the encoding of information in the target text (Gile, 2018). As discourse and meta-discursive elements, discourse markers (DMs) are made up of connectors, conjunctions, adverbs, prepositional phrases, and fillers. And the rationale behind DMs application in spoken and written texts is monitoring discourse in communicative interactions (Fraser, 2006; Mohammadi, 2015).

This article tried to analyze and explore the representations of implicature in the reflection of the relations in discourse implicitly and indirectly. Theoretically, the study was supported by the following theoretical perspectives: Coherence Theory in discourse analysis and translation spotting in Translation Studies. From a pragmatic perspective, the analysis of parallel corpora provides different educational, research, and scientific implications in the comprehensive exploration of different aspects of discourse structure, discourse comprehension, and discourse production. Researchers (Cribble & Degand, 2019; Cribble et al, 2019; Forku, 2014; Hoek et al, 2017; Steele, 2015; Zufferey, 2017) believe that as the findings of these studies are derived from the professional and meta-discursive acts in inter-discursive communications, they are of higher scientific and research values and can be the resources for creative innovations in theorization and provision of the new research models.

Despite the great importance and critical effect of the reflection of the relations in monitoring discourse, no study has been reported or observed in this aspect of simultaneous interpretation yet. Because the natural processing of language in the process of translation entails different types of adaptations and discourse-oriented manipulations, the present researcher scientifically assumes that the findings will represent different discourse-oriented behaviors and strategies. These questions are directed in this investigation:

1. To what extent does the Iranian simultaneous interpreter apply the implicature strategy in the encoding of information in simultaneous interpretation?
2. What are the different manifestations of implicature in the interpretation of DMs?
3. Which implicature strategies are applied by this Iranian simultaneous interpreter?

## 2. Review of literature

This review of literature focuses on the analysis of definitions, procedures, objectives, and empirical investigations in the application of implicature in the process of translation. Defining implicature, Klaudy (2005) maintains that implicature deals with the expression of explicit aspects of the source text indirectly and implicitly on the basis of context or situation in the target language. Sipayung (2017) believes that implicature is a kind of modification of the coherence of text through deletion and omission at different levels of text. Ostman (2006) thinks that implicature is an indirect expression of the

message. Reporting different manifestations of implicature in the process of translation, [Klaudy \(2005\)](#) provides the following different types of implicature: replacement of a unit of discourse with a specific meaning with a unit of discourse with a general meaning, combining the meaning of several words in a single word, deleting a word or a phrase, replacing two or several sentences with a single sentence, and changing clauses to a single phrase. [Chesterman \(2017\)](#) provides a report of 12 strategies in the process of implicature in the translation process.

[Sipayung \(2017\)](#) discovered that in 28% of the cases, implicature was applied in the process of translation of DMs. Hu (2020) analyzed the translation of the DM “*well*” from English into Chinese. His findings indicated that the most frequent strategy of implicature was deletion. [Farhan and Fannoush \(2005\)](#) investigated the problems in the translation of DMs from English into Arabic. Their analysis revealed that the major translation problem was the lack of clear distinction between DMs in the Arabic language. Another problem for Arabic translators was the combination of different linguistic elements in the construction of DMs in the English language making their translation difficult for the students.

[Kafipour \(2016\)](#) investigated the translation of DMs from English into Persian and his findings revealed that the strategies included deletion, literal translation, and using other DMs. [Chaume \(2004\)](#) investigated the translation of DMs

in translation and discovered that in most cases DMs were deleted in the process of translation. In the analysis of his corpus, [Forku \(2014\)](#) discovered that the DM “*in fact*” was not translated in 20% of the cases and in the translation of the DM “*I mean*” the translator did not translate it in 26% of the instances and the rationale behind untranslation of these DMs was applying grammaticalization theory in the process of translation. [Dosa \(2021\)](#) analyzed parallel corpora between two languages and his analysis revealed that the translator applied implicature in the process of translation.

In the analysis of the conditions for implicature, [Forku \(2014\)](#) discovered that information about the former discourse, social background, and other relevant pieces of background information about the speaker will influence the process of translating DMs. [Alesa \(2019\)](#) believes that the target text must be produced based on the cultural conventions of the target language to facilitate the audience’s processing of the text. [Hoek et al \(2017\)](#) maintain that the deletion of DMs will result in more processing efforts on the part of the audience. [Forku \(2014\)](#) discovered that deletion is the easiest translation strategy for rendering DMs in the process of translation. But it will result in the untranslation of some communicative aspects of the meaning. Therefore, the continuous deletion of DMs in the process of translation will result in the crossing out of the social dynamics, style, and genre.

[Alo \(2010\)](#) concluded that resorting to implicature depends on cultural and

pragmatic differences. [Hoek et al \(2017\)](#) also discovered that predictable relations are often expressed implicitly. Similarly, [Spooren \(1997\)](#) reported that the rationale behind the existence of coherence in discourse is due to the fact that generally cause-and-effect relations can be inferred. [Mohammadi \(2021\)](#) realized the following as the rationale for resorting to implicitation in the process of translation: using grammatical rules, prediction, summarization, paraphrasing, applying demonstrative pronouns, and using the ing-form of the verbs. This review revealed that no analysis is conducted in the area of the implicitation of DMs in the process of simultaneous interpretation. Therefore, the present investigation tried to fill this scientific and research gap.

### **3. Methodology Research method:**

This study was conducted by combining descriptive and qualitative methods. The study possesses research questions, theoretical perspectives in data collection and analysis, an analysis model, and using descriptive and inferential statistics. Therefore, it is a descriptive study. Moreover, due to making use of data from the natural use of language in the process of simultaneous interpretation, a random collection of data, and inviting two raters to evaluate the researcher's identification of the instances of implicitation of DMs, it is also a qualitative investigation.

**Theoretical foundations and research models:** Theoretically this investigation was supported by two theories in discourse analysis and translation studies. In

coherence theory, a theory in discourse analysis, it is believed that the accuracy of a proposition depends on its relevance and connection with the other propositions in the context, text, and discourse ([Glanzberg, 2018](#)). According to translation spotting theory, translators resort to some procedures and strategies to solve their problems in finding, providing, and creating proper, accurate, and communicative equivalents at different levels of language in the target text ([Cartoni and Zuferry, 2013](#)). In the analysis of the parallel corpora, first, a DM inventory designed by [Mohammadi and Dehghan \(2020\)](#) was applied to identify, study, and classify DMs. Based on this inventory, DMs are utilized to indicate the following four relations in discourse: inference-discovering cause and effect relations, elaboration- indicating description and addition, contrast- the expression of contradiction, and temporality- indicating hierarchy in discourse. Moreover, the inventory introduced by [Klaudy \(2005\)](#) was applied for the analysis of different aspects of implicitation in the process of simultaneous interpretation. This inventory consists of lexical generalization, lexical reduction, lexical deletion, syntactic generalization, grammatical reduction, and grammatical deletion.

**Procedures:** Procedures of the research included the identification, sorting, and extracting instances of DMs, the comparison of DMs in the source and target texts, exploration, qualitative and quantitative analysis of equivalents, study

of instances of implicature, identification, and reporting of instances of implicature, and handing in 25% of the instances of implicature to the raters. And inter-rater reliability was estimated and results were reported and discussed.

**The raters and the corpora:** To approve the objectivity in the analysis of parallel corpora and avoid the researcher's biasedness, two other researchers were invited to evaluate the researcher's identification of the instances of implicature in the parallel corpora. One of the raters was a faculty member of the university and the other was a postgraduate student at MA. Both raters have conducted investigations in these areas and were familiar with the literature. The source text corpus was selected randomly and consisted of three Persian lectures with 16724 words and 916 sentences. And the target text corpus in simultaneous interpretation consisted of 17764 words and 1199 sentences. The SL corpus was selected randomly from the lectures of the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Grand Ayatollah Imam Khamenei and their English interpretations from Press TV, an

Iranian English TV channel. Persian corpus was downloaded from [Khamenei.ir](http://Khamenei.ir) and English corpus was recorded from press TV and then it was transcribed.

#### 4. Results and discussion

**4.1. Inter-rater reliability:** the consistency and reliability of the analysis regarding the conformity between the raters in the qualitative phase was established by the computation of inter-rater reliability through SPSS and the Kappa formula. The formula is used to examine and evaluate the agreement between the two raters to analyze data having identical values. For the purpose of the qualitative analysis of the pragmatic strategies applied by the interpreter, two raters were asked for articulating their agreement on the researcher's observation and analysis of the strategies utilized by the interpreter in rendering DMs from Persian into English. The value devoted for every agreement on instances of DMs implicature was 1 and it was 0 for disagreement. Tables 1 and 2 display the extent of interrater reliability and as [Pete \(2001\)](#) states 0.78 shows an appropriate level of reliability.

Table 1 *rater1 \* rater2 Crosstabulation*

		rater2		Total	
		.00	1.00		
rater1	.00	Count	4	0	4
		% within rater2	66.7%	.0%	6.7%
	1.00	Count	2	54	56
		% within rater2	33.3%	100.0%	93.3%
Total		Count	6	54	60
		% within rater2	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2 *Symmetric Measures*

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error <sup>a</sup>	Approx. T <sup>b</sup>	Approx. Sig.
Measure of	Kappa	.783	.148	6.211	.000
N of Valid Cases		60			
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.					
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.					

According to Table 3, the analysis of target text revealed that out of 745 instances of discourse markers in the source text, 217 instances were interpreted implicitly in the process of simultaneous interpreting, that is, 29% of the instances of overall discourse markers. This part of the results revealed that about one-third of DMs are rendered implicitly and have undergone the process of implicitation, providing the answer for question number 1. This finding is in line with the implicitation model introduced by [Klaudy \(2005\)](#). That is lexical reduction and lexical deletion substantiate 40% of the cases. This part of the findings is in line with the results reported by [Sipayung \(2017\)](#), [Klaudy \(2005\)](#), and [Gumul \(2006\)](#). In Sipayung's study, implicitation is reported in 28% of the cases in rendering DMs. However, in the analysis of parallel corpora, Klaudy and Gumul conclude that the general

tendency of most translators is applying explicitation in the process of translation and if they have the option to select between the two, mostly they will resort to explicitation. However, the implementation of implicitation in about one-third of the instances in the process of construction of discourse is a noteworthy outcome substantiating careful analysis and investigation of its different aspects, causes, and method of implementation. Moreover, the analysis of 24% of the extracts selected from the English corpus indicated that in 68% of the cases, the frequency of words was reduced (Table 3). This part of the finding is in line with [Klaudy \(2005\)](#). Therefore, implicitation is an influential strategy in encoding information and is one of the effective procedures in the production and construction of discourse in simultaneous interpreting.

Table 3 *Different aspects of the application of implicitation in simultaneous interpreting*

Number	Discourse Markers	Frequency	Percent
1	Source Text Discourse Markers	745	5%
2	Elaborative Discourse Markers	152	70%
3	Inferential Discourse Markers	35	16%

4	Temporal Discourse Markers	21	10%
5	Contrastive Discourse Markers	9	4%
6	Implication of Discourse Markers	217	29%
7	Extracts with Reduction of Words in Target Text	---	68%
8	Extracts with Addition of Words in Target Text	---	20%
9	Extracts with Equal of Words in Target Text	---	16%

**4.2. The manifestations of implication in simultaneous interpreting:** implication strategy encompasses all four groups of DMs illustrating different discourse relations such as inference, elaboration, contrast, and temporal sequence (the subject of question 2).

**4.2.1. Implication of elaborative DMs:** according to Table 3, the highest frequency of distribution of the application

implication goes to elaborative DMs (70%). The highest frequency of distribution of implication belongs to cumulative DMs such as "هم" meaning also and "و" meaning and. The second rank belongs to descriptive elaborate of DMs such as "یعنی" meaning that is, and "مثلاً" meaning for example. And the third position belongs to combined elaborative DMs consisting of 10 different combinations as displayed in Table 4.

Table 4 *Types and frequencies of Persian elaborative DMs that underwent implication in simultaneous interpreting*

1=علاوه بر این که	1=و البته	1=کما این که هم	1=و واقعاً	1=هم مثلاً	18=یعنی	51=هم
	1=و هم	1=هنوز هم	1=یعنی واقعاً	1=یعنی در واقع	11=مثلاً	44=و

In the analysis and justification of the highest frequency belonging to elaborative DMs, it can be mentioned that this finding is consistent with the pattern discovered justified, interpreted, and reported in the former studies. Reports consist of enjoying the highest frequency of distribution in language learning (Hellermann & Vergun, 2007), in professors' and students' classroom discourse (Nejadansari & Mohammadi, 2014), in the application of explicitation strategy in simultaneous interpretation (Mohammadi, 2021), in the process of combining discourse markers

(Mohammadi, 2020) and in the report of analysis of DMs applied in poetic language (Mohammadi & Radjaee, 2020). Different interpretations and justifications are provided in former investigations. Researchers such as Hellermann & Vergun (2007) and Nejadansari & Mohammadi (2014) focus on the easiness and simplicity of learning DMs in the process of language learning and their primacy in the process of language learning. However, other researchers focus on their effective, constructive, and creative role in the construction and production of creative,

complex, and multifaceted discourse in the process of communicative interactions ([Faghih Malek Marzban, 2010](#); [Mohammadi, 2020, 2021](#); [Mohammadi & Radjaie, 2020](#)).

The rationale behind the reflection of discourse relations implicitly in the target text is caused by cultural and pragmatic differences (Alo, 2010), the predictability of discourse relations signaled through using DMs ([Mohammadi, 2021](#); [Hoek et al, 2017](#)), the capability of the audience in inferring discourse relations reflected via DMs ([Spooren, 1997](#)), the existence of comprehensive coherence relations in the text ([Dopunt & Zuferry, 2016](#)), lack of effective role in discourse ([Furko, 2014](#)), resorting to grammatical structures, summarization, utilizing pronoun and gerund form of the verb instead of DMs and appealing to omission strategy ([Klaudy & Karoly, 2005](#); [Mohammadi, 2021](#)). Table 5 provides some parallel instances from the corpus and the employment of different strategies for the implementation of implicitation (question number 3). In these extracts, strategies such as using different structural rules such as using a comma instead of DMs (extracts 1 and 8), replacing compound sentence with simple sentences and deleting DM (extract 6, 7, 16, and 17), and using prepositional by plus gerund form of the verb in the English language (extract 12). Another strategy in the

implementation of implicitation is resorting to summarization (extract 20).

Other strategies include inference of the type of relationship reflected by DMs (extracts 2 and 3), using a comma (pause in spoken language) instead of DMs to express continuation of discourse (extracts 9 and 10), and lack of powerful pragmatic function in the text (extracts 4, 5, 11, 13, 14 in Table 5) which consists of using a comma and replacing compound sentences with simple sentences substantiating structural generalization in [Klaudy \(2005\)](#) terms. These findings and results are in agreement with results and findings reported by researchers such as [Hoek et al \(2017\)](#), [Klaudy & Karoly \(2005\)](#), [Mohammadi \(2021\)](#), and [Spurren \(1999\)](#). Moreover, according to [Klaudy \(2005\)](#), simultaneous interpreter has to cooperate with the audience to get the message across naturally and logically in the process of construction of proper discourse for the audience in simultaneous interpreting through the employment of implicitation. Consequently, the implicitation of DMs in simultaneous interpreting can be justified based on appealing to cooperative principles introduced by [Grice \(1975\)](#). More specifically, this justification can be substantiated on the basis of the first principle, i.e. quantity. According to this principle, interlocutors are supposed to keep away from redundancies in encoding information in discourse.

*Parallel extracts of implementation of implicitation strategy in interpretation of elaborative discourse markers*

Number	Extract	Implicit DM
1	بعضی از طرف‌ها هم کسانی بودند که ولو مثل آمریکا از ایران طرد نشده بودند و نمیشد گفت که آن چنان منفعت کلانی به این صورت از دست داده‌اند.	و
	And there were also some other sides that unlike America were not expelled from Iran, they hadn't lost their macro interests as America had done.	
2	حتی کشورهای اروپای شرقی هم در این عرصه در مقابل ما قرار داشتند.	هم
	Even some eastern European states stood against us at that time	
3	بقیه‌ی امکانات هم همین جور بود. سپاه هم که بکلی فاقد امکانات بود.	هم
	And it was the same elsewhere in the Armed Forces, IRGC totally had nothing.	
4	بعضی‌ها انکار میکنند، اظهار تعجب میکنند که چطور ممکن است یک روحانی مسن پیرمردی در سنین هشتادوچندساله مثلاً بتواند نیروهای مسلح را در جنگ اداره کند؛	مثلاً
	Well some people are surprised, they deny the fact that an old theology scholar, an old man at the age of 80 could be actually leading the armed forces in the war.	
5	امام مثلاً میفرمود که آمریکا از شوروی بدتر، شوروی از آمریکا بدتر، انگلیس از هر دو بدتر؛ یعنی تعرض و خطابش به آن کسانی بود که شناخته بود که اینها عاملان اصلی هستند و پشت صحنه‌ی جنگ در واقع اینها هستند.	و
	Imam would say for instance that America is worse than the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union is worse than the UK and UK is worse. I mean he was addressing those states that he knew that they were the main ones behind waging that war against us.	
6	ایران، هم در جنگ بین‌الملل اول، هم در جنگ بین‌الملل دوم اعلام بی‌طرفی کرد و کشور در هر دو جنگ اشغال شد.	و
	Iran announced it was in impartial in both the first and second world wars. The country was occupied.	
7	آمدند در ایران جلسه برگزار کردند، محمدرضا شاه ایران، رفت وارد جلسه‌ی اینها شد، تحقیرش کردند؛ یعنی در جلسه‌ای که سه‌نفری نشسته بودند و شاه وارد شد، این دو نفر، یعنی چرچیل و روزولت برایش از صندلی بلند نشدند؛	یعنی
	At the meeting that they were sitting. There we had Churchill, we had Roosevelt, and we had Stalin in Tehran. The king of Iran arrived and Churchill and Roosevelt, they didn't even get up and respect.	
8	وضع کشور این بود، یعنی دشمن براحتی می‌آمد.	یعنی
	That is how the situation was in the country. The enemy easily could come.	
9	یک پیرمرد هفتادساله هم که میرفت جبهه، او هم همین جور؛ او هم میتواندست کار خودش را پیدا کند	هم...هم...هم
	Or imagine a 70-year-old man as a combatant could do, do something, could find something to do on the battlefield.	
10	یک دختر بچه هم میتواندست در اینجا حضور داشته باشد؛	هم
	A small girl could have her participation in the battlefield.	

11	فرض کنید فلان جوان از روستایی در فلان نقطه‌ی کشور - مثلاً روستایی در کرمان - بیاید داخل شهر و ببینند به اینها، بعد بشود مثلاً حاج قاسم سلیمانی؛	بعد... مثلاً
	For example, a villager in the province of Kerman came to the city and joined the combatants, and later turned into Qassem Soleimani.	
12	این مدل ابتکاری از حضور مردم همیشه میتواند مطرح باشد. امروز هم ما میتوانیم. اگر همت بکنیم و با نگاه درست به مردم و مسائل نگاه کنیم، میتوانیم از این مدل استفاده کنیم.	هم...و
	So this has been an innovative model of public participation that can continue to exist today, by having the right approach toward the people.	
13	صبح که بیدار میشوند، می‌بینند همه‌ی پوتین‌هایشان واکس زده است؛ چه کسی واکس زده؟ معلوم نیست. بعد از تحقیق معلوم میشود که مثلاً فرمانده گروهان یا فرمانده دسته، شب آمده و همه‌ی پوتین‌های اینها را واکس زده یا لباسهایشان را که گذاشته بودند بشورند، شسته، یا دست‌شویی‌ها را تمیز کرده.	مثلاً
	When they woke up in the morning, they realized that all the boots have been polished. Later they realized that the commander had polished the boots and the toilets were cleaned or clothes were washed.	
14	و از این گذشته سرمایه‌های انسانی ما را ارتقا داد؛	از این گذشته
	The sacred defense also promoted our human power and human resources.	
15	و این شناخت عمیق برای ما خیلی مغتنم است؛ یعنی واقعاً باید بدانیم و بفهمیم که غربی‌ها این هستند و با توجه به این آشنایی تصمیم بگیریم و فکر کنیم و کار کنیم.	یعنی واقعاً
	And this is very important for us to know the nature of westerners and on that basis and make a decision.	
16	رسانه‌های دنیا همه علیه ما بودند، رسانه‌های دنیا علیه انقلاب بودند؛ البته امروز هم همین جور است.	البته امروز هم
	The global Media were against the Islamic Revolution. It is the same today.	
17	این جزو پدیده‌های بزرگ زمان ما است و البته از همان برکات دفاع مقدس است.	و البته
	This is a phenomenon. It is a blessing related to the sacred defense.	
18	یا در زمینه‌ی مسائل اجتماعی، مثلاً مسئله‌ی تأمین عدالت، یا حلّ قطعی مشکلاتی مثل اعتیاد؛ اینها خب واقعاً یک مشکلات اجتماعی است؛ اینها را باید ما حل کنیم؛	یا
	In social issues for example Justice and also the resolution of certain issues like addiction, these are social dilemmas, we needed to tackle them	
19	امروز در دنیا مطرحیم. یا در توانایی‌های دفاعی؛ که امروز توانایی‌های دفاعی ما در حقیقت و در واقع نزدیک به حدّ بازدارندگی است	
	Today we are powerful people, we are doing something in terms of defensive capabilities, today our defensive capabilities are in fact close to deterring the enemy.	
20	بایستی تحول را بخواهیم و لازم بشمریم و دنبال کنیم؛ حتی در همین زمینه‌ای که در آنجا تحول هم مثلاً داشته‌ایم یا در زمینه‌های گوناگون دیگری که تحولی انجام گرفته.	هم مثلاً...یا
	we should follow change even in the areas where the changes have already been made.	

#### 4.2.2. Implication of inferential DMs

The second rank in the implicit interpretation of DMs belongs to inferential DMs with 35 instances and 16% of frequency of distribution. This group is divided into two categories of inferential and documentary DMs (Table 6). As a rule, these DMs display a cause-and-effect relationship in discourse, and researchers

such as [Furko \(2014\)](#) and [Zufferey \(2017\)](#) believe that due to the capability of the audience to inference these discourse relations, expression of these categories of discourse relations generally is substantiated implicitly and indirectly and as a result, there is no difficulty in the processing of information in discourse.

Table 6 *Types and frequency of inferential discourse markers*

خیلی خب	خب واقعا	البته=۴	خب پس بنابراین	خب=8
البته امروز هم	البته هم	5=در واقع	4=واقعا	7=چون

The analysis of parallel extracts in Table 7 reveals that this Iranian simultaneous interpreter applied different implication strategies in the expression of discourse relations in the construction and production of discourse in interpreting. First, he replaced compound sentences with simple sentences and as a result deleted DMs (extracts 16 and 12). The second strategy applied in the implicit and indirect interpretation of discourse relations is the prediction of inferencing these discourse relations by the audience and as a result, he didn't apply DMs in the process of interpretation (extracts 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, and 10). The third strategy in the application of Table 7

implicit rendering of DMs is paraphrasing and changing the structure of the text (extract 5) which is in line with the structural generalization strategy suggested by [Klaudy \(2005\)](#). And the last strategy in the application of the implicit interpretation is resorting to the expression of discourse relation in a straightforward way which is a pragmatic strategy based on cultural perspectives and conventions of English discourse (extracts 8, 11, 12 Table 7). This part of the findings is also in line with [Furko's \(2014\)](#) investigation carried out in the area of rendering DMs implicitly in the process of discourse construction.

*Parallel instances of the extracts in the implementation of implication in the interpretation of inferential discourse markers*

Number	Extract	Implicit DM
1	امام به طور قاطع می فرمود حصر آبادان باید برداشته شود. <b>خب</b> آن وقتی که آبادان در حصر افتاد، بنده اتفاقاً در اهواز بودم،	<b>خب</b>

	But the late Imam would decisively say that the besiege of the City Abadan needs to be removed. At the besiege of the city of Abadan, I was in the nearing City of Ahwaz.	
2	البته وضع جنگ یک وضع دیگری است، وضع اقتصاد یک وضع دیگری است.	البته
	War was a separate issue, the economy is separate, a different issue.	
3	هم فضایل اخلاقی، هم معنویات و عروج معنوی و تعالی روحی. شبیه این را واقعاً نمیشود سراغ گرفت؛	واقعاً
	The imagination of moral values and spiritual and inspirational perfections, that has been unprecedented.	
4	یا مادرهای شهید. <b>خب</b> ، من و شما حسّ مادری را اصلاً نمی‌فهمیم،	خب
	Or the mothers of martyrs, we may not, cannot feel the feeling of motherhood.	
5	آن وقت این مادر، جوانش را بفرستد جبهه، جوان که می‌آید درخواست میکند، میگوید <b>چون</b> برای اسلام میخواهی بروی برو؛	چون
	And you see mothers sending their young children, sending their young children to the battlefield for the sake of protecting Islam.	
6	این حرکت به سمت نوآوری فنی و علمی را هم ما در دفاع مقدّس به دست آوردیم؛ <b>چون</b> در دفاع مقدّس نیاز داشتیم به خیلی چیزها و در اختیارمان نبود،	چون
	This was a movement towards the scientific and technical Innovations and that was due to the sacred defense. We were in need of many things during the sacred defense and we didn't have those equipment.	
7	یک نمونه‌اش شهید سلیمانی عزیز ما بود که <b>خب</b> در عرصه‌ی دیپلماسی و بین‌المللی در منطقه یک فعالیت شگفت‌آوری داشت؛	خب
	I can refer to martyr Soleimani, our dear martyr who was active in the field, who was also active in the field of diplomacy.	
8	همه‌ی غربی‌ها ما را از کمترین امکانات محروم میکردند -واقعاً از کمترین امکانات محروم میکردند- هیچ چیز در اختیار نداشتیم از خارج؛ حتی سلاح سبک، حتی مهمات خیلی آسان در اختیار ما قرار نمیگرفت،	واقعاً
	So all the westerners deprived us of the minimum equipment, minimum level of equipment and we couldn't provide anything from outside, even light weaponry.	
9	<b>خب</b> عرایض من تمام شد؛ یک کلمه راجع به مسئله‌ی کرونا بگویم.	خب
	I wish to conclude at this point and a word about the corona virus.	
10	یا در زمینه‌ی مسائل اجتماعی، مثلاً مسئله‌ی تأمین عدالت، یا حلّ قطعی مشکلاتی مثل اعتیاد؛ اینها <b>خب واقعاً</b> یک مشکلات اجتماعی است؛ اینها را باید ما حل کنیم.	خب واقعاً
	In social issues, for example, justice and also the resolution of certain issues like addiction, these are social dilemmas, we need to tackle them.	
11	انقلاب اسلامی <b>در واقع</b> یک عده فسیل‌های کج‌رو را کنار زد.	در واقع
	Revolution pushed those fossilized wrongheaded aside.	

12	البته...هم...واقعا	البته هر جا هم اینها وارد شدند ناامنی و تخریب به وجود آورده‌اند؛ واقعاً در این کشورها زیربناها را تخریب کردند.
		Wherever they went, they took them instability and destruction. You can see in these countries infrastructure was destroyed.

#### 4.2.3. Implicature of temporal DMs

The third rank in the implementation of implicature in simultaneous interpreting belongs to temporal DMs with 21 instances and 10% of frequency of distribution. In the source text, two categories of temporal DMs are applied: ordinal and time sequencing (Table 8). The analysis of parallel extracts in Table 9 reveals that this interpreter has applied different implicature strategies. The first strategy is appealing to grammatical structures in the English corpus by using a comma and deleting DMs in discourse (extract 1), replacing compound sentences with a simple sentence (extract 3), replacing a sentence with an appositive with a complex sentence (extract 6), considering linguistic, cultural, and discourse-

based differences between two languages, and paraphrasing (extracts 5, 9, 12, 13), predicting and inferencing discourse relations without using DMs (extracts 4, 7, 8), and summarizing (extract 10 Table 9). This part of the finding of this research is in line with other reports by the former researchers (Dosa, 2021; Klaudy, 2005; Klaudy & Karoly, 2005; Mohammadi, 2021). Moreover, this perspective in the construction and organization of discourse implicitly is in line with the implicit expression of discourse relations in the natural processing of language in Ostman's (2006) view of implicit communicative interactions and also the principle of quantity in Grice's (1975) cooperative principles.

Table 8 *Temporal discourse markers*

8=حالا	2=اولاً	بعد	بالاخره	حالا بعد
3=الآن	وقتی	امروز هم	بعد هم	یک وقت مثلاً

Table 9 *Sample extracts of implicature of temporal discourse markers*

Number	Extract	Implicit DM
1	همچنان که کمکهای تسلیحاتی و اطلاعاتی بسیار ذی‌قیمت به طور مرتب در اثنای جنگ - که حالا من بعداً یک اشاره‌ای به اینها خواهم کرد- به سمت نیروها و قوای صدام و حزب بعث سرازیر بود.	حالا
	Also, the Arms contribution intelligence contributions and the arms being put at the disposal of Saddam Hussein during the war I will later may refer to them.	
2	از لحاظ ابزارهای نظامی هم -این را واقعاً همه باید در یاد داشته باشند- در نهایت شدت و تنگ‌دستی بودیم؛ اولاً ابزارهای نظامی مان کم بود، ناقص بود.	اولاً
	Regarding the military hardware we should also remember this fact that to the best of our ability in the world, we were facing an acute shortage, they were not complete.	

3	امام این را تشخیص داد و بر اساس آن عمل کرد و این حرکت عظیم مردمی را که <b>حالا بعد</b> یک اشاره‌ای خواهم کرد، به وجود آورد.	<b>حالا بعد</b>
	And that was the basis according to which Imam acted and we had this great popular mobilization that moved under the commission of Imam. That is what he caused. I will talk about it.	
4	<b>اولاً</b> یک وجب از خاک کشور را نتوانستند جدا کنند؛	<b>اولاً</b>
	Even a small portion of the country's soil was not separated.	
5	و یک عرصه‌ی عظیمی از جنگ را اینها اداره میکردند. <b>بعد هم</b> که اوضاع جدید پیشامد کرد و بنی‌صدر فرار کرد و فرماندهی جنگ را خود امام بزرگوار به عهده گرفتند	<b>بعد هم</b>
	And they actually played a crucial role at that time, the situation changed, and Banisadr had fled and Imam actually led the war and was the commander.	
6	همچنان که کمک‌های تسلیحاتی و اطلاعاتی بسیار ذی‌قیمت به طور مرتب در اثنای جنگ-که <b>حالا من بعدا</b> اشاره‌ای خواهم کرد-به سمت صدام سرازیر بود.	<b>حالا ..... بعدا</b>
	Also the Arms contribution, intelligence contributions, and the arms being put at the disposal of Saddam Hussein during the war I will later make a reference of them	
7	<b>وقتی</b> یک ملت نشان داد که همّت و قدرت دفاع از خودش را دارد و پاسخ کوبنده به متجاوز میدهد، موجب میشود که متجاوز در تجاوز خودش به این کشور و این ملت تأمل کند.	<b>وقتی</b>
	The nation showed that it has the power to defend itself and give a crushing response to the aggressor and now the aggressor is concerned about this issue.	
8	<b>ثانیاً</b> به ملت ما روحیه‌ی خودباوری داد. این خودباوری در بین جمع کثیری از مردم که خوشبختانه امروز شما در میدان علم و در میدان‌های گوناگون مشاهده میکنید،	<b>ثانیاً</b>
	The sacred defense provided this nation with self-reliance and you can see this self-reliance in different sections.	
9	یک بخشهای کوچکی از این طرف و آن طرف را بنده <b>حالا</b> گفتم؛ ما خیلی بدهکاری داریم به دفاع مقدّس.	<b>حالا</b>
	I tried to very briefly mention the aspects, some aspects of sacred defense and we are indebted to the sacred defense.	
10	دست‌های تحریف‌گر در کمینند. خب شماها که مردان جنگید الان حضور دارید، <b>بالاخره</b> شماها یک چیزی میگویید، یک دفاعی می‌کنید،	<b>بالاخره</b>
	Because there are elements that appeal to distortion, some things are said, you defend the sacred defense.	
11	کاری بکنیم که نوشته‌های ما هم در جاهای دیگر دنیا - <b>اول</b> در خود اینجا، <b>بعد</b> در جاهای دیگر دنیا- به صورت تئاتر روی صحنه برود و از آنها فیلم ساخته بشود؛	<b>اول ..... بعد</b>
	So we should have just books being used for making movies and being used in theatres and we should benefit from such valuable texts.	
12	امام بزرگوار ما را که سرحلقه‌ی این حرکت عظیم ملت ایران بود و هنوز <b>هم</b> هست. <b>هنوز هم</b> امام دارد ما را راه می‌برد.	<b>هم ... هنوز هم</b>

	And our great Imam led this great movement of the Iranian nation and Imam is still leading us on this path.	
13	این بحثی که ما میکنیم، صرفاً نظر بر این نیست که <b>حالا</b> مثلاً فرض کنید یک اطلاع بیشتری از شخصیت امام داشته باشیم	<b>حالا مثلاً</b>
	Over mentioning this, we just we just don't mean that let's say we just want to get more information about Imam's personality	

### 3.2. 4. Implicitation of contrastive DMs

Fourth rank in the application of implicitation strategy in the interpretation of DMs with 9 instances and 4% of a frequency belongs to contrastive DMs (Table 10). The frequency of distribution of implicitation in this category of DMs is very low. In the analysis of this limited frequency of distribution, researchers believe that indirect and implicit methods of expression of contrastive, contrary, and opposite relations in discourse are not conventional and ordinary, and as a result, are viewed as ineffective. This is because of the fact that in the conventional and natural processing of language, audience does not expect to encounter opposite point of view to be expressed indirectly and implicitly and the perception of such a relationship is difficult. Therefore, the speaker/writer in most cases tries to express and indicate this category of discourse relations directly and explicitly (Hoek et al, 2017). Therefore, the simultaneous interpreter as a speaker has tried to apply a

limited frequency of distribution of implicitation in encoding information. Although the implicitation of contrasting discourse relations is not something natural and normal to provide and construct proper discourse for the audience, this category of discourse relations is also expressed and indicated implicitly without the employment of DMs. In the interpretation of contrastive DMs, this interpreter applied strategies such as inference and prediction of relations (extracts 1, 3, 5), using grammatical strategies such as using a comma instead of DMs (extract 3), and considering discourse and cultural differences and applying proper strategy to express relations without the application of DMs (extracts 4, and 6 Table 11). These findings are also in-line with research reported by researchers such as [Alo \(2010\)](#), [Klaudy \(2005\)](#), [Klaudy & Karoly \(2005\)](#), and [Mohammadi \(2021\)](#).

Table 10 *Contrastive discourse markers*

اما قبل از آن هم	با این که	منتها	اما=4	لکن=2
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Table 11

*Sample extracts employment of implicitation strategy in the interpretation of contrasting discourse markers*

Number	Extract	Implicit DM
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1	حالا تک و توک چرا، همه جا هستند <b>اما</b> با این کثرت جمعیت و کثرت عدد هیچ جا غیر از جبهه‌ی دفاع مقدس را بنده سراغ ندارم که این جور فضایل اخلاقی بروز کرده باشد؛	<b>اما</b>
	Bearing in mind the enormity of the population only that the battlefront I only know the battlefront of these years of sacred defense had such moral values and spiritual values emerged.	
2	اعتلا و درخشندگی نقاط دیگر هم به برکت ایمان دینی بود، <b>اما</b> این نکته‌ی بالخصوص، مربوط به دل سپردن به خدا و مسئله‌ی اسلام و مسئله‌ی ایمان دینی است.	<b>اما</b>
	That has been due to having firm faith in Islam, being dedicated to Godly values, divine values and this is the impacts of such a film Faith.	
3	برای ایشان اعجاب‌آور است؛ خود امام این کار را کرده بود، دست خود او در این کار بود <b>اما</b> آن را از خدا میدانست؛	<b>اما</b>
	You feel surprised that Imam himself caused this, you could see himself behind that, he always referred this to God	
4	<b>لکن</b> تحوّل مهم دیگری که امام به وجود آوردند که شاید از بعضی از این تحولات مهم‌تر بود، عبارت است از تحوّل در نگاه به قدرتهای جهانی و ابرقدرت‌ها.	<b>لکن</b>
	Another important change that was created by Imam maybe that overshadow some other changes, that has been the way, he changed the way you look upon the world powers.	
5	<b>با این که</b> دیرتر از خیلی از کشورها اینها ابتلا پیدا کردند و میتوانستند از تجربه‌های دیگران استفاده کنند	<b>با این که</b>
	They started suffering and they were targeted by covid-19 much later than orders, they couldn't use other people's experiences.	
6	<b>منتها</b> من این را میخواهم بگویم که برخی از دولتهای این منطقه که پشتیبانی‌های مالی را به عهده گرفته‌اند، گناهشان از آحادی که وابسته به این گروه‌ها شده‌اند، بیشتر است.	<b>منتها</b>
	The point that I want to make is that a number of governments in the region that have the charge of monetary support, they have committed more sins than those groups that have joined them.	
7	حالا تک و توک چرا، همه جا هستند <b>اما</b> با این کثرت جمعیت و کثرت عدد هیچ جا غیر از جبهه‌ی دفاع مقدس را بنده سراغ ندارم که این جور فضایل اخلاقی بروز کرده باشد؛	<b>اما</b>
	Bearing in mind the enormity of the population only that the battle front I only know the battle front of these years of sacred defense had such moral values and spiritual values emerged.	

The analysis of the findings revealed that the Iranian simultaneous interpreter rendered one-third of discourse relations in the process of simultaneous interpreting implicitly and

indirectly. Now the question is how this approach in the process of construction of discourse through using language implicitly and indirectly in simultaneous interpreting can

be justified. Probably this perspective in the construction of discourse in the simultaneous interpreting process can be justified by taking into consideration the theory of Pragmatics as Implicit Anchoring in discourse studies introduced by [Ostman \(2006\)](#). Based on this discourse and pragmatic theoretical perspective towards the natural processing of language in simultaneous interpretation, it is believed that implicit encoding of information is among the principal approaches in the construction of discourse based on contextual requirements in the organization, monitoring, manipulation, and processing of discourse.

### 5. Conclusion and pedagogical and research implications

This investigation proved that similar to explicitation, the strategy of implicitation is one of the problems solving strategies in the process of creation and construction of discourse in simultaneous interpreting. As a result, it requires further analysis from different perspectives and can bring about different scientific, educational, and research implications. The analysis of this Iranian interpreter's performance revealed that in one-third of the cases (29%), he applied implicitation to solve his discourse-related problems. Moreover, the analysis of his pragmatic performances resulted in the exploration of the following rectangular model in the analysis of implicitation of DMs: 1. grammatical generalization, 2. lexical reduction, 3. lexical deletion, and 4. cultural pragmatic perspective in communication with the audience (question number 3). Researchers believe that the challenge for the interpreter is the solution of the problems within the scope of

cultural knowledge and experience, exploration of strategies, and translation equivalence in line with linguistic, cultural, and discourse variables from audience perspectives ([Elsa, 2019; Zufery & Gigaks, 2015](#)). Translator's/interpreter's purpose in this correspondence is monitoring communicative interactions based on the discursive strategy of pragmaticalization requiring change, replacement, and implicit expression of intentions to be consistent with contextual conditions of people, places, and times to solve the problems originated from differences between source and target discourses ([Aijmer, 2002](#)).

Therefore, manipulation of discourse through these four different strategies, this Iranian simultaneous interpreter tried to monitor his creative approach in discourse implicitly and indirectly. Bearing in mind the fact that DMs form the basis and foundation of monitoring discourse, therefore, deletion or implicit reflection of their uses and functions is a critical phenomenon which needs further investigation and analysis. As simultaneous interpreter is involved in processing language creatively, professionally, and with an awareness of characteristics and foundations of discourse in source and target languages, forming groups of researchers analyzing multilingual parallel corpora to explore different aspects of this kind of expression of discourse relations in the human natural and normal system of using and processing language in encoding information in simultaneous interpreting is recommended ([Gile, 2015](#)). These investigations give rise to different scientific, educational, and research implications. Moreover, in translation

education, implicitation strategy can be in the service of solving linguistic, cultural, and discourse-related problems in classroom management and classroom discourse. In material preparation and teacher education also part of theoretical discussions and classroom discourse can be devoted to the implicit systems of expression of these pragmatic relations. In

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- terms of implications for conducting research, these studies can be in the service of developing new methodologies in pragmatic research and designing and exploring new models for research based on patterns explored in these investigations. Consequently, new perspectives and horizons in science and theoretical approaches would be explored and discovered.
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