

## The Linguistic Pragmatic Term, A Reading in Translation Methodologies In Orecchioni's Book: The Implicit

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### Abstract

*The study seeks to examine the methodology of Rita Khater and her handling of the implicit deliberative term, which has many styles and varied goals; because the implicit methods may come in multiple forms. They may come in the form of entailing meanings, assumptions, allusions, or tropes in their various forms and patterns, and thus they require conscious interpretative readings. Also, I tried to depend while reading the translation on a many of axes, including how it conveyed the rhetorical term, its position on the plurality of meanings of words and synonyms, its attention to the various aspects of meaning by listing the verbal collocations, taking into account the standardization and the mechanism of formulating the term in terms of amplification and condensation of terms. The study concluded that Rita Khater stopped exploring the depths of this thorny author in his language and subject matter, as well as the diversity of implicit methods in it, due to the difficulty of interpreting them and their relationship with various and overlapping fields of knowledge that required wide and in-depth readings in the various sources and references adjacent to the deliberative field.*

### Introduction

Translation is an intellectual activity and a channel of communication between civilizations and peoples, where peoples differ in their languages and in the ways of expressing attitudes, ideas, feelings, and in the way of looking at the world and understanding its concepts. There is no doubt that translation is a complex linguistic process that requires experience, patience, and constant training. Likewise, translation needs to depend on systematic study to move from one language to another. And the discourse, whatever its style and circumstances, consists of two dimensions: an explicit and implicit dimension. The book *The Implicit* by Catherine Kerbrat-Orecchioni focuses on the implicit dimension and the (non-literal) uses of language. Orecchioni focuses in her book on multiple images and types, as they may come in the form of implications, assumptions, hints, or metaphorical terms of various kinds, where the translator must search for the appropriate deliberative term and resort to the context of the sentence to know the true meaning between the terms and choose the most appropriate one.

### Review of literature

#### Introducing the Book

The book that we choose as an example for our study is (*The Implicit*) by Catherine Kerbrat-Orecchioni, which consists of (699) pages. The book is issued with an important introduction and is divided into two chapters: The first chapter, entitled (*Implicit Contents*), is divided into three sections. The first section deals with the linguistic pillars of the implicit contents. The second section deals with the explanation of the implicit contents and their various types. The third section is concerned with the definition of (*Trope*) and its types. The second chapter was a study of how to interpret and decode implicit meanings.

The chapter consists of two sections. The first section dealt with the competencies of the speakers with explanation and interpretation. As for the second section, it dealt with the subject of symbolic interpretation. The book is attached to the terminology (Arabic - French), followed by a proof of definition of some concepts. The translator opens the book with a comprehensive introduction explaining the reasons for choosing this book, and she explains the most important difficulties that she has faced during the translation process.

#### First: The Concept of the Term:

The origin of a word (term) in Arabic dictionaries has been interpreted as something against corruption (Ismail, 1999), and it also indicates agreement (Comprehensive Arab dictionary performance, 1997). As for idiomatically, Sharif Al-Jarjani defines it as "an agreement to name a thing in the name of what is transferred from its first position." It is "taking the word out from a linguistic meaning to the meaning through the context of

the sentence.”( Muhammad,2003) Iman Al-Saeed Jalal introduces a modern definition of the term. So the term (term) or the terminological unit is “every unit consisting of a word ‘simple term’ or multiple words ‘a compound term’ and it is called a specific concept in a single destination, within a field, and what is often called the terminological unit in terminology research.”(Iman, 2003) This definition refers to the relationship between the concept and the term, so the clarity and accuracy of the term depend on the clarity of its concept.

### Terminology

Khan Sage defines the science of the term as: “a set of paths and methods that are used to collect, describe, process and present terms.”( Rima, 2012) That is, “the science that explains the relationship between scientific concepts and the linguistic expressions they express.”Modern terminology focuses on the term and the concept it expresses. The concept, as defined by the International Organization for Standardization, is “a unit of thought formed from the abstraction of some of the common properties of a group of things.”(Khalifa, 2013)The function of the term terminology is “giving names to all the concepts of the technical, cognitive, and professional sectors, on a condition, that each name has only one meaning. In other words, it denotes only one concept, and that it is the only name that indicates this concept.” (Rimas, 2012)

This type of relationship is called the one-way relationship ((biunivocté), in which the rules of semantic and linguistic formation are conditional.” (Khalifa, 2013) Cabnhoud believes that: “the defect of theoretical terminology is that it neglects the contextual referential aspect, although it is necessary for the regularity of choosing the equivalence, as the concept does not appear as a reality of language and culture as much as it appears to be the fruit of a purely mental process”(Khalifa, 2013) He stresses here the role of context and its cultural dimension in consolidating the concept and term together. If the concept is specific and clear in mind, then the process of developing the appropriate term is very easy. But if there is no clarity in the mind, then confusion and ambiguity will occur.

As soon as we follow the scientific terminology, we notice that the authors of the Arabic equivalents of foreign terms did not pay attention to this task. We see them choose vague equivalents that are difficult to understand at times. As well as mixing concepts, and the best example we can do on the issue of mixing concepts is the term (context)

It is one of the central concepts that deliberative linguistics excelled in explaining, where it was used as a methodology in the deliberative analysis. It can be said that the most important work of analysts is to understand this aspect of the language.

Francoise Armingoud challenges this concept (context) by saying: “By it we mean the concrete situation in which the intentions are placed and uttered about the place, time and identity of the speakers, and all that we need to understand and correct what is said”( Said Alloush). Most of the translators translate the term context with the word (السياق), which corresponds to the intended concept, while others translate it with the word (المقام) in a conceptual approach to the old rhetorical term. This led to the confusion between the modern deliberative concept and the old rhetorical concept, although both concepts differ greatly, sometimes reaching the point of contradiction. We will represent the vague equivalents of these words in Rita Khater's translation (Rita Khater, 2008):

**Table (1): Vague equivalents:**

Inter-répliques	البيردودي
Intra-réplique	الضمردّي
Vraux	خصاً
Farai	خصيخ
Intra-scénique	الضممشهدّي

All of these interviews did not contribute to clarifying the meaning but rather increased his ambiguity and equivocal.

### Translation

Today, translation has witnessed a great development at all levels, as it has many theories, visions and paths have diverged and have become the focus of attention of theorists and scholars in their various specializations, especially linguists. Because it is “a communicative linguistic activity that arises in a specific cognitive context that the translator adheres to when he translates a text. This activity requires accurate knowledge of the linguistic frameworks that surrounded the process of the emergence of the term translation.” (Khalifa, 2013) Translation can be defined as “a skill in trying to substitute a message and/or a written statement in one language into a message and/or a statement written in another language.”It is also known as “writing in the translated language to convey the meaning according to its intended purpose. It is the process of moving from one language to another, and from one culture to another to reach a real understanding by the translator.”(Majed, 2009)

Ali Al-Qasimi notes the importance of translation in the terminological field when he says: "Translation is considered in the field of terminological situation one of the most important means of transmitting Arabic terms. And translation in the making of the term is to give the foreign word - which is often a scientific term - as equivalent to it (formulated Arabic) previously. The translation is to be the word that comes into use." (Ali,1988). It is no secret to anyone that translation has made major breakthroughs in a short period from the 1960s to today, with its intersection with various scientific disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, ethics, psychology, and pedagogics. In addition to its intersection with important linguistic fields such as Semantics, Phonetics, Rhetoric Science, Morphology, and Syntax (Mohammed,2017).

### **The Deliberative Term in *The Implicit*: A Reading in the Methodology of Translation**

In choosing this book, Rita Khater finds a very complex conceptual field that requires great mental skills. Because the connotative meanings and methods require complex interpretive readings to reach the deep meaning of words, sentences, and phrases. And also finds the meaning between the lines to reach a comprehensive and accurate understanding and thus, choose the most appropriate term. The process of its comprehension depends on the observation of two structures: an apparent structure (explicit) and an underlying structure (implicit). The implicit methods in this book come in multiple forms and types. It may come in the form of implications, assumptions, hints, or trope of all kinds. The process of reading it, interpreting, it and translating it depends on the translator's knowledge of discourse laws and conversational principles. He must have linguistic, logical, encyclopedic, and communicative competence. He must also be proficient in both the mother tongue and the target language at all linguistic levels.

Rita Khater follows a special methodology in choosing her terminology. Sometimes she relies on heritage and selects the good from it, towards translating the word (metaphor) as (استعاره), the word (Trope) as (محسن بياني), and the word (Metonymy) as (مجاز مرسل). Other times, she resorts to inventing new terms when she is unable to find their equivalents in the Arabic language. For example, the term (Intertexte), which she translates as (بينص) and (Farai), which she translates as (خصيخ) and (Inter-repliques), which she translated as (البيردودي) (معلومه ضمقولييه). And (Information intra-énoncive), which translates as (معلومه ضمقولييه).

Sometimes she derives it from another word that shares the same root such as the word (Implication), which has no equivalent in the Arabic language. And it is derived from the word (Implicit), which means (المضمر). The book also contains cultural terms specific to the French language that cannot be obtained from dictionaries, even the French ones. These terms require readings outside the language of the word, for example, (Fair catlexa). While translating this difficult book, she tries to be precise and take into account standardization in her choice of terms. She also takes into account, as much as possible, the terminological standardization with other translations and the selection of the most appropriate ones.

### **A - The Specificity of the Rhetorical Term:**

Rita Khater pays great attention to the rhetorical term. She translates texts into creative translations that reflect her style as a translator. Sometimes, we see her translates the Arabic term by finding equivalent terms in the old rhetorical one. Sometimes, she searches for synonyms other than the term required in rhetorical studies. For example, the author translated the term (محسن بياني) into (Trope), because the other terms - in her opinion - do not fulfill the intended meaning in the Arabic language. She says: "I found the translation of the word (Trope) in AL- Mounded as (استعاره) whereas I found the translation in Al-Manhal as (مجاز)

The author chooses to translate the word (metaphor) as (استعاره) instead of (مجاز) because she thinks "that the word (مجاز) is a concept that implied in metaphor." (Rita Khater,2008). Metaphor can be defined as the use of the word in a manner other than what it is designed for, due to the similar relationship between the meaning conveyed from it and the meaning used. (Ahmed Al-Hashemi, 1999) The translator may sometimes resort to transferring the rhetorical term in a terminological translation equivalent to it. He tries to place the western term in what exactly equivalent to the Arabic term. This is what Rita Khater refuses, saying, through her translation of the word (Métonymie): "The literal translation of the term Métonymie is (كنايه), but this word does not denote what the term Metonymie means in the French language."

Therefore, she translates the word Metonymy into (مجاز مرسل) but this translation, although it is better than a (كنايه), remains deficient - in her view - it is also short on fulfilling the required real meaning. In conclusion, the semantic space of a rhetorical term in one language does not match the semantic space of a corresponding rhetorical term in another language (Rita Khater,2008).

### **B - Multiplicity of Meanings of Words**

The problem of the multiple linguistic terms is one of the most important obstacles facing modern Arabic linguistic discourse. And deliberative linguistics is among the most problematic disciplines in terminological plurality, as it is a new science in the Arabic language, and it has its roots in the Arab linguistic heritage. This confused its specialists, in terms of transferring concepts and developing terms. Rita Khater believes that Michel Bréal was the first to speak of multiple meanings of words, as he sees: "That the multiplicity of meanings is the characteristic of some lexical units, which we find in the corresponding with several meanings and not one meaning."

Rita Khater attributes the multiplicity of meanings of words to “the development witnessed by the language over time. So that the meaning of the word changes over time, so that the meanings taken by the word accumulate over the years, absorbing in addition to its original meaning, a set of new meanings that it gradually acquires, which leads to a bifurcation, which means the connotations of a single word. It is the responsibility of the translator to resort to dictionaries, references, or even his cultural repository to select the meaning that is most appropriate for the word in the course of its translation, taking into account the context in which this word is used.”

In translating “*The Implicit*” book, Rita comes across words that have more than one meaning. Such as the word (Instance), which has several connotations in its equivalent, and it has been translated according to the requirements of the context. Among these indications (Rita Khater,2008): “Urgency, rivalry, authority, claim, sub-argument (in philosophy), tendency”

The difference in translation and Arabization at the present is due to the multiplicity of visions, the divergence of concepts and the different languages transmitted from it. This difference was caused by the multiplicity of words equivalent to the single linguistic Arabic term. This, in turn, brought about a state of chaos, confusion and dispersion in translation, as well as the absence of coordination and standardization of terminology. Which led to confusion among those working in this science. The best example for that is the term: pragmatics in English and pragmatique in French, which is equivalent in the Arabic language to several terms such as (deliberative (Qusay Al-Attabi,2010), contextualism (HafnawiBaali,2006), utilitarianism, pretextism, pragmatism (Khalifa, 2013), discourse science (Muhammad Muhammad, 2004), intentionality and maqamat (Mahmoud Ahmad Nahle,2004). And the term intention for which three Arabic equivalent words have been placed, namely: intent, intention and intent (Saif and Muhammad, 2003).

### The Theme of Synonyms Terms

#### Synonymy

The synonym relationship is one of the most common lexical relationships in conceptual terms. We can define a synonym: “terms denoting the same concept, and therefore they share the same semantic components, and are defined in the same way.” (Rima,2012) Rita Khater says: “The issue of synonyms is problematic at the level of translation, especially, that we can suspect that vocabulary is completely synonymous.” However, in its translation, it sought to transfer some of the synonymous terms to ensure that the meanings were provided in full as they appeared in the original text. For example, the following terms indicate sarcasm, but to varying degrees (Rita Khater,2008):

**Table (2): Sarcasm terms:**

Foreign Term	Arabic Equivalent
moqueur	استهزائي
sarcastique	تهكمي
narquois	استخفافي
elraitleur	ساحر
ironiaue	هازئ

### Paying Attention to Collocations and Stereotyping

In her terminological construction, Rita Khater was interested in verbal collocations and their typing mechanisms especially adjectives like:

**Table (3): Verbal collocations:**

Foreign Term	Arabic Equivalent
<b>Discours</b>	
Discoursritue	خطاب الآداب
Discoursépidictique	خطاب إشاري
Discoursdefiction	خطاب الخيال
Discoursendoxql	خطاب معترف به باطنياً
Discours desituqtion	خطاب المقام
Discours manipulateurs	خطابات تلاعبية
<b>Formules</b>	
For mules répartrices	صيغ تصويبية
For mules incursives	صيغ هجومية
For mules liminaires	صيغ استهلالية
For mules injonctiv	صيغة أمر
<b>Relation</b>	
Relation contrastive	علاقة تباينية

Relation d'allocation	علاقة التحوار
Relation interion locative	علاقة تخاطبية
Relation d'opposition	علاقة تضاد
Relation d'identité	علاقة تطابق

### C- Inflation and Condensation in Formulating Terms:

The translation methodology requires that terms are translated from one language to another respecting the parallelism of the figures. If the term in the foreign language is a combination of two words, the translation should be in line with this scheme, even if it is multiplied, as if it comes with a term of three words or more. Thus, that translation suffers from the problem of inflation (Ferhat Bellouli, 2010). For example, we find the following translated words in the book (*The Implicit*)

**Table (4): Translated words in the Implicit book (Rita Khater, 2008):**

<b>Foreign Term</b>	conooteme	preconstruit	frames
<b>Arabic Term</b>	سيمات تضمينيه	المصوغ سلفا	اطر ذهنيه

We notice that the three terms chosen are all inflated as the foreign term expresses the concept in a single term, and when it is transferred to Arabic it is transformed into a compound term. And that the transition, for example from French to English, does not lead to this inflation. Rather, the terminology parallel is achieved according to formal standards as well, noting that the examples we have studied in this book present a large number of models towards (Quiproquos), (Onéreux) and (Indirect effect (Per locutire) and other examples.

### Second: Condensation of Terms:

We can define condensation in translating terms as: "that is the procedure by which the translator saves from the number of expressions from which the term is composed. This action does not violate the translation, but it may cause a defect if all the semantic qualities that the term expresses in the original language are not transferred" (Ferhat Bellouli, 2010). The book *The Implicit* does not contain many examples of this procedure, but it is also not devoid of it, so we find, for example

**Table (5): Condensation of Termsexamples. (Rita Khater, 2008):**

<b>Foreign Term</b>	Anecdote ou mot désprit	Mise en focus	Informatin intr – énoncive
<b>Arabic Equivalent</b>	نكته	تبئير	معلومة ضمقوالية

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