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Why typology matters: a corpus-based study of explicitation and implicitation of Manner-of-motion in narrative texts

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This research highlights the importance of linguistic typology to our understanding of translation universals. It tests two potential universals: process-oriented implicitation and product-oriented explicitation. Drawing on the hypothesis of *thinking-for-translating*, this paper analyses these universals in terms of the expression of Manner-of-motion, one of the semantic components which displays asymmetries between satellite-framed languages (e.g. Germanic languages) and verb-framed languages (e.g. Romance languages). The corpus-based method used here includes a German>Spanish parallel corpus of narrative texts and a comparable corpus in Spanish. The results confirm, on the one hand, that translations into Spanish are more implicit regarding Manner-of-motion than their corresponding German originals, and on the other hand, that these translations present a higher degree of explicitness of Manner-of-motion than comparable texts originally written in Spanish. These findings indicate that linguistic typology is key when studying translation universals, especially in intertypological scenarios, in which both the source and target languages have an impact on translation. In an attempt to systematise the resulting data, the validated universals have been reorganised into an explicitation–implicitation cline.

Keywords: translation universals; explicitation; implicitation; Manner-of-motion; corpus-based translation studies.

1. Introduction

Do translation universals exist? Over the past few decades, this question has been the centre of debate in Descriptive Translation Studies. The main controversies involve the

definition of translation universals (Marco, 2013, 2015; Mauranen & Kujamäki, 2004) and the methodology used to study the phenomenon (Mauranen, 2008; Teich, 2003). The current paper, which is grounded in Descriptive Translation Studies and informed by Slobin's *thinking-for-translating* hypothesis (2000, 2005),[1] aims to test the universals of implicitation and explicitation[2] in a corpus of narrative texts, through the analysis of Manner-of-motion. Manner-of-motion is a semantic component, which is encoded differently by native speakers of satellite-framed languages (SFL), such as German, and verb-framed languages (VFL), such as Spanish (Talmy, 1985, 2000).[3] These differences in the lexicalization of Manner have proven consequences for the translation process (e.g. omission of Manner, partial translation of Manner, addition of Manner, specification of Manner, modulation of Manner) in both intertypological and intratypological scenarios, since translators have to adapt the rhetorical style of the source language (SL) to that of the target language (TL) (see e.g. Alonso Alonso, 2018; Cifuentes-Férez, 2013; Filipović, 2008; Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2003; Rojo & Cifuentes-

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[1] According to the *thinking-for-translating* hypothesis, the translator's mother tongue affects the translation process and the lexicalization of some semantic components (in the case of motion events, for instance, Path and Manner are most frequently affected), since translators tend to distance themselves from the source text in order to conform to the rhetorical style of the target language.

[2] As I will explain later, 'explicitation' is analysed here in terms of product: in other words, it is understood in terms of 'explicitness'.

[3] In satellite-framed languages, Manner is usually encoded in the verb, while Path is usually lexicalized in a satellite (e.g. *Die Flasche schwamm in die Höhle hinein*, 'The bottle floated into the cave'). In verb-framed languages, by contrast, Path is usually encoded in the verb, whereas Manner does not usually conflate with the verb, or, if relevant, is expressed through mechanisms such as gerunds and adverbial clauses (e.g. *La botella entró a la cueva flotando*, 'The bottle entered the cave by floating').

Férez, 2017).

This paper takes this line of research one step further, by studying the consequences of this phenomenon for both the translation process and the translation product. Here two complementary hypotheses will be tested. First, that narrative texts translated into Spanish will include less information with regard to Manner-of-motion than their corresponding German originals; and, secondly, that narrative texts translated into Spanish (from German) will present a higher degree of Manner-of-motion than comparable texts originally written in Spanish. The first phenomenon is probably the result of cross-linguistic influence (Sharwood Smith & Kellerman, 1986, pp. 1-9) (in this case, the influence of the target language in the translation process),[4] since, unlike German, Spanish does not devote much attention to the expression of Manner. We should therefore expect to observe loss of Manner in the Spanish translations, by comparison with their German originals. The possible cause of the second phenomenon is the interference of the source language in the translation product:[5] since German original texts tend to include a high number of Manner-of-motion verbs, we should expect Spanish translations from German to be influenced by the source language and to include a greater number of Manner-of-motion events than Spanish original texts typically do. In other words, the divergent tendencies of the German and the Spanish languages when lexicalizing Manner-of-motion have led me to formulate these

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[4] Cross-linguistic influence is understood here in terms of the *thinking-for-translating* hypothesis (Slobin, 1997, 2000, 2005), which postulates that the translator's mother tongue (usually the target language) affects the translation process.

[5] Interference is understood here in terms of the *law of interference* suggested by Toury: 'In translation, phenomena pertaining to the make-up of the source text tend to be transferred to the target text' (Toury, 2012, p. 310).

hypotheses, confirmation of which will highlight the importance of linguistic typology to the hypothesis concerning the existence of the so-called 'translation universals'.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents the theoretical underpinnings of the hypothesis of universality in translation. It includes an introduction to the translation universals of explicitation and implicitation and outlines their applicability in this context. Section 3 outlines this paper's aim and hypotheses and describes the study's corpus-based methodology and the statistical tests applied. Section 4 details the results (quantitative data from a series of corpora of narrative texts). The final sections provide a discussion and present conclusions.

2. The nature of translated language: translation universals

2.1. What are translation universals?

The nature of translated language is one of the perennial subjects of discussion in Translation Studies. Translation universals (Baker, 1993) and laws of translational behaviour (Toury, 2004a, 2004b, 2012) are the most frequent conceptual tools used to describe this phenomenon.[6] Baker defines translation universals as 'features which typically occur in translated texts rather than original utterances and which are not the result of interference from specific linguistic systems' (1993, p. 243). Toury (2012, pp. 310-315) defines laws of translational behaviour as probabilistic formulations of a descriptive and explanatory nature, drawn from the observation of translation norms in a specific sociocultural context.

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[6] Other examples are Olohan's (2004) 'features of translation' and Eskola's (2004) 'local and universal translation laws'.

Although both tools are similar, the use in Translation Studies of the term 'universal' has attracted much criticism, since it refers, by definition, to absolute phenomena, unlike laws, which are probabilistic in nature and allow exceptions. For instance, Tymoczko (1998) understands universality as applicable to the totality of translations and the term 'universal' is thus problematic, since it is impossible to study translations from all periods and linguistic combinations. House (2008) does not accept translation universals either, referring instead to linguistic universals which can be applied to translation. Despite all this, many scholars have employed the hypothesis of universality in translation, using the theory in a probabilistic sense. In this understanding of the concept, translation universals reflect typical or frequent tendencies in translation, not necessarily universal and absolute phenomena (Laviosa, 2002; Marco, 2013; Mauranen & Kujamäki, 2004).[7]

2.2. How should we investigate translation universals?

The literature contains many discussions of how to investigate translation universals. This paper will first briefly summarise the main methodological issues involving corpus typology, languages studied and corpus representativeness.

Many scholars have pointed out problems with the methods used to study the hypothesis of universality, such as the failure to be systematic about the specific types of corpora referenced (parallel and/or comparable) or about the translation process and/or product studied:

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[7] For a detailed account of the universals that have been studied, see Corpas Pastor (2008), Laviosa (2002) and Marco (2013).

> Some hypotheses seem to make predictions about the relationship between sources and their translations, while others have been concerned with translated and non-translated texts; the two have not always been kept conceptually clearly apart. Thus, for example, many hypotheses have process-related names, like 'simplification' and 'explicitation' even if they do not refer to differences between source texts and their translations (Mauranen, 2008, p. 33).

Chesterman (2004, p. 40) classifies universals according to the nature of the translated language and refers to S-universals (S for source) and T-universals (T for target). S-universals involve a relation of equivalence between the target text and its corresponding source text (this involves comparing the components of parallel corpora). T-universals are revealed by the comparison between translated and original language and can be studied by analysing comparable corpora. Chesterman's classification system adds some order to a body of literature which contains many studies developed using one or other methodology chosen seemingly arbitrarily. However, it is important to apply this methodology using both perspectives, in order to obtain a complete overview of the translation process and product.

Another issue highlighted by Teich (2003, pp. 22–23), among others, is that Baker's original proposal (1993, 1996) is limited to the study of English as target or source language. To prove that translation universals exist, those studies need to be replicated, using a wider range of languages. Mauranen (2004, p. 65) also argues that most studies of universals are based on small corpora and specific language pairs and she urges more comprehensive research in this field. In addition, few studies of translation universals acknowledge the importance of linguistic typology. Cappelle & Loock (2016) and Halverson (2013) are important exceptions. Those authors have demonstrated the need to consider typological similarities and dissimilarities between

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source and target languages when studying translation universals, since the typological nature of the source language 'shines through' in the translation (Teich, 2003).

With regard to corpus representativeness, Chesterman (2004) points out that the researcher has to resort to a specific corpus, which cannot cover the whole universe of translation, and this selection may cause problems. Chesterman (2004) also argues that the validation of translation universals is a generalist endeavour and lacks specific proofs. He explains, for instance, that when we study explicitation we can always find evidence of explicitation in general, but not of what precisely is being explicitated: 'It would be more challenging to propose and test generalizations about what is explicitated […], under what circumstances, and test those' (2004, p. 42).
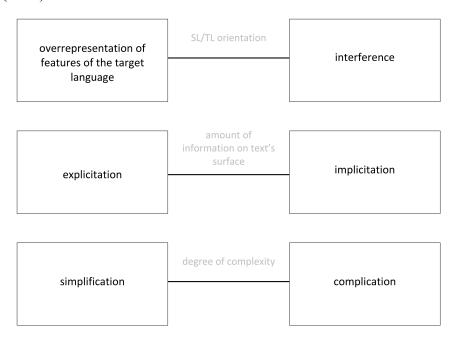
2.3. How can translation universals be organized?

To date, therefore, much of the evidence for translation universals has been drawn from the perspectives of the process and/or product. This has sometimes made it difficult to replicate and compare results.

In response to this need for systematization, and drawing on Cognitive Grammar, Halverson (2003, 2013, 2015) has proposed the 'gravitational pull' hypothesis: i.e. that translation universals 'arise from the existence of asymmetries in the cognitive organization of semantic information' between source and target languages (2003, p. 197). In other words, Halverson highlights the importance of considering cognitive salience and asymmetry in the semantic structure when studying translation universals. The hypothesis, which has already been tested and confirmed by Hareide's (2013) thesis, could potentially offer a wide-ranging explanation of most of the translation universals that have been empirically validated to date.

Marco's (2015) work also attempts to organise the lists of alleged translation universals. Marco invites reflexion and systematization by proposing a finite list of potential translation universals: 'rather than an open-ended list of would-be universals, what we need is a (more limited) set of variables underlying the give-and-take of opposing tendencies' (2015, p. 73). Marco points out the need to categorise universals in terms of dialectic oppositions: 'alleged (universal) features of translation are better accounted for by means of dialectic oppositions than mere lists. The latter result in dispersion and isolation, whereas the former make for dynamic integration' (2015, p. 72). Marco specifically refers to three clines or axes, as shown in Figure 1:

Figure 1. Map of translation universals arranged along clines, according to Marco (2015).

The variables which underlie the clines are the orientation of the source and target languages, the quantity of information in the text and the text's degree of complexity. Like those of Chesterman (2004) and Halverson (2013), this proposal helps systematize

the hypothesis of universality in translation.

3. Explicitation and implicitation as translation universals

3.1. Definition and interpretation

Explicitation and implicitation were first introduced as technical procedures of translation by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, 1995), in their comparative English and French stylistics. According to the authors, explicitation consists in 'making explicit in the target language what remains implicit in the source language because it is apparent from either the context or situation' (1958/1995, p. 342), while implicitation is defined as 'making what is explicit in the source language implicit in the target language, relying on the context or the situation for conveying the meaning' (1958/1995, p. 344).

Blum-Kulka (1986) first formulated the explicitation hypothesis, in an initial approach to what was later to become known as the universal of explicitation. Drawing on analyses of an English<>French translation study, in which differences in the cohesive elements of translated texts could be observed, Blum-Kulka postulates that explicitation is inherent in the process of translation:

> […] 'the explicitation hypothesis' […] postulates an observed cohesive explicitness from SL to TL texts regardless of the increase traceable to differences between the two linguistic and textual systems involved. It follows that explicitation is viewed here as inherent in the process of translation (Blum-Kulka 1986, p. 19).

The explicitation hypothesis was later to inspire numerous research studies and explicitation is therefore the translation universal that has received the most attention and on which the most empirical data is available. Its definition has therefore often been

discussed in the literature.[8] As Marco explains (2012, p. 230), the main question at stake is whether we should include, under explicitation, additions that can be attributed to interlinguistic factors. Most authors accept the wider definition of explicitation (e.g. Olohan & Baker, 2000; Pápai, 2004), since it is not easy to distinguish between cases involving interlinguistic differences and those attributable to other factors.[9]

In this paper, explicitation and implicitation will be defined as including cases of addition and omission (respectively) related to interlinguistic factors. This paper will argue that any difference between source and target languages plays a role in the translation process (and product) and thus affects the translator's decisions, which could present a tendency towards explicitation or implicitation, depending on the phenomena studied, the linguistic combination and the directionality. These three factors will be inevitably conditioned by the linguistic typologies of the source and target languages.

3.2. Why typology matters: from translation universals to universal clines

Drawing on the ideas and studies presented in the previous sections, I will now outline the ways in which the universals of explicitation and implicitation apply to this research.

Inspired by such authors as Laviosa (2002), Mauranen & Kujamäki (2004) and Marco (2013), I use the concept of translation universals in a probabilistic sense here, to refer to what is most typical or common in translation. My understanding of translation

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[8] Englund Dimitrova (2005: 35) gives a detailed account of several studies which present evidence of explicitation phenomena. Becher (2010a, 2010b, 2011) and House (2004) provide some critical visions and revisions of explicitation (and implicitation).

[9] Implicitation has often received only indirect attention. Findings concerning this potential universal have frequently been subordinated to those involving explicitation.

universals has been mainly influenced by authors who highlight the need to consider typological similarities and dissimilarities between source and target languages when studying translation universals (for instance: Cappelle and Loock, 2016; Halverson, 2013). In addition, this paper will examine both the translation process and the product, in order to gain a complete overview of translation practice. Implicitation will be analysed as an S-universal, while explicitation will be studied as a T-universal (Chesterman, 2004). This study also employs another important methodological approach: the reorganization of process-oriented implicitation and product-oriented explicitation into the explicitation–implicitation cline proposed by Marco (2015). Two variables were identified:[10] a) the quantity of Manner which is translated/expressed and b) the orientation of the source and target languages (satellite-framed versus verb-framed languages). Both variables are consistent with the interdisciplinary perspective adopted here, which conjugates key ideas from Descriptive Translation Studies and the hypothesis of *thinking-for-translating* (cf. Molés-Cases, 2018). Given these considerations, this paper will consider translation universals as affected by specific conditions: the linguistic combination/directionality and the typological differences between source and target languages (cf. Molés-Cases, 2018).
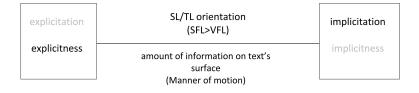
4. Methodology

4.1. Aims and hypotheses

As indicated above, the general aim of this research is to test the universals of

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[10] Although Marco (2015) identifies one variable for each cline, he leaves the possibility of adding further variables open.

implicitation and explicitation in narrative translations into Spanish, by analysing the expression of Manner-of-motion. To be precise, this study reorganizes the translation universals of implicitation and explicitation into the explicitation–implicitation cline suggested by Marco (2015). The poles of this cline can be interpreted in two ways, depending on both the linguistic combination and the directionality: with explicitation or explicitness at one pole, and implicitation or implicitness at the other, as shown in Figure 2.[11]

Figure 2. Explicitation/explicitness – implicitation/implicitness cline.[12]

This paper provides the data for the poles explicitness and implicitation, since it aims to test this cline examining both process and product, by analysing Manner-of-motion in a

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[11] Explicitness and implicitness are understood here as the tendency of translated texts to be more explicit or implicit respectively, by comparison with comparable original texts.

[12] Although Marco suggests just one variable for the explicitation–implicitation cline (the amount of information on the surface of the text), a second variable (orientation of source and target languages) has been included here.

collection of Spanish translations (from German). The following two hypotheses will be tested:

- Implicitation hypothesis of Manner-of-motion in the translation process: narrative texts translated into language B (in this case, Spanish) will include less information about Manner-of-motion than the corresponding original texts in language A (here, German). This can be measured by studying a parallel corpus.

- Explicitness hypothesis of Manner-of-motion in the translation product: narrative texts translated into language B (Spanish), from language A (in this case, German) will present a higher degree of Manner-of-motion than comparable texts originally written in language B (Spanish). This can be measured by studying comparable corpora.

The fact that implicitation refers to loss of Manner and explicitness to an increase in Manner must not be misinterpreted, however. Both phenomena have different *tertium comparationis* and are complementary: I expect to confirm implicitation regarding the source language (S-universal) through the analysis of a parallel corpus and explicitness regarding the target language (T-universal) (cf. Chesterman, 2004, p. 40) through the comparison of comparable texts.

4.2. Corpora: compilation, exploration and analysis

This study uses one parallel and one comparable corpus. Before describing the corpora, exploration process and analysis, the paper will outline how they were compiled.

4.2.1. Corpora compilation

Since the texts used in this study were only available in printed format, they were first scanned using an OCR tool (*HP Photo Smart Essential*). In the case of the parallel corpus, the second step consisted of aligning source and target fragments, using *Déjà Vu*. Both parallel and comparable corpora were next tagged, using *TreeTagger*. Finally, both corpora were indexed in *IMS Open Corpus Workbench (CWB)* and analysed using *Corpus Query Processor (CQP)* (Molés-Cases, 2016b, pp. 182-194, for a detailed explanation of the compilation process).

4.2.2. Analysis of implicitation of Manner in the translation process: corpora, exploration and analysis

As discussed above, this study's first hypothesis is that narrative texts translated into Spanish include less information about Manner-of-motion than their corresponding German originals. This hypothesis will be validated or refuted through the analysis of a parallel corpus: the Motus DE-ES corpus, a 916,063-token German>Spanish parallel corpus, which includes 18 novels for children and young adults originally written in German and their corresponding translations into Spanish (Molés-Cases, 2016b, pp. 179-180).[13]

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[13] The Motus DE-ES corpus includes the following novels (and their translations into Spanish): *Momo* (Michael Ende, 1973), *Vorstadtkrokodile* (Max von der Grün, 1976), *Das Geheimnis des Brunnens* (Luise Rinser, 1971), *Ben liebt Anna* (Peter Härtling, 1979), *Stolperschritte* (Mirjam Pressler, 1981), *Anne will ein Zwilling werden* (Paul Maar, 1982), *Die Wartehalle* (Klaus Kordon, 1983), *Das Fünfmarkstück* (Kordon Klaus, 1985), *Die Unterirdischen* (Angela Sommer-Bodenburg, 1988), *Der neue Pinocchio* (Christine Nöstlinger, 1988), *Die Geschichte von der Schüssel und vom Löffel* (Michael Ende, 1990), *Wenn du dich gruseln willst* (Angela Sommer-Bodenburg, 1990), *Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind* (Christine Nöstlinger, 1992), *Als der Weihnachtsmann vom Himmel fiel* (Cornelia Funke, 1994), *Die Zauberschule* (Michael Ende, 1995), *Reise gegen den Wind* (Peter Härtling, 2000), *Der*

The corpus-based analysis focuses on self-agentive motion[14] and includes specifically the following items:

- German Manner-of-motion events[15] (for instance: *Sie rennt durch den Park*, 'She runs through the park'; *Sie schwimmt zur Insel*, 'She swims to the island') (regardless of whether Manner is expressed through the main verb or through other mechanisms).

- The corresponding Spanish translations of the abovementioned motion events.

- Manner-of-motion events included in the translation with no correspondence in the source text (possible cases of addition) (regardless of whether Manner is expressed through the main verb or through other mechanisms).

The exploration process consisted of two complementary stages: a) a manual annotation phase (reading the original novels and their translations and noting the Manner-of-motion events), and b) an automatic verification process, using *CQP*. Specifically, taking a verb-wordlist as a starting point, Manner-of motion verbs in German and Spanish were searched for in *CQP* (cf. Molés-Cases, 2016a, for a detailed explanation of the process of exploration using *CQP*) with the aim of checking for Manner-of-motion events appearing in the corpora which needed to be included in the analysis after the first manual phase.

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verborgene Schatz (Paul Maar, 2005), *Rico, Oskar und die Tieferschatten* (Andreas Steinhöfels, 2008).

[14] According to Talmy (2000), self-agentive motion is motion in which the Figure moves under its own steam and controls its own motion, and this movement results in a change of place.

[15] This paper specifically examines local and translational motion events.

The analysis of implicitation of Manner in the translation process consisted of comparing the Manner-of-motion events in the source and target texts. The higher number of Manner-of-motion events in the original texts, by comparison with the translations, led to the formulation of the hypothesis of implicitation.

4.2.3. Analysis of explicitness of Manner in the translation product: corpora, exploration and analysis

This paper also hypothesises that narrative texts translated into Spanish (from German) present a higher degree of Manner-of-motion than comparable texts originally written in Spanish. Analysis and comparison of comparable corpora will be used to test this second hypothesis. The corpora on which this analysis is based are:

- The translated subcorpus of the Motus DE-ES corpus (the Spanish translations), which includes 464,370 tokens.
- The Motus_ES corpus, a comparable corpus composed of 12 novels for children and young adults originally written in Spanish, with a total of 478,879 tokens (Molés-Cases, 2016b, pp. 176-178).[16]

Self-agentive motion —and local and translational Manner-of-motion events in

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[16] The Motus_ES corpus includes the following novels: *Un duende a rayas* (María Puncel, 1986), *El último verano Miwok* (Jordi Sierra i Fabra, 1987), *Caperucita en Manhattan* (Carmen Martín, Gaite, 1990), *Un pingüino en el desierto* (Carlos Puerto; Jesús Gabán, 1991), *El último trabajo del señor Luna* (César Mallorquí, 1994), *Manolito Gafotas* (Elvira Lindo, 1995), *El señor del Cero* (Mª Isabel Molina, 1997), *Finis Mundi* (Laura Gallego, 1999), *La chica del andén de enfrente* (Jorge Gómez Soto, 2000), *Otra vida para Cristina* (Marta Rivera de la Cruz, 2007), *El espíritu de los hielos* (Maite Carranza, 2010), *El rostro de la sombra* (Alfredo Gómez Cerdá, 2011).

particular— were also examined here (regardless of whether Manner was expressed through the main verb or through other mechanisms). This exploration process also used the two stages already outlined in the previous section (see *4.1.2*), but only involved the Motus_ES corpus, since the results from the Spanish translations were already available from the previous phase.

The analysis of explicitness of Manner in the translation product specifically involved comparing the number of Manner-of-motion events in the subcorpus of translations from the Motus DE-ES corpus with the number contained in the Motus_ES corpus (cf. Molés-Cases, 2016a). The higher number of Manner-of-motion events in the translated texts led to the formulation of the hypothesis of explicitness.

4.3. Statistical tests

Once quantitative data were available and the results had been analysed, a statistical test (Student's t-test) was applied in each case. The t-test is a parametrical test often used to compare two small samples which include quantitative data and which can be either independent or paired. The test proves the difference of means between two groups or samples and assumes normality of distribution between them, as well as equal variance (for a more detailed explanation, see Cantos Gómez, 2013; Corpas Pastor, 2008, pp. 173-174). The t-test was applied using the software package *Statgraphics*.

5. Results[17]

This section will summarise the results of the present research. First, data involving

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[17] These results derive from my PhD thesis (Molés-Cases, 2016b).

implicitation of Manner-of-motion will be presented, and then data regarding explicitness of Manner-of-motion will be detailed.

5.1. Implicitation of Manner-of-motion in the translation process

In order to test the implicitation hypothesis outlined above, the quantity of Manner-of-motion events in the original German subcorpus (corpus 1) was compared with that of the Spanish translated subcorpus (corpus 2). The following table presents the quantitative data for the statistical test which will be presented in this section: a) the number of Manner-of-motion events in each novel in the original and translated subcorpora, b) the number of words in each novel in the corpora and c) the relative frequency of the two variables (events / thousand words) in each case:

Table 1. Manner-of-motion events in each corpus, number of words in each novel and their relative frequency.

Novel	Events corpus 1	Thousand words corpus 1	Events/ thousand words corpus 1	Events corpus 2	Thousand words corpus 2	Events/ thousand words corpus 2
Der neue Pinocchio	172	27.58	6.23	143	28.94	4.94
Momo	165	66.07	2.49	94	64.09	1.46
Als der Weihnachtsmann vom Himmel fiel	161	24.64	6.53	129	27.46	4.69
Vorstadtkrokodile	139	31.94	4.35	87	35.02	2.48
Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind	122	38.57	3.16	84	42.1	1.99
Reise gegen den Wind	115	26.63	4.31	87	27.60	3.15
Rico, Oskar und die Tieferschatten	85	39.10	2.17	64	41.20	1.55
Das Geheimnis des Brunnens	74	33.79	2.18	59	32.08	1.83
Der verborgene Schatz	67	9.55	7.00	39	10.17	3.83
Ben liebt Anna	57	12.95	4.39	43	12.97	3.31

Die Unterirdischen	54	23.17	2.33	34	23.13	1.46
Die Wartehalle	48	37	1.29	32	36.55	0.87
Stolperschritte	46	27.05	1.70	33	26.35	1.25
Wenn du dich gruseln willst	39	15.75	2.47	23	16.82	1.36
Das Fünfmarkstück	38	9.17	4.14	29	9.01	3.21
Anne will ein Zwilling werden	31	16.21	1.91	27	17.18	1.57
Die Zauberschule	20	7.08	2.82	15	7.93	1.89
Die Geschichte von der Schüssel und vom Löffel	10	5.37	1.86	6	5.69	1.05
TOTAL	**1443**		**61.33**	**1028**		**41.89**

As we can see, corpus 1 contains 1443 Manner-of-motion events, while corpus 2 includes 1028. In other words, the subcorpus translated into Spanish includes 415 fewer Manner-of-motion events than the original German subcorpus. This data provides an initial piece of evidence in favour of the hypothesised implicitation. We will need to apply a statistical test to see whether the differences indicated are significant.

Since the *Statgraphics* tests show that normality and equal deviation/variance can be assumed for both corpora, we can confirm that the Student's t-test is an appropriate statistical test for this study. The two hypotheses of the t-test are as follows:

- Null hypothesis: there are no statistically significant differences between the corpora's means.

$$H_0 : \overline{x}_1 = \overline{x}_2$$

- Alternative hypothesis: there are statistically significant differences between the means, and more specifically, the mean of corpus 1 is greater than that of corpus 2.

$$H_1 : \overline{x}_1 > \overline{x}_2$$

Since the results of the t-test indicate that the estimated t-value (6.70688) is greater than the critical t-value (t=2.110), the null hypothesis can be refuted in favour of the alternative hypothesis, with a confidence of 95 % (p<0.05; V=17). A statistically significant difference between the means of the two corpora has therefore been confirmed: to be specific, the translations into Spanish have been confirmed as more implicit with regard to Manner-of-motion than their corresponding German originals.

5.2. Explicitness of Manner-of-motion in the translation product

As indicated above, the second hypothesis concerns explicitness. To test it, two corpora in Spanish were analysed: corpus 1 contains texts translated into Spanish from German (Motus_DE-ES) and corpus 2 is composed of comparable narrative texts originally written in Spanish (Motus_ES). Although the samples are independent, they can be considered comparable for the purposes of this study, since they are both of very similar size and from the same genre: narrative texts for children and young adults. As in the previous section, the following tables present the number of Manner-of-motion events in each corpus, together with the words in each novel in the corpora and the relative frequency of these two variables:

Table 2. Manner-of-motion events in the corpus, number of words in each novel and relative frequency (corpus 1: Motus_DE-ES).

Novel	Events	Thousand words	Events / thousand words
El nuevo pinocho	143	28.94	4.94
Cuando Papá Noel cayó del cielo	129	27.46	4.69
Momo	94	64.09	1.46
Cocodrilos de barrio	87	35.02	2.48

Viaje contra el viento	87	27.60	3.15
Olfato de detective	84	42.1	1.99
Rico, Óscar y el secuestrador del súper	64	41.20	1.55
El secreto de la fuente	59	32.08	1.83
Ben quiere a Anna	43	12.978	3.31
El tesoro escondido	39	10.17	3.83
El mundo subterráneo	34	23.13	1.46
A trompicones	33	26.35	1.25
Sala de espera	32	36.55	0.87
La moneda de cinco marcos	29	9.01	3.21
Anne quiere ser gemela	27	17.18	1.57
Historias de miedo	23	16.82	1.36
La escuela de magia	15	7.93	1.89
La sopera y el cazo	6	5.69	1.05
TOTAL	**1028**		**41.89**

Table 3. Manner-of-motion events in the corpus, number of words in each novel and relative frequency (corpus 2: Motus_ES).

Novel	Events	Thousand words	Events / thousand words
El espíritu de los hielos	107	64.87	1.64
Finis Mundi	104	61.84	1.68
El último trabajo del señor Luna	75	50.28	1.49
Caperucita en Manhattan	63	42.57	1.47
La chica del andén de enfrente	50	44.37	1.12
El último verano Miwok	44	62.74	0.70
Un duende a rayas	35	11.34	3.08
Un pingüino en el desierto	33	16.99	1.94
El rostro de la sombra	31	35.49	0.87
El señor del Cero	28	27.08	1.03
Manolito Gafotas	22	30.41	0.72
Otra vida para Cristina	19	30.85	0.61
TOTAL	**611**		**16.35**

As can be seen in the previous tables, there is evidence that the corpus of original texts

in Spanish (corpus 2) presents a lower degree of Manner-of-motion (611 motion events) than the corpus of texts translated into Spanish (corpus 1) (1028). A statistical test will be applied here, to check whether the differences between the corpora are significant.

Since the results of the *Statgraphics* normality and deviation tests show that the corpora present normal distribution and equal deviation/variance, we can confirm that the Student's t-test is a suitable statistical test for this study as well. The two hypotheses of the t-test are:

- Null hypothesis: there are no statistically significant differences between the means of the corpora.

$$H_0 : \overline{x}_1 = \overline{x}_2$$

- Alternative hypothesis: there are statistically significant differences between the means, and more specifically, the mean of corpus 1 is greater than the mean of corpus 2.

$$H_1 : \overline{x}_1 > \overline{x}_2$$

The results of the t-test indicate that the estimated t-value (2.44001) is greater than the critical t-value (1.701131). The null hypothesis can therefore be refuted in favour of the alternative hypothesis with a confidence level of 95% ($p < 0.05$; V=28). Now that a (one-tailed) t-test has been applied, we can definitively confirm that corpus 1 is more explicit as to Manner-of-motion than corpus 2, i.e. texts translated into Spanish (from German) are more explicit about Manner-of-motion than comparable texts originally written in Spanish.

6. Discussion

These results show that the Spanish translations are more implicit regarding Manner-of-motion than their corresponding German originals, and present a higher degree of Manner-of-motion than comparable texts originally written in Spanish.

On the one hand, the target language appears to have produced some interference in the translation process (cf. Slobin, 2000, 2005), since Spanish tends to lexicalize Manner-of-motion less frequently than German, a tendency manifested in the implicit translations. Here are two examples of this phenomenon:[18]

(1) *Dann <u>flog</u> sie ganz dicht an sein Ohr heran [...]*

   [Then she <u>flew</u> very close to his ear (…)]

(2) *Luego, <u>acercándose</u> mucho a su oído [...]*

   [Then she <u>approached</u> his ear significantly (…)]

While in the original text (1) we find information about Manner (lexicalized through the Manner-verb *fliegen*, 'to fly'), the translation (2) only includes information about Path (through *acercarse*, 'to approach'). This loss of Manner-of-motion makes the translation more implicit by comparison with the original text. The second example presents a similar phenomenon:

(3) *Durch die [Löcher] <u>flatterten</u> Tauben aus und ein.*

   [Through them [holes] <u>fluttered</u> doves in and out.]

(4) *Tenía agujeros por los que <u>entraban y salían</u> las palomas.*

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[18] Qualitative data on this matter and translation techniques adapted to this phenomenon have already been presented (see Molés-Cases, 2018).

[It had holes through which doves went in and out]

Here, in the original text (3), Manner is lexicalized through the Manner-verb *flattern* ('to flutter'), while the translation (4), by contrast, only expresses information on Path, through the Path-verbs *entrar* ('to enter') and *salir* ('to exit'). Once again, the translation is more implicit about Manner-of-motion than the original text.

On the other hand, in order to discern whether the target text includes any interference from the source language (cf. Toury, 2012, pp. 310-315), we have to take the nature of the source language into account, to discover whether an activating element is responsible for the proven explicitness (cf. Marco, in press). In this case, the activating elements would be the Manner-of-motion verbs present in the German originals, as in the following examples:[19]

(5) *Sie […] schlurfte auf die Küche zu.*

[She (…) shuffled towards the kitchen]

(6) *[…] empezó a arrastrar los pies hacia la cocina.*

[She (…) started to drag her feet towards the kitchen]

(7) *Sara se dirigió al cuarto de estar […].*

[Sara headed towards the living room (…)]

Example 6 illustrates the expression of Manner-of-motion in texts translated from German into Spanish, triggered by the interference of the Manner-of-motion verb in the original text (5) (the verb *schlurfen*, 'to shuffle') in the translation (6), where Manner is

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[19] Examples 5, 6, 8 and 9 are taken from the parallel corpus and examples 7 and 10 can be found in the comparable corpus in Spanish.

lexicalized through the expression *arrastrar los pies* ('to shuffle'). In example 7, we can observe a lack of Manner in the original Spanish texts (*dirigirse*, 'to head'). A similar phenomenon can be observed in the following example:

(8) *Dann <u>stürzten</u> beide aus der Küche […]*

[Then <u>rushed</u> both out of the kitchen (…)]

(9) *Entonces ambos salieron <u>precipitadamente</u> de la cocina […]*

[Then both came out hastily of the kitchen (…)]

(10) *Claudio <u>se acercaba</u> en esos momentos hacia la entrada del instituto.*

[Claudio <u>was approaching</u> at that instant the entrance to the high school]

Example 9 also illustrates the translation of Manner-of-motion, triggered by the Manner-verb in the original text (*stürzen*, 'to rush') (8). However, in this case Manner is not expressed through the main verb in the translation, but through an adverb (*precipitadamente*, 'hastily') (9). In example 10, there is also lack of Manner in the original Spanish corpus (*acercarse*, 'to approach').

In this paper I have attempted to systematize these results by reorganising the proven implicitation and explicitness into the explicitation–implicitation cline suggested by Marco (2015), and more specifically, into the explicitness–implicitation subcline (see *4.1.*). Here, I argue that this reorganisation is highly pertinent, since the cline is suitable for phenomena which present divergent lexicalizations in intertypological translation scenarios; allows us to agglutinate data from both process- and product-oriented studies; and helps systematise the results with relation to the hypothesis concerning the existence of the so-called 'translation universals'.

7. Conclusions

This paper draws on Descriptive Translation Studies and the hypothesis of *thinking-for-translating* in order to present a corpus-based study which confirms the importance of linguistic typology when studying translation universals in intertypological translation scenarios. This confirmation is derived from the validation of two translation universals (implicitation and explicitness), on the basis of the analysis of the expression of Manner-of-motion in narrative translations into Spanish, compared first with the corresponding original German texts, and then with comparable texts originally written in Spanish. The two hypotheses presented here (implicitation of Manner-of-motion in the translation process and explicitness of Manner-of-motion in the translation product) have been validated by a statistical t-test, with a confidence level of 95%. This study therefore confirms some interference of the target language in the translation process (cf. Slobin, 2000, 2005) and of the source language in the translation product (cf. Toury, 2012, pp. 310-315) with regard to the specific phenomenon of the expression of Manner-of-motion in narrative translations between languages belonging to different typologies, and more specifically in the typological combination SFL>VFL.

The validated universals of implicitation and explicitness have been reorganised in form of the explicitation–implicitation cline, with the specific inclusion of the explicitness–implicitation poles. Future investigations will be needed to prove the validity of the explicitation–implicitation cline as a whole, especially with regard to explicitation and implicitness of Manner-of-motion in the opposite linguistic combination: through a Spanish>German parallel corpus and a comparable corpus in German (cf. Molés-Cases, in press). Finally, it would be interesting to test this cline in

other studies focusing on the expression of Manner and analyse corpora which include other linguistic combinations and genres.

Acknowledgments

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