

**The Syllogism of Translating
Scalar Implicature in the Novel of
the Tom Sawyer into Arabic:
A Cognitive Construct**

القياس المنطقي لترجمة التضمين القياسي
في رواية توم سوير إلى اللغة العربية: البناء الإدراكي

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Abstract

The current study aims to construct a clear-cut translational cognitive analysis of scalar implicatures in the novel "Tom Sawyer" written by "Mark Twain". The theoretical part of the study is devoted to showing the most prominent patterns of scalar implicatures which constitute a cognitive pragmatic mode of communication between the translator and TL audience. The model of analysis is divided into two parts; the first is to show the cognitive templates of translating scalar implicature, while the second part involves pragmatic scales used in the communicative interaction. The analysis of the translation process is used within these two patterns of scalar implicatures. The study concluded that the translating scalar implicatures have a recognition principle to conceptualize SL text by the translation and that inferences are drawn only after retrieval of a literary text.

Keywords: scalar implicatures, translation process research, cognitive templates, pragmatic scales.

الخلاصة

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى إيجاد تحليل ادراكي واضح لترجمة التضمينات القياسية في "رواية توم سوير" التي كتبها "مارك توين". حيث تم تخصيص جزء نظري من الدراسة لإظهار أبرز أنماط التضمينات القياسية التي تشكل نمطاً عملياً إدراكياً للتواصل بين المترجم وجمهور النص الهدف. وتم تقسيم نموذج التحليل إلى جزأين، الأول هو إظهار الأنماط الإدراكية لترجمة التضمين القياسي، بينما يتضمن الجزء الثاني المقاييس التداولية المستخدمة في التفاعل التواصلية. كما أن تحليل عملية الترجمة يستخدم ضمن هذين النمطين من التضمينات القياسية. وخلصت الدراسة إلى أن الآثار القياسية المترجمة لها مبدأ تمييزي لوضع تصور للنص الأصلي من خلال ترجمة النص الأدبي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التضمينات القياسية، أبحاث عملية الترجمة، الأنماط الإدراكية، المقاييس التداولية.

1. Introduction:

Scalar implicature, also known as quantity implicature, is a type of implicature used in cognitive pragmatics that ascribes an implicit interpretation or inference, in addition to an utterance's explicit or literal meaning. It also implies that the interlocutor has a justification for not using a stronger or more informative term on the same scale of values. The choice of the weaker characterization implies that none of the stronger characterizations in the scale hold, at least to the speaker's knowledge and intentions in a specific context. Even though 'some' is

logically compatible with 'all'; this is frequently observed in the usage of 'some' to indicate the meaning of 'not all'. Scalar implicatures are a separate area where Grice's idea of conversational implicature has been put into the investigation. As an instance, the utterance:

- You received some of the gumballs.

Pragmatically conveys that the speaker can only have a portion of the "gumballs". How do individuals come up with these sensible messages? According to one idea, scalar implicatures represent "default" readings (i.e., broad conversational implicatures), thus they may be immediately comprehended regardless of context (see Levinson, 2000). However, several experimental investigations show that scalar inferences are cognitively expensive and take more time to comprehend (Breheny *et al.*, 2006: 434; Bott *et al.*, 2012: 123). An alternative explanation that suggests that individuals first examine each implied meaning before applying pragmatic knowledge might explain these findings.

Scalar implicatures, therefore, frequently occur when the interlocutor qualifies or scales value in a way that suggests to the listener that the speaker has suitable reasoning to refrain from using a stronger, more descriptive utterance. For instance, if someone says:

- Some students can afford a new automobile.

they are implicitly saying that not all students can afford a new brand of cars because of the concept of "some". The fact that most research focuses on people's inferences of scalar implicatures for sentences without context presents a major challenge (see Breheny *et al.*, 2006: 435). For instance, many studies employ sentence verification paradigms in which participants are asked to determine whether a phrase is true or incorrect after being provided with examples such as:

- Some elephants are mammals.

which is true if the cognitive line is understood pragmatically to mean. At least "one elephant" is a "mammal". Yet it is untrue if it is taken to mean, at least one, but not all, "elephants are mammals". The majority of research shows that pragmatic constructs are often slower than semantic reactions. This is interpreted as proof that scalar inferences are time-consuming and expensive (see Horn, 2012c: 393).

In contrast, a theory known as the information and value-based approach presupposes that listeners probabilistically examine several cognitive constructs, such as "some and potentially all" and "some", but "not all"

under identical conditions (Degen and Tanenhaus, 2014: 667). The actual number is preferable over the term "some" when discussing small sets, such as 1, 2, and to a lesser degree 3, however, "some" is more appropriate when speaking of larger numbers.

These results suggest that rather than a two-stage process where semantic meanings are determined before pragmatic ones, some of the delays for scalar implicature processing found in earlier results may be caused by cognitive construct from more natural and more available lexical alternatives to some such as number terms. More generally, the quantity of probabilistic contextual support for a scalar implicature determines the speed and resilience of its inference. The results from the experiments on figurative language and scalar implicatures suggest that individuals do not always calculate literal, semantic, default, or context-free interpretations before using pragmatic information to derive context-sensitive meanings (Gibbs, 1994: 112; Gibbs and Colston, 2012: 62). Most significantly, the conversational implicature and indirect speech act understanding theories proposed by Grice and Searle cannot be considered psychological explanations for the variety of experimental results (Horn, 2012c: 393).

To create a model of syllogism in the translation process, translation process research (TPR) has long been looked at in pragmatics as a construct in the mind. Researchers are still thinking about the variety of topics covered in Hickey's (1998: 31) pragmatics of the translation process, including the mechanism of achieving intercultural differences, how translators work with their target audience in the target language, and what the original texts' intended goals are and how they attempt to achieve them. Scholars studying the translation process have focused on a considerably wider variety of methodologies since the publication of Hickey's book, especially about language generation and implicitness as well as, more recently, about various translation technologies (Tipton, 2019: 2). As a result, this research provides an opportunity to combine some of the most recent ideas on the relationship between pragmatics and translation, to demonstrate how models are used in a range of translation processes, and to provide a novel framework for further research. Research on the translation process has described the link between pragmatics and the translation process that best matches the criteria of analysis.

The subjects of disciplinary consilience between translation studies and cognitive pragmatics, such as scalar implicatures, are included but not limited. Hence, the purpose of this research is to analyze and provide syllogism on a specific aspect of cognitive pragmatic aspects and treatments in the translation process of scalar implicatures. The authors discuss recent findings related to pragmatically oriented research issues (Tipton, 2019: 3). Scalar implicatures, thus, that are largely associated with contexts that are employed for certain "text acts" like dropping hints (i.e., pragmatic scales, and cognitive templates of scalar implicatures). The status of utterances in the texts, which consist of "pragmatic scales and templates of scalar implicatures" has, however, come under examination in research on the translation process due to the cognitive constraints that translators confront (see also Garzone, 2000: 396; see also Al-Zubaidi, 2020: 4).

2. Theoretical Part:

2.1 Cognition, Pragmatics, and Translation

Implicatures are parts of the speaker's meaning that make up a part of what is intended in an utterance but aren't uttered. Typically, utterances are interpreted to support the assertions, as in the example below:

Example: (1)

SL	"No, I don't care for rats much, anyway. What I like is chewing gum." "O, I should say so! I wish I <u>had some now</u>." "Do you? I've got some. I'll let you chew it awhile, but you must give it back to me." (54)
TL	مهما يكن، انني لا اهتم كثيرا بالفئران، ولكنني أحب اللبان. اوه، اظنك على حق، بودي لو كان معي شيء منه. وسأجعلك تمضغه عدة دقائق، لكن يجب عليك ان تعيده الي (ص80)

The translator can infer the scalar implicature by choosing and jointly processing the most important elements from their cognitive environment.

Example: (2)

SL	"Were you ever at a circus? said Tom". "Yes, <u>and</u> my pa's going to take me again sometime if I'm good." "I been to the <u>circus three or four times</u>—lots of time" (p. 55)
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TL	سألها توم هل ذهبت الى السيرك في أحد الأيام؟ نعم، <u>وسيصحبني ابي اليه مرة عما قريب</u> إذا ظلمت فتاة عاقلة ... هكذا قال ابي! اما انا ذهبت الى السيرك <u>ثلاث او اربع مرات</u> ، وربما اكثر (ص81)
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This is a reference to statements made when there is uncertainty about traveling three or four times. The translators' prior knowledge as well as the data sent (perceived or inferred) from the various informational resources used in the situation under observation may both be included in the cognitive environment. The standard theory of inferential communication put out by Grice (1975:41) explains where these implicatures originate. The idea put out by Grice (1975:42) that communication is a cooperative activity governed by particular logical expectations, or "Maxims" about how a conversation should be conducted, is well known. Grice's maxims (1975: 44) state that interlocutors should typically give contributions that are accurate, educational, pertinent to the objectives of the discourse, and suitably framed and stated. The range of inferences that listeners are allowed to contemplate when understanding statements is limited by these beliefs about sensible conversational behavior. These expectations may also be broken (or abused) to produce a range of outcomes. Following Grice's theory, the speaker transgressed the informativeness (or quantity) principle in generating (see example, 1):

"Quantity maxim (i.) Make your contribution as informative as is required. (ii.) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required".

The speaker in Example (2) specifically violated Submaxim I since he/she selected a weak phrase from a variety of possibilities that are logically grouped according to informative strength (ϕ). Given that the speaker is attempting to be cooperative and will say as much truth as he or she can, which is pertinent to the cooperative principle, the fact that the speaker used the weaker term (i.e., some) gives the listener a cue to believe that he/she is not in a position to make an informationally stronger statement. Scalar implicature (henceforth, SI) is the sort of implicature as in Example (1); it is so named because the informational scale is (all, some) (Horn, 1972: 107). Similar to Example (1), Example (2) rests on the scales (and, or, for, three, and or) (see Horn, 2004:16). In some circumstances, non-logical scales based on contextual data can be

used to determine SIs (Hirschberg, 1985: 747; see also Jasim and Mustafa, 2021: 4). On some neo-Gricean accounts, when a weak scalar word is accessible, SIs based on those logical scales are immediately preserved in the lexicon and made available, only to be afterward canceled if the context does not permit them (Levinson, 2000:50). Some more recent perspectives hold that the production of SIs is a grammatical action that adds to the truth-conditional value (Chierchia 2004: 40; see also Chierchia *et al.*, 2009: 48). The neo-Gricean model proposed by Levinson (2000: 13) and used in this cognitive account, both make the premise that logical scales and value-based modes are components of the lexical use in pragmatically oriented scales and are engaged whenever a weak scalar item is encountered. A basic trade-off between the "cognitive templates" of inferences and the amount of cognitive effort required for scaling is proposed by cognitive pragmatics of relevance theory to govern all inferences in the interaction, including implicatures (see Noveck and Sperber, 2007: 308).

2.3 Lexical Pragmatics:

Lexical pragmatics is the study of pragmatic phenomena that are associated with the conception of lexical items. Its goal is to offer an orderly and explicative account of these phenomena. The distribution of lexical and productive causatives, blocking phenomena, the pragmatics of adjectives, and the interpretation of compounds are a few examples (Blutner, 1998: 115; see also Blutner, 2004: 14).

According to Wilson and Carston (2007: 230), lexical pragmatics uses the values and results of scalars at the word and phrase level to study the inferential basis for the formation of ad hoc ideas and their role in broadening, narrowing, and multilingual transfer. More in keeping with the spirit of the current position is Huang (2009: 210), which examines how lexical pragmatics constrains word creation and meaning in a variety of situations. A more technically sound introduction to some of the relevant issues is provided by Allan (2011: 227), who also formalizes the rules controlling pragmatic subclasses of encyclopedic knowledge and non-monotonic inferences derived from them. The function of such contextually dependent concepts, as well as the role of translating scalar implicatures within the production and distribution of lexical items and in the meaning shift between SL and TL, are the main subjects of the study

of the lexical concatenation of scalars on the lexical level. It is challenging to provide more than one model while yet addressing a wide empirical range of translation processes because of the broad limitations inherent in translation process research. The specific idea of scalar implicature is founded on two patterns, the first of which invokes opposing cognitive templates and the second of which deals with pragmatic scales. This dualist approach is both diverse and cognitively focused in its metarepresentation (Horn, 2007: 159).

3. Model of Syllogism Analysis:

Communication is the primary objective of translation, and cognitive and pragmatic skills serve as the foundation for the translation process study in this area. The analytical framework, as a model, for capturing the translation process is based on Kranich (2019: 115), and as a result, it addresses two components of the translation process; a. The cognitive templates of scalar implicatures, and b. pragmatic scales. This type of investigation is relative to the activities of mental processes during communicative acts. In the context of translation process research (TPR), cognitive pragmatics is roughly described as the study of the principles and processes involved in the construction and interpretation by the translator and subsequently by the TL audience. In particular, the researcher in this area concentrates on both the many mental representations that underlie the comprehension of diverse cognitive processes as well as the inferential chains required to grasp a communicator's scales.

3.1 Data Collection:

The data are collected from "Tom Sawyer". Mark Twain describes which the life of a little kid growing up close to the Mississippi River. The narrative takes place in "Mark Twain's hometown of St. Petersburg, Missouri, Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer's companion", who usually go on adventures together. The published book that is used in this research is cited in:

SL:

"TWIN, Mark (1992). The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. Oxford University Press".

TL:

نسليم، ماهر (2020). توم سوي—ر. عصير الكتب للنشر والتوزيع. -

3.2 Date Analysis:

The data are distributed according to the classification of the eclectic model of syllogism, SL English texts are also selected from the novel with translation into TL Arabic. These data are tabulated and scheduled according to the analysis of the work field. According to the model, two parts are accounted for in the data analysis; five cognitive templates of scalar implicatures, and six pragmatic scales. They are typified into the following discussions:

3.3 Cognitive Templates of Scalar Implicatures:

The class of alternatives in a specific utterance may be determined by substituting a number of the words in the sentence with members of their scales, which are collections of contextually offered lexical alternatives; this is known as a scalar implicature. Traditionally, these sets are arranged by logical strength, but this arrangement is unnecessary because informativity considerations must be taken into account when implicatures are triggered (Geurts, 2009: 52). Natural language disjunction is once believed to be ambiguously inclusive or exclusive. In the example below:

SL	"by - and – by, fatigue begins to assert its claims; <u>the children try to pay no attention</u> ", "for it was dreadful to think of sitting down when the time was grown to be so precious, moving, in some direction, in any direction, was at least progress and might bear fruit; but to sit down was to invite death and shorten its pursuit" (p. 178)
TL	وبداً التعب يحدث أثره في قواهما، ولكنهما حاولا أن لا يلقيا إليه بالاً... فقد كانا يعلمان أن مجرد التفكير في الجلوس في مثل هذه الظروف إذ للوقت قيمة لا تقدر بثمن! أمر خطير للغاية.. فقد كان التقدم في الاتجاه نفسه أو في أي اتجاه آخر تقدماً، <u>على كل حال</u> أنه قد يثمر في أي لحظة، أما الجلوس فمعناه الموت السريع المحقق (ص277).

There is an exclusive construal; (by - and - by) that seems plausible enough; by contrast. According to the implicature-based analysis, when utterances are made, no scalar implicatures should be activated, and we should instead observe the behavior of an inclusive disjunction that isn't embellished (the children try toetc). Another example of the novel:

SL	"Looky here, Huck, there's footprints and some candle - grease on the clay <u>about one side of this rock</u> , <u>but not on the other</u> what's that for? <u>I bet you the money</u> is under the rock. I'm going to dig in the clay" (p. 191)
TL	اصغ اليّ ياهاك...إنني أرى آثار أقدام وشمع على الطّفل عند أحد جوانب هذه الصخرة، ولكنني لا أرى أيّ آثار منها على الجوانب الأخرى...فما معنى ذلك؟ أوكد لك أن الكنز تحت الصخرة... ولهذا سأحفر في الطّفل (ص299).

in which an inclusive paraphrase seems more fitting in this situation. The alternative, based on these examples, is to assert (aboutetc), which is pragmatically inclusive, but that occasionally a scalar implicature is obtained by concluding the interlocutors' cognitive state (I betetc) (see also Horn, 2012a: 69). The literal meaning of a scalar value; i.e., "what is said" serves as its lower scale, while quantity-based implicature serves as its upper scale. To produce the "two-sided" constructs that are normally transmitted, the "one-sided" construct provided by semantics may be pragmatically expanded (Horn, 2012a: 69).

When Q¹-based upper-bounding scalar implicature is used, sets of logical operators and regular non-proposition-embedding predicates that may be positioned on a scale determined by unilateral entailment can be treated systematically and cognitively (Horn, 2012b: 53). Hence, the cognitive pragmatic model of breaking down the scalar implicature refers to the following:

a. Explicit utterance: ϕ = zero scalar

SL	"Tom skirted the block and came round into a muddy alley that led by the back of his aunt's cow-stable" (p. 24).
TL	بلغ توم طرف الشارع، ثم انثنى في ممر موحل يؤدي الى خلفية الحظيرة التي تحتفظ فيها عمته بأبقارها (ص31).

¹ It refers to quality scalars.

b. Scalar alternative: By replacing (or, with and about), we obtain an alternative to ϕ , scalar-added value, as in:

SL	"Say, Tom, let ME whitewash a little". "Tom considered, <u>was about to consent</u> ; but he altered his mind" (p. 21)
TL	أصغ إلي يا توم، ودعني أشارك معك في الطلاء. وفكر توم.. وكان على وشك الموافقة، ولكنه عدل من رأيه فجأة (ص26).

c. Informativity scalar: it is asymmetrically entailment and thus it is a more informative scalar to utter, as in:

SL	"When <u>Tom reached</u> the little isolated frame school - house, <u>he strode in briskly</u> , <u>with the</u> manner of one who had come with all honest speed". " <u>He hung his hat</u> on a peg and flung himself <u>into his seat</u> with business-like alacrity" (p. 49)
TL	وعندما وصل توم إلى مبنى المدرس الصغير المنعزل، كان يمشي بخطوات واسعة، شأن الشخص الأمين الذي يلجأ إلى أقصى سرعة مستطاعة حتى يستطيع أن يصل إلى غايته في الموعد المحدد، وعلق قبعته على المشجب، وجلس فوق مقعده بنشاط أشبه بنشاط رجال الأعمال، وكان المعلم في تلك اللحظة مستسلماً للنعاس اللطيف وهو جالس فوق عرشه الضخم المرتفع، ولكنه لم يلبث أن تنبه عند دخول توم وما أحدثه من ضوضاء حينما جلس (ص63)

The ambiguous perspective predicts some inferences that the scalar value does not, which is a crucial point. Scalar implicatures are only produced, according to the theory, if the informativity requirement is met. However, it systematically takes episodes of informative and lexical concatenation, (hang his hat... etc, into his seat) to explain specific cognitive constructs of positive environments.

d. Primary implicature: The speaker makes the decision not to say zero scalars (ϕ), probably because he is unable to do so.

SL	" <u>If we can only get to the old tannery before we break down!</u> " "whispered Tom, in short catches between breaths", "I can't stand it much longer." (p. 69)
TL	وقال توم لاهتافاً: لو أننا استطعنا ان نصل الى المدينة القديمة فحسب، وقتها يمكننا ان نخفف من سرعتنا، انني لا أستطيع احتمال هذا الموقف المخيف أكثر من ذلك. (ص69)

SL	"It's to <u>swear to stand by one another</u> , <u>and never tell the gang's secrets</u> , even if you're chopped all to flinders, and <u>kill anybody and all his family that hurts one of the gang</u> " (p.202)
TL	إنه لقسم أن نقف إلى جانب بعضنا البعض، ولا نخبر أسرار العصابة أبداً، حتى لو تم

	تقطيعنا جميعاً إرباً، والنيل من أي شخص وجميع أفراد عائلته يؤذي أفراد العصابة (ص173)
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This kind of scalar has an impact on translators as they work. The translator determines how to express the primary of the whole propositional form in (SL), in addition to inferring it in implicature (TL). The shared cognitive construct of the environment is where the information is shown.

e. Secondary implicature: On the assumption that the speaker has an opinion about false or true values, as in:

SL	"Judge Thatcher had <u>conceived</u> a great opinion of Tom. He said that no commonplace boy would ever have got his daughter out of the cave. When Becky told her father, in <u>strict confidence</u> ", "how Tom had taken her whipping at school, the Judge was <u>visibly</u> moved, and when she <u>pleaded grace</u> for the mighty lie which Tom had told in order to shift that whipping from her shoulders to his own, the Judge said with a <u>fine outburst</u> that it was a roble", "a generous, a magnanimous lie a lie that was worthy to hold up its head and march down through history breast to breast with George Washington's <u>lauded Truth</u> about the hatchet! Becky <u>thought</u> her father had never looked so tall and so superb as when he walked the floor and stamped his foot and said that". "She went <u>straight off</u> and told Tom about it". (P.245)
TL	ارتفع شأن توم في نظر القاضي تاتشر، وكان القاضي <u>يصرح دائماً</u> بأنه كان يستحيل على صبي عادي إنقاذ ابنته من الكهف. وعندما أبلغته بيكي - <u>بمنتهى السرية</u> - كيف أن توم تلقى طائعا مختاراً عقوبة الضرب التي كان من المقرر أن تنزل بها. <u>تأثر القاضي</u> ، ولكنها ما كادت تخبره بنبا الأكلوبة الكبرى التي لجأ الصبي إليها ليعبد الضرب عنها.. حتى صاح مستر تاتشر قائلاً: إن هذه أنبل وأكرم أكلوبة، أكلوبة تستحق أن ترفع رأسها وتسير عبر التاريخ! <u>وخيل لبيكي</u> أن أباه لم يبد في يوم من الأيام على هذا الطول وتلك العظمة، عندما أخذ يروح ويجيء في الغرفة وهو يضرب الأرض بقدمه وينطق بهذه الكلمات، ومن ثم فقد غادرت المنزل على الفور، وأفضت إلى توم بكل ما قاله أبوها (ص310)

It is vital to remember that secondary implicatures are often inferred from the context. The fulfillment of the logical form, or the semantic representation encoded by the utterance, is associated with the process of translating this type of scalar implicatures (conceived, strict confidence, pleaded grace, etc). The translator's goal is to arrive at the proposition

produced, which may or may not be one of the sets of thoughts explicitly communicated by the utterance. In general, the analysis of cognitive templates for translating scalar implicatures must be distinguished in this reasoning of finding the appropriate TL. Cognitive templates and translation process are analyzed according to the following points:

- i. A translation analysis based solely on informativity and cognitive templates will only produce the inference that the translator does not directly believe that (ϕ) - which is compatible with situational features and the attitudes of the participants in the communication in which the SL is unsure of whether (ϕ) is true or not (Sauerland, 2004: 369; see also Hirschberg, 1985: 67).
- ii. The translator typically comes to a stronger conclusion, namely that the major implicature indicates that the SL believes something to be incorrect (see d. primary implicature). According to the current framework, this necessitates another presumption: the translator assumes (for whatever reason) that the SL is opinionated, that is, believes (ϕ) or does not believe (ϕ), allowing the translator to infer from the primary implicature that the speaker holds the belief that not, which is known as a secondary implicature (Sauerland, 2004: 370). As a result, we now have two explanations for the variable templates: one based on scalar implicatures paired with a single inclusive lexical entry, and the other on an analysis based on lexical ambiguity.

3.4 Pragmatic Scales:

Several gradable adjectives in English may be used to describe lexical entities in a variety of states, such as (clean and unclean) (Kennedy 2005: 347).

SL	"He put his hand there and uttered this incantation impressively": "What hasn't come here, come! What's here, stay here!", "Then he scraped away <u>the dirt</u> and exposed a pine shingle" (p.59).
TL	فادخل يده في الفجوة وراح يردد التعويذة التالية: تعال يا من لست هنا! وليبق هنا ما هو موجود من قبل! ثم أزال <u>الوحل</u> ، فكشف عن لوح متفتت من شجرة صنوبر (ص88).

The word "clean" serves as a type function that accepts an entity and returns a degree, showing the degree to which its subjective entity is free of (dirt) (highest standard, total-universal). Contrarily, its opposite,

"filthy", starts with even the smallest suspicion that dirt is on an item (minimum standard, partial-existential).

SL	"Tom, I have a notion <u>to skin you alive!</u> ", "Auntie, what have I done?" "Well, you've done enough (p.118).
TL	انني افكر في ان اسلخ جلدك حياً يا توم. ماذا فعلت يا عمتي؟ فعلت ما فيه الكفاية (ص181).

This un-gradable adjectives such as (alive) and (dead), can easily be modified by degree adverbs such as a (little) and (very), and intensifiers such as (terribly) and (awfully). Gradable adjectives typically constitute scales with degree modification on the same single adjectives (intra-lexically). In contrast, scales in connection with scalar implicatures may be different in the sense that they are typically formed by a set of scalar alternatives of different lexical items, mostly predicates. Horn's (1972: 104) scalar predicates are related by entailment asymmetrically – a stronger one entails the weaker one in the scale but not vice versa. An utterance containing a scalar value or item can generate a scalar implicature when the scalar value is replaced with a stronger item from the scale, resulting in an alternative utterance. All such stronger alternative utterances are implicated to be negated (or falsified). This is a standard approach to the scalar implicature generation mechanism with limited formally defined scalar alternatives from among all possible alternatives generated by Grice's informativeness. Hirschberg (1991: 46) and Horn (2011: 3) extended the range of scales to generate similar scalar implicatures, as in the following discussion:

1. Cardinals: In pragmatics, and more precisely in cognitively – oriented pragmatics, a cardinal numeral is a part of speech used to count. Examples are the words "one, two, three, and the compounds three hundred [and] forty-two and nine hundred [and] sixty":

SL	He subtracted from it <u>twenty or thirty dollars</u> for himself and as much for Injun Joe and passed the bag to the latter, who was on his knees in the corner, now, digging with his bowie knife (p.151)
TL	طرح منها <u>عشرين أو ثلاثين دولار</u> لنفسه وبنفس القدر اعطاها إلى انجون جو ومرر الحقيبة إليه، والذي كان على ركبتيه في الزاوية، الآن، يحفر معه بمديّة صغيرة (ص223)

SL	The children were considered safe enough under the wings of a <u>few young ladies of eighteen</u> and <u>a few young gentlemen of twenty-three</u> or <u>thereabouts</u> .
TL	اعتبرت الأطفال في مأمن بما فيه الكفاية تحت رعاية عدد قليل من الشابات في الثامنة عشرة وعدد قليل من الشباب في سن الثالثة والعشرين أو ما يربو على ذلك.

2. Quantifiers: A quantifier is a word or phrase which is used before a noun to indicate the amount or quantity: "Some", "many", "a lot of", and "a few" are examples of quantifiers. Quantifiers can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns:

SL	A <u>few minutes</u> later Tom was in the shoal water of the bar, wading toward the Illinois shore. Before the depth reached his middle, he was <u>halfway over</u> ; the current would permit no more wading, now, so he struck out confidently to swim the remaining hundred yards (p.95)
TL	بعد دقائق قليلة، كان توم يخوض في ماء الحاجز الضحل في طريقه إلى الشاطئ «إلينيوي»، وقبل أن يبلغ منتصف الحاجز أخذ التيار يعاكسه. ومن ثم أخذ يسبح بثقة وقوة حتى قطع المئة الباردة التي تفصله عن الشاطئ المقابل (ص143)

SL	"There were <u>some boys-and-girls' parties</u> , but they were <u>so few</u> and so delightful that they only made the aching voids between <u>ache the harder</u> " (p.132)
TL	وأقيمت للفتيان والفتيات حفلات شديدة البهجة، ولكنها كانت قليلة جداً. ومن ثم كان انتهاء إحداها يترك أثراً ملموساً في النفس (ص198)

3. Connectives: they are used as connecting words within an utterance such as addition, sequence, consequence, and/or contrast. They are also used to indicate the reason and time as in since, where, later, unless, until, yet, but, once, that.

SL	"Tom felt that it was time to wake up; this sort of life might be romantic enough, in his blighted condition", " <u>but</u> it was getting to have too little sentiment and <u>too</u> much distracting variety about it". " <u>So</u> , he thought over various plans for relief, <u>and</u> <u>finally</u> hit upon that of professing to be fond of Pain-killer. He asked for it <u>so often</u> that he became a nuisance, <u>and</u> his aunt ended by telling him to help himself and quit bothering her". "If
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	it had been Sid, she would have had no misgivings to alloy her delight; <u>but</u> since it was Tom, she watched the bottle clandestinely. She found that the medicine did really diminish, but it did not occur to her that the boy was mending the health of a crack in the sitting-room floor with it" (p. 80).
TL	وأدرك توم أن الوقت قد حان للخروج من عزلته.. صحيح إن هذا اللون من الحياة قد يكون ملائماً لحالة الجمود التي يعانيتها، <u>ولكن</u> الموقف يستدعي إعادة النظر في ذلك اللون من الحياة! ومن ثم راح يستعرض مختلف الخطط التي تحقق له الخروج من هذه العزلة.. وسرعان ما تذكر الدواء «قاتل الألم» <u>وأدرك</u> أنه وجد فيه ضالته المنشودة، فأخذ يطلب تناوله بكثرة.. <u>حتى تضايقت</u> عمته من إلحاحه، فأعطته الزجاجة ليتناول منها ما يشاء وقتما يشاء كيلا يزعجها بالطلب ولو كان سيدني هو الذي طلب الحصول على الزجاجة لأعطتها له وهي مطمئنة، ولكن نظرا لأن توم هو الذي استولى عليها فقد دأبت على مراقبتها باهتمام، ولم تلبث أن تبين أن محتويات الزجاجة تنقص باستمرار، <u>ولكن</u> لم يخطر ببالها أن الصبي كان يسد شقا في أرض الغرفة بهذا الدواء ولا يتناوله! (ص121)

4. Ordinals:

A number that indicates a particular item's position in a list, such as first, second, third, fourth, or fifth, is known as an ordinal number. Except for the ordinal numbers "1st", "2nd", "3rd", etc. Because of the repetition, the translator did not translate the ordinal number:

SL	"My dearest friend, my counselor, my comforter and guide— My joy in grief, my second bliss in joy," came to my side" (p. 129)
TL	أعز أصدقائي ومستشاري وعزائي الوحيد ومرشدي... سعادتي في الأتراح، بهجتي في الفرح، تعال إلى جانبي (ص193)

SL	"The <u>first</u> thing Tom heard on Friday morning was a glad piece of news—Judge Thatcher's family had come back to town the night before" (p.161)
TL	<u>أول</u> ما سمعه توم صباح يوم الجمعة هو تلك الأخبار المفرحة - كانت عائلة القاضي تاتشر قد عادت إلى المدينة في الليلة الماضية (ص215)

5. Stages of episodes: Speech events can be used to describe any social activity in which language is used extensively. However, this does not reduce the term to spoken conversation because it also includes a wide range of written communication.

SL	"Tom!", "No answer". "Tom! "No answer". "What's gone with that boy, I wonder? You TOM! No answer". "The old lady pulled her spectacles down and looked over them about the room; then she put them up and looked out under them". "She seldom or never looked through them for so small a thing as a boy; they were her state pair, the pride of her heart, and were built for style," "not service—she could have seen through a pair of stove lids just as well. She looked perplexed for a moment, and then said, not fiercely, but still loud enough for the furniture to hear": "Well, I lay if I get hold of you, I'll—" (p.10)
TL	توم! توم! ولم يجب توم. ماذا أصاب هذا الصبي! توم يا ولد. لم يجب توم للمرة الثالثة. حركت السيدة نظاراتها إلى أسفل، تم تطلعت من فوق حافظتها الى انحاء الغرفة، وعادت فرفعتها مرة أخرى ونظرت من تحتها، لأنها قلما كانت من خلالها لترمق شيئاً تافها مثل الصبي توم – بدت الحيرة على وجهها لحظة، ثم ما لبثت أن قالت بصوت هادئ وان كان مرتفعاً ... حسناً، لو ظفرت بك، فعندئذ... (ص9)
SL	"Tom said: Say, Jim, I'll fetch the water if you'll whitewash some.", "Jim shook his head and said": "Can't, Mars Tom. Ole missis, she tole me I got to go an' git dis water an' not stop foolin' roun' wid anybody. She say she spec' Mars Tom gwine to ax me to whitewash, an' so she tole me go 'long an' 'tend to my own business—she 'lowed she'd 'tend to de whitewashin'." (p. 18)
TL	قال توم: اصغ الي يا جيم، سأذهب لإحضار الماء إذا قمت أنت ببعض الطلاء. وهز جيم رأسه سلباً وقال: لا أستطيع أيها السيد توم فقد عهدت الي سيدتي العجوز ان أذهب وأحضر الماء وحذرتني من التسكع أو التحدث مع أحد، كما قالت لي إنها تتوقع أن يحاول السيد توم استدراجي معه في الطلاء، وإن عليّ أن أؤدي عملي فقط، وأردفت قائلة: إنها ستأتي لتراقب عملية الطلاء بنفسها (ص21)

6. Propositions: The unit of meaning that makes up a state's subject matter and is argued to be true or incorrect. It has the structure of a straightforward declarative phrase.

SL	He said: "Mayn't I go and play now, aunt?" "What, a'ready? " <u>How much have you done?</u> " " <u>It's all done, aunt.</u> " "Tom, don't lie to me—I can't bear it." "I ain't, aunt; it is all done". "Aunt Polly placed small trust in such evidence. She went out to see for herself; and she would have been content to find twenty per cent of Tom's statement true" (p.23)
TL	قال: هل أستطيع الآن أن أذهب للعب يا عمتي؟ - ماذا تقول؟ أهكذا سريعا؟ ما مدى العمل الذي أتممته؟ - لقد فرغت من طلاء السياج كله يا عمتي. - توم.. لا تكذب علي، إنني لا أستطيع احتمال الكذب. - ولكني لا أكذب يا عمتي.. لقد فرغت من طلاء السياج (ص29)

SL	"Joe was angry in a moment". Said he: "Tom, you let him alone." "I only just want to stir him up a little, Joe." "No, sir, it ain't fair; you just let him alone." "Blame it, I ain't going to stir him much." "Let him alone, I tell you!" "I won't!" "You shall—he's on my side of the line." "Look here, Joe Harper, whose is that tick?" "I don't care whose tick he is—he's on my side of the line, and you shan't touch him." (p. 54)
TL	يستطيع نوم احتمال الانتظار، فقد كان الإغراء عليها أشد ما اما العنف، ومن ثم، فقد مد يده ليشترك مع جوج الطارية فاستولي الموس على جو لحظة وقال - نوم، دعها وشأنها، - لقد أردت أن أبعث فيها قليلا من النشاط يا جو كلا يا سيدي، ليس ذلك من العدالة في شيء دعها وشأنها - قلت لك: إنني أبحث فيها بعض النشاط، قلت لك: اتركها وشأنها - كلا، لن أفعل - بل ستقول إنها في منطقتي. (ص78)

3. Conclusions:

1. Pragmatic analysis meets no requirements of breaking down the scalar implicatures due to the association with the cognitive construct of information and value-based approach. Hence, the syllogism view comes to meet the analysis of translation as a basis of investigation.
2. The translation of pragmatic scales is drawn only after retrieval of a literary text.
3. Translating scalar implicature requires a delicate method of rendering into TL because cognitive templates have various referential inputs.

4. The degree of the translator's grasp of the lexical concatenation of SL inputs is measured by the appropriate pragmatic measures in the TL.
5. The cognitive construct of the pragmatics approach to translation is consolidated by the application of scalar implicatures and alternative and complementary possibilities of investigating the translation process interface based on the cognitive angle.
6. The novel text of adventures (Tom Sawyer) deals with cognitive templates of scalar with the utterance construal. Translating of such types of texts needs to have a creative writing in TL text.

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