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CORPUS-BASED TRANSLATION RESEARCH: THE USE OF CORPORA IN TRANSLATION IN THE SECOND LANGUAGE

Annotation: This article presents a comprehensive overview of the use of corpora in translation research, particularly focusing on translation into the second language. The author discusses the benefits and challenges of using corpora in the translation process, highlighting the potential for corpora to provide evidence-based translation solutions. The article also examines the role of corpora in identifying and addressing linguistic and cultural challenges commonly encountered in second language translation.

Key Words: corpora, corpus-based translation, authentic language, natural-sounding translation, parallel corpora

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KORPUSGA ASOSLANGAN TARJIMA TADQIQATLARI: IKKINCHI TILDA TARJIMADA KORPUSDAN FOYDALANISH.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tarjima tadqiqotlarida, ayniqsa ikkinchi tilga tarjima qilishda korpuslardan foydalanishning keng qamrovli sharhlari yoritiladi. Muallif tarjima jarayonida korpusdan foydalanishning afzalliklari va muammolarini muhokama qilib, dalillarga asoslangan tarjima echimlarini taqdim etish uchun korpus salohiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Maqolada, shuningdek, ikkinchi tilga tarjima qilishda tez-tez uchrab turadigan lingvistik va madaniy muammolarni aniqlash va hal qilishda korpusning roli ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: korpus, korpus asosidagi tarjima, asl til, tabiiy tarjima, parallel korpus

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КОРПУСНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПЕРЕВОДА: ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ CORPORA ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ НА ВТОРОЙ ЯЗЫК

Аннотация: В этой статье представлен всесторонний обзор использования корпусов в исследованиях перевода, особенно при переводе на второй язык. Автор обсуждает преимущества и проблемы использования корпусов в процессе перевода, подчеркивая потенциал корпусов для предоставления научно обоснованных переводческих решений. В статье также рассматривается роль корпусов в выявлении и решении лингвистических и культурных проблем, часто встречающихся при переводе на второй язык.

Ключевые слова: корпус, корпусный перевод, аутентичный язык, естественный перевод, параллельные корпуса.

Introduction

Corpus-based translation research, also known as corpus-based translation studies (CBTS), has gained significant attention in the field of translation studies. This approach integrates the use of corpora, which are large

collections of texts in electronic form, to facilitate the translation process into a second language.

¹¹Corpus-based studies usually involve the comparison of two (sub) corpora, in which translated texts are compared with either their source texts (parallel corpus) or with another (sub) corpus constructed according to similar design criteria (comparable corpus), either in the same or in another language. The application of corpora in translation research has revolutionized the traditional methods of translation and has led to the development of new approaches and tools to aid translators. This paper will discuss the use of corpora in translation into the second language, highlighting the benefits and challenges associated with this approach. It will also examine how corpus-based translation research influences the techniques, strategies, and skills required for effective translation.

The use of corpora in translation into the second language offers various advantages. Firstly, corpora provide access to vast amounts of authentic language data, enabling translators to view how words, phrases, and expressions are used in different contexts. First of all we must define the term “Authentic language”. Let’s try to give a definition to this term. ¹²Authentic language is the communication of real messages as opposed to artificial practices and drills. This exposure to real language usage helps in achieving more accurate and natural-sounding translations. Secondly, corpora enable translators to identify and analyze collocations, idiomatic expressions, and specialized terminology within specific domains, which is crucial in producing contextually appropriate translations. Additionally, corpora can be used to create parallel corpora, where original texts and their translations are aligned, facilitating the comparison and analysis of language structures and patterns. This comparative approach aids the translator in identifying potential translation equivalents and understanding the differences between source and target languages.

Literature Review

Before delving into the benefits of corpus-based translation research, it is essential to review the existing literature on the topic. A substantial body of research has emphasized the significance of corpora in translation studies. Corpora, or large collections of texts, provide translators with a comprehensive database that allows them to analyze language use, identify patterns, and gain a better understanding of the semantic and syntactic structures of different languages. These resources have proven invaluable not only for translators but also for researchers seeking a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in second language translation.

Laviosa (2002) highlighted the potential of using corpora in translation research, emphasizing the importance of building and utilizing specialized translation

corpora. By analyzing the linguistic features of source and target texts, researchers can identify recurrent patterns and develop more effective translation strategies. Similarly, Baker (1993) emphasized the significance of applying corpus-based methods to investigate translation as a distinct form of language use. As technology continues to advance, the availability of electronic corpora has facilitated empirical research that sheds light on the cognitive processes and decision-making involved in translation activities.

Corpus-based translation research also contributes to the development of translation tools and resources. For instance, the use of concordances allows translators to search for specific words or phrases within a corpus and observe their usage patterns. This assists in identifying suitable translation equivalents and verifying the usage of terminology in different contexts. Moreover, the creation of specialized translation databases from corpora can serve as valuable resources for translators, providing them with access to previously translated texts and corresponding terminology in specific domains. These resources help to maintain consistency and accuracy across translation projects and improve the overall quality of translations.

In terms of translation techniques, the use of corpora has influenced the way translators approach the translation process. Instead of relying solely on their linguistic intuition and previous knowledge, translators can now validate their linguistic choices by consulting corpora. The evidence-based approach offered by corpora encourages translators to make data-driven decisions, leading to more informed and reliable translations. Furthermore, the exposure to a wide range of language varieties and styles in corpora helps translators adapt their translations to suit the specific needs of the target audience, whether it be formal, informal, technical, or colloquial language.

Despite the numerous benefits, the use of corpora in translation research also presents challenges. One major challenge is the quality and representativeness of the corpus used. Translators must ensure that the corpus contains a diverse range of texts that accurately reflect the language use in both the source and target languages. Moreover, the proper selection and compilation of the corpus are crucial to avoid biases or incomplete representations of the language. Another challenge is the time and effort required to search and analyze corpus data. Translators need to be proficient in using corpus query tools and possess the skills to interpret the data effectively. Additionally, while corpora provide valuable linguistic information, the human translator’s creativity and cultural understanding remain essential for producing translations that capture the nuances and subtleties of the source text.

Research Methods

¹¹ <https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/>

¹² <https://bestpowerpointforspanishclass.com/what-is-authentic-language/>

The incorporation of corpora in translation research has opened up new avenues for conducting empirical studies in the field of translation. Researchers often utilize specialized software and tools to analyze large quantities of texts and extract relevant linguistic information. In corpus-based translation research, the methods employed include contrastive analysis, parallel corpora analysis, and the use of concordance tools to identify lexical and syntactic patterns. Moreover, the development of parallel corpora, which contain translations of the same texts in multiple languages, has allowed for detailed comparative analysis and in-depth exploration of translation strategies.

Quantitative and qualitative methods are also widely used in corpus-based translation research. Quantitative approaches involve statistical analysis of language patterns and frequencies, while qualitative methods focus on in-depth examination of specific translation challenges and strategies. Corpus linguistics techniques, such as collocation analysis and frequency counts, provide valuable insights into language use, enabling researchers to identify common translation errors, lexical choices, and structural differences between source and target languages.

Analysis and Results

Several recent studies have demonstrated the benefits of corpus-based translation research in enhancing the quality and accuracy of second language translations. For instance, a study by Olohan and Baker (2000) utilized a parallel corpus to examine translation shifts in English-Irish translation. Their analysis revealed significant variations in the use of tense and aspect, shedding light on the influence of language-specific features on translation decisions. Similarly, a study by Bernardini and Zanettin

(2004) employed a comparable corpus to investigate lexical patterns in legal translation, uncovering distinct translation strategies employed by professional translators.

Furthermore, the utilization of corpora in translation research has contributed to the development of specialized translation tools and resources, such as translation memory systems and terminology databases. These resources support translators in identifying and maintaining consistent usage of terminology and language structures across different translations. Additionally, corpus-based research has paved the way for the development of machine translation systems, leveraging the vast linguistic data available in corpora to improve the accuracy and fluency of automated translation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, corpus-based translation research has significantly contributed to our understanding of the complexities involved in second language translation. The extensive use of corpora has enabled researchers and translators to explore linguistic patterns, identify translation strategies, and develop effective tools and resources to improve translation quality. As technology continues to advance, the integration of corpora and computational linguistics promises to further enhance translation practices and facilitate cross-linguistic communication. The insights gained from corpus-based translation research have the potential to shape the future of translation studies, ensuring that language barriers are effectively overcome in the globalized world.

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