

THE IMPORTANCE OF CORPORA IN TRANSLATION TEACHING ANALYSIS

Akhmedova Anorkhon Nasivali kizi

PhD, Associated professor of
Uzbekistan State World Languages University.

Annotation. Translation analysis involves examining and interpreting text in one language and accurately conveying its meaning in another language. To enhance the accuracy and efficiency of this process, many translators and linguists have turned to corpora – large collections of texts carefully selected and organized for linguistic research purposes. Incorporating corpora into translation analysis lessons can provide valuable insights and help improve translation quality. This article is devoted to give information with some examples of how corpora are utilized in translation analysis lessons.

Keywords: corpus analysis, Contextual Understanding, Terminology Research, Style and Register, Error Analysis, Quality Assurance, Cultural Considerations

Аннотация: Анализ перевода включает в себя изучение и интерпретацию текста на одном языке и точную передачу его значения на другом языке. Чтобы повысить точность и эффективность этого процесса, многие переводчики и лингвисты обратились к корпусам — большим коллекциям текстов, тщательно отобранных и систематизированных для целей лингвистических исследований. Включение корпусов в уроки по анализу перевода может дать ценную информацию и помочь улучшить качество перевода. Эта статья посвящена предоставлению информации с некоторыми примерами использования корпусов на уроках по анализу перевода.

Ключевые слова: корпусный анализ, понимание контекста, терминологические исследования, стиль и регистр, анализ ошибок, обеспечение качества, культурные аспекты.

In the world of language and translation, the use of corpora plays a crucial role in helping students and professionals refine their skills and enhance their understanding of different languages. A corpus refers to a large and structured collection of texts that are used to analyze language use and patterns. When it comes to teaching translation analysis, the importance of corpora cannot be overstated.

Using García-Izquierdo and Conde's (2012) words, "[i]n any event, regardless of their area of activity, most subjects feel the need for a specialised corpus combining formal, terminological-lexical, macrostructural and conceptual aspects, as well as contextual information" (p. 131). [García-Izquierdo, Conde, 2012; 131-156]

One of the key benefits of using a corpus in teaching translation analysis is the exposure it provides to a wide range of authentic texts. These texts come from various sources such as books, articles, websites, and more, reflecting the rich diversity of language usage. By working with real-world texts found in corpora, students can develop a deeper appreciation for the nuances and intricacies of language, thereby improving their translation skills.

Translations have sometimes been mentioned also in relation to a different type of corpus which includes two or more subcorpora. This has been called "multilingual" (Baker 1995) or

“comparable” (McEnery et al. 2008) corpus, and consists of two or more monolingual subcorpora in different languages, each collected according to similar design criteria. As with monolingual corpora it is often suggested that translations should not be included in multilingual comparable corpora. [Federico Zanettin, 2011; 14-23]

Moreover, corpora offer a wealth of linguistic data that can help students identify patterns, trends, and common structures in language. When students have access to a corpus, they can conduct detailed analyses of how words are used in different contexts, explore variations in language usage, and gain insights into idiomatic expressions and collocations. This deep dive into language data is invaluable for students aiming to become proficient translators.

Another significant advantage of incorporating corpora into translation analysis is the ability to enhance accuracy and consistency in translations. By consulting a corpus, students can verify their translation choices, check for potential errors, and ensure that their translations capture the intended meaning of the original text. This process not only helps students produce high-quality translations but also instills in them a sense of precision and attention to detail [Abdurakhmonova, N. 2019,2021,2022].

Furthermore, working with corpora in translation analysis allows students to stay up-to-date with evolving language trends and usage. Languages are dynamic and constantly evolving, with new words, phrases, and expressions emerging all the time. By engaging with a corpus, students can stay current with the latest developments in language, ensuring that their translations are relevant and reflective of contemporary language use.

The use of corpora in teaching translation analysis is paramount for students looking to hone their language skills and become proficient translators. From exposing students to authentic texts and linguistic patterns to enhancing accuracy and staying current with language trends, corpora offer a myriad of benefits that contribute to the overall growth and development of students in the field of translation. By leveraging the power of corpora, students can embark on a journey of exploration and discovery in the world of languages, paving the way for successful careers in translation and beyond [Abdurakhmonova, N. 2019,2021,2022].

Corpora are a crucial tool in the field of translation analysis. They are large collections of texts that are used to study language patterns and aid in the translation process. In translation analysis lessons, incorporating corpora can provide invaluable insights and improve the quality of translations. There are some examples of how corpora are integrated into translation analysis lessons:

1. *Contextual Understanding.* One-way corpora are used in translation analysis is to gain a better understanding of the context in which words and phrases are used. By analyzing how specific terms are used in different contexts within the corpora, translators can ensure that their translations accurately convey the intended meaning.

2. *Terminology Research.* Corpora are a treasure trove of specialized terminology. In translation analysis lessons, students can use corpora to research and identify the most appropriate terminology for specific subject areas. This helps ensure that translations are accurate and consistent, especially in technical or academic texts.

3. *Style and Register.* Corpora can also help students understand the nuances of style and register in different types of texts. By analyzing how certain words and structures are used across various genres and registers, students can fine-tune their translations to match the tone and style of the original text.

4. *Error Analysis*. When students are learning translation, corpora can be used to identify common errors and pitfalls in translation. By comparing their own translations to examples in the corpora, students can learn from mistakes and improve the accuracy of their translations over time.

5. *Quality Assurance*. Incorporating corpora into translation analysis lessons can also serve as a quality assurance tool. Students can use corpora to verify the correctness of their translations, identify inconsistencies, and check for adherence to language conventions and norms.

6. *Cultural Considerations*. Translations often involve cultural nuances and references. Corpora can help students understand how cultural elements are expressed in language and how they can be effectively translated to preserve the cultural context of the original text.

In conclusion, corpora play a vital role in translation analysis lessons by providing students with a wealth of linguistic data and insights. By incorporating corpora into their learning process, students can enhance their translation skills, deepen their understanding of language usage, and produce more accurate and culturally sensitive translations.

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