

# In translation studies with corpus, we must know

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In contrastive textology, there are two linguistic disciplines called ascontrastive analysis and contrastive linguistic. This paper will focus oncontrastive linguistic that has close connection with translation studies. it also will discuss about the connection between bothdisciplines with corpus (corpora). Corpora contain manyaccurate samples of the language.

The importance of corpora lies in the fact that they reveal patterns of language usage which `would not be easily detected otherwise, since “ the language looks ratherdifferent if we look at a lot of it at once” (Sinclair 1991: 100). Before discussing about the relationship between contrastive linguistic and translation studies with corpus, we must know first the notion ofcontrastive linguistic and translation studies. According to some experts, theteaching of language is based on some principles and one of the most importantprinciples is contrastive linguistic. According to an expert, contrastive linguisticis defined as “ the systematic synchronic study of similarities and differencesin the structure and use of two or more language varieties, carried out for theoreticalor practical purposes.

” (Bugarski 1991: 77). Contrastive linguistic contraststwo language levels having aims to examine the aspects of differences betweenboth language levels and to identify the difficulties caused by thedifferences. While according to Holmes (1988b/2004: 181), translation studies is defined as the complex of problems clustered round thephenomenon of translating and translations.’ Commonly, translation studies isthe academic discipline focusing on the study of the theory and phenomena of translation. From the mid-1950s, there had been an interest that grows in analyzing the translationprocess from different perspectives, especially linguistic ones.

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Unfortunately, there is no clear-cut approach that has yet been put forward to integrate all the different aspects playing a role in the translation process. Thus, translation is considered as a branch of other disciplines such as contrastive linguistics or interlanguage studies. After knowing the notions of contrastive linguistics and translation studies, we could know the connection between both disciplines before there is no corpus.

Language and linguistics relate to both disciplines in general. Contrastive linguistics and translation studies are also included in applied linguistics in particular. Both disciplines have a similarity that is both disciplines discuss about two languages at the same time. Both also have a close relationship to the point of having been considered one and the same thing. Most contrastive linguists consider that translation as a means of establishing the relationships of cross-linguistics.

James has stated that “translation equivalence, of this rather rigorously defined sort including interpersonal and textual as well as ideational meaning is the best available *tertium comparationis* for CA contrastive analysis.” (James 1980: 178). There are also some theories about the connection between contrastive linguistics and translation studies given by Halliday, Bausch, Raabe, and Kühlwein et al. Contrastive linguistics is the theory and method used to compare the working of different languages.

Since translation can be considered as a special case of this kind of comparison, comparative descriptive linguistics includes the theory of translation (Halliday et al. 1964: 112). The interests that are related to contrastive linguistics and translation have led to a significant amount

of literature on the relationship between the two disciplines from a very early stage (Bausch 1972; Raabe 1972; Kühlwein et al. 1981), before computer corpora became widely available in language research. There are two issues that become the focus of the early perspectives of this connection. The first is the usefulness of translation equivalence. It is the only valid *tertium comparationis* (TC) for a successful contrastive analysis.

The second is the results application of a contrastive analysis in different translation studies aspects. Ivir points out that “ Translation can serve as a tool of contrastive analysis, while the findings of contrastive analysis may – in addition to their other practical applications – be applied in the training of translators, preparation of translation manuals, and, most importantly perhaps, in constructing a theory of translation.” (Ivir, 1981: 209).

Then, this paper will discuss about the connection between both disciplines, contrastive linguistic and translation studies, with corpus. Corpora, especially electronic corpora, play the important role in both disciplines. A corpus provides many real examples of one structure and the same structure. In the beginning of the 1990s, translation studies has used electronic corpora. According to Laviosa, “ the corpus-based approach is evolving, through theoretical elaboration and empirical realization, into a coherent, composite and rich paradigm that addresses a variety of issues pertaining to theory, description, and the practice of translation.

” (Laviosa 1998: 1). Translation becomes the main interest for contrastive linguistic. It is as opposed to previous works that focus mainly on the teaching of foreign language.

On the other hand, the focus of translation studies on real translations needs some types or other of cross-linguistic analysis facilitated by the use of corpora. Without considering translation as its application, corpus-based contrastive linguistics can still exist. Whereas any type of approach to translation from a descriptive corpus-based perspective must consider some types of contrastive aspect. Translation cannot well exist without the presence of contrastive linguistics. The previous contrastive analyses play the important role for translation studies. No study into translation can be done by ignoring previous contrastive analyses. Contrastive linguistics becomes a basic ingredient of translation studies. In recent years, contrastive linguistics and translation studies show a parallel development.

It is accompanied by a clear shift from the perspectives of theoretical to a descriptive and applied issues that are supported by language corpora called translation-oriented contrastive linguistics. The focus of translation studies is on real texts that are translated and their originals has made it unavoidable to use analyses of a contrastive type. In conclusion, contrastive linguistics and translation studies have their own aims in language teaching. Contrastive linguistics has an aim to obtain the knowledge about two different languages on a basis of descriptive because it basically refers to descriptive linguistics. While translation studies aims to get knowledge about the actual translation process between two different languages. Besides, contrastive linguistics concerns on more general basis. While translation studies contrasts between two languages on specialized basis. Both disciplines have a similarity to focus on two languages at the same time.

Contrastive linguistic and translation studies have close connection.

Language and linguistic relate to both disciplines in general. Both are also related to applied linguistics in particular.

Translation is considered as a branch of other disciplines such as contrastive linguistic or interlanguage studies. Contrastive linguistic and translation studies also have a closer relationship with corpus. Electronic corpora have an important role in both disciplines.

In recent years, contrastive linguistic and translation studies show a parallel development that is accompanied by a clear shift from the perspectives of theoretical to a descriptive and applied issues that are supported by language corpora called translation-oriented contrastive linguistic. Corpus gives an important progress in contrastive linguistic and translation studies. Corpus also gives a big influence in other disciplines and in their relationships.