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THE IMPORTANCE OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH AND DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH IN CORPUS-BASED TRANSLATION STUDIES (CTS)

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: Empirical research is an important aspect of corpus-based translation studies (CTS), which is a subfield of translation studies that focuses on the use of language corpora to better understand the nature of translation and the processes involved in it. By analyzing authentic language data, CTS researchers are able to draw conclusions about translation that are grounded in empirical evidence rather than intuition or speculation.

Data-driven approach is a key feature of corpus-based translation studies (CTS), which is a subfield of translation studies that focuses on the use of language corpora to better understand the nature of translation and the processes involved in it. In this article, we will explore the importance of empirical research and data-driven approach in CTS and some of the methods that are commonly used.

KORPUSGA ASOSLANGAN TARJIMASHUNOSLIKDA (CTS) EMPIRIK TADQIQOT VA MA'LUMOTLARGA ASOSLANGAN YONDASHUVNING AHAMIYATI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

Annotatsiya: Empirik tadqiqotlar korpus asosidagi tarjimashunoslikning (CTS) muhim jihati bo'lib, tarjimashunoslikning kichik sohasi bo'lib, tarjimaning mohiyatini va unda ishtirok etayotgan jarayonlarni yaxshiroq tushunish

uchun til korpusidan foydalanishga qaratilgan. Haqiqiy til ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish orqali CTS tadqiqotchilari tarjima haqida sezgi yoki taxminlarga emas, balki empirik dalillarga asoslangan xulosalar chiqarishlari mumkin.

Ma'lumotlarga asoslangan yondashuv - korpusga asoslangan tarjimashunoslikning (CTS) asosiy xususiyati bo'lib, u tarjimaning mohiyatini va unga aloqador jarayonlarni yaxshiroq tushunish uchun til korpusidan foydalanishga qaratilgan tarjimashunoslikning kichik sohasi hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada biz CTSda empirik tadqiqotlar va ma'lumotlarga asoslangan yondashuvning ahamiyatini va tez-tez qo'llaniladigan ba'zi usullarni o'rganamiz.

ВАЖНОСТЬ ЭМПИРИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ И ПОДХОДА, ОСНОВАННОГО НА ДАННЫХ, В КОРПУСНЫХ ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ (CTS)

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О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: Эмпирический, корпус, переводоведение, перевод, исследование.

Аннотация: Эмпирические исследования являются важным аспектом переводоведения на основе корпусов (CTS), которое представляет собой подполе переводоведения, фокусирующееся на использовании языковых корпусов для лучшего понимания природы перевода и связанных с ним процессов. Анализируя аутентичные языковые данные, исследователи CTS могут делать выводы о переводе, основанные на эмпирических данных, а не на интуиции или предположениях.

Подход, основанный на данных, является ключевой особенностью переводоведения на основе корпусов (CTS), которое представляет собой подполе переводоведения, которое фокусируется на использовании языковых корпусов для лучшего понимания природы перевода и процессов, связанных с ним. В этой статье мы рассмотрим важность эмпирических исследований и подхода, основанного на данных, в CTS, а также некоторых широко используемых методов.

INTRODUCTION

Corpus-based translation studies (CTS) is a rapidly growing field that is primarily concerned with the study of translation using corpora, or large collections of language data. Empirical research

and a data-driven approach are essential to CTS because they provide a systematic, objective and verifiable method for investigating translation phenomena.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Empirical research involves the collection and analysis of data through observation and experimentation. In CTS, empirical research is typically carried out using corpora, which are large collections of texts that have been electronically stored and can be searched and analyzed using specialized software. These corpora can be used to study a wide range of translation-related phenomena, such as translation strategies, stylistic differences between translations, and the impact of cultural factors on translation.

One of the major advantages of empirical research in CTS is that it allows researchers to identify patterns and regularities in translation data that might not be immediately apparent through intuitive or subjective analysis. For example, by analyzing a large corpus of translated texts, researchers can identify common translation strategies used by translators, such as the use of loanwords, calques, or paraphrasing. These patterns can then be used to develop more effective translation methodologies and tools.

A data-driven approach is also central to CTS because it allows researchers to use statistical methods to analyze large amounts of data and draw meaningful conclusions. Statistical analysis can be used to identify patterns in the data, such as differences in vocabulary use between source and target texts, or the frequency of certain translation strategies. Statistical models can also be used to predict translation outcomes, such as the likelihood of a particular word or phrase being translated in a certain way.

In addition to providing a more objective and systematic approach to translation research, empirical research and a data-driven approach also have the potential to improve the quality of translations. By identifying patterns in translation data, researchers can develop more accurate translation models and tools that can be used to improve the quality and consistency of translations.

One of the main advantages of empirical research is that it allows researchers to test hypotheses and make predictions about translation based on concrete data. This is in contrast to more traditional approaches to translation studies, which often rely on anecdotal evidence or theoretical speculation. Empirical research provides a more rigorous and systematic way of studying translation, which can lead to more reliable and accurate conclusions.

Empirical research in CTS typically involves the use of large language corpora that contain a wide range of different types of texts and translations. These corpora are annotated with metadata and other information that allows researchers to identify patterns and regularities in translation. For example, a corpus might contain parallel texts in two different languages, such as the English and French versions of a novel. By analyzing the translations in the corpus, researchers can identify

common translation strategies, such as the use of loanwords or the translation of idiomatic expressions.

One of the most important tools used in empirical research in CTS is the concordance. A concordance is a listing of all the occurrences of a particular word or phrase in a corpus, along with the surrounding context. By examining concordances, researchers can identify patterns in the way that words and phrases are translated. For example, a concordance might reveal that a particular word is usually translated in a certain way in a given context, or that certain types of texts tend to use certain translation strategies more frequently than others.

Another important method used in empirical research in CTS is statistical analysis. By applying statistical techniques to the data in a corpus, researchers can identify patterns and trends that might not be immediately apparent from a qualitative analysis of the data. For example, statistical analysis might reveal that certain translation strategies are more common in certain types of texts or that certain translators tend to use certain strategies more frequently than others.

The data-driven approach in CTS involves the use of language corpora to identify patterns and regularities in translation. By analyzing large amounts of authentic language data, researchers are able to gain insights into the nature of translation that would be impossible to obtain through intuition or theoretical speculation.

One of the key advantages of the data-driven approach is that it allows researchers to identify the most common translation strategies and linguistic features used in different types of translations. For example, a corpus of legal translations might reveal that certain legal terms are consistently translated in a certain way, while a corpus of literary translations might reveal that certain types of metaphors are more likely to be translated literally or figuratively.

The data-driven approach in CTS also allows researchers to compare and contrast translations across languages. By analyzing parallel texts in two or more languages, researchers can identify cross-linguistic differences in translation strategies and techniques. For example, a corpus of English-French translations might reveal that certain words or phrases are more likely to be translated differently in the two languages.

One of the methods commonly used in the data-driven approach in CTS is corpus annotation. Corpus annotation involves the manual or automatic tagging of language data with metadata that allows researchers to identify patterns and regularities. For example, a corpus of legal translations might be annotated with information about the source and target languages, the type of legal document being translated, and the translation strategy used.

Another method commonly used in the data-driven approach in CTS is concordancing. Concordancing involves the extraction of all occurrences of a particular word or phrase in a corpus,

along with the surrounding context. By examining these concordances, researchers can identify patterns in the way that words and phrases are translated.

The data-driven approach in CTS is a powerful tool for understanding the nature of translation and the processes involved in it. By analyzing large amounts of authentic language data, researchers are able to identify patterns and regularities that would be impossible to obtain through intuition or theoretical speculation. This approach has led to many important insights into translation, and it is likely to continue to be a central focus of research in CTS for many years to come.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, empirical research and a data-driven approach are essential to CTS because they provide a systematic, objective and verifiable method for investigating translation phenomena. By using corpora and statistical analysis, researchers can identify patterns in translation data that can be used to improve translation methodologies and tools, and ultimately improve the quality and consistency of translations.

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