



Possibilities of using Graduonymic Words in Uzbek-English Parallel Corpora

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Abstract: *Research has shown that parallel corpora have potential benefits for translator training and education. Most of the current available Arabic corpora, modern standard or dialectical, are monolingual in nature and there is an apparent lack in the Arabic-English parallel corpora for translation classroom. The present study was aimed to investigate the translation problems encountered by Omani translation major students when translating from Arabic into English with a view to proposing some corpus-informed pedagogy approach for training student translators to overcome these challenges by looking at some model samples of professional translation.*

Keywords: *Omani translation major students, parallel corpora, translation challenges, translation classroom, translator education.*

With the development of the corpus linguistics, more and more language resources have been established and used in language engineering research and applications. As we all know, there are different kinds of corpora for different kinds applications. For example, the Chinese Part-Of-Speech annotation corpus used to train program for Chinese word segmentation and POS tag, the Chinese tree bank used to Chinese syntax study, and so on. In this paper the constructing of a large-scale Chinese-English parallel corpus, which is totally above 500,000 pair sentences and the first year task is 100,000 pair sentences, is described. The applications of the large-scale Chinese-English parallel corpus put emphasis on the sentence template extracting for EBMT (Example-Based Machine Translation) and translation model training for SBMT (Statistical-Based Machine Translation). The latent applications may include the bilingual lexicon extraction, special term or phrase extraction, bilingual teaching, Chinese-English contrastive study, etc.

Numerous corpus data gathering efforts exit all of the world. The rapid multiplication of such efforts has made it critical to create a set of standards for encoding corpora. Despite the recent advancements in translation as an academic discipline and professional activity going in tandem with the continuous progress of the technological revolution, a myriad of translation issues in any language combination still pose challenges for human translators and machine translation software alike. Certainly, the technological revolution has left an everlasting positive impact on Translation Studies (O'Hagan, 2019) just like it did on any other field of knowledge, yet impediments that translators encounter, regardless of their academic and professional background and experience, continue to pose a threat to the success of translation processes. In fact, it was the need to discuss translation issues and address them that triggered the academic interest in translation as an independent discipline. The third level of meaning, a source of greater challenges for both professional and student translators, is connotative or expressive meaning. Like presupposed meaning, "Expressive meaning cannot be judged as true or false. This is because it relates to the speaker's feelings or attitudes rather than to what words and utterances refer to" (Baker, 2018, p. 12).



The fourth level of meaning discussed by Baker is evoked meaning which “arises from dialect and register variation...within a specific community or groups of speakers” (p. 14). The last two levels of meaning are highly advanced and hardly noticed when discussing translation problems from a pedagogical perspective as they require a very strong command of both SL and TL. By and large, the first and second levels of meaning, propositional meaning and presupposed meaning, are given priority in judging on the quality of a translation as they are used as criteria to decide whether a translation is correct and/or natural or not, respectively. On the other hand, translation issues related to expressive meaning and evoked meaning are observed more clearly in advanced levels of translation as they are embedded and not communicated directly. In general, all four levels of meaning are a source of challenge for translating in any language combination. They would lead to different types of translation issues if the translator does not recognize any of them or fails to identify an appropriate strategy to deal with such issues. Regardless of the purpose of parallel corpora, the units in them should be adapted. Alignment of parallel texts is the process of identifying the corresponding sentences and paragraphs in the text of both languages (translation and original). The alignment of parts of the text can be different. Parts are different depending on the purpose of the author: chapter, section, paragraph, sentence, etc. The most user-friendly adaptation form is the sentencewise coordination of the original and translated texts. This is very difficult work that requires a lot of effort.

That is probably why, until now, there are only a few well-coordinated, exemplary parallel corpora in the world. The idea in the original text can be expressed in one sentence, two or three sentences, or vice versa. Therefore, it is not possible to equate the original and translated text parts with a single command. True, there are technical tools designed for this, but none of them can solve the problem without human intervention. Nevertheless, a parallel corpus can be a useful educational resource in translation education. This approach was started by the Austrian linguist M. Vandrushka and his followers. Even the majority of translation methodological manuals (for example, textbooks compiled by V.V. Kabakchi and T.A. Kazakova) are based on parallel corpus materials. We know that in the process of translation, one sentence in the original text can be divided into two sentences in the translated text. On the contrary, several sentences in the original text can be given as one sentence in the translation. The order of the sentences can be changed. Therefore, the most complicated process in creating a parallel corpus is the matching process between the original and the translated text.

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