Book Review

Corpus Linguistics for Translation and Contrastive Studies: A Book Review

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INTRODUCTION

Corpus refers to "a large collection of authentic texts that have been gathered in electronic form according to a specific set of criteria" (Bowker & Pearson, p. 9). Due to their versatility, corpora can have beneficial implications for researchers in various areas of research like Translation Studies. The application of corpora in translation has shown itself in many studies in this field. This trend is burgeoning in what is called Corpus-based Translation Studies. For this reason, new books are being written in this area of inquiry. One of the latest books written in Corpus-based Translation Studies is Corpus Linguistics for Translation and Contrastive Studies written by Ronald Carter and Michael McCarthy published by Routledge Publications in 2016.

This book is compiled in seven chapters and 209 pages. It has a wide range of examples mostly extracted from the studies done by the researchers themselves. However, the examples are in Finish- English or Russian-English language pairs, which may be difficult for those who do not know Finnish and Russian languages. This preference of Finish- English or Russian-English language pairs is due to the researchers' mother languages.

Chapter one entitled "Parallel text corpora: a general overview" functions as an introductory prelude to the notion of corpus. Indeed, the authors first introduce different types of text corpora. Then, they allocate some pages on problems which are inevitable in exploiting corpora in language studies. Authors end this chapter by explaining the text corpora and their advantages for translation practice; justifying the use of corpora for researchers.

Creating a parallel corpus is, by nature, an arduous and time-consuming task (Zanettin,2014). Considering this issue, the second chapter on "Designing and compiling parallel corpora" introduces very useful hints and fundamental preconditions for designing and creating parallel corpora. In other words, authors present, step- by-step, the stages necessary for creating parallel corpora for translation; explaining software, planning the corpus, inputting the texts, aligning the texts, annotating the texts, storing the corpus and copyright issues. This chapter is essential in that it gives a broad introduction to the practical aspects of designing and creating a corpus.

Every corpus study, regardless of being used in translation or other areas of research, requires some basic and conventional techniques (McEnery, Hardie & Andrew. 2011). Taking this necessity into account, in the third chapter on "Using parallel corpora: basic search procedures" authors delineate such basic techniques and rules for conducting search in corpus lingusitcis. Indeed, in this chapter, the readers are introduced basic but necessary techniques such as concordances, frequency lists, collocations, N-grams as well as recalls and KWIC (keywords in the context).

Explaining the basic concepts and techniques for researching corpora, authors allocate the whole chapter four "Processing search results" on translation research and corpora in which they shed light on equivalents and parallel corpora, processing frequency lists, studying collocations and parallel corpora in monolingual research projects. They do these as they are related to translation; making clear the concepts for translation researchers.

In the next chapter (5th) "Using parallel corpora: more advanced search procedures ", authors introduce far more advanced procedures. In this chapter, they introduce software tools for quantitative analysis of corpora. They also shed light on the reliability of data for corpus research and measuring the central tendency of data as well as quantitative analysis of the concordance. This chapter ends with collocation research and keywords analysis.

Chapter five is somehow the most applied chapter of the book which is entitled" applications of parallel corpora" in which they introduce a wide range of applications of corpora for purposes such as corpora as resource for online dictionaries, lexicography, terminology as well as morphology, syntax, pragmatics and translation studies. For each section, they give some examples to clarify their point. As an example, for the online dictionaries, they give examples from the *keskittya*, which is most often translated into English as concentrate or centralize.

Chapter seven of the book entitled "A survey of available parallel corpora "introduces three types of corpora as multilingual parallel corpora, bilingual parallel corpora and interpretation corpora (spoken corpora). For this reason, the authors suggest some of the well-known and freely available corpora such as ELRA, LDC, and CLARIN. Further, they suggest some parallel corpora in various Language pairs such as the Amsterdam Slavic Parallel Aligned Corpus, The CLUVI Parallel Corpus, and CRATER & CRATER II.

In overall, this book can be used as a valuable introductory self- study resource for interested researchers in the field of Corpus-based Translations Studies. The book has been written in a coherent way; meaning that the chapters are introduced logically so that the readers can step- by- step follow the contents of the book and enjoy them. A very strong point of this book is that at the end of the book is a glossary of terms with their definitions so that the reader can gain an insightful meaning of the terms. Besides, this book contains final marks and two appendices. Appendix 1 is about "Corpus-based M.A. theses at the University of Tampere" and Appendix 2 is about "Sample programs." The book also includes a section on index. These help the readers of the book be familiarized with corpus research in practice.

REFERENCES

Bowker, L., & Pearson, J. (2002). *Working with specialized language: A practical guide to using corpora*. London: Routledge.

McEnery, Tony & Hardie, Andrew. 2011. Corpus linguistics: Method, theory and practice. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/CBO9780511981395.

Zanettin, F. (2014). *Translation-driven corpora: Corpus resources for descriptive and applied translation studies*. London, England: Routledge.

Contrastive linguistics Types of interference Contrastive phonology Contrastive morphology Language type and morphology Differences in the nominal area Contrastive lexicology and word-formation Lexical gaps and compounding Productive processes Contrastive syntax Contrastive semantics Idioms and collocations Contrastive pragmatics. Winter Term 2013/14. Contrastive linguistics. The practice of comparing languages has a long tradition in linguistic scholarship and reaches back into antiquity. The last characteristic listed above has meant that contrastive studies either have no immediate practical goal - in which case they are termed theoretical studies - or they do have such a direct aim in which case one speaks of applied contrastive linguistics. Contrastive linguistics is a practice-oriented linguistic approach that seeks to describe the differences and similarities between a pair of languages (hence it is occasionally called "differential linguistics"). While traditional linguistic studies had developed comparative methods (comparative linguistics), chiefly to demonstrate family relations between cognate languages, or to illustrate the historical developments of one or more languages, modern contrastive linguistics intends to show in what In book: Corpus-based Approaches to Contrastive Linguistics and Translation Studies, Publisher: Rodopi, Editors: Granger S, Lerot J. and Petch-Tyson S, pp.17-29. Cite this publication. Sylviane Granger. issues of corpus exploitation, with a review of corpus analysis tools of particular value for. CL and TS and finally, the contribution of corpus-based CL and TS research in the. teaching of foreign languages and translation. 0. Contrastive Linguistics and Translation Studies, two converging. disciplines. Although the disciplines of Contrastive Linguistics (CL) and Translation Studies. (TS) cover partly common ground, it is only recently, with the emergence of. corpora, that they have started to converge.