CORPUS-BASED APPROACHES TO CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

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Abstract. *During analysis phase linguistic analysis is performed on the input source sentence in order to extract information in terms of morphology, parts of speech, phrases, named entity and word sense disambiguation. During the lexical transfer phase, there are two steps namely word translation and grammar translation. In word translation, source language root word is replaced by the target language root word with the help of a bilingual dictionary and in grammar translation, suffixes are getting translated. In generation phase genders of the translated words are corrected and it will be followed by short distance and long-distance agreements performed by intrachain and the inter-chunk module. These ensure that the gender, number and person of local groups of phrases agree as also the gender of the subject's verbs or objects reflect those of the subject.*

Key words: *translation studies, contrastive linguistics, Conceptual and semantic studies.*

Introduction. Corpus-based Approaches to Contrastive Linguistics and Translation Studies presents readers with up-to-date research in corpus-based contrastive linguistics and translation studies, showing the high degree of complementarity between the two fields in terms of research methodology, interests and objectives. Offering theoretical, descriptive and applied perspectives, the articles show how translation and contrastive approaches to grammar, lexis and discourse can be harmoniously combined through the use of monolingual, bilingual and multilingual corpora and how contrastive information needs to inform translation research and vice versa. The notion of contrastive linguistics adopted here is broad; thus, alongside comparisons of Malay/English idioms and the French imparfait and its English equivalents, there are articles comparing different varieties of French, and sign language with spoken language. This collection should be of interest to researchers in corpus linguistics, contrastive linguistics and translation studies. In addition, the section on corpus-based teaching applications will be of great value to teachers of translation and contrastive linguistics.
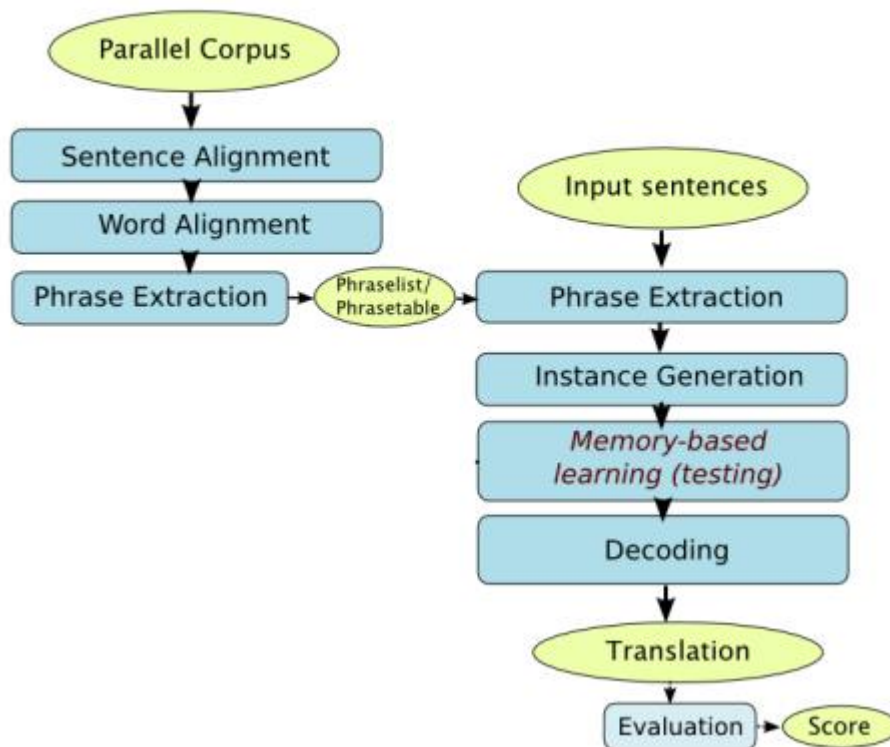
Conceptual and semantic studies can be based on introspection. Studies which take the context into consideration, and even more so, studies which attempt to investigate usage, are, by definition, only feasible if access is available to real data, and, in the case of usage. Apart from the decline of the semantic view of translation, another, and very exciting, development has been the emergence of approaches which undermine both the status of the source text vis-à-vis the translated text and the value of the very notion of equivalence, particularly if seen as a static relationship between the source and target texts. One such development is the decline of what we might call the semantic view of the relationship between source and target texts. For a long time, discourse on translation was dominated by the idea that meaning, or messages, exist as such and can, indeed should, be transferred from source to target texts in much the same way as one might transfer wine from one glass to another. The traditional dichotomy of translating word-for-word or sense-for-sense is a product of this view of meaning. At about the same time that the notion of equivalence began to be reassessed, or perhaps a little earlier, new ideas began to develop about the nature of meaning in translation. The importance of this change in orientation, from a conceptual to a situational perspective and from meaning to usage, is that it supports the push towards descriptive studies in general and corpus-based studies in particular. The move away from source texts and equivalence is instrumental in preparing the ground for corpus work because it enables the discipline to shed its longstanding obsession with the idea of studying individual instances in isolation (one translation compared to one source text at a time) and creates a requirement which can find

fulfilment in corpus work, namely the study of large numbers of texts of the same type. This constant state of flux suggests that no literary system or sub-system is restricted to the periphery by virtue of any inherent limitations on its value.

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