



## The Influence and Importance of Corpus Linguistics in the Field of Translation

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**Abstract:** Corpus linguistics is one of the technology-based tools that could be very useful in translation, language teaching and literature but still has not been widely used or tested. Nevertheless, in the recent years, the use of corpora in language has started to develop. Many researches have been conducted to differentiate the corpus system with traditional translation or on writing process. The use of authentic and real-life exemplifications with foreign learners is more salutary than examples that are made up by the polyglots and do not pretend real life use of language. Using computer-based corpus is a bit more reliable and effective than that of doing it individually. In other words, computer has affected the quantity of process and quality of ready work that it simplified complicated and long-lasting period. However, corpus is highly-relevant with computer system. This paper devoted to the difference between traditional and corpus-based translation, its importance for translation science and researches about the level of awareness of people on corpus linguistics

**Key words:** Corpus linguistics, corpora, corpus-based translation, computer science, accessibility of translation, ready-made texts, quality of translation, concordance.

### Introduction

Development in computer technology and science have changed many perspectives in language teaching and translation. It is not a secret that Corpus linguistics is one of the latest ongoing fields in filology and also it has many beneficial effects for language teaching, computer technologies, literature and other spheres. Its contributions for the science are also considered as much beneficial than other techniques. In today's world literary translation plays an impact role in every stage of education and life. And using Corpus in this field would be great challenge actually.

As Bowker and Pearson highlight, a corpus is a large collection of authentic texts, as opposed to ready-made texts; they are in electronic form, which allows us to enrich them as we go along, and they respond to a specific set of criteria depending on the goals of the research in mind [1, B.32-33].

The usage of corpus in the process of translation maybe a bit complicated, but it opens a new era of translation. However, for working in this system each work should follow to this criteria:

Accuracy and reliability;

Limited accessibility;

Text originality and etc.

Today translators and polyglots or everyone who is worked on this sphere are able to do it manually or with the help of computer-based corpora. AI machines can read the corpus and define the main

usage of word in different contexts, then it offers the most relative versions of word which match to the text. Also the part of speech of the search word can be specified first, and then the search is done, and so many other possibilities. In recent years, many countries have been compiling contextual words, phrases, linguistics terms for the purpose of creating the national corpus system and also this system would be beneficial for students, translators, scientific researchers, language teachers and others. But the main issue is the quality of ready translation and defining the difference between the translation made without corpus and vice versa that it would be much more difficult but the overall results and views are considered as the one of the great challenges in the sphere of translation.

### **Materials and methods**

The body linguistics has a specific value in the development of national language. In particular, it is important for the automatic machine translation. It is known that translation is the type of literary creativity, which is to re-create a language text in another language. Translation studies studied the science, choosing a work to convert to the interpreter, interfere disputes and other features of the originality, national literary traditions helps in the account. Translationology is in the twentieth century developed. Societies for European Translation studies have been formed. In Uzbekistan Translationology was formed in the second half of the last century as special science. By the end of century, in this field, about 10 doctors of sciences, more than 50 candidates of sciences came out. At the same time, in the 1950s, Russians started translating foreign countries magazines to other languages by the help of computer technologies. The Machine Translation is the same as which language is translated into that reflects both the grammatical and semantic, vulvical features there will be a special program to make up firstly. Then, the process of translation would be included in that program that assist and control translating technique.

Today is a theory and practice of translation, from the human practical translation to machine translation and terminology Linguistics has become a key paradigm and research methodology [4. B.1-11]. Useful aspects of the housing for machine translation That is, when the translation process is done, the initial work is the searching words from basic dictionaries that computer find each word according to the meaning of contexts, then it compares dual meanings and choose the best fitted version of word. Corpus Machinery Translation is considered as a large lexicographic base [5. B.33-35]. Corpus linguistics for the stage of automatic analysis and clearance of translation equivalents will serve as the basis.

There are some ways in which the translators are able to exploit the corpora in order to improve the quality of their translations: collocational translation, issues of phraseology, lacunas and borrowing words.

By them what we want to say is during traditional translation those issues are some of the problematic troubles that it requires much extra time that also affect to the quality and preciousness of translation. If translator used corpus linguistics for solving those issues, the translation would be completed easily and more quickly than traditional translation that with the help of systematic corpus the main meaning of words, collocation and other phrases would be found quickly and that system also shows the graphical usage of them. As a result, we can know the truly usage and nuances between synonyms, antonyms and other linguistical aspects of translation.

Cabré mentions the type of specialised texts that we need to include in our corpus so that it is balanced. Among the most relevant criteria highlighted by this author, we identify the topic, level of specialisation, textual genre, type of text, languages, sources, and, in the case of multilingual corpora, the relation established between the texts in the different languages. We could also add the communicative function, which is really implicit in the rest of the criteria mentioned by the author[2, B.96].

### **Results and discussion**

We should also note that, being informed about corpus linguistics between students, professors and every translator is both beneficial and final factor that it influenced on every aspect of work. That's why, we made a research about it in Bukhara State University, especially in the Foreign languages

Faculty. We conclude that after their participation, 45% of them didn't have thorough information and practicality of corpus linguistics in translation. 60% of participants are able to translate individually like traditional translation but left of them have a bit of knowledge on corpus yet they couldn't use it effectively.

Moreover, most of the professors and higher stage teachers have basic knowledge and practices in using Corpus during the process of translation. For example, they are able to use parallel Corpus between Russian and English languages. But for the sake of some faults in Uzbek Corpora, by now there are some problematic affects of using Uzbek in parallelism of Computer based translation. But nowadays, scientist are working and researching on these faults and have some bright results.

Introducing and learning new challenges in translation would be a bit complicated, but anything is easy at the starting point. That's why we should teach or instruct and promote them constantly. Like Ratke noted that, I don't teach to my student, I just motivate and instruct them to be successful and stickybeak. If we do it constantly and effectively, one day we wouldn't have any questions and problems in Corpus-based translation. But by the way, every student and professor should work on themselves, on the linguistics, and also national corpus system and develop it continually.

### Conclusion

Despite the need for more research, the results of this study are the first information about what the participants at this university are doing in their translation and how it compares to professional translation with the help of Corpus linguistics within the same fields. The study is a valuable contribution to overview of corpus and translation science. In addition, while the primary goal of this study was to describe the differences between professional and traditional translation, the results and the latest challenges. As Corpas Pastor points out, it involves a great development in the documentary sources for the translator, since the proper selection, assessment and use of those sources let the translator focus on developing strategies to consult the corpus and extract valuable information, optimizing time and effort[3, B.34-35]. We believe that corpora help the student acquire and develop their own competence on translation, and that their use perfectly responds to the specialised translator's needs. Finally, while this study could in no way provide a comprehensive description of corpus in these areas, I hope that future research will take up on the suggestions given above in order to further our understanding of disciplinary variation of corpus-based translation.

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