

**СЎЗ САНЪАТИ
ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ
4 ЖИЛД, 1 СОН**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА
ТОМ 4, НОМЕР 1**

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF WORD ART
VOLUME 4, ISSUE 1**



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ЎЗБЕК-ИНГЛИЗ ПАРАЛЛЕЛ КОРПУСИ МАТНЛАРИНИ ЛИНГВИСТИК ТЕГЛАШ МУАММОЛАРИ

 <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-9297-2021-1-48>

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолага кўра, параллел корпус, одатда, маълум мавзуга оид матнлардан ташкил топади. Давлат ва халқаро расмий-идоравий, дипломатик мазмундаги параллел корпуслар кўпчиликни ташкил қилади. Булардан энг кўп фойдаланиладигани Европарламент хужжатлари корпусидир. Бундай матнлар таржимасининг аниқ, тўғрилигига қаттиқ талаб қўйилганлиги уларда таржима сифати юқори бўлади. Таржимадаги аниқ эса икки тил корпуси бирликларини тенглаштиришни энгиллаштиради. Демак, параллел корпус матнини тенглаштириш яхши натижа бериши учун параллел корпусга матн танлашда таржимасининг сифатига алоҳида эътибор бериш зарур.

Калит сўзлар: таржима илими, таржима сифати, параллел корпуслар, икки тил корпуси бирликлари, параллеллаш.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ЗАТЯЖКИ УЗБЕКСКО-АНГЛИЙСКИХ ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНЫХ ТЕКСТОВ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Согласно статье, параллельный корпус обычно состоит из текстов по определенной теме. Параллельный корпус государственного и международного официально-административного, дипломатического содержания составляет большинство. Наиболее широко используемым из них является Корпус европейских документов. Дело в том, что перевод таких текстов строго и точно требует высокого качества перевода. Точность перевода облегчает приравнивание двух языковых единиц корпуса. Следовательно, чтобы выравнивание текста параллельного корпуса давало хорошие результаты, необходимо уделять особое внимание качеству перевода при выборе текста для параллельного корпуса.

Ключевые слова: переводческое дело, качество перевода, параллельный корпус, двуязычные корпусные единицы, параллелизм.

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PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTIC TIGHTENING OF UZBEK-ENGLISH PARALLEL CORPUS TEXTS

ANNOTATION

According to the article, the parallel corpus usually consists of texts on a particular topic. Parallel corpus of state and international official-administrative, diplomatic content make up the majority. The most widely used of these is the Corpus of European Documents. The fact that the translation of such texts is strictly and accurately requires a high quality of translation. Accuracy in translation makes it easier to equate the two language corpus units. Hence, in order for the parallel corpus text alignment to give good results, it is necessary to pay special attention to the quality of the translation when selecting the text for the parallel corpus.

Key words: translation science, translation quality, parallel corpus, bilingual corpus units, parallelism.

I. Introduction

During the pilot phase, the Russian-Chinese parallel corpus received 4 "Reports on the work of the Government of the People's Republic of China" for 2012-2015 and their translations into Russian. At the next stage, it is planned to introduce 6 more official and diplomatic documents. This means that in the first stage it will be possible to parallel the body with less material and in the next stage to multiply them. Today, the volume of the corpus consists of 931 paragraphs, 116,668 texts, of which 46,190 text forms are in the Russian language, 70,478 in the Chinese language.

II. Literature review

Y.M. Mukhin, I. Yans take into account the following factors when choosing a source:

1. To improve the quality of translation, the translated text must be translated by a well-known, qualified professional or official organization. The official website of the Government of the People's Republic of China served as a source of material for this corpus. The materials of this site are translated by the Central Compilation & Translation Bureau; which indicates that the quality of the translation is guaranteed.
2. The selected material must be structurally and semantically stable. For example, in the Prime Minister's annual "Speeches" there is a word / sentence / combination, even a text-structure, which is repeated. This is natural. Such duplicate units are important for the translation of the original and the translated text as well as for the automatic marking at a later stage.
3. In contrast to the translation of a work of art, the translation of official-administrative, diplomatic, administrative documents must preserve the content and structure of the original text. Therefore the sequence of such original and translated text sentences / sentences will be the same; structurally mutually identical; will be similar. In this way, the task of aligning text units in two languages is simplified.

III. Methods and analysis

Principles of housing marking. The experience of several parallel corpora, including the Russian-Chinese parallel corpus, has been studied in the formulation of corpus marking principles. In order to get an idea of the stage of parallel body correction, we first give an example of parallel texts marked from Russian-Chinese parallel body:

- 1) original text (a):

a1[在财政收支矛盾较大的情况下，我们竭诚尽力，]@||@ a2[始终把改善民生作为工作的出发点和落脚点，] @| a3[注重制度建设，] @||@ a4 [兜住民生底线，] @||@ a5[推动社会事业发展。]

2) translated text (b):

б1[При наличии довольно крупных противоречий между финансовыми доходами и расходами мы со всей искренностью] ||@ б2[неизменно брали за исходную точку и конечную цель всей своей работы улучшение народной жизни,] @| б3[уделяя особое внимание институциональному строительству,] @||@ б4[не допуская выхода за нижний предел обеспечения народной жизни] @||@ б5[и стимулируя развитие социальных сфер.][1. "Report on the work of the PRC government", 2014].

In this example, elementary discursive units (EDUs) are separated by square brackets. The letter and number between them represent Chinese clauses as well as the syntactic unit in Russian and their order. The vertical line in front of the claus (the “|” sign) indicates the amount in the tree structure to which the claus belongs; The “@” sign indicates the central position of the elementary discursive unit relative to the clauses.

As can be seen from the fragment, the Sino-Russian parallel corpus is an elementary discursive unit; types of relationships between them; discursive binding; their semantic characteristics, the central role of EDU; including parameters such as other information about its hierarchical structure.

Below we take a closer look at the layout parameters.

1. Logical-semantic relationship in the discursive corpus. In contrast to syntactic relations, discursive relations are primarily logical-semantic in nature. In his doctoral research, Lee cites a classification that includes 4 groups of relationships (17 of which are different), taking into account the asymmetric relationship in the classification and the importance of the discursive link. This classification is based on Chinese syntactic theories. In his article, Mukhin cites the types of discursive relationships identified by Lee[2. M.Y. Mukhin, Yan I., pp. 23-31.]:

- 1) parallel relationship: connected, serial, progressive, alternative, comparative;
- 2) contradictory attitude: contradictory and proportional;
- 3) causal relationship: private causal, purposeful, conditional, hypothetical, concluding[3.Y. Li, W. Feng, J. Sun – P. 2105–2114. – <http://emnlp2014.org/papers/pdf/EMNLP2014224.pdf>];
- 4) expanding attitude: descriptive, summarizing, illustrative and evaluative.

This relationship classification has been used not only in the Chinese text layout but also in the Chinese-English parallel corpus layout[4. W. Feng – P.158–164.].

This classification was used to implement the platform layout created by V.Feng[5. – <http://jcip.cipsc.org.cn/CN/abstract/abstract1795.shtml>]. Similarly, in particular, in the formation of the Sino-Russian parallel corpus, the authors relied on this discursive relationship.

In such a corpus, the marking is done manually on the basis of a special program. The interface of the layout platform was developed by Chinese scientist V.Feng. On the basis of this interface it is possible to fill the corpus with parallel texts, make the necessary markings, align the units. The multilingual platform can encode different fonts without any hassle. The first area of the platform is dedicated to the task of marking, statistics, marking unification (comparison of markings performed by different users). The second field forms a catalog for downloading text and storing marked data.

The third area is for data generation, storage, deletion, and editing. At the top of the field is the markup relationship, while in the other field is the original and translated text; a separate field lists the discursive link, the type of discursive relationship, and other parameters.

Marked Russian-Chinese texts are stored in XML files. Such a platform can simultaneously perform both marking and alignment of a discursive structure: splitting two parallel texts into a discursive unit, aligning a discourse structure, and determining a discursive relationship. The

presence of such information collected / stored in XML format in the corpus will be useful when performing a search in the corpus later.

Looking at the experience of creating a parallel corpus, we came to the conclusion that the study of the criteria for selecting text on the corpus, the principles of their marking and alignment, as well as the specifics of the software, this process should be gradual. Based on the existing software base, you can easily create a similar parallel corpus.

The presence of a translation dictionary in the parallel corpus further expands its possibilities and serves as a convenient lexicographic tool.

N. Gochev's views on the bilingual / translated dictionary, which will be part of the parallel corpus, are noteworthy[6. Gochev G.N.]. In the article "Corpus of parallel Russian and Bulgarian texts" N. Gochev emphasizes the importance of the parallel corpus and describes its components as follows[7. Gochev N. -- Pp. 36-37.]: "The Russian-Bulgarian parallel corpus consists of two parts.

The first section (the corpus itself) is a database at the level of the text adapted / equated at the level of speech, containing Russian and Bulgarian parallel texts. The second section (Russian-Bulgarian parallel corpus translation dictionary) - the lexical unit being translated is sorted in the corpus from the typological point of view; in which, as a dictionary article, the equivalent corresponding to each unit for translation and the full explanation given to it; the rule of composing a text in the target language based on the nature of the target language; the influence of the original language on the translated language, the transformation of translation; there is information in the form of an exhortation article about errors and inaccuracies in the translation.

In another article, G.N. Gochev discusses the second part of the Russian-Bulgarian parallel corpus - the article structure of the translator-dictionary[8. Gochev G.N. Pp. 682-693.].

In the Russian-Bulgarian parallel corpus, windows such as "Lexical Equivalent", "Translation Transformation", "Incorrect Translation and Errors" are the main part of the corpus translator. In this article, the author discusses the general rules of the structure of the dictionary article in the parallel corpus translator-dictionary on the example of the verb *говорить* in Russian.

Before compiling the dictionary article on the verb *говорить*, 3393 infinitive and lexical forms of the *говорить* verb encountered in the Russian-Bulgarian parallel corpus were analyzed. The analyzes showed that of these, 2782 cases were translated with lexical equivalents.

It is known that in the process of translation there are cases of lack of lexical equivalent or inefficient use of it by the translator (although it is rare). The equivalent has the appearance that it approaches the meaning of the word in Russian, and that they are a unit that does not correspond to each other; such an equivalent is called an invariant equivalent.

IV.Reviews and discussion

The results of the analysis show that there are three invariant-equivalents in the verb *говорить*: these are *говоря*, *казвам*, *обаждам се*. All of these units are close to the content and shade of the Russian verb *говорить*. But it is not possible to use these words interchangeably in any text in translation.

Other equivalents of the verb *говорить* differ significantly in the translated text. They are option-equivalent and are used only when it is possible to exchange them with invariant-equivalent in the text.

The main equivalents of the verb *говорить* are *говоря*, *казвам*; their frequency in the corpus is the basis for such a conclusion: in the corpus the word *казвам* came 1382 times, the word *говоря* 945 times, and the word *обаждам се* 9 times. There are 17 variants of the *казвам* invariant-equivalent that occur 292 times, and 9 variants of the *говоря* invariant-equivalent that occur 154 times; The variant of the word forms *обаждам се* has not been determined.

According to the author, grouping by lexical equivalent is the most convenient, optimal principle in compiling a corpus translator. This approach results in the perfect development of a system of equivalents and a convenient way to show it to the user. This is practical for the translator.

Making a dictionary article for equivalents put an index in the form of a hyperlink to that word in the annotated dictionary of each language; can be created by attaching a comment to the

word via a hyperlink. From 2 to 4 comments from the translation dictionary to a single word in the original can be attached by hyperlink, i.e. several equivalents to one word can be correct or vice versa. Each example in the corpus checks to see how well these equivalents fit; they clearly indicate the extent to which the word is used in the language; depending on the frequency, the researcher selects one of the equivalents. The dictionary article in the translated dictionary is built on the basis of grouping the equivalent, taking into account the language structure. This approach is in line with the purpose of this type of dictionary (to give more, more complete information about the translated word).

Problems of parallel corpus and subcorpus formation in S.E. Vadyaev's research, their use, representativeness of parallel corpus, text selection for PC, separation of PC members and delimitation of elements, separation of text units, automatic "familiarization" of corpus units in text alignment, reading, general requirements for the body of the PC, the use of XML markup, automatic labeling of parallel texts, the software shell of the PC "DER" and its capabilities[9. Vadyaev S.E., 2005]. It should be noted that the scientific novelty of this study was the development of the first German-Russian parallel corpus technology, which showed how to use it in the analysis of research results in the field of stylistics on the example of the subcorpus.

S.E. Vadyaev in addition to the dissertation "Linguistic principles of construction and use of the body of texts for the study of the official-business style of the modern German language" developed a German-Russian parallel corpus "DER" (Deutsch-Russisches Parallelkorpus); this PC served as an instrumental basis for demonstrating the specific use of the modal verb in formal-administrative style texts. The corpus consists of UN documents in Russian and German with a total of 300,000 words in use. Based on observations of existing PCs, it can be said that the PC size is relatively small compared to other types of corpus: around 300,000 words; The corpus is based on six UN reports from 1997-2001. The share of PC in each language corpus corresponds to 150,000 words. It is noteworthy that the concept of automatic determination of the boundaries of these structural elements was developed on the basis of the existing PC unit of "parallel" - "paragraph" and "sentence".

According to S.E. Vadyaev and A.N. Baranov, the most important aspect in the formation of the PC is its representativeness, the requirement to expand the size of the corpus under study as much as possible[10. Baranov A.N.- Pp. 35-42.]. Because a parallel corpus requires a set of texts in the same subject matter and translation. Their quantity and quality do not go unnoticed in the quality of the case. Also, the content of the text (originality and translation) requires special attention: the choice of text is an important step in consideration. Structural element statistics help in the analysis of parallel segments.

He points out that for a balanced parallel corpus, there are not many original and translated texts that are characteristic of the languages and cultures of the two nations: the subject, the genre, the existence of an analogous text belonging to the same period are rare. Also, the corpus compiler should use the best translations. In a bilingual text, the sentence structure causes an imbalance: in the first language the original text consists of 234 sentences, while in the second language 20-30 sentences may be more or less. The researcher assesses the problems listed above as factors that hinder the creation of a balanced, structurally identical, "opposite" subcorpus.

V. Conclusion

DER relies on a program that automatically detects the structural elements of the text (sentences and paragraphs) to achieve optimization in PC development. As can be seen, another important tool in creating a parallel corpus is a program that automatically analyzes text. Based on the above-mentioned formal symbol (punctuation mark, graphic decorative element), the program that determines the boundaries of sentences serves as a primary tool for creating a PC. In addition, the method of providing statistical information on the size of the hull is required to be developed and applied.

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СЎЗ САНЪАТИ
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4 ЖИЛД, 1 СОН

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА
ТОМ 4, НОМЕР 1

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF WORD ART
VOLUME 4, ISSUE 1