

CORPORA AS DIGITAL TRANSLATION METHOD IN THE CONTEXT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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In the context of foreign language education high requirements for teaching practical skills of translating texts in the specialty and special terminology are put in. It is necessary to create a link between the digital society and the humanities education, that is supposed to be a digital culture. This manuscript studies the use of corpora as promising translation methods in the context of foreign language education. The purpose of the study is to identify the main role of corpora in teaching a foreign language.

Keywords: training; foreign language; corpora; lexicon; translation.

КОРПОРАЦИИ КАК МЕТОД ЦИФРОВОГО ПЕРЕВОДА В КОНТЕКСТЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ

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В контексте иноязычного образования предъявляются высокие требования к обучению практическим навыкам перевода текстов по специальности и специальной терминологии. Необходимо создать связь между цифровым обществом и гуманитарным образованием, которое должно стать цифровой культурой. В данной рукописи исследуется использование корпораций как перспективных методов перевода в контексте обучения иностранным языкам. Цель исследования - выявить основную роль корпораций в обучении иностранному языку.

Ключевые слова: обучение; иностранный язык; корпорации; лексика; перевод.

INTRODUCTION

Currently the issues of corpus approach application as digital means to solve problems of foreign language education are relevant due to Foreign language study enhances one's opportunities in technology, military, business, government, medicine, law, industry, marketing, etc. [6].

Foreign languages translation is aimed at “communicative, cognitive, sociocultural, informational, professional and general cultural competencies formation” [1, p. 127]. The ability to translate professional texts is valuable for specialists [2].

Analysis of recent achievements and publications shows that advances in the area of both translation technology have highly facilitated the interpreters’ role and “enabled them to produce target texts that are clearer and more nuanced” [8, p. 2]. A recent phenomenon is corpora using in language teaching that mostly focused on English language. Being a computer-based means, corpus linguistics is based on providing a ready resource of authentic texts.

Scientists S. Voelkel, F. Kretzschmar considered corpus linguistics. A corpus as a cross-cultural textual analysis was studied by C. N. Gallardo, I. C. Lopez, A. Z. Tejada, C. M. Ferrada (2015) [7], Chul-K. Kim (2009) [3] and others. Some scientists believed that the possible corpora were not universal solutions that could meet all the needs of a translator and translators would “be required to create their own corpora should they embark on a project for which few materials are available” [8, p. 4]. “Culture, religion and science depend on language” [3, p. 462] and language carries them all. Therefore language is necessary premise to differentiate worlds and the barriers among languages are to be lessened through translations or interpretation [5, 6].

The problem in general can be defined: what are the effective digital means of text interpretation? Its connection with important scientific and practical issues is in the fact that digital educational technologies are an innovative way the educational process organizing, based on the electronic systems application that provide visibility. The purpose of using digital technologies is to improve the quality and efficiency of the educational process.

We should identify unsolved parts of the general problem that the article is devoted to: the role of corpora in lexicographic practice to solve translation problem as well as corpus linguistic approaches it the quality of interpreted text.

In this paper we study the issues of the role of corpora in lexicographic practice to solve translation problem.

THE MAIN RESEARCH MATERIAL

Processing allows to search for any necessary information in the case. In corpora, as a rule, the markup of texts is carried out by parts of speech, this

allows to find words in specified grammatical forms and in specified structures and combinations (collocates).

Special concordance programs are used to process information. They search for information in an array of texts and form a concordance — a list of all contexts in which a word or phrase occurs in the text under study. Here, for example, is a part of the concordancer for the verb crack (color markers show parts of speech in the immediate environment of the searched word) [6].

An English translation corpus is a linguistic one, which carries out transformation to text, filtering, and normalization. It can then be processed by usual tools of corpus linguistics and implemented in a search corpus system.

Scholars could use corpus data to analyze English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) curricula and facts. The textural organization of the corpus consists of a traditional content with reference to translations and a tabular form, which is more appropriate to comparison [4].

Thus, the effective digital means of text interpretation is corpus-based lexicographic analysis. We based on the assumption that the purpose of using digital technologies is to improve the quality and efficiency of the educational process. A corpora-based approach is used to cluster short texts, since they give rise to the problem of insufficient word matching and lack of contextual information. It is applied as a basis for linguistic rules in a given language.

Translators can determine factors which affect the quality of interpreted text. The role of corpora approach is to provide the most correct examples of the use of language units. According to mentioned example the frequency of collocation “adj. + problem” may be over 4 thousands patterns that proved a great efficiency and quality of text interpretation and translation.

CONCLUSION

In the context of foreign language education high requirements for teaching practical skills of translating texts in the specialty and special terminology are put in. The analysis of different corpora types are the subjects of papers in machine translation, in which corpora are used to create hidden models.

Corpora can be useful in teaching foreign languages. One of the major features of corpus-based learner dictionaries is their inclusion of quantitative data extracted from a corpus. The essential point is that dictionaries when defining the entry for a vocabulary select the terms and expressions used from a controlled set.

A new corpora-based approach is used to cluster short texts, since they give rise to the problem of insufficient word matching and lack of contextual information.

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