

Towards a Research Infrastructure for Translation Studies

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Overview

① CLARIN and translation studies

② A micro example

③ Conclusions

The CLARIN mission

”to advance research in humanities and social sciences by giving researchers unified single sign-on access to a platform which integrates language-based resources and advanced tools at a European level.”

Virtual Language Observatory

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the CLARIN VLO website. The browser's address bar shows the URL `catalog.clarin.eu/vlo/?sessionId=EBCD8E9D6F47CD2259B5F3CD0B16437070`. The website header features the title "Virtual Language Observatory" with a globe icon and the tagline "Explore the world of language resources and technology from different perspectives". Navigation links for "Getting Started", "Teaching", "Latest Headlines", and "Mest besökta" are visible. A search bar is present with a "Search" button. Below the search bar, there is a "BROWSE" section with a list of filters: "All 671238 records | Filter by: Language | Collection | Resource type | Modality | Genre | Other". A "BROWSE ALL" button is also visible. The footer of the page indicates "CLARIN VLO VERSION 3.5.1 | HELP | ABOUT".

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Methodology: a combination of close reading and studies of relevant (cultural) context.

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As texts are concerned, this often means comparisons:

- source text – translation
- translations – originals in target language
- different translations of same source texts

Translation studies and corpus linguistics

- corpora as resources for translation
- corpora for studies of 'translationese'
- corpora for studies of 'translation universals'
- ...

Macroanalysis

“The underlying assumption is that by exploring the literary record writ large, we will better understand the context in which individual texts exist and thereby better understand those individual texts.” (Jockers, 2013: p. 27)

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Source text

Joseph Conrad: *Heart of Darkness*, 1899

first published as a serial in *Blackwood's Magazine*

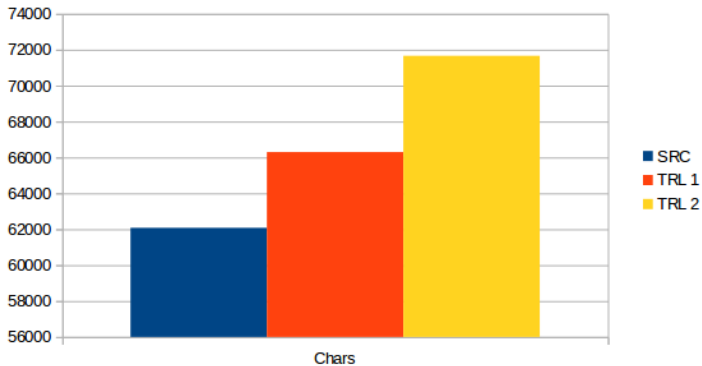
Note: first 40 pages only, about one third of the full novel.

Translations

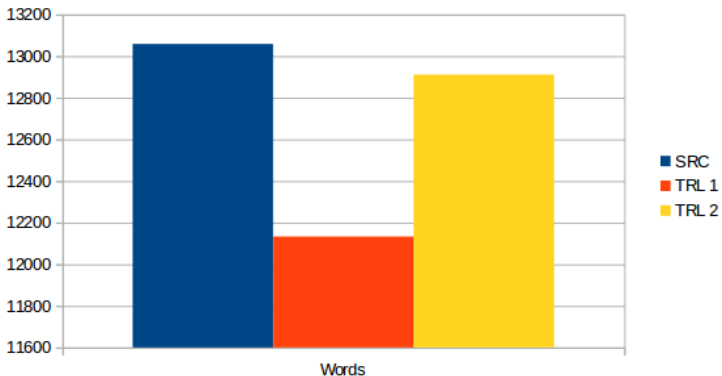
Margaretha Odelberg. Biblioteksförlaget, 1960 (W&W 1983)

Einar Heckscher. Lindelöws, 2006 (rev. 2013)

A comparison by characters



A comparison by words



What, then, could be the cause for the difference?

What is normal?

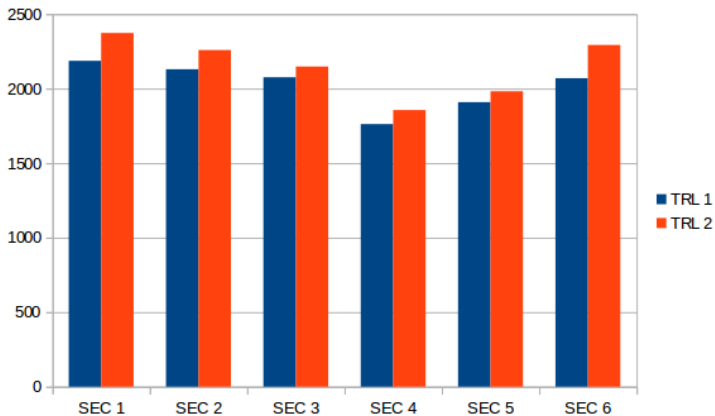
Word rates from a few LinES corpora.

Corpus	Word rate	Char rate
Gordimer	1.039	1.178
Auster	0.987	1.111
Bellow	0.966	1.091
TRL 1	0.929	1.067
TRL 2	0.988	1.154

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How are the rate differences distributed?



In fact, the general tendency is the same over the text as a whole.

Hypothesis

Heckscher's translation has lower density than Odelbergs and more instances of explicitation.

Vertical cuts based on length differences 1

SRC: He was the only man of us who *still followed the sea*.
TRL1: Han var den ende av oss som *var kvar på sjön*.
TRL2: Han var den ende av oss som *fortfarande "vigde sitt liv åt havet"*.

Vertical cut 2

SRC: The fascination of the abomination – *you know*.

TRL1: Det gräsligas lockelse, *ni vet*.

TRL2: Det vederstyggligas lockelse – *ni vet vad jag menar*.

Vertical cut 3

SRC: What redeems it *is the idea* only.

TRL1: Det enda försonande *är idén*.

TRL2: Det enda försonande *skulle vara en eventuell idé då*.

Possible causes

- the translators (?)
- the translation norms current at the time of translation (?)
- the publishing house (?)
- ...

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- ④ powerful search tools that can display N parallel snippets for large N
- ⑤ annotation tools (and taxonomies)
- ⑥ worked out workflows illustrating good practice

The end

Thank you!