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## **International Journal of Language and Translation Research (IJLTR) 3 (2023) 2**

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**Book Review****Extending the Scope of Corpus-Based Translation Studies**

by Sylviane Granger &amp; Marie-Aude Lefer,

269 Pages, Bloomsbury, 2022

ISSN: 9781350143258

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Concurrently with the publication of Baker's influential work (1995) on corpora and translation and the corresponding rapid progress in technology, there has been a marked proliferation of newly released and highly innovative publications in this rapidly expanding domain of expertise (refer to Youdale, 2019; Vasheghani Farahani, 2022 for illustrative examples). One of the seminal works in corpus-based translation studies is the ground-breaking volume edited by Granger & Aude Lefer and published by Bloomsbury in 2022, which is widely recognized as a pioneering contribution to the field.

This text presents the structural composition of a book that aims to push the boundaries of the critical nexus between corpora and translation. The book consists of five distinct parts, which are further subdivided into nine relevant chapters. Upon initial examination, it becomes apparent that the authors have succeeded in striking a harmonious equilibrium between theoretical and practical elements. Additionally, they have gathered a lineup of preeminent researchers and scholars to produce a timely contribution that synthesizes a wide range of topics related to the thematic issue of corpora in translation research.

In the first section of the publication, a central focus is placed upon the contemporaneous dilemmas encountered and forthcoming possibilities pertaining to corpora, and their preeminent function

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within the domain of translation studies. The initial section of the manuscript encompasses two synthesized themes, wherein the first chapter expounds on the trajectory of corpus-based translation studies, examined through the analytical frameworks of Bibliometric and Scientometric approaches. The concept of Scientometrics techniques is employed extensively in the initial section of the literary work, wherein the utilization of corpora in translation research is expounded upon at significant length and detail. The discourse encompasses crucial aspects such as research methodology, research focus, corpus size and language, while also encompassing an evaluation of the prevailing research trends within this domain. The subsequent chapter of the manuscript elucidates the manner in which corpora and their pivotal function in the domain of translation can be advanced. Collectively, the authors of the initial section posit that a viable method for expanding the breadth of corpus-based translation studies would be to direct its focus toward languages that have undergone minimal investigation, possessed limited resources and remained largely uncharted.

The second part of the volume comprises two units that are aligned with the contemporary methodological and theoretical developments in the domain of corpora in translation. In a scholarly undertaking, a study was conducted which utilized two written corpora of the English language in an arduous pursuit to construct a theoretical framework for constrained communication. This term has become increasingly prevalent and claims to represent a distinct and autonomous mode of communication within a wider spectrum of constrained realities. In contrast, the succeeding segment of this section focuses on the practical implementation of various techniques of empirical translation studies to examine the phenomenon of subject identifiability in the English and German languages. By means of data triangulation, utilizing a combination of several qualitative and quantitative methodologies, as well as drawing upon a bidirectional parallel corpus of both English and German, the author has arrived at a conclusion indicating that, in both languages, non-identifiable subjects are capable of occupying the post-finite verb position, thereby necessitating that translators restructure the word order within the target language.

The third section of the literature delves into the empirical investigations within the Corpus-based Translation Studies domain. This section is encompassed within three chapters, with the primary aim of examining the syntactic properties of restricted English. The investigation involves the compilation of three written and spoken corpora for the purpose of assessing the level of similarity among the constrained varieties. Drawing upon Keyness analysis and m1234567890+

multidimensional analysis, the present study elucidates the intricate interplay between constraints and register analysis. In the second chapter, the authors are concerned with the exploration of grammatical metaphor, specifically in the context of of-constructions. This exploration is achieved through the use of a parallel corpus consisting of English-German texts, and regression modeling techniques are applied for analysis. Through a thorough analysis of parallel corpora, the authors have discovered that shifts in English-German translation pairs are not present. The final chapter of the third book discloses two notable occurrences, namely normalization and adherence to the conventions of either the source or target language. The chapter's authors have applied systematic functional linguistics and automatic text classification techniques to investigate the phenomenon of normalization in translation. Based on their findings, it can be concluded that normalization remains consistent regardless of the level of experience of the translator.

The recognition of the advantageous role played by Corpus Linguistics in the field of translation training has come to the fore (Braun, Kohn & Mukherjee, 2006). In reference to the subject matter, the concluding portion of this volume comprises of two distinct modules that are solely designed to elaborate upon the central significance of corpora in the realm of translation pedagogy. The eighth unit constitutes an empirical inquiry that endeavors to systematically elucidate the caliber of scientific translation from English to Dutch under diverse scholastic settings. Specifically, this involves conducting the experiment in two classroom environments; one equipped with a domain-specific monolingual target language corpus, and the other with a general bilingual concordancer known as Linguee. The findings demonstrated that the utilization of domain-specific monolingual target language corpora resulted in a reduced incidence of adequacy errors in the translations produced by students, as evidenced by the complete annotation of the corpora for errors. The final section of the literature details the outcomes of a classroom investigation intended to uncover the challenges students encounter during the process of rendering intricate noun phrases into understandable language. The data were acquired from a cohort of students studying specialized text translation in a French to English translation class. This study employed a fine-grained error typology approach to contrast the translation performance of students across two task conditions. Specifically, the study investigated the effectiveness of bilingual dictionaries versus two specialized French and English comparable corpora. The comprehensive analysis revealed no

statistically significant distinctions in the quantity of errors generated when employing the corpus as opposed to when not utilizing it.

One noteworthy aspect of this pioneering publication is the recognition of a significant theme, namely the successful convening of a distinguished group of accomplished and eminent researchers from diverse geographical regions by the editors. Their collective contributions have resulted in a comprehensive and valuable work that presents a cohesive and integrated perspective on the fundamental role of corpora in the field of translation research and enhances readers' comprehension.

In light of its targeted examination of corpora and their critical interrelation to translation, this book on gripping presents a substantial contribution to the literature for experienced and seasoned researchers who possess a solid understanding of this area of study and maintain a collegial mindset. However, for novice and early-stage learners who are primarily focused on acquiring knowledge regarding corpora and their interrelation with translation, this book may not hold significant value. This volume may not be suitable for novice scholars of Corpus Linguistics with a specific emphasis on Translation Studies, as it may exceed their comprehension.

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