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*Corpus-based Approaches to Translation and Interpreting: from  
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und interkulturellen Kommunikation)*. Peter Lang GmbH,  
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Miriam Pérez Carrasco  
University of Malaga

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The present book, *Corpus-based Approaches to Translation and Interpreting: from Theory to Applications*, offers a wide and up-to-date vision of the studies on Corpus Linguistics and of how this field has fully established itself both as a productive line of research and as a methodological approach in Translation and Interpreting studies. The different contributions gathered in this volume illustrate how Corpus Linguistics might be used in these fields from a fresh approach, characterised by a diversity of innovative methodologies and tools which can be applied to Translation and Interpreting research, training and professional practice.

With a clear, thorough and comprehensive structure, this volume starts with a foreword by Federico Zanettin and a preface by the editors, Gloria Corpas and Miriam Seghiri. This introduction to the work is followed by a collection of contributions, both from a theoretical and an applied point of view, which aim to establish new trends in corpus based Translation and Interpreting studies. Thus, the editors have divided the volume in two parts: “Descriptive Translation and Interpreting Studies (DTIS)” and “Applied Translation and Interpreting Studies (ATIS)”. On the one hand, the first part includes a total of six essays dealing with theoretical aspects and theory-related core concepts such as simplification and explicitation. On the other hand, the second part comprises seven contributions from a practical perspective. They all cover how to apply Corpus Linguistics theory to practice in several areas, including

Translation and Interpreting teaching and professional practice as well as the use of computer-assisted translation tools (CAT tools).

In this way, the first part, dedicated to descriptive studies, opens with a chapter by Frankenberg-García, in which the author, using a bidirectional parallel corpus of Portuguese and English, compares the use, frequency and distribution of loan words in translated and non-translated fiction texts. In the second contribution of this part, Kerremans and Temmerman present quantitative and qualitative comparisons of English lexical variation and its translation into Dutch and French in EU parallel texts in order to demonstrate how lexical variation can be observed in source texts and also in their translations. The two following chapters, by Humblé and López-Rodríguez, respectively, introduce the reader to core concepts. On the one hand, Humblé's contribution explores language simplification in translated novels by migrant authors who do not write in their mother tongue. On the other hand, López-Rodríguez investigates the use of explicitness of specialised terminology in English popular science texts in relation to their translations into Spanish. Following this contribution, Defrancq focuses his research on another possible area in which Corpus Linguistics can be applied: Simultaneous Interpreting. In this case, the author creates a corpus drawn from several sub-corpora such as the European Parliament Interpreting Corpus (EPIC) and the European Parliament Interpreting Corpus-Ghent (EPICG), so as to explore the use of English pragmatic markers in simultaneous interpreting. The first part of the volume ends with a paper on both Translation and Interpreting by Bernardini in which the author describes the European Parliament Translation and Interpreting Corpus (EPTIC), highlighting the potential of this corpus in particular and intermodal corpora in general for Translation research and education. Furthermore, Bernardini's contribution emphasizes how intermodal corpora can also provide an ideal common ground for collaboration between scholars in Translation and Interpreting fields, as they include only translated written texts but also transcriptions of interpreted oral productions from the same sources.

The second section, entitled "Applied Translation and Interpreting Studies (ATIS)", contains seven contributions which deal with three of the most important areas of corpus-based applied research: Translation and Interpreting training and professional practice and CAT tools. This part of the volume starts with a chapter by Laviosa, who introduces the concept of *translanguaging* and defines its role in Modern Languages and Translation teaching at university level. In addition, the author underlines the importance of training Translation

students on corpus-based resources, since they are considered to be one of the most useful tools for professional translators nowadays. In the following contribution, Gallego-Hernández introduces the notion of translation competence and stresses the development of translators' instrumental subcompetence using query tools and corpora. Furthermore, he describes several types of corpora and presents five activities which illustrate how beneficial corpora-based tools may be for Translation students. Then, Sánchez Cárdenas and Faber evaluate the effectiveness of using comparable corpora for teaching specialised translation and improving students' translation competence as well as the quality of their production. In particular, the authors focus their research on the translation of conjunctive adverbs from medical texts from English into Spanish. In the fourth chapter of this part, Aston deals with applied Interpreting studies and investigates whether the development of a phrasal repertoire in both source and target language should be one of the main objectives in interpreting training. In this sense, corpora could be very helpful not only to recognise the use of common patterns and frequent phrasal formulae in interpreters' first and second languages, but also to improve their phrasal and lexical knowledge and use in an autonomous way, which could certainly improve their speech fluency when interpreting. In the following chapter, Gutiérrez Florido, Corpas Pastor and Seghiri analyse the current situation regarding the use, management and exploitation of corpora among Translation and Interpreting students at two different Spanish universities (Universidad de Málaga and Universidad Pablo de Olavide). They conclude that Corpus Linguistics should be included as part of the curriculum of Translation and Interpreting degrees, given the important role it currently plays in these disciplines research, training and practice. Following this chapter, Zaretskaya, Corpas Pastor and Seghiri present and describe several CAT tools to work with corpora. Furthermore, they analyse the results of a survey on the use of these tools which was answered by over 700 professional translators from 88 countries. Based on these findings, the authors suggest different ways of improving some features in several existing CAT tools in order to facilitate the compilation and managing of corpora and thus enhancing the use of corpus among translators. Last but not least, Mitkov closes the present volume describing the first phase of a project focused on the implementation of a tool to support both translators and language learners by automatically recognising multiword expressions and retrieving their translation equivalents in any pair of languages. The novelty of this paper lies in the use of comparable corpora, instead of other translation resources such as dictionaries, translation memories, parallel corpora or bilingual grammars. Finally, the author remarks

that the quality of comparable corpora appears to be more important than their size.

In a nutshell, those with an interest on Corpus Linguistics or Translation and Interpreting studies can find a balance of papers addressing key issues in corpus analysis, including a range of languages and linguistic combinations (German, Spanish, French, English, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese), text types (literary, socioeconomic, scientific texts) and online and ad hoc corpora. Thus, the wealth of approaches and topics covered shed new light on the field of corpus-based Translation and Interpreting studies and how they are transforming these disciplines research, teaching and practice. In conclusion, many of the contributions gathered in this volume can be easily applied in Translation and Interpreting professional practice and training, so this work can be a valuable source of information for trainees and scholars engaged in corpus-based studies as well as for translators and interpreters looking for a way to enhance their work by using corpora.