MULTILINGUAL PARALLEL CONCORDANCING.

USES:

Language learners: private/guided study.

Reciprocal learning:

Hérodote advoua son ignorance de la façon dont le nom d'Europe fut donnée au continent occidental.	Herodotus admitted his ignorance of the way _____ which the name 'Europe' was given to the western continent.
Dans la salle des États, oeuvres de la Renaissance don't la Joconde de Léonardo da Vinci	In the Salle des États are Renaissance works _____ the Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci
'La Guerre des mondes' (1898) _____ la libre adaptation sur les ondes par Orson Welles sema la panique aux Etats-Unis en 1938.	The War of the Worlds (1898), whose 1938 radio adaptation by Orson Welles created a wave of panic in the United States.
De ce plan d'eau partent trois "rivières" _____ le Rio Grande qui sépare l'Hotel Santa Fe et l'Hotel Cheyenne	Three "rivers" run out of this lake, including the Rio Grande which separates the Hotel Santa Fe from the Hotel Cheyenne

Translator training :

Up to about twenty years ago, it was thought that protons and neutrons were "elementary" particles, but experiments in which protons were collided with other protons or electrons at high speeds indicated that they were in fact made up of smaller particles. These particles were named quarks by the Caltech Physicist Murray Gell-Mann, who won the Nobel prize in 1969 for his work on them. **The origin of the name is an enigmatic quotation from James Joyce: 'Three Quarks for Muster Mark!' The word *quark* is supposed to be pronounced like *quart* but with a *k* at the end instead of a *t*, but is usually pronounced to rhyme with *lark*.**   *A Brief History of Time (Stephen Hawking).*

BACK TRANSLATIONS:

CATALAN: The origin of the name is an enigmatic phrase from James Joyce [...] The word quark is supposed to be pronounced like quart, but with a k in place of the final t, but it is generally pronounced as if it rhymes with lark.
FRENCH: The origin of this name is a mysterious citation from James Joyce [citation part-translated] The word «quark» is pronounced like quart but with a k at the end in place of t, and it generally rhymes with «lark»[1] [1] Lark means "blague" or "alouette" in English (translator's note)
PORTUGUESE: The origin of the name is an enigmatic citation of the writer James Joyce: *«Three quarks for Muster Mark!»*[5] The word quark should be pronounced like quart, but with a k at the end instead of the t, but it is usually said to rhyme with lark[6] [5] "Three litres for Mr Mark" (translator's note) [6] Cotovia or farsa (translator's note)
SPANISH: The origin of the name is an enigmatic quotation from James Joyce: [...]. The word quark is supposed to be pronounced like quart but with a k at the end in place of a t, but normally it is pronounced so as to rhyme with lark
ITALIAN: The origin of the name comes from an enigmatic phrase in Finnegans Wake by James Joyce: [...] The word quark should be pronounced like quart (quo:t) with a k at the end instead of a t, but usually it is pronounced to rhyme with lark (la:k)
GREEK: This name comes from an enigmatic phrase of James Joyce.
GERMAN: The name is borrowed from an enigmatic sentence in a novel by James Joyce: [...] The *a* in *quark* is supposed to be pronounced like the *o* in *Bord*, but it is usually pronounced so as to rhyme with *Sarg*
DUTCH: The word quark is borrowed from an enigmatic citation from Finnegans Wake by James Joyce [...]

Research into language contrast:
:

lexicography: translator choices are more finely-tuned to context than a dictionary can be.
Cf translations into English of the 71 ocurrences of French *on* from The Little Prince:

32	one	7	you	6	*various passive forms*
4	it *(on disait – it said)*	3	anybdy/anyone	3	he
3	I	3	we	2	nobody/no-one
2	*subject ellipsis*	1	people	1	a man
1	someone	3	*reformulations*		

TRANSLATORS KNOW WHAT THE DICTIONARY DOESN'T: THE CASE OF ΔΗΛΑΔΗ

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS FROM GREEK SL (EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES)

9	in other words	3	that is to say
6	namely*	3	∅

ENGLISH EXPRESSIONS TRANSLATED INTO GREEK BY ΔΗΛΑΔΗ

12	**namely**	2	*X*, that of *Y*
10	,	1	*X* of *Y*
9,	*X, that S*	1	in terms of
8	*X, which is/are/was Y*	1	which accounted for
4	∅	1	that means
3	that is		

In case you were wondering about the comma, an example is " `comment on the fourth issue, flight crew licensing."`

HOW TRANSLATORS HANDLE METAPHOR

a)

*En politique, idéalisme et réalisme font hélas rarement **bon ménage**.*	I politik **går** idealisme og realisme desværre sjældent **hånd i hånd**.	In der Politik **vertragen sich** Idealismus und Realismus leider nur selten.	In politics, sadly, idealism and realism are often **uneasy bedfellows.**	In de politiek **gaan** idealisme en realisme helaas zelden **samen**.

Στην πολιτική, ιδεαλισμός και ρεαλισμός σπάνια **συνδυάζονται**	En política, por desgracia, idealismo y realismo rara vez **van unidos.**	In politica, idealismo e realismo raramente, ahimé, **vanno d'accordo**.	Na política, infelizmente, idealismo e realismo raramente **se dão bem**.

b)

*C:\ALIGN\DEBATES\ep960314.en P133 S4 <p><s> Mr Wiebenga and Mrs Reding referred to the obstructive and negative attitude of the British Government in relation to the Europol Convention. <s>Of course they are quite right. <s>Mrs Reding might have a word with some of her British Conservative colleagues in her own group about this, none of whom, I notice, is present in this debate, which hardly surprises me. <s>The fact is that today, sad to say, **the Euro sceptic tail is totally wagging the British Conservative dog**. <s>That is leading to the kind of difficulties we are experiencing in this and so many other areas.*	I dag er det beklageligvis sådan, at **det er det lille euroskeptiske mindretal, der kører rundt med resten af de britiske konservative**.	Bedauerlicherweise ist es heute ja so daß **der euroskeptische Schwanz kräftig mit dem konservativen britischen Hund wedelt.**	De waarheid is dat vandaag helaas **de Eurosceptische toon volledig overheerst in de Britse conservatieve partij.**

Το λυπηρό γεγονός είναι ότι σήμερα η **ευρωσκεπτικιστική ουρά σέρνει τον βρετανικό Συντηρητικό σκύλο**	El hecho es que hoy en día, por muy triste que sea, **el brazo euroescéptico es el que domina totalmente en el cuerpo conservador británico.**	Le fait est qu'aujourd'hui - et c'est triste à dire - **le chien conservateur britannique remue énergiquement la queue de l'euroscepticisme,** ce qui conduit à des difficultés comme celles que nous rencontrons dans ce domaine et dans tant d'autres.	Il fatto è che, triste a dirsi, oggi **è la coda euroscettica ad agitare in tutto e per tutto il cane conservatore britannico**	O facto é que actualmente, lamento dizê-lo, **os eurocépticos dão apoio total aos conservadores británicos.**

WORKSHOP: Using Multiconcord.

1. How to concordance:

> on first screen, select SEARCHING
> > select LANGUAGE PAIR. English is recommended for your first attempts
> > select TEXTFILES.
> > select WORD(s). enter words in box. * is wild card. *get** selects *get, gets, getting*, etc.
> > select CONTEXT WORDS if needed. E.g. *get** with context words *up* & *out* up to 3 words
> > > away on the right will find *gets up, getting them out, get your books out*, etc.
>
> hit enter until you have enough examples or have searched all selected files.

> on SORT RESULTS screen
> > In the top box you can: click on lines to see full sentence or paragraph
> > : shift KEY to left or right to re-sort lines.
> > : CLOSE screen

> on TESTING screen you can   * save your concordances directly as xxx.doc
> > * create tests of various kinds and save them

2. How to create an instant handout:

> save concordance as above
> Open WORD
> Open xxx.doc
> from EDIT, click on SELECT ALL
> from TABLE, click on CONVERT, click on TEXT TO TABLE. Make sure you select **two** columns
> You now have parallel columns of the sentences you saved.
> You can now edit manually to delete unwanted tems, to revise font, layout etc at will.

(Files beginning EP are European parliamentary debates data; LPP is the French story The Little Prince; ACHILLES is a Greek novel; ALICE is Alice in Wonderland, DISRUSS is A guide to Disneyland Paris (only in French, English and Russian)

TASKS

Here are some tasks you might like to try. Exploring common words will give you more data to examine.

1. Take some common English words such as *only, still, yet, while* and see what they correspond to in your target language. Do you find anything which surprises you?

2. Try verb forms such as *would have, might have, may have, could have*. What do they correspond to in your target language? Try continuous forms like *is *ing*, *has been *ing*. Try common verbs like give, donner, geben, дать, δίνω, dar, etc. What collocations work in one langugae but not the other?

3. Think of an area of a language that has been a problem for you. Work out a search that will throw light on your problem.

4. Take a discourse marker such as *nämlich, es decir, à savoir*, and find the correspondences in English or another language which interests you.

NB If you want to use accented characters which are not available directly from the keyboard, hold down the alt key, and type the following numbers on the keypad:

0224: à	0225: á	0226: â	0228: ä	0227: ã	0231: ç	0232: è	0233: é	0234: ê
0237: í	0238: î	0241: ñ	0243: ó	0244: ô	0245: õ	0246: ö	0251 û	0252: ü

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING:

ONLINE

Aston, Guy: Corpus use and learning to translate. *http://home2.sslmit.unibo.it/~guy/textus.htm Last accessed 25 July 2011*

Barlow, Michael: http://www.michaelbarlow.com/ for more useful links. This page includes a list of language pairs (Including Japanese – English) for which *Paraconc* has been used. *Last accessed 25 July 2011*

Barlow, M. (2004): Parallel Concordancing and Translation http://mt-archive.info/Aslib=2004-Barlow.pdf *Last accessed 25 July 2011* describes Paraconc

Barlow, M. Paraconc: Concordance software for multilingual parallel concordancing. www.athel.com/paraweb.pdf *Last accessed 29 July 2011*

ICT4L organisation: Using concordance programs in the modern foreign languages programme http://www.ict4lt.org/en/en_mod2-4.htm#_Toc481294215 Useful for teachers; start at section 1.3 for specific discussion of parallel concordancing. *Last accessed 25 July 2011*

Imao, Yasu Casualconc http://sites.google.com/site/casualconc/Home An online parallel concordancer for Mac computers. Works with Japanese and English, also reportedly with some other European languages. *Last accessed 29 July 2011*

King, Philip & David Woolls: Creating and using a multilingual parallel concordancer *http://xml.coverpages.org/kingCreatingConcordancer.html* The early part is rather technical; part 2 relates more to using it with learners or translators. NB Contact addresses are out of date and should not be used. *Last accessed 25 July 2011*

St John, Elke (2001) A Case for Using a Parallel Corpus and Concordancer for Beginners of a Foreign Language. http://llt.msu.edu/vol5num3/stjohn *Last accessed 25 July 2011*

Wang Lixun: English – Chinese Parallel Concordancer http://ec-concord.ied.edu.hk/paraconc/index.htm *Last accessed 29 July 2011*

See also http://www.coli.uni-saarland.de/conf/muco03/izwaini.pdf for an account of research relating to English and Arabic, using Paraconc. *Last accessed 25 July 2011*

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Kenning, M-M (1998) *Parallel Concordancing and French Personal* Pronouns in Languages in Contrast, 1:1, 1-21.

Wang, Lixun (2001) *Exploring Parallel Concordancing in English and Chinese* in Language Learning and Technology, Sept 2001 Vol 5 no 3

SOFTWARE

Multiconcord (old version) no longer available.

Multiconcord (new version): contact Mme Francine Roussel, UFR Langues et Littératures Etrangères, 3 place Godefroy de Bouillon, BP 3397, 54015 Nancy cedex, France

Paraconc: see *http://www.athel.com/para.html* for details and a downloadable demo.

Tetrapla: enquiries to CFL Sales <info@cflsoftware.com>