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Article



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## STAGES TO CREATE CORPUS OF PARALLEL TEXTS

**Abstract:** This article is devoted to stages to create corpus of parallel texts. The stages of creating a parallel corpus of Uzbek-English paremias are analyzed through examples. The content, annotation, and interface of the parallel corpus are explained through diagrams and pictures.

**Key words:** corpus parallel corpora, bitexts, bases, alignment, annotation, interface, sources, translation, stages.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The concept of a corpus of texts, which has become firmly established in scientific use in recent years, cannot be considered fundamentally new.

Only with the advent of computers did it become possible to quickly collect and process large amounts of data. The era of corpus linguistics began in the 1960s, when the first linguistic electronic corpus of texts, the Brown Corpus, was compiled. It consisted of 500 texts, each about 2000 words long, i.e. the volume of this corpus is a little more than one million word-uses.

Parallel text corpora are composed of original texts in language A and translations of these texts into language B. There are a number of subtypes for parallel text corpora: 1) Texts in language A and their translations into language B; 2) Texts in languages A and B and their translations into languages B and A; 3) Only translated texts in languages A, B, C, ..., X, original texts were written in language D.

Parallel text corpora are a relatively new type of language resources. The first parallel corpus of texts—avalanche reports collected in Switzerland in German, French, and Italian, weather forecasts in Canadian media in English and French—were oriented towards special sublanguages with very rigid syntax and, as a rule, the ultimate goal was to create a computer. The majority of source language texts are only those texts that have been translated into the

second language. Thus, if intercultural connections are completely absent, obtaining a parallel corpus of texts is impossible. The weaker the links, the less connected the cultures, the less translations are performed and the more problematic it is to compile a full-fledged parallel corpus of texts.

The parallel corpus, thus, is, as it were, the point of intersection of two linguistic cultures. A parallel corpus of texts consists of two (sometimes more than two) subcorpora - texts into the target language (hereinafter referred to as the subcorpus translation equivalent) and their translation into one or more target languages (hereinafter referred to as the subcorpus(s) of the target language).

### Analysis of Subject Matters

In general, when compiling a parallel corpus of texts, the following language resources can be at the disposal of the researcher:

- special texts;
- media texts;
- scientific texts;
- artistic texts.

Special texts. These are personal documents (birth certificates, marriage certificates, education documents); business letters, contracts, commercial offers, business plans, licenses; texts of international treaties, materials of diplomatic negotiations, etc.

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The translation of press materials into different languages occurs quite often, but, as a rule, on the basis of one-time orders. The multilingual press is generally a source of good and high quality translations.

Scientific texts often become the object of translation, but a number of clarifications should be made here. Many scientists - the main recipients of scientific texts - speak foreign languages. Often the scientist himself writes in a language familiar to most of his audience. Therefore, only classical scientific works were translated into many languages. Thus, only the so-called "languages of science" can provide enough textual material to obtain a parallel corpus of texts, and for many language pairs, parallel scientific texts can only be obtained through a third language.

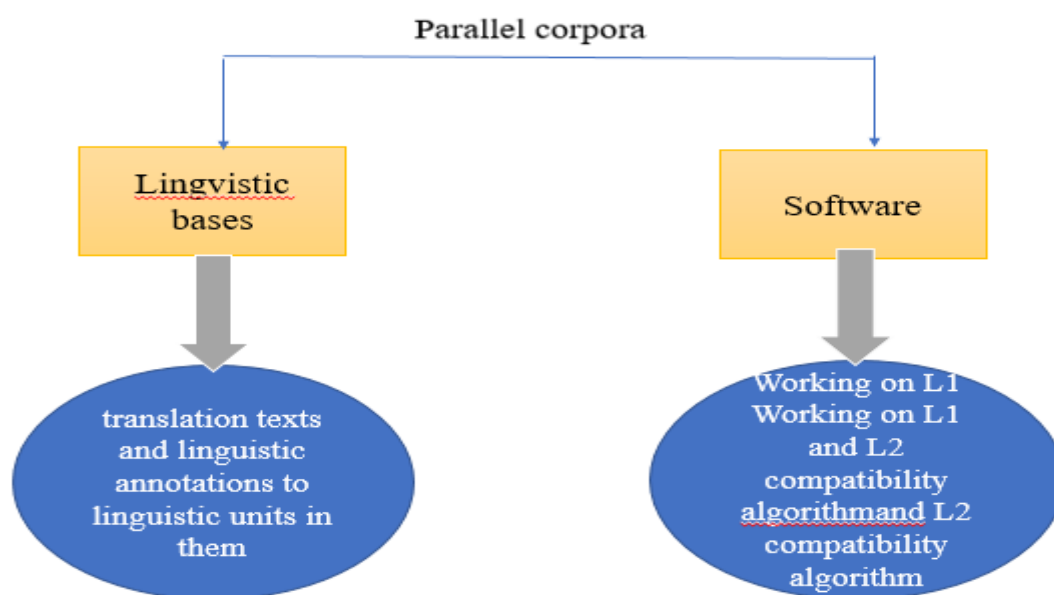
### Research Methodology

An extremely interesting language resource is represented by poetic translations, but the scope of practical application of parallel corpora of poetry is

more limited compared to prose, which, in particular, can be used as a lexicographic source. Prose texts contain monologues and dialogues, narratives and descriptions, normative language and slang, dialect.

It cannot be asserted, of course, that all vocabulary and all linguistic richness is contained in artistic prose. In literary texts, as a rule, there is relatively little terminology, except for those terms that have become common. Cliches and neologisms are more typical of the media. Slang and dialect inclusions in a literary text are also a stylization. However, literary texts play a very prominent role in the development and formation of any natural written language.

The appearance of one's own fiction is often an important stage in the formation of national self-consciousness. It is interesting that at this moment, in many cases, the translation of fiction from other languages plays an important role. Thus, literary texts undoubtedly turn out to be a very important resource for the PCT.



Picture 1. The content of parallel corpora

Our research is devoted to the creation of a parallel corpus of proverbs based on literary texts in Uzbek and English languages. The parallel corpus of literary texts cannot be called a purely linguistic corpus of texts. Linguistics turns out to be just one of the areas in which the data obtained from the PCT can be used.

### Analysis and results

The creation of parallel cases is carried out in the following steps:

- choose most suitable corpus materials;
- Transfer of works to electronic format;
- corpus alignment;

- interface of parallel corpus texts.

At the first stage of creating a parallel corpus of Uzbek-English works, a list of translations of Uzbek writers into English and works of English writers translated into Uzbek was compiled. The following works of Uzbek writers were selected: Abdulla Kodiriy's "Days by gone", "The scorpion from the alter", Chulpon's "Night and day", Gafur Gulom's "A naughty boy", Oybek's "Navoiy", Primkul Kodirov's "Starry nights Babur", Utkir Khoshimov's "Affairs of the world", Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboyev's "Riding a yellow genie", "World of Sweet Melons", Abdulla Kahhor's "Pomegranate", "Thief", "Patient", "Horror", "Bright peaks" and so on. The

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following” works of English writers were selected: Charles Dickens’ “ Oliver Twist”, “ Great expectations”, Mark Twain’s “ The adventures of Tom Sawyer”, “ Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”, Margaret Mitchell’s “ Gone the wind”, Agathe Christie’s” And then there were none” and so on.

In the second stage, the works on the list will be converted into electronic format. An electronic database is created by scanning ready-made electronic books and printed books.

In the preparation of parallel corpora and the development of programs for their processing, alignment (alignment) - the problem of establishing compatibility between the original text and fragments of translated texts arises. To solve this problem, various methods of automatic text correction are used: by sentences, by clauses (grammatical structures), phrases and words. The order of matching texts by sentences is successfully solved using a bilingual dictionary. In parallel corpora, there may not be a sentence-to-sentence match during the translation process. Taking into account this aspect, Zubovalar's textbook emphasizes the occurrence of 6 possible correspondences of correcting sentences in the original and translated texts. They are as follows:

1) one sentence in the original text is translated by exactly one sentence, for example: «*Dunyoniki miri kam ikki*-We are always running short (Abdulla Kodiriy's 'Days by gone'), there was no use in disguising the fact- *haqiqatni yashirishdan foyda yo'q* (Jack London A piece of steak);

2) one sentence in the original text is translated as two sentences, for example: *umr— otulg'an o'q emish*- life flies past like an arrow from a bow, it would seem (Abdulla Kodiriy's 'Days by gone');

3) two sentences in the original text are translated into one sentence, for example: *Shari'at ishiga sharm yo'q*- if love does not contradict sharia, there is no shame in it (Abdulla Kodiriy's 'Days by gone');

4) two sentences are translated with one sentence, but the inner border of the sentences does not match the sentences in the original text and the translated text, for example: *sanamasdan sakkiz dema*- don't count your chickens before they're hatched (Chulpon's "Night and day");

5) the sentence in the original text is not translated, because there is no need for it in terms of content , for example: *o'rtadagi hamma pulimiz allaqachon uch so'mdan oshib ketgani uchun Omon yangi qiliq* – boyvachcha qiliq chiqara boshladi-Omon started acting like a rich man (Gafur Gulom's " A naughty boy");

6) the sentence in the translated text may not be in the original text, for example: *But now that he was enveloped in the old calico robes which had grown yellow in the same service, he was badged and ticketed, and fell into his place at once—a parish child—the orphan of a workhouse—the humble, half-starved drudge—to be cuffed and buffeted through the world—despised by all, and pitied by none* - Ammo *endilikda chaqaloqqa eskirib, sarg'ayib ketgan kolenkor ko'ylakcha kiydirilgach, unga tavqi la'nat osildi-qo'ydi. Shu lahzadan boshlab, bola jamiyatdagi havas qilib bolmaydigan o'mini - umri boyi dolday yog'ilajak kaltag-u nordon shapaloqlar bilan siylanadigan, hamma jirkanadigan, hech yerda hech kimdan shafqat-muruvvat ko'rmaydigan, qavmga boqindi bola, mehnat uyidagi yetimcha yetti kulcha, itoatkor, och-nahor tirikchiligini o'rkazuvchi yugurdak o'mini egalladi.*(Charles Dickens' " Oliver Twist").

The following types of alignment are available:

✓ word alignment is the most ideal, but the biggest problem is that lexemes, phrases, and word forms in languages do not always have their own alternative. Early machine translations performed word-for-word translation;

✓ sentence alignment is a relatively effective method;

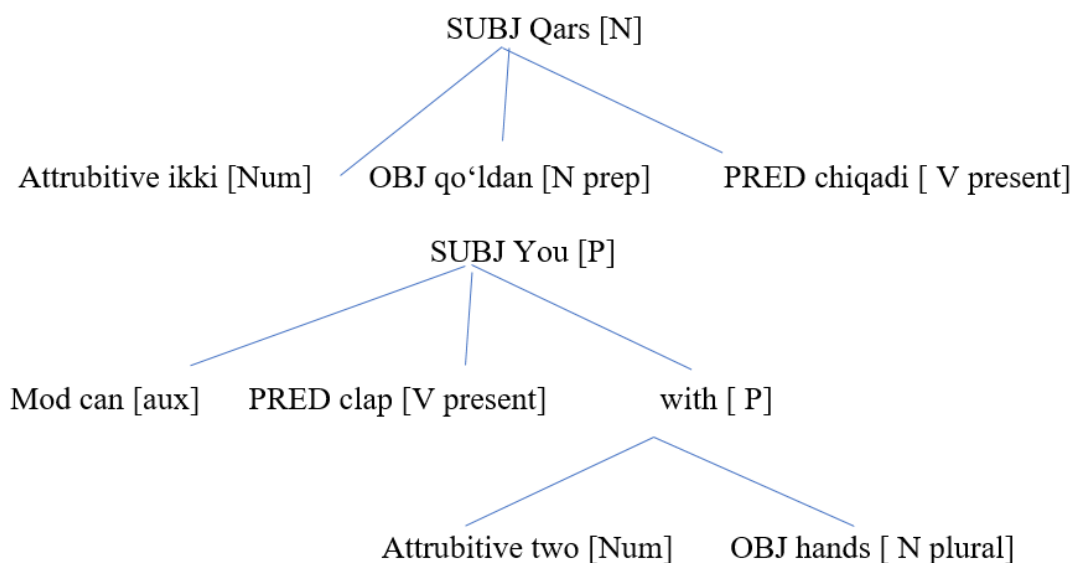
✓ paragraph alignment.

There are several programs for coordinating texts. They automatically compare sentences of a certain length, divide the text into paragraphs, analyze punctuation marks, coordinate with dictionaries, etc. In most cases, these programs are dialog mode or applied in human-machine mode after editing the results of automatic matching. Examples of such programs include: Humaling, Abby Aligner, Trados, Winalign, Wordfast tools, Giza++, etc.

**Syntactic markup.** It is known that even if the process of providing the corpus with syntactic markup data is automated, unlike morphological markup, there is a greater need for the human factor. Therefore, a detailed syntactic analysis of a large text is not required. The main algorithm used in syntactic parsing is called syntactic decomposition. If a text is given in the input, the result shows the number of sentences in the text and a list of sentences in the text. The development of such an algorithm began in the 1960s. The syntactic decomposition algorithm recognizes the sentence based on the space and punctuation marks.

We can see syntactic representation of proverbs in the Uzbek-English paremias parallel corpora:

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**Picture 2. Syntactic representation for Uzbek proverb Qars ikki qo'ldan chiqadi.**

At the last stage of building parallel cases, a suitable interface is created. The word "interface" is derived from the English language and means "outer appearance". This word is often used in computers and computer technology. An interface is two elements of a single system and a connecting link that works with the help of this system. An interface consists of

various nodes and complex equipment. blocks is also a communication system between the technology and the user. This is expressed in the form of logical (information representation system) and physical (properties of information transmission).

We offer the following interface for the Uzbek-English parallel corpus:

UEPCP      Uzbek-English parallel corpus of paremias

Home page About parallel corpus Instruction

Uzbek-English
English-Uzbek

Artictic

- Novel
- Story
- Narrativ
- Epic
- Essay

Dictionary of English-Uzbek synonymous proverbs

Alphabet

Based on theme

The author of the work

Based on the work

opus.nlpl.eu

web.archive.org

statmt.org/europarl/

en:cnk:intercorp


**Picture 3. View of the Uzbek-English parallel corpus of paremia interface**


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In the left corner of the interface, the abbreviation of the word " Uzbek-English parallel corpus of paremias " is taken as a logo – UEPCP. At the top is the home page window . This window provides a way to return to the previous state after using another database.

The corpus window  provides information about this corpus, that is, what information is stored in it and its capabilities. The flags on the right side of the interface serve to read the database in 3 languages: Uzbek, Russian, English.

Instructions  for the implementation of the search system, rules for using the database, instructions are included in the manual window.

Through the search window , the user will have the opportunity to search for the proverb he wants from the content of artistic works, articles (scientific, journalistic, etc.), newspapers, magazines. At the bottom of the interface there is a link to parallel corpora.

**In conclusion**, parallel corpora are a collection of variant translations of a text in one language into another. In the first step of creating parallel corpora, resources in two languages are collected. In the second stage, the resources found are transferred in electronic format. At the third stage, texts are aligned in the corpus. In the fourth stage, texts in two languages are syntactically annotated. In the last step, an interface compatible with the parallel corpus is created.

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