

IDENTICAL WORD MEANING "INTERPRETATION AND TRANSLATION" IN THE CONTEXT OF CORPUS-BASED SENTENCES

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Abstract: For students whose first language is not a native English speaker, at first glance they will interpret the words "translation" and "interpretation" with the same meaning. Both are indeed similar and both function to transfer one language to another. This study aims to identify the frequency of occurrence of the words "translation" and "interpretation" in several situations in different speech contexts. The method used in this study is the corpus method, to see a large set of authentic data which provides clearer information about the frequency of occurrence of the words "translation" and "interpretation" in several actual contexts of different speech acts. The data collection procedure on the corpus and its analysis uses the facilities provided by the corpus page, namely "chart". The results show that the comparison of the frequency of occurrence of the words "translation" and "interpretation" in the context of different speech shows a significant difference, the word interpretation has a higher occurrence rate of 4282 times than translation, which appeared 1405 times. The meaning of this finding is that the word interpretation is more widely used in the context of formal academic sentences because interpretation does not only have a meaning for itself but can also function as a continuation of meaning from the translation.

Key Words: Identic meaning; corpus linguistic; frequency of occurrence

1. INTRODUCTION

The idea for this study began when researchers took an applied linguistic class with the topic "translation" and "interpretation". For students whose first language is non-English, at first glance, they will interpret the two words above with the same meaning. Both are indeed similar and both function to transfer one language to another. In general, translation is defined as a transfer from one language to another orally or in writing. This activity is a process and transfers reproducing, or representing messages, meanings, culture from the source language into the target language (van Nes, Abma, Jonsson, & Deeg, 2010). Translation will intersect with the person translating, the translator's style in reading and understanding the text will be a consideration because it will affect the results / products of translation (Benjamins, 2003). In translation, there is an activity to construct meaning and reconstruct the author's intention. According to the Rutledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics (Bussmann, 2006) widely interpreted, translation refers to the process and results of transferring text from the source language to the target language. It means that translation is only limited transferring one written

text using the interpreter's interpretation. So it can be concluded that translation activities also require an interpretation.

As a function of interpretation in a translation, it is seen as a bridge between two languages, which is a tool for interpreting meaning that is integrated with listening, speaking, reading, writing, analysing and synthesizing information (Johnson et al., 2017). Creating a communication conclusion that is efficient and easy to understand. It turns out that the term interpretation has a double meaning, which is part of the translation process, on the other hand it also has a meaning for itself, namely a process of translating spoken language (van Nes et al., 2010). There will be different interpretations in the world of translation from the interpretation of spoken language translation. Not only as a part of linguistic implementation, interpretation is seen as "a kind of communicative action that transmits one language to another accurately and quickly through the oral form in the context of exchanging information, which is a type of communicative tool that involves cross-cultural activities among all types of nations. Therefore, it is natural that the term interpretation is devoted only to the transfer of spoken language from one language to another.

Interpretation is an activity that is actually older than translation, but translation is often the object of research than interpretation. It can be seen from the number of writings on translation rather than interpretation (Wurm, 2014). Apart from the 'age difference', translation and interpretation also discuss different topics. In the literature on translation, the topics are diverse, such as philosophical arguments about translation skills, linguistic aspects (such as the equivalent structure of the source language and target language), textual and discursive features (with respect to text types, genres, genre conventions, text functions), situational, cultural, historical, ideological and sociological issues (e.g. the impact of translation on cultural developments, the relevance of norms for behavioural translation, the role of facilitating or inhibiting power relations). In translation research, the study of literary texts is a major concern but due to the development of the translation industry and market needs, recently non-literary texts have received more and more attention (key words and translation software and media).

It can be conceptualized that both translation and interpretation are ways of transfer from one language to another, involving the reproduction of a translator or interpreter, reconstitution, reorganization of the source language on the basis of an accurate understanding of the meaning of the original information. Second, both set certain demands for a professional level for a translator or interpreter, such as vocabulary application, language dictation, and ability to cope with grammatical adjustments and processing syntax. In addition, the purpose of translation and interpretation is to convey underlying connotations rather than transcode language material in a word-to-word pattern. In addition, both require a good understanding and a deep level of expression both language and a comprehensive cross-cultural background are interrelated so that the depth of the original meaning of the text can be extracted and conveyed in a logical way.

With many similarities and differences, translations and interpretations deserve to be explored elaborately and based on real contexts, in spoken and written. The term corpus is often used in one of the branches of linguistics. A corpus is a collection of written and spoken text stored on a computer (Rayson, 2015). In addition, the linguistic corpus can be applied for dictionary compilation, translation, discourse analysis, and various other purposes (Lukasik,

2014). The main contribution of the linguistic corpus is in the field of language teaching and translation; it can also be applied to the field of lexicography and terminology, ideological and cultural studies, register and genre characterization, and in the field of forensic linguistics. In preparing dictionaries, corpus linguistics is very helpful in the definition process, especially to describe words according to the existing context and used by the community. There are two types of corpus linguistics, corpus-driven and corpus-based approaches (Storjohann, 2005). Corpus-driven tends to use the corpus inductively to form hypotheses about language, rather than referring to existing linguistic frameworks. A corpus-based approach uses corpora to test or refine existing hypotheses taken from other sources. This study uses a corpus -driven to draw conclusions about the contextual situation that most often occurs in the words "translation" and "interpretation".

The linguistic corpus is a more recent approach to dictionary preparation and is considered more factual to be able to find out the meaning of words, this also applies to the definition of synonymous words (Puspita, 2016). The corpus has a large collection of authentic data that can provide clearer information about the different meanings and frequency of occurrences in different speech situations. The objectives of this research is to identify the context and frequency of occurrence of the word "translation" and "interpretation" in oral and written speech which can be found in magazines, newspapers, academic and non-academic texts, as well as several other text variations.

2. METHODS

The method used in this study is the corpus method. The corpus source, namely the British National Corpus (BNC) which can be accessed through <https://www.english-corpora.org/bnc/>. BNC consists of a collection of 100 million words of text from samples of spoken and written English from various sources released in 2007. BNC consists of 90% written text and 10% spoken text. The sample of written texts to be used is based on regional and national newspaper texts, research journals published periodically with a variety of academic fields, fiction and non-fiction books. In addition, there are also some additional material that is not published, such as leaflets, brochures, essays written by students from various academic levels, speeches, scripts and many other types of texts.

The sample of the spoken is presented in two parts, namely; demographics, contains transcriptions of spontaneous natural conversations produced by volunteers from various age groups, social classes and various regions, including formal business meetings to telephone and radio conversations. The other samples are in the form of transcriptions of recordings made at certain types of meetings and events. The structure and source of the text sample contained in BNC is shown in this chart (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_National_Corpus, n.d.).

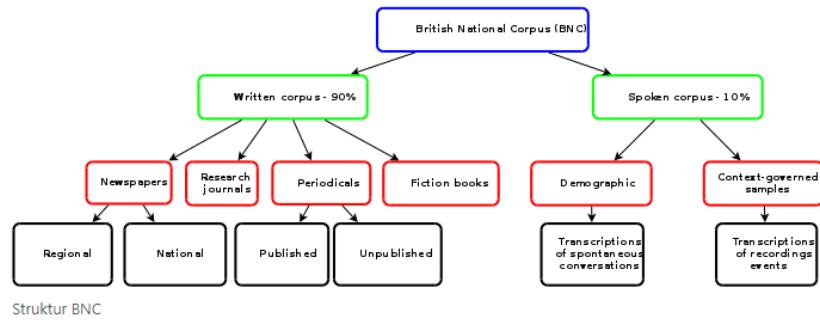


Figure 1 BNC Structure

The data collection procedure on the corpus and its analysis greatly depend on the facilities provided by the corpus website. The "chart" facility was used by researchers to obtain data on how often the level of occurrence of the words "translation" and "interpretation" in oral and written texts in several contexts of different speech situations.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results

3.1.1. Frequency of occurrence “Translation” word, BNC-Based.

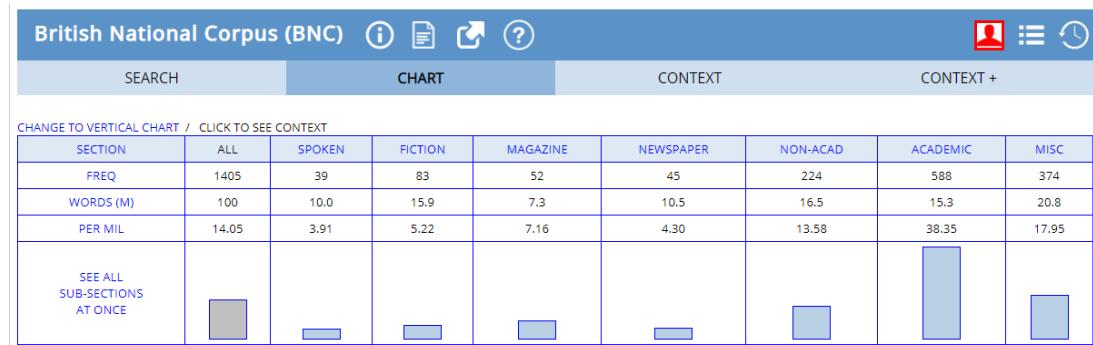


Figure 2 Frequency of occurrence “translation”

3.1.2. Frequency of occurrence “Interpretation” word, BNC-Based.



Figure 3 Frequency of occurrence "interpretation"

Comparison of the frequency of occurrence of the words "translation" and "interpretation" in the context of real sentences in the form of oral and written forms can be seen as follows:

Table 1 Comparison of the frequency occurrence

Section/	Spoken	Fiction	Magazine	Newspaper	Academic	Non-	Misc	All
Frequent					Acad			
Translation	39	83	52	45	588	224	374	1405
Interpretation	114	75	97	94	2419	780	703	4282

3.2. Discussion

Based on the emergence of words found in oral and written texts, it can be seen that the word "interpretation" has a higher occurrence rate of 4282 times than translation. This appeared 1405 times.

The word translation occurs 39 times in spoken text or at least from all categories of context. Oral text in this corpus consists of several different types of situations including oral texts that appear on news, demonstrations, sports, debates, oral class conversations, social skills, science conversations and some other contexts. The most occurrences of the word translation are in spoken texts that appear in the classroom with 17 appearances. The occurrence rate of the word translation in a fictional text is 83 times, the fictional text in this corpus consists of drama as much as 2 times, poetry as much as 5 times and the prose has the largest occurrence rate of 76 times. In the magazine, the occurrence rate of the word "translation" is 52 times without a more specific category. Whereas in newspapers, the appearance rate is 45 times consisting of several more specific categories such as tabloid, social, art, sports, editorial and several other categories of newspaper. Academic text has the highest ranking of 588 times with a more specific academic category in the fields of law, medicine, humanities, natural science, social science and engineering. For non-academic texts, there are 224 appearances which are divided according to the same category as the categories contained in the academic text. The appearance rate of other texts that are more varied such as in emails, advertisements, instructions and several other categories is 374 times.

"Interpretation" occurs 114 times in oral texts, this word most often appears in debate oral texts and oral texts related to art. Then this word is not found in the context of fictional drama but is found in poetry (4 times) and prose (71 times). The occurrence of this word in magazines is 97 times more than in newspapers with a frequency of 45 with the most appearances in newspapers that have art content. The highest number of appearances was in academic texts of 2419 times, with the highest sub-category in academic texts related to social science with 921 appearances. In non-academic texts, the appearance rate is 780 times with the most appearances in social science and art texts. For the other text categories, the occurrence rate is 703 times with the largest category in texts related to religion, which is 104 times.

The meaning of this finding is that the word interpretation is more widely used in the context of formal academic (Blutner, 2000) sentences because interpretation does not only have a meaning for itself but can also function as a continuation of meaning from the

translation. When the translation process occurs, the interpretation process is also needed in order to understand the meaning of a sentence contextually (Ruiz, Paredes, Macizo, & Bajo, 2008). So interpretation cannot be separated from a translation.

4. CONCLUSION

The words "translation" and "interpretation" have a different frequency of occurrence in written and spoken texts. Although we often hear the word "translation" in a language learning process, based on the analysis of the BNC corpus, it is precisely the word "interpretation" that appears more in several contexts of speech situations. At first glance, we almost have the same meaning between these two words because they can be interpreted as a process of interpreting the target language (Hawkins & Hattori, 2006). However based on the corpus data. "Translation" is more dominated by meanings that come from the source language to the target language. Meanwhile, "interpretation" does not have to mean the meaning of the target language, but can also be used to assess or understand the source language itself by exploring deeper or interpreting it. Even "interpretation" is very closely related to the use of speech in the context of understanding a work of art, as evidenced by the many appearances of this word in newspapers that have art content and in a variety of other speech situations related to art.

This study only identifies in general the frequency of occurrence of "translation" and "interpretation" of several different speech contexts. For further research, it is hoped that they can further explore and describe the more specific meanings contained in each of the different sub-categories of speech situations.

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