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Book Review

Moratto, R. & Li, D. (Eds). (2022). *Advances in corpus applications in literary and translation studies*. Routledge.

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In response to the call for integrating humanities research with advanced machine-enabled data collection and analysis methods in an increasingly digitalized era (Berry, 2012), this volume presents a comprehensive collection of studies that explore the application of corpus linguistics in literary and translation studies. A number of these studies were initially presented at the online roundtable seminar organized by the Center for Studies of Translation, Interpreting and Cognition (CSTIC) of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, University of Macau at the end of 2020. Based on the themes of these studies, this volume can be divided into two parts. The first part consists of five chapters, dealing with studies that adopt corpus-assisted analytical techniques for the examination of literary works. The second part, which contains nine chapters, showcases corpus-based literary translation studies.

Chapter 1, by Darryl Hocking and Paul Mountfort, investigates the diachronic change of fiction writing based on a self-compiled corpus of interviews with narrative fiction authors from the 1950s to the present day. Using trend mapping and diachronic keyword analysis to analyze the words appearing in the fiction authors' corpus (FAC), this study provides a diachronic perspective to record the shifts in the fiction authors' conceptualization of their practices.

In Chapter 2, applying multidimensional analysis to the examination of several authors' writing style, Marianna Gracheva and Jesse A. Egbert revealed that there is considerable stylistic variation across an author's works. This variation may largely originate from a functional consideration and serve to present the communicative intent of the text. This chapter highlights the shaping force of the author's situational consideration on their choice of language.

Chapter 3 is contributed by Pablo Ruano San Segundo who applied a corpus-stylistic approach to comparing Dickens' s use of suspensions with that of Benito Pérez Galdós, a Spanish novelist. This study employs an innovative corpus-based method to unveil regularities that were unremarked in conventional critical analysis of literary work by applying a specially designed annotation system for Galdós' novel. This study confirmed the presence of

Dickensian influence on Galdós' use of suspension, which has both formal and functional uses in the development of the novel.

Chapter 4 is another application of corpus stylistics, which uses corpus tools in examination of literary works, for the analysis of Spanish novels. In this chapter, Guadalupe Nieto Caballero and Pablo Ruano San Segundo conducted a cluster analysis of the narrative space in Carlos Ruiz Zafón's four well-known novels. The findings show how the configuration of narrative space is shaped in similar ways by Zafón across the four novels.

In Chapter 5, Tak-sum Wong and John Sie Yuen Lee discuss the utility of in-domain training data for improving extraction accuracy based on a case study of the characters and toponyms in the Chinese Buddhist Canon. The authors recommend that the analysis method can be applied in future studies on the Chinese Buddhist Canon and other sizable seminal works.

Starting from Chapter 6, all the studies fall into the realm of corpus-based translation studies. Contributed by Titika Dimitroulia, Chapter 6 discusses the application of corpus in literary translation practice and training. In particular, it focuses on reflecting how literary translation should embrace the challenge posed by the wide application of computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools and other corpus technology.

In Chapter 7, Yanfang Su and Konglong Liu used the multidimensional analysis approach to compare orality features between translated and non-translated English fictional dialogues. The orality features are represented via the first dimension of Biber's (1988) multidimension framework. Their findings reveal statistically significant linguistic pattern distinction between translation and non-translation.

In Chapter 8, Lorenzo Mastropiero presents a corpus-based case study of the Italian translation of *Harry Potter series* with a concentration on the translation of repeated reporting verbs. Departing from a multifactorial perspective, this study showed how four factors that are related to the linguistic representation of the source text may lead to the adoption or removal of repetition in translation.

In Chapter 9, Xinyi Zeng and John Sie Yuen Lee conducted the first quantitative comparison between feminist and non-feminist Chinese translation of the English novel, *The Color Purple*. Through a parallel text analysis of 197 sex-related sentences and their translation, the authors identified a tendency for the feminist translation approach to feature more frequent use of explicit strategies to achieve various purposes.

In Chapter 10, Ronald Jenn and Amel Fraisse proposed a new corpus-based approach to enable interdisciplinary collaboration in translation. The authors use the translation of *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* as a case study to outline the essential stages involved in corpus-based literary translation. A multilingual approach is also discussed by the authors to facilitate the establishment of comparable corpus for future literary and translation studies.

Chapters 11 and 12 share similar interest in using corpus tools to examine the translation of Chinese *Wuxia* (martial art) fiction. In Chapter 11, Kan Wu and Dechao Li present a comparative study of the English translation of Chinese *Wuxia* fiction and Western heroic literature by examining their stylistic panoramas. Their findings identify a potential stylistic association between Chinese and Western heroic literature, which carry practical implications for introducing *Wuxia* into Western world. Their study also confirms the validity of stylistic panorama in capturing the stylistic profile of a text.

Focusing on another famous Chinese *Wuxia* fiction *Legend of the Condor Heroes*, Jing Fang and Shiwei Fu in Chapter 2 investigated how the humbleness of the character can be conveyed via different translations of personal references. By analysing the reviews of the English readers of the translated fiction, this

chapter offers an additional perspective to assess the efficiency of different translation approaches, which carries implications for future investigation into corpus-based literary translation studies.

In Chapter 13, Konglong Liu, Joyce Oiwan Cheung and Riccardo Moratto compared two translated versions of *Hongloumeng (Dream of the Red Chamber)*, one of China's four great classical novels, with a concentration on the translator's use of lexical bundles and its manifestation of translation style. In addition to profiling the different translation style via examinations of syntactic structures and functions of the key lexical bundles in the two translations, this study further shows that the translators' styles may be subject to the influence of their language background, life experiences and translation purposes.

Liping Hou and Defeng Li in Chapter 14 investigated how L1 and L2 translators deal with metaphors in Lu Xun's short stories within the theoretical framework of relevant theory (RT). Using a self-built bilingual parallel corpus, the authors found that the categories of the metaphor and translation directionality are two interactive factors shaping the translators' approaches. In addition, the relevance theoretical analysis shows that the observed different approaches have implications for mapping the underlying cognitive activities, which helps to understand the motivation behind the translator's different choices.

The last chapter, contributed by Tas-sum Wong and Wai-mun Leung, examined the use of classifiers in the Cantonese translation of four canonical gospels in the *Christian New Testament* from a historical perspective. By comparing the 1880s and 2010 edition of the translated gospels, the authors found that the usage frequency of certain classifiers has dropped over the centuries. This has to do with the historical evolution of people's adoption of language pattern and the change of the translation strategies over the investigated period.

Overall, this volume presents a diverse set of studies that feature a wide collection of literature from the East and the West, different corpus design and compilation approaches, varying theoretical perspectives borrowed from neighbouring disciplines and advanced quantitative data analysis at different linguistic levels. It is a good demonstration of corpus linguistics serving as a sound methodological tool for researchers to identify regularity that may be reflective of writing or translation strategies, styles, and purposes (Granger and Lefer, 2022). The question that needs to be carefully considered however is how to establish the association between the observed linguistic patterns and the certain aspects of literature or literary translation that require explanation. This collected volume will surely benefit readership that is interested in adopting a quantitative corpus-based approach to examine literature and translation of literature in a digitalized era.

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