

IV Congreso Internacional CULT  
Universidad de Alicante



**The exploitation of the COMETVAL corpus of  
tourism genres from interpersonal discourse and  
its application to translation**

**FRANCISCA SUAU JIMÉNEZ**



Universitat de València

- COMETVAL research group, IULMA, University of Valencia
- This work is based on the research project Ref. FFI2011-24712 funded by the Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad, Spanish Government.

## Preliminaries: translation and corpora

The use of language corpora before and after the production of translations can reduce the amount of difficulties and provides ways of expressing and therefore consulting specific meanings and functions (Tognini-Bonelli 2001, Teich 2003, Varantola 2003).

It is common practice for translators to rely on so-called “*parallel texts*”, i.e. on comparable corpora of texts in the source and target language, matched by genre and subject matter (Bernardini 2006).

# The training of new professionals in translation through corpora...

demands compilation and exploitation of ad hoc corpora (general or specialized)...

these corpora allow

- handling of examples of real language use
- rich varieties of language patterns
- in at least two languages

# Corpora offer to translators



collocational information

information on words' natural occurrences

conceptual information

terminological information

concordances

etc....

## As for transmission to learners...

corpora with learning purposes for translation can be exploited in two ways:

- via research (our case)
- via learners actually manipulating them

“Regularities of translation and of languages can only be unearthed through the repeated observation of empirical data and increasingly refined descriptions [...]”. (Zanettin 2014: 194)

# Implications for translators and translators to be...

through corpora exploitation via

mastery of lexis and discourse structures

translation trainees will acquire

**better competences for achieving quality translations** (Nord 1997, Durán Muñoz 2011, Suau Jiménez 2015-in press)

## Specialized corpus design

If a corpus and its sub-corpora are to be exploited for research purposes, they must be...

proportional to the relative frequency of the genres in the textual universe to be sampled, that is to say a corpus should be “balanced” (McEnery et al. 2008: 18).



## Which corpus is better, parallel or comparable?

Parallel Corpora : same text in two languages. Not always easy to find, unless translated. If found and compiled, permits word to word examination....

Comparable Corpora : same genre and discipline in two original languages. Different texts, allows comparison between same rhetorical functions and same concepts...

In our case, we have used comparable corpora due to the nature of the discipline (tourism) and the genres compiled (hotel websites, touristic guides)

This paper...

addresses exploitation of  
comparable corpora for  
translation via research

*exploring interpersonal  
metadiscursive strategies  
in two original languages...*

**corpus  
(COMETVAL),  
phase 1 (7m words)**

# COMETVAL corpus characteristics

- Specialized corpus in tourism
- Multilingual: English, Spanish, French
- Genres: hotel websites, touristic guides, traveller forums
- Size: 7 millions words so far
- Comparable corpus
- Parallel (translated) sub-corpus of hotel websites only in some Spanish hotels
- Sub-corpus object of this study:
  - hotel websites in English and Spanish (2m words)

# Results of the first COMETVAL project (2011-2014) applied to translation

Online Multilingual Dictionary of Tourism:

<http://tourismdictio.uv.es/>

Research papers and talks on interpersonality applied to translation of tourism genres, in:

<https://uv.academia.edu/FSuau>

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Francisca\\_Suau-Jimenez](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Francisca_Suau-Jimenez)

- 2015 (in press). Traducción de calidad de webs hoteleras: discurso interpersonal e implicación del cliente.
- 2014. La traducción estratégica de páginas web de hoteles: un elemento necesario para la persuasión del cliente.
- 2014. The importance of interpersonal discourse to provide quality translations.

Our research is based on the concept of «quality translation»

Quality translation can be defined as

*adequate* (Nord 1997; Durán Muñoz 2012), i.e. appropriate to its communicative purpose

*functional and pragmatic* (Nobs 2003), i.e. adjusted to the client's requirements, but also to the cultural and stylistic features of the target language

therefore, a quality translation needs has to achieve the genre's goal and to be adapted to the target culture; these difficulties can only be solved by corpora with real examples of usage....

Interpersonal metadiscourse, quality translation and pragmatic adequacy (Suau Jiménez 2015)

certain domains and genres (tourism) have a strong interpersonal function:

an explicit or implicit dialogue between author and reader that follows a pre-established purpose (persuasion in tourism)

hotel websites are one of them.....

**therefore, a quality translation of a hotel website requires interpersonal discourse to be taken into account**

## Interpersonal metadiscourse or *interpersonality*: markers and strategies

interpersonality: lexico-grammatical items belonging to the author's or reader's *voice*, that help achieving the genre's communicative purpose

each language has certain interpersonal markers or strategies influenced by culture, field and genre

that need to be translated adequately

to carry out quality translations, trainees need...

**to know  
interpersonal  
patterns  
according to**

the language

the genre

the field

**to know the  
markers' usage**

with  
frequencies  
(percentages)

with  
examples



## Interpersonal markers for tourism (Spanish)

INTERPERSONAL PATTERN FOR INTERNET TOURISM GENRES OF PROMOTION	AUTHOR'S VOICE	READER'S VOICE
(Mapelli 2008; Pierini 2009; Suau Jiménez 2012)	Boosters (78 %) Hedges (7%) Self-mentions (7%) Attitude markers (1%)	Directives (3%) Reader's markers (3%)

## Real examples of interpersonal markers and strategies (COMETVAL corpus)

Booster/realizador:

(...fantásticas posibilidades/ vida nocturna rutilante / amplísima oferta cultural...)

Self-mention/auto-mención:

(Nuestro hotel para toda la familia se encuentra muy cerca de las principales atracciones históricas ...)

Directives/directivos:

Llámenos a cualquier hora al teléfono...

Descanse junto al Támesis.

## Different ways to focus interpersonal communication for persuasion in English and Spanish – hotel websites

Spanish: impersonality, boosting the product and distance with the reader

«Entre sus magníficas instalaciones, el Hotel cuenta con spa, un gimnasio para nuestros clientes y un espectacular Centro de Convenciones. Además, todas las habitaciones son confortables, luminosas y exteriores.»

<http://www.melia.com/es/hoteles/espana/valencia/melia-valencia/index.html>

English: strong reader's engagement and boosting the product

“Metropolitan by COMO is a landmark address. Our restaurants immerse you in London's energy, whether you are enjoying the Met Bar's music or the precision of Nobu's Japanese-Peruvian menu.”

<http://www.comohotels.com/metropolitanlondon/>

# How have we proceeded to exploit our corpus for translation purposes?

- 0. Software tool: AntConc 3.4.3
- 1. Keyword List in English: matching keywords with those of interpersonal metadiscourse pattern for tourism (Suau Jiménez & Dolón Herrero 2007)
- 2. Selected interpersonal keywords (markers) are used to find concordance strings
- 3. Interpersonal categories and strategies are identified (Hyland & Tse 2004; Hyland 2008)
- 4. Same operation with Spanish

## What have we obtained?

- 2 sets or batteries of examples of interpersonal metadiscursive strategies in context
- 2 patterns of interpersonal **markers** and **categories** in English and Spanish in the domain of tourism and the genres of hotel website and touristic guide
  - markers and strategies that help accomplish *persuasion*
  - divided into author's voice and reader's voice
  - ready to be used as references for translators

How and when are these results being actually used for the training of translators?



at the University of Valencia

with students of the degree of  
Translation and Interpretation

in the subject of Specialized Translation

and when they carry out their PFG  
(Proyecto de Fin de Grado)

## Conclusions. We have....

**designed and compiled a specialized comparable corpus of tourism through several internet genres**

**analysed Spanish and English interpersonal metadiscursive strategies and markers**

**drawn interpersonal patterns for each genre and language, with frequencies of usage**

**exploited them producing two batteries of examples in context that can work as references for translators**

Thanks for your attention and interest!!!!!!!

[francisca.suau@uv.es](mailto:francisca.suau@uv.es)

IULMA

Universitat de València

