Moscow City University
Chair of Linguistics and Translation studies
56th Linguistics Colloquium
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New Aesthetics for Translation Tools: will an App Replace a Human?

Stylistic parallel structures

(1) Fully repetitive structures and lexical units

I don't want to dress up and **I don't want** a dancing partner, least of all Mr. Nightingale	**Я не хочу** наряжаться, **я не хочу** танцевать, и тем более не хочу танцевать с мистером Найтингейлом.

(2) Use of same word family words / grammatical forms of the same lexeme

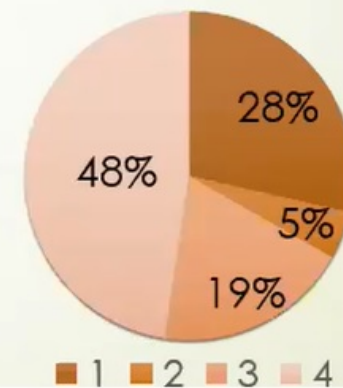|	
This is more than I deserve, **this is** handsome, what do you say, Noakes?	Я **этого** не заслуживаю. **Это** слишком щедро. Что скажете, Ноукс?

(3) Similar structured Phrases and meaning but formed with different lexical units

I don't want to dress up and **I don't want** a dancing partner, least of all Mr. Nightingale	Я **не желаю** расфуфыриваться для танцев, и партнер **мне не нужен**, а Солоуэй - и подавно.

(4) Completely replaced repetitive units

But there is **nothing** outside the march so **nothing** can be lost to it	**Ничто** не пропадает бесследно.

Stylistic parallel structures translation strategies use

28%

5%

19%

48%

■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4

The Concept of Individual's space in naturally occurring speech

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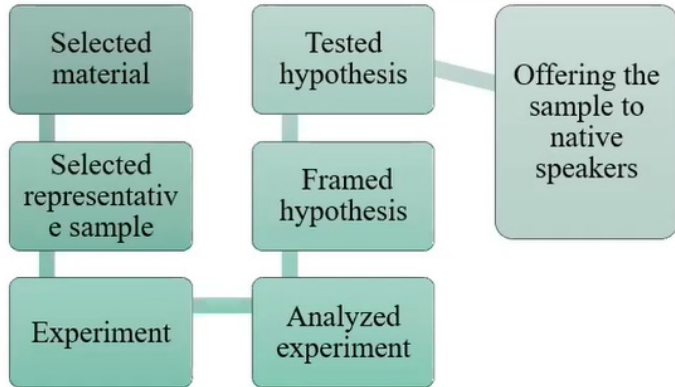
Introduction

Vicious circles in interpretation

The frequency of the considered units has increased manifold times over this period

Growing interest to the means of verbal representation expressing the personality in the language

Methodology

The hypothesis-deductive method relying on linguistic experiment [1;2;3]

- Selected material
- Selected representative sample
- Experiment
- Analyzed experiment
- Framed hypothesis
- Tested hypothesis
- Offering the sample to native speakers

Results

Personal

- The integral components of the human's space + presenting specific characteristics
*Sounds like he has a **personal problem***

Individual

- Distinguishes an object from a class of similar objects
- Unique qualities
- Retains its belonging to the class
*Battle specialises in small retail shops, each offering its own **individual style***

Private

- Private 1 – *Private **vs** state-owned possessions*
*His usual spin took him to a **private beach** in St Julien*
- Private 2 – Human's life (family, home, religion, viewpoint, etc.)
*They discuss their **private life** only face-to-face*

Created cognitive model of the individual's space in the English language

Obtained set terminological phrases

Revised semantic structure of English adjectives *personal, individual, private*

Research prospect: Comparing concepts of the Individual's Space in the Russian and English Languages

References:
[1]   Belaichuk, O. S. Hypothetical-deductive method for describing the semantics of negation verbs (step – by – step description of the method used to solve a specific research problem) [Text] – Issue 2. - Moscow : MSPU, 2004. - Pp. 158-176.
[2]   Suleymanova, O. A. Substantiate experimental methods in semantics [Text] – Kalinin: KSU, 1986. - Pp. 142-151.
[3]   Suleymanova O. A. Hypothesis-deductive method in modern semantics [Text] / O. A. Suleymanova // Linguistics at the turn of the epochs: dominants and marginalia: collection of articles. - M.: MSPU, 2004. - P. 6-17.

Conceptualization of purpose in the contemporary English language

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RELEVANCE

- Information in many English dictionary entries quite often does not make it possible to morph a plausible hypothesis concerning the nouns' semantic features

OBJECTIVES

- Offer exact definitions of English nouns *aim*, *purpose* and *goal* through analyzing their structural and semantic distinctive features

EMPIRICAL CORPUS

- 600 utterances obtained from English national corpora (Corpus of Contemporary American English and British National Corpus)

METHODOLOGY

Search engines' analysis → Corpora analysis → Hypothesis-deduction method

Google queries

	aim	purpose	goal
long-term	675 000	115 000	5 930 000
direct	720 000	372 000	315 000
intended	201 000	9 920 000	550 000
grand	115 000	525 000	203 000
aspirational	5 030	7 440	197 000
greater	119 000	1 540 000	273 000
final	750 000	360 000	3 490 000

Informants' assessment

5	A SpaceX's "aspirational" **aim** is to launch the first cargo mission to Mars in 2022 – just three years from now.	2	3	2	
	B SpaceX's "aspirational" **purpose** is to launch the first cargo mission to Mars in 2022 – just three years from now.	1	1	1	Nicholas: would never use 'purpose' with time boundaries George: not likely to be used when a time boundary is set
	C SpaceX's "aspirational" **goal** is to launch the first cargo mission to Mars in 2022 – just three years from now.	5	5	5	Tom: a clear intention with a time boundary

FINDINGS

- The noun *purpose* conveys **the information about the protagonist's intents as having a rationale, a logical basis for a course of action towards achieving a certain goal.**
- *Canada stresses a sustainable development as a **long-term purpose** and follows a pollution prevention approach.*
- The noun *goal* conveys **the information about the protagonist having a clear and straightforward intention which is to be fulfilled within a given timeframe.**

REFERENCES

1. Suleimanova O.A., Fomina M.A. Verification of the semantic potential of the experiment. Modern Linguistic and Methodical-and-Didactical Researches, 2017, no. 2 (34), pp. 15-28.

RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

- Establish a plausible definition for the noun *aim*
- Provide a semantic description of Russian synonymous nouns *cel', namerenie, zadacha, zamysel*

Language tools denoting evaluation

Legend:
- Aesthetic — 34%
- Ethical — 32%
- Psychological — 10%
- Deductive — 9%
- Intellectual — 5%
- Teleological — 4%
- Expressive — 3%
- Sound — 3%