

Language Translation Divergences

Abstract

The Philippines is one of the most multilingual countries in the world, and more than half of its people speak more than one language. We have gathered data sets to understand the different kinds of divergences to investigate the nuances in the Filipino and Cebuano Parallel Corpus. To acquire proper translation from one language to another, we needed to determine its significance, and interdependence, as well as techniques to deal with them. We utilized the categorization of translation divergence and we looked at the translation patterns between Filipino and Cebuano to find out more about the implications and relevance of these differences. This will allow us to identify techniques for dealing with these circumstances and provide an accurate translation.

Introduction

Translation is the process of interpreting the meaning of a text in one language and producing an equivalent or nearly similar text in another language that can produce the same message as the source language. Dorr [1993] defines translation divergence as "where a common translation of one language into another results in a considerably different form from the original." Machine Translation between two languages is becoming increasingly popular due to internet resources. Translating is one of the most

effective ways to take ideas from various societies. This was traditionally done between other civilizations when there were extensive literary translations so that literature pertaining to arts and technology could be exchanged.

Divergence in translation occurs when sentences in the source language are rendered differently in the destination language. It is vital to comprehend how various language and extralinguistic limitations influence translation, resulting in divergences and other difficulties. Identification and comprehension of these issues are critical in both manual and machine translation. Furthermore, resolving such issues is a prerequisite for producing competent translations in the target language. Divergences occur at several levels and have a negative impact on translation quality.

Types of Translation Divergences

1. Categorical Divergence

The usage of different parts of speech in both the source and target languages defines categorical divergence. It occurs when the lexical category of a word in the source language changes during translation, resulting in a completely new lexical category of terms in the target language. In such a circumstance, the mismatch in translation is usually caused by a shift in the parts of speech of the involved languages' words. For example, the word “Maanyag” in Cebuano does not have the same meaning as the translation word Tagalog of “Maganda”

2. Conflational Divergence

The existing word compounds in the target language are formed by embedding some semantic contiguity. The difficulty of the training procedure for transfer mapping extraction is greatly enhanced as a result of this conflation divergence. The use of a single term to integrate the meanings of two words. For example, in the English word “kick” when you translate to Cebuano you will have “sipa” “gipahawa”. Another example, is the Filipino word “Maganda” it turns into “Nindot” or “Gwapa” in Cebuano.

The suppression of a CLCS component characterizes the conflational divergence (or the inverse of this process). The element is most commonly seen in a logical argument or logical modifier position. For example, E: I stabbed John S: Yo le di pualadas a Juan meaning 'I gave knife wounds to John' Therefore, the idea or meaning is still intact but it is translated with different words.

3. Structural Divergence

In structural divergences, an NP argument in one language is realized by a PP adjunct/oblique NP in another. A significant linguistic challenge arises as to whether such divergences should be classified as structural divergence or morphological gaps in the language system.

However, some passive constructions in Cebuano that are utilized to represent a variety of grammatical roles might be classified as both structural divergence and examples of inflectional gaps. Yet, these structural gaps also imply that, although Cebuano achieves

a certain mood through the employment of a form of passive construction, such a grammatical technique is not available in Filipino.

4. Head Swapping Divergence

Promotional and demotion divergences, also known as head-swapping divergences, occur when the status (lower or higher) of a syntactic item in one language affects its status in another. For example, when an adverbial element in one language is realized by a verbal element in another, this is a case of promotional divergence, but the reverse scenario results in demotion divergence.

For example, in Tagalog “Si John ay uuwi lagi” but in Cebuano “Si Juan kay permi muuli” means ‘John tends to go home’ in English. Here, the main verb ‘uuwi’ is modified by an adverbial adjunct ‘lagi’, but in Cebuano, “lagi” has been placed into a higher position as the main verb ‘permi’ and the ‘muuli’ event has been realized as the internal argument of this verb.

5. Thematic Divergence

Thematic divergence refers to divergences caused by variances in the realization of a verb's argument structure. Thematic divergence is one of three sorts of positional differences that might cause the CLR to be overridden. Promotional and demotional divergences are two more positioning variants that will be discussed in the next two sections. Unlike theme divergence, which entails relocating two satellites relative to a head, promotional and demotional divergences involve the relocation of the head itself.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research design chosen for the study was qualitative, including interviews, observations, and documents. It is meant to describe collective experiences and reveal or comprehend the participants' points of view. Moreover, a qualitative method is employed to analyze and recognize an individual's beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behavior, and interactions (Kalra et al., 2013).

Research Instrument

According to Fraenkl and Wallen (2003), interviewing is a key strategy for verifying the veracity of a researcher's perceptions gathered from observations (p. 455). Interviews can be performed in a variety of ways, including using prepared questions, following a procedure or interview guide, or as an unexpected occurrence. Patton (1990) defined six different types of questions that all contribute valuable information to the research study: (a) experience/behavior questions-what the individual does in this situation or has previously done; (b) opinion/value questions-what the individual thinks or believes about a situation or issue; (c) feeling questions-what the individual's natural emotional responses would be to a situation or issue; and (d) feeling questions-what the individual's natural emotional responses would be to a situation or issue

Data Collection

Interviews, observations, and documents were used to obtain data. The researchers will be able to confirm and cross-check conclusions by collecting data from many sources (Patton, 1990). Documents were gathered and reviewed as supplementary resources for the investigation. Each participant in this study had two interviews. One interview was organized, and the other was unstructured. These materials contained printouts and other information to back up facts gathered and witnessed during the observations and interviews. Data were processed to answer research questions and to compare and contrast similarities and differences among individuals.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We investigated the categorization of translation divergence between Filipino and Cebuano in this article. We used Dorr's (1994) categorization of translation divergence and demonstrated that in order to capture the numerous forms of translation divergence between Filipino and Cebuano, the classification has to be further modified and supplemented with new categories and subtypes. We have highlighted the different points of divergence between Filipino and Cebuano that have not been covered directly or indirectly in the current divergence research. However, due to space constraints, it was not possible to include more detailed discussions on issues of divergence related to various topics.

Based on the discussion in this paper, we have demonstrated that the translation divergence between Filipino and Cebuano machine translation is more varied and complicated than studies in the current literature can accommodate and account for. To acquire accurate translation, we must investigate the many grammatical as well as certain extra-grammatical properties of both Filipino and English in order to fully determine the sorts of translation divergence in this pair of translation languages.