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A Corpus-based Translation of Korean Financial Reports into English*

Dong-Young Lee
Sejong University

Abstract

This paper shows how to appropriately translate into English the technological words and phrases used in the domain of Korean financial reports together with the linguistic constructions such as the construction referring to a financial expert and the construction expressing a reason for a particular financial situation. These linguistic units occur frequently and typically in both Korean financial reports and English ones. The paper adopts a method of translating the expressions occurring in Korean financial reports into English by consulting their nearest counterparts that are really used in English financial reports on the basis of the constructed corpus of Korean financial reports and that of English ones. This translation method makes it possible to obtain an English translated text that does not have translationese since the text contains expressions that are already used in the target text of financial

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Dong-Young Lee
Department of English Language and Literature, Sejong University
98 Gunja-dong, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul 143-747, Korea
Phone: +82-(0)2-3408-3636; Email: dylee@sejong.ac.kr

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reports. The method also enables us to easily construct a parallel corpus that displays a source Korean text in parallel with its translated English text in the domain of financial reports. The parallel corpus can be used in designing a statistical machine translation system that translates financial reports bidirectionally between the two languages. Therefore, the corpus-based method of translating financial reports has the advantage of getting a translationese-free result and can be helpful to statistical machine translation.

Keywords: corpus-based translation, financial reports, technological words and phrases, verbs conveying financial situations, linguistic constructions

1. Introduction

In the domain of financial reports such as stock market news, foreign currency news, and commodity news many expressions and sentences that are unique in that domain are used. Moreover, these reports are delivered to the general public almost every day. A translation of the domain is of practical value since it contains much of useful economic information in everyday life. For these reasons the domain was selected as an object of study.

To enhance the quality of translation, the linguistic units such as technical words, phrases, and linguistic constructions that occur frequently in Korean financial reports are examined and translated into English on the basis of both the corpus of Korean financial reports and that of English financial reports. These two corpora were constructed by collecting online financial reports posted in web pages of diverse daily newspapers. This means that both corpora contain abundant expressions that are used almost every day in financial reports.

The method of translating Korean financial reports into English in consultation with English financial reports makes it possible to

avoid the effect of translationese (Gellerstam 1996, Hartmann 1985, McEnery and Wilson 2001, McEnery and Xiao 2002) and get natural and acceptable translated texts. Furthermore, the corpus of Korean financial reports and their translated texts can be transformed into a parallel corpus (Teubert 1996) without much difficulty. This parallel corpus may be used in designing statistical machine translation (Goutte et al. 2009, Koehn 2010) of financial reports.

Thus, a corpus-based translation of financial reports discussed in this paper has advantages and practical value that can be applied to other domains and machine translation (Wilks 2009).

2. Construction of the Corpora

To examine Korean or English expressions that are used in financial reports, two corpora were constructed. The Korean Financial Corpus (KFC) contains Korean data extracted from online sites showing financial reports written in Korean such as *economy.hankooki.com*, *www.moneyok.co.kr*, *www.hankyung.com*, *www.mk.co.kr*, *www.edaily.co.kr*, *www.joins.com*, and *www.akn.co.kr*. The English Financial Corpus (EFC) contains English data drawn from online sites conveying financial reports written in English such as *www.usatoday.com*, *www.nytimes.com*, *www.boston.com*, *www.latimes.com*, *www.ft.com*, *money.cnn.com*, *www.nyse.com*, and *www.abc.com*. Some examples appearing in the corpora are shown in (1):

- (1) a. 2 시 현재 코스피 지수는 13.04 포인트 내린 1377.69 포인트를 기록하고 있습니다.
 ‘As of 2pm, the Kospi index is recording 1377.69 points, falling 13.04 points.’
 [www.mk.co.kr uploaded at 14:02 on Dec. 12, 2006]
- b. Apple closed at an all-time high as investors expressed

optimism about the strength of the company's iPod sales in the crucial holiday period.
[money.cnn.com uploaded at 6:21 pm ET on Nov. 21, 2006]

The sentence in (1a), which is drawn from KFC, conveys a situation about the index in a stock market. On the other hand, the sentence in (1b), which is drawn from EFC, gives information about a variation in the stock price of a company.

KFC has 238,965 word tokens, and EFC 299,591 word tokens. These corpora consist of financial reports covering a period of six months. Since the corpora provide abundant data about expressions related to fluctuating financial situations, they are a good source for translating Korean financial reports into English.

3. Corpus-based Translation of Linguistic Units

A variety of linguistic units such as a word, a phrase, a linguistic construction that occur particularly in Korean financial reports are investigated and then their English counterparts are determined on the basis of the two corpora, KFC and EFC.

3.1. Translation of Words and Phrases

There are words and phrases that have a different meaning or are used mainly in financial reports.

3.1.1. Nouns or Noun Phrases

Some nouns or noun phrases are frequently used as a technical terminology in financial reports.

First, the nouns such as 선물 'futures' and 현물 'spot' occur frequently in Korean financial reports as illustrated in (2).

- (2) a. 투기적 **선물**거래가 유발한 프로그램 매수가 주가상승을 주도했다.

‘Program purchases caused by speculative **futures** transactions led a rise in stock prices.’

[www.hankyung.com uploaded at 16:23 on Aug. 8, 2006]

- b. **현물**시장에서는 프로그램 매수 영향으로 기관만이 순매수다.

‘In a **spot** market only institutions are buying more than selling on the influence of program purchases.’

[www.edaily.co.kr uploaded at 10:45 on Aug. 25, 2006]

These nouns co-occur mainly with the nouns such as 시장 ‘market,’ 거래 ‘transaction,’ or names of commodities (for instance, 금 ‘gold,’ 원유 ‘crude oil,’ 천연가스 ‘natural gas,’ 난방유 ‘heating oil’). In English financial reports expressions such as *futures market*, *crude oil futures*, *spot market*, and *spot gold* are used. Thus, the correct translation of Korean expressions containing the noun 선물 ‘futures’ or 현물 ‘spot’ is as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. Translation of Expressions Containing 선물 or 현물

Source Expression	Target Expression
[선물/현물] [시장/거래]	[futures/spot] [market/transaction]
[금/원유] 선물	[gold/crude oil] futures
[금/원유] 현물	spot [gold/crude oil]

The table shows that in translating Korean expressions consisting of the name of a commodity and the noun 현물, the word order is reversed in the correct target expression.

Second, the nouns such as 가격제한폭 ‘price limit,’ 상한가 ‘upper limit price,’ and 하한가 ‘lower limit price’ are used to express a steep fluctuation in Korean financial reports. Examples containing these nouns are illustrated in (3):

- (3) a. 주연테크가 이틀 연속 **가격제한폭**까지 치솟았다.
'Jooyeon Tech has soared to the price limit for two consecutive days.'
[www.mk.co.kr uploaded at 15:50 on Nov. 16, 2006]
- b. 뉴인텍, 필코전자 등 하이브리드카 관련 업체들이 **상한가**를 기록했다.
'Hybrid car-related companies such as New Intech, Philco Electronics, and so forth recorded the upper limit price.'
[www.moneyok.co.kr uploaded at 17:01 on Dec. 26, 2006]
- c. 태화일렉트론은 닷새 연속 **하한가**로 곤두박질쳤다.
'Taehwa Electron has plummeted to the lower limit price for five consecutive days.'
[economy.hankooki.com uploaded at 16:45 on Aug. 8, 2006]

In Korean stock markets the allowed maximum daily percent of variation in stock prices is 15% and thus the actual value indicated by these nouns is determined by the stock price set on the previous trading day. On the other hand, in American or British stock markets there is no such regulation regarding the maximum percent of a daily variation in stock prices. This means that in English financial reports the expressions corresponding to these Korean nouns are found only in the foreign description of Korean stock markets as illustrated in (4).

- (4) The Korea Composite Stock Price Index rose 13.29 points to 1,334.96 ... Four stocks were up by their daily 15 percent **price limit**.
[www.boston.com uploaded at 10:15am ET on Aug. 22, 2006]

Third, the noun phrases such as 사상 최고치/최저치 ‘an all-time high/low,’ 연중 최고치/최저치 ‘a year high/low,’ and X 주/개월래 최고치/최저치 ‘an X-week/month high/low’ are frequently used in Korean financial reports. Examples containing some of these noun phrases are shown in (5):

- (5) a. 밤사이 뉴욕증시에서 다우지수가 **사상 최고치**를 기록했다는 소식이 투자심리를 개선시켰다.
 ‘The news that the Dow index recorded an all-time high in New York stock market overnight boosted investing minds.’
 [www.mk.co.kr uploaded at 11:36 on Nov. 9, 2006]
- b. 코스닥지수는 무려 48.22 포인트 급락, **연중 최저치**인 539.10 에 거래를 마감했다.
 ‘The Kosdaq index finished trading at 539.10, a year low, falling as much as 48.22 points suddenly.’
 [www.hankyung.com uploaded at 15:27 on Oct. 9, 2006]
- c. 이날 지수는 국제유가가 **15 주래 최저치**로 떨어진 데 힘입어 591.31 로 출발했다.
 ‘This day the index started at 591.31, helped by the fall of international oil price to a 15-week low.’
 [www.joins.com uploaded at 09:05 on Oct. 7, 2006]

These noun phrases provide very important information on financial situations. Thus, many English noun phrases corresponding to the Korean ones are also used in English financial reports as illustrated in (6).

- (6) a. The index gained 1.33 percent, closing at a **three-month high** of 16,181.17.
 [www.usatoday.com uploaded at 5:12pm ET on Aug. 23, 2006]

- b. National Semiconductor shares fell to a **nine-month low**.
[money.cnn.com uploaded at 5:33pm ET on Aug. 11, 2006]
- c. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 86 points to close at an **all-time high** of 12,218.
[www.nytimes.com uploaded at 4:25pm ET on Nov. 14, 2006]

Finally, the noun phrases such as 상승 종목 ‘gainer/winner,’ 하락 종목 ‘decliner/loser’ are used in summarizing overall situations in stock markets as illustrated in (7).

- (7) 유가증권시장에서 상승 종목 수와 하락 종목 수는 각각 460 개와 271 개였다.
‘The number of gainers and that of decliners were 460 and 271, respectively.’
[www.hankyung.com uploaded at 16:45 on Aug. 8, 2006]

In English financial reports the expressions such as ‘risen items’ and ‘fallen items’ are never used. Instead of them, the nouns such as ‘gainers/decliners’ and ‘winners/losers’ are used as illustrated in (8).

- (8) a. **Decliners** led **gainers** 60 to 29, while 45 stocks were unchanged.
[www.nyse.com uploaded at 6:17pm ET on Aug. 22, 2006]
- b. On the New York Stock Exchange, **winners** beat **losers** three to one on volume of 1.79 billion shares.
[www.abc.com uploaded at 5:45pm ET on Sept. 12, 2006]

Thus, the appropriate, translationese-free translation of Korean noun

phrase 상승 종목 into English is *gainers* or *winners*, not *risen items*, and that of the noun phrase 하락 종목 into English is *decliners* or *losers*, not *fallen items*.

3.1.2. Verbs

A variety of verbs are used to convey rising or falling situations in both Korean financial reports and English ones. Some examples containing these verbs are shown in (9):

- (9) a. LG 필립스 LCD 와 하이닉스가 각각 1.3%, 1.2% 상승했다.
'LGPhilipsLCD and Hynix rose 1.3% and 1.2%, respectively.'
[www.moneyok.co.kr uploaded at 16:53 on Aug. 8, 2006]
- b. U.S. crude oil futures **fell** 1.6 percent, or \$1.16, to settle at \$71.89 a barrel.
[www.latimes.com uploaded at 4:12pm ET on Aug. 16, 2006]

The Korean verbs and English ones that express fluctuating financial situations in the Korean Financial Corpus and the English Financial Corpus, respectively are illustrated in Table 2:

Table 2. Korean Verbs and English Ones Conveying Financial Situations

	Korean Verbs (with English meaning)	English Verbs
Rising Situations	오르다 ‘go up’ 상승하다 ‘rise’ 급등하다 ‘skyrocket’ 회복하다 ‘recover’ 반등하다 ‘rally’ 돌파하다 ‘break through’ 치솟다 ‘soar’ 넘어서다 ‘stand over’ 뛰다 ‘jump’ 근접하다 ‘get near’ 넘다 ‘cross’ 다가서다 ‘stand closer’ 뛰어오르다 ‘bounce’ 만회하다 ‘retrieve’ 급반등하다 ‘rally suddenly’ 탈환하다 ‘recapture’ 다가가다 ‘go closer’ 급상승하다 ‘surge’ 뛰어넘다 ‘jump over’ 달리다 ‘run’ 재반등하다 ‘rally again’	rise, gain, add rally, climb, advance jump, increase, soar surge, recover, cross rebound, strengthen bounce, firm, tap, run spike, pop, regain approach, skyrocket go up, shoot up pick up, inch up edge up, nudge higher
Falling Situations	하락하다 ‘drop’ 내리다 ‘decline’ 떨어지다 ‘fall’ 급락하다 ‘fall suddenly’ 밀리다 ‘be pushed’ 추락하다 ‘plunge’ 후퇴하다 ‘withdraw’ 빠지다 ‘ebb’ 무너지다 ‘collapse’ 내려가다 ‘go down’ 주저앉다 ‘flop’ 곤두박질치다 ‘plummet’ 뒤통을치다 ‘step backward’ 물러서다 ‘step back’ 물러나다 ‘retreat’ 미끄러지다 ‘slip’ 폭락하다 ‘slump’	fall, lose, drop slip, decline, tumble slump, slide, dip sink, suffer, ease plunge, retreat, wane ebb, plummet, collapse go down, edge down inch lower nudge lower

As shown in Table 2, there are differences in the kinds of verbs that convey rising or falling situations between Korean financial reports and English ones. Thus, direct English counterparts of some Korean verbs do not occur in English financial reports. The list of such Korean verbs is shown in Table 3:

Table 3. Korean Verbs Whose Direct English Counterparts Are Not Used in English Financial Reports

	Korean Verbs
Rising Situations	돌파하다 ‘break through’ 넘어서다 ‘stand over’ 근접하다 ‘get near’ 다가서다 ‘stand closer’ 만회하다 ‘retrieve’ 탈환하다 ‘recapture’ 다가가다 ‘go closer’
Falling Situations	밀리다 ‘be pushed’ 후퇴하다 ‘withdraw’ 주저앉다 ‘flop’ 뒷걸음치다 ‘step backward’ 물러서다 ‘step back’

There are no verbs or expressions corresponding directly to these Korean verbs in English financial reports. Thus, to avoid translationese in translating Korean sentences containing such verbs into English it is necessary to adopt the English verb that is closest in its meaning and behavior to each of these Korean verbs from the verbs that are actually used in English financial reports.

In describing rising situations in Korean financial reports, the two verbs, 돌파하다 and 넘어서다, are mainly used together with the expressions indicating a rising level, which means the position to which a stock price or an index rises. In English financial reports the verb *cross* has the meaning similar to that of these Korean verbs and co-occurs with the expressions indicating a rising level. Thus, in financial reports the best English verb corresponding to these two Korean verbs is *cross*.

Likewise, the verbs such as 근접하다, 다가서다, and 다가가다 have a similar meaning to the English verb *approach*, and they all are mainly used together with the expressions indicating a rising level. Accordingly, the most appropriate English verb corresponding to these three Korean verbs is *approach* in financial reports.

In addition, the verb 만회하다 is mainly used in describing the situation in which a lost amount is got back. In English financial

reports the verb *regain* has a meaning similar to that of the Korean verb and co-occurs mainly with the expressions indicating a rising amount, which means the difference between a rising level and a previous level. Thus, the most appropriate English counterpart of that Korean verb is *regain*.

Furthermore, the verb 탈환하다 co-occurs mainly with the expressions indicating a rising level. In English financial reports the verb *recover* has a meaning closest to that of the Korean verb among the English verbs (for example, *recover*, *rebound*, *cross*, *bounce*, and so on) that occur mainly together with the expressions indicating a rising level. Accordingly, the most appropriate English verb that corresponds to the Korean verb 탈환하다 is *recover* in financial reports.

On the other hand, in describing falling situations in Korean financial reports the verbs such as 밀리다, 후퇴하다, 뒷걸음치다, and 물리서다 co-occur frequently with the expressions indicating a falling level, which means the position to which an index or a stock price falls. Among the English verbs conveying falling financial situations, the verb *retreat* has a meaning closest to that of all the four Korean verbs and occurs mainly together with a falling level. It follows from this that the most appropriate English counterpart of these four verbs is *retreat* in the domain of financial reports.

Similarly, the verb 주저앉다 co-occurs mainly with the expression indicating a level that falls by a big difference. In English financial reports the verb *slump* has a meaning closest to that of the Korean verb and occurs mainly together with such an expression. Thus, the most appropriate English counterpart of the verb 주저앉다 is *slump* in financial reports.

Some examples containing these Korean verbs that have no direct counterpart occurring in English financial reports are shown in (10), along with the result of translation, which contains their most appropriate English counterparts occurring really in financial reports:

- (10) a. 미국 다우지수가 1 만 2400 선을 **돌파하며** 사상최고치를 기록했다.
 ‘The Dow index in the U.S. recorded an all-time high, **crossing** a 12,400 line.’
 [www.akn.co.kr uploaded at 11:53 on Dec. 15, 2006]
- b. 코스닥 시장에서 LG 텔레콤과 아시아나 항공은 **뒷걸음질쳤으나** NHN 은 2.3% 올랐다.
 ‘In the Kosdaq market LG Telecom and Asiana Airline **retreated**, but NHN went up 2.3%.’
 [www.hankyung.com uploaded at 15:31 on Sept. 19, 2006]
- c. 코스피지수는 50 포인트 가까이 떨어지며 1303.62 까지 **주저앉았다**.
 ‘The Kospi index **slumped** to 1303.62, falling near 50 points.’
 [www.edaily.co.kr uploaded at 13:20 on Oct. 9, 2006]

As illustrated in (10), the English counterparts of the Korean verbs such as *돌파하다*, *뒷걸음치다*, and *주저앉다* in financial reports are *cross*, *retreat*, and *slump*, respectively, which occur in English financial reports.

3.1.3. Temporal Adverbials

In financial reports temporal adverbials, which give information about the period, the time point, or the turning point of a financial situation, occur frequently. Examples containing frequently-used temporal adverbials are shown in (11):

- (11) a. 서울증시가 **석달 만에** 1310 선을 회복했다.
 ‘The stock market in Seoul recovered the 1310 line **after an interval of three months**.’
 [www.moneyok.co.kr uploaded at 16:23 on Aug. 8,

2006]

- b. LG 필립스 LCD 가 8 일간의 하락세에서 벗어나 모처럼 1.83% 상승했다.
'LG Philips LCD rose 1.83% **after a long interval**, getting out of 8-day falling trend.'
[www.edaily.co.kr uploaded at 16:33 on Sept. 28, 2006]
- c. 코스피지수가 미국 증시하락의 여파로 이틀째 하락했다.
'The Kospi index dropped **for the second consecutive day** in the aftermath of the fall in the U.S. stock market.'
[economy.hankooki.com uploaded at 17:48 on Sept. 7, 2006]
- d. SK 네트워크가 5 일 연속 상승, 3 만원을 돌파했다.
'SK Networks crossed ₩30,000, rising **for five consecutive days**.'
[www.mk.co.kr uploaded at 10:17 on June 16, 2006]

The temporal adverbials in (11a) and (11b) express the lapse of time. On the other hand, the temporal adverbials in (11c) and (11d) express the duration of time. In particular, the English counterpart of the temporal adverbial '∼일/주 연속' is used in three different forms in English financial reports as illustrated in (12).

- (12) a. He noted that the major averages closed well off their intraday lows, after rallying **for five days in a row**.
[www.boston.com uploaded at 4:49pm ET on Aug. 21, 2006]
- b. The three major U.S. stock indexes finished higher **for five straight days**.
[www.usatoday.com uploaded at 7:22pm ET on Aug. 18, 2006]
- c. The number of newly laid-off workers filing claims for unemployment benefits rose slightly after falling

for two consecutive weeks.

[money.cnn.com uploaded at 11:03am ET on Oct. 12, 2006]

Thus, the Korean temporal adverbial ‘~일/주 연속’ can be translated into one of the three English expressions, *for ~ days/weeks in a row*, *for ~ straight days/weeks*, and *for ~ consecutive days/weeks*.

3.2. Translation of Linguistic Constructions

3.2.1. Constructions Referring to a Financial Expert

In financial reports the opinions of financial experts are frequently quoted in summarizing or predicting situations and thus an appropriate translation of the linguistic construction referring to such an expert is important. Examples containing such constructions are illustrated in (13):

- (13) a. 이경수 대우증권 선임연구원은 “한국 증시에서 미국 시장 반등으로 투자심리가 개선됐다. 이에 따라 코스피 지수가 상승세를 보였다”고 설명했다.

““In Korean stock markets investing minds were boosted by the rally in U.S. stock markets. As a result of this the Kospì index showed a rising trend,” explained **Kyungsoo Lee, senior researcher at Daewoo Securities.**”

[www.edaily.co.kr uploaded at 15:56 on Nov. 7, 2006]

- b. 우리투자증권 강현철 전략가는 “기존의 동조화 고리가 약해지는 동안 주요국 증시가 저점을 높이고 있다”고 분석했다.

““While the existing coupling link is weakening, stock markets in main countries are raising a low point,”

analyzed **Woori Investment Securities strategist Hyunchul Kang.**'

[www.hankyung.com uploaded at 07:19 on July 31, 2006]

In (13a) the name of a financial expert precedes his affiliation, whereas in (13b) the affiliation of a financial expert precedes his name. The former construction corresponds to an appositional construction (Meyer 1992) in English financial reports, and the latter one to a pseudo-title construction (Bell 1988). The reason is that in an English appositional construction the name of a person comes first, and in a pseudo-title construction the affiliation of a person comes first as shown in (14):

(14) a. "On a fundamental basis, the stock market looks attractive," said **John Caldwell, chief investment strategist at McDonald Investments.**

[www.latimes.com uploaded at 9:26am ET on Aug. 12, 2006]

b. "DRAM prices are outperforming our assumptions," said **Fubon Securities analyst Jack Lu**, adding this will boost DRAM makers' third-quarter earnings.

[www.boston.com uploaded at 6:11pm ET on Aug. 22, 2006]

In (14a) an appositional construction is used, and in (14b) a pseudo-title construction is used.

In the Korean corpus the construction referring to a financial expert occurs predominantly *before* his/her comments or opinions, whereas in the English one such a construction occurs predominantly *after* comments or opinions. Thus, in translating Korean sentences containing such constructions into English, this different tendency in their occurring position must be taken into account as already

illustrated in (13).

3.2.2. Constructions Expressing a Reason for a Change of Situations

In sentences of Korean financial reports a linguistic construction that expresses why a particular financial situation occurs is used frequently. The construction may end with a postposition such as ~로/에, or with a verb such as ~힘입어/영향을 받아. Examples containing such a construction are illustrated in (15):

- (15) a. 아시아나항공은 중국노선의 가격경쟁 **우려로** 1.5% 하락했다.
 ‘Asiana Airline dropped 1.5% **on concern** over price competition in the Chinese route.’
 [www.moneyok.co.kr uploaded at 16:53 on Aug. 16, 2006]
- b. 뉴욕 증시가 상승했다는 **소식에** 한국 증시도 오름세로 출발했다.
 ‘Korean stock markets started with a rising trend **on news** that New York stock markets rose.’
 [www.hankyung.com uploaded at 15:40 on Aug. 29, 2006]
- c. 지수는 국제유가가 12 주래 최저치로 떨어진 데 **힘입어** 4.54 포인트 올랐다.
 ‘The index went up 4.54 points, **helped by** the fall of international oil price to a 12-week low.’
 [www.akn.co.kr uploaded at 15:40 on Aug. 29, 2006]

As shown in (15), when a Korean construction expressing a reason ends with [*noun+postposition*], it is translated into [*on+noun*], and when it ends with a verb, it is translated into an English participle construction. The reason is that in English financial

reports, these two kinds of linguistic construction are used in expressing a reason for financial situations as illustrated in (16).

- (16) a. U.S. stocks traded mixed Tuesday **on concern** over the impact of slowing economic growth on corporate earnings.
[money.cnn.com uploaded at 10:58am ET on Oct. 3, 2006]
- b. Crude oil prices extended gains Tuesday after the September contract rose 1.8 percent Monday on the New York Mercantile Exchange **on news** that Iran turned away U.N. inspectors from its nuclear site.
[www.boston.com uploaded at 6:53pm ET on Aug. 22, 2006]
- c. The Hoffman Estates, Ill.-based operator of Sears and Kmart stores posted an 83% increase in second-quarter profit, **helped by** reduced expenses and improved gross margins.
[www.usatoday.com uploaded at 4:34pm ET on Aug. 17, 2006]

Thus, the Korean construction expressing a reason for financial situations can be translated into English, using one of the two kinds of construction (that is, the construction of [on+noun] and a participle construction) shown in (16).

4. Concluding Remarks

This paper has shown an appropriate translation of Korean words, phrases, and constructions that occur frequently and typically in the domain of Korean financial reports into English on the basis of both the Korean Financial Corpus and the English Financial Corpus. This

method of translating Korean sentences in financial reports based on the expressions that are really used in English financial reports makes it possible to avoid translationese that may occur in the process of translation. For example, an appropriate translation of the Korean sentence ‘상승 종목이 하락 종목보다 많았다’ would be ‘Gainers outnumbered decliners’ rather than ‘There were more risen items than fallen items,’ which contains traces of translationese such as *risen items* and *fallen items*.

In addition, a corpus-based translation of Korean financial reports into English can lay a foundation of a statistical machine translation of them. Statistical machine translation uses a parallel corpus, which contains both a source text and its translated text, and the result of a corpus-based translation can be easily incorporated into such a parallel corpus.

Moreover, this corpus-based translation of Korean financial reports may enable Korean reporters to write acceptable and refined English sentences that are practically used in everyday financial reports.

Furthermore, the discussion about a corpus-based translation of financial reports may provide a guideline on the creation of new words, phrases, and linguistic constructions that can be used in the same type of reports written in a universal language. For example, the linguistic construction that consists of a name, a title, and an affiliation and is used in referring to a financial expert may take the form in which either a name or an affiliation occurs initially in a newly-created universal language.

Therefore, a translation of Korean financial reports into English through the consultation of real data extracted from the English Financial Corpus has pragmatic value.

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