

**ELECTRONIC TRANSLATION RESOURCES  
IN GEORGIAN-ARMENIAN DISCOURSE**

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**Introduction**

There are probably very few peoples on this planet who can claim to be as ancient neighbors as the Armenians and the Georgians. These two identities are so old, in fact, that not only do they have separate, unique names for their own selves – “Armenia” is “*Hayastan*” in Armenian, “Georgia” is “*Sakartvelo*” in Georgian – but they also have special names for each other: the Armenians call Georgia “*Vrastan*” and the Georgians call Armenia “*Somkheti*”.

It is difficult to pin-point a specific origin of the Armenian presence in Georgia. Mentions of connections date from chronicles quite far back. One of the very first written works in the Georgian language, in fact, dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> century, is about the martyrdom of Shushanik, an Armenian princess married to a Georgian nobleman who refused to give up her Christian faith to ingratiate a Persian overlord [1].

We will discuss the works of Armenian writers in Georgia in the socio-cultural context. These are Hovhannes Tumanian, Givi Shahnazar, Anahit Bostanjian and others.

**Givi Shahnazar.** He published his first translations while still being a student. He has translated the works of such classics of Armenian literature as: Grigor Narekatsi, Nahapet Kuchak, Sayat-Nova, Avetik Isahakian, Vahan Terian, Paruir Sevak and others.

The first publications of **Artem Grigorents (Kirakozov)** appeared in the Russian-language magazine “Литературная Армения” (Literary Armenia) in the early 90s, then translations were printed in the yearbook “Vernatun” and the almanac “Kamurj”.

Armenian writer from Tbilisi, translator **Anahit Bostanjiani** - holder of the title of “Ambassador of Georgian Culture” who had a great role in the rapprochement of Georgian and Armenian literatures. She is the

author of more than 30 books. Anahit Bostanjiani is the editor of the Armenian-language section of the Tbilisi publishing house “Meran”, a member of the Union of Writers of Georgia and Armenia. She translated Tamaz Chiladze, Vazha-Pshavela, Grigol Robakidze, Revaz Mishveladze, Archil Sulakauri, Grigol Abashidze, Irakli Samsonadze and others from Georgian into Armenian. and from Armenian to Georgian (Okro Okroiani, Sona Vani, Vardan Akofiani, Avik Derentsi, Samvel Margariani, etc.). So, she translated into Georgian, Russian, English and Persian languages.

**Hovhannes Tumanian** (1869-1923) writer, who appeared on the literary scene in 1886 (the date when the stories “Dog and Cat”, “Unfortunate Merchants” were published). Tumanian was a versatile creator – he wrote poems, short stories. His works reflect the socio-psychological conflicts characteristic of the reality of Armenia, the morals and customs of the people, the past and the situation of the Armenian people. The author’s stories “Gikor” (published in 1907) and others are the best examples of Armenian prose.

Tumanan appeared as a devoted and passionate defender of the brotherhood and friendship of the Georgian and Armenian peoples. He created many poems on this topic: “Reconciliation” (1893), “Soul of Georgia” (1919), “Poets of Georgia” (1919) and others. His works have been translated into many languages. Many of his works were translated into Georgian by I. Grishashvili. [2].

Sayat-Nova, the pseudonym of Harutyun Sayadyan (1712 - 1795) – Armenian poet and ashugh, master of love lyrics. The great Armenian poet spoke about himself «Я – Саят-Нова!», which meant that he was a descendant of the Sayadyan family. He wrote poems and sang songs in Armenian and Georgian.

### **Electronic tools and resources for translation in the digital age**

We will discuss the use of online language tools and resources for translation to enhance cross-cultural communication.

*Reverso Context* is a language services website [3]. It is not based on dictionary entries, which are treated as individual words, but on very large TMs derived from the official version.

*WordReference*, a bilingual dictionary that offers a set of “basic translations” for any given word.

*Google translate* is a free MT service based on neural networks (GNMT, Perez, 2017) provided by the Internet giant and is probably the most used translation service in the world.

It is also important to use search engines as language resources and language corpora.

Corpus of Modern American English (COCA) is a very large and balanced corpus. Its interface makes corpus data easily accessible and gives the user the opportunity to learn about different ways of obtaining information [4].



**Fig.1. Screenshot for a collocates query in COCA**  
**([\[url=https://corpus.byu.edu/coca/\]](https://corpus.byu.edu/coca/) [https://corpus.byu.edu/coca/\[url\]](https://corpus.byu.edu/coca/[url]))**

Another handy tool within COCA is the “Word” menu option, which provides definitions and detailed information on a word much like a dictionary does, but with the added data of the COCA corpus.

Conroy (2010) argues that corpus relevance combined with advanced Google search facilitates greater and better use of Google in error correction [5].

Syanova-Chanturia and Martinez argue: the way statistical information is used during language processing to estimate the probability of appearance of certain words is “not unlike the predictive text algorithms designed to facilitate typing on smartphones and internet search engines” [6].

Corpus of Contemporary American English

SEARCH WORD CONTEXT OVERVIEW

See in iWeb Collocates Clusters Topics Texts KWIC HELP

hello (FILLER) #1122

See also: NOUN

BLOG WEB TV/M SPOK FIC MAG NEWS ACAD

1. (used to express a greeting, answer a telephone, or attract attention.) 2. (an exclamation of surprise, wonder, elation, etc.) 3. (used derisively to question the comprehension, intelligence, or common sense of the person being addressed): You're gonna go out with him? Hello!

DM O C G E

YouGlish PlayPhrase Yarn

Translate: choose language

SYNONYMS ( ) CONCEPT NEW: DEFIN +SPEC +GENL

CLUSTERS (more)

hello » hello to » hello there » hello and » hello again » hello everyone » hello hello » hello i » hello my

TOPICS (more)

COLLOCATES (more)

NOUN caller, larry, kitty, california, darling, john, jack, david

VERB welcome, co-host, intercut, bonjour, sarge, bryce, delacroix, patrice

ADJ eric, kitty, frasier, sing-song, sundered, dog-faced

ADV danforth, groggily

RELATED WORDS

hi, hey, hallo

**Figure 2. – Results of “Word” search**  
*<https://pressbooks.pub/testbook123/chapter/coca-tutorial/>*

### Online dictionaries in translation

The first Armenian-Georgian dictionary compiled by the researcher of Georgian-Armenian historical and philological relations, Professor Leon Melixet-Beg, was reworked, completed and published in 1996. The dictionary is the main vocabulary of the Armenian language.ors, and scholars [8]. Armenian Georgian Dictionary (with romanizations) – travel dictionary to translate Armenian to Georgian displaying a list of words in Georgian. The dictionary also translates from Georgian to Armenian or Western and Eastern romanizations. Copying a word from the translated list for a reverse translation can be used to find synonyms and to understand the broader use of the Georgian word in the Armenian language. The use of the translation software in this way provides with a mechanism to better understand Georgian words in the Armenian context without the need for definitions [9].

Armenian-Georgian dictionary (National Library of the Parliament of Georgia) will serve Armenian translators, scholars and other interested persons well.

## Conclusion

The paper discusses translation technology as cultural mediators working together to accomplish the task of intercultural communication between different sociocultural backgrounds [7]. Adopting a systematic approach to studying the contextual elements of the translation process is important to better facilitate intercultural communication.

The use of these technologies is also effective for strengthening the Georgian-Armenian discourse and for future research in this context.

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ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ԴԻՄԿՈՒՐՍՈՒՄ

*Թինաթին Մշվիդորբաձե*

Ամփոփում

*Հանգուցային բառեր. լեզվական կորպուս, սոցիալ-մշակու-  
թային համատեքստ, բառարան, մեքենայական թարգմանություն,  
ինտերֆեյս*

Թարգմանչական տեխնոլոգիաները՝ որպես մշակութային միջնորդներ, միասին աշխատում են տարբեր սոցիալ-մշակութային շերտերի ներկայացուցիչների միջև միջմշակութային հաղորդակցության խնդիրը իրականացնելիս: Վրաստանաբնակ հայ գրողների ստեղծագործությունները դիտարկվում են սոցիալ-մշակութային համատեքստում: Նրանք են Հովհաննես Թումանյանը, Գիվի Շահնագարը, Անահիտ Բոստանջյանը և այլք: Հոդվածում անդրադարձ կա թարգմանչական հիշողությանը, տեքստային կորպուսներին և լեզվակենտրոն ուսումնասիրություններին՝ օգտագործելով որոնիչները որպես լրացուցիչ լեզվական ռեսուրսներ մարտահրավերներին դիմակայելու համար, ինչպես նաև անվճար երկլեզու առցանց բառարաններ և մեքենայական թարգմանության համակարգեր: Քննարկվում են ժամանակակից մեծ և հավասարակշռված լեզվաբանական կորպուսները, ինչպիսին է COCA-ն: Դրա ինտերֆեյսը թույլ է տալիս հեշտությամբ մուտք գործել գործի տվյալներ և օգնում է օգտվողին՝ ուսումնասիրելու տեղեկատվություն ստանալու տարբեր եղանակներ:

## ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЕ ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКИЕ РЕСУРСЫ В ГРУЗИНО-АРМЯНСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

*Тинатин Мшвидобадзе*

### Резюме

*Ключевые слова: лингвистический корпус, социокультурный контекст, словарь, машинный перевод, интерфейс*

Переводческие технологии как культурные посредники, которые работают сообща для выполнения задачи межкультурной коммуникации между представителями различных социокультурных слоев. Произведения армянских писателей Грузии рассматриваются в социокультурном контексте. Это Ованес Туманян, Гиви Шахназар, Анаит Бостанджян и другие. В статье представлены память переводов, корпуса текстов и лингво-ориентированные исследования с использованием поисковых систем в качестве дополнительных лингвистических ресурсов для решения этих задач, а также бесплатных двуязычных онлайн-словарей и систем машинного перевода. Обсуждаются современные сбалансированные лингвистические корпуса, такие как СОСА. Его интерфейс обеспечивает легкий доступ к данным корпуса и позволяет пользователю изучать различные способы получения информации.