Reportive evidentials in English and Lithuanian: what kind of correspondence?

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The paper is concerned with lexical realizations of reportive evidentiality (Boye and Harder 2009; Celle 2009; Wiemer 2007; Wiemer and Stathi 2010) across different discourse genres and languages. An attempt is made to see how much language specific the realizations and conceptualization of indirect evidentiality are by contrasting the findings of the analysis of the data collected from various monolingual and parallel corpora. One of the purposes of this contrastive analysis is to find out what kind of correspondence one can expect when dealing with the reportive sub-domain of the linguistic category of evidentiality.

The analysis is focused on the hearsay adverbials in English (reportedly, allegedly, supposedly) and Lithuanian (neva, tariamai, esą) as well as their bi-directionally established translation correspondences (comment clauses, complement-taking predicates, as-parentheticals), which can be illustrated in the following example from Glosbe:

1) EN-orig: *This is rather a conservative approach, although the Commissioner is reportedly a liberal - but let us get down to business.*
   LT-trans: *Tai greičiausiai konservatoriškas požiūris, nors Komisaras, kaip žinome, yra liberalas, tačiau grižkime prie reikalo.* ‘as we know’

2) EN-orig: *Regarding the Community market’s alleged dependence on external suppliers, it is considered that…*
   LT-trans: *Apie tai, kad Bendrijos rinka neva priklauso nuo išorės tiekėjų, manoma, kad…* ‘…Community market allegedly depends upon…’

The present study is corpus-based and makes use of quantitative and qualitative methods of research (Aijmer 2002; Dyvik 2004; Johansson 2007; Hasselgård, Ebeling and Oksefjell Ebeling 2013; among others). The Lithuanian data have been drawn from the Corpus of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language (CCLL), namely from the news and fiction sub-corpora, and the Corpus of Academic Lithuanian (CorALit). The English data have been extracted from the British National Corpus (BYU-BNC). To establish translation correspondences between the items under study, a parallel bidirectional fiction corpus ParaCorp EN-LT (see Usonienė and Šolienė 2010), and a collection of translations from English into Lithuanian of EU documents – Glosbe (https://lt.glosbe.com/lt/en/) have been used. Cross-linguistic parallels were also tested in a self-compiled translation corpus Pilot-Multi-Para-Corp which is comprised of the translations of *Lithuanian History* into five languages (English, Polish, Russian, Spanish, and French).

Data sources


CCLL Corpus of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language (http://tekstynas.vdu.lt/).

CorALit Corpus of Academic Lithuanian (http://www.coralit.lt/).

Glosbe Multilingual Online Dictionary (translation memory online: 1,013,284,995 translated
ParaCorp EN-LT Parallel Bidirectional English-Lithuanian Fiction Corpus

References


