Study on English Exemplary Translation Paradigm from the Perspective of Functionalist Translation Theory

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Abstract

This paper conducts the study on the English exemplary translation paradigm from the perspective of the functionalist translation theory. Compared with Chinese, English has many characteristics, such as the shape, object, passive, static, abstract, replacement, etc. In fact, the characteristics of the English language are interrelated and interact with each other. For example, the English language is characterized by the preference for the subject matter, rather than the subject, thus reducing the frequency of the personal use. Functional translation theory is based on the principle of rhetoric equivalent, which derived a lot of the translation methods, this paper try the concept of conversion method to guide the translation of poetic metaphor. Transforming the concept expressed in the original language into the expression concept in the target language to realize the equivalence of the rhetoric function. This paper proposes the new idea on the issues that will provide us with the novel idea of the items which will be meaningful.

Keywords: Translation Theory, Exemplary Translation, Paradigm, English, Perspective

Introduction

With the progress of information technology and the deepening development of the China's reform and opening up, China and Western cross-cultural exchanges have expanded dramatically. In this situation, the important role of the Chinese-English cross-cultural communication has become increasingly prominent, and in the Chinese-English cross-cultural translation of the institutions and individuals also a large number of emerging. Therefore, the Chinese-English Trans-Culture human relations translation needs to carry on the massive practices and the thorough research, simultaneously, it needs to have from the Chinese culture is different embarks in the Western culture distinct reality, tried to find out unceasingly and the attempt renews, more scientific, more accurate even violates certain translation recognition the method and the principle translation way and the method, thus more accurate, a brighter dissemination and brings honor to the Chinese culture. In the Chinese-English Trans-Culture human relations translation the Chinese English appearance is the Trans-Culture human relations translation beneficial exploration and the inevitable outlet.

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Compared with Chinese, English has many characteristics, such as shape, object, passive, static, abstract, replacement, etc. In fact, the characteristics of the English language are interrelated and interact with each other. For example, the English language is characterized by the preference for the subject matter, rather than the subject, thus reducing the frequency of the personal use. Therefore, English sentences tend to be full of objects and prepositional phrases. English static expression has its cognitive roots the same is the language of human cognitive patterns explicit form. Westerners tend to think in an objective way that can be reflected and analyzed from the listed aspects.

- English-Chinese language syntax system is different, and the grammar difference is big. The shape variation of English grammar has strict rules, not only has a verb form infinitive, the distinction between the present participle and the past participle, and the state, body, and the change of the tone, and is the same person and number problem, so the use of English verbs is very careful and need to be treated seriously.

- Static expression also with westerner's thinking mode close correlation. The westerner pays great attention to the logical thinking, to the thing or the phenomenon multipurpose analysis way it thought is objective and the generalization and the Chinese pays great attention to the thinking in images, to the thing or the phenomenon multipurpose synthesis way, its thought is subjective and the embodiment.

- The more advanced language to express abstract, the general thought ability is developed. English often uses an abstract noun, objective noun phrases to express abstract and the general thought.

![Figure 1. The General Features of the English Learners.](image)
The Proposed Methodology

**Functional Translation Overview.** Functional translation theory emphasizes the general process of translation involves three texts: the original text, the translator's schema text and the text of the target language. The process of translation begins with a correct understanding of the rhetoric function of the original text, which is the key to producing the ideal schema text. The ideal schema text comes from the translator's grasp of the original author's rhetoric. On the basis of the resulting graphic text, the translation language is generated by taking into account the purpose of translation and the object of the reader. The function translation and the former linguistics or the coordinated translation main difference was the source language text role has had the radical change, it broke through the equivalent translation fetter, emphasized the translation participant, conducted the analysis research from the behavior and the cultural angle, the translator needs to consider the translation the function choice suitable translation strategy and the translation method.

The translator in the translation process always take some specific translation receiver community as an object is the translation has some kind of function in the goal language environment, may complete the people the human relations activity which because of the culture, the language barrier is blocked. The function translation theory has developed the translation research scope. The function goal discusses in particular to apply the translation to have the very good instruction function.

Functional translation theory is based on the principle of rhetoric equivalent, which derived a lot of translation methods, this paper try the concept of conversion method to guide the translation of poetic metaphor. Transforming the concept expressed in the original language into the expression concept in the target language to realize the equivalence of the rhetoric function. To complete this process, the correct conversion of primitive rhetoric is the key. To solve this problem, the choice of language units is very important. When primitive code meaning cannot show the contextual effect well, we must consider the whole concept of language environment and the rhetorical intent, with sentence or clause as the translation unit, namely, liberal translation. The so-called "liberal translation" part of speech, repetition, is through the increase or decrease in words and sentence patterns of conversion, etc. On the premise of the functional equivalence, eliminate the differences in language. Poetic metaphor translation completely liberal translation can be used, and on the premise of functional equivalence, it links the reality of metaphor in primitive or its associative meaning into the target language.

Using the translation text type mainly is the information text, mainly for the expression and the summons, the advertisement translation, outside proclaims, the trademark male, shows the language, commercial, the legal translation all belongs to the information.

These text translation all needs to conform to the translation reader's anticipation needs translator reasonable choices original text content succinct language vivid has the attractability in order to, conforms to reader's experience and the response, and thus achieved the
transmission information, arouses the motion the goal. Using translation emphasized specially take transmits the information as the goal, stresses the information transmission content and the effect, the text information function and the general summon function outstandingly while these characteristics cause the function translation theory the application to be more suitable.

**The process of translation**

- International Commission for English in the Liturgy (11 Bishops' Conferences)
- ICEL secretariat
- Base translator – literal translation
- Editorial Committee – polished translation
- Commission - review
- Green book
- Bishops Conferences - comments
- Grey Book
- Bishops' Conferences - vote
- Congregation for Divine Worship
- *Vox Clara* - consultation
- Back to the Commission if needed
- Formal recognition by the Congregation
- White Book (final text)
- Translation reviewed at each of these points

Figure 2. Translation Guidelines and the Procedures.

**Translation Paradigm.** The paradigm includes the theoretical assumptions, research patterns, research methods, values, and the metaphysical principles shared by the scientific community. The theoretical breakthrough in translation studies is often accompanied by paradigm shift. In a nutshell, translation studies in China has experienced three kinds of the change of research paradigm, namely, literature type of translation studies (until the 1980s), and structural linguistics paradigms of research (80s and 90s) and the diversification of deconstruction studies (after the mid-90-present). Although there are roughly three stages in time limit, but in every mode changes after the previous mode will also be involved. With the continuous expansion of the perspective of translation studies, empirical methods in the translation of research gradually attention and in this trend of general emphasis and the description, the translation theorist naturally devotes himself to the description of translation theory and corpus linguistics which combines the formation of a new method of corpus translation research.

Deconstructive movement began with Derrida. Structuralism also called after it broke the closed structure, static into dynamic, into the external linguistic attention, thus forming the multi dimensions of general translation studies. Deconstruction advocate of subjectivity, initiative and creativity, its significance is the logical starting point is generated in the dialogue rather than in language rules set with the significance of which that is uncertain and it breaks down the original monologue discourse language logo-centrism with reconstruction of nature while it is the paradigm of phenomenology that can be reviewed from the listed aspects.

- The openness advocated by deconstruction has led us to take a concrete idea of the text set out in structuralist linguistics and leave a larger text of the conceptualization of the
real world with the language. The philosophy of practice reverses the relationship between the language and practice that is reversed, that is, not from the conceptual text to understand and explain the practice, but from the practical activities to understand and explain the conceptual text.

- Deconstruction highlighted subjectivity, but too much emphasis on the main body of general individual differences, so a single relationship between subject and object. Such as a single subject as the center of the subjective and objective nature of opposites of the epistemological model is a special epistemology, it is an object with the internal mechanism of the individual thinking and explores its regularity and the activity rule of cognitive structure and system.

- The deconstructionist paradigm is skeptical of the ontological truth, which holds that the truth is objective but concealed by various illusions. Constructivist translation is a consensus view of truth, in a group or the whole society, whether the formation of "consensus" as a criterion, this self-objectivity also plays a role of truth, that is, the consensus truth.

**English Exemplary Translation Paradigm Suggestions.** Cultural presupposition is a kind of the dependence on the meaning of cultural context, and the appropriateness of cultural presupposition requires that the presupposition should be closely integrated with the cultural context. In the basic translation refers to the translation of a sentence or a language with the necessary social suitability must meet the conditions. The meaning of language is closely related to the cultural context, and an important basis for the appropriateness of cultural presupposition is the cultural context.

But translates is a dual human relations process. In the single layer human relations, the translator and the original text author constituted human relations both sides, the translator have had to seek the cultural linguistic environment as the familiar primitive culture reader which matched with the author original text, thus inferred the original text linguistic environment the dark meaning, in grasped the original text author to create the intention in the foundation to carry on the double human relations. In the double human relations, the translator and the goal language reader also constituted human relations both sides, the translator has selected the appropriate sentence the understanding to transmit oneself to the original text for the goal language reader. In the translation each word, each speech success completes, must meet the requirement which the goal language reader approves. Somewhat translates the sentence to be possible to act according to the specific cultural linguistic environment to judge them appropriately or not, namely supposes in advance appropriate is decided by translator's primitive and the goal language cultural context supposes in advance not only appropriate in view of single sentence, moreover in view of language section. Translation of cultural default in intellectual has two situations: first, the default is the average person is known or both the translator and the target language readers of cultural information. Second, the default of
common sense is suggested by the translator in the translation of language, and gets the understanding of the target language readers.

Conclusion

This paper conducts the study on English exemplary translation paradigm from the perspective of functionalist translation theory. Functional translation theory emphasizes the general process of translation involves three texts: the original text, the translator's schema text and the text of the target language. The process of translation begins with a correct understanding of the rhetoric function of the original text, which is the key to producing the ideal schema text. The ideal schema text comes from the translator's grasp of the original author's rhetoric. In the later research, we plan to apply the proposed method into the real applications to test the performance.

References


