The Comparative Study of English Subjective Predicate and Chinese Subjective Predicate

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Abstract: Chinese is the subject of prominent language. English is the subject language, this article is based on the linguistic typology. A comparative analysis of Chinese subjects and English subjects. According to the language characteristics of English and Chinese. In the process of translating English to Chinese. Establishing the theme of Chinese sentences is key. This paper focuses on the analysis of the three-category English words that should be translated into Chinese. And introduced the corresponding translation strategy.

1. Introduction

According to the famous linguist Zhao Yuanren, nearly 50% of the sentences in Chinese are the subject--review sentences, while the English-language theme-reviewed sentences, that is, the sentences guided by R as and so on, only account for all English. The small proportion of sentences, the difference between English and Chinese, determines that there will be a considerable part of English sentences in English-Chinese translations to be translated into Chinese--reviewed sentences. Due to the differences in the structure of English and Chinese sentences. The process of translating English to Chinese is not an easy task. Translators often encounter adjustments in syntactic structure and selection of topical language in the process of translation. From the perspective of linguistic typology, this paper explores the syntactic type of English subject-predicate structure in Chinese translation process: except for the translation of the corresponding subject-predicate structure, which structure is usually translated into a large number of analytical studies. In many cases, the English subject-predicate structure sentence is more suitable for the translation of the Chinese-language subject-review sentence. On this basis, this paper will explore the characteristics of the words that can be used as the theme and how to thematically process the English subject-predicate structure. Further analysis summarizes the translation strategy.

2. Main predicate and topic sentence

The earliest topic and description was Mr. Zhao Yuanren. He believed that the grammatical meaning of subject and predicate in Chinese sentences should be topic and comment, not actor and action. The American linguist Li&Thompson proposed a new linguistic typology. According to the different degrees of subject and subject, the language is divided into various subjects. Different subjects do not pay attention to four types. It is a language that focuses on the subject, " Chinese is a language that focuses on the subject. That is to say, in the traditional sense of the people, English is reshaped and Chinese is important. English is reconciled, meaning that English sentences must be combined in strict accordance with the English syntactic structure. The subject is distinct and distinct. Chinese is important. That is to say, the Chinese sentence is dominated by the topic language, and the explanatory language is followed by the whole sentence. The whole sentence is layered and laid out in one go. As Feng Weihua said, "the English sentence has two points and the relationship is consistent. The requirement is 'satisfaction'. Ending, the sentence boundary is distinct. The text tends to 'hypotactic'. It pays attention to the deduction of words and sentences; the Chinese sentence has a fixed mind, and it tends to go down the trend, often 'sentences are perfect', the sentence boundaries are vague, and the text tends to Paratactic, the subject of the topic. According to the linguistic features of English and Chinese, in the process of English-Chinese translation, the

choice of topic is the key. Once the topic is determined, the core of the whole sentence is determined, indicating that the composition is built around this core layer.

3. Topic selection and translation strategies

English is the language of the world the basic structure of the sentence is "subject-predicate", when English is translated into Chinese. Effectively grasp the starting point of the original sentence, and convert the "main sentence" and "topic sentence" according to the specific situation. If necessary, you need to flexibly change the word order, avoid mechanical copying, and more importantly, analyze the semantic structure and information distribution of the original sentence. Establishing the theme of Chinese sentences not only helps to make the translation sentences conform to the expression habits of the translated words, but also helps to make the translations run smoothly and become an organic one. The following is a discussion of the characteristics of the word-choose in the process of English-Chinese translation. Fixed-point component work Lu Bin is one of the first scholars in China who is engaged in the study of linguistic typology and actively introduces the research results of foreign linguistic typology. He explains the linguistic typology from the perspective of human cognition. The first refers to Do not lead the rules; the second is the semantic proximity rule. Some researchers pointed out that the subject always tends to precede the object, and the term noun always tends to precede the indefinite noun. Words with a high degree of preference tend to precede the words with low pointing. From the perspective of word order, the most significant feature of Chinese can be said to be the position of adverbial. Comparing Chinese with other SVO words, it is easy to find that one of the most obvious features of Chinese is that all adverbials are placed before verbs, while the adverbials of other SVO languages are later placed in verbs as the basic position. In the past three days, he watched three movies. Obviously, these threedays in sentence are the fixed components, and all the adverbials are placed before the verb according to the habits of Chinese. Therefore, from English to Chinese, these three days are translated into the subject of Chinese sentences. A comparison of sentences: 1b. He spent three days in watching TV this week. This week, he watched a three-day movie. The central language has multiple modifiers. The central word is used as the topical English. The center can be preceded by multiple modifiers, which are arranged in order according to the distance between the central words and the Chinese. In front of the central word, there are often no more than three modifiers. There are too many modifiers, the sentences are complicated, and the defects are not prominent. In order to highlight the core of the sentence discussion, the central word is usually placed at the forefront and the topic is used. The modifier is set. Commenting, no need to connect words, the whole sentence is arranged linearly. In one go. See the example below: 2IIIa htfle, yellow, ragged, lame. Unshaven beggar. I saw a squat leg, his short stature, his face pale, and his clothes were on the floor. Bearded. If you follow the original sentence order. It should be translated as: I saw a small, pale-skinned, ragged, lame, beard-bearing beggar. Such Chinese sentences can also be read, but they are very important to read. The focus is not outstanding. If you put the center word in front of it, the modifier is used as a description component. The principle translations listed after the central words, such Chinese sentences (the first translated sentence) read up and read: mouth, very in line with the habits of Chinese-speaking people. As can be seen from the original text, the stored modifier little. Yel-low, ragged, lame, unshaven are all used to modify the central word bar, and the mouth f is used to match the positive phrase: short cockroaches, pale cockroaches, ragged cockroaches, beard-like beards. (such as dog, which is b1ook, bi island and strong, looks like a woe" black dog. Long tall and big, looks like a wolf. This is a non-qualified attribute guided by which in the process of Chinese translation, the modifier black, big, strong needs to be translated into the theme - the commentary component in the review sentence, but not translated into this black. The tall and big dog looks like a Wolf. Comparing the above two translations, or translating as the theme - the form of the review sentence is more in line with the Chinese habit. Look at the following example sentence: Compact comprehensive, and easy to consult, this superb mini Encyclopedia provides owners, all of them need to know to train a dog in the obedience discipline. This ultra-miniature encyclopedia. The content is exquisite, comprehensive and easy to read. It is a

must-read for dogs. Interpreting this example from the perspective of syntactic structure is actually Which guides the variants of non-qualified attributive clauses. Compact, comprehensive, and easyto consu|t can be seen as a supplement to this super mini encyclopedia. Such a variant structure the sentence structure of the above sentence is the same. In the same way, the commentary structure of translating several adjectives into Chinese sentences conforms to the Chinese expression habits. From the above three examples, it can be seen that the central words have several adjective examples, which guides the non-restrictive attributive clauses, or the variants of the non-restrictive attributive clauses. These three different situations are translated into the subject of Chinese-review structure. The above three examples can be extracted according to mathematics. According to the principle of the common factor, the central words in the example sentences and the example sentences are extracted as the topic words, and the modified i is listed as the explanatory component after the central word. The penny is called the extraction method. The object of life is the subject of words. Mr. Qian Gechuan in the first book of "English Troubleshooting" is "no biological subject". He said "we speak Chinese habits Use human or creature as the subject. English is accustomed to using inanimate objects as the subject." For example, if you take this medicine. You will be better. This is a close to Chinese, and the English habits According to this feature of English and Chinese, in English to Chinese, try to use living objects as subjects or subjects as much as possible. See the following example: 5From the moment we stepped into the People'8 Republic of China, cam and kindness surrounded us OUt every side. As soon as we set foot on the land of the People's Republic of China, we will receive all kinds of care and care whenever and wherever. In the original text, the pronoun ca north and kindness are the subject.

According to the habit of using a living object as a subject or subject in Chinese, we will make a living object in advance when we translate it into Chinese, and then state the topic. Explain that the servants are used to state the subject matter. As soon as we set foot on the land of the People's Republic of China, we will receive various care and care whenever and wherever. Look at the following example: The original sentence is also unfolding around the eight small claws of the river crab. However, in the process of Chinese translation, the living object crab is the subject component, and some of the small claws of the river crab are used as the sub-themes, indicating that the ingredients are used to describe the sub-themes - the eight small claws of the river crab. The eight small claws of the river crab are thin and long. The eight small claws of the river crab have some fine hairs of the thorns. For the simplicity of the language, avoid unnecessary duplication in the translation process. Eight small claws of the river crab are often omitted. This is consistent with the concept of zero homograph proposed by Cao Fengqi. He analyzed that the subject is the concept of the segment, and the parallel structure in which the important role plays an important role. The deleted topic of the subject noun can often have its semantic scope. Expand to a few sentences and control the deletion of the equivalent noun group in the subject string. It is derived from the above two examples. In English-Chinese translation, no matter which part of the original sentence is emphasized, when translating into Chinese, living objects are usually chosen as the theme. In addition, the description section usually uses a zero-finger translation method.

4. Conclusion

English and Chinese have different language types. English is a prominent language of the subject, While Chinese is a prominent language. Therefore, their grammatical structure and semantic structure are different. Learning about the language features of English and Chinese and it will help people to choose the appropriate sentence theme in the translation process so as to make high-quality translations.

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