Corpus-Based Translation of English-Chinese Dialects and Intercultural Interpretation

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Abstract: The development of ancient Chinese sculpture has a very long history, and many famous masterpieces have been left in the process. These sculptures have a certain historical and cultural precipitation. Chinese traditional sculpture art and the times, religion, and politics the system and the rumoured culture at that time were relatively closely related. The ancient Chinese sculptures were extremely exquisite in craftsmanship, leaving many precious sculptures with high artistic attainments in China, which not only have high value and significance in China, and it has a certain status in the world. Through the sculpture works, the audience can feel the three-dimensional art, and can also read the ideas and concepts infused by the sculptor through various angles. Because sculpture itself can be well preserved and not easily affected by the outside world, it can also study the cultural characteristics and conditions of the era in which it was created, and further help discover the inheritance and development of traditional Chinese sculpture art.

1. Introduction

In addition to being an important tool for people to communicate, dialects can also serve as a special cultural product of a region or society. Since the dialect itself has a large difference and gap from ordinary languages, it is necessary to understand the local environment and cultural background of the dialect in the process of translation. Therefore, in order to transform and transform Chinese and English dialects, it is necessary to abide by the principles of cross-cultural interpretation, so as to overcome the bottlenecks in the process of dialect translation. As far as possible, from symbolic meaning to practical meaning, to promote the translation of English and Chinese dialects is more valuable. Therefore, this article explores the translation and cross-cultural interpretation of English-Chinese dialects from the perspective of a corpus, and makes the cultural transfer function and validity of dialect translations up-to-date and clear, so that the translated translation can make the cultural acceptance and availability of English as the main language more reliable.

2. Overview of Related Theories

2.1 Corpus

The carrier of the corpus is an electronic computer, which carries the raw materials that have actually appeared in reality, and is the basic resource for people to systematically understand language knowledge. At the same time, in the process of applying these resources, it must be processed and processed to ensure the authenticity and reliability of these resources. This article mainly uses translation corpus, which can be divided into the following three different forms: one is bilingual corpus or multilingual corpus. The design and establishment standards are mainly composed of two or more different language texts to form a composite corpus; the second is a parallel corpus, this kind of relatively bitter mainly refers to a single language text and a corresponding translation a corpus of texts. Its function is mainly to encourage researchers to better compare and summarize the differences in vocabulary, style and sentences used between the original and the translation, and to discuss the reasons and main characteristics of the differences in
the translation process; It is a comparable corpus, which mainly collects the source and text of a
certain language, and also collects the text of other translated languages. By analyzing and
comparing the two texts in the corpus, we further discover the translation principles, norms and
laws in different cultural backgrounds and historical environments.

2.2 Intercultural Interpretation

Intercultural interpretation mainly refers to the use of a country's cultural theory to explain and
explain some phenomena in other countries. Use open angles and perspectives to put forward new
ideas and opinions. From a linguistic point of view, cross-cultural interpretation is mainly a research
and theoretical perspective of reinterpreting the language of one nation and region to the language
and culture of another nation and region. There are many disciplines and fields involved. Such as
aesthetics, philosophy, and literature.

3. The Necessity of Introducing a Corpus in the Translation of English-Chinese Dialects

The difference between English and Chinese dialects is relatively large, and the connotation is
also different. Dialects belong to the language usage habits of the broad masses of the people.
During the translation process, it is necessary to ensure that they can express the connotation and
meaning of the original text, and they must also meet the style characteristics of Yang Wen. Only in
this way can more readers understand the core essence of other cultures. The corpus and the
translation of English-Chinese dialects still belong to a discipline with vigorous vitality and
development. The mutual integration and fusion of the two can jointly promote the continuous
improvement of the quality and level of the discipline. Through the establishment of a corpus, the
translation of English-Chinese dialects can be promoted under different historical and cultural
backgrounds, and cross-cultural interpretation can be applied to overcome the problems of cultural
differences. In this way, it plays a positive role in promoting the development of English-Chinese
dialect translation and building a complete research system.

4. Corpus-Based Translation of English-Chinese Dialects and Cross-Cultural Interpretation

4.1 The Establishment and Selection of English-Chinese Dialect Translation Corpus

This article mainly chooses dialects in different novels to construct an English corpus, such as
“The real story of Ah-Q and other towers of China: The Complete Fiction of Lu Xun” (“Lu Xun's
novels”), “Marrow” (“rake “Heavenly Song”) “I can't think of you until the night”, “Four Books”,
“The Tree Without Wind”, “Shouhuo”. The dialects in these novels are relatively numerous, and are
representative and prominent, so the author can have a higher degree of persuasion in the research
process.

4.2 Corpus-Based Differences between English and Chinese Dialects

4.2.1 Different Language Features

Although both English and Chinese are tools of communication and communication,
fundamentally there is a gap between the language families to which they belong. Chinese and
English belong to ideograms and phonograms, respectively. For example, in “I think you can't do it
until the night”, “there is a whole rubbing it” is translated as “There're castrating him right now”, in
which “rectifying rubbing” is translated as “castratung”, this is the connection. The background and
local language habits in the book are translated. This also shows that in the process of translation, it
is difficult for the translator to find the corresponding dialect from English or Chinese, so it is
necessary to judge and choose some language functions, rather than just using the right translation
method to translate [1].

4.2.2 Different Levels of Acceptability

The difference between dialects in Chinese and Mandarin is relatively large. In the process of
using others, if they lack certain cultural background common sense, it will be difficult to understand the dialects used by the other party. For example, “Shoudier”, “Big Twins”, “Dead Cold”, “Yuanquanren”, etc. in “Shouhuo”, these words can be understood if they are local people in the mountain range. But the gap between these words and Putonghua is relatively large, so of course, other regions have a relatively low level of understanding of these words; relatively speaking, the difference between English dialects and English standard language is relatively small, and even if there is a gap, relatively difficult to understand.

4.2.3 Different Social Marking Functions

English dialects have relatively clear functions and effects of social status. To a certain extent, they can express people's educational level, level and social status. However, the use of dialects in Chinese is relatively small in relation to education and social status. Even some dialects are more easily accepted by society due to various factors such as history and economy [2].

5. An English-Chinese Dialect Translation Strategy Based on a Cross-Cultural Interpretation of a Corpus

5.1 Retaining, Increasing and Decreasing Dialects from the Perspective of Cross-Cultural Interpretation

Most of the dialects in the studied corpus have relatively complete translations, and the omission of translation will only be used when faced with relatively difficult dialect vocabulary. For example, in the “Maqiao Dictionary”, there are puns in dialect and mandarin in the original text. In order to condense the language as much as possible, the entries in some chapters are omitted, but the proportion of this part of the content is relatively large less. The omitted content is mainly vocabulary, repetitive dialect vocabulary, adjectives, adverbs, and adverbs, such as: circumscription, flame and so on. In addition, the method of adding dialect endnotes or footnotes is rarely used in the translation process [3]. There are only eight footnotes for the translation of the full text in “The Complete Works of Lu Xun's Novels”, such as Shoushan, Ah Q, Hualao Shuan and Gorky. The application and cross-cultural interpretation of these footnotes are due to the relatively large differences in cultural backgrounds between different countries, as well as the relatively large differences in production and lifestyle. Therefore, there will also be differences in the above-mentioned dialect cognition and expression. Dialects are an important tool for expressing human thoughts and cognition, but there are inevitable differences in understanding when communicating the same words in different cultural backgrounds. Therefore, in the process of translation, different The change of the language information form promotes the change of the semantic structure, and finally can achieve the important purpose of social communication.

5.2 Respect the Translation Tradition of the Target Language and Culture

Standing on the basis of a corpus, we can find that all translators are basically following today's more mainstream translation operating norms: mainly contemporary English, general English and standard English, and at the same time minimize the use of the translation process Foreign languages, while syntactically conforming to the relevant norms of the target language, are not completely loyal to the original text. By using this method, it is as close as possible to the reader's cultural background and language habits, which is also an important principle and standard under cross-cultural interpretation [4]. Translators need to be clear about the geographical environment in which they are located, and make trade-offs and trade-offs in dialect translation through trade-offs. Now in hermeneutics, interpretation itself is also a kind of understanding, and due to the collision and mutual understanding of different cultures, the phenomenon of cross-cultural interpretation will eventually appear. Language reflects the inherent artistic connotation and characteristics unique to a country and nation. Therefore, it is necessary to use text translation and respect the translation tradition of the target language and culture to fully play the important role of cross-cultural interpretation and promote the readability and acceptability of translation. constantly improving[5].
5.3 Transform the Original Dialect

“Loyalty to the original text” is also the principle and norm to be observed during the translation of the dialect. However, due to the particularity of the dialect in the language, such loyalty is also limited in the process of translation. It is necessary to abandon the mechanical equivalent translation in the past, but to transform the original translation according to the actual needs and requirements [6]. For example, in “I can't help you until the night”: “The group specialists don't come and say it's a housework, you advocate pressing and pressing.” The sentence was translated as “But no one came; they said it was family trouble. And they could handle the matter themselves.”. “Press to press” is translated to “handle this matter.” If the translation is based on the principle of reciprocity, basically the English corresponding to “pressing the press” cannot be found, so the translator translates the meaning of the word “pressing the press” instead of Control translation.

5.4 Contextual Meaning First

In different contexts, the connotation and meaning of dialects will also be affected, and the roles and functions they play will also be different. Therefore, in the translation process, it is also necessary to pay attention to the context meaning [7]. For example, in the translation of “Shouhuo”, “I'm sorry everyone, I'm sloppy again, and became a wolf sloppy”, which has been translated into “You must excuse me. I am disheveled and have become a ragged wolf.” “Translated into “ragged wolf”. In Chinese, it mainly means that the wolf cubs in the wolf den do not know how to clean themselves. Therefore, when translating, we must first convey the contextual connotation in the original text. In addition, transliteration should be used with caution. This is because there is a large difference between Chinese and English. If the dialect is translated using transliteration, it will be easily different from its own style, and may even cause understanding difficulties. This also shows that the translation of English-Chinese dialects should pay attention to the transformation between different cultures in the process of using cross-cultural interpretation, and pay attention to the literary allusions, background and actual connotation involved in the dialect, so as to ensure that the translated text can be Let people in the target language country know better [8].

6. Conclusion

The translation of English-Chinese dialects is essentially an important part of cross-cultural interpretation, which is also an important way for people from different regions to understand each other across language and cultural differences. By constructing a corpus of English and Chinese dialects by constructing and using different novel texts, this article can find that in the process of dialect translation, it is basically necessary to follow the language habits and translation traditions of the target language, and in the process of translation, it must also be clear that it cannot be used mechanically. The principle of comparison and the principle of “loyalty to the original text” are translated according to the context, semantics and cultural background connotation and the author's own understanding, so as to ensure that the degree of understanding of the translated content is continuously improved and at the same time has a strong readability.

References


