

# The Training Mode Research of English Translation Talents in Chinese Medicine Majors in Colleges and Universities

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**Abstract:** as a Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chinese Medicine Has a History of Development for Two Thousand Years. It is One of the Most Well-Preserved, Thoroughly Researched and Most Comprehensive Traditional Medicines in the World Today. Its Rich Collection of Books and Texts Show the World Its Thousands of Years of Cultural Accumulation, Knowledge Accumulation and the Latest Research Results. with the Development of Medical Communication and Communication, Training Chinese Medicine Talents with English Translation Ability is the Direction of Current Education Reform. This Paper Combines the Problems Existing in the English Teaching Mode of Traditional Chinese Medicine to Explore the New English Translation Talents That Meet the Needs of Chinese Medicine Professionals Mode.

## 1. Introduction

With the Gradual Increase in the Demand for English in All Walks of Life, English Has Become a Language That Needs to Be Used Flexibly and Flexibly, and the Advantages of College English Majors Are Gradually Emerging. with the Reform and Development of University Education, English Education in Chinese Colleges and Universities is Caught in the Misunderstanding of Teaching, the Teaching Structure is Single, the Teaching Mode is Rigid, and the Students' Independent Learning and Innovation Ability Are Neglected, Which is Not Conducive to the Progress and Development of Students in English Learning. College English Education Advocates the Cultivation of Professional Talents, Focusing on Academic Research, Focusing on Academic Practice, Leading to the Decline of Learning Ability and Lack of Practical Ability. the Talent Model is Deadlocked, and the English Teaching Work in Higher Education Institutions Needs to Be Reformed [1]. Therefore, Our School Has Made Major Changes in Professional Construction and Personnel Training, and Has Realized the Exploration and Research of English Teaching of Chinese Medicine.

## 2. Common Problems in English Translation of Chinese Medicine Majors

English is a language that develops from comprehensive to analytical. Chinese is an analytical-oriented language. The two languages are very different. In addition, medical English has its own unique characteristics, and if it is not noticed during translation, adopting appropriate translation methods and techniques will inevitably affect the quality of translation. The following is an analysis of the common problems and causes of medical students in professional English translation.

### 2.1 Term Mistranslation

Medical terminology is a difficult point for medical students to learn professional English. The translation of foreign vocabulary, amphibious medical vocabulary, abbreviations and new words is particularly difficult, and it is easy to misinterpret. For example: "In conclusion, radix angelicae sinensis can lower portal pressure through decreasing secretion and shunting of glycogen in portal hypertensive dogs." Analysis: "radix angelicae sinensis" is the Chinese drug name "Angelica",

“portal” means “doorway” “glycogen” means “pancreatic hyperglycemia” and “portal hypertensive dogs” means “portal hypertensive dogs”. There are many professional vocabulary words. If you don't understand the word formation of professional vocabulary or do not use professional reference books, it is easy to cause misunderstanding. In short, angelica can reduce portal pressure by reducing pancreatic hyperglycemic secretion and shunting in portal hypertension dogs [1]. Another example: “Unsuspected malignancy has been found in from 5.4% to 6.4% of gastrectomy specimens” analysis: If “unsuspected” is understood as “not suspected”, it may be misinterpreted as “confirmed”, the fact is “missing diagnosis” . Translation: Gastric resection specimens have been found to have 5.4% to 6.4% of gastric cancer missed.

## **2.2 Sentence Translation Directly**

There is a big difference between English and Chinese language thinking and expression habits. If medical students don't understand the corresponding theoretical knowledge and conversion skills, they will be hard-pressed in the practice of translation, which will easily lead to the disorder of the translation of the translation, meaning and ambiguity [2]. For example: “Usually found free in solution, where some of them form a pool of intermediates from which large polymers called macromolecules are made.” Mistranslation: They are usually found to be free forms, some of which form intermediates, thus being called large size polymers that are large molecules are produced. Analysis: Such translations are neither standardized nor conform to Chinese thinking habits, and fail to objectively and accurately describe the meaning of the original sentences. Translation: They usually exist in free form, some of which form intermediates, resulting in large-sized polymers called macromolecules. Another example: “Illness removed him from going there.” Mistranslation: The disease prevented him from going there. Translation: He did not go there because of illness [3]. Analysis: Non-personal subjects are more common in traditional Chinese medicine. In translation, sentence composition must be converted to conform to Chinese expression habits.

## **2.3 Lack of Professional Translation Knowledge**

Medical English has strong professionalism. Therefore, the translation of medical English requires translators to have a solid basic knowledge of English and relevant medical background knowledge, to fully grasp the language characteristics of medical English and the corresponding translation methods. Translated the original [3]. For example: “After he had lost 4 pints of blood, the Shah fell into a coma.His doctors tried unsuccessfully to revive him with electroshock treatment; then they removed his tubes and life supporting systems.” Mistranslation: The King lost 4 pints After the blood fell into a coma, his doctor unsuccessfully used the electric shock wave to wake him up, and then they removed his tube and life support system. Translation: After the king lost 4 pints of blood and fell into a coma, the doctors tried to wake up with electric shock, but did not succeed. Finally, they removed the various tubes and life-sustaining equipment attached to him. Analysis: This sentence is not professional or wrong due to lack of basic medical knowledge. For example, “removed his tubes and life supporting systems” cannot be translated as “moving away...the life support system”, but should “remove the equipment for sustaining life”. Another example: “The complaints of the patient did not answer to the proper manifestations of the disease.” Mistranslation: The patient's complaint did not answer the appropriate performance of the disease. Translation: The patient's complaint is not in line with the performance of the disease. Analysis: After the translation is modified, the semantics are more accurate and more in line with the expression habits of Chinese medicine professionals.

## **2.4 Lack of Language Skills**

Some medical students are relatively poor in terms of Chinese words and sentences, and their Chinese expression ability is lacking, resulting in a translation that is not rigorous and professional. For example: “There is a far wider range of patients who would benefit from Aspirin than FDA indications currently show.” Original translation: Compared with the figures currently displayed by the US Food and Drug Administration, there are far more patients coming from aspirin Get benefits [4]. Analysis: Although this translation basically conforms to the meaning of the original text, it completely loses the precision and conciseness that the medical literature should have. Translation:

More patients can benefit from aspirin than the current US Food and Drug Administration data. Another example: “Prevention is better than cure.” Original translation: Prevention is better than treatment. Analysis: The translation meaning is correct, but it does not meet the wording requirements of the scientific and technical style.

### **3. Chinese Medicine Translation Should Focus on Strengthening the Introduction of Chinese Traditional Culture**

Language is a tool of communication and a carrier of culture. At present, people are more and more aware that successful language communication is not only limited by the use of language knowledge and skills, but also by cultural rules, that is, those implicit in linguistic and non-verbal systems. The difference in cultural information directly determines whether people can use the linguistic knowledge structure already mastered to conduct language communication smoothly [4]. In addition to being proficient in TCM knowledge, extroverted talents of TCM profession must also establish a sense of cultural differences in the cultivation of language communicative competence.

According to Nida, a well-known translation theorist in the United States, “for a truly successful translation, it is even more important to be familiar with two cultures than to master two languages, because words only make sense in the cultural context in which they function.” The language must reflect the specific culture of the society in which the nation is located [4]. There must be cultural differences between the different languages, and this cultural difference constitutes an obstacle to translation. The essence of TCM English translation of foreign exchange is the output of a traditional culture. Chinese and English belong to different cultural systems of the East and the West; for the same thing, different nationalities can have the same understanding, but adopt their own expressions with distinct national cultural colors. The English nation is accustomed to individual or analytical thinking patterns, which breaks down things into parts, separates specific problems from the whole, divides complex problems into relatively simple forms and parts, and then conducts research on each part [2]. Therefore, the English nation has a distinctive feature of re-analysis, heavy form, and precision in the form of thinking. Different from the analytical thinking mode of Western philosophy, the Chinese nationality's way of thinking is deeply influenced by Confucianism, Taoism and Chinese Buddhist culture. The language emphasizes harmony and emphasizes the total connection between things to understand and grasp things. It emphasizes the characteristics of overall and re-synthesis, and thus has certain ambiguity, overlap and jump. Translation is a bridge between two languages. Translators will inevitably introduce and disseminate the culture embodied in the source language. However, due to the cultural differences between different ethnic groups, the communication of cultural implication will inevitably become a difficult and obstacle in translation.

In this sense, one of the purposes of translation is to establish cultural equivalence between the source language and the destination language [4]. In many aspects that constitute translation equivalence, the principle of cultural equivalence requires translators to actively introduce the cultural implications of the source language, strive to convey the cultural characteristics of the original work, and faithfully reproduce the overall cultural atmosphere of the original work. Since the readers of TCM English translations are Westerners, most of them know little about Chinese medicine and Chinese culture, and it is difficult to understand and appreciate the literary, philosophical and religious significance of TCM language. “Translation as a cross-cultural communication activity”, Chinese medicine translation should reach the acceptable level of Western readers [5]. For example, if the Chinese medicine term “White Tiger Calendar” (joint swelling and pain) is translated into “white tiger running.” The Chinese medicine name “Qinglong White Tiger Soup” was translated into “Blue Dragon and White Tiger Decoction”, and Western readers must feel unintelligible and even shocked. This will not achieve a successful communication effect. Therefore, strengthening the teaching of cross-cultural knowledge is very important for cultivating students' translation skills.

## **4. The Establishment of Training Mode of English Translation Talents in Traditional Chinese Medicine**

### **4.1 Enhance the Scientific Nature of the Curriculum**

Chinese medicine professional English is different from other professional subjects. It has strong scientific and professional nature. It does not allow word errors. In actual work, a word spelling mistake may cause a medical accident. Therefore, as a teacher, it must be Establish an awareness of extreme responsibility and strengthen the enthusiasm of students to learn. Because most of the words in TCM English are not accessible to everyday people, in actual learning, students need to work hard to memorize and ensure mastery. When the school is reforming the curriculum of Chinese medicine English, it is necessary to create appropriate courses, establish curriculum standards and curriculum standards, and optimize the curriculum system [5]. In the curriculum setting, the Chinese and Western medicine courses are combined with each other and cannot be compared with each other.

In the professional curriculum design, including professional skills courses and English professional knowledge courses, highlighting the cultivation of English application ability and practical operation ability, it is necessary to ensure that students can successfully pass the professional examinations of the fourth and sixth grades of the university under the curriculum arrangement, Reflect the long-term impact of the curriculum on the future of students. Chinese medicine English education is not only the current course of study for students, but also an important basis for the future career of doctors to reflect the professional level of doctors. It is also an essential guarantee for the follow-up of advanced Chinese medicine technology and Chinese medicine achievements [6]. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the study of TCM English, improve the learning ability, develop innovative thinking, and lay the foundation for the society.

### **4.2 Employment Oriented**

The English-Chinese medicine direction implements the credit system management mode. The learning time is flexible and the learning content is flexible. Students can flexibly conduct English learning according to their actual needs, time, location, etc. In the teaching process, teachers can flexibly according to the students' mastery. Adjusting the teaching objectives and teaching methods, but in the teaching process, teachers need to establish an employment-oriented teaching attitude, students need to realize the importance of Chinese medicine English in the future employment process, from this perspective, whether it is a learner or teachers, we must keep up with the trend of the times, can not follow the text, ignore the development of Chinese medicine in the world today [6].

In the teaching process, we can combine the latest Chinese medicine achievements and textbook content in the current world according to actual needs, so that students can establish the thinking of advancing with the times while mastering the knowledge of textbooks.

### **4.3 Adding a Foundation Course in Chinese Medicine Translation**

In terms of curriculum, not only must you set up a basic English course, but you also need to set up a professional foundation course. For students who are learning Chinese Medicine English, it is not enough to simply grasp the changes in grammar rules or other changes. A comprehensive understanding of the combination of English and Chinese medicine [7]. Therefore, teachers need to set up courses related to the profession when setting up the curriculum. For example, the introduction of common terms in Western medicine, the explanation of vocabulary of traditional Chinese medicine, etc., special vocabulary for surgery, medicinal nouns, etc. need to be reflected in the curriculum, to ensure that students can learn truly useful knowledge.

### **4.4 Carry out Bilingual Teaching in Chinese and English**

A good context is conducive to the application of students' professional knowledge, and bilingual teaching is beneficial to students' integration and mastery of the English environment, strengthening students' language sense, improving students' interest in learning, and transforming English from rigid textbooks into vivid ones. The accumulation of language is conducive to improving the

application and thinking ability of students' language in the daily environment. Bilingual teaching is difficult and requires a lot of language [7]. Therefore, each student is required to have a correct attitude when participating in the event and actively participate in the exercise to ensure that they can gain something during the learning process.

## **5. Summary**

As a basic ability that modern medical workers must possess, professional English translation of traditional Chinese medicine plays an increasingly important role in daily work. English translation teaching in medical colleges should be closely combined with the actual needs of doctors. It should pay attention to the theoretical and systematic nature of teaching, but also pay attention to its practicality and pertinence. It is necessary to strengthen the practical links of medical students' professional English translation so that they can apply relevant theoretical skills, and then comprehensively improve the English translation level of medical students, in order to train a group of professional medical translation talents.

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