

Views on the Differences of Translation Strategies, Methods and Skills

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Abstract: This thesis is an introduction of "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills". The author mainly comes up with some features on translation. Due to the fact that translation is a form of language, in which some language information is transformed into another one. In other words, translation is the communicative behavior of converting information. It is a basic communication tool for cross-cultural and cross-national communication. At the same time, it is also a comprehensive language activity integrating sight, listening, speaking, writing and reading. In addition to excellent bilingual ability and "miscellaneous" knowledge, translators should also have the ability to process verbal and non-verbal information in a fixed time, the ability to understand, shorthand or memorize. Of course, it is also very important to master certain techniques. Hence, to grasp and distinguish "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills" will contribute to translators' ability to translate some form of language. This thesis will be supposed to serve translators and make them get a clearer understanding of "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills". And further more, translators are able to make use of "translation skills" under the direction of "translation strategies".

Keywords: Translation Strategies; Translation Methods; Translation Skills

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of this thesis

If translators intend to let their culture be spread for a long time and forever-lasting, they must have a good knowledge of at least two languages. Because languages have always been an important basis for cultural inheritance and they are also some forms of the tools used in cultural communication. For example, English is a widely used language in the world at present. It not only plays a very important role in cultural communication, but also enables people of all countries to communicate and communicate with this language tool. Linking different cultures and economies in the world, it is necessary to realize that the application of some forms of translation can not only enhance the communication between cultures, but also continuously develop language and culture. As a common language, English is not only relatively complete and strict in form, but also has a very strong language logic. There are certain differences with Chinese expressions, which also lead to different problems in English translation. The main purpose of this paper is to make a brief analysis of "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills".

In recent years, there are a great many of problems in translation studies at home and abroad, such as confused concepts and improper classification, regarding to "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills". These problems have terribly impacts on the further development of translation studies. There are few in-depth and systematic discussions on this issue by domestic scholars. Although foreign scholars have studied it, the relevant discussions are generally not sufficient. Based on this background, it plays an important role in the systematic construction of translation methodology and translation studies to distinguish "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills", clarify vague concepts and clarify ideas. In order to distinguish the three concepts of "translation strategy", "translation method" and "translation skill" correctly, it is necessary to be clear about their definitions and their mutual relations.

First of all, on the basis of foreign scholars' understanding of "strategy", "translation strategy" can be defined as "the collection of principles and schemes adopted for the realization of specific translation purposes in translation activities".

Secondly, based on the understanding of the word "method" at home and abroad, "translation method" can be defined as "a specific approach, steps and means to achieve a specific translation purpose are based on a certain translation strategy in translation activities.

Finally, "translation skills" can be defined as "the techniques, skills or techniques required for the specific implementation and application of a translation method in translation activities. Translation skills are local and micro level, which is the operation and manipulation of text at the language level.

1.2. Structure of This Thesis

This thesis focuses on the importance of theoretical knowledge of "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills", and the importance of making a distinguishing concepts of different forms of translation. This thesis summarizes some main factors affecting translation, and purposes corresponding solutions. Because translation is to put the meaning expressed in one language into another language. When translating between two linguistics, it is helpful for translators to master and understand the language itself. This paper analyzes "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills" of translation in order to help the following translators master and accumulate various expressions of translation of some languages, and cultivate English communicative ability and improve English comprehensive level. In the hope of providing some effective reference for the problems encountered in the translation.

This thesis is mainly divided into five chapters. Chapter 1 serves as a connecting link between the preceding and the following parts, which includes the following two parts. The first part introduces the background of this thesis. It analyses the recent understanding among "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills", In part one, translators need to care about the strict understanding and accurate concepts of the three. It is necessary to make corresponding choices for the ideals and goals of translating development, and make guiding and restrictive choices for the ways and methods of translating development. The second part is about the structure of this thesis, which gives a brief introduction of the innovation point of this thesis. With the continuous development of globalization, the translation in China and other countries has become increasingly needed. Our world is integrating into such a world where the connections in economy, culture, politics and other aspects are closer and closer. Therefore, Translation, as one of the bridges in intercultural communication, has been valued by more and more people. However, the studies of "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills" at home are relatively lacking, and research Conducted abroad may not be suitable for the actual situation in China, which means that foreign research is not supposed to be fit in with the domestic situation. On the contrary, the essence should be taken away from the dross, some preferable methods in translating research should be discovered, improved and then applied in practice. Chapter one gives a brief introduction and the structure of this thesis, which gives a clear content of this chapter. Chapter two gives a more specific and profound introduction among "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills". This chapter is divided into three parts. The first part is the principle of "translation strategies", which includes some current and previous situation of translation in and English Chinese. The second part is the of, which includes a comparison of China and the west where interpretation is needed in order to adopt some advantages and avoid shortcomings. The third part makes a brief summary of the previous two parts. Chapter three is about two categories of "translation strategies", which are Foreignization strategy and domestication strategy. Chapter four draws a conclusion of "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills", which contribute to the building of methodology of translation.

2. A More Specific and Profound Introduction of Translation Strategies, Translation methods and Translation skills

The world with a more open attitude, and the continuous rapid development has brought China huge opportunities and challenges. As one of the bridges of cross - cultural communication, translation has become one of the most popular professions today. Therefore, many colleges and universities have opened English translation courses for English majors. It is used to improve students English language ability and lay a solid foundation for the students' career choice and good employment.

The purpose of the translation training is to enable students to be competent for the two languages' translation, for an instant, translators work more in - depth topics, some conferences, on some works. The communication on topics or conferences is two - way, and it is often not "I say you listen", but "You say and I also speak", and the application of works' translation which requires to have the ability

to translate one language to another one. What should be pointed out is that translating one language into another one is not as easy as imagined. In most cases, students only know the meaning of English and cannot express accurately, smoothly and quickly in some language. Therefore, it is necessary to build up relationship among "translation strategy", "translation method" and "translation skills". The relationship among "translation strategy", "translation method" and "translation skills" is from top to bottom, from abstract to concrete. "Translation strategy" is a broader concept of "translation method". The application of "translation methods" embodies the concrete implementation of "translation strategies"; The application of "translation methods" also needs to be based on certain "translation strategies". The term "translation method" is broader than the term "translation technique". "Translation skills" affect the presentation of specific language units, while the "translation methods" tend to affect the presentation of language units as a whole.

The use of "translation methods" requires certain "translation skills"; the use of "translation skills" also reflects a certain "translation methods". "Translation method" reflects a general way of treatment, rather than a specific, local way of treatment. Through this we can distinguish "translation methods" and "translation techniques".

Writers write in a particular language and have a particular audience in mind. However, translation changes the shell of a work, as well as its audience and reception environment. However, it is this "change" of translation that makes the work enter a new world of acceptance and gain a new life. For example, ancient Greek tragedies, Fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen, and Robinson Crusoe praising the emerging colonialism, especially Robinson Crusoe, have entered the circle of children's literature and become the most popular stories among children through translation. This is irrelevant to the author's original intention. Translated into different countries, the two books attract people only because they are full of exotic adventure stories, not the original intention of the authors. Take an English works translation as an example, although it belongs to different language systems, each has its own behavior habits and expression habits, but in this expression habit, it is the habit of presenting the real with the virtual or the virtual with the real. So when translating English works, we often encounter such a situation that some words cannot be found in the dictionary. Only mechanically copy will lead to the translation is very difficult to understand, or even the original meaning is different, resulting in misunderstanding. In this case, on the basis of understanding the original text, we should combine the context to understand and choose the most appropriate Chinese words to express.

Hence, In the translation of some works, only according to the previous and later the specific language environment and contexts and combing with the original logic relation and translation habits and emotional color collocation, can translators give full consideration to the differences of the two languages, source language and target language. What' more, the connotation of abstract and concrete image, different meanings can be the most exact meaning, and thus the translators can find equivalents according to some habit of language expression. When choosing translation, translator can choose the right translation assistant tools and deeper reflection to bring them professional service.

3. Two Categories of Translation strategies

Translation strategies can be divided into two categories: foreignization and domestication. Alienation is "the orientation of the original author", preserving the language, literature and cultural characteristics of the original text as much as possible. Domestication is the opposite of foreignization, which is "recipient orientation". That is to say, to be as close to the reader as possible, to bring the author to the readers in the language, literature and culture that the readers will enjoy. Alienation and domestication are opposites and unity. When the translator adopts the strategy of alienation, the translation is more sufficient. When the translator adopts the domestication strategy, the translation will be easily accepted by more people.

"Translation methods" are formed on the basis of the above two "translation strategies". Translation methods under foreignization strategy: Literal translation, amplification, zero translation, transliteration and liberal translation. These translation methods are all original author orientation, so they belong to the translation methods of alienation strategy. Under the domestication strategy, there are also the following translation methods: Literal translation, amplification, free translation, imitation translation, modified translation and creative translation. These methods are reader-oriented, so they belong to translation methods under the domestication strategy. For instance, Literal translation is to preserve both the content and the form of the original text when the language conditions of the target text permit. Chinese and English have a lot in common. Literal translation can be used in the translation of many English sentences,

which can achieve the effect of killing two birds with one stone. It not only maintains the structure of the original text, but also correctly expresses the content of the original text, so as to reproduce the original mood. While the amplification refers to a method of addition adding some words and short sentences in translation according to the different modes of thinking, language habits and expressions of the two languages. Qiao Shan expresses the original text exclusively phonetically. Free translation refers to a translation method that is faithful to the content of the original text without being rigidly attached to the structure and form of the original text and rhetorical devices. The transmission of information comes first. Free translation puts faithfulness to the original content in the first place and smooth translation form in the second place. It is required to make the target text conform to the reading habits and aesthetic psychology of the target language readers in terms of word selection, syntactic structure, image and metaphor, styles and characteristics on the premise of maintaining the original content. Zero translation in foreignization strategy approach, that is to say, a form of direct reference. For example, the two languages differ in the level of orthography in a great gap, and translators need zero translation; an abbreviation of a word or an acronym. When translation cannot be carried out on the lexical, grammatical and semantic levels, it requires phonetic transformation, namely transliteration. The word-by-word translation commonly used in contrastive linguistics can completely display the lexical-syntactic-semantic structure of the original text, that is, translating the original text word-by-word without considering whether it is appropriate to the original text. Literal translation, on the basis of retaining the lexical and rhetorical meaning of the original text, makes appropriate changes in the structure of the original text, so that the translation conforms to the lexical-syntactic norms of the target language.

Liberal translation under "domestication strategy" is based on lexical meaning and rhetoric. Liberal translation can be further subdivided into paraphrase and set translation, which refers to a translation method that is faithful to the content of the original text without being rigidly attached to the structure and form of the original text and rhetorical devices and puts faithfulness to the original content in the first place and smooth translation form in the second place. It is required to make the target text conform to the reading habits and aesthetic psychology of the target language readers in terms of word selection, syntactic structure, image and metaphor, and style characteristics on the premise of maintaining the original content. The transmission of information comes first. Hermeneutic translation is an interpretative translation of the original text without replacing the sentences of the original text with the idioms of the target language. Set translation is also an interpretative translation of the original text, but to use the idiom of the target language to replace the original sentence. The imitation translation under the "domestication strategy" either highlights the main points and key information by subtracting or translates more information than the original by adding. Different from "imitation translation", "modified translation" means that the content of the translation is different from the original. Translation can meet the specific needs and psychological expectations of target language readers. "Creative translation" is the most free translation method, contrary to "zero translation", which is completely consistent with the original text, and different from "modification", which is related to the original text on the whole. Creative translation completely abandons the meaning and form of the original text, creatively processes the original text, and the translation has almost no connection with the original text.

Disassembly and union are two corresponding translation methods. Parsing is the process of converting a long and complex sentence into several shorter and simpler sentences. It is usually used in a translation. This is due to the usage of long sentences in English grammar. The merging method is to combine several short sentences into one long sentence, which is usually used in Chinese-English translation. This is because the Chinese expression does not pay much attention to the level of language and logic, several layers of meaning often mixed up in a level of expression. English, on the other hand, pays more attention to the organization of language, which is usually reflected by language means such as diction, pronouns and conjunctions. A segmented translation technique can be adopted, that is to say, the original English sentence is divided into several relevant phrase components, and each phrase is translated into Chinese and separated by commas, and then a little collocation arrangement can be made according to the customary of one language expression method.

Among the above translation methods, the only ones that do not require translation skills are zero translation, transliteration and literal translation. Translation skills can be divided into five categories: additional translation, subtraction translation, partial translation, combined translation and conversion, which refers to the conversion of parts of speech, sentence patterns and voice in the original sentence in order to make the translated text conform to the expression mode, method and habit of the target language. Many nouns, gerunds and non-predicate verbs in English can be converted into verbs when translated into other languages, and this kind of usage appears a lot in practice. In order to better reflect the meaning of the original text, some words, sentences and paragraphs can be added into the translation to better express the ideological content of the original text and better achieve the translation purpose.

Due to the need of vocabulary, grammar, semantics or rhetoric of the target language, some words, sentences and paragraphs of the original text are deleted, so as to express the content of the original text more concisely. The segmentation technique translates one sentence from the original into two or more sentences. In contrast to partial translation, combining two or more sentences into a single sentence. Conversion skills can be divided into nine cases. The first is conversion at the orthographic level. When two languages cannot be converted to each other, orthography can be used. For example, "a flock of geese flying in a zigzag formation" can be translated into "V-shaped formation". The second kind of phonetic/phonological transformation is mainly used in poetry translation, rhyme pattern transformation and rhythm transformation. For example, the rhyme scheme abab of the Original English text is converted into the form ABCB commonly used in Chinese ancient poems. The third is lexical conversion, which mainly involves the conversion of parts of speech, such as the original verb into a noun. The fourth is syntactic transformation. It includes active and passive conversion, word order conversion, hypotaxis - parataxis conversion, subject-topic conversion. The fifth is lexical syntactic conversion, which converts a word or sentence in the original text into a sentence in the translated text. The sixth is semantic transformation. Such as concrete - general, affirmative - negative, fuzzy - clear transformation. The fourth type is textual transformation.

There are many differences between source language and target language texts in terms of information distribution pattern and discourse structure. It is necessary to restructure the structure of the original text to make the translated text conform to the information distribution pattern and structural norms of the target language. The eighth is the pragmatic level conversion. Due to the limitation of pragmatic principles and pragmatic norms, the actual communication of English-Chinese translation users needs to be appropriately transformed at the pragmatic level. The ninth is cultural transformation. There is a unique language phenomenon in Chinese and foreign literature and culture, which is the crystallization of the wisdom and historical culture of each nation, and quite a part of it is related to the legends of each nation and the totem worship of its early people. In the long history of various nationalities, they keep appearing in people's language, appeared in the literature of past dynasties, including written and oral literature in the literature, slowly became a cultural symbol, has the relatively fixed, the unique cultural connotation, a number of people got the message, as long as some are mentioned between each other immediately. So it is easy to achieve the communication of ideas.

These unique cultural images formed in the different living environments and cultural traditions of different nations, once put into the cross-language and cross-cultural background, they will form the dislocation of cultural images in the cross-language transmission. For example, in Chinese, "everything has a reason" ("No smoke without fire"), and in English, "no fire without fire" ("No smoke without fire"). In Chinese, the phenomenon that things are developing rapidly and changing rapidly is often used as a metaphor. Russian and English use "the mushroom growth" Of ".

In a word, translation is the result of combining the process of conceptualization in adopting "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills", and the process of adopting "translation strategies" is subject to the principle of prominence. "translation methods" is a way that gives optional choices to different target languages of construction according to the source language. Therefore, there are different situations regarding the combined use of "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills", which can explain the commonly-recognized reasons for translation of several basic sentence types in language. And making further and clear concepts and usage of "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills", are a special application full of wisdom and consideration on the analysis of translation study. Furthermore, the reason why different parts acquire different "translation strategy" is that translators construe the same situations or source languages differently. A large number of confusing linguistic phenomena in translation are no doubt the product of misunderstanding on "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation skills".

4. Conclusion

French literary sociologist Robert Es carpi pointed out that translation is a kind of creative treason. Translation, he explains, is rebellious because it places the work in a completely unexpected frame of reference (language); Translation is creative because it gives a work a new face and enables it to engage in a new literary exchange with a wider audience. But also because it not only extends the life of the work, but gives it a second life.

In this creative treason, the exchange, collision and variation of different cultures are particularly concentrated and distinctive, so it is also particularly rich in cultural connotations. Many classic works

in world literature cannot be separated from translation, such as Persian poet Khayyam's collection of poems rubai, the original work and his collection of poems are almost forgotten by the world, but after the translation of English poet Fitzgerald, it has become an immortal masterpiece in the history of English literature.

The distinction between "translation strategies", "translation methods" and "translation techniques" is conducive to the construction of translation methodology system and the promotion of translatology research.

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