

English Translation of Long and Difficult Sentences from the Perspective of Analytic Interpretation Theory: An Example of Political Texts

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Abstract: Long and difficult sentences, is the key to text comprehension. It is committed to foster the apprehension based on quick in uptake of English difficult sentences in translation process for translators referring to applying the three links of the paraphrase theory triangle model to analyze the sentence structure of difficult sentences, including component repetition, and cultural differences in difficult sentences. For the sentence to be taking the situation light on appropriate theoretical guidance, systematic analysis and specific ways, the thesis endeavors to conduct a cognitive study in the length and difficulty definition, and divides the sentences following the definition into two types, “V + type” and “A + type”, to carry out a comparative analysis of the predicate part, supplemented by a comparative analysis in the Interpretative Triangle Model. Through comparative analysis, the fuzzy process of the appearance ignored the precise forms is made to supplement, that provides inspiration and methods for exploring the optimal solution of English translation in Long and difficult sentences.

Keywords: Long difficult sentences, The interpretive theory, The Interpretative Triangle Model, English translation, visualization, Polity texts.

1. Introduction

The objective of translation has gradually directed to integrity and exactness in using Chinese voice to signal. However, in the process of translation, the confuse often crowds together in terms of difficult sentence structures, indirect relation with component parts, and cultural ambiguity functions that the analysis of long and difficult sentences is often a gross generalization. Therefore, the text supplements the missing based on the principle of asking for is not in shape but be alike in spirit that further extends the application of the triangle model and combines with neuron and brain thinking. Advancing with the times, the report of the 20th Party Congress is selected as the updated text to ensure the innovation on article content that make use of the example sentences in the political texts to make relevant methodological arguments to switch languages quickly and reorganize the source language detaching the language shell finally.

2. Interpretive Theory Research

2.1. The Study of Interpretation Theory

In the study of paraphrase theory, it is an ideal concept in the process of obtaining the significant and forgetting the words, basing on the translation principle of asking for is not in shape but be alike in spirit. Bao Gang demonstrates the interpretation through combining the knowledge with interdisciplinary and relevant research in the aim of showing process exactly and directly on language form of source language to target language and the departure of connotation especially for supporting the scientism of interpretation in the source language detaching the language shell. Therefore, the methodology is throwing up the mixture in relevant research that combines with the neurolinguistics and the model of information theory, controlled by memory neuron in word

clues that the form and word will be forgotten and then the nerve give it new relation and sense at intervals of seven or eight seconds.[8] The chapter uses for interpretation theory of the Triangle Model raising by Selekovic and Lederer to move on descriptive visualization in the stage of extraction and elaboration, reception and manufacture, and the combination of information of languages and search for the solution efficiently of the structure on sentence and culture on ambiguities.

2.2. Interpretive Theory Triangle Model

2.2.1. The Stage of Language Elaboration and Extraction

In the process of interpreting the information carrier, the brain storage model undertakes the function of simulation in storage, induction, recollection and forced assimilation. Basing on the model, the unitary Fuzzy [2] converts the sensitivity to data storing in hippocampus before the people prepares to embody the action ultimately and when human try to recall, the data transforms to the cognition again. The research shows that the data storage depend on the time and degree of stimulus, that means if the stimulus is same, the elaboration is positively correlated with the extractor's original knowledge base and the formation of the cognitive knowledge network in the hippocampus. This period has not formed meaningful segments, belonging to the preliminary extraction of language, but with the language stimulation repeated and staying in the corresponding context, the extraction and elaboration ability will be promoted which is the stage for sentence patterns and its content.

2.2.2. The Stage of Language Reception and Manufacture

In the stage of reception and manufacture, the researchers based on the research of language science, adding the creative idea that is taking off the shell of languages to the understanding and comprehension of the bilinguals.[4] The brain presents whole brains refining because the patterns of

bilingual structure not form only conveying in emotion and sense but different brain areas has different activation. Referring to the literature A Hemispheric Study of Scientific Metaphor Processing Hemispheric Effect,[3] the left hemisphere is viewed as the condition of entry for the Les complements cognition in this area. The specific neurons unifies the message of voice and phonology that Chinese lay stress on tone but English not, which makes the different solution of English and Chinese. The bilinguals release the sense from their original vocabulary shell that the sense from Chinese becoming the free morpheme that speed up the change to the stage of the combination of information of languages.[1]

2.2.3. The Stage of language Combination of Information

The final stage of the brain bases on the unified form to recreate the language that keep the reciprocity of sense and emotion from the former stage information thus ensuring the fluency and readability of language. Especially in the later stages of semantic integration, the right brain plays an important role but on some key issues, problem in the terms of neural sequence and the neural network of pun is ambiguous.[10] Because the bilinguals bring up in different life experience and relevant cultural background information, that fixes the pattern of thought and ability of combining with information, the translation is apt to empty talk.

3. Example Analysis of English Translation of Political Texts

3.1. The Methods of English Translation in Long and Difficult Sentence Structures

This paper tends to keep balances in the text meaning and effect but not puts the equivalence of the principle of meaning and linguistic units^[10] rigidly as the political texts for research and application. Adhering to principle of the length in 7 to 12 vocabulary being better to understand in *modern translation theory*, the bilinguals filter the sentences on thought groups and divide them in the signal of “/” for examples. In difficulty, the selection of segments fasten on the sentences easily to be understood and the vocabulary with a stroke of genius. In the demanding of grabbing the real predicate in the sentence, the bilinguals need resolving power of the relationship between the principal and the subordinate with two words, which is the common cases to strengthen momentum by tone with strong rhythm.

3.1.1. Methods of Long and Difficult Sentence Structure “V+” in English Translation

Because of the difference in the usage of predicate between Chinese and English sentence, the translator puzzles how to identify the predicate which depends on the complement around to express the content in Chinese.^[7] Thus being selective from the *Report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China*, the translator probes into a general template of “V+” structure that the verb from Chinese sentences add other component parts.

.....团结带领全党全军/全国各族人民撸起袖子/加油干、风雨无阻向前行, /义无反顾进行/具有许多新的历史特点的/伟大斗争。

Under its leadership, the entire Party, the military, and the Chinese people were brought together. We rolled up our sleeves and got down to work, forging ahead with resolve to carry out a great struggle with many new features of our times.

Obeying the principle of the best way of understanding

standard and dividing the long sentence to thought groups, the translators discover some words in Chinese such as “团结带领”“撸起”“义无反顾进行”can not translate for its internal functions that the predicate consist of two verbs in the merit of English and both of them undertakes descriptive responsibility, which could hardly use the method of literal translation after the stage of extraction and elaboration. Therefore the justification of major and minor structure is necessary before the stage of reception and manufacture. Combining the context, the main words party, army, people have been struggled and the words undertaking the action in the phrase such as “带领”“撸”“进行”, “团结”“起”“义无反顾” supplement the specific state after dividing these into thought groups, the analysis of the segments will take off the language shell.

3.1.2. Methods of Long and Difficult Sentence Structure “A+” in English Translation

In long and difficult sentence, the predicate not only has multiple verbs in the sentences side by side but also multiple adjectives exist in Chinese sentences. Similar to the "V+" translation, the "A+" complex sentences need to be initially classified according to the principle of best comprehension, taking the report of the 20th Party Congress as an example.

.....发展不平衡、/不协调、/不可持续, /传统发展模式难以维继, /一些/深层次/体制机制/问题/和利益固化/藩篱日益显现;

Development was imbalanced, uncoordinated, and unsustainable, and the traditional development model could no longer keep us moving forward. Some deep-seated problems in institutions and barriers built by vested interests were becoming more and more apparent.

Chinese predicate is consisted of verb plus other components and adjective plus other component. The predicate not consists of one speech, but a mixture that the relevant parts of speech interact complexly inner but not on the surface without undertake the responsibility in the sentence. Different with Chinese predicate made up of verbs side by side, which is not easy to detach to thought groups and draw a clear distinction between action sender and supplement of the action, only verbs can play the part of predicate in English but the situation is appearing in English predicate that the translator need comprehend the contend of headword in Chinese and understand completely how to discover it in structure. For example, “不平衡”“不协调”“不可持续”is the predicate “发展”of in Chinese but it is a modify in English. English needs select the appropriate tethered verbs to supplement the verbs of its own sentences, because there is no subject-predicate component in the corresponding Chinese phrases that the component is generally the postposition after judging the relationship between the preposition and the postposition. Following the principle of simplicity and accuracy in translating political articles, each adjective phrase is in juxtaposition to maintain a neat sentence avoiding the usage of too long adjective phrases. In the stage of reception and manufacture, "A+" type sentences make accurate judgement of the central phrase and thought groups to avoid redundancy modification and the loss of headwords leading to ambiguous reference.

3.2. Methods of English Translation and Repetition of Sentence Components in Long and Difficult Sentences

In Chinese, the components which have the issue about translation repetition to English is generally the platitude or repetition in running sentences, with the function of emphasis. However, the intonation does not exist in English and the form of the sentence having the demand of neatness that the highlight can not be express by sentence structure. Using the political texts as an example:

.....全方位、全地域、全过程加强生态环境保护.....生态环境保护发生历史性、转折性、全局性变化, 我们的祖国天更蓝、山更绿、水更清。

...and we have ensured stronger ecological conservation and environmental protection across the board, in all regions, and at all times...This has led to historic, transformative, and comprehensive changes in ecological and environmental protection and has brought us bluer skies, greener mountains, and cleaner waters.

The translation repeats the adjective “all” to emphasis the necessity of ecological environment protection, comparative to express the condition about the environment of “clearer sky”, “greener land”, “cleaner water”; Although the repetition of the adjective part of the English translation is able to show the emphasized meaning of the interpretation in the Chinese language, the key lies in the correct selection of the repetitive words, because it belongs to the article of the governmental category, and the expression of the specific emotion is limited.

3.3. English Translation of Cultural Differences in Long and Difficult Sentences and Methods

In political articles, cultural differences are often expressed as differences in systems and perspectives on relations between countries due to different social patterns. To reserve the original meaning in translation, author select the segment from the report of Twentieth National Congress to show the national condition and the specific demand, as an example:

我们提出新时代解决台湾问题的总体方略, 促进两岸交流合作, 坚决反对“台独”分裂行径, 坚决反对外部势力干涉, 牢牢把握两岸关系主导权和主动权。

We have put forward an overall policy framework for resolving the Taiwan question in the new era and facilitated cross-Straits exchanges and cooperation. We have resolutely opposed separatist activities aimed at “Taiwan independence” and foreign interference. We have thus maintained the initiative and the ability to steer in cross-Straits relations.

Externally, “Taiwan independence” is an internal issue of China, so in the English translation of the issue of Taiwan independence, the translator takes proper noun to make clear of Chinese attitude that China opposes any form of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. In the first person, the Chinese authority shows the attitude to the world and sends out the voice from China.

我们开展了史无前例的反腐败斗争, 以“得罪千百人、不负十四亿”的使命担当祛疴治乱, 不敢腐、不能腐、不想腐一体推进, “打虎”、“拍蝇”、“猎狐”多管齐下, 反腐败斗争取得压倒性胜利并全面巩固,

Driven by a strong sense of mission, we have resolved to “offend a few thousand rather than fail 1.4 billion” and to clear our Party of all its ills. We have taken coordinated steps

to see that officials do not have the audacity, opportunity, or desire to be corrupt, and we have used a combination of measures to “take out tigers,” “swat flies,” and “hunt down foxes,” punishing corrupt officials of all types.

Internally, the use of slang or words with symbolic meanings deepens the understanding. The words“得罪千百人、不负十四亿”“打虎”“拍蝇”“猎狐”in Chinese meaning is anti-corruption but using the method of literal translation, the English meaning is animals or numbers. The direct translation is easy to produce incomprehension, so it should be fully expressed on the basis of the similarities between traditional Chinese slang and English slang, seeking common ground while reserving meaning.

4. Conclusion

With the successful launch of China's "Belt and Road" International Co-operation Summit Forum and the opening of the Wuzhen Summit of the 2023 World Internet Conference, the international exchange becomes frequently that requires the effective messages transfer accurately and swiftly and the communication maximizes. It is the aim for the interpretation theory that in the light of the relevant sense the translation extends the application range and visualizes the stage of extraction and elaboration, reception and manufacture, and the combination of information of languages so that the translation can go right to the core of the matter and support the innovation of the method in definition and description. In the combination of the theory and research, the major types of long and difficult sentences can be translated frequently by translators and the minor types of long and difficult sentences can be translated with the system mind that speeds up the pace and the accuracy rate. Although the case can not be fully avoiding in mismatching theory and practice, in political articles, because of the limited expression, the interpretation that shows the visual stages promotes the method of translation. For translators, it is necessary to break up the solid thinking model and advance the reform of method. The learning in the period of the Triangle Model will advance the translation ability that return to the analysis of the sentence so that the communication link the whole word to globalization, ultimately the global village. For the sake of the international exchange, translators devote themselves to Chinese Modernization and it also is the best approach to cultural understanding.

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