

Translation of Children's Literature under the Guidance of Functionalist Approaches

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Abstract—People have a variety of explanations for children's literature; some people think that children's literature is written of literature, while others believe that children's literature is education of literature. They look at different angles of children's literature, but there is a consensus that children's literature refers to the characteristics consistent of the child, and for children to understand and appreciate is conducive to physical and mental development of children's literature. Seen in this light, children's literature not only make the children increase their knowledge, broaden their horizons, but also to cultivate aesthetic capacity of the child, contribute to the formation of children virtues and noble sentiments, which plays a very important role in children's growth and development process.

Keywords—translation; children; literature; functionalist approaches

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the domestic of children's literature in translation studies showing a rising trend, the research concentrates on the target language style, stylistic terms, and playful and cultural issues treatment started.

II. THE INTRODUCTION OF FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION THEORY

Functional translation theory is a theory that emphasizes text translation, translation capabilities and translation purposes, if the translated text to achieve the translation function is mainly highlighted by the translation reader to decide. Core functional translation theory is teleological. Early 1750s, functional translation theory scholars began to realize that translation is not only the problem of linguistics, but also all the problems can not be solved. So, they began to explore other ways to solve these problems, the German functional translation theory also has emerged and been vigorous development.

Functional translation theory in the 1970s, the rise in Germany, the Blazers published in "Translation Criticism possibilities and limitations" in 1971, which is a book that made functionalist translation theory thinking. Rice proposed the text typology theory. She believes that the translation and the original function are sometimes different with the translator's own role and objectives of different social and

cultural factors in the outside world. Therefore, the translation of different text types and the translation strategies preclude the translator be less consistent. Rice students Vermeer developed the theory of the creation of a core function. Translation teleological purpose-General stressed that emphasizes translating methods and strategies must be determined by the intended purpose or function of the translation. In addition to the purpose of the rule, Vermeer also elaborated other two teleology rules, "continuity law" and "the law of fidelity". Continuity laws require translation allow the recipient to understand and make sense in translation of the target language culture and communication environment. Fidelity law means should exist between the original and Interlingua consistency. Coherence similar Interlingua commonly referred faithful in the original, but the extent and form of the original purpose should be the faithful translation and the translator should understand the decision. Man Tail in Vermeer teleological based on further development of the functional translation theory. He based on communication theory and behavioral theory of the "translation behavior" theory, as translated by purpose driven, results-centered communicative activities; the entire translation process involves a series of roles and participants: started commission, the original author, the translator and the target recipients.

In early 1990s, another functional translation theorist Arnold published "The purpose of sex - Analysis of functional translation theory"; a book about functional translation theory summarized the system. On the basis of previous research, as a teleological supplement, "function plus loyalty" principle reduces the people's teleological functionalist criticism. He believes that the function factors is the target translation language in the operation context of a predetermined manner, which loyalty means that the translator interactive behavior of the parties involved in the responsibility, and loyalty belongs to the community between people of relations. For the original authors, translation initiator and target readers, the translator have the responsibility to coordinate their relations that based on loyalty to win the trust of all parties. Therefore, the "function plus loyalty" principle provides guidance to workers engaged in translation normative. With the guidance of the principle of children's literature translation, people not only can avoid undue emphasis the purpose of the translation

satisfy, but also can avoid solely for translators realization of translation function and ignore the original message.

III. THE GUIDANCE OF FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION THEORY IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE TRANSLATION

At present, the domestic literature translation is showing a thriving scene, many foreign children's literature have been translated into Chinese to enter the Chinese market. However, translator conscious use translation theory to guide the translation practice phenomenon that has not spread. Lack of theoretical guidance, practice will be of bad cypress inevitable. Therefore, we need translate theory to strengthen children's literature in translation studies, and then the healthy development of children's literature in translation can correct theoretical guidance. Functional translation theory has translation purposes, and translation method and translation strategies that to produce a translation function can meet the needs. And one of the most important factors that determine the purpose of translation is the audience. Children's literature translation is purposeful, and it will result in different periods. Translated is easy to be accepted for children loved works, it is the greatest extent possible to meet the needs of children readers, they read and appreciate the outstanding foreign children's literature, and children's literature translation is all common purpose. The translator of children's literature should meet the translation purposes and the entire translation process, there is a particular constraint.

From a functional point view of translation theory in children's literature, the translator will take into account of this special group of children and their limited ability in children's literature purpose that to deal with the original text from the perspective of the child so as to ensure the translation of child childlike taste, color did not lose children's literature. Only by achieving translation can be regarded as the intended function or translation purpose of excellent translation. With the functional translation theory to guide children's literature translation, translation behavior can be more purposeful and operational, and the translator choose the appropriate translation methods and translation strategies that based on a translation intended function or purpose. Only using appropriate translation methods and translation strategies can make the translated works of children's literature in purpose and function closer to the original, better communication with the effects of the original information. Functional translation theory breaks through the traditional translation theory that equivalent to the original centered bondage, stressing that "in order to interpret language-centered" translation guide, translator is in favor of better playing to their initiative. People can avoid one-sided pursuit of translations to meet the needs of young readers, and help to achieve a multilateral relationship between the formation of the original author, the translator and the target audience that is consistent translation. Seen in this light, functional translation theory can be well used to guide the translation of children's literature. Function translation theory to guide children's literature translation allows the translator emphasis on function and purpose of the translation in children's literature, both consider the reader's

acceptance of children, but also be faithful to the original text to meet the needs of children readers.

IV. THE TRANSLATION PRINCIPLES OF CHILDREN LITERATURE

Literary translation is different from literary works of other children translation, it is intended to audience cognitive ability, psychological and aesthetic acceptability of the children is different from adult readers. We should give full consideration to the child reader in the translation object of accept children literature, adhere to the following three principles to achieve the purpose and function of children's literature translation.

A. *Child-Centered and Translated Playful*

Children's literature translation object and readers are children. If you do not consider the special nature of child readers to translate children's literature with adult language, on the one hand will lead the reader to understand the disorder in children, it also is likely to lose interest in reading children's readers. Therefore, the translator when children's literature must be child-centered, familiar with the language characteristics of children for use for children reader's language, to make the translation to understand the language of cordial, funny and beautiful, aesthetic and psychological characteristics of children readers language skills, which in children's literature in translation is very important. Children's literature translator to reflect the playful, childlike principle is the protection of children's literature with vitality.

If translated children's literature can stimulate the brain thinking and sensitivity to children of things, they will find something of interest in life; realize some truth to happy reading. To increase the childlike, children's literature translator spoken word can be used when color words, interjections, onomatopoeia, degree adverb, stacked, verbs and other easy to understand vocabulary and some simple sentences, make the article interesting vivid, full of emotions. Translators also are appropriate to use rhetoric, let translated more visually reproduce the original content, increase the attractiveness of the story. Such translated works in line with expectations and psychological characteristics of children to read, and can enhance children's interest in reading the work. Adhere to the child-centered, playful translated this principle will help the translator translated the outstanding success of children's literature, so as to stimulate the interest of young readers and resonate.

B. *Vivid and Concise*

Vivid language can cause interest of the child, the child will make their own personal experience and the information provided by the language it is easy to combine, to get a deeper level of experience and insights. In order to arouse the attention of children to recognize objects, to enhance children's awareness of the object of perception and understanding, the translator to make translations vivid, stimulate their interest in the work, so that they acquire knowledge through reading, give pleasure. Children's vocabulary and comprehension skills are limited; they often

use simple words and sentences to express their ideas and needs. It is also based on this point, children's literature rarely use esoteric language, but choose bright and expressive words and sentences, both to ensure simple and clear language, but also to show the diversity of languages, so easy to attract the reader's attention is also child-friendly.

As mentioned above, the purpose of the translation of children's literature translated for children to read, easy to be accepted for children and children loved works, the greatest extent possible to meet the needs of children readers, so that they read and enjoy excellent foreign children's literature. It also requires the expression of translation words and sentences can not be too long, too complicated. If the words and sentences to express too complicated, will bring young readers reading difficulties, they must pass more effort to understand these words and sentences mean. Translator translation only guarantee vivid, concise, so that works in people and things sound, color, shape, movement and so on vivid display in front of children, in order to enhance the reader's interest in reading for children, let them get in a relaxed reading happy, inspired by and education.

C. Creating Moderate and Overcoming Cultural Differences

Some children's literature for children to read not only fun, but also fun to read at an adult plate and then, because of its ubiquitous rich imagination and creativity to ensure that the interesting work. Use clear, concise language translator that the translation of children's literature is full of childlike, can cause the child reader works desires. At the same time, the translator can make appropriate use of creative translation more humorous, lively and bright; meet the aesthetic psychology of children, so that children get pleasure from reading. Social environment, culture, the traditional concept of children as well as in different countries in which they receive educational philosophy is different; there is a big difference in their cultural awareness and acceptance.

Translator of foreign literature translated into the native language of the time, it is necessary to take into account the accuracy of the original message, but also aware of the cultural differences. We can make use of the corresponding Chinese expression expressions eliminate differences caused by the cultural differences, help children overcome the reader to understand the contents of obstacles. Visible, in order to create a childlike translation, to help the reader understand the cultural information accurately conveyed the original, the translator should adhere to appropriate to create, to overcome the principles of cultural differences.

V. CONCLUSION

In summary, adhere to the above three principles, the translation of children's literature can help the translator translate more good and playful of children's literature, and stimulate and improve children's interest in reading, so they can read the growth of knowledge and healthy.

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