Study on the Application of Pragmatics on EnglishTranslation

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ABSTRACT: Translation involves the transference of meaning between two languages. Since meanings are coated with culture and determined by the communicative intention of the speaker or writer in a given context, then pragmatics, which studies particular utterances in particular situations, plays an important part in the process of translation. Pragmatics research in the translation process applications for the field of translation studies innovative ways, but also enhance its vitality, linguists can make from a new perspective to discuss translated contradictions and problems, to ensure original and the translation of pragmatics effectiveness.

I. Introduction

Pragmatics is a newly arising branch of linguistics. "Pragmatics deals with particular utterances in particular situations and is especially concerned with the various ways in which the many social contexts of language performance can influence interpretation." (He Ziran, 1992: 19) From this, we could see that pragmatics is concerned with the way language is used to communicate rather than with the way language is structured. It studies the meaning, not as generated by the linguistic system but as conveyed and manipulated by participants in a communicative situation. Thus if communicators want to achieve genuine understanding, they must make clear their partners' communicative intentions, which are often implicit and coated with culture. Because of the cultural differences between speakers of different languages, in cross-cultural communication, participants lacking pragmatic knowledge often could not understand each other.

Translation is also an intercultural communication. Usually, the processo f translation consists of understanding, transferring and reproducing. Among the three steps, the first is the most critical and fundamental one. Pragmatic knowledge could assist the translator to understand the source text deeply. Simultaneously, to reproduce the source text in the target language also needs pragmatic knowledge. Usually the potential readers of literary works are its native speakers, and the original writers generally pay no attention to the pragmatic background of the readers of another culture. Thus, translators lacking pragmatic knowledge are most easily to grasp only the surface meaning of the source text and translate it inappropriately. So it is necessary to apply pragmatics to the study of translation.

II. Context and Translation

Language and context influence each other, thus forming a degree of pragmatic meaning, except the meaning of language cognition and pragmatic meaning emphasis must rely on context to reflect. Context covers the many factors that affect language use, although it limits the pragmatic language environment, but it can provide the conditions for generating language pragmatic meaning. Under normal circumstances, the context of covering the exact location of the exchange, the environment, as well as topics related to the participants, which directly affects the participants to understand and use language-specific abilities and skills. Such as from Chinese kinship terms "mother," look, it's the meaning and connotations are obvious. However, the "mother" could also become a word-building unit, and related surnames combined with each other, has become a "high-Mom," "Young Mother" this title. Example 1: In the "Camel" in referring to the maid or nanny. You can see three versions of "Zhang Ma" different translation: Evan King will be translated into Amah Zhang, Jean James is adopted Chang MaShi Xiaoqing use of NannyZhang, these translations have different meaning, Amah from Indian English, referring to the maid, in particular nanny. As can be seen from this example, according to the exact context of the "mother" treated as accurate context match, If you assume the "Mother" Working become a "mother", it will have a huge conflict and in its original context, is very inappropriate. Therefore, in the translation process, to recognize that in the context of determining the precise meaning of the translation process plays a crucial role, allowing the translator to more accurately express the original meaning, to enhance the translation of fidelity.

Example 2: The lady at the desk in that hotel was quite friendly, full of stories of girls waiting for a divorce This sentence could be translated as "This motel desk clerk very friendly woman, she has wanted to divorced women full of respect their story. "As can be seen from this example, in that hotel is considered large context of this statement, and thus restrict the formation of other words. In this and if the lady and desk are translated into "Lady" and "table", then it is very inappropriate. Moreover, girls will be waiting for a divorce qualifier limited, which means that you can not take it for granted translated his "girls", so to be translated into a more appropriate "women." As can be seen, context can determine the exact meaning of words and fixed expression, so that low-level translator can avoid translation errors, and thus greatly enhance the translation of faithfully.

III. Cultural Context and Translation

In the translation process, we should attach great importance to the cultural context factor. This is because different cultural backgrounds and languages may make use of express and mix are very different. In the translation process, the translator to skillfully handle the cultural gap between the original and the translations that exist, so as to ensure that the target language to express the meaning of the source language works more accurately. From the translator's point of view, the object is that it serves the purpose of language readers do not understand or do not understand the source language of social culture, the translator in the translation process have a responsibility and obligation to the cultural environment of the formation of the source language ideas and products as background, language use and language readers express purpose consistent with customary translation to the target readers, so the target reader understand the difficulties do not exist. Here are three Chinese Translations: (1) John can be relied on. He eats no fish and plays the game. John is reliable. He is not only loyal and honest. (2) Even the cleverest housewife can't cook a meal without rice. This sentence corresponding translation not makes bricks without straw (3) a few times to see people wearing a green scarf will go good luck? PRESIDENT: Who had ever heard of abetrayed husband (cuckold) being lucky? From this can be concluded that the three Chinese Translations, if not sufficiently concerned about the cultural context of the application, if translated literally alone,

then the translation may be translated and to express the original meaning is very different, so I can not express the original meaning, but also misunderstood the target language readers. However, in these examples, the translator is well absorbed by the contents of the original cultural context, but also part of the words and phrases can be paraphrase, so that you can show a more complete original meaning, it can be regarded as a classic in translation for.

IV. Pragmatic Equivalence and Translation

In the translation process, we should pay attention to pragmatic equivalence, but also to properly get rid of the shackles of the original form, using flexible expressions to display the contents of the source language works. Thus, as long as the translator fully consider the specific context of the original, according to the target readers in culture, customs, habits and other aspects of the expression of the habit, making it easier for readers to accept this type of content and presentation. For example, in the analysis of English "Do as the Romans do." In the process, if only to translate the literal meaning, blindly fully equivalent translation, the translation of the Chinese might be "and do the same in Rome." However, the reader in understanding these words, there may be a big misunderstanding, or simply do not understand what it meant, but also deviated from the specific contents of the source language. From the point of view of Chinese cultural practices, can be translated as much to bits, "Romans", this way, we can let the Chinese readers to understand and accept the source language content that will be expressed. As another example, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread", if the phrase is translated as "fool love to do things to make angels fear", the Chinese audience is very easy to understand the meaning of this sentence. Because Chinese readers can not accurately understand the meaning of the angels, so the process of translation of this sentence should be easy to understand and use Chinese readers accept expressions. This phrase can be translated into "fearless", so we can let Chinese readers understand and accept, but also very accurately reflect the original intent of this sentence. Consider the following example 3: Every time we comes backfrom a business trip, it makes a new man if it makes a new man translated as "rebirth", then this will and the specific meaning of the original text has been very different. . The specific meaning of the original is: after each finish business back home, it will eliminate one of fatigue and hardship, but also makes the mind and soul are well consolation, you will feel that they are like "a changed person as." So, you can try this phrase translated as: after each business trip back was very refreshing, refreshing. Such translation is really not much of a classic, but also reflects the translator's superb translation skills, it is worth learning every translator. Example 4 is about the famous brand of Chinese men, "Gold Lion" translation and you can see its official English translation is Goldlion. As can be seen from the history of Western culture, the lion represents the celebrity status in the West, as well as related personnel noble status, so easy to understand and accept Western consumers. In Chinese spoken language, "Gold Lion" has not been translated as "Lion", this is because the "lion" in Cantonese pronunciation and "dead" and "losers" are the same voice, which would give a psychological feeling unlucky. However, the "Gold Lion" is able to make people imagine the wealth billowing, which fit the Chinese people like Cai wealth and psychological characteristics to a large extent. Its English translation is Goldlion, it may also reflect the purchaser's noble status and celebrity status. Thus, in the East and West will have a steady stream of tourists, it is indeed a good translation.

V. Conclusion

Translation is from subjects, the equivalent translation in which to get a better use. Thus, in reading and appreciation of various materials in the process can also be used Pragmatic Translation This translation method. So that we can get rid of the shackles of the original form, passing out all the information possible source languages covered include the meaning surface and deep meaning, so that you can better convey the implication works, can use language to more Translation Theory good practice guide various translation.

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