

Research on Vague Translation of Diplomatic Terms

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Abstract. Diplomatic language is crucial in many exchange activities, including diplomatic negotiations, meetings, conferences and other agreements and reporters. Study diplomatic parlance Pragmatic fuzzy essential. As a phenomenon often appears in diplomatic language, vague language has been the content of many research scholars. How appropriate translation of vague language in its foreign relations is very important.

Introduction

Diplomatic activity is a country in international relations, such as the exchange of envoys, negotiations, talks and so on. In foreign affairs, the diplomat stated the need to use the language of their country's views and opinions, taking of the initiative in the negotiations, negotiators incentives and penalties, and finally reach a diplomatic agreement. Therefore, language is an important factor in whether diplomacy can succeed. Old Persian Manuscripts "monarch admonition" is described envoy should have language skills: "Ambassadors must be like using a sharp sword, good at clever use of language, however, the surface of his language, to be decorated with pastel. So obviously show kind surface. If his speech began to look tough, he's cut by applying a soft trim. If he began a cold, then it should be good, pleasant words to the end. "

In general, you should use the official diplomacy, prudent and persuasive language. However, there is a pragmatic phenomenon in the foreign language becomes a heterogeneous, that is diplomatic language ambiguity.

The Definition of the Semantic Ambiguity

Fuzziness fuzzy characteristic caused by language itself, it is difficult to define the concept. American pragmatism and semiotics founder Pierce is defined originator ambiguity of language, in 1902 he was under the definition of vagueness: "When things appear several possible state, although the speaker of these states have been careful thinking, in fact, still cannot determine the status of these excluded a proposition or attributable to this proposition, this time, this proposition is ambiguous. it says in fact cannot be determined, we are referring to is not due to ignorance interpreter cannot be determined, and because the characteristics of the speaker's language is ambiguous. "Semantic fuzziness in the final analysis is the awareness of the uncertainties about the object generic boundaries and behavior is reflected in the language.

The Definition of Diplomatic Terms

Diplomatic work in the use of language and it often referred diplomatically. Guo Hong thinks that "diplomatic language can be a diplomat said and may mean either orally does." It is widely used in various communications and entertainment, foreign affairs negotiations staff, answered reporters' questions, outreach, lectures debates and other activities. Diplomatic ancient and modern have, it is both a technology, but also an art, mainly by verbal and written to complete. In many cases, diplomatic must metaphorical, subtle use of vague language, proper use of diplomatic fuzzy language can not only achieve the purpose of communication, and may be detrimental to the interests of any one country.

The Reasons for Diplomatic Semantic Ambiguity

Fuzziness is one of the characteristics of diplomatic indispensable. Although it is not expressed on all diplomacy are vague, but the ambiguity in diplomacy is bound to exist. The reasons are:

The Characteristics of the Language. In our daily life we can be found everywhere semantic ambiguity. Most of our daily communication uses "natural language", in which natural language and many words are often very vague. Diplomatic language as a natural language, of course, there are a lot of vague expression. Semantic ambiguity reflected in diplomatic language at different levels: word level, phrase level, sentence level and logic level. One diplomatic language has a feature, the spokesman avoid using those words may have made the position of judge or commitments. Thus, the negotiators to be "sensitive to things and cautious in speech", usually by means of fuzzy words, such as these are extremely vague meaning of the word "constructively", "positively", but it can accurately express thorough talks, and not disclose the specific content of the talks.

The Diplomatic Requirements. International conflicts are usually quite serious. In the diplomatic dialogue, diplomats and politicians sometimes in order to maintain their positions and do not look to avoid the use of sharp language. In this case, they need to use language that is Nicholson called "prudent retention statements" within. For example, "The two parties had a frank exchange of views ..." This means that their opinions are very different. Again, Premier Zhou Enlai at the reception of former US President Richard Nixon said in a speech at the meeting, "For reasons known, exchanges and contacts between the two peoples interruption for 20 years." In this, Premier Zhou avoids referring to US involvement in the Chinese civil war and the United States launched the war against the DPRK.

The Limitation of Communication. In communication, as well as due to the differences in concepts, reasoning and social context of language use which results in different views of the same sentence, causing communication barriers. In diplomatic activity, due to restrictions on both sides of communication, negotiation is often very vague. They intentionally or unintentionally, according to their position in favor of their own way interpret the same sentence. The two sides are always trying to manipulate the ambiguity of the language in order to achieve their desired results.

The Formation Mechanism of Diplomatic Fuzzy Language

Because of the importance of diplomatic fuzzy language, how to use language appropriate diplomatic information was communicated between the two countries, the responsibility is very great translation. Compared with other translation, translation diplomatic language is with a strong political. The diplomatic or diplomatic document language of external position leaders often involves national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and even the stability of the world situation. Translation refers to the study of the Chinese translation of comparative literature. The rhetorical contrast and the form of skills in different ethnic literary language in are important factors in Translation Studies. Translation from the perspective of research, diplomacy vague language generation can be divided into two kinds of rhetoric and non-rhetorical.

From the standpoint of rhetoric, pun, euphemisms, metaphors, etc. are diplomatic fuzzy language most commonly used rhetorical devices. Such as:

A: Which do you support, X or y?

B: We'd support the right one.

This is one of the most common pun fuzzy language usage, the answer did not choose "X" and "Y", but instead use "right one" (the correct one) cleverly avoided directly answering the question, so that the wording is very cautious.

Euphemisms can avoid the use of very unpleasant topic. Some superpowers use euphemisms to cover up embarrassing incident in diplomatic parlance, and to a certain extent on the whitewash. For example, in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, the US diplomats by all means use some fuzzy language to cover certain events, the "civilian casualties" direct Chen Shucheng "collateral damage" (collateral damage), the "suicide attack "translated into" one way mission, '(one-way mission) and the like.

Another rhetorical metaphor can make more diplomatic language and vivid image. During the Vietnam War, the United States and Vietnam have conducted secret negotiations. At that time, Henry Kissinger once said: "We have to go through a long tunnel, but in the distant end, we can see a glimmer of light." He used "long tunnel" to describe the negotiations difficult and complex process, to clear hope that the negotiations with "a glimmer of light."

In addition to rhetorical fuzzy language, there are a large number of non-rhetorical vague languages in the diplomatic language in. The sentence was intended to make use of these terms confusing. First, some modal verbs: could might, should, etc., there are some possibilities represent words, such as Maybe, Perhaps, Probable and the like. Some represent the range of vocabulary, such as the extent of approximately et al., The use of these words, sentences are filled with no shortage of qualitative. In addition, in order to change the subject, avoiding a direct answer to the topic and other reasons, diplomats deliberately vague language to address the problem.

Overall, whether rhetorical or a non-rhetorical, vague language in the presence of all the diplomatic language of the translation bring difficulty.

The Fuzzy Translation Techniques in Diplomatic Semantic

This chapter explores some examples of translation skills. Translation can be divided into two stages - understanding and representation. Understanding is the core of the translation. Understanding of the source language is a special and complex process. The brain can handle precise or vague expression under certain conditions ambiguity and accuracy can be converted to each other, which allows us to adopt new ways to translate.

In English, "couple" basically means or a combination of one pair of the same type is a precise concept. But in spoken English, "in a couple of days" refer to the two to three days time and it has become a vague concept. When translating this expression, we can "in a couple of days" translated into "a few days" instead of "two days." Another example ", at sixes and sevens" translated as "a mess"; "on second thoughts" translated as "think twice"; "on cloud nine" is synonymous with "at the top of the world", used to describe a kind of "sentiment "state, and is now very popular" High "almost.

Diplomats are very good at using the vague expression of communication to achieve a certain goal. For example, Zhang A: China has repeatedly said the US Congress on a motion made solemn representations to the US side. We are the United States regardless of China's position on signing the wrong bill expressed strong opposition.

Translation: The Chinese Government has repeatedly made solemn representations to the United States concerning the above-mentioned bill China is resolutely opposed to the US signing of this wrong bill regardless of China's position..

All original expression is quite vague, in order to maintain the original pragmatic functions, translators also used vague expressions, efforts to improve the presentation. Of course, from the vague to the fuzzy translation does not mean word-for-word translation. In translation some adjustments need to be made to preserve the original structure and meet the target audience's language habits.

Because of differences in language and customs and culture, Chinese is more ambiguous than English. In diplomatic language, English is emphasized simplicity and individuality, while Chinese emphasizes courtesy and decency. Therefore, in diplomatic language translation, we should pay more attention to this difference. Example, Chinese spokesman Liu Jianchao in a statement after the Madrid terrorist bombings: March 11, more than in Madrid terrorist bombings, causing heavy casualties, shocking.

Translation: On March 11th, a series of terrorist blasts rocked madrid, capital of Spain, causing great casualties, and shocking the whole world.

In the original, Liu use the "more than" to describe the explosion. He deliberately uses this vague words without mentioning the exact number of explosions to express condolences to the people of Madrid.

The Language Implementation Mechanism of Pragmatic Vague

While the above has provided a lot of pragmatic vague information, but exactly what that is and how to use in practice is still not very clear, the next level of discussion to explore fuzzy on how is widely used. With respect to the vocabulary and syntax, discourse is a higher level of larger dimensions, so we must rely on discourse level Fuzzy whole tone of discourse, such a comprehensive fuzzy to be achieved in several ways.

First, the same or similar fuzzy word, phrase or re-use structure blurring, repeat not only makes it discusses convergence also produced ambiguous results. As comparative usage, by repeatedly using the comparative, both affirmative speaker achievements also indicate dissatisfaction, the repeated use makes the whole discussion contains such a meaning: in spite of the presence of many achievements, but there are still very few deficiencies.

Second, fuzzy generated by the discussion implied meaning, Grice pointed out the meaning of the session have uncertainty. When A says something to B when: A must understand the meaning, said if A implies certain overtones, then B will have understood the meaning of uncertainty, which is the purpose of diplomatic language, the speaker said something but then understanding will vary. Sorry obviously is a fuzzy word, according to Webster's Dictionary, the word Sorry there are two levels of meaning (1) filled with sadness and sympathy; (2) is used as an apology or regrets. Typically "sorry" is expressed regret for some of the chores that occur in everyday life, on the lack of a formal letter of apology solemn and serious, although the letter with "very" modified, but does not alter its ambiguity.

Conclusion

In diplomacy, as opposed to objective, rigorous and precise language, vague language can take advantage of the flexibility demonstrated its ambiguity diplomacy changeable. Improper Translation brings the wrong message, so there is no way to understand each other, so that foreign affairs fall into a passive being. Thus Translation of Fuzzy Language translation is not only the language itself, but the process is running and cross-cultural understanding. Therefore, we must, through diplomatic fuzzy language analysis, multidimensional understanding of the expression and its various pragmatic efficacy under different contexts can perfectly grasp diplomatic vague language, the language of diplomacy and ultimately a variety of accurate, objective, scientific, appropriate cut translation.

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