Skills and Methods of Russian-Chinese Translation

Guang Feng

Hulunbuir University, Hulunbuir city, Inner Mongolia, China

Keywords: Russian-Chinese translation, Method, Skill, Culture.

Abstract: In the context of global economic integration, international exchanges have become increasingly frequent. In this context, the exchanges between China and Russia in politics, economy and culture are also deepening, and the demand for Russian and Chinese translators is also rising. However, at this stage, the Russian and Chinese translation talents are limited by economic culture and culture, and the level of translation ability is not the same. It is difficult to meet the Russian and Chinese translation needs of both sides. This article mainly expounds the skills and methods of Russian-Chinese translation. It is expected to provide some translation skills and methods for the follow-up Russian-Chinese translation talents to help the economic and cultural exchanges between China and Russia.

1. Research background

1.1 Literature review

In recent years, with the increasing number of China's economic and cultural exchanges with Russia, the propaganda work on Russia is becoming more and more important. Because the two countries have different political, economic, cultural, social systems, religious beliefs and historical backgrounds, the information contained in the two cultures is different, which causes some difficulties in the process of Russian-Chinese translation. To a certain extent, it affects the efficiency of propaganda and work in Russia. Although Russian and Chinese translators are gradually increasing, they still cannot meet market demand. At present, many scholars have a strong interest in the methods and techniques of Russian-Chinese translation, and have carried out a lot of research.Wang Yiqiong proposed the principles, strategies, and techniques of cross-cultural communication translation by comparing Chinese and Russian cultures, aiming to promote cross-cultural communication between China and Russia (Wang, 2018). Qin Pengxin studied the application of logic methods in the translation of science and technology between Russian and Chinese. He believed that the use of logical methods to deal with scientific and Russian-Chinese translation can effectively deal with problems that linguistics cannot solve, accurately understand the original text, improve the ability to express, and ultimately improve the quality of translation (Qin, 2014). Chen Guoting analyzes the variation of meta-language highlighted by the logical semantic connotation of Russian-Chinese sentences. He believes that the semantic connotation of different language sentences is logically consistent and should be a deep potential criterion for measuring translation quality (Chen, 2012). Yang Shizhang reveals the regularity of choice and change of translation methods through the analysis of cultural diversity and cultural familiarity from the perspective of cultural contact (Yang, 2015). Liu Lifen and Xu Chunyan explored the Chinese translation mode of the Russian "about" single headline from the perspective of adaptation and selection. They believed that when the Russian headings were translated into Chinese, they should adapt and try to maintain the Russian-Chinese bilingual ecology, follow the stylistic features, and choose the translated language. The corresponding more common structural model makes the Russian title localized (Liu and Xu, 2014).Cui Wei and Zhang Wei believe that the research results of the translation corpus are aimed at the determination and translation of corresponding words, as well as the study of sentence correspondence (Cui and Zhang, 2014). Through the comparative analysis of Russian passive sentences, the Shengyi dynasty gives a new semantic insight and

pragmatic function of Russian-Chinese passive sentences, which is of great significance for the correct understanding and translation of Russian passive sentences (Sheng, 2014).

1.2 Research purpose

As the process of economic globalization continues to accelerate, the exchanges and integration of political, economic, cultural, and historical backgrounds between countries are also deepening. In this context, the good-neighborly and friendly relations between China and Russia have been further developed. Therefore, the demand for Russian and Chinese translation talents has also continued to increase, prompting the expansion of the Russian-Chinese translation market. Therefore, there is an increasing demand for high-level Russian-Chinese translators in the society. Compared with general translators, high-level Russian-Chinese translators can not only effectively promote the integration of China, Russia, politics, economy and culture, but also be an important force for promoting more friendly cooperation between China and Russia. In view of this, this paper is a comprehensive analysis of the skills and methods of Russian-Chinese translation, in order to provide a valuable reference for Russian and Chinese translators.

2. Basic outline of russian-chinese translation

There are several basic methods of Russian-Chinese translation: literal translation, free translation, retranslation, addition of word translation, word-transformation translation, positive translation and negative translation.

First, the Russian-Chinese translation is based on the application of more complex language, and the process of translating the two languages into the meaning of the word meaning. Russia and China belong to two different cultural systems, and there must be a certain gap in language usage. Therefore, whether it is Russian translation or Chinese translation, it must be carried out on the basis of equivalence and semantics. In short, the translated language habits must be based on the original text, so that the target users understand and accept in a short time.

Second, Russian-Chinese translations need to be faithful to the basics of Russian and Chinese traditional culture understanding and expression habits. Specifically, the actual Russian-Chinese translation talents need to learn and master the language and cultural accomplishments of both countries, and be able to skillfully translate the expressions of the two languages. In this context, Russian and Chinese translators can grasp the core essence of language translation more accurately in the context of language and culture use groups. In this way, the Russian-Chinese translation talents will not be translated indiscriminately in the original form and the content of the word order, and truly control the essence of the original text. In addition, Russian and Chinese translators often compare the language features of Russian and Chinese, and analyze the rules of the original language arrangement based on the analysis of the similarities and differences between Russian and Chinese.

It can be seen that the key to Russian-Chinese translation talents is to convert the two-language language into articles or sentences that can truly make readers understand the meaning. This is not only based on reading the original meaning of the original text, but more importantly, accurately grasping the original emotion, style and thought. Therefore, it is extremely important for Russian and Chinese translators to accurately understand and master Russian and Chinese translation methods and techniques.

3. Russian-chinese translation method

3.1 Literal translation

The literal translation method is mainly used for the general simple expression between Russian and Chinese. The Russian-Chinese translators use the literal translation method to translate the content, which will make the translated content fit the original text. The literal translation method is a convenient method to use. When translating, the translator should clarify the grammatical features of Russian and Chinese, and then use the grammar correctly, so that the translated content will reach

the meaning of the original text, and the translated article. Also smooth. When translating, translators have two advantages in using literal translation. One is to ensure that the content of the translated article conforms to the content and structure of the original text. The second is very simple and can effectively improve the translation efficiency of translators.

3.2 Free translation

The free translation method is mainly used by translators to express the ideological connotation of the original expression. In the Russian-Chinese translation, if you want to change the structure of the original text, but conform to the content of the original text, you need to use the free translation. The free translation method is not simply to let translators interpret and translate according to their own understanding. The free translation method is to translate the translator with his own understanding of the culture and tradition of the Russian-Chinese language, and to accurately grasp the meaning of the original text. At the time of translation, translators have two advantages in using the free translation method. One is that the translators are not bound by the original structure, and the other is that the translator's translated content is more faithful to the meaning of the original text.

3.3 Retranslation

The retranslation method is also a method often used in Russian-Chinese translation. The re-translation method is mainly to clarify and emphasize the meaning of the original author. The retranslation method is also called the repetition method. It is not an extra repetition, but an indispensable method. At the time of translation, Russian and Chinese translators will accurately understand the meaning of the original text, and then in order to be more faithful to the original text and faithful to the original author's thoughts, they will have to use certain words repeatedly, otherwise the meaning of the original text cannot be clearly expressed.

3.4 Increase word translation

Increasing the word translation method is to add some words in the process of translating sentences, and describe the meaning that the original text wants to convey as much as possible. Of course, adding and supplementing words that are not clearly stated in the original text has strict requirements for translation. When translating, the translator must accurately understand the meaning of the context, supplement the words according to the content of the article, and have strict requirements for translation. At the time of translation, translators have two advantages in using the word translation method. One is to ensure the integrity of the grammatical structure of the translated article, and the other is to effectively improve the accuracy and fluency of the translated article.

3.5 Word class transformation translation

The word-to-speech translation method is to transform the translated articles into the target expressions by transforming the word classes, sentence patterns and voices in the sentences to be translated. In the process of Russian-Chinese translation, some sentences can be translated word by word. Some sentences cannot be translated word by word because of the different expressions of Russian and Chinese. The original words need to be converted in the translation to make the translation more smooth. The translation of words is the smallest unit in Russian-Chinese translation and the basis of sentence translation. The translator understands the exact meaning of the word and masters the correct translation of the word, which can have a multiplier effect.

3.6 Positive translation and negative translation

Translating Chinese into Russian can also be done in both positive and negative translations. Of course, sometimes Russian is translated into Chinese. After the translator understands the original meaning of the Russian vocabulary, when translating the sentence, it can be translated according to the Chinese people's habit of reading and using Chinese. It can also be translated by words with different meanings, that is, the text is reversed and reversed. Text is translated.

4. Skills in russian-chinese translation

Under normal circumstances, the techniques used in Russian-Chinese translation include: lexical, minus lexical, broken syntax, word class conversion, word meaning extension, etc. Among them, the addition of lexical and subtractive vocabulary is the most common application technique in practical application.

4.1 Add word

Due to different historical and cultural backgrounds in Russian and Chinese, the language habits, content modification, grammatical functions, and meaning expressions of these two languages are all different. Based on such cases, in Russian-Chinese translation, in order to express the semantics of the original text more accurately, it is usually necessary to add some modifiers to ensure the accuracy of translation without changing the semantics of the original text. First, in terms of Chinese language habits, the Russian original text is translated on the principle of no modifiers, and it is easy to see the semantics of the sentences to be translated unclear or even ambiguous. The differences in economic culture between the two countries have led to a gap in the semantic understanding of each other's national cultures. It is necessary to add some modifiers to supplement the semantics of the original text. Second, in the Russian-Chinese translation, the method of adding modifier translation can further clarify the semantics of the original text, and make the sentence after the translation is more fluent. Third, as for the translated language content, the lack of necessary modifiers is very easy to violate the logic law in another cultural context, which ultimately leads to the incomplete semantics of the full text.

4.2 Subtraction

In addition to adding lexical, subtractive lexical is also a common Russian-Chinese translation technique. In actual Russian-Chinese translation, there are often cases where multiple words express the same semantics, and when the Russian-Chinese translation is repeated, it is usually necessary to delete these repeated words and omit them, otherwise the translated sentences or articles appear embarrassing. There may even be cases where the language expression habits of the translated country are not met and the semantic meaning of the original text is more accurately expressed. Therefore, the subtractive lexical method is similar to the additive lexical method and is a translation technique that appears to better express the semantics of the original text. One is that repetitive words for derogatory translations will make the translated articles more concise and powerful. However, the usage of words in different contexts is not the same. Domestication and foreignization need to be fully integrated into the translated context to choose. Therefore, in the actual Russian-Chinese translation, translators need specific analysis of specific issues. Second, the differences in language and culture habits lead to violations of the expression habits of the translated language. If the language habits are translated into the translation, the original intention will be distorted. Therefore, in the actual Russian-Chinese translation, translators need to pay attention to the habits of language context. The third is the translation. In short, co-translation is the simultaneous translation of two semantically similar and similar vocabulary, or the two vocabulary together constitute a lexical meaning, which can be translated into a single word.

5. Conclusion

This paper summarizes the methods and techniques of Russian-Chinese translation, and hopes to bring convenience to Russian-Chinese translators in translation. At the same time, it can add more Russian-Chinese translation talents to the market and promote cultural exchanges between China and Russia. There are many different techniques and methods for Russian-Chinese translation. Translators can't only master one of them, so they will encounter many problems when translating. Different content uses different methods and techniques to translate. The translated content of the translator can maintain the essence of the original text, pursue the highest level of translation, and make the Russian-Chinese translation better and more refined.

References

[1] Wang Y.Q. (2018). A Study of Russian Document Translation from the Perspective of Cross-cultural Communication. Shanxi Archives,242(06):122-124.

[2] Qin P.X. (2014). Application of Logical Method in Russian-Chinese Translation of Science and Technology. Chinese Science & Technology Translators Journal, 27(1):16-19.

[3] Chen G.T. (2012). Metalinguistic Variation of Logical Semantic Connotation in Russian and Chinese Sentences. Foreign Language Research, 35(3):86-90.

[4] Yang S.Z. (2015). Selection and Change of Translation Methods from the Perspective of Cultural Contact. Foreign Language Learning Theory and Practice, 37(2):88-93.

[5] Liu L.F., Xu C.Y. (2014). The Chinese Translation Model of Russian "About" Type Single Title. Foreign Language and Literature, 30(6):116-122.

[6] Cui W., Zhang L. (2014). Parallel Corpus of Russian-Chinese Translation and Its Application. Journal of PLA University of Foreign Languages,37(1):81-87.

[7] Sheng Y.C. (2014). The Semantic Essence and Pragmatic Consequences of Passive Sentences in Russian and Chines. Foreign Languages and Their Teaching, 31(2):38-42.