



ON HANDLING OF ATTRIBUTE IN E-C TRANSLATION





Attribute is defined as those words which are used to modify nouns. The difference between English and Chinese in terms of expression mode makes an appropriate conversion of attribute a necessity in translation. This article is focused on two kinds of conversion in terms of attribute in E-C translation: one is to convert the attribute to adverbial; the other is to convert the attribute to predicate.

In English, there should be only one verb used in each sentence. Consequently, if more than one motion needs to be expressed in one sentence, the rest motions except the one used as the predicate shall be described via noun instead of verb. In other words, there may be nouns in English which express the meaning of a motion though they are in the form of a noun.

Instead, in Chinese, the sentence structure is typically as follows: one subject plus several predicates. Therefore, when making E-C translation, the noun expressing the meaning of a motion usually shall be translated into the correspondent verb and the attribute used to modify the noun should accordingly be translated into adverbial. The following is an example of this kind of conversion.

“The annual competition celebrates UK entrepreneurs that have demonstrated exceptional dedication and passion towards their work.”. If we translate this sentence in a word-for-word manner, the translation will be “年年年年年年年年年年年年年年年年年年年年”， which seems somewhat

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