THE UNTRANSLATABILITY

You must encounter such phenomenon that some of the original language in translation cannot be expressed, this is untranslatability. Interlingual translation always exists.

The reason for any language with a lot of really quality and limitations, it never consider how to translate the problem of other cultures. Should say translation of language itself untranslatability phenomenon is completely normal and objective.

Translatability can be roughly divided into two.

The first kind is: The language of the lack of equivalence expression form. A language in a form of semantic expression of the artists a meaning, also expressed some of the characteristics of the form, and another language and just lack of corresponding form can express the meaning and express the required some of the characteristics of the form, the problem of untranslatability will appear.

This is untranslatability have reason of linguistics. The absolute untranslatability translation phenomenon is commonly associated with language form some phenomena. The two words are as follows:

1) A: What makes A road broad?
   B: The letter B.

2) A: Why is the letter D like A bad boy?
B: Because it makes ma mad.

Sentence “road, broad, ma, mad” is not only the general form of the form effect, and is there as content. Sentence “road”, “broad” and “B” are not translated into Chinese. Such as when English language form itself as a content. Not the phenomenon may appear.

In addition, there is the father of the language form characteristics of related words untranslatability phenomenon. This kind of phenomenon is mostly use the language of form characteristics to reach a rhetorical effect. Belong to this kind of phenomenon has charm (especially head rhyme), text game (pun) and some practical significance, etc.

Chinese language form and meaning of sound that rely on the structure of the rhetoric (such as pun, tear open word, imitation word, etc) is almost the untranslatability. Such as: end of very easy to get, one day, my mother told me, RunTu come, I will dashed to see. (lu xun “hometown”)

At last the end of the year came, and one day mother told me that Runtu had come, and I flew to see him. (yan xianyi, wear is stack co-translator) Sentence “easy” real refers to “very not easy”, said the warmth the feeling of desire, the rhetoric has proven sex. Is the untranslatability.

The second is, the lack of language expression form. That is to say, the thought of the original language to express it’s completely new. A national applied the new vocabulary expression from the new thoughts, and the other a national due to the geographical or social reason for not produce this kind of new concepts, new thoughts, when they need to translate the new vocabulary.
Will meet the untranslatability. For example, English “illoetionaryaet” is a new, both “between the lines” and “words purpose” mean, still take “nonverbal activities” means. Chinese is not a corresponding words to express it. Cultural differences in the corresponding is in interlingual translation cause the difficult of the translatability and the main reason.

The original in the language of alleged objects in the source language in does not exist, not common, would not be noticed. Such as “loose” and “the crane” in Chinese analogy can be a long life. In contrast, there are no corresponding English metaphors.

Recipients of English for, “loose” and “the crane” and can’t cause and Chinese recipient of the same lenovo. And as the United States but language says scholars (such as university professor) for “egghead”, this in Chinese, also can not find corresponding form and meaning.

Also, the intellectuals in China was once topped for “Mr Old nine”, if out of the contemporary social and cultural background, it is difficult to understand the meaning of the name. This several examples, language exist between some form and content are very unique, cannot replace each other symbols, which made between language and culture, appeared some insuperable ravines, serious obstacle for the exchange of each other. This is the history of the translation be cultural reasons.

On the whole, not the things is not equal to that of the “no words. As is known to all, translation is a kind of language to express ideas accurate and complete in another language reappear. So, in the process of translation not accurately represent, is untranslatability. This means that, indeed, translation and mistranslation is to have accurate, complete representation, and untranslatability can achieve is accurate and complete.