TRANSLATABILITY OF TRANSLATION

In all kinds of languages, similarity exists widely. The similarity of languages is the basic of translatability.

1. The theoretical basis of translatability

The language is all kinds of different tools and the shell of thinking, but reality is the basis of thinking, thinking is unified, the regularity of thinking is the same, no matter how different the languages used by people are, they always reflect the actual life, that is, different languages can reflect the same reality. Therefore, people use a kind of language to express the content, also can use another language to express it, this is just the basis of translatability.

Translatability when it the ideological content for the premise, some form of the individual factor when translation as can a matter, inclusive, of course, is the most ideal, but also to have to sacrifice, or you will make wrong with formalism. This fact does not affect the sacrifice of the original thoughts and artistry, for translation and not simply and machinery to copy the individual elements within the sum, but will it as an artistic whole to introduce.

2. The translatability of the poem

Poetry is a form of literary works, and some people think that is the highest form of literary works. Have a translator that poetry is cannot of
translation, and puts forward the untranslatability of poetry theory (nontranslatabilityofpoetry). This statement is too hard-core, does not conform to reality. The countries of the poetry while the use of the language is different, but the poet’s inspiration is interlinked, and not by the borders of the restrictions.

As long as the original poem to the ideas, feelings, and artistic conception, a deep feeling of lasting appeal, cause the resonance of the heart, and at the same time, for their own language and rhythm and can be well master, use it freely, so the foreign poetry in keep original under the premise of the flavor of the translation (or the Chinese poetry translation in the past) and not impossible.

Of course, the translation poetry should the content and the form of the united. In the two languages in reflect the same artistic conception, the poem to everything from one language implanted into another language, to perfect the original poem to convey to the readers, it is not easy to do.

Obviously, the number of words in Chinese poetry limits, and restrictions, dual, and so on, is certainly not translated into English. In translation, never use word for word translation methods of death, and should be to use their own language and rhythm of the United States, the original poems of the ideas, feelings, and artistic conception and lasting appeal, etc to show it.

Mr. Lu xun is also said “more creation”. So Mr. Blunt is breathtaking said: “poetry translation is not equal to the original poem to be one hundred percent, cannot leave to create tracks.” He thinks there poetry translation is not the translatability of the question, but only as the problem of degrees.
3. Translatability of English idioms

Although language is the special idioms material, but it is the part of the national language, is fixed, express a certain significance of language ingredient, so it in the original of the function and the general language materials no different, is also has the translatability of. Because most idioms most clearly reflected a national characteristics and all kinds of rhetoric, when translation for a language that the peculiar idiom for another kind of language does not have different expression means and butyl t “caused by the form is very difficult, of which there are individual elements can’t or difficult to do with another kind of language communication. Such as Chinese proverb: “boy left niang, the guar leave seedlings”, and created a phase

Yes, well-balanced rhyme, but literal translation into: “When a child leaves his mother, he is like a melon tron off the vine.” although the content and image transmits, but lost the original form of the kind of close the balancing and YunJiao. Even so, we still can’t jump rashly to the idiom is the untranslatability conclusion. Some idioms isolated processing is difficult to translate, but if the individual components as other components, and the whole related things, if put these idioms and the content of the original look up, we can still in context with the second set vocabulary and grammar of the material to express them.

4. Style of the translatability

Style of the translatability problem is China’s translation between a long argument and not solve the problem. In recent years the famous translators to this problem opinions are divided over, such as Mr. WengXianLiang style is that interlingual translation, and is considered ZhouXuLiang untranslatability. This problem has not been resolved. Gold
is sir and Nida (Eugene Nida) collaborative “On Translation” (On Translation) to the view YuWenKe Translation of point of view.

The fifth part of the book emphasizes corresponding style (Stylistic Equivalence) importance, even said “in highly creative literary works, the characteristics of the style of the translation is often to accept plays a decisive role. In this respect, even than the content of the style of factors of the gender is more important.” faithful (P98) but, on the other hand, the book and emphasize the style must adapt to the reader’s absorption ability (Channel capacity of receptor), even said, the same article, for different types of audience, can take different forms of translation.

The author thinks that, the author’s argument is contradictory. The style of what to what shall prevail. The original style? Or readers to style. The theory fails to make the right answer.