



“A Comprehensive Examination Of Translation Techniques Based On Materials: Analysing The Translation Methods Used For The English Rendition Of Chinese Empty Words”

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Abstract

This work is being driven by the goal of enhancing translation techniques for translating illogical chinese into english. The aim from the beginning was to compile a collection of significant works authored by writers from both china and the united kingdom. Finding out how translators deal with empty words is the goal of this corpus, which was created for that reason. It is necessary to follow eight distinct procedures in order to get a translation that is of high quality. These phases include matching, editing, sharing, implication, grammatical travel, borrowing, and omission (mismatch). A discrepancy is addressed in the seventh phase. According to the specialists, a significant evolution has taken place in the field of grammatical conveyure. A determination will be made on the degree to which certain procedures and non-procedures, such as shared matching and loaning, have been implemented as the inquiry continues to develop. Additionally, it seems that this inquiry has yielded a number of significant outcomes, such as the translation of chinese empty words into english and the prospect of discovering two other patterns that are remarkable. This research unquestionably marks a big improvement in the field, since no previous study has attempted to compile a list of all of the empty terms that are used by chinese translators. The researchers came to the conclusion that the most difficult sentence types were those that relate to empty phrases. One kind of sentence that was included was an adverbial sentence. Platitudes, in a nutshell, are not nearly as difficult to comprehend as was previously believed, which is contrary to what individuals who have held opinions for a long time may now believe.

Keywords: chinese empty words, english translation, translation methods, omission, discourse coherence.

1. Introduction

They found inspiration in the works of earlier academics who wrote on translation tactics for european language pairings or chinese to english. The current researchers are interested in figuring out how to translate chinese empty words into english, and they felt that the works of these prior academics would be helpful. Due to the fact that he was fluent in both chinese and english, the researcher considered that he had the potential to make a significant contribution to the area of translation by specialising in translation from chinese to english. Furthermore, the researcher had the objective of discovering fresh translation mechanisms, which is the reason why they carried out this investigation. In the first place, the chinese language is significantly different from the languages that are spoken in a significant portion of europe in terms of its grammar, culture, writing system, and idioms. There is a reason for this circumstance, as stated below. Analysis of chinese empty words was carried out by the researcher with the assistance of david pollard's book "empty words: modal adverbs" serving as a point of departure. In spite of the fact that they are used rather often, pollard discovered that modal adverbs, which are generally considered to be meaningless filler words, are notoriously difficult to translate. The study also devotes a significant amount of attention to the challenges that he encountered while working towards this objective. My input was sought out by the researcher so that they might have a better grasp of the ways in which translators cope with potentially misleading language. My investigation, he said, will result in a solution to the



problem that people are now facing. On the other hand, he is aware of the fact that no one has ever accomplished the task of simultaneously comparing all empty sentences in both english and chinese. Additionally, he believes that there is one more significant factor that must be taken into consideration. Because of my work, the discipline of translation studies will be altered in a way that cannot be reversed (baker, 2019). This is due to the fact that it is a representation of ground-breaking work in the field.

2. Background of the study

The term "translation theory" has been saddled with the responsibility of addressing the age-old equivalent problem for a very long time, despite the fact that "translation studies" is a popular contemporary expression. Researchers in the academic world have investigated the processes that take place during translation and interpretation, and the term "translation theory" is considered to be a logical development from this body of work. Some academics are starting to combine translational research with research from other domains in an effort to widen the scope of translation studies outside the setting of the debate between literal translation and free translation. The implementation of this strategy is done in order to facilitate the presentation of novel approaches and points of view. One of the most contentious topics in the field of linguistics is related to the impact that translation has on the original source material. According to even-zohar, the literary canon, political environment, religious institutions, and economic climate of a culture are all interwoven subsystems that contribute to the formation of the collective identity of that community. It is because of the interconnected nature of these subsystems that he maintains this assertion. According to a well-known adage, "their interactions are not random but mainly defined by their location in the total to which they belong," and it goes on to explain that subsystems within a whole rely on one another. This is a statement that has been well-known for quite some time. The integrated system is comprised of a number of subsystems, each of which is located at a different position in relation to the core component of the system. On the other hand, it is not impossible for different cultures to assign different levels of significance to the same subsystem. In addition, polyesters, which originate from a variety of populations, have a similar link while yet having a separate status. According to even-zohar, the tactics that translators choose are influenced by the status of the targeted target as well as the language which is being translated. In order to do this, he bases his analysis on this. According to the findings of a study conducted by sager (malmkjaer, 2019), human translators have a variety of advantages over machine translation.

3. Purpose of the study

The aim of this research is to provide a thorough examination of the translation techniques used in rendering chinese empty words into english. Words that don't signify anything are not particularly significant, yet they are quite crucial for syntax, coherence, and discourse. This could make it hard to comprehend them. The goal of this study is to identify the particular procedures used by translators, such literal translation, deletion, replacement, addition, and rearrangement, and to figure out how often these tactics are used by using a quantitative approach. This enables the research to provide an impartial evaluation of the existing approaches used to address empty language. The research will examine how translators balance correctness, fluency, and cultural appropriateness in their management of these functional phrases. The research eventually improves translation studies by giving us data-driven information on how hard it is to translate across languages. It achieves this by looking at patterns that might help both translation theory and how various types of texts are used in the actual world.



4. Literature review

Even if the name "translation studies" has become more popular lately, "translation theory" is still seen to be an extension of academics' study of translation and translation processes. One of the main purposes of translation theory is to look at the idea of "equivalent," which has been around for a long time, in more detail. To expand the domain of translation studies beyond the dichotomy of literal and free translation, some scholars are beginning to integrate translation studies with other academic disciplines. This is done in translation studies to provide the discipline new ways of looking at things and doing research. They are talking about the changes and modifications that translators have to make since the grammar and phrasing of the two languages are not the same. These changes and adjustments are what they mean when they talk about shifts. Even- zohar claims that each culture's unique polysystem is made up of several subsystems, some of which are related to topics like literature, politics, religion, and economics. Chang said, "their interactions are not random but mainly defined by their location in the total to which they belong." this is because the subsystems that make up a polysystem are all related to each other. This is due to the interdependence that exists between them. Some subsystems are more vital than others, and the way they are all related to each other is different for each subsystem. Different cultures may assign varying degrees of importance to the same subsystem. It is feasible that any of these things may happen. Polysystems, which are made up of more than one civilisation, have their own connections and statuses that are different from each other. Even-zohar looks at how the status of the target polysystem and translation as a subsystem affect the strategies that translators utilise. This line of argument fits with the one that came before it. Sager examines the issue between human and machine translation, presenting his conclusions (cohen, 2019).

5. Resercah question

- How do translation techniques influence the english rendition of chinese empty words?

6. Research methodology

• Research design

Spss version 25 was used to look at the numbers. The 95% confidence interval and odds ratio were used to figure out the direction and strength of the statistical relationship. The researchers set a statistically significant criterion with a p-value of less than 0.05. A descriptive analysis was performed to ascertain the most significant elements of the data. Quantitative approaches are typically used to look at data that has been changed by computer tools for statistical analysis or data that has been gathered via surveys, polls, or questionnaires.

• Sampling

The study's ultimate sample size was 500 customers after pilot testing the questionnaire with 20 chinese consumers. 712 of the customers were randomly picked and sent questionnaires via email. The poll was not included in the study since 212 people did not complete it out.

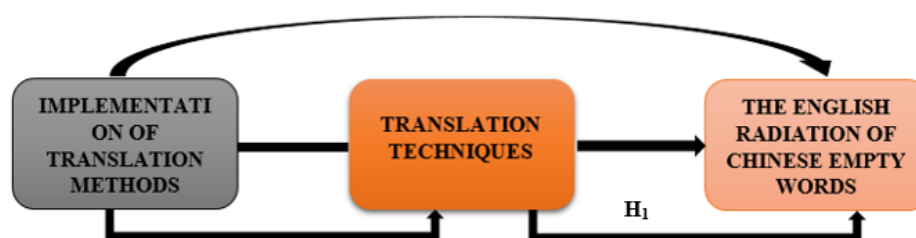
• Data and measurement:

The main way to gather data for the study was via a questionnaire survey. The first portion of the survey asked for basic demographic information. The second part asked people to score different parts of the online and offline channels on a 5-point likert scale. The secondary data was taken from several different places, most of which were internet databases.

- **Statistical software:** the statistical analysis was conducted using spss 25 and ms-excel.
- **Statistical tools:** the basic essence of the data was understood via descriptive analysis. It is essential that the researcher use anova to examine the data.



7. Conceptual framework



8. Result

• Factor analysis

One typical use of factor analysis (fa) is to confirm that visible data contains hidden components. When there are no obvious visual or diagnostic signs, it is common practice to utilise regression coefficients to create ratings. For fa success, models are crucial. Finding mistakes, intrusions, and obvious connections is what modelling is all about. The kaiser-meyer-olkin (kmo) test is a way to assess datasets that have been produced by multiple regression analyses. They verify that the model and variables in the sample are representative. Data duplication is evident from the figures. People can better understand the facts when the proportions are less. A number between zero and one is the output of kmo. The sample size should be enough if the kmo value is between 0.8 and 1. Kaiser states that these are the permissible boundaries: the following approval criteria were set by kaiser:

A dismal 0.050 to 0.059, much below the average range of 0.60 to 0.69

between 0.70 and 0.79 is a common range for middle grades.

With a quality point score ranging from 0.80 to 0.89.

Incredibly, it may vary from 0.90 to 1.00.

Table1: bartlett's test and kmo

test conducted by kmo and bartlett

measure of sampling adequacy by kaiser-meyer-olkin: .890

the results of bartlett's sphericity test are as follows: about the chi-squared test

Df=190

Sig.=.000

This establishes that assertions made only for sampling are valid. To ensure the correlation matrices were relevant, the researchers used bartlett's test of sphericity.. The kaiser-meyer-olkin test yielded a value of 0.890, which is considered acceptable for the sample. A p-value of 0 was obtained via the bartlett sphericity test. Based on bartlett's sphericity test, it seems that the correlation matrix is not an appropriate element of the identity matrix.

Table 1: KMO and Bartlett's Test

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.890
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	3252.968
	df	190
	Sig.	.000



This verifies that the assertions made about the execution of the sample are correct. In order to determine if the correlation matrices were statistically significant, the researchers used Bartlett's test of sphericity. According to the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin statistic, a sufficient sample is defined as a value of 0.890. With a p-value of 0.00, Bartlett's sphericity test was satisfied. According to the statistically significant findings of Bartlett's sphericity test, the correlation matrix is not identical to an identity matrix.

- **Test for hypothesis**

- **Independent variable: implementation of translation methods**

The practical application of certain techniques used by translators to transfer meaning, structure, and function across languages is known as translation methods application. When it comes to Chinese empty words, this strategy entails choosing and using the appropriate strategies to close the language and cultural divide between Chinese and English. The pragmatic and grammatical functions of empty words may be handled in a number of ways. These consist of addition, replacement, omission, literal translation, and rearrangement. Implementation is more than just knowing about these tactics; it's about how they are actually used in translation work. When deciding how to translate a phrase, the translator must take readability, accuracy, and cultural equality into account. This demonstrates the translator's decision-making process. For instance, omission and rearrangement may be utilised to maintain the coherence of a discussion when an empty sentence in English is superfluous. Implementation highlights the operational stage, when theoretical approaches are modified and applied to actual texts, illuminating the progression of translation procedures from abstract frameworks to tangible linguistic results. In order to measure their use, this research looks at how often and where these strategies appear in translated literature (Corina, 2021).

- **Mideating variable: translation techniques**

The precise strategies that translators use on a small scale to communicate meaning, maintain proper grammar, and ensure that the source and destination languages are nearly identical are known as translation procedures. Translation techniques are another name for translation operations. Techniques for translation operate at the level of individual words, phrases, or sentences. Conversely, generic translation procedures discuss broad translation techniques. They provide specific solutions for handling linguistic lapses, structural variations, and cultural nuances in translation projects. The translation industry makes use of them. Literal translation, which attempts to preserve the original's structure and meaning as closely as possible; omission, which is the removal of anything unnecessary to maintain the text's flow; substitution, which is the insertion of a phrase that conveys the same idea; and addition, which is the addition of more words to clarify the idea; one tactic that might be used is rearranging the sentence structure to improve its flow in the target language. These tactics vary depending on the context and may not be appropriate for all texts, audiences, or translators (Volf, 2020).

- **Dependent variable: the English radiation of Chinese empty words**

This is the procedure for determining which English words to utilise for Chinese function words. Function words provide crucial syntactic, structural, and pragmatic purposes while having little lexical value. This is referred to as "empty words" in English translations from Chinese. Particles, prepositions, conjunctions, and modal markers are examples of empty words in Chinese that do not independently convey semantic meaning. Rather, they establish the mood, keep the conversation flowing, and help words remain together. Since many of these idioms lack exact English equivalents, translating them into English may be challenging. Since they are translating these terms, translators must make decisions that preserve the English language's meaning and communicative function. Omission is appropriate when the phrase does not



significantly improve the target language's structure, although literal translation is possible when a near syntactic counterpart is present. It might also be essential to add words to make things clearer, adjust the structure of sentences, or substitute words that do the same thing in order to preserve fluency and coherence (chen & liu, 2024).

➤ **Relationship between translation techniques and the english radiation of chinese empty words**

Although they don't appear to have any sense, empty words in chinese are important for rhythm, consistency, and emotional tone. Because of this, it is vital to look at how translation techniques work with the english translations of those methods. Modal particles and connectors are two types of empty words in chinese. These are examples of chinese words that typically convey complicated notions that are hard to explain in english. Modal particles are another name for empty words. The way these features are translated into english has a big effect on how they are conveyed. This group includes all of these types of translations: literal translation, equivalence translation, omission translation, and modification translation. For example, leaving anything out might make the meaning less subtle and culturally rich, while a perfect translation could keep the structure but make it seem odd. These two things might both happen. It is possible for both of these things to happen. Using tactics like functional equivalency or adaptation, which try to find a compromise between accuracy and readability, typically makes english readers more interested. The translator must be able to pick translation methods that keep the pragmatic and stylistic functions of empty words intact. This is very important so that the translated content keeps both its meaning and its cultural expression (sun, 2023).

The researcher developed the following hypothesis, which examined the relationship between translation techniques and the english radiation of chinese empty words.

- ***“ h_{01} : there is no significant relationship between translation techniques and the english radiation of chinese empty words.”***
- ***“ h_1 : there is a significant relationship between translation techniques and the english radiation of chinese empty words.”***

Table 2: H_1 ANOVA Test

ANOVA					
Sum					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	39588.620	205	5214.914	934.070	.000
Within Groups	492.770	294	5.583		
Total	40081.390	499			

The results of this study are astounding. The f value of 934.070 is significant since the p-value is .000, which is below the .05 alpha threshold. This indicates that the null hypothesis is not true and the ***“ h_1 : there is a significant relationship between translation techniques and the english radiation of chinese empty words”*** is true.

9. Discussion

The significance of translation approaches in finding the english terms for chinese empty words is shown by the findings of this study. Empty words are crucial in chinese for demonstrating syntax, coherence, and conversation flow, despite their lack of meaning. To ensure that your english translations are clear and accurate, people must exercise caution while selecting your approaches. Substitution and omission emerged as the dominant approaches, according to the data. This shows how important it is for translators to be fluent and precise in the target



language. Although it was less frequent, literal translation was helpful when syntactic equality could be achieved. Some additional or rearranged contexts are required to protect delicate pragmatic or discourse-level functions. Since there is no silver bullet for the problems caused by meaningless words, these numbers demonstrate that translators use a wide range of strategies depending on the circumstances. Methods provide a realistic way to evaluate how well english translations preserve meaning while reducing the risk of lost coherence. The research highlights the need of considering cultural and linguistic elements when making methodological decisions. The accuracy and readability of translated works for their target audiences may be enhanced using this.

10. Conclusion

The findings of this research underscore the significance of translation approaches in discerning english equivalents of chinese empty words. Even though empty words don't imply anything, they exhibit chinese syntax, coherence, and how a discourse flows. To make sure that your english translations are correct and clear, people need to think carefully about how people do things. The data indicated that replacement and omission were the two most common ways to do things. This shows how important it is for translators to be very good at the language they are translating into. Literal translation was useful when syntactic equality could be achieved, although it happened less frequently. To protect important pragmatic or discourse-level functions, people require a few more or different contexts. These numbers illustrate that translators use different strategies depending on the context. This is required since there is no one-size-fits-all solution to the problems caused by meaningless words. The approaches provide a pragmatic framework for evaluating the extent to which english translations preserve meaning while reducing the likelihood of incoherence. The findings underscore the importance of considering language and culture when determining a technique. This may help translated works be more accurate and easier to read for the people they are meant for.

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