

A Study on Translation Strategies of Business English Letters from the Perspective of Register Theory

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Abstract: English business correspondence is an independent register. Based on the theory of discourse, register and context in Systemic Functional Grammar, and through the analysis of the semantic features of English business letters, it is pointed out that the translation should seek functional equivalence with the original text. It reveals the contextual context on which it depends, accurately reproduces the register features of the source language, realizes the equivalence of the meaning of the target language and the source language in register, and achieves a more faithful and appropriate translation. Therefore, translators need to have a higher language and professional business English background knowledge. In the translation of business English contracts, there should be a rigorous work attitude to ensure the accuracy, rigor and standard of the contract language.

1. Introduction

International exchanges are becoming more frequent, and the scale of foreign trade is expanding. Business English has become an indispensable language communication tool in economic activities. Systemic functional linguistics is an evolving genre that is a major genre of linguistic research today [1]. Systemic functional linguistics as a general linguistics also addresses the use of language and issues related to language use [2]. As far as the status quo of the English-language translation field in China is concerned, the status quo of translation studies of business English letters is not satisfactory. The research on business English letters is scattered and lacks systematicity. The theoretical translation should be the equivalence of discourse, that is, it is equivalent to the original text in terms of expression, semantics and communicative functions, and is not a simple sentence-correspondence [3]. Business letters, as the main means of transmitting information and negotiating business in international trade, have also been used more and more widely and paid more attention to [4]. From the perspective of systemic functional linguistics, this paper intends to analyze the register features of business English correspondence in order to achieve an accurate translation of business English correspondence, so as to better promote the translation of business English correspondence, avoid unnecessary disputes and disputes, and thus promote the exchange of international trade in China.

2. Register Theory

Register theory is an important part of systemic functional linguistics. Register is a linguistic variant distinguished by use. From the linguistic point of view, register is mainly characterized by meaning, which is reflected in different lexical, grammatical and phonological features [5]. The field of a register determines not only the vocabulary used in communication, but also the phoneme and grammatical features of the language. Interpersonal function is the function of expressing emotions and intentions through language. The use of language reflects the interpersonal relationship between the author and the reader, the speaker and the hearer [6]. The system functional model is based on the systemic functional grammar and aims to study the language used as communication, and to understand the meaning of the author's speech and the influence and interrelationship between the language used and the socio-cultural background [7]. Register theory

studies language in specific cultural contexts and contexts. It is believed that the three major factors that determine language features are: language, language and language. The language, linguistic and linguistic meanings are the characteristics of contextual contexts, which determine the linguistic features that are compatible with the context, ie the register [8]. It is the interaction of these three functions that makes our language expression full of diversity and richness, and at the same time has individual characteristics. Systemic functional linguistics believes that the choice of language is closely related to the genre of the text and the use of the language.

3. An Analysis of the Field, Form and Tenor of English Letters

The study of English correspondence is inseparable from the study of its register. Each register has its own characteristics. The study of register characteristics must begin with three contextual variables that determine register characteristics. Business English translation should carefully analyze the content characteristics, linguistic forms and writing patterns of a specific style (e.g. English business letters) in the real corpus. The language field of English letters is the content of letters signed by natural persons or legal persons in order to clarify the rights and obligations of both parties. In order to clarify the mutual rights and obligations, the signing activities of the contract with legal effect are "content", including the language they use to express the contract, namely "form". From the discourse, the paper has a deeper and more comprehensive examination of the organization and writing of English business letters. It should not only pay attention to certain specific English forms, such as phrases and sentence patterns, but also consider the meaning of language from the overall structure of the discourse content. And the choice of language expressions. The principle of purpose is the first principle in teleology, and other guiding principles need to be subordinated to this principle. But in the actual translation process. Different contexts determine different domains, and different domains also determine the difference in terms. In the case of translation studies, the style of the target discourse can be determined by analyzing the register.

Tenor refers to the role of relationships in the context of these issues. According to register theory, the equivalence between the source text and the target text in translation is the functional equivalence of all three meanings of the register: conceptual meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. The basic principle of language pattern lies in the distinction between oral language and written language. It should be said that there is a great difference between written language and natural spoken language. The original text belonging to formal written language can not be translated into spoken language, and vice versa. The translator must pay attention to the register characteristics of the source text, the contextual context on which the source text depends, and the two languages can play the same role in the same contextual context. The language of business activities determines the formal, standardized, accurate and rigorous use of English letters, and the language of English letters is written contract form. In the process of communication, new domains may be generated due to different participants, as well as the nature, social status and roles of the participants. The translator must have a comprehensive understanding of the discourse scope, discourse tone and discourse style of the source language text in the text, sentence group and information unit. The translation only reproduces the local language features of the source language, expresses the contextual context on which it is based, and achieves the equivalent meaning of the translated language and the source language in the register, in order to obtain a more loyal and appropriate translation, and better realize the business English letter. The purpose and intention of communication.

4. Register Analysis and Register Equivalence in Business English Letter Translation

4.1. Equivalence of conceptual meaning in language field

Field refers to what actually happens, including the environment in which the language occurs, the topic of the conversation, the whole activity of the speaker and other participants. In order to

truly realize the transformation of interlingual meaning in translation and achieve the faithful, accurate and unified translation criteria, we should grasp the register characteristics formed by the field, mode and tenor of English correspondence. According to register theory, vocabulary itself has no definite conceptual meaning. It can only be determined in context or external context. This is especially evident in the translation of English business letters. The purposiveness of translation guides the strategies and methods of translation. The teleology in functional translation theory is well interpreted in translation methods and strategies. Numerous language fields determine a wide variety of professional terms, jargon, foreign words or abbreviations. These terms are accurate and professional, require unambiguity, exclude ambiguity and ambiguity, and have special meaning in business context. The language field mainly represents the main purpose of the sentence, the main event, and the ongoing action, that is, the content of the information described by the text and the sum of the words used in the text. In general, the more formal the style, the higher the degree of nominalization. Nominalization is more in line with the business habits of business English, but also makes the language more objective and formal, so that the amount of business information is more concentrated.

4.2. Equivalence of textual meaning in form

Form is the medium or channel of language communication, which can be divided into written style and spoken style, formal style and informal style. Communication channels and media influence the language choice of communicators. Business activities are highly efficient, so over time, business letters and conversations often use professional abbreviations familiar to both sides of the exchange, in order to exchange information quickly and save valuable time. In order to express the meaning of English letter language, its English vocabulary and grammar have formed the linguistic features of English letter style. The register features of English correspondence are mainly manifested in the different choice of conceptual meaning, lexical level, grammatical level and special expression. In the Chinese translation stage, the expression of meaning should pay attention to the use of the unified normative correspondence, because the translation of such words in long-term business communication has long been customary, so it must not be created or blindly matched, affecting the effective transmission of business information. The language of business English letters is written in written language. The language is concise and standardized, and has a complete grammatical structure. In the process of translation, translators need to pay attention to the linguistic features of business English letters to ensure the equivalence of textual meaning. For the translation of such words, the translator should have solid professional knowledge, accurately understand and grasp the specific meaning of these words in the business context, in order to faithfully convey the conceptual meaning of the original text.

4.3. Seeking the equivalence of interpersonal meaning in the keynote of discourse

The purpose of the speech is to reflect the relationship between the participants of the activity mainly through the choice of tone structure and modality. The purpose of the language is to reflect the interpersonal function of the language. The higher the formality of the language, the farther the interpersonal distance between the two parties is. Different kinds of business letters use different mood and modality systems to achieve different verbal and communicative purposes. Therefore, in translation, we should strive for functional and linguistic equivalence, and truly vividly reproduce the interpersonal meaning of the original text. A large number of technical terms can be found in the English of International English letters. They have rich connotations and extensions. The use of these technical terms can accurately describe and express various documents, clauses, transaction links and both parties in business activities. Rights and obligations. Because business letters are polite in wording and euphemistic in tone, they are very strategic in expressing specific speech functions such as thanks, requests, satisfaction, refusal and apology. Especially when the buyers and sellers communicate, such as writing correspondence, opening letter of credit and issuing shipping documents, they use formal legal language, which reflects the formality of business English and the relationship between the two parties. Not only when making requests to the other side, but also when explaining to the other side some unfavorable situation to the bilateral trade, even when

expressing regret and dissatisfaction, the writer will also express his refusal tactfully through indirect and implicit means of speech in order to obtain the best English semantics and stylistic effect.

5. Conclusions

Register theory has important guiding significance for translation studies. This paper explores and analyzes the lexical and syntactic features of business English contracts from the perspective of register theory, in order to translate accurate and accurate translations. Accurately reproduce the locale features of the original text during the translation process to achieve domain equivalence. The equivalence of translation cannot be based only on one meaning (usually conceptual meaning). We should grasp the relationship between Systemic Functional Linguistics and translation and analyze business contract translation with the register theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics. The purpose is to explore business contract English from various perspectives in order to translate accurate and idiomatic business contract translations. Under the guidance of register translation theory, business English correspondence translation can better grasp and be faithful to the content and style of the original text, convey accurate business information to the target language recipients, and exert the greatest social value in order to ensure the smooth progress of business activities.

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