Analysis on the Translation Strategies of Long Difficult Sentences in English Language and Literature

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Abstract: Translation is not only a transformation between language forms, but also a communication behaviour between cultures in different regions. Because of the historical development, customs and cultural differences, the literary works of each country have their own characteristics. Therefore, in the translation of language and literature works, we must pay attention to its methods and techniques to change the sentence structure, part of speech, meaning of words and so on, accurately express the connotation of language, promote the dissemination and integration of culture.

1. Introduction

The structure of English sentences is usually subject-predicate object definite complement, especially after the addition of clauses, the length of sentences becomes longer, the structure appears complex, and most of them are passive voice, which is far from the Chinese word order, voice, which requires the translator to have a certain analytical ability, from the literary works of the source language understanding, sentence structure and logic and other aspects of strict control. This paper will focus on the translation of long difficult sentences in English language and literature works in order to explore the translation strategies and provide practical and effective help for the majority of English literature lovers.

1.1. Failure to Grasp the Characteristics of Different Literary Genres

There are many kinds and genres involved in English literature works, such as science and technology applied literature, novels and poetry. There are abundant cultural and artistic elements in the literary works of these genres. Taking allusions often cited in literary works as an example, it is necessary to understand the development process of English in translation, and to analyze the holistic cultural connotation of the works in combination with the elegant, interesting and implicit characteristics of allusions, so that the translation can make the literary works rich in a heavy sense of history. But at present, many translators often ignore the genre of the works when translating English literary works, and translate the literal meaning directly, which leads to the unreasonable expression of the translated language meaning and deviates from the subject.

1.2. Unjustified Dynamic Application of Concept Equivalence

In the process of translation of literary works, most translators often translate the English words and sentences of the works according to the Chinese words and phrases, so that people can intuitively understand the meaning of the works, but because of the great differences between Chinese and Western cultures, some sentences can not be translated literally. Aesop's Fable It is not only fine feathers that make fine birds.", for example, can not be a noble bird by virtue of its beautiful feathers alone.

Although readers can also combine the relevant knowledge to understand, but inevitably in the Chinese context slightly stiff. This sentence actually contains the profound connotation of "people want clothes, Buddha wants gold clothes ". Therefore, in translation, translators should reasonably apply the concept dynamic equivalence theory.

1.3. Neglect of the Integrity of the Article

In English literary works, some historical figures, myths and legends, fables and so on are often used to express a certain desire or emotion in the author's own heart. If the translator can feel the situation in the process of translation and realize the position of the quoted allusions in the article, he can skillfully use some creative means to translate, so that the translated language becomes more concise, concise and close to the point of view. Otherwise, the translation has been carried out by the method of literal translation, and the details have not been optimized, resulting in the effect of the whole article translation is not good, the language is rather stiff, can not properly express the original author's meaning.

2. The Translation Steps and Principles of English Long Difficult Sentences

As we all know, English long difficult sentences are composed of many complex language phenomena, and the context is complex and difficult to master, but they still follow a certain basic structure. Translation can be done as follows:

2.1. Syntactic Analysis

When translating long difficult sentences, we first need to clarify the basic syntactic structure of the original text, and judge whether it is a simple sentence, a compound sentence, or a compound sentence. The biggest difference between a long difficult sentence and a simple sentence is that it contains multiple sentences, things, and must be translated on the basis of understanding the grammatical structure. The diagram is shown in figure 1 below.
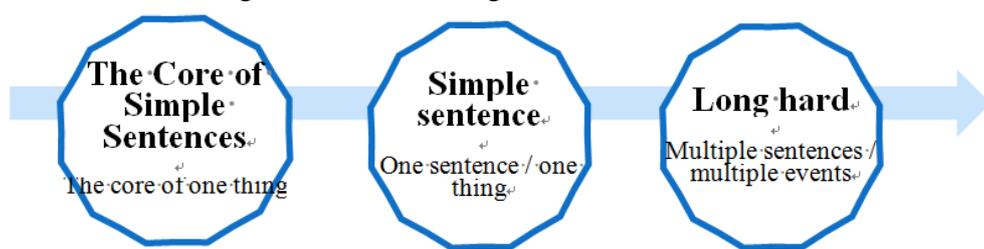

Figure 1 Sentence structure diagram

The steps of analyzing long and difficult sentences are as follows: first, find out the verbs, conjunctions, and whether there is a clear ownership relationship in the sentence, then determine the core verbs, divide the main sentence, modify the part to follow the basic principles of sentence translation, and do not add information other than the subject, or lack some important information. The detailed explanation chart is shown in figure [2].
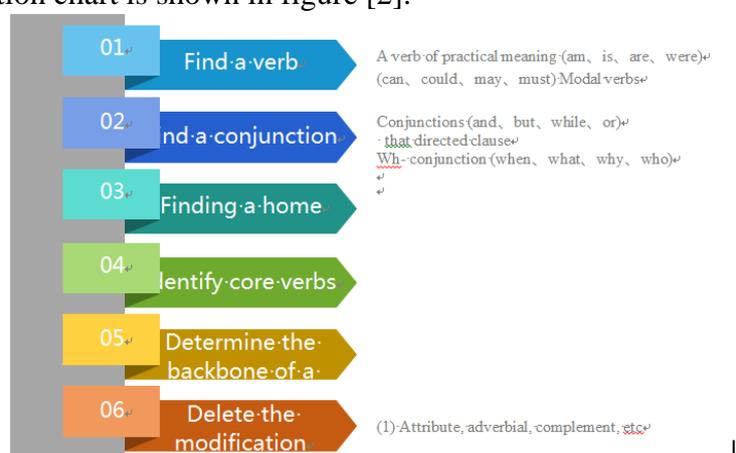

Figure 2 Six steps to analysis of long difficult sentences

2.2. Language Expression

The translation of literary works emphasizes the reproduction of the original author's style, not

just copy the sentence by sentence; therefore, we should follow the principle of the particularity of the time, use some methods and techniques, combined with the characteristics of the language text, the translation part of the integration, translation, to ensure the smooth and smooth translation. A good translation is a realistic presentation of the author's views.

3. Strategies for Translation of Long Difficult Sentences in English Language and Literature

3.1. Addition and Subtraction

The method of adding and subtracting words is the method of optimizing translation by combining the meaning of words. For example, some long difficult sentences in the expression of some long difficult sentences are willing to be complete, but after the translator translated, the meaning deviates from the subject, causing others to misunderstand. The reason for this is the lack of moistening the language and characters, so translators can flexibly use the addition or subtraction method to supplement the content of the translation, to ensure that the content of the translation is complete and close to the facts, so that the translation out of doubt meaning more vivid. According to Adam, according to the Bible, was allowed to invent the first words when he named animals at God's invitation. Bible, Adam had the right to create human language after he first invented language to name animals on the instructions of God. When Adam named animals under the oracle, he created the human language. appear more concise, the translator directly simplified the "the first words" part. This intuitive and vivid way of expressing the translation makes the language clearer, more focused, and easy for the reader to understand.

3.2. Concurrent Translation

The following translation method refers to the translation of the original text according to a certain word order, without adding or deleting the sentence structure of the original text, one by one to carry out the translation of the sentence information, and finally to add the link words properly to realize the effective connection of the information, and to express the meaning of the original text accurately.

But because there are great differences between Chinese and Western cultures, translators can make readers feel more deeply when reading, can carry on the reasonable annotation on the basis of the following translation method, put the literary creation background, the national characteristic into it, make the whole article form up and down echo, and promote the near purpose.

3.3. Reverse Translation

Inverse translation is more aimed at the difference between English and Chinese expression habits, English time order is flexible (the clause indicating time can be before or after the main sentence), while Chinese is generally the former cause and the latter. Some of the differences in these sentence patterns require the translator to translate the long difficult sentences in a flexible way, to bring the information after the English sentence to the front, and to optimize the sentence structure to make it smooth. Many years later,as he faced the firing squad,Colonel Aureliano Buendia was to remember that distant afternoon when his father took him to discover ice." hundred years of solitude: many years later, Colonel Orelleno stood before the firing squad, remembering the distant afternoon when his father had taken him to visit the ice cubes In this process of translation, it is to change the translation order of time adverbial by inverse translation, so that it is more in line with the reading habits of Chinese readers, so that the dynamic development order of things is more distinct.

3.4. Sub-Translation

In western European and American countries, people are pursuing a romantic and artistic atmosphere, so they often use long difficult sentences with complicated sentence structure in writing literary works, which contain various post-modifiers (prepositional phrases, gerund phrases, etc.).Some people have vividly compared the English language sentence structure to "grape ", compared the Chinese sentence structure to" bamboo section ", aptly expresses its language text

connection and complexity.In the face of such long and difficult sentences, the translator should first divide the structure of the sentence in translation, break the clause into short sentences, and translate the sentence a little bit. the classification of clauses is shown in the following figure [3].
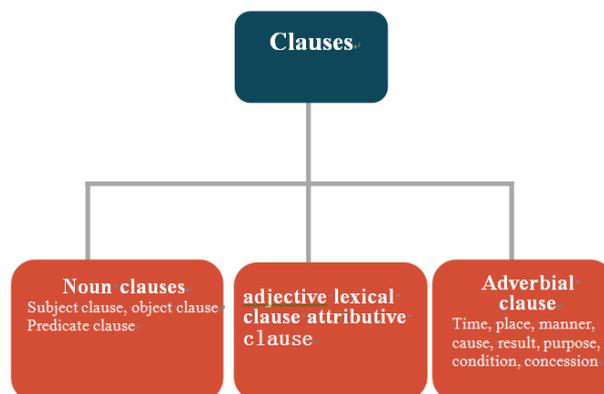

Figure 3 Classification of English clauses

Secondly, it is necessary to consider the Chinese habit sometimes, make the postmodifier another appropriate arrangement, simply adjust the structural order, so that the translated question logic is closely related, the whole sentence beautiful, lyrical, very good expression of the thought and emotion that wants to convey to us. A good time, a bad time, an age of wisdom, a year of ignorance, a period of faith, a period of doubt, a season of light, a season of darkness, a spring of hope, a winter of despair.

4. Conclusion

All in all, in today's society, English affects the world economy, culture and other aspects of development. The translation of English language and literature works is an important work that our translators must strive to accomplish. In the face of long difficult sentences, we should be patient to analyze, reasonable use of translation skills, follow the scientific translation principles, in order to ensure that the original meaning is consistent with the optimization of processing, improve the level of translation. In addition, translators should be brave to become explorers, researchers, to walk in other places to feel the development and change of culture, to change the perspective to understand the connotation of language and characters, to sum up translation strategies, skills and essentials, to communicate with the vast number of translators, so that beautiful language and characters spread further, so that readers and friends to get the best experience.

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