

Journal Entries of Translation Issues

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Abstract. This paper explores various linguistic issues encountered in the translation process, including the overuse of Chengyu in tourism texts, exceptions to the heliocentrism phenomenon in tourism promotional materials, and the textual and linguistic characteristics of legal documents (Chinese mainland property certificates). It also examines the basic structural analysis of respiratory system medical terminology. The study emphasizes the importance of linguistic style, textual features, and the construction of specialized terminology in translation. It highlights that appropriate translation strategies should be adjusted according to the text type and target audience to ensure clarity, readability, and cultural adaptability.

Keywords: Translation issues, tourism texts, Chengyu, heliocentrism, legal translation, property certificate, medical terminology, specialized terminology translation.

1. Overusing Chengyu in Tourism Translation

As Dann (1996) notes, the language of tourism attempts to attract and persuade millions of people to turn them from potential clients to actual clients. Readers develop their expectations of the information presented. Combined with the strangerhood perspective of Dann's (1996) four theoretical perspectives on tourism, many descriptive words highlight the unique features of the destination that tourists always long for. Therefore, it is common to find descriptive words modifying objects in the scenic spots in English brochures. The forged language creates a vivid account of the scenery image in the readers' minds and aims to meet their psychological needs (Uzzel, 1984). But, for translators, it is a challenge to translate the source language to the target language in idiomatic expression. Taking Chinese as the target language, translators are more inclined to use Chengyu (a four-word traditional Chinese idiomatic expression) to describe objects because it has strong characteristics of neat structure and harmonious sound, portraying a complex scenario or concept in a concise and elegant manner. Furthermore, Chengyu is formed from previous generations of Chinese, containing rich history and cultural knowledge. So, applying Chengyu to modify nouns in translation can mark the translator's erudition and the great master of colourful language. However, overusing Chengyu is common in the tourism translation. Written in a luxurious style, the translation text can neither follow the strangerhood perspective in conveying a sense of comfort and familiarity nor gain potential clients who are not well-educated. Keywords cannot be identified in the long, vague, and complex messages with piled Chengyu. The readers' desire for change and their seek for the kind of fresh, fulfilling experiences that the brochure depicts would be weak. Therefore, translators should mediate in the over usage of Chengyu. Instead of the parade of language competence, translating the tourism text in the appropriate register is the main task for translators.

2. An Exception to Heliocentrism Topic in Tourism

According to Dann (1996), heliocentrism is one of the topics of tourism. Heliocentrism places the sun at the centre that the Earth and other planets revolve around. In recorded history, there have been numerous appearances of solar deities and sun worship worldwide. The sunny weather is always the setting background of the brochure language. Almost all the pictures are taken on a sunny day, and pleasurable outdoor activities are developed under the sunshine as well. The fantastic, picturesque images make people eager for an alternative life to the present one. Moreover, exposure to the warm sun is an effective therapy for psychological treatment. People can take a break from routine to deal with depression, pressure, and anxiety when bathed in the golden rays.

But there is an exception to the heliocentrism in tourism. My hometown, Leshan, located in the southwest of China, often ranks in the top ten rainy areas in China. The rainy, humid, and foggy weather is a typical feature displayed in the text of the scenic spots' introduction. For example, Emei Mt, situated in Emei county of Leshan, is famous for its elegant scenery (featured by Xiu, in Chinese) as the mountain-and-water painting in Chinese traditional arts.

Photos of rain, clouds, and snow-covered landscapes with a dark colour foundation can be easily found online, such as Dong Chun Xiao Yu (Dong Chun Ping, located on the Emei mountainside, famous for the clean streams and evergreen trees in the light rain), and Jing Ding Yun Hai (Jing Ding, known as the summit, in a shroud of clouds). The ancient poems and the present description of Emei Mt aim to compare it to the heavenly palace in Chinese mythology, which people climb as a pilgrim journey.

In conclusion, as an exception to the heliocentrism topic in tourism, Emei Mt is a typical example of scenic spots in the north temperate zone. The sun cannot appear in brochure texts and pictures everywhere. Instead, the language of tourism should be localised from an authentic sociolinguistics perspective.

3. Textual Features and Linguistic Characteristics of Mainland China's Property Certificate

At the Migration and Education Company for Chinese agents in Australia, a Chinese Property Certificate from mainland translation to English is one part of the application information for migration. Since Chinese laws are drafted in monolingual jurisdictions, the translations are used for informative rather than normative purposes. A property Certificate in mainland China is an official law document. China is a Civil Law country. Compared with the Common Law countries, the prominent features of Civil Law countries include (Dale, 1977): the format is simple and straightforward; the laws commence with declarations of principles that are foundational to the topics they address; there is a lack of definition and interpretation sections; the statements exhibit brevity and are organised in a logical progression; there are no conditions, qualifications, reservations, and warnings; long schedules do not exist.

A Chinese Property Certificate from mainland China starts with the title 'Real Property Ownership Certificate, The People's Republic of China'. Then it reads: 'In accordance with *Property Law of the People's Republic of China* and other regulations, and for the purpose of protecting the property owner's legitimate rights and interests, the real property ownership as specified herein and to which the property owner has applied for registration has been examined and verified, and thereby the registration is approved, and the certificate is issued.', in which the clarity of repression by the government is stated. Next, the local registration authority with seal, published date, and certificate number are displayed. The substantive body includes general principle provisions, such as the information on 'Real Estate No., Titleholder, Common Ownership Status, Property Address, Lot No., Ownership Type, Usage, Area, Term, and Other Right Status'. There are no statutory definitions of these legislative expressions: exhaustive and non-exhaustive (Sullivan, 2002). The translated information is not expressed in complete sentences but in phrases for its purpose.

Regarding linguistic characteristics, archaic compound adverbs, such as 'herein, thereby', are employed in the translation exclusively used in legal language (Mayarol, 2003). 'Herein' refers to the document in this place being translated, while 'thereby' introduces the result of the action mentioned. Performative verbs in law 'examine, verify, approve, issue' are to empower rights and obligations and establish institutional facts.

On the whole, legislative language has its unique qualities. Their condition and influence are determined by the characteristics of legislation and its roles within society. Based on the textual features and linguistic characteristics of the Chinese Property Certificate in the mainland, translators should closely notice the differences between the Common Law and Civil Law jurisdictions. The so-called purposive approach is encouraged to be used in the translation of Civil Laws (Tetley, 2000) to

ascertain the legislator's intent through a comprehensive analysis of the legislation, including the provisions that immediately encompass the obscure text.

4. The Basic Word Structure of Common Medical Terminology of the Respiratory System

Medical terminology can be split into components like an individual jigsaw puzzle. With the meaning of the individual parts, you can get an overview of medical terminology straightforwardly and quickly. As Chabner states (2018), all medical terms contain roots and suffixes. The letter O has no meaning but is an essential connector between the root and the suffixes, which is called combining vowel. The root provides the term's fundamental meaning. The meaning of a term can be altered when a word portion is added at the beginning. It is referred to as a prefix. And there are two or more combining forms in a term. In other words, two or more roots can be connected by the letter O in a term. Consequently, the meanings of roots are combined in this term. Furthermore, most of the prefixes, roots, and suffixes originate from Greek and Latin, a few of them with French origin.

Table 1. Basic Word Structure and Chinese Translation of Common Respiratory Disorders

Signs and Symptoms										
Terms	Prefix	Origin	Root	Origin	Root	Origin	Suffix	Origin	Meaning	Chinese Translation
dyspnoea	dys-difficult	Greek					pnoea: breath	Greek	difficulty in breathing	Dyspnea
tachypnoea	tachy-fast	Greek					pnoea: breath	Greek	fast breathing	Tachypnea
apnoea	a-no/without	Greek					pnoea: breath	Greek	stop breathing	Apnea
hypopnoea	hypo-under/blow	Greek					pnoea: breath	Greek	overly shallow breathing	Hypopnea
epistaxis	epi-upon/over	Greek					-taxis movement	Latin	a dripping of blood from the nose	Epistaxis
haemoptysis	haemo-blood	Greek					-ptysis spitting	Greek	spitting blood or blood-tinged sputum from the respiratory tract	Hemoptysis
rhinorrhoea	rhino-nose	Greek					-rhoea a flowing	Greek	meaning excess mucous flow from the nose	Rhinorrhea (runny nose, nasal discharge)
Common Disorders										
Terms	Prefix	Origin	Root	Origin	Root	Origin	Suffix	Origin	Meaning	Chinese Translation
pneumonia			pneumo: the lungs	Greek			-ia condition	Greek	inflammation of the lungs	Pneumonia
pneumothorax			pneumo: the lungs	Greek	thorax: breastplate	Latin			presence of air inside the pleural cavity	Pneumothorax
pulmonary embolism (PE)			pulmonary/pulmo: the lungs	Latin	embolism: the insertion of an intercalary	Greek			a blockage in one of the arteries in the lungs caused by blood clots	Pulmonary embolism
lung abscess			lung	German	abscess: away from, depart	Latin			a pus-filled cavity in lungs surrounded by inflamed tissue	Lung abscess
empyema			empyein: gathering	Greek	pus-producing				a condition in which pus collects in one of the two layers that surround the lungs	Empyema

Regarding Signs and Symptoms of the respiratory system (Netter & Colacino,1997), there are terms of dyspnoea, tachypnoea, apnoea, hypopnoea, epistaxis, haemoptysis, and rhinorrhoea. The terms of Common Disorders (Netter & Colacino,1997) include pneumonia, pneumothorax, pulmonary embolism, lung abscess, and empyema. The basic word structure of these terms will be presented in the prefix, root, suffix, and combining forms. The meaning and Chinese translation of the terms will also be figured out in the following table (See Table 1).

From the above table, it can be concluded that the terms in Signs and Symptoms are generated even without roots. All their prefixes and suffixes are of Greek origin except the Latin origin of the suffix '-taxis'. Their essential meanings can be conveyed when there is a lack of roots. For the terms in Common Disorders, there is an individual word 'empyema' in the alternative form of the Greek root 'empyein'. The term 'pneumonia' comprises a root and suffix, and another term 'pneumothorax' combines two roots with different origins. Furthermore, another source of specialist terminology is employed in 'pulmonary embolism' and 'lung abscess', called compound, to combine two or more words in a term. The basic word structure should be applied to the common medical terminology. It is helpful to practice writing terms and their meanings.

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