

Register Analysis of the Dialogue -Translation in Water of Canglang Waves

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Abstract

The paper tries to analyze the dialogue of characters in Yan Zhen's novel--- Water of Canglang Waves, based on the Register Analysis theory, in order to discuss the effects of register analysis in the translating process. In this way, the applicability and practicability of the three variables of Register Analysis in analyzing and translating novel dialogues are confirmed, and the guiding role of Register Analysis to dialogue-translation process is also proved.

Keywords

Register; novel dialogues; discourse analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Yan Zhen's Water of Canglang Waves was written in the 1990s. At that time, China was in an era of political turmoil, official corruption and political darkness. In view of this, Yan Zhen wrote this novel, which reflects the official culture of China in the era of political turmoil, and looks at the decadent official scene from the perspective of an intellectuals, thus reflecting the social atmosphere and official scene at that time. Dark. Character dialogues are widely used in the novel to delineate the differences of personality, identity and social status among different characters. Dialogues are used to describe the changes and development of the mood among the characters at the same level of social relations. They are expressed by describing the appearance of the characters, the language and behavior in the events, the thoughts of the characters and the attitudes of others towards the characters described. Present the character's spirit, quality or personality characteristics. When expressing the identity and characteristics of the characters in the dialogue, the author often chooses the language that accords with their social status, personality characteristics and educational level to highlight the theme of the works. This paper attempts to use register theory to analyze the relationship among the three variables of field, tenor and mode of dialogues in Yan Zhen's Water of Canglang Waves, so as to deepen the characteristics of dialogues among characters.

2. AN OVERVIEW OF REGISTER THEORY

Halliday (1985) holds that register is used to explain what language does. When it is used to explain the language activities that take place, we find that different language types are chosen according to different situations. Register is a very useful concept for participants in language communication. It applies to the sum of words, sentence patterns, rhetoric and structure of a discourse in a communicative context. From the perspective of language use, the field, mode and tenor in situational context affect our language use. These three factors are part of the situational context, called register variants, which refer to the context in which the language actually occurs, including the conversation topic, the speaker and the whole activity that other participants participate in; the tenor refers to the relationship between participants, including

the social status of participants and the role relationship between them; and the mode refers to the channel or medium of language communication, such as Speaking or writing, improvised or prepared, including rhetoric (Hu Zhuanglin et al., 1989:175).

Register analysis is a very important step to accurately interpret the original author's intentions. For example, how to accurately reproduce the social relationship between the characters described in the dialogue in the translated version is a key issue for the translator to grasp. The details of the original text can be used to make a reasonable selection of the words in the translation and make the translation as close as possible to the original text.

This paper attempts to discuss the influence of register analysis on the translation process from the perspective of the dialogue between the characters in the novel.

3. THE APPLICATION OF REGISTER ANALYSIS IN THE PROCESS OF NOVEL DIALOGUE TRANSLATION

The Water of Canglang is a novel written by Yan Zhen in the 1990s, which reflects the ups and downs of intellectuals in the officialdom. Therefore, for Western readers, Chinese officialdom culture is exotic, and in the process of dialogue, the novel also uses a lot of psychological discourse and action descriptions. Therefore, the correct handling of situational context in translation is correct. Accurately conveying the original features plays a very important role. Firstly, the context of the situation is analyzed; Language field: Chi Dawei is going to report to the Department of Health and transfer the files to the Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine, while the first frontal confrontation between Chi Dawei and Ding Xiaohuai, who is in charge of receiving him, is modest and courteous, and Ding Xiaohuai is arrogant and high-minded, which is displayed in front of the readers through the dialogue between the characters; Purpose: Chi Dawei and Ding Xiaohuai. The relationship is a relationship between reception and reception, one requests people to act, one is ordered to act, revealing the relationship between superiors and subordinates between the two; Language pattern: character dialogue and action description, Ding Xiaohuai's arrogance and Chi Dawei's courtesy determine that the two have different stylistic colors.

From their conversation, we can see that Ding Xiaohuai still has the taste of a little sesame official in the hall lobby. Although there are exchanges between them, Ding Xiaohuai's aggressiveness in momentum and his disdain for the recipients put Chi Dawei in the disadvantage of the conversation. So at last, he had to say, "Comrade, when will you be free to send me?" From this sentence, we can see that Chi Dawei was at that time in the heart of the constraints. Therefore, the disparity between status makes their discourse boundaries clear. On the other hand, Chi Dawei, as a top student of the Academy of Medical Sciences, mentioned in the following passage that Chi Dawei's extraordinary promotion can see that Chi Dawei's professional ability is still outstanding. On the contrary, Chi Dawei seems to be a little deficient in the ability of dialogue with others, so he is in the downwind in the first contest with Ding Xiaohuai, which can also be seen as Chi Dawei. There is still a lack of experience in officialdom. Through register analysis, we can accurately grasp the linguistic features between the two characters and lay a good foundation for properly reproducing their characters in the translation.

In the process of translation, there are always more or less omissions, but generally speaking, the author has roughly translated the meaning of the original text. Ding Xiaohuai plays a dominant role in this dialogue. Therefore, in the dialogue between him and Chi Dawei, although seemingly trivial and careless, his tone of voice can be seen at a glance and his look of contempt is also present. His language is reflected. Therefore, in the process of translation, the author also takes this into account, for example, in the sentence "Say" in "He doubled up his eyelids unhurriedly, without looking up and saying:" Say. "The author feels that translation is more vivid,

conveying Ding Xiaohuai's impatience and overbearing manner through translation, trying to compare the tone of this sentence if translated into "please say it". Comparatively sincere and polite, can not convey Ding Xiaohuai's facial features. Then Chi Dawei lost his first battle with Ding Xiaohuai and had to lower his stature. "Considering that, I had to turn around and ask: "Comrade, when will be your free time to handle my business?" The expression "be free to do" was used in the middle to convey a very sincere and humble expression. It reflects the inferior position of Chi Dawei in the dialogue between them. Meanwhile, in the process of translating this dialogue, the author also takes into account the translation of some psychological actions, such as the collection and description of Ding Xiaohuai. In fact, gestures are very important in the process of cross-cultural communication. Through the description of body language, we can see the speaker's attitudes and behavioral characteristics, so in the process of translation, the selected words and images are easy to understand. Thirdly, the dialogue between the two people is more formal. The adverbs and conjunctions such as "but, always, breathlessly" make the whole sentence neat and orderly, which conforms to the personality characteristics of the characters.

The above analysis shows that in a certain communicative environment, the language used by the communicators, i.e. the speakers, varies greatly because of their different status. After analyzing the field, tenor and mode of the original text and defining the purpose of the translation, translation can achieve certain results.

Another passage tells about the discussion between Chi Dawei and Qu Wenqin about how to improve in the future. Qu Wenqin was introduced to his girlfriend by Moduanqin-Chi Dawei's colleague. He was a nurse. At the beginning, Chi Dawei didn't understand Qu Wenqin very well. At the beginning of his understanding, he felt that Qu Wenqin was an unknown. The girl of multi-material greed, but with the further development of the two later, Chi Dawei realized that the previous understanding was wrong, so in this dialogue, when it comes to progress, Qu Wenqin seems to be very convincing and close to reality, but Chi Dawei is very disgusted with this kind of thing. In this dialogue, the mode of speech is: character dialogue description, speaking more formal. The conversation implies the speaker's reasonable and reasonable momentum. Tenor: As intellectuals differ in their pursuit of progress, one is satisfied with the present situation and one wants a better and more powerful life. Language Fields: Small discussions and disputes between the two when they talk about progress. Therefore, in the process of translation, we need to analyze the personality of the characters and pay attention to the handling of the details in order to ensure the style of the original text.

In the dialogue between the two people, some humorous expressions are used. Chi Dawei contrasts Jiang Qing and Qu Wenqin when he talks about female progressives. The meaning is self-evident, revealing Chi Dawei's mockery of this progressive thought. Therefore, this tone should be highlighted in the process of translation. Qu Wenqin's tone is stronger in the process of reasoning with Chi Dawei. In translation, short sentences should be used as much as possible to highlight Qu Wenqin's exhortations and reasonableness. For example, in translation Chi Dawei, "You are the second female aspirant, so interested in progress!" I used the attributive clause and added the word "incredible" to express Chi Dawei's surprise when he said this sentence. Everything is done step by step, and everything is lost without progress. This sentence fully reveals Qu Wenqin's "progressive thought". The forceful momentum of discourse and realistic factors are well combined. Therefore, in the process of translation, I use short sentences. Short sentences can better reflect the conflict and flashing point of character dialogue. If we make progress, then we can have everything, if not, then we will lose everything.

Dialogue can fully embody the personality of the characters. How to show the charm of the original works through dialogue translation is a problem worth thinking about in the process

of translation. Register analysis helps the translator to clarify the purpose of translation, form translation thinking, and convey the ideological connotation of the original thoroughly.

4. CONCLUSION

Through this analysis, the author believes that register theory under systemic functional grammar can systematically and objectively guide the translation process of novel dialogues and play an important role in reflecting the characteristics of novel characters. That is to say, register theory provides a theoretical framework for text analysis. If the translator can properly express the register features of the original text with the register features of the translated text, the two languages can play the same role in the same situational context. The purpose of this kind of translation, as Nida put it, "is to maintain the most natural equivalence between the target language and the source language message" (quoted from Munday, 2001:42), so as to achieve the effect of equivalence translation.

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