

Analysis of English Translation Strategies for Mongolian Medical Terminology from a Cultural Perspective

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Abstract: Mongols is one of the earliest people who use words in the world. They have created a unique national culture with a long history and rich connotation. Mongolian medicine is the precious wealth accumulated and summarized by Mongols people in the long-term medical practice. With the increasingly frequent international exchanges, Mongols has also begun to widely learn and learn from the advanced culture of other nations. In this context, the translation of Mongolian medical terminology should be combined with the cultural connotations of the Mongolian nation. This article mainly analyzes the characteristics of its terminology, discusses the specificity, scientificity, and nationality of the terminology, and then proposes the main translation strategies, hoping to provide reference assistance.

1. Introduction

With the accelerating process of economic globalization and Cultural globalization, cultural exchanges between countries have become more frequent, which plays an important role in promoting mutual understanding and cooperation among countries. Therefore, strengthening cultural exchange and cooperation among countries is of great significance. As an important component of Mongolian medical culture, the English translation of Mongolian medical terminology is an important means of promoting and promoting Mongolian medical culture to the outside world, as well as enhancing Sino foreign exchanges and cooperation. Therefore, studying the English translation strategies of Mongolian medical terminology is of great significance[1].

2. Characteristics of Mongolian Medical Terminology

2.1. Specificity

The specificity of Mongolian medical terminology is mainly reflected in medical terminology and diagnostic terminology. Medical terminology mainly refers to professional terms related to the occurrence and development of diseases, such as observation, palpation, and palpation in Mongolian medical diagnostic methods. These professional terms have strong professionalism and a relatively small scope of use. Diagnostic terminology refers to the professional terms used in diagnosing diseases, such as looking, smelling, asking, and cutting. These four diagnostic methods have specific meanings in Mongolian medicine, such as looking at the color of the patient's face to determine the

type of disease; The law of smelling and diagnosing refers to the ability to determine the type of disease by smelling and smelling through the nose; The consultation method refers to the use of the tongue to determine the type of disease; Palpation refers to the use of palpation to determine the severity of a disease. In Mongolian medicine, these four diagnostic methods all have their own unique meanings and are often used in medical terminology. For example, the color examination method refers to observing changes in the patient's facial color to determine the disease; Smell diagnosis method refers to the ability to determine a disease by smelling the odor on a patient's body; Palpation refers to the examination of a patient through observation, questioning, and palpation. There are many proprietary terms in Mongolian medicine, such as the name and processing method of Mongolian medicine. These proprietary terms also reflect the unique specificity of Mongolian medical terminology. Therefore, during the translation process, translators should pay attention to the specificity of these proprietary terms to ensure the smooth completion of the translation work[2-3].

2.2. Scientificity

Mongolian medical terminology is the valuable wealth that Mongols people have summed up in the long-term practice, which is scientific. It can not only accurately reflect the physiological and pathological changes of the human body, but also accurately classify diseases, providing scientific basis for clinical diagnosis and treatment. During clinical treatment, doctors can develop the most suitable treatment plan for patients based on their condition and physical signs. However, due to the strong professionalism of Mongolian medical terminology, it is difficult to translate Mongolian medical terminology. Therefore, when translating, it is important to adhere to scientific principles and reduce unnecessary terminology translation. In addition, Mongolian medical terminology also has strong professionalism, involving multiple disciplines such as physiology, anatomy, psychology, pathology, etc. Therefore, in order to accurately translate it, it is necessary to master certain professional knowledge. For example, when translating Anatomical pathology, we need to understand its anatomical structure, including human bones, muscles and internal organs; When conducting physiological translation, it is necessary to understand its physiological processes and mechanisms; When conducting psychological translation, it is necessary to understand its psychological processes and characteristics. Therefore, in order to accurately translate Mongolian medical terminology, it is necessary to have a certain level of professional knowledge and practical experience[4].

2.3. Ethnicity

Mongolian medical terms have a strong national character and are closely related to the production and life of Mongols people. Therefore, the English translation of Mongolian medical terminology should be combined with the cultural background and living environment of the Mongolian nation, fully reflecting its ethnic and regional characteristics. Among them, Mongolian language, as the largest language in the world, is not only the crystallization of the wisdom of Mongols people, but also the crystallization of the wisdom of other nations. Mongolian medicine terms contain rich Mongols traditional culture. For example, in the Traditional medicine theory of Mongols, the human body has "five body" and "four body theory", which refer to the heart, liver, spleen and lungs respectively. Its center is "fire", the liver is "water", the spleen is "soil", and the lungs are "gold". In Mongolian medical terminology, the specific contents of "Five Body" and "Four Body Theory" include: the heart is fire; Liver is water; The spleen is soil; The lungs are gold; Kidney is water. These terms are closely related to the living environment and production mode of the Mongols people, and fully reflect the unique cultural connotation and national characteristics of the Mongolian people. In addition, Mongolian medical terms also include many Traditional medicine theories, herbs, therapies, prescriptions, etc. For example, the human body has three lines of defense to protect our body, namely

the skin, mucous membranes, and muscles. The skin belongs to the first line of defense, the mucosa belongs to the second line of defense, and the muscles belong to the third line of defense[5].

3. Strategies for Translating Mongolian Medical Terminology into English

Mongolian medicine contains a lot of terms and phrases with distinct ethnic characteristics. When translating them into English, it is also important to consider the characteristics of Mongolian medicine. As we all know, Mongols is a nation with a long history and culture. They have constantly summarized and improved their own Traditional medicine in their long-term life and work, and formed a unique Mongolian medical system with traditional Mongolian culture. At the same time, after long-term development and improvement, Mongolian medicine has now formed a mature medical theoretical system. After a long history, Mongolian medicine has become one of the valuable cultural heritage of the Mongols people, and has been widely recognized by medical professionals at home and abroad, and has gradually moved to the world. In order to better spread Mongolian medical culture to the world and further develop the cause of Mongolian medicine, the translation of Mongolian medical terminology is particularly important. In the process of English translation of Mongolian medical terms, full consideration should be given to the characteristics of Mongols language and culture and the development trend of world medicine, so as to ensure that the translation meets the needs of international medical exchanges, and at the same time accurately convey the cultural connotation of Mongolian medicine. Table 1 shows common translation strategies for Mongolian medical terminology[6].

Table 1: Common Translation Strategies for Mongolian Medical Terminology

Translation strategy	Literal translation method
	transliteration
	Free translation method
	The Method of Combining Transliteration and Free Translation

One is the literal translation method. When translating Mongolian medical terminology, we can adopt the literal translation method because the use of Mongolian medical terminology has certain particularity. If transliteration is used, there will be some inconvenience in practical application. The literal translation method refers to a translation method that takes the original text as the main basis and does not make any changes. In the process of translating Mongolian medical terminology, if you encounter some special terminology, you can use literal translation method for translation. For example, there is a sentence in the book Medical Theoretical Knowledge: "The Black Death is the recipe for acute disease", which includes two important concepts: "acute disease". When using literal translation to translate this, it can lead to misunderstandings if the two are translated as "benza". Therefore, literal translation is a convenient but inaccurate method and is not recommended to be used frequently[7].

Secondly, transliteration method. Transliteration is also one of the commonly used methods in the English translation of Mongolian medical terminology. It mainly refers to the use of transliteration when translating Mongolian terminology, in order to preserve the original pronunciation characteristics of the vocabulary as much as possible[8].

Although transliteration is a simple translation method, it also has its drawbacks. The biggest drawback of transliteration is the loss of ethnic characteristics, which is not conducive to the smooth implementation of translation work and is also not conducive to understanding after translation. In actual translation, the differences in pronunciation between Mongolian and English should be fully considered and corresponding transliteration strategies should be adopted[9]. The demonstration of transliteration of Mongolian medical terms is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Demonstration of Transliteration of Mongolian Medical Terms

Translated text	Translation results
Anesthetic	mondialkyl
Mongolian medicine	mondahl

Thirdly, free translation method. Free translation method is a commonly used translation method, which mainly refers to the method of selecting a part of Mongolian medical terminology from the original text for translation during the English translation process. Mongolian medicine has accumulated a large number of terms in long-term medical practice, and their connotations are often very complex and difficult to accurately describe in English or other languages. Therefore, in the process of English translation, it is necessary to adopt the free translation method according to the specific situation. The free translation method refers to the translation of Mongolian medical terminology, which is not entirely based on the original meaning, but rather makes appropriate modifications to the original content while retaining the original meaning, making it more in line with the language habits of the target language readers. At the same time, attention should also be paid to maintaining the unique characteristics of Mongolian medical terminology itself[10].

Fourthly, the method of combining transliteration with free translation. The translation method combining transliteration and free translation refers to translating Mongolian medical terminology into corresponding English vocabulary based on its actual meaning, while retaining its original meaning during translation, in order to achieve the purpose of translating Mongolian medical terminology. This translation method can to some extent ensure that the meaning of words is consistent with their original meaning. For example, the term "Mongolian medicine" in "Mongolian medicine" means "soya" in the original Mongolian language, which means a medicine made by decocting herbs, while in Chinese it means "medicine". So, when translating, transliteration can be used to translate it into "Mukhngan" (soya).

4. Conclusion

In summary. As an important part of Traditional Mongolian medicine, Mongolian medical terminology has distinctive national characteristics and rich connotations. It is not only an important part of Traditional Mongolian medicine knowledge system, but also an important medium for cultural exchange. Therefore, when translating Mongolian medical terms into English, translators should start from their unique cultural connotation, and on the basis of elaborating their conceptual connotation and classification system, take relevant strategies to conduct a comparative study of Traditional Mongolian medicine and Traditional Chinese medicine, follow the translation principles, and strive to ensure that the results are accurate, refined, and easy to understand.

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