

The Application of Free Translation Method in Translating Literature (Italian Version)

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Abstract: Translation plays a very important role in cross-cultural communication. When it comes to translation, it will inevitably involve some translation techniques, such as addition, subtraction, transliteration, literal translation, free translation, etc. The free translation method can better translate Chinese and Italian into each other, thereby expressing the meaning more perfectly and enabling readers to better understand the meaning expressed in the text. The author analyzed some Italian language articles and paragraphs, combined with professional knowledge, and analyzed the specific applications of verb nominalization, adjective nominalization, and polysemy in Italian translation methods in the article. And summarized the role of free translation in translation.

1. Introduction

Translation plays a crucial role in promoting international exchange, introducing foreign knowledge and technology, and promoting cultural exchange. It helps to strengthen communication between China and other countries around the world, promote economic, technological, and cultural development, and spread China's voice[1].

2. Free translation method

Free translation is a translation method that focuses on conveying the original meaning of the original text rather than its literal meaning. The free translation method requires the translation of the original meaning into another language, rather than directly translating the literal meaning of the original text.

The free translation method refers to translating according to the main idea of the original text, without being limited to word for word translation (different from literal translation). It is commonly used in translating sentences, phrases, or larger meaning groups, and is mainly applied in situations where the original text reflects significant cultural differences from the target language. From the perspective of cross-cultural language communication and cultural exchange, free translation emphasizes the relative independence between the target language cultural system and the source language cultural system[2].

To accurately and accurately translate such texts, translators must understand the unique vocabulary characteristics of the text and the correct translation methods. In this case, the

translator needs to balance the cultural tone and content of the original text, giving it appropriate tension and avoiding unclear or overly hollow expression. Therefore, when translating political texts, translators should try their best to understand their unique words and clarify translation methods, adhere to the integrity of their stylistic features and cultural information, and pay attention to language balance in order to achieve more accurate and accurate translation results. Due to cultural differences between the East and the West, it is difficult to preserve the literal and visual meaning of the original language in the translation process. Translators can adopt the method of free translation, selecting images that are familiar to the purpose and readers to replace the images in the original language, in order to convey the profound meaning of the original language and help readers better understand the meaning expressed in the text[3].

3. The Application of Free Translation Method in Translation

3.1 Verbal nominalization

In Italian, verb nominalization is the process of transforming a verb form into a noun. This is usually achieved by adding specific suffixes to the base form or stem of a verb. This transformation is typically used to describe the noun form of a behavior, state, or concept, providing a way to describe abstract concepts or specific behaviors, making language more expressive and flexible. Show as Example 1(Figure 1).

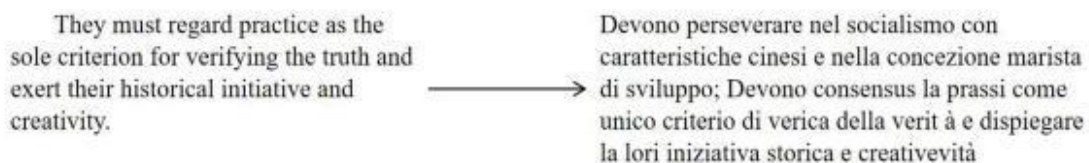


Figure 1: The example 1 for the verbal nominalization

Analysis: storica, iniziativa, creatività

The initiative and creativity of history: storica has the meaning of historical place, iniziativa has the meaning of creation, creatività à has the meaning of creativity, and here it is translated as creative. Through the free translation method, some vocabulary has been added. These additional vocabulary can make the sentence structure that cannot be satisfied by literal translation of the original text more complete, and the translated language more fluent and clear. This method can also make it easier for readers to understand the meaning expressed in the original text. Show as Example 2(Figure 2).



Figure 2: The example 2 for the verbal nominalization

Analysis: Tenere

Tenendo is an adverb of tenere, which literally means "hold, hold", and here it means "hold high a flag." Here, the original meaning is held high, making it more vivid and vivid, better explaining the meaning of the original text, and better understanding the meaning of the original text. The free translation method makes the originally plain verbs more lively and meaningful, which can fully mobilize readers' emotions and deepen their understanding of the greatness of this "flag". Show as Example 3(Figure 3).

The path chosen determines its life. → La via che si decide di percorrere, infatti, determine il destino del Partito

Figure 3: The example 3 for the verbal nominalization

Analysis: Percorrere

The literal translation of *percorrere* is "passing through, passing through", which means "the path it has taken". Here, the meaning of "passing through" is translated as "passing through", and the verb is nominalized to more concretely express the path it has taken. Compared to the idea of "passing through", the free translation method provides a more straightforward and concise explanation of the meaning in the text. Show as Example 4(Figure 4).

<p>Looking into the future, we can see that the younger generation in China has brilliant expectations and will definitely achieve great success. This is a historical law: In the Blue River, the younger generation comes from behind, and the younger generation has a responsibility to ensure that generation after generation, they become stronger and stronger.</p>	→	<p>Guardando al futuro, possiamo vedere che le Giovani generazioni cinesi hanno brillanti aspetative e relizzeranno ceramante grandi cose una legge della storia: "Nel Fiume Azzuro, le onde che Provengono da dietro incalzano que lle davanti" e I giovani hanno la responsability à di far s ì che "le generazioni si succedano, seven pi ù forti"</p>
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Figure 4: The example 4 for the verbal nominalization

Analysis: Generazione

The literal translation of "generazione" is "generation", which means "one generation". Here, the meaning of "generation" is translated as "one generation" to make the translation more fluent. The free translation of "one generation" can allow readers to immerse themselves in the sense of mission that Chinese youth should have. Looking ahead: *Guardare* has the meaning of looking ahead, while *futuro* has the meaning of looking ahead. Here, *Guardare* is translated as looking ahead. Compared to the plain "look", the term "outlook" can more clearly express expectations and confidence for the future, giving people infinite imagination and anticipation.

3.2 Nominalization of adjectives

The nominalization of adjectives is the process of transforming adjectives into nouns. In Italian, this is usually achieved by adding specific suffixes after adjectives. Thus forming nouns that represent specific qualities, characteristics, or states. This transformation provides a way to describe abstract concepts or specific features, enriching the hierarchy of language expression. Show as Example 5(Figure 5).

<p>The Chinese Dream belongs not only to us, but also to your younger generation. The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation will eventually become a reality through the relay struggle of the vast youth. (Quoted from Chapter 2, Section 7)</p>	→	<p>Il cogno cinese è il nostro cogno, ma è ancor pi ù il vostro cogno, il cogno delle giovani generazioni Il grande ringiovanimento della nazione cinese inventor à realt à nelle grandi lotte che porteranno avanti i Giovani</p>
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Figure 5: The example 5 for the nominalization of adjectives

Analysis: Ringiovanimento

Ringiovanimento literally means "rejuvenation, rebirth", and here it is translated as "revival".

The meaning of rebirth here is translated as the rejuvenation of the nation, making it more relevant to the sentence structure and making the content of the article more profound. Show as Example 6(Figure 6).

<p>It always attaches great importance to, cares for, and trusts young people, and has high expectations for the younger generation.</p>	<p>—————></p>	<p>Ha sempre tenuto in Gran Conto i Giovani, ha dato lo attenzioni e Fiducia e ha riposto grandi aspetative in lo.</p>
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Figure 6: The example 6 for the nominalization of adjectives

Analysis: Tenuto

Tenuto literally means "continuous", which means "always". The translation of "always", that is, from beginning to end, from beginning to end, can better show the CPC's attention, concern and expectations for Chinese youth. The CPC has always paid attention to youth in all periods, and the prosperity of youth is the prosperity of the country. Since the early establishment of the Communist Party, youth have always played a significant role in the construction of the Party and the country, hence translated as "always". Show as Example 7(Figure 7).

<p>The Chinese Dream is a common ideal of people of all ethnic groups in the country, and it is also a lofty ideal that the younger generation should firmly establish.</p>	<p>—————></p>	<p>Il cogno cinese è un ideale commune all popolazioni di tutti i gruppi etnici e, insieme, un nobile ideale che le giovani generazioni devono coltivare.</p>
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Figure 7: The example 3 for the nominalization of adjectives

Analysis: Nobile

The literal translation of nobile is "noble", and here it means "lofty". The meaning of being tall here is translated as lofty ideals. Combining with the relevant language and culture of China, the term "noble" is rarely used to modify a person's dreams, and compared to the more rigid modification of "noble", translating it as "lofty" has more long-term, persistent, and great significance. This further highlights the meaning of the word "dream" and allows readers to have a better understanding. Show as Example 8(Figure 8).

<p>Young people must be brave enough to shoulder the heavy responsibilities assigned by the times, have lofty aspirations, practical awareness, realize the youth dream, and realize the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. (Quoted from Chapter 2, Section 1)</p>	<p>—————></p>	<p>I Giovani devono assemersi coraggiosamente le gravose responsability à che I tempi gli impongono, puntre in alto, there are sensors pratico e far decorare I propri sogni di giovent ù, realizzando il cogno cinese del grande ringiovanimento della nazione</p>
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Figure 8: The example 8 for the nominalization of adjectives

Analysis: Gravoso

The literal translation of gravoso is "heavy", which means "heavy responsibility" here. Here, the heavy meaning is extended as a heavy responsibility, and adjectives are nominalized to reduce the reading pressure on readers. There is no need to associate the true meaning expressed by related adjectives, and it is also easier for readers to understand the meaning expressed in the article and more in line with the sentence structure.

Having high aspirations: Puntare means pursuing and dedicating oneself to, alto means having high aspirations. The original literal translation is relatively obscure and difficult to understand, and the combination of "pursuit" and "alto" translates to "ambitious". Nominalizing adjectives makes it easier for readers to read and understand, and also highlights the depth of the article's content.

3.3 Polysemy of a word

One word polysemy refers to a word having multiple different meanings or interpretations. In Italian, there are many examples to illustrate this phenomenon. This ambiguity may vary depending on the context, context, or usage context. Show as Example 9(Figure 9).

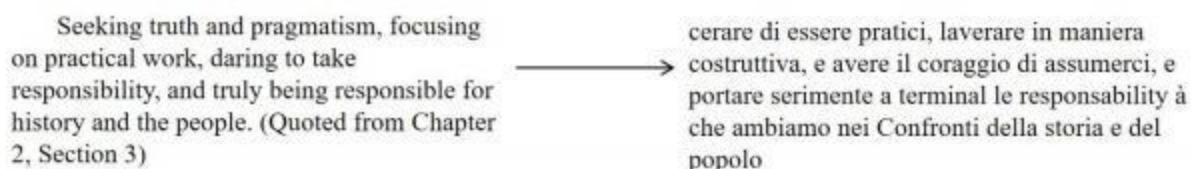


Figure 9: The example 9 for the polysemy of a word

Analysis: Seeking truth and being pragmatic: "essay" means "yes", and here "seeking truth" means "seeking truth".

Work hard: Lavoro means "work", maniera means "way", costruttiva means "constructive", and here "true" means to truly start.

By using the method of multiple translations of one word, the translated language can be more closely aligned with the author's intended meaning, making it easier for readers to understand the true meaning conveyed in the article, without causing any deviation in understanding the intended meaning of the article's content.

Chapter 3 Summary of the Use of Free Translation Method

Due to cultural differences and the particularity of cross-cultural communication, direct and stereotypical translation of things perceived in the non objective world often fails to provide the recipient with a better understanding. As a translator who has a conditional understanding of the language and culture of both parties and serves as a bridge of communication, seeking suitable and matching intentions to replace literal translation in the process of communication can often directly "touch" the essence of the content, which is the advantage of free translation.

The free translation method can enable readers to understand the intended meaning of foreign works even without understanding their creative environment and cultural history. From relevant cited examples, such as "3.2 nominalization of adjectives," we can intuitively feel that the free translation method can better convey the meaning of the original text, and ensure the accuracy of translation based on the unique grammar and cultural background, by translating the literal meaning of "rejuvenation, rebirth," into "revival." By using free translation, readers who are not familiar with the relevant culture can have a clearer understanding of the meaning conveyed in the article. It can make it easier for readers to understand the content of the original text, which is more friendly and direct.

The free translation method can reduce the reading pressure on readers by adding and subtracting vocabulary or converting parts of speech. In "3.2 nominalization of adjectives", the originally literal translation of "heavy" in Figure 8 is translated as "heavy responsibility" here, and in "3. 1 verbal nominalization", the creative meaning of "creativet" is translated as "creative". Here, some vocabulary is added based on the sentence structure meaning through free translation. Through this series of methods, readers do not have to put too much effort into association, making it easier for them to read and understand.

Liberate translators and facilitate readers. The free translation method provides translators with more creative space, thus adopting more creative expressions and achieving higher translation quality. Numerous examples demonstrate that the use of free translation can better explain the meaning in a book. Free translation can more intuitively reflect the uniqueness of language. For the convenience of readers, from the perspective of readers, the fundamental purpose of reading

an article is to efficiently capture the author's original intention and extract effective content. The free translation method can avoid the understanding difficulties caused by stereotypical translation, thus enabling readers to achieve their predetermined goals. Although literal translation is convenient for translators and has a certain degree of retroactivity, it may make it difficult for readers to understand the meaning to be expressed in the original language, especially the unique vocabulary in political literature. Therefore, free translation is more suitable for application in this text. Due to its emphasis on the intrinsic meaning of the original text, free translation can effectively avoid ambiguity caused by word for word translation. By accurately conveying the true meaning of the original text, the translation becomes clearer and reduces the possibility of misunderstandings.

4. Conclusion

Free translation plays an important role in foreign language learning and translation. It is not just a simple word replacement, but also an adjustment of the meaning and expression of the original text. The application of free translation method makes translation more accurate, fluent, and natural, and can better convey the intention and emotions of the original text. In foreign language learning, free translation helps students understand and master the cultural background, habits, and expression methods of the target language, improve their language proficiency and cross-cultural communication skills. In translation, the flexible application of free translation can compensate for the differences between language and culture, making the translation more in line with the understanding and acceptance habits of the target language readers. Therefore, the important role of free translation in foreign language learning and translation cannot be ignored.

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