

Feasibility Study on Applying Conversion of Part of Speech to English Writing and Translation

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Abstract: In recent years, with the deepening of China's opening-up, the continuous development of economy and trade, and the increasing exchanges between China and foreign countries, English translation is no longer a simple language translation. English and Chinese have different language characteristics and expression habits. In order to accurately grasp the meaning of each word and do a good job in writing and translation, it is necessary to make an in-depth study of word conversion. This paper first introduces the significance of word conversion and the importance of word conversion in English writing and translation, then analyzes the timing and preconditions of word conversion, and finally puts forward the application of word conversion in English writing and translation, in order to provide valuable reference for readers.

1. Introduction

Translation is to reproduce the information closest to the source language. The most important thing in translation is the meaning, followed by the style. This process is a regular activity. These laws are manifested in various methods of translation. There are thousands of translation techniques, and part-of-speech conversion is one of the more common, more general and commonly used techniques. In today's society, the application field of translation is more and more extensive, but whether it is literary translation, translation of scientific papers, commercial translation, or even interpretation, the technique of part-of-speech conversion is widely used^[1].

2. The meaning of part-of-speech

The etymological meaning of the English word "translation" is "conversion". In fact, it also metaphorizes that the most direct and indispensable process in translation and writing is transformation. In a sense, it can be said that no translation can be done without conversion. The principle that is sought in translation is to be faithful to the original text, but 100% faithful translation of the two languages does not exist. In the process of translation activities, the main focus is to make the correct expression of meaning, the process is to give up the loyalty to the word, and then the word conversion is produced. This is what Guo Zaizhang meant when he wrote that "In translation, because of the differences in the expression of grammar habits between the two languages, the translation must change the part of speech while ensuring that the meaning of the original text is unchanged." in *The Practical Tutorial of English-Chinese Translation*. Nida's

translation theory also advocates transcending the part of speech, and uses a deeper understanding of the original text to enable the translator to avoid certain uncertainties in certain situations.

The characteristics of the English sentence pattern are that the subject is prominent and the structure is distinct. Other parts are mainly placed on the main structure in the form of branches and leaves. However, the sentence structure of Chinese is relatively complex and does not stick to certain forms. Therefore, in the process of translation activities, we must flexibly change according to the situation. We can't let the original part of speech become a stumbling block to translation, so we must break through the mind and transcend the part of speech, so that we can be more skilled and more capable. Huang Xiacong believes that the part of speech conversion "can save the translator in the 'dangerous situation', if one can't turn it down, once it is converted, it will come back to life, and this statement is a magical way of breaking the word"^[3].

3. The importance of part of speech conversion in English translation

First of all, when people are translating English into Chinese and writing in English, due to the differences in expression habits and language structure characteristics, sentence structure will certainly change, and the phenomenon of word conversion will naturally occur. For English syntax, it has a strong logical structure, a clear division of grammatical functions and a proper amount of formal labeling. Chinese sentences lack form markers, so there are few changes about part of speech. However, no matter in which language, nouns and verbs are the two main types of vocabulary. In different languages, the vocabulary is different in importance. For example, it is nouns that are dominant in English and verbs that are dominant in Chinese. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the specific situation and make appropriate conversions in writing and translating. Secondly, in English vocabulary, the change of meaning of words is usually accomplished by suffixes, such as the verb suffix: ize, the adverb suffix: ly, the adjective suffix: ly, etc. Through the suffix, we can usually determine the part of speech. However, Chinese, native Chinese, have a very different point of view for this point. Usually, the suffixes of nouns are "zi" and "er", while the suffixes of adverbs are "de" and "di"^[2].

4. The timing of the part-of-speech conversion and its preconditions

Table 1 Precursor condition of part of speech conversion

Precursor condition of part of speech conversion
● English uses " it is ... " to refer to the inverted sentence.
● For a word, its meaning of another part of speech is strong in a sentence.
● In the sentence, the actual meaning of have, make, etc. is more important than the meaning of another word.
● A word is converted by the part-of-speech conversion of the word it modifies.
● Some special prepositions are especially suitable for part of speech conversion.

Through the flexible use of part-of-speech conversion techniques, the translator has more accurately realized the accuracy, loyalty and fluency of translation. Therefore, accurately grasping the timing of using part-of-speech conversion skills has become a very important skill in writing and translation activities. In fact, the use of part-of-speech conversion is not without rules, nor is it based solely on the translator's own experience and understanding of the timing of use, nor is it used by delusions and inspiration. As long as the application of this technique in translation is summarized, some practical theory of the timing of use can be drawn. That is to say, part-of-speech conversion has some aura conditions, and in the case of these aura conditions, it often constitutes

the opportunity to use part-of-speech conversion techniques. The precursor conditions for part-of-speech conversion are shown in Table 1. The summarization and induction of these conditions can help translators to use the part-of-speech conversion more proficiently in translation and writing activities, and enhance the accuracy and convenience of translation and writing.

5. The application of part of speech conversion in English writing and translation skills

5.1 Conversion skills between English nouns and Chinese verbs

We can compare the frequency of verb usage in English and Chinese, and we can see that the use of verbs in Chinese is higher than the number of occurrences in English. In English sentence structure, most of them are subject-verb-object structure, in the middle of which modifiers such as complements and adverbials may appear, and there is almost only one predicate in subject-verb-object structure, which is the verb. In Chinese, there are many verbs in a sentence. So we can translate nouns, adverbs, adjectives, etc. in English into Chinese verbs. Conversely, Chinese verbs can also be translated into other parts of speech such as English nouns. As shown in table 2, people have different understandings of some words in the translation process of Chinese and English.

Table 2 Understanding of words in Chinese and English translation process

English words	English understanding	Chinese understanding
Take measures	Measure	Implementing measures
Have a rest	Rest	Sleep for a while
Have a chance	Opportunity	Grab the chance

5.2 Translation skills between people and things

Due to the differences in the way of thinking between China and the West, when we are in English-Chinese translation, we are often influenced by our own language habits. In the process of translation and writing, we will unconsciously translate according to the speaking habits of our own national language. This way of translation will affect our own translation level, and is not conducive to the expression of the translated language. In addition, because the Chinese and Western countries themselves have great differences, the two will have great differences in translation methods and translation skills. This will also lead to differences between people and things in translation and writing between China and the West. Chinese usually regard themselves as the first person, while westerners are more humble. They are used to taking things as the first person, so they are all at the end of sentences. Westerners have a gentlemanly demeanor. When chatting with others, they also put themselves at the end and show respect for each other. For example, You, he and I go to school together. When Westerners admit their mistakes and when the subject becomes us, you, and they, they put the first person in front and reflect their sense of commitment. These English translation skills should be noted, which requires us to have a good understanding of the Western way of thinking, living habits and customs, in order to translate the translated text that conforms to the other culture^[4].

5.3 Part-of-speech conversion skills in daily life

In the daily English translation process, we mainly understand the sentence pattern. Under the basic situation of understanding English translation, according to the English speaking habits, the reasonable translation of the English text is the ultimate goal of our translation. However, in the

translation and writing of English, some sentences are used by the foreign countries themselves, which adds a lot of difficulty to our translation and writing. For example, many English sentences are beginning with There, Here, Are, etc. There are also special sentences such as ellipsis, inverted sentences, simplified sentences, passive sentences, and proverbs in English. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the sentence structure and find out the real subject of the sentence during translating and writing. For example, There is a market, this is a simple inverted sentence, and the original order should be "the market is there". In the process of English translation, we should pay attention to these problems and pay attention to the conversion of part of speech^[5].

6. Conclusions

In general, writing and translating is an effective discipline for students' basic skills. To do a good job in translation and writing, you need to master the characteristics and expression habits of both English and Chinese, and master the effective conversion between various parts of speech. To grasp the opportunity of part-of-speech transformation, we must use the technique of part-of-speech conversion in the process of translation to improve the level of translation and improve the readability of the article.

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