

# Research on Cultural Connotation and English Translation of Chinese Medicine Classics

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**Abstract:** this article takes the English translation of the ancient books of traditional Chinese medicine as an example, and discusses the influence of tcm cultural connotations such as knowledge of Chinese medicine, idioms, rhetoric, rhetoric, confucianism, taoism, etc. On the English translation of Chinese medicine. The article uses literal translation, gain, reduction, interpretation, subtitles and other means to flexibly deal with various cultural phenomena, and reproduce the information about ancient book content suggested by the original Chinese bibliography in a concise, clear and unobstructed contemporary English.

## 1. Introduction

On August 4, 2009, the state administration of traditional Chinese medicine issued a guide to the construction of traditional Chinese medicine culture in traditional Chinese medicine hospitals, stating: traditional Chinese medicine culture is an important part of the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation, and is the spiritual and material wealth in the development of traditional Chinese medicine. The thought and method system of the Chinese nation for thousands of years to understand life, maintain health, and prevent disease is the inherent spiritual and ideological basis of tcm services. It is believed that fully embodying the Chinese medicine culture in the construction of the hospital's core value system is the soul of adhering to the direction of hospitalization based on traditional Chinese medicine and maintaining the characteristics of traditional Chinese medicine. It is an effective way to improve all aspects of the hospital's work and enhance staff cohesion. The source of creativity and competitiveness is the basic guarantee for the survival and development of Chinese medicine. The document highly values the status and role of tcm culture. The implementation and implementation of this document will inevitably lead to a comprehensive review and great attention to the culture of Chinese medicine in the Chinese medicine community. However, in the implementation and implementation, people will inevitably encounter an unavoidable question: what is the connotation of the concept of Chinese medicine culture? Due to the vagueness of the cultural concept itself and the particularity of Chinese medicine itself, this concept is currently there is no one consensus. The definition of tcm culture is also inconsistent. The eighth national conference of Chinese medicine culture held by the Chinese medicine society of the Chinese academy of Chinese medicine in august 2005. the definition of Chinese medicine culture for the first time is: Chinese medicine culture reflects the essence of traditional Chinese medicine in the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation. The sum of characteristic spiritual civilization and material civilization. This definition is from the perspective of broad culture (that is, culture is the sum of spiritual wealth and material wealth created by human beings), which is more difficult to grasp in specific operations. The guidelines for the construction of tcm culture in tcm hospitals summarize the core values of tcm culture, but do not clarify the connotation of tcm culture. Without a clear understanding of this issue, it will certainly affect the implementation and implementation of the spirit of the document of the state administration of traditional Chinese medicine.

## 2. Cultural Connotation of Chinese Medicine Classics

Traditional Chinese medicine, a valuable cultural heritage left to us by our ancestors, is an

important part of traditional Chinese culture. Its philosophical system, thinking mode, values, and development history are in the same vein as traditional Chinese culture. Relevant. Its relationship with traditional culture is inseparable as fish in water. Traditional Chinese medicine has formed the traditional knowledge of philosophy, Yixue, astronomy, meteorology, geography, biology, anthropology, psychology, linguistics and other knowledge and constructed through the theory of yin and yang and the five elements. Medical theoretical system. Traditional Chinese medicine has grown, developed, and matured in the context of national traditional culture. It can be said that traditional culture is the root of Chinese medicine. Without this root, Chinese medicine will lose its motive force for life. Traditional Chinese medicine contains the most basic elements of traditional Chinese culture. Chinese medical practice is not only the way of life, but also the way of nature and society. Revealing the way of life reveals the way of nature and society. Putting people first is the foundation of Chinese medical ethics, and it is also the foundation of the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In the ancient traditional knowledge system that has survived to this day, no discipline can contain all aspects of traditional Chinese culture as comprehensively as traditional Chinese medicine.

Chinese traditional culture has lasted for thousands of years and is brilliant. It has made great achievements in all fields of human culture. Traditional Chinese medicine is not only closely related to traditional philosophy, astronomy, geography, biology, chemistry, historiography, literature, ethics, linguistics, and mathematics such as yin and yang, five elements, ganzhi, gossip, etc., but also enriched and developed these disciplines. The Yellow Emperor's Internal Classic of Chinese Medicine Classics is a magnificent masterpiece of academic achievements such as the collection of yin and yang, the five elements, the three talents of heaven and earth, the art of astrology, the science of astrology, the science of health, and the science of anthropology. TCM physiology, TCM meteorology, TCM health, TCM literature, TCM rehabilitation, TCM gerontology, etc. all promote and develop traditional and modern culture. Traditional Chinese medicine not only does this in terms of academic culture, but also penetrates into people's daily cultural life. In addition to literature and art, diet and living, folk customs and folk customs also have a traditional Chinese medicine color. Realgar wine, sachets to avoid evil and dispel pestilence. Chongyang Festival ascends into the distance, inserts dogwood, eats Chongyang cake, and drinks chrysanthemum wine. In folklore, Nine Nine Nine Suns, because they are homophonic with Jiu Jiu, contain the meaning of long life and healthy longevity.

### **3. Translation Strategies of Chinese Medical Classics**

Culture refers to “a set of behaviors and lifestyles shared by people of the same race.” Language as a component of culture is deeply rooted in the fertile soil of culture. Different countries have different cultures, and these cultures are projected into their native languages and various classic works. With the increasing frequency of cultural exchanges and the diversified development of translation research methods, translators have gradually realized that translation should not be limited to linguistics and stay in the category of traditional code conversion. On the contrary, it is necessary for us to raise the research of the translation to a wider space. In 1990, with the enlightenment of Zuohar, a scholar of multi-systems theory, Susan Basnet and Andre Levertville formally proposed translation in their book “Translation, History and Culture”. Slogan of “Cultural Turn”. Cultural translation theory holds that translation research is the study of the interaction between different cultures. A language must come from a specific cultural background. “Without immersing in the cultural context, no language can continue to exist; and without the natural language structure at its core, culture is not called a culture” “We believe that the study of translation has moved forward The focus of its attention should be raised to a broader range of issues of context, history, and customs, rather than just staying on the debate about whether the semantics are faithful or 'equivalent'. “Obviously, translation research attempts To achieve the purpose of “cultural turn” is not just staying at the traditional level of “semantic equivalence”. This “turn” contains complex meanings at multiple levels, including both intra-cultural and inter-cultural communication, showing the diverse charm of cultural communication. Therefore, translation

should not only convey linguistic information, but also the rich cultural connotation under the linguistic representation. The unique cultural factors in the source language can be added to the target language through deconstruction and transplantation. "In translation, the translator is faced with the two major cultures carried by the two language symbols, and is responsible for the cultural exchange." To a certain extent, translation is a cultural mediation and manipulation, not just Copy and imitation of the original text

Cohesion and vocabulary cohesion, especially lexical repetition, usually have the same function and can form a "cohesive chain." Cohesive chains refer to when an item appears multiple times, sometimes in the form of a pronoun and sometimes in the form of a vocabulary. Forming a cohesive chain formed by multiple links has a strong explanatory power in the text. The cohesion chain is the main non-structural cohesion mechanism.

Chinese is quite different from English in terms of cohesion: There is no qualifier the. There is no qualifier the in English in Chinese, so this cohesive means is small in Chinese, making Chinese cohesive means slightly poorer than English. Lexical repetitions occupy grammatical gaps. When an item appears multiple times, grammatical repetitions or omissions are usually used in Chinese instead of pronouns. The rhetorical technique reflects the cohesive function. In Chinese, some rhetorical techniques, such as parallelism and veracity, are often used between one sentence or several sentences to form coherence in the sense of a sentence to achieve the purpose of textual cohesion, which must be paid special attention in translation. 4. The omitted subject is translated into a pronoun. In Chinese-English translation, Chinese often omit a large number of subjects, but in English it needs to be clearly expressed with pronouns. 5. Recessive connection is the main means of connection. The connecting elements in Chinese may sometimes only be expressed in word order. In English, they need to be converted into explicit conjunctions or other connecting elements to show cohesion.

"Cohesion mode", also known as "cohesion mechanism", is the main condition for achieving discourse coherence. In the process of translation, we need to determine the translation method of each cohesive means according to the characteristics of the original texts of Chinese classics, so as to retain as much as possible its meaning expression mode and meaning characteristics. The organization form of the overall meaning of the text, which organizes the specific meaning at a certain level into the overall meaning of the text. They are combined to form the macro meaning of the entire text. Meaningful translation of texts is achieved by textual cohesion. Therefore, in the translation process of TCM classics, the cohesion mechanism and mode of ancient Chinese are reproduced in English, which can well reveal the cohesive means and logical meaning hidden in the text, and it is to retain the overall meaning of language in medical books Useful ways. In the following, we will take the textual translation of the Huangdi Neijing as an example to discuss the application of the textual cohesion mechanism in English translation of traditional Chinese medicine.

Human beings have a common physiological structure, and for their own understanding, China and the West have common cultural knowledge. In view of this situation, we can translate according to the method of literal translation. For example, "sparrow-pulsing pulse" can be directly translated as "sparrow-peck ing pulse", because Western readers are no stranger to the action of bird-pecking, and can completely associate with the context of such a pulse beat, so it is easy to Can understand the meaning of this Chinese language metaphor. Cultural differences are a universal phenomenon and a necessity of historical development. For the translation of metaphors with cultural differences, a meaningful approach can be taken to minimize translation inequality caused by cultural differences. For example, in the language of traditional Chinese medicine, "six sex expressions" (that is, the six pathogenic factors), although there are also words such as wind, cold, summer-heat, dampness, dryness, and fire in English, they are obviously not equal in the meaning of TCM culture. Differences, so it's best to use free translation. Such as "thief wind", cannot be directly translated as "thief wind", but should be translated as "pathogenic factor" (pathogenic factor).

#### 4. Conclusion

In today's global internationalization, China's exchanges with the world are getting closer and closer, and the exchanges between Chinese medicine are becoming more frequent. Traditional Chinese medicine classics, as a treasure of ancient Chinese culture, are the cornerstone of inheriting and developing traditional Chinese medicine culture. Therefore, the English translation of traditional Chinese medicine classics is the basis and prerequisite for the internationalization of traditional Chinese medicine. However, at present, the domestic English translation standards for traditional Chinese medicine have not been unified, and the translation methods are not yet complete. In order to solve this problem, this study will explore the strategies for English translation of traditional Chinese medicine from the three levels of terminology, sentence, and text. The research paradigm of classical Chinese medical translation theory of traditional Chinese medicine provides new theoretical ideas for Chinese medical clinicians, translation research workers, and traditional Chinese medical translation instructors, improves the translation level of traditional Chinese medical classics, promotes international exchange of traditional Chinese medicine, and promotes traditional Chinese medicine.

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