

Research and Retrieval Design of Chinese English Hierarchical Phrase Corpus of Traditional Chinese Medicine

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Abstract: Influenced by the Theory of Language Tools, the Study of Traditional Chinese Medicine Chinese English Dictionaries Focuses on the Equal Description of Language Forms and Translated Texts, But It Weakens the Role of Social Politics, Historical Culture, Cognitive Tendency and Other Factors in the Process of Compiling Dictionaries, So It is Unable to Fully Explain the Historical Evolution and Characteristics of Chinese Medicine English Translation. Critical Linguistics Focuses on the Role of Language in the Construction of Social Power, Emphasizes the Interaction among Language, Power and Ideology, and Opens Up a Macro and Diachronic Research Perspective for Chinese-English Lexicography of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Its Research Path Focuses on the Historical Evolution and Relevance of Chinese-English Translation Discourse, Language Policy and Power, and the Relationship between Language and Culture. the Critical Linguistics Research Path of Chinese-English Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Combing the Dictionary Pedigree, Tracing Back to the Source, Revealing the Historical Track of the Development of the Dictionary, Also Provides a Solid Theoretical Basis and Basis for the Subsequent Revision and Improvement of the Dictionary.

1. Introduction

The Chinese-English Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine Collects and Draws on the Achievements of Previous Chinese-English Translation Activities, Accelerates the Process of Standardization and Standardization of Chinese-English Translation of Chinese Medical Terms, and Provides an Important Reference Source for Foreign Learners, Which Has a Profound Impact on the External Communication and International Status Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Lexicography is a Linguistic Discipline That Studies the Practice and Theory of Lexicography and Performs Important Social Functions[1]. At Present, the Chinese-English Dictionary Research Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine Still Adheres to the Research Practice of “Apolitical” in Applied Linguistics, Focusing on the Description of Language Form and Translation Text Equivalence, Weakening the Role of Social Politics, History, Ideology and Other Factors in the Compilation Process, Unable to Objectively and Comprehensively Elaborate the Essence of Chinese-English Translation History and Dictionary Compilation.

2. Dictionary Research from the Perspective of Critical Linguistics

The opposition to the tradition and path of linguistic ontology and descriptive studies has accelerated the transition of linguistic studies from “pure grammar theory” to “focusing on society and referential meaning”. In the 1980s, linguists regarded dictionary texts as a special kind of discourse, and pointed out the discourse attributes of dictionaries[2].

So, how to define the critical research content of dictionaries? From the perspective of the history of dictionary research, some scholars analyze the relationship between dictionary discourse and politics, power and mainstream value system from the perspective of sociology; a few discuss the infiltration of ideology in dictionary discourse through empirical research; Chinese-English

dictionaries of traditional Chinese Medicine regulate the terminology of Chinese-English translation, spread the culture of traditional Chinese medicine and consolidate the international of traditional Chinese Medicine Critical linguistics has opened up a new perspective and path for the study of bilingual dictionaries of traditional Chinese medicine.As shown in Figure 1

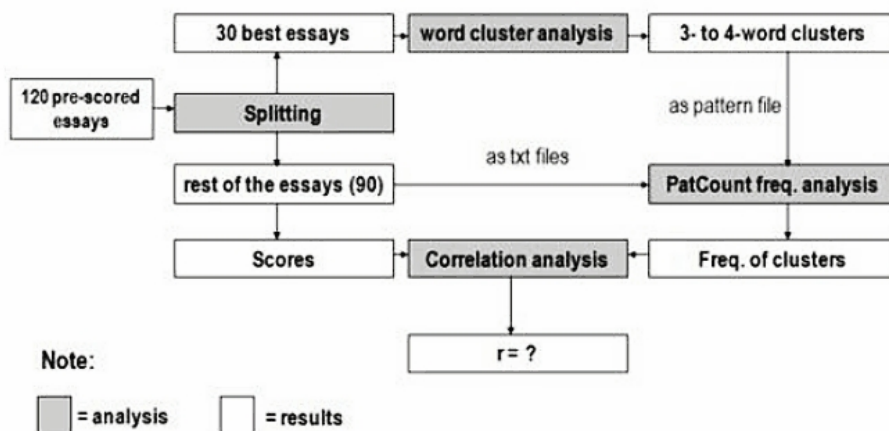


Fig.1 The Exploration Path of Chinese English Hierarchical Phrase Corpus of Traditional Chinese Medicine

3. Research Paradigm of Chinese English Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine within the Framework of Critical Linguistics

It should be noted that the critical study of TCM Chinese English dictionary is different from that of TCM Chinese English dictionary. The text of TCM Chinese English dictionary is one of the existing forms of discourse sign system, which includes moral thinking, knowledge and science, discussion, text and even tendency. Therefore, critical research focuses on the social, political, economic, historical and ideological context of Chinese-English language use of traditional Chinese medicine, and reveals the problems related to ideology and power relations behind language use[3]; while dictionary criticism mainly evaluates the compilation quality, term translation quality, content coverage, arrangement style and other text materials of dictionaries, and reads them to readers A good dictionary is recommended. The study of Chinese-English dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine within the framework of critical linguistics involves three aspects: the historical evolution and relevance of discourse, the embodiment of social development and power change in the discourse of Chinese-English dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine, and the dialectical relationship between bilingual dictionary and culture.

3.1 The Research Path of the Historical Evolution and Relevance of Chinese English Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Reinhard R.K. Hartmann and Gregory James enrich the connotation of “dictionary archaeology”: “by studying the content, history and genetic relationship of different dictionaries, we can reveal the relationship between them.” It points out the way of thinking for the study of the historical evolution and relevance of the discourse in Chinese-English dictionaries of traditional Chinese medicine. The first is the archaeology of the bibliography and literature information of the Chinese English Dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine, the second is the genealogy Archaeology and blueprint Archaeology of the Chinese English Dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine, and the third is the interpretation and evaluation of the Chinese English Dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine [4].

Since the 1980s, dozens of Chinese-English dictionaries of traditional Chinese medicine have been published at home and abroad, organized and compiled by various Chinese medicine universities and scientific research institutes (such as Beijing University of traditional Chinese

medicine, Guangzhou University of traditional Chinese medicine and Chinese medicine academy), state organs (such as the Ministry of health and the State Administration of traditional Chinese Medicine), experts and Chinese medicine enthusiasts (such as Nigel Wiseman and Nan) who are interested in the world communication of traditional Chinese medicine at home and abroad (Bensky). Therefore, to study the historical evolution and relevance of discourse, we need to sort out and summarize the bibliography of Chinese-English dictionaries of traditional Chinese medicine at home and abroad for more than 30 years, and sort out the catalogue of Chinese-English dictionaries of traditional Chinese medicine for 30 years, which lays the foundation for the second and third level research. The second level of the study, through horizontal and vertical comparative analysis, sums up the one-way inheritance relationship between dictionaries from the aspects of the arrangement of Chinese medicine dictionary entries, retrieval methods, terms coverage, English translation standards and strategies, and then determines the pedigree relationship between them. For example, in 1982, Guangdong Science and Technology Publishing House published the common Chinese and English vocabulary of traditional Chinese medicine, and in 1986, it published the Chinese and English Dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine. It can be said that the subsequent Chinese and English Dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine has the same lineage with the former in terms of style, retrieval and English translation. The two belong to the same pedigree, and transliteration, free translation (including Yu Yi translation) and half-tone half free translation coexist in terms of English translation of TCM terminology. For example, “wind, cold, heat, dampness, dryness and fire” are collectively called “six evils”. The pathogenic “evils” in the above two dictionaries are translated as “evil”, which is different from Li Zhaoguo’s “pathogenic” in the Concise Chinese English Dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine[4].

3.2 Sociological Research Path behind the Discourse of Chinese English Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Language policy and planning are generally formulated by the state or government agencies, which intervene and control people's language communication in the society, and are often influenced by factors and variables such as social development, ideology, economic power and comprehensive national strength. From the perspective of social development, before the 1980s, many TCM researchers failed to reach an agreement on English translation standards and norms of TCM terminology, which affected the pace of internationalization of TCM. In the face of the need of international medical academic exchange, TCM foreign teaching, news media and publishing, the problem of English translation standardization of TCM terminology needs to be solved urgently, and it will also be paid attention by government agencies (the Ministry of health, the State Administration of TCM and academic committees at all levels)[5].

In 1987, the Chinese English medical dictionary compiled by the Ministry of health was published, which contains more than 11000 terms of various departments of traditional Chinese medicine. This dictionary is a summary of the early English translation of terms. With the exchange and interaction of traditional Chinese medicine with national medicine and foreign medicine, as well as the development of traditional Chinese medicine itself, some new terms[6], concepts and terms have emerged one after another. The objective changing social development status and the continuous integration and progress of medicine itself are the driving force and driving force for the continuous renewal of traditional Chinese English dictionary. In 2004, the second edition of the dictionary was published, and in 2010, it was funded by the national publishing fund. The third edition met the readers and included more than 60000 new words, which greatly met the needs of the readers. From this point of view, the English translation of TCM terms can be said to be a kind of government intervention and guiding behavior. The Chinese-English dictionary of TCM formulated and compiled by the state and government organizations has avoided the differences among different countries, standardized and unified the terminology translation to a large extent, and greatly accelerated the process of internationalization of TCM.

Discourse is one of the external manifestations of power, and ideology and cognitive tendency are embodied through power. Another approach to the sociological study of Chinese-English

dictionaries of traditional Chinese medicine is to explore power and ideology. Li Zhaoguo divides the history of TCM translation into five stages in his thesis “three hundred years' analysis of TCM translation to foreign countries”, that is, the Latin period (1640-1899); the period when English began to dominate (1900-1949); the period when English dominated and abolished Latin language (1950-1976); the period when translation theory appeared (1977-1989); the Chinese-English dictionaries of TCM kept coming out, and the standardization of terms in English translation was finally realized (1990-2003) Year). From a macro perspective, Chinese medicine was first translated and introduced by European missionaries, and translators tend to use Latin to select and translate part of the basis of Chinese medicine, because of the political and economic strength of Europe and the influence of Latin on the world stage[6]. With the development of economy and comprehensive national strength of English-speaking countries such as Britain and the United States in modern times, Latin has been replaced by English, but there are different opinions on English translation standards. Since the reform and opening up, China's comprehensive national strength and economic strength have been continuously improved, the status of a major country has been rising, and the international influence of traditional Chinese medicine has been expanding. The publication of several authoritative Chinese English dictionaries of traditional Chinese medicine at home and abroad has finally achieved the standardization of terms translation. From a micro perspective, the strategy of English translation of terms in bilingual dictionaries of traditional Chinese medicine is also deeply characterized by the era of power, which is one of the research focuses. At first, the translator chooses the existing vocabulary according to his understanding of traditional Chinese medicine. The translation of various concepts of traditional Chinese medicine is quite random, and the translation is quite different. Until 1987, when the Chinese English medical dictionary was published, the untranslatable nouns were no longer limited to searching for the corresponding words in western medicine, but were transliterated, such as acupoint names, place names, dynasties, human names and meridians. For the names of prescriptions, transliteration plus free translation was used. The change of translation strategy is based on the background of China's comprehensive national strength and the rising status of traditional Chinese medicine. Traditional Chinese medicine has the strength to compete with western medicine for the right of discourse, breaking the pattern of Western medicine hegemony. The translation method of transliteration and transliteration plus free translation has kept the characteristics of traditional Chinese medicine culture to the greatest extent. It has drawn a clear line with western medicine subjectively, demonstrated the charm of traditional Chinese medicine in the new era, and also brought differences to dictionary learners Experience of foreign medicine[7].

3.3 Research Path of Cultural Communication in Chinese English Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Language is the carrier and manifestation of culture. What language reflects is the intangible heritage such as the world outlook, thinking mode and social characteristics of the language users in a specific culture. The Chinese-English dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine contains all the terms of traditional Chinese medicine, reflecting the characteristics of ancient Chinese simple materialism, spontaneous dialectical unity, regional folk custom and historical construction. From the perspective of cultural noumenon, the study is to reveal the structure, semantic and pragmatic culture of Chinese-English dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine, explore the cultural words, reveal the cultural information of the etymology, sort out and classify the entries and examples, and carry out the introduction of cultural topics [8].

4. Conclusion

Critical linguistics focuses on the role of language in the construction of social power and emphasizes the interaction among language, power and ideology, which opens up a macro historical perspective for Chinese English lexicography of traditional Chinese medicine. Its research path focuses on the historical evolution and relevance of discourse[9], language policy and power, and the relationship between language and culture. At present, influenced by structuralism and

positivism, the study of Chinese-English dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine adheres to the study of dictionary ontology, advocates the thinking of dictionary tool theory, and ignores the influence of social development, power control, subjective consciousness, historical evolution and cultural communication on dictionary compilation. The critical linguistics research path of Chinese-English dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine, combing the dictionary pedigree, tracing back to the source, revealing the historical track of the development of the dictionary, also provides a solid theoretical basis and basis for the subsequent revision and improvement of the dictionary.

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