

A Study of the Construal in the English Translation of Chinese Classics from the Perspective of Cognitive Translation

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Abstract: with the Development of World Economic Integration, the Communication between China and Foreign Countries Will Gradually Deepen. in This Context, We Need to Pay Attention to English Translation, Which Will Directly Affect the Development of Society in the Future. How to Ensure That the Translation Information Can Convey the General Meaning of the Original Text in English Translation is the Work That English Translators Have Been Studying. Based on the Cognitive Translation Theory, the Translation of English Documents Needs to Consider the Key Part of Translation in the Process of Secondary Information Transmission, and Carry out Translation Work from Understanding, Reproduction and Reconstruction It Can Minimize the Impact of Different Cognitive Levels on Information Translation and Reorganization.

1. Introduction

Translation requires a high level of translators. Translators should not only have a profound cultural background, but also have a wealth of knowledge, understand the language, psychology, philosophy and other disciplines, and master the general content of the disciplines. This is very helpful for translation work. From the perspective of cognitive translation, through understanding the translated text materials. Cognitive ability is obtained from practice. In daily life, we should pay attention to the relationship between practice and translation. Through practice, we can obtain cognition. On the basis of existing knowledge, we can carry out further practical activities. In this way, we can improve the cognitive level of translators. In order to be able to explain clearly, this paper will list the theory of typhoid fever on the interpretation of professional translation.

2. An Overview of Understanding and Translation

Understanding is an important tool for people's cognition. People use different ways to understand the agreement scene and understanding. English translation work is closely related to understanding. During the analysis of the content of the work, we should understand the relationship between the two. Understanding includes five parts: background, jurisdiction, perspective, concentration and highlighting. These parts can be The purpose of this paper is to analyze the relationship between translation and cognition and the importance of understanding. Translation is not only to translate the text, but also to understand the author's life and the background of the times [1]. After understanding these factors, it is also necessary to contact with daily experience according to the experience or background in translation, and then to translate on this basis. Considering the purpose of the author's writing intention, this can help translators to do a good job in translation For example, the word "journey" can well explain the author's regional concept in Treatise on febrile diseases. In addition, the way of understanding is of great benefit to translators. In the past, when translators translated works, they only directly translated the text, and did not consider the general environment of the author behind the text, which undoubtedly affected the accuracy of the translator's translation of the original content, which is a disadvantage in the previous translation work At the end, if this problem can't be solved, it will seriously affect the readers' reading comprehension. Using the way of understanding to translate can highly restore the meaning of the author's writing [2]. Understanding will take into account the background,

jurisdiction, perspective, concentration and highlighting of these five parts. Starting from these five parts, it can greatly improve the accuracy of the translation content It's very important to do it. Figure 1 is Zhang Zhongjing, the author of typhoid theory.



Fig.1 Zhang Zhongjing

3. Construal and Representation

When doing translation work, we should not only pay attention to the experience gained from practice, but also pay attention to the influence of interaction and creation on the understanding. Translation needs to start from the perspective of the author. However, it is difficult for translators not to be influenced by the consciousness of the supervisor, so as to affect their own judgment on the translation content, which makes the translation easy to have a larger personal color It is difficult to guarantee that the translation work can reflect the content the author really wants to express. Figure 2 shows some drugs mentioned in the treatise. Not only translators, but also readers will be affected by subjective consciousness when reading the text. Their understanding of the text will be based on their daily experience or life experience [3]. However, due to the differences of personal experience and thinking mode, these problems should be taken into account during the translation of texts, and the accuracy of the translation of texts should be paid attention to. Considering the author and the reader, we should try our best to reduce the obstacles between them, and be able to use concise and understandable ways for translation. Translation is not only related to the cognitive level of the translator, but also related to the ability of the translator. The translator needs to constantly train his own thinking, use creative thinking to examine the translation work, and at the same time, judge After understanding and confirming the content of this paper, the method of decipherment enables readers to understand the content that the author wants to express after reading the text, accurately convey the text information, and narrow the cultural gap. Understanding reproduction is a new attempt in translation, which can effectively reduce the deviation between the translation content and the original content in the previous translation work, review the author's writing environment, and use the author's perspective to think about the work content, so as to highly restore the original content [4]. Taking treatise on febrile diseases as an example, this paper discusses the representation of construal, which is of great help to the later translation work of translators.



Fig.2 Many Languages in Treatise on Febrile Diseases Are Quite Different from People's Writing and Thinking Patterns. When Translating the Words, If You Can't Use the Current Language

Expression for English Translation, It Will Directly Affect the Reader's Reading Experience. This is the Translation Details That the Previous Translators Didn't Pay Attention to, But It Directly Affects the Translation Content Accuracy. for Example, in the Treatise on Febrile Diseases, the Description of Some Clinical Manifestations, Such as “Headache, No Aversion to Cold, So You Can Eat and Cough, and Pain in the Throat”, is the Expression of Yangming Disease in Treatise on Febrile Diseases [5]. When Translating This Text, Translators Should Understand the Meaning Behind the Text, Use Modern Expressions for English Translation, and Also Take into Account the Background of the Author's Time and His Works in This Way, the Context of the Original Text and the Content That the Author Wants to Express through the Text Can Be Highly Restored. When Translating the Content of the Article through the Understanding, It is Necessary to Think about the Meaning That the Author Wants to Express from the Background, Jurisdiction, Perspective, Concentration and Highlight These Parts.

4. Construal Reconstruction

Translation work needs not only the ability of reproduction recognition, but also the ability of recognition and reconstruction. Taking the treatise on febrile diseases as an example, the author needs to be able to deal with the relationship between the background, perspective, highlight and concentration reasonably. There are many versions of treatise on febrile diseases. This paper will focus on the English translation of Luo Xi Wen and Li Zhao Guo, and reconstruct the work content by displaying, analyzing and understanding. Figure 3 shows the work content of foreign doctors after studying treatise on febrile diseases The scene of seeing a doctor.



Fig.3 Pulse

Rohi translation:Question:What is the Exterior syn-drome of the Greater Yang Channel?

Answer: Fe-ver (hot throughout the body), spontaneous perspiration with a fear of heat, but no fear of cold.

Li Zhaoguo's Translation: Question: What are the characteristics ofexternal syndrome/pattern of yangming disease?

Answer: [They are] fever, spontaneous sweating, no aversion to cold but aversion to heat.

In this case, we analyze and recognize the reconstructed content. There are many contents in Treatise on febrile diseases, which are recorded in classical Chinese, translated into daily language and translated into English with great difficulty. When Luoxi and Li Zhaoguo translate this sentence, they use the same language sentence pattern and thinking with the current way of writing. When they express the symptoms of disease, they use two people There is nothing wrong with the expression of content between them. The difference lies in the linguistic order.

Luoxiwen and Li Zhaoguo use the way of inverted narration to translate English, while Li Zhaoguo uses the way of plain narration to translate the text content. Although the meaning of expression is not very different, but after the word order is changed, because of the different perspective, it will affect the readers' reading experience to a certain extent. Luoxiwen and Li Zhaoguo need to respect each other in translating treatise on febrile diseases The content of treatise on febrile diseases mainly narrates some objective facts in a straightforward way, but during the English translation, Luo Xiwen and Li Zhaoguo adjusted the expression form of part of the content and chose to reflect the content of some chapters in Treatise on Febrile Diseases in the form of question and answer, which will undoubtedly make There is a cognitive perspective in the content

of the article, which makes it difficult for the English translation to completely convey the information of the original text. In addition, when translating treatise on febrile diseases, Luo Xiwen and Li Zhaoguo choose different perspectives. Starting from the first person, they can not only reflect the content the author wants to express, but also provide a good reading experience for the readers to understand and read the text. Through comprehensive analysis, the version translated by Luo Xiwen is more scientific and reasonable.

5. Conclusion

In order to understand the way and advantages of this method, this paper takes treatise on febrile diseases as an example to show the translation work and choose two different versions, because the author has a certain foundation on medicine and has his own unique views, so during the translation of treatise on febrile diseases, there will inevitably be People's color makes the translated text different from the original one in content. Because of different nationalities, there are great differences in culture between Luo Xi and Li Zhao in translating treatise on febrile diseases, which makes it difficult to restore the traditional Chinese medicine culture that the author of treatise on Febrile Diseases wants to express. Therefore, it is necessary to study the translation of traditional Chinese medicine from the perspective of translatology, To understand the author's environment, as well as the author's way of expression in ancient books, to choose a reasonable way of understanding, to translate the meaning of the original text, using this method of translation can try to explain what the author wants to express with the help of the text.

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