

# A Comparative Study of the Two Chinese Versions of “the Orphan in the Fog”

-- from the Perspective of Turi's Translation Norm Theory

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**Abstract:** Tuli is a representative of the Tel Aviv school. Translation norms are the basis and core of his description of translation thoughts. Turi's translation norm theory does not formulate any translation criteria in the translation process. Based on this theory, translators are required to seek the norms that translators are pursuing in the process of translation in order to establish a complete translation system. During the translation process, the original text is repeatedly considered and reasonably interpreted to form a natural, novel and comprehensive perspective. Based on the perspective of Turi's translation norm theory, this paper explores the two Chinese translations of Rong Rude and Long Bing, the socially critical novel “The Orphan of the Fog” by Charles Dickens, a famous British writer.

## 1. Introduction

Charles Dickens is a critical realist novelist. The novel “The Orphan of the Fog” is one of his representative literary works. The novel describes the life experience of “little people” living at the bottom of British society, and deeply reflects the British Complex social reality. “The Orphan of the Fog” is Charles Dickens's first novel with a socialist critique. This work has made a significant contribution to the development and development of British critical realist literature. The novel describes the baby Oliver from an abandoned rich man's family living in an orphanage for nine years before being sent to a coffin shop as an apprentice. However, because of hunger, poverty, and shame, Oliver was forced to flee to London and become a thief. He was once taken away by the rich man Blairo, but was found to be taken into the thief's lair. In order to save Oliver, a kind woman Nancy ignored the surveillance and threat of the thief, and told the rich man Blair that Oliver was his grandson, and Nancy was killed by the thief in the thief's den, and the police besieged the area. The thief's nest was eventually reunited with Oliver's loved ones, and a fairly happy ending was obtained. In order to allow readers to deeply understand the deep meaning of this work and feel its emotional expression, this article hopes to implement the translation of the work as accurately as possible through Turi's translation norm theory. In the Turi translation norm theory, any Turi translation norm theory that considers translation work as a translation or is considered to be a translation, regardless of its underlying reasons, includes translation methods such as retranslation, compilation and pseudo translation. Based on Turi translation, the two Chinese translations show great differences. In terms of text usage and interpretation, the translation using Turi's translation norm theory is more novel and comprehensive.

## 2. Theory and Application of Turi Translation Norms

The theory of translation norms is a very important part of western translation theory. Its central idea is to describe, use and conceive Turi's translation norms to build a complete theoretical system of translation studies and guide translation practice related to translation. activity. According to the classification in the figure, the translation planning can be roughly divided into two categories: meta-specification and operational specification. Meta-specification and operational specification represent the macro and micro-levels of translation, respectively. Meta-specification mainly

involves the following two factors related to translation policy and factors related to the directness of translation. Translation strategy refers to guiding the choice of translation work in a specific historical environment. The directness of translation mainly refers to whether direct translation is allowed. Operational specifications mainly refer to translation techniques used in translation work. The operation specification will affect the distribution of linguistic materials, text structure and text expression in the text. Among them, in Tuli's translation theory, translation norm theory is the core part, and translation is also a decision-making process. In this process, translation norms and the translator's subjectivity need to complement each other. In the theory of Turi translation norms, although it is not necessary to formulate accurate and appropriate translation rules, the translation process summarizes the normative principles followed by translators, and it is still necessary to establish a translation constraint system.

Translation norms will constrain almost all types of translation within a certain range, and will always run through the entire translation process, and will be reflected at all levels of each translation product. The types of translation specifications include originating specifications, preliminary specifications, and operating specifications. The originating criterion mainly determines the overall orientation of the translator in the actual translation process. On the one hand, it must follow the textual relationship of the source language and specific specifications, that is, full translation; on the other hand, it follows the translation language and the literary pluralistic system. Can be accepted for translation, as shown in Figure 1.

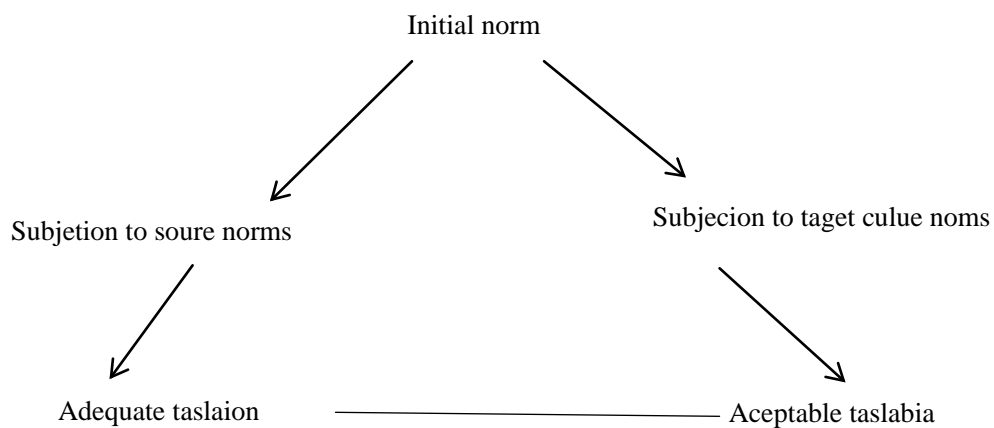


Figure 1

Fig.1 The Preparatory Norm Refers to Fully Considering Some Influencing Factors Related to Translation Policies, Such as the Author of the Translated Work, the Type of Work, the Source Language of the Work, Etc., and the Directness of Translation, That is, Whether It Will Accept Direct Translation in Another Language , as Shown in Figure 2.

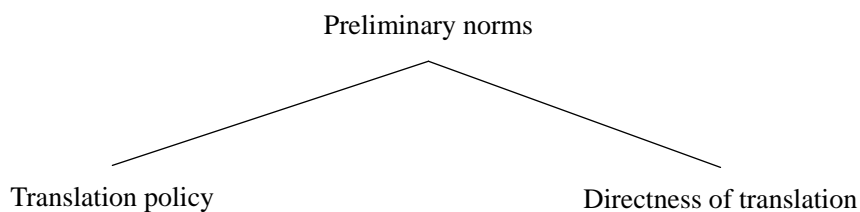


Figure 2

Fig.2 The Operating Specification Mainly Refers to the Actual Choices Made by Translators in the Actual Work Process, Including the Parent Specification and the Text Language Specification. It Determines How to Select the Source Language Materials Instead of the Source Language Materials in the Actual Translation Selection Process, as Shown in Figure 3.

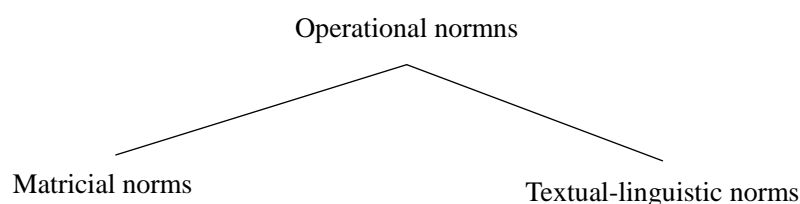


Figure 3

Fig.3 Turi's Translation Norm Theory May Affect Translation Factors in the Translation Process. among Them, the Prototype Specification and the Initial Specification Are Attributed to the Macro Influence on the Translation, While the Operational Specification is the Micro Influence on the Translation. There Are Different Translation Strategies and Ideas in the Two Chinese Translations of “the Orphan of the Fog”, and the Understanding of the Language Style of the Original Text is Also Different. This Article Will Compare the Macro Level, Micro Level and Translation Strategies. It Finds the Translation Norms of the Two Different Translations, and Discusses the Influence of Turi's Translation Norm Theory on the Subject of Translation.

### 3. A Comparison of the Macro-Level Application of Translation Norms in the Two Chinese Versions of “the Orphans in the Fog”

There are two descriptions of translation strategies, one is domestication and the other is foreignization. Domestication is purpose-oriented, while foreignization is oriented to the source culture. By analyzing the two Chinese translations of Rong Rude and Long Bing's “Mist in an Orphan”, it can be seen that Rong Rude's translation strategy favors domestication and Long Bing's translation favors foreignization. For example, under different strategies, the two translations have different translations of the table of contents.

original:”VOliver mingles with new associates.Going to a fu-neral for the first time,be forms an unfavourable notion of his master’ s business VI Oliver,being goaded by the taunts of Noah,rouses into action and rather astonishes him. IX Containing further particulars concerning the pleasant old gentleman and his hopeful pupils XXIV Treats of a very poor subject.But is a short one;and may be found of some importance in this history”

Translated by Rong Rude:

“Olive deals with the new acquaintance. For the first time at the funeral, he had a bad impression of the owner's profession. Oliver's sneer at Noah annoyed him and rose up to his resistance. This chapter further details the dear Some of the old Mr. and his promising high-footeds. This chapter describes a full-fledged poor worm, but it is not too long and may have some importance in this book. “

Long Bing Translation:

“Creating a new funeral

Fight Against Humiliation

Mentors and Friends

Mantra of the Promenade “

As can be seen in the above example, a complete sentence, described in Chinese and English, has obvious differences in its basic sentence structure. In the English language expression process, the direct expression method is generally chosen to be placed at the beginning of the sentence, and which character is spoken later is described later. However, in the Chinese expression process, our Language expression habits are generally the first person to start speaking, and will directly describe the content. At the same time, Chinese language strives for conciseness when expressing.

Rong Rude's translation language is usually relatively concise. This translation greatly conforms to the logic of Chinese language expression, and also integrates the emotions of the characters in the work. The “first time ...” in the first sentence strongly expresses Oliver's unwillingness and apprenticeship in a coffin shop. “Being goaded by” has been translated into “anxious” instead of

“irritated”. This translation rule is also consistent with the temperament of a 10-year-old child. In the translation of Rong Rude's translation, the “hopeful pupils” were naturalized and translated into the word “high feet”, which reflected the self-satisfaction of the Jews for the cultivation of thieves. The side reveals a mockery of the social realities of the time. At the same time, Rong Rude's translation captured the humorous and ridiculous style of Dickens's novel, and combined this style with the characteristics of Chinese vocabulary, making the translation very close to the original work in style. In contrast, Long Bing's translation is to completely reduce the language to the characteristics of rich Chinese ancient novels, and to use many Chinese words with Chinese characteristics in a timely manner, to make the vocabulary of each directory as consistent as possible, creating attractive Powerful language. However, Long Bing's original translation method is unavoidable. In order to maintain the beauty of the form, the content is actually ignored, and the translator will have the opposite feeling to the original author.

#### **4. A Comparison of the Application of Translation Norms in the Micro-Level Translation of Two Chinese Versions of the Orphans in the Fog**

In the two Chinese translations of Rong Rude and Long Bing in “The Orphan of the Fog”, from a macro perspective, there has not been much change, because whether from the overall framework of the work or the chapters of the article, there is no Additions or deletions, no changes in the position and order of paragraphs and chapters. Both translations are typeset strictly according to the structure and distribution of the original. This arrangement is very reasonable. On the one hand, as a translation, it should be as consistent as possible with the original work. On the other hand, the logical arrangement of the original work itself is very wonderful. There are no redundant paragraphs and redundant descriptions. Therefore, on the whole, there is no need to make macro changes. However, as a translation, the actual situation of the readers of the translation should also be considered, and it should be guided by the reader's ease of understanding. Therefore, there are some small and important changes in the two Chinese translations of Rong Rude and Long Bing in “The Mist and the Orphans”. The translator asks too much for adding or modifying; or too little for deleting, which will inevitably make the translation lose its original character. For example, two translations translate the following original.

original:”Not having a very clearly defined notion of what alive board was,Oliver was rather astounded by this intel-ligence,and was not quite certain whether he ought to laugh or cry.”

Rong Rude translated: “What exactly is the” director “and why it is alive, Oliver has no clear concept of this, so after hearing these words, he was stunned, and he could not decide whether to laugh or cry.

Long Bing translated: “What exactly is a” council member “and why is it alive? Oliver didn't have a very clear idea about this. After hearing these words, he frowned and wondered whether he should cry or laugh. With “wooden board” is a word). “

From the above translation expressions, it is found that because the board and the board are used in the English language expression to express the word “board”, as Oliver, who lacks educational background, does not know that board and One level of meaning, this will inevitably lead to confusion when hearing the live board. Generally speaking, puns are often used in many novels to achieve humorous, funny, and ironic effects. But what we have to admit is that there are great differences between the cultures of different countries, and this difference is manifested in the process of translation, which will cause many translators to be very tricky when translating such words, I do n’t know how to express it, Only in the most complete way can the original information and the original author's intention be passed to the reader. In this case, the best way is to retain its meaning by adding comments or brackets, and make it easier for readers to understand the meaning of the work.

#### **5. Conclusion**

From the above discussion, from the perspective of Turi's theory of translation norms, we find

that Rong Rude and Long Bing's translations of the world-famous "The Orphan of the Fog" both try to ensure the consistency of the translation with the original. But it is worth emphasizing that the initiative of the translator in the translation is also very obvious. Because there are certain differences in personal times and cultural backgrounds, it is inevitable to infiltrate some personal views and understandings during the translation process. Whether it is the purpose of the translation or the translator's writing methods, some of the translator's subjectivity can be seen. Expression.

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