A Study of English Chinese Comparison and Translation Skills based on Computer Network

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Abstract. Translation should not only be accurate, but also be based on the culture of both languages. This paper expounds the essence of translation, discusses the skills of translation and the complementary role of machine translation in English-Chinese translation in the present era of computer network development.

Keywords: English Chinese Comparison, English Chinese Translation, Computer Network

1. Introduction
In addition to official political, economic and cultural exchanges, the world is becoming more closely linked, and there are many needs for interaction among the people. On the one hand, the Internet connects everyone together. On the other hand, the development of computer network has greatly developed translation technology. After joining hands with computer networks, translation skills are more flexible and diverse than ever before, and translation applications are being popularized [1].

2. The Concept of Translation
1) Interpretation or interpreter, a profession.  
2) Translation or translator.  
3) Legal terms, such as:  
The first paragraph of Article 13 of the trademark law clearly states: “where a trademark applied for registration on the same or similar goods is a well-known trademark that is not registered in China by others and is likely to cause confusion, it shall not be registered and shall not be used.”  
This "translation" comes from the "translation" in the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property.  
Because there are literal translation, transliteration and free translation. Moreover, in the same way, there may be a variety of translated meanings, which one is the most important is related to how to protect well-known trademarks and the legitimate rights and interests of others. It can be observed from the following aspects (As Figure 1):
Figure 1. quadruple neural network of machine translation

First, whether a well-known trademark has a clear meaning and forms a one-to-one correspondence with Chinese characters,
Second, is it customary to transliterate well-known trademarks,
Third, whether the translation method has been recognized by the public, especially the market.

3. Nature of translation
The original purpose of translation is simple, that is, to communicate. In the long history, the culture is constantly developing, innovating and precipitating, and the language and characters are also given more function, among which art is the most complex and abstract. In the era of translation for the purpose of communication, just let the objects of different languages understand each other’s meaning. Up to now, the cultural differences between different language users are even greater than the differences between languages [2]. Therefore, a good translator should not only have deep attainments in his mother tongue and the target language, but also be familiar with the culture behind the two languages, so as to make the translated things as if they were born.

Translation includes interpretation, translation, machine translation, simultaneous interpretation, film and television translation, website sinicization, book translation and other forms. With the development and maturity of IT technology and communication technology, the "telephone translation" of real person service is finally born, so there are more and more forms and more convenient services [3]. In terms of the material form of translation, it shows the choice and combination of various symbol systems, which can be divided into four categories:

① The verbal language of natural language is represented by telephone communication, internal and external negotiation and reception of foreign guests,
② Silent language symbols, including text symbols and image symbols, are expressed in the form of negotiation resolutions, social letters, telegrams, communications, various literary works and other printed matters,
③ There are sound and non-verbal signs, that is, the so-called "similar language" signs with sound but without syllable in the process of communication [4]. The common ways are: special stress, tone change, laughter and applause when speaking. Such signs have no specific syllable to be separated, and their semantics are not fixed. Their information is transmitted in a certain language environment. For example, laughter may be loaded with positive information, or it may be loaded with negative information, such as applause can spread welcome, approval, happiness and other information, or it can also convey a polite negation and so on.

④ Silent nonverbal symbols, namely various human body language symbols, are represented by silent accompanying language symbols such as human actions, expressions and costumes. Such symbols have distinctive national culture, such as some human actions, which represent different semantic information in different national cultures. Not only that, they can also strengthen the communication effect of vocal language, such as when talking, if With appropriate human language, it will obviously enhance the expression effect of oral language.

These four kinds of symbols can express not only the translated original code, but also the translated decoding [5]. They can be used as the material carrier of the original code or decoding, or they can be composed of two, three and four kinds of carrier of the original code.

From the perspective of the operation procedure of translation, it actually includes three links: understanding, conversion and expression. Understanding is to analyze the original code and accurately grasp the information expressed by the original code. Conversion is to use a variety of methods, such as the form of interpretation or translation, the selection and combination of various symbol systems, the application of translation techniques such as extension and concentration, etc., to convert the information expressed by the original code into that in decoding, etc Value information, expression is accurately expressed in a new language system.

In fact, translation is a special form of information dissemination [6]. In fact, the whole translation activity is a kind of social information transmission, a series of interactive relations among communicators, channels and receivers. Different from the common communication process, translation is carried out between two cultures. The symbol chosen by the manipulator is no longer the original symbol system, but the cultural code change, but its principle is the same as the common communication.

4. Significance of machine translation

In 1947, Warren weaver, an American mathematician and engineer, and Andrew booth, a British physicist and engineer, put forward the idea of machine translation (referred to as "machine translation"), which has stepped into the historical stage and gone through a long and tortuous development path. Over the next 65 years, MT has become a common arena for international academic, business and even military competition. The concept of machine as a translation tool has been put forward for nearly a century now, and the translation work of machine is still as auxiliary translation. As we all know, machine translation is not a basic subject, but a science that includes language, mathematics, computer science and so on. It was a great invention, comparable to papermaking and printing. At the same time, machine translation technology also has a huge application demand.

As early as the initial development of artificial intelligence technology, machine translation cannot wait to welcome. Until now, machine translation has been transformed, both in hardware and software, not at all in the form of clunky machines and minimal functionality. The rapid development of the Internet makes people all over the world communicate all the time, both full of expectations for machine translation, but also make machine translation stride forward. Nowadays, online translation software is convenient and fast, and there is no comparison with professional translation, but there is more than enough communication between the two sides for the lack of language, and the sound and writing are abundant. In terms of text machine translation, Google is currently in the leading position. Google is also a leader in voice machine translation. Although there are so many
ingredients in machine translation that machine translation can be said to be unsightly for professionals, it has really built a bridge for the general public to communicate easily. Because machine translation cannot reach the elegant and fluent language of manual translation, it cannot translate the artistic and cultural flexibility of language, so it needs to be further studied. This point of view may be the bottleneck of the quality of translation.

5. Summary
As for translation work, the general view is that it is easier to translate logical and abstract things, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and other works. But there is also the danger of meaning shifting. Works that focus on the plot, such as simple and mediocre novels, are easy to translate. It is not very difficult to translate works that focus on reasoning or agitation, such as maxims, polemic articles, political speeches, tendentious plays, and satirical literature. However, it is extremely difficult to translate the high-level literary works which focus on expressing feelings. Here, translation can only be more or less recreation, can only be as close to the original as possible, and the verve and sentiment of the original can not be completely copied in any case. In particular, the effects produced by sound in the source language cannot be recreated in the target language.

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