

Research on Chinese to English Translation of Mongolian Medicine Terms in Foreign Language Education in Inner Mongolia under the View of New Era Discourse System

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ABSTRACT

Due to the increasing economic, trade and cultural exchanges between China and the West, the cause of Chinese Mongolian medicine has also drawn the attention of many social circles. Overseas compilation and management work has also been gradually noticed. However, due to the deepening and broad development of the English translation management of Chinese Mongolian medicine, there will be more and more problems in the translations. The late production of Mongolian script and the small number of available ancient documents have limited the progress of English translation of Mongolian medicine to a certain extent. Coupled with the differences in scholars' understanding of academic fields, cultural backgrounds, language guides and English translations, there are often contradictions and mixes of different translations of the same terms and different understandings of the same terms in the translations. Therefore, it is impossible to establish systematic guidelines, principles and approaches for English translations of Mongolian medicine for a while. In this paper, the Chinese to English translation of Mongolian medical terms in foreign language education in Inner Mongolia is studied to some extent under the view of new era discourse system.

KEYWORDS

Inner Mongolia; Chinese to English translation; Education; Mongolian Medicine; Terminology

1 Introduction

This paper draws on the valuable experience of the predecessors of Mongolian medicine translation and endeavors to compile a more comprehensive method of Chinese to English translation of terms. In addition, the method of Chinese to English translation helps to standardize the compilation of a vocabulary dictionary as well as the Internet medical vocabulary. This paper proposes a gradually improved method of English translation of vocabulary to avoid the confusing state of Chinese to English translation.

2 Problems and Dilemmas Existing in the Chinese-English Translation of Mongolian Medical Terms

(1) Lack of professional knowledge of translators

The literary translation using medical terms is equivalent to the literary translation of scientific

terms. However, if it is a translation of scientific terms, it cannot be equated with literary translation. The field of scientific research should focus on accuracy, and the translation of scientific papers and scientific terms should also master the corresponding knowledge. Without professional mechanisms, it is useless to have a high level of translation. The requirements for the level of translation of medical terms are also quite high and very strict, so the translation of medical terms also needs to master certain knowledge and serve medical translation more strictly.

(2) Confusion in translation and lack of standardization

The lack of information and the confusion of Chinese-English translation of Mongolian medicine have led to a large number of excellent works of Mongolian medical texts not being correctly circulated to the outside world. It seems to us that there are inevitable objective reasons for this situation, such as the fact that most of the translators who currently translate some of the books of Mongolian medicine have not been well trained in medical knowledge, and their lack of certain medical knowledge, coupled with the lack of attention to medical translations, makes the translation content strange and strange, lacking objective and consistent standards, etc. Other medical translators are often from grassroots units in the community or medical institutions, and often work part-time as medical translators, without professional training and without organizations to strictly check the quality of their translations.

(3) The translation is cumbersome and does not make sense

Some Mongolian medical terms have their own structural forms, which are different from Western terms and Chinese medical terms. When translating the text, some translators emphasized commentary after the translation in order to make it easy for people to understand the actual connotation of the translation. This makes the translation sound rather boring and hinders the correct understanding of the reading. Some translations that really should be annotated or distinguished from other TCM drug names should not be annotated either, leading to confusion in understanding.

(4) Uneven content of translations affects dissemination

For a long time, the phenomenon of multiple translations of this word or one translation of multiple words in the translation of Mongolian medical art language has always interfered with the correct understanding of Mongolian medical terms and foreign propaganda. The same medical art language is often translated and interpreted with many words, leading to a confusing situation. Therefore, there is an urgent need to unify the vocabulary of Mongolian medicine to present a clear face to our public, and translators should manage the dissemination of Mongolian medical terms to be accurately applied to medical healing.

3 Specific Methods of Translating the Terminology of Mongolian Medicine

The view of the discourse system in the new period is composed on the vocabulary of Mongolian medical terms in foreign language textbooks in Inner Mongolia. Words are very flexible in the Chinese language and can be used independently, but at the same time have their own translation units. In the field of translation of Mongolian medical vocabulary, the concept of Mongolian medicine in a certain sense reflects the medical translation methods and techniques of English translation. After the comparison and study of several Mongolian medical vocabularies, we

summarized the English translation of the words we came across and proposed some practical translation techniques.

(1) Transcription

Under the view of the new modern language system that the cultural characteristics and connotation abstraction of Chinese Mongolian medicine cannot be directly translated in English, the Mongolian medical art language in the foreign language textbooks in Inner Mongolia can also be used in the translation of the translations by transcription. For example, the basic theory of Mongolian medicine points out that yin and yang are not only "yin" and "yang" in Chinese medicine, but also in Mongolian medical theory. If we translate the sound directly into the subject, or only understand the quantity as the subject, it will be difficult for the readers of the project language to understand its meaning. This not only fails to have the basic effect of translation, but also violates the standard of clarity of translation.

(2) Literal translation method

In Mongolian medical classics, the names of medicines such as Salichong Afang are named after characters. By literal translation, it can also be translated as "Sali granules". In the name of this prescription, Sali is a Mongolian name, which originally means "beautiful". This person is associated with the development and research of medicines. When translating Mongolian medicine, care must be taken to use literal translation. It preserves the flavor of Mongolian medicine itself, promotes the spirit of Mongolian medical civilization, and makes the researcher of this Mongolian medicine famous in history. This translation of the medicine name should be based on the guidelines of the secretary of Mongolian medicine can be in the original style as much as possible to retain the original style. However, in some cases, it is clear that the simple direct translation method is flawed. The translation is both unfamiliar and confusing, making it difficult to understand. In such cases, it is better to append notes or specific explanatory notes to literal translation, such as the traditional Mongolian medicine named after the name of the Fangzhongjun medicine in the formula mentioned in the previous example -Pill with three flavors. If it is only translated as a small pill made of three Chinese herbs, it is not known by the name of the medicine only, and the content will not be smoothly transmitted to the western people's mind. Therefore, it is better to add comments on the ingredients of the Chinese medicine.

(3) Liberal translation method

This disease can also be used for other systematic medical treatment. When reading the corresponding professional English words such as whooping cough, the cupping treatment and puncture, in the new era of the discourse system view of foreign language education in Inner Mongolia when related to the terminology of Mongolian medicine, although it can not open a new path, but we can translate it into the corresponding professional terms and use the method of translation of differences to solve. This not only ensures the unity of the Chinese-English field, but also makes it easier for readers to grasp Mongolian medical terms accurately.

(4) Referring to western medicine

Although, Mongolian medicine and Western medicine belong to six completely different medical systems, and although both Mongolian and Western medicine have their own cultural characteristics, they share the same goal of exploring the discovery, prevention and treatment of

human physiology and pathological phenomena and their disorders. Although they belong to different systems and have different principles of treatment, there are certain commonalities between these two completely different medical systems. In the translation, one should make full use of these common points by synthesizing the physiological and pathological terms with the same symptoms by comparing them with the Western vocabulary, and then finding the corresponding Western terms and translating them. Professor Li Zhaoguo's *English Translation Techniques for Chinese Medicine* has a translation approach of comparing with the West and seeking commonalities while reserving differences. In our opinion, this is another way for Prof. Li to solve the problem of difficult vocabulary and concepts in Chinese medicine. This approach has also been applied to the English translation of Mongolian medical language in Inner Mongolian foreign language textbooks with a new linguistic model view. For example, simply speaking, due to the understanding of the structure of the body and the physiological functions of each system and each organ as well as pathological phenomena, the study of the generation, evolution and diagnosis of many diseases, there are many similarities or proximities between Mongolian medicine or Western medicine. Therefore, the translations of Simon's clinical medical words can also be translated in terms of anatomical organization, specific diseases and their diagnosis, using the vocabulary inherent in Western medicine. Although there are occasional minor semantic differences between the words in the above aspects and the western words of the same name, they are also mostly translated into more specific western words for learning purposes because their connotations are quite specific and there are things to refer to. Another example: the naming of the internal organs of heart, liver, spleen, lungs, kidneys, etc., although consistent with the naming of organs in modern human anatomy, can be considered similar but not consistent in terms of biological and pathological connotations and comparison with the content of Mongolian medicine. The internal organs in Mongolian medicine do not simply refer to the concept of organs in the body, but the main meaning is that it covers the biological and pathological concepts of a certain aspect of the organism. Moreover, in the current translation, most people are still accustomed to translate the concept of "heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney" into the western medical concepts of heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney, etc. In reality, these situations do not cause confusion and confusion between Mongolian and western medicine.

4 Conclusion

The authors, while referring to medical books about the ideas of Mongolian medicine and at the same time using their ideas in the actual translations, have summarized and studied some of the strategies and techniques of terminology under the unified leadership of translation ideas and the valuable practical experience of their predecessors. Finally, we also give our own opinions on the translation of certain terms that are not so easy to handle, and also give some opinions on the research of English translation of Inner Mongolian foreign language education and Chinese and Mongolian traditional medical terms under the view of the new era discourse system, which is rather confusing. It is expected that our earlier research on English translation will bring some help to the heritage and development of this great national medicine, and also contribute to the research and development of the standardization of the language of Inner Mongolian foreign language education and Chinese and Mongolian traditional medicine under the view of the new discourse system.

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