

A Study of English Vocabulary Translation Based on Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Internet Database

Dongmei Zhu

Gannan Medical University, Jiangxi, Ganzhou 341000, China

Abstract. In the process of English vocabulary translation, translators make full use of the advantages of electronic means such as CNKI translation assistant, online corpus of COCA, etc., a systematic, automatic and manual quantitative and qualitative analysis of the target English vocabulary is carried out to obtain accurate and accurate translation results. Therefore, the method of quantitative and qualitative analysis based on internet database and corpus can help translators solve the problem of English vocabulary translation and improve the quality of English vocabulary translation. Based on the characteristics of English vocabulary translation and the TECHNIQOF quantitative and qualitative analysis in internet database, the strategies of English vocabulary translation are put forward.

Keywords: Internet database, Quantitative and qualitative, English vocabulary, Translation studies

In the practice of English vocabulary translation, simple transliteration, literal translation and free translation are difficult to achieve the meaning because of the direct communication between the source language and the target language. In this case, the translator must carry on the coordination, take "the coordination" as the means, take "the harmony" as the goal, the translator should hold the translation "the letter, the expressiveness, the elegant" principle, in the translation process, based on the quantitative and qualitative analysis of internet database, the translation strategies of literal translation, literal translation with annotation, free translation, transliteration, transliteration with annotation and Situation are flexibly adopted, improving English vocabulary translation in an all-round way.

1 A STUDY ON THE TRANSLATION FEATURES OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY

1.1 Comparison of word form between English and Chinese

According to the morphological features of language, language can be divided into four categories: isolated language, adhesive language, inflection language and polysynthetic language. Isolated words usually have only one morpheme per word. Agglutinative languages each word usually consists of more than one morpheme, and the boundaries between the morphemes are always clear. In inflectional languages, a word is usually composed of more than one morpheme, the boundaries between the morphemes are not very clear, and the polysynthetic language are relatively comprehensive, characterized by abundant affixes. According to this morphological rule, Chinese is close to isolated language, while English is more comprehensive than Chinese. So in terms of the proportion of simple words, derivative words and compound words in the vocabulary of English and Chinese, the proportion of derivative words in English is higher than that in Chinese, the proportion of compound words is higher in Chinese than in English.

1.2 Comparison of part of speech in English and Chinese

The grammatical classification of a single word in a language is called its part of speech. It is well known that we can change the part of speech of English words by changing the form of English words. For example, we can change English nouns into verbs or adjectives by adding affixes, verbs can also be changed into nouns or adjectives by adding affixes, so English word formation has the advantages of flexibility and diversity. Most of the lexical changes in English word-formation are caused by the morphological changes of the words themselves, which gives English a powerful

ability of derivation, the most varied English words are verbs, nouns and adjectives. In the English language, by changing the form of the verb, the verb will produce the change of person, tense, voice, modality and non-predicate (infinitive, participle), as well as the change of part of speech. Compared with English, Chinese characters are relatively fixed, and can not change their form at will, much less cause the change of part of speech as English can. English expresses the colorful linguistic and logical relations of sentences through morphological changes of words, while Chinese mainly expresses the linguistic meaning of sentences through words, word order and implicit logical relations among various parts, but generally speaking, the ability of meaning expression and combination of Chinese words is stronger than that of English words. Therefore, English-Chinese translation is the conversion of parts of speech between two languages, also known as part of speech translation has become a very high frequency in English-Chinese translation of a basic translation skills.

1.3 Comparison of parts of speech in English and Chinese

The number of parts of speech in English and Chinese is approximately equal, and the categories are basically corresponding. However, through the comparison between English and Chinese, there are unique articles in English, and numerals and quantifiers or pronouns in Chinese take the place of English articles to some extent, the quantifiers in Chinese are also unique to the Chinese language. There are no single-column quantifiers in English, and some quantifiers are classified as no. There are also great differences between English and Chinese in the use of parts of speech. The frequency of prepositions and conjunctions in Chinese is much lower than that in English. Chinese sentences are mainly made up of verbs or verb phrases. In addition, English nouns, prepositions, adjectives and adverbs are the main words that make up English sentences, while Chinese verbs are the main words that make up sentences, in translation, the word meaning of the target language (English) should be supplemented and limited by various means, and the specific translation techniques and methods should be represented as word addition.

2 RESEARCH ON QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS METHOD BASED ON INTERNET DATABASE

Because of the limitations of qualitative and quantitative research in exploring social phenomena, scholars have been discussing the combination of qualitative research and quantitative research. Since the end of the 20th century, there has been a "mixed method research" which is closely related to this. The so-called "mixed method research", in a certain sense also is the qualitative method and the quantitative method Union Research. Qualitative research and quantitative research are different from each other in the above four aspects, and the difference is different in nature. The more abstract (such as epistemological and theoretical perspectives) the difference, the more fundamental or essential the difference, the more impossible the combination of the two; And the more specific (such as methodological, especially methodological) the difference, the more operational or instrumental the difference, the more likely the combination is. According to this feature, this paper only analyzes the combination of the two in research methods and research methods.

The researchers used some specific methods and techniques of qualitative research in the process of quantitative research. For example, researchers may use some form of qualitative research, such as participation in observations, in depth interviews, and so on, before conducting a systematic, large scale quantitative survey of a social phenomenon, to do some preliminary research on this phenomenon. Exploratory research prior to the formal study, and open ended interviews prior to the questionnaire design, are essential steps in the quantitative research process. Or the open-ended interview is also a tool in the quantitative research process, is a component of quantitative research. And all kinds of quantitative research (such as investigation and research, experimental research, etc.) in their entire research process,

whether from the research objectives, logical thinking, or from the nature of data, analytical tools, are significantly different from or irrelevant to qualitative research.

In quantitative research, researchers do use a specific way and method of qualitative research to help them understand and interpret the results of statistical analysis in quantitative research. This approach is known to some scholars as the primary-secondary approach. Generally speaking, in most cases, it is often in the process of quantitative research, "combined" some of the contents of qualitative research methods, as a quantitative research results analysis or interpretation of an assistant. In the process of qualitative research, except in some case studies where a small-scale questionnaire survey may be used to collect quantitative data to describe the constituent characteristics of different target groups in a case, or collect some official statistical data as a description of the case background, the use of quantitative research methods as a qualitative research assistance is rare. Although there have been occasional attempts by researchers to "translate" data collected in qualitative studies into data that can be statistically analyzed using computer software, this line of thinking may be fundamentally incorrect. Because it violates some basic assumptions and philosophical foundations of qualitative research, it is actually equivalent to "cutting" and "fixing" qualitative research data with the paradigm and standard of quantitative research, the result can often be a pyrrhic victory.

To study different aspects of a general problem, or to use qualitative research and quantitative research for different sub-problems of the central problem of the study, or to study different topics in a large research project, using the methods of qualitative research and quantitative research, and using the results of different research methods to answer different aspects of the central question and different parts of the general question, and finally complete the task of answering the research center question or the general question together. Qualitative research and quantitative research are used to answer different questions. It is through the use of quantitative and qualitative research methods, the study answered the central question of three different sub-questions, and finally a better answer to the central question of the study. In a word, when the nature of research problem is only suitable for qualitative research, it is not necessary to use quantitative research, and vice versa. From the perspective of research design, the choice of research methods is also a kind of trade-off. Whether it is a qualitative research method, a quantitative research method, or a combination of the two methods, there is only one selection criterion, this is the appropriateness of answering the question of research, that is, we should choose and use the most appropriate research methods to achieve the research goals and best research results.

3 RESEARCH ON ENGLISH VOCABULARY TRANSLATION BASED ON QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTERNET DATABASE

CNKI translation assistants provide translators with a vast English-Chinese lexicon. In the process of CNKI verification, the database has done the first step for the translator to determine the target word translation qualitative analysis, and also done the quantitative work of word frequency statistics. The translator should do the second step qualitative analysis, that is, combining the sentences provided by CNKI and the context of the document, we can determine the correct translation among the many options provided by CNKI. If the second step of qualitative analysis is still unable to determine the translation, the use of COCA corpus to further verify. In the verification phase of COCA, alternative translations have been identified by CNKI. When you search for these translations in COCA, you get word frequency statistics, which is the second automatic Quantitative analysis that a machine system has done, as well as sentence and phrase context and information about the words being retrieved. This is the third qualitative analysis to determine the final translation through the analysis of context.

The low degree of word change in English vocabulary translation indicates that the number and frequency of English vocabulary translation are relatively low, so the amount of information and text difficulty reflected by the number and

frequency of English vocabulary translation are correspondingly reduced, the frequency of form symbols and pronoun of all kinds of function words is higher than that of original Chinese, that is, function words and pronoun appear in the translation of English words, and the number of commonly used words in the translation of English words is smaller and the frequency is higher, compared with the same kind of original Chinese corpus, the non-English vocabulary translation corpus can at least take the simplification of content words and the clarification of function words and pronouns as the common lexical features.

The research based on the quantitative and qualitative analysis of internet database provides a great convenience for readers to describe the common trend of a large number of texts. Based on the analogical data of original Chinese and translated Chinese, this paper makes a lexical translation study, in which the differences between translated and non-translated Chinese texts are revealed. This is the difference between this thesis and translation studies based on contrastive linguistics. However, the features of lexical simplification and explicitness are only the general features of Chinese translation, which does not mean that the same simplification and explicitness will occur in all Chinese translated texts. Individual translators may either follow or go against this trend when dealing with specific translations. However, the tendency of individual translations does not change the general characteristics of the Chinese-English lexical translation corpus in a particular period. In addition, the simplification of solid words can not simply be equated with the translation of Chinese-English vocabulary, which is more difficult to read, because foreign texts are often unfamiliar to the target culture.

The features and generalities of translation are of great significance for us to explore the nature of translation, to understand the interaction of language communication and to study the creativity of the target language in the expression of linguistics and cultural vacancy. However, the traditional translation studies based on language contrast either turn a blind eye to it, or generally denigrate the linguistics features of translation that deviate from the target language norms as "Translationese". In this sense, corpus-based descriptive translology has made a pioneering contribution. Of course, we should also note that although corpus-based translation studies provide us with objective descriptions of a large number of authentic translated texts, the methods themselves do not provide explanations for translation phenomena. The understanding of the features of translation language or the generality of translation needs to be deepened on the basis of broader and more detailed description.

4 CONCLUSION

Innovation in vocabulary translation provides a clear concept and an important basis for accurate judgment and rigorous reasoning, as well as for the study of foreign language articles. Translation is influenced by many factors, not only the most basic word meaning and part of speech, but also many factors unrelated to word meaning and language. English and Chinese words are very different, except for a few special words, very few English and Chinese words are completely equivalent in meaning and grammar. The Chinese language has certain symmetry, while the English language is asymmetrical, which should be paid attention to in the translation between English and Chinese. The understanding and expression of English words have a great influence on translation.

REFERENCES

- [1] Chao Li. Research on Lexical Translation Based on Cognitive Linguistics Theory [J]. Journal of Jiamusi Vocational College, 2016, (10): 340-341.
- [2] Xiao Cheng. Analysis of English vocabulary translation skills [J]. Campus English, 2017, (25): 243.
- [3] Yun Hu. Diversity of English lexical meanings and translation strategies [J]. China Health, 2017, (03): 7.

- [4] Wenjing Ma. Research on translation strategies of computer English vocabulary in higher vocational colleges [J]. *Modernization of Education*, 2018, 5(18): 45-46.
- [5] Yongyan Duan. The characteristics and translation of Chinese and English vocabulary in cross-border e-commerce platforms [J]. *Modern Commerce and Industry*, 2019, 40(29): 39-41.