

Application of Nord's Functionalist Translation Theory to the Translation of English Business News Discourses

Jianwei Li^{1, a}

¹Anhui University of Science & Technology, Anhui 232001, China.

^a191845507@qq.com

Abstract

In recent years, English business news discourses translation has aroused the attention of the majority of scholars and has made significant progress. However, because of the unique characteristics of English business news discourses, it often causes misunderstanding and word disagreement in the translation. Go through the previous studies, the author finds that the study of business English news discourses mainly focuses on the aspects of nominalization, adverbialization and syntactic conversion, or only study from the perspectives on business English news discourses and Functional Translation Theory respectively. There is very little research combined them together, so the author regards the field remains to be explored. In this paper, Chapter one is mainly about the background of writing this paper and its meaning towards the translation of English business news discourses. Chapter two is about the Functionalist Translation Theory, in which there are the introduction of Function Principle and Loyalty Principle. Chapter three studies on the features and translation strategies of English business news discourses. Based on the theory of Functional Translation Theory, Chapter four explores its application in English business news discourses translation, hoping to provide some reference for future translation in English business news discourses.

Keywords

English business news discourses; Functionalist Translation Theory; translation strategies.

1. Introduction

Recently, English business news discourses translation has aroused the attention of the majority of scholars and has made significant progress. However, go through the previous studies, the author finds that the study on business English news discourses are mainly from the respectively perspectives on English business news discourses and Functional Translation Theory. Hardly can the research combined them together be found in numerous researches, so that the field remains to be explored.

English business news discourse is a kind of news, which owns the both characteristics of news and business. With many channels for business people to get the latest news and latest developments in global financial markets and institutions, it is the most effective and viable way to read newspapers (print or online) and get the latest information. Business information will help the business people understand the industry dynamics and make appropriate countermeasures in time, but the quality of the translation version of English business news discourses is not guaranteed. So it is necessary to explore the effective approaches or strategies to translate it.

Based on the analysis of the text types and features of business English news discourse, this thesis intends to use the Nord's Functionalist Translation Theory to analyze the general

translation strategies English business news discourse and study on the specific application of this translation theory on business English news discourse translation and its role, and discusses how to correctly implement business English news discourse translation.

2. Introduction of Functionalist Translation Theory

This article is mainly to introduce the Functionalist Translation Theory. This chapter mainly talks about the functional principle and loyalty principle.

Functionalist Translation Theory is the translation theory proposed by German scholars Katharina Reiss, Hans Vermeer, Justa Holz Mantarii, and Christian Nord.

Its formation has generally gone through four stages. The theory of functionalist translation can be traced back to the book "The Possibility and Limitation of Translation Criticism" published by Katharina Reiss in 1971. In this book, Reiss introduced the category of translation criticism, and put forward the prototype of functionalist theory. Vermeer elaborated on the theoretical framework in the book *Universal Principles of Translation Theories* (1978), co-authored with Reiss. Following Vermeer's "Skopos Theory", Mantarii further expanded the field of functionalist translation theory and proposed the concept of "translational behavior". Christian Nord is a German leader in translation studies. In 1997, she published the English monograph "Translation as a Purposeful Activity: Interpretation of Functional Translation Theory", which fully introduces the theory of German functional translation school and explains her own functional translation perspective. She introduced the original loyalty to the functionalist model, hoping to solve the problem of radical functionalism in translation. In "The Text Analysis in Translation", she expounds the internal and external factors considered in the text analysis in translation and how to make the translation strategies that suit the purpose of translation on the basis of the original functions, and classifies the translation into the tool-based translation and literature translation. In 2003, Nord published *Analysing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research*, a detailed interpretation of discourse and text, and expounded the relationship between sentences and sentences. In 2005, Jan. Referred to discourse translation strategies in *Discourse: A Critical Introduction*.

It can be said that Nord's Functionalist Translation Theory is the complement of the whole four stages of Functional Theory and provide a executable theory to the various types of translation. It contains function principle and loyalty principle, which can be explains as follows.

2.1. Function Principle

Function refers to the translation of the target language that operate in a predetermined manner factors. Relations between the recipient of the translator and the initiator of the translator's interpersonal relationship. The principle of loyalty restricts the functional scope of the translation of a certain original text and increases the negotiation between the translator and the client about the translation task. Nord asserts that loyalty enables the translator to be both loyal to both the source and the target of translation, It can be confused with the concept of faithfulness because faithfulness (fidelity/faithfulness) only refers to the relationship between the original and the translation, and loyalty is a concept of the category of interpersonal, refers to the social relations between people. Function plus loyalty is Nord's unique translation theory, and more precisely her ideal.

2.2. Loyalty Principle

Loyalty refers to the translator, the original author, the recipient of the translation and the originator of the interpersonal relationship. The principle of loyalty limits the functional scope of the translation of a certain original text and increases the negotiation between the translator and the client about the translation task. Nord said that loyalty "allows the translator to be both loyal to both the source and the target language, but it can be confused with the concept of

loyalty because faithfulness (fidelity /faithfulness) refers only to the relationship between the original and the target language. And loyalty is a the concept of interpersonal category refers to the social relationship between people. It can be said that functionality plus loyalty is Nord's unique translation theory, and more precisely said her ideal.

Nord's concept of "function plus loyalty" was first proposed in "Discourse Analysis in Translation". At the time, she focused mainly on Mantarii' s translation theory. Mantarii sees the text as a purely instrumental tool for the realization of communicative functions, believing that its intrinsic value is wholly subordinate to its purpose. And the translator is solely responsible for the intended environment and that the target text can be completely independent of the original text. In his opinion, free rewriting belongs to the category of translation. Therefore, he put forward his own view straightforwardly "There is no original translation without translation."

Be responsible for both the original and the translation environment at the same time. Be responsible for the original sender (or initiator) and the target audience. She called the responsibility "loyalty".

3. Introduction of Features and Translation Strategies of English Business News Discourses

This article is mainly about the features and translation strategies of English Business News Discourses. The first part is the definition of English business news discourses. The second part is the text types of English business news discourses, which is attribute to the translation of English business news discourses. The third part is about the functions of English business news discourses. The last part is mainly give the translation strategies of it to guide the translation.

3.1. Definition of English Business News Discourses

English business news discourses are a part of the news, which has the features of news, but it also has its own characteristics. English business news, with its main purpose of providing facts and information in a timely manner, disseminates all new things, new phenomena, new ideas, new trends and new information concerning business affairs to various audiences through various news media. That's say that news discourse is a text or discourse on radio, TV or in the newspaper, and new information is presented about recent events. Experts proposed that news discourse expresses bias, offers its readers or audiences partial understanding of it.

3.2. Text Types of English Business News Discourses

The interpretation of "text types" in Cihai is "the style of language formed to meet different communication needs", which is the overall expression of means and expressions produced through purposeful selection. Liu Miqing's "Style and Translation" (1998) divides the style of writing into: the style of press, the style of writing style and official document, the style of description and narration, the style of science and technology, and the style of application.

While for the western translation theories, it seems similar to the theory proposed by Katharina Reiss, the representative of German functionalist translation theory. In her theory, she divides the main text functions into three categories: informative, expressive and operative. Most of the texts have several types, and the English business news discourses are a compound text which integrating the function of information, expression and operation functions, and at the same time, Reiss also believes that "the type of text plays a major role in choosing a translation standard" (Junping Liu, 2009: 373) .

According to the theory put forward by Reiss, first of all, it has the function of information, mainly for the purpose of conveying information so as to achieve the purpose of communication.

However, due to the cultural differences between Chinese and English cultures, there are differences in meanings. In order to enable target readers or listeners to receive information without any problems, it is necessary to pay attention to the use of easy-to-understand languages in translation. If necessary, The implicit meaning of the original text can be externalized, that is, colloquial.

The English business news discourses also has the operation function. It means the content and form of the text trying to convey the extraterritorial effect. The purpose of this type of text translation is to evoke the previous experience of the reader or listener so that they understand their real need, often using the technique of "naturalization" when translating as much as possible to create the equivalent of the original text.

3.3. Functions of English Business News Discourses

With its accurate and objective, the English business news discourses provide people with the latest business and business information, so that business people can keep abreast of business developments. Generally speaking, English business news is usually formal narrative or discursive discourse, the tone is relatively positive, the more regular words, grammar and sentence more standardized, it not only highlights the content of the real-time, the simplicity of the structure and information The timeliness of the vocabulary and syntax also have their own characteristics.

3.4. Translation Strategies of English Business News Discourses

English business is to serve the content of business activities as the goal, setting practical, professional and clear purpose in one discourse. It has the features of general English, but also combines the business knowledge, management skills with English. Stylistic vocabulary and syntax in a particular business context has its own unique place, so attention should be paid to these features during the process of translation, so as to avoid mistranslation.

News discourses translation is different from other discourse translation, it has its own unique characteristics. In order to do a good job in the translation of news discourse, we must combine the characteristics of news. In dealing with news English translation, especially when translating Chinese news into English, translators should handle the news carefully to meet the standards of news translation. News discourses translation has its own characteristics. Based on the characteristics, the text types and the functions of the English business news discourses, there are some translation strategies that can guide the translation.

3.4.1. Lexical Translation

Unlike literary works, English business has gorgeous rhetoric and rich modifiers. It focuses on the accuracy and rigor of logic, the professionalism and normativeness of expression, and the clarity and organization of thinking. The English business news vocabulary in the business context has shown its unique characteristics.

In Keeble's book *The Newspaper Handbook* (Keeble 86), he defined the language of news is "the product of centuries of linguistic evolution", which is a "particular discourse" with its own rhythm, tone, word and phrases. He also analyzed the principles the language of news shows, for instance, "economical, boil it down; be active; fun with puns and avoid cliches", etc.

What is the characteristic of news? Keeble points out that news language is the product of linguistic evolution over centuries. It is not a natural form of writing. News discourses have its own prosody, intonation, vocabulary and phrases (1999: 87) Part of the special feature of the news, English business newspaper discourses also have the above characteristics. In addition, business news also has its own style characteristics, especially in terms of terms used. As a smaller unit of language, vocabulary is the most active part of language expression. Grasping the characteristics of vocabulary and using the vocabulary flexibly will be helpful for the translation of business English news. According to different styles of news, in different contexts

of life, words can express different special meanings. Business English news vocabulary in the business context, has been given a special meaning. In order to correctly grasp the connotation of its expression we first analyze the business English news vocabulary features.

3.4.2. Syntactic Translation

The main function of English business news discourses are to transmit information. In order to deliver the latest information to readers in the shortest time, news must contain the largest amount of information in the shortest possible time. At the same time, English news business has a strong real-time nature, reflecting the fast-changing world, subject to time constraints, it can not be like other stylistic considerations. All these make business English news more use the present tense, active voice, simple sentence. What's more, in order to show the "objectivity" of the writer's position and make the news report more authentic and vivid, the contributors of the news articles often refer directly or indirectly to what the parties are saying (Xiubai Qin 2002, 330) The strong real-time nature reflects the rapidly changing world. News reports must be authentic. This requires that news copywriters must report all information and events in a truthful and objective manner. Therefore, they must use direct Quotations and indirect quotations can reflect the "objectivity" of news reports.

The main task of news discourse is to report on facts. Therefore, its translation needs to be simple and concise with rich content. Materialistic systems in critical discourse analysis divide the process of things into six processes: material process, behavioral process, psychological process, speech process, relationship process and existent process. A process of Chinese news discourse in Chinese-English translation embodies another process in the translation. These processes are actually the generalization and classification of the ways in which the small sentences express the conceptual meaning, while more objectively conveying the meaning of Chinese, Zero Chinese sentences into a whole, concise, more in line with the requirements of news discourse translation.

3.4.3. Textual Translation

The translation of news discourse emphasizes the "authenticity" of discourse. Therefore, translation requires the objective and fair expression of the content and connotation of the original language. To emphasize the translation on textual level is to help the translator find out the relationship between the ideology and the language structure in the discourse so that the translator can understand the true meaning of the text in a deeper level and not interfere with the subjective thinking to further guide the translator's translation. At the same time, translators use critical discourse analysis method to self-criticize and self-correct the translation, which can make the translation more fair and objective.

The news translation can be translated in full text according to the needs of the second transmission or compiled according to the actual situation. Some necessary additions or deletions or sequence adjustments to some of the texts are highly responsible for the secondary audience. The translation should be accurate, avoid mistakes.

Popular, real-time and concise constitute the characteristics of the business English news style in the language style. Business English news language concise and easy to understand, in a very economic language to express rich content, so we should follow the principle in the translation process, using the best possible language to express the content integrity and accuracy. In addition, business English news requires a clear language, can not be ambiguous, not to be obscure, but business English news style stresses clear and precise articulation, narrative vivid, so we have to translate the words more scrutiny, showing the characteristics of news style .

Business English news has the function of providing information, covering all areas of business, in order to be timely, accurate and objective information to the reader, the translation should pay attention to the business English news style terminology and the use of proprietary names, the old words The handling of new and new words, the objectivity of the syntax and the grace

of the context. Grasping the characteristics of language proficiency and understanding the knowledge of the business domain, the translator and the original text achieve the equivalence.

4. Application of Nord's Functionalist Translation Theory to the Translation of English Business News Discourses

This chapter is to apply Nord's Functionalist Translation Theory to the translation of English business news discourses. The first part is mainly study on the function principle in the aspects of lexical level, syntactic level and textual level. The second part is mainly about the translation based on loyalty principle, which refers to lexical, syntactic and textual level.

"Financial Times" is the world's leading business newspaper. Looking at the global business, markets, economy, finance and corresponding policies, its coverage is timely, authoritative and distinctive. And the FT offers an online Chinese FT Chinese.com website designed to provide Chinese business people and policymakers with authoritative global financial news, analysis and commentary from the Financial Times. It provides articles on various fields such as business, finance and economics. Most of them are translated from the articles published in the Financial Times, which is a good corpus resource for the study of English to Chinese business news, So most of the sample analysis in this paper comes from "Financial Times".

4.1. Application of the Function Principle in English Business News Discourses

The meaning of free translation is the complete and accurate expression of the original meaning, the free translation is to give up the original imagination or metaphor, and strive to find a suitable way to express the original content to be expressed. Free translation can be clever and complete expression of the original meaning and essence. When literal translation no longer applies, the translator can translate it by means of free translation.

4.1.1. Translation on Lexical Level

Small words have concise characteristics, and Hicks thinks that the clear, concise and coherent is the direct and powerful way in which an author can express (1998: 61) an article. Therefore, the use of small words can help to make business English news clear, efficient effect, the following is some of the commonly used business English news small words. One of the more obvious characteristics of these small words is that their length is clearly concise compared to their meaning. In addition, these small verbs are not only powerful but vivid.

Example(1): Some companies are learning by touching the burning pot; some companies are learning from the mistakes of others.

("Blogs that Spin a Web of Deception" , By David Gelles , 2017-12-12)

Example(2):This new generation of businesses and shifting consumer behavior signal the arrival of micro transactions as a lucrative area of experiment for Internet groups. ("Scramble to Supply Services at Low Cost" , By David Gelles,2017-5-1)

In order to attract readers' attention, news editors try to use vocabulary and rhetoric that have many qualities. With the diversification of business activities and globalization, Business English News also produced a large number of new words correspondingly, including the new words and new meanings of old words. However, the traditional reference books lag relatively, which means that give understanding and translation business English news has brought some difficulties. For news discourses, we need to understand its meaning, then according to the specific circumstances of the use of a variety of translation methods to combine translation.

Example (1):lipstick effect

Explanation: lipstick effect is a literal combination of old words, but the word in English business news has been given a new meaning, has become a new business word. Lipstick effect is an economic theory in the economy In times of depression, people still have strong consumer

desires, but they can hardly afford large consumption and instead buy relatively cheap non-essential items like lipstick.

Example (2): leveraging,

Explanation: a neologism that can not be found in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Sixth Edition). This is a new vocabulary in English business news, specifically the process of reducing the use of financial leverage by companies or individuals, and the trend of "returning" the money "borrowed" through various means.

We can see in the examples that "psychological security" literally means "a sense of security in the heart", but the translation will be translated as "rest assured". This way of free translation incorporates more of a cultural difference between the source language and the target language. The source language into its corresponding target language, so that the target audience is more understandable and acceptable.

4.1.2. Translation on Syntactic Level

There are many features about English business news discourses: the first one is the multi use of long sentence; English business news sentences usually write with long sentences and sometimes the entire large section is a long sentence. What's more, multi-use of passive voice. In Chinese, the use of passive sentences is very limited, while in business English, passive sentences are used significantly more than Chinese. It is not necessary to be mentioned or it is hard to say who the assignee is and what you want to emphasize is the action takers.

Evle & Giles defines visual transformation as "a new way of looking at things". Professor Li Changshuan believes that visual transitions describe the same thing from different angles (2004: 129). To convey the same message from a different or even opposite source language, which is called the conversion of perspective, which makes the translation more in line with the target language and better at the same time To convey the original information from negative to positive, from the abstract to the specific visual conversion, can make the translation fluent and smooth, in line with the language of the reader's language habits to enhance the readability of the translation.

Example :AIG, once the world's largest insurance group ,is being forced by the government to spin off many of its crown jewels and wind down many of its operations. ("AIG Blames Market Disruption for Loss" , By Henny Sender, 2017-3-7)

"Crown jewels" is a metaphorical usage in an example sentence, which translates itself subtly to the real business concept of "good assets" based on the meaning of the entire sentence. This avoids the lengthy and concise nature of the translation in order to preserve the metaphor in the target language, keeping the translation clean and concise, and follows the principle of accurate meaning.

4.1.3. Translation on Textual Level

The purpose of translation is to decide on the specific strategy of translation. Different types of translation affect the choice of translation methods. Business English news belongs to non-literary genres. Its translation belongs to the translation of economic data. The translation of economic data is a highly "Purposeful language exchange activities", the translator should build a bridge of communication between the two languages and cultures so as to achieve the sharing of information between the two parties. Whether this kind of information sharing can be realized effectively depends not only on the scientific accuracy of the information, but also on the way in which the information is expressed and the language in use. Whether the language is practiced, whether the way of expression is easy to understand is directly related to the effect of business activities.

Culture is a manifestation of lifestyle, and cultural exchange is a way of interpreting language. In order to make business news more authentic, we can not ignore cultural factors. Substitution,

cultural alternative is often the best way to convey the original meaning correctly to the target audience. That is to abandon the original meaning of the article culture, replaced by the choice of the local cultural traditions to replace the language of translation.

4.2. Application of the Loyalty Principle in English Business News Discourses

Following the loyalty principle means that the translator should obey the intention of the English business news discourses, which can also seem it as literal translation. Literal translation does not change the meaning of the original words and maintains its original style and characteristics. Literal translation is an ordinary translation method in translation, and is also a common method for translation of business news.

4.2.1. Translation on Lexical Level

English business news discourses have its own features. From the perspective of lexical level, there is proper noun and other words with different meanings when it puts into business discourses. There are some examples as follows.

Example (1): at par

Explanation: the meaning of “par” is the meaning of the par value and a preposition “at” precedes it to form a block is given a new meaning of “parity”.

English business news pursuit concise and efficient, so it will extensively use acronyms in abbreviations. It is particularly remarkable that economies, political organizations and treaties often appear in abbreviated form.

Example (2): Mini-bonds

Explanation: The translation of “mini” into “mini” is the transliteration method of transliteration. The use of “mini” to describe small has become a popular saying, combined with the word “bonds” Meaning, translating the whole word literally into “minibonds” is very vivid and accurate, not only preserving the structure and meaning of the original words.

Example (3):lop (diminish)

boost(increase)

axe(dismiss/reduce)

4.2.2. Translation on Syntactic Level

English business news discourses have its own features, which we can obviously tell from its headlines, so when the translator worked on the translation of headlines, it is much better to use the literal translation.

Literal translation and free translation have arouse a heated debate in our country, so far there is no conclusion. The author believes that the two translation methods have their own advantages. Translation should chose depends on the actual situation to avoid weaknesses. However, both literal translation and free translation should be faithful to the original content of the first place. For English news headline translation, the author believes that if the meaning of the English headline is clear, Chinese readers will not have any difficulties in understanding after they have translated into Chinese, literal translation or basic literal translation may be considered.

Example(1):Apple pledges to invest \$30bn and pay \$38bn tax bill

Example(2):China blue-chips continue climb as Asia stocks follow Wall Street higher

Many news not only draw attention to its conciseness and refinement, but also utilize various rhetorical techniques to effectively transmit some subtle implicit information and to make readers enjoy the beauty of righteousness, sound and form. Therefore, the translation of the original rhetorical features should be as much as possible, such as pun, metaphor, rhyme and so on, so that the translation and the original rhetorical basically consistent, so that readers get the original readers with the original reader almost the same feelings.

Example(3):Brexit divorce derailed at 11th hour as May allies snub Irish border deal

Example(4):After all, only a few years earlier the company had successfully opened a Disney theme park in Japan, bridging the enormous differences between Japanese and American cultures. EuroDisney, at least initially, proved to be another story entirely.

4.2.3. Translation on Textual Level

In English, there are many connectives that represent the parallelism and the subordination, that is, the words and clauses in the sentence are connected by connecting means such as related words and conjunctions to express the grammatical meaning and logical relationship. Chinese pays attention to the meaning that Chinese mainly expresses the meaning through the implied logical relation between words and clauses instead of using connectives.

Textual translation problems mainly include the cohesion of texts and the coherence of discourse structures. Cohesion refers to making the passage of the article clear through lexicon or grammar and forming a network of discourse tangibles. Coherence is biased toward the logic level, meaning that under the common environment, the two parties reach the semantic coherence through reasoning to form the discourse Invisible network.

Vocabulary, sentence and textual are the basic elements of business English news. Only by taking advantage of the characteristics of business English vocabulary and sentences, proper translation methods can be adopted to standardize the translation of business English, so that the exchange can proceed smoothly and thus promote international trade.

Through the above analysis, we can see that in addition to the general characteristics of news discourse, business news discourse also has the characteristics of emphasizing objectivity and focusing on the practical significance. Not only does it deliver fresh and timely information to its readers, but it also focuses on analysis and commentary, and in such analyzes and comments do not impose upon the reader the opinions of the author. Instead, they persuade readers with the facts, the opinions of senior government officials or business celebrities. In terms of vocabulary and sentence patterns, the business news discourse has the tendency of simple sentences, the tendency of words to be popular, and the tendency of case demonstration. This is the general characteristic of business news discourse.

At the same time, we noticed that domestic and western business news are different in language usage and text structure due to different contextual constraints. Relatively speaking, the language of Western business news is more concise, emphasizing the most plain and simple language to make things clear. We think this is the development trend of business English, which should arouse the attention of domestic business English teaching, especially writing teaching.

5. Conclusion

Because of its simple and objective stylistic features, news discourse should pay attention to its characteristics in translation. On the basis of Functionalist Translation Theory, news discourses translation should be specifically analyzed from the lexical level, syntactic level and textual level. There are some things that we can promote from our perspective.

First, follow the principle of English writing in the translation between Chinese and English. Although translators did a great deal of work in parallel texts and specialized vocabulary before translating, because of their limited ability and their limited ability of language and translating, the author would inevitably be neglected. In some ways, translation is actually a kind of writing, only by the translator's language to express the original author's thought. Therefore, we must first understand the purpose of this translation before translating, and make it easier for the translator to choose the proper writing or translation strategy. Writing or translation is the ultimate goal of communication, is to convey information to the target audience or audience,

English writing advocate concise English, so what is the most conducive to the exchange of expression, you should choose what method of translation and writing. This requires that translators read more English books, read more English newspapers and practice writing more in peacetime. They should continue to accumulate idiomatic English expressions and improve their ability of writing in English so as to lay a solid foundation for the translation of Chinese and English.

Second, we must adopt a rigorous approach and a scientific approach to solving the problem. Translation can not be taken for granted, do not understand the place must consult the client or find relevant information, accurate understanding as the basis for translation of an article. The scope of translation is very wide, covering a wide range of industries and professions. However, translators often do not study in depth the translation materials and have not even been able to meet them sometimes. Therefore, they will inevitably encounter problems in the translation process Understand the place. In such a situation, the translator can not vaguely or directly evade translation, but should uphold the rigorous attitude and strive to expand their knowledge. Responsible for their own translation, especially non-literary translation, a slight negligence will result in irreparable Affect, resulting in economic losses. In the face of translation, the enthusiasm is not enough, but also good at using scientific methods, such as Wikipedia, Google, professional electronic dictionaries to assist translation, constantly pour words, improve the quality of translation.

Third, we should treat the translation with critical thinking. Critical thinking means daring to question things. After completing the translator, the translator should jump out of the identity of a translator. Instead, he should examine the original text, the translation, and all the information found online or in other channels with the eyes of a judge to make the correct understanding of the translation and expression Objective judgment. Only when the translator examines his own translation with critical thinking can we find out the errors and defects in the translation and constantly modify and improve the translation. Therefore, at the final stage of the review, we should look at the translation from the original, and examine the translation from the perspective of English writing.

References

- [1] Baker, M. *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* [M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2004
- [2] Nida, Eugene A: *From One Language to another Functional Equivalence in Bible Translation* [M]. (Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1986)
- [3] Nida, Eugene A: *Language, Culture and Translating* [M]. (Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 1993)
- [4] Nord, C: *Translating as a Purposeful Activity: Functional Approaches Explained* [M]. (Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2001)
- [5] Nord, Christine: *Translating for Communicative Purposes across Culture Boundaries* [J]. (*Journal of Translating Studies*. 2006, 9)(1)
- [6] Nord, Christine: *Translation as a Purposeful Activity, Translation theories Explained* [M]. (Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2007)
- [7] Reiss, K: *Scope and Skopos in Translation* [M]. (Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John: Benjamin's Publishing Company, 1983)
- [8] Reiss, K. & Vermeer, Hans J: *Grundlegurg einer allgemeinen Translationtheories* [M]. (Tubingen: Niemeyer, 1984)

- [9] Vermeer, HJ: Skopos and Commission in Translational Action [A]. In Lawrence, V. ed. The Translation Studies Reader [C]. (London: Routledge, 2000)
- [10] Peter Newmark: Approaches to Translation [M]. (Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2011)