

摘 要

随着篇章语言学研究的深入,翻译进入了一个新的领域——将原文文本及译文文本的研究扩展到了语篇层次,即语篇成了翻译的基本单位。衔接是生成语篇的必要(尽管不充分)条件之一,在语篇翻译中占有重要的地位。

本文以韩礼德和哈桑的衔接理论为基础,从衔接的语法和词汇手段两方面入手,对如何提高新闻翻译质量展开论述,指出衔接是提高新闻翻译质量的理想手段。根据韩礼德和哈桑的衔接理论,衔接手段可分为语法衔接和词汇衔接。前者包括指称、替代、省略、连接,后者包括词语重复和词语搭配。本文将通过对新闻翻译文本和例句的分析,重点探讨新闻翻译的语法衔接和词汇衔接特点及衔接在新闻翻译中的适用性,力图从不同的角度丰富翻译理论及实践。

论文分六部分。第一章简要介绍衔接研究的现状,本文的写作动机及写作目的;第二章为相关文献综述,涉及到该领域的理论研究状况、衔接的概念及范畴,指出衔接是组篇的手段,也是翻译研究的重要组成部分,它为英汉新闻翻译研究提供了可靠的理论基础。第三章论述了新闻英语准确性的特点,并在此基础上分析了英汉两种新闻文体在词汇层次和句法层次上的不同衔接特点及其应对策略。第四章从指称、替代、省略、连接四个方面探讨语法衔接手段在新闻翻译中的运用。第五章分析了新闻翻译的词汇衔接特点:重述和搭配,并阐述了词汇衔接理论在新闻翻译中的应用。最后一章为结论部分,从衔接

的角度对英汉新闻翻译和以后的研究提出了一些建议。

关键词：衔接， 新闻翻译， 语篇， 语法衔接， 词汇衔接

Abstract

With the development of text linguistics, translation has entered a new field—translation on the level of text. In other words, texts are the basic units in translation. Cohesion is a necessary though not a sufficient condition for the text production. Therefore, it holds an important position in text translation.

Based on Halliday's Cohesion theory, the thesis attempts to launch the elaboration on how to improve journalistic translation from two aspects of grammar and vocabulary and points out that cohesion is a better device in improving journalistic translation. Based on Halliday and Hasan's description of cohesion, this thesis refers to the grammatical cohesive and lexical cohesive devices, with the former covering reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction, and the latter being made up of reiteration and collocation. This thesis aims to enrich the translation theory and practice from different angles by analyzing the journalistic translation texts and relevant examples and thereby exploring the grammatical and lexical cohesion in journalistic translation and proper use of cohesion in journalistic translation.

The thesis is divided into six parts. Chapter One is a brief introduction, including the research status in cohesion, the writing motive

and the writing purpose. Chapter Two offers a brief literature review of cohesion ,involving theoretical research in this area, the concept of cohesion and pointing out that cohesion, a means of knitting the texts together, is an important component in translation studies and it provided reliable foundation for the analysis of news reports and the comparative study between E-C and C-E journalistic translation. Chapter Three analyzes the feature of accuracy of journalistic translation and dwells on the cohesive difference between Chinese and English news and approaches to handling the difference on the lexical and the syntactic level on the basis of the feature of accuracy. Chapter Four discusses the application of grammatical cohesion in journalistic translation from such four aspects as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Chapter Five analyzes lexical cohesion, reiteration and collocation in journalistic translation and elaborates its proper use in journalistic translation. The final part is Conclusion, which is a final summary of this thesis. It gives some suggestions on how to improve journalistic translation from the perspective of the cohesion theory.

KEY WORDS: cohesion, journalistic translation, text, grammatical cohesive device, lexical cohesive device

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Introduction

Our world has entered an information age, in which news is undoubtedly one of the most influential media in contemporary society, influencing the lives of politics, economy and culture. It can therefore be argued that the news report is a site of contestation between political groupings, ideological positions, media theorists and even text linguistic analyses. News reporting is seen by some as a vital mechanism for the dissemination of information by which an informed and meaningful public discourse may be established and maintained. So the importance of news can hardly be neglected.

Newspapers provide reliable and punctual news for their readers, informing them of what is happening in the world. Everyday, a great amount of international news keeps pouring into China, most of which waits to be translated into Chinese. Meanwhile, China itself provides various kinds of news, which also needs to be translated. Yet, we sometimes find that the translation of some news is not desirable. And some of the translation is not only unacceptable but also misleading so that the reliability of the translation is put at risk.

In order to help change the situation, this thesis will make an attempt to analyze the above phenomenon in journalistic translation and to provide

some suggestions for improvement.

With the boom of text linguistics, many theoreticians have advocated a textual perspective on translation, which ranks the text the primary object of research.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), texture is what distinguishes a text from a non-text. And the primary determinant of whether sets of sentences do or do not constitute a text depends on cohesive relationships within and between the sentences, which create texture. When the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on the other one, cohesive relationships are set up within a text. These cohesive relationships provide the texture. In this case, cohesion is believed to refer to relations of meaning that exist within the text.

The object of translation can be regarded as a piece of language represented in the context of situation, which performs a certain social function, which is often called text. To render a close and natural passage in the target language, the translator needs to understand the various language features of both the source and the target languages. This involves not only understanding the meanings of words, but also being sensitive to all the cohesive means that bind the text together. Or, to achieve optimum transferring result, the translator must take into consideration all elements that are woven into the text, especially those cohesive ties in the translated

language.

Journalistic translation is a new discipline that needs to draw on findings and theories of other related disciplines, in order to develop and formalize its own methods. It has been widely accepted that cohesion has a great deal to offer to the budding discipline of journalistic translation studies, as it is a discipline which studies language both in its own right and as a tool for generating meanings.

In recent years, the reference of cohesion in the study of journalistic translation has drawn increasing attention among both the linguists and some translation theoreticians, and quite a few of them have contributed a lot in this area. And a close study on the related research is necessary.

The purpose of the thesis is to provide new insight into cohesion, a textual means operating within the journalistic translation.

The present paper is elaborated into four parts. The first part provides the theoretical foundations. The second part dwells on the features of journalism and how cohesion can be related. The third part analyzes the grammatical cohesion altogether, attempting to specify points through example. In Part Four, lexical cohesion is used in the analysis of some news items and this part is also devoted to the proper application of cohesion to journalistic translation, in which some techniques are also suggested.

However, because of the author's restricted understanding and

experience in translation, the analysis in the present thesis may not be as satisfactory as it should have been. The author is only to forward some discussion that may trigger better solution.

Chapter 1

Theoretical Foundations

Cohesion, a means of knitting the text together, is an important component in translation studies. The theory and practice of the use of cohesion have made a breakthrough in the field of linguistics and provided reliable foundation for the analysis of news reports and the comparative study between E-C and C-E journalistic translation.

1.1 Theoretical Research in This Area

Cohesion starts with text linguistics, a branch of linguistic studies. Since Hymes in the 1960s advanced his essay "*Towards Ethnographies of Communication*", which analyzes language from the aspect of social context, it becomes a domain that draws great attention of many other linguists. According to Huang Guowen's research (Huang Guowen, 2001:2-4), Austin, Searle and Grice had also advocated the study of language with reference to the meaning and implicature of the utterance. And Sacks, Schegloff & Jefferson (1974) and Goffman (1976, 1979) presented the structure of conversation norm and tune. Gumperz & Hymes (1972) also devoted their contributions, i.e., to analyzing the text of some utterance behaviors, such as

telling stories and greeting, with respect to social linguistics. Besides, Thompson, Gillian, Basil and Butt put forward some relative theories. Among all the theories mentioned above, Halliday's theory(1973, 1985, 2000) of functional grammar(social function of language) aroused greater interest among the theoreticians and translators.

In China some experts also enthusiastically research into the area. In 1981, Wang Fuxiang introduced studies of discourse analysis of Russian to China (Huang Guowen, 2001:2-4). And the following years saw quite a few linguists who became interested in the subject. Hu Zhuanglin (1989), Hu Zhuanglin (1994), Huang Guowen (1988, 2002), Zhang Meifang (2001, 2002) and Zhu Yongsheng are among the experts who have published related articles and books. Among them, some linguists bring the topic to focus on. They are Hu Zhuanglin (1994), Zhu Yongsheng(2001), Zhang Delu (2001,2002,2003), Zhao Yongqing (2000)and Wang Jinjun (2003).

1.2 The Concept of Cohesion

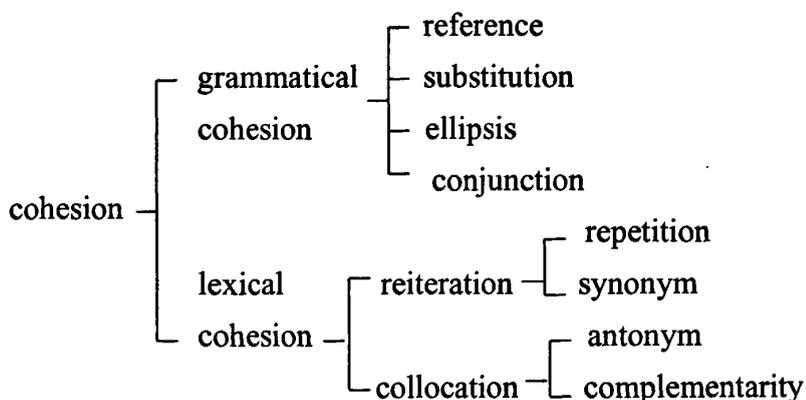
Cohesion is the network of grammatical, lexical, and other relations which links various parts of a text. These relations or ties organize and, to some extent, create a text, for instance, by requiring the reader to interpret words and expressions by referring to other words and expressions in the neighboring sentences and paragraphs. Cohesion is a surface relation and it

connects together the actual words and expressions that we can see or hear.

To better understand the concept of cohesion, we may first come to Halliday's term of definition. Halliday and Hasan, in their ground-breaking work *Cohesion in English* (Halliday and Hasan,1976:4), describe cohesion as follows:

The concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that defines it as a text. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another.

The cohesive relationship that has been discussed by Halliday and Hasan under the headings grammatical cohesion (reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction) and lexical cohesion (reiteration and collocation) can be best illustrated as the following graph:



The term reference , traditionally used in semantics for the relationship that, for instance, exists between a word and what it points to in the real world (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:37). The reference of "chair" would

therefore be a particular chair that is being identified on a particular occasion. In Halliday and Hasan's model of cohesion, reference is used in a similar but more restricted way. Instead of denoting a direct relationship between the words and extra-linguistic objects, reference is limited here to the relationship of identity that exists between the two linguistic expressions as in

Mrs. Thatcher has resigned. She announced her decision this morning.

The pronoun she points to Mrs. Thatcher within the textual world itself. Reference, in the textual rather than the semantic sense, occurs when the reader has to retrieve the identity of what is being talked about by referring to another expression in the immediate context. The resulting cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the same thing enters into the discourse a second time. So, reference is a device that allows the reader or hearer to trace participants, entities, events, etc. in a text.

Substitution, unlike reference, is grammatical rather than semantic relationships (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:89). In substitution, an item is replaced by another item:

A: Do you like movies?

B: I do.

In the above example, "do" is a substitute for "like movies". Items commonly used in substitution in English include "do", "one", "the same"

and other pronouns.

Ellipsis involves the omission of an item (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:142). In other words, in ellipsis, an item is replaced by nothing. This is a case of leaving something unsaid that is nevertheless understood. It does not include every instance in which the hearer or reader has to supply missing information, but only those cases where the grammatical structure itself points to an item or items that can fill the slot in question. Here is an example:

Joan brought some carnations, and Catherine some sweet peas. (brought in second clause is ellipted.)

Conjunction involves the use of formal markers to connect sentences, clauses and paragraphs (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:226). Unlike reference, substitution, and ellipsis, the use of conjunction does not instruct the reader to supply missing information either by looking for it somewhere in the text or by filling structural slots. Instead, conjunction signals the way the writer wants the reader to relate what is said to what has been said before. Conjunction expresses a number of general relations between words and can be summarized as follows:

A. additive: and, or also, in addition, furthermore, besides, similarly, likewise, by contrast, for instance;

B. adversative: but, yet, however, instead, on the other hand,

nevertheless, at any rate, as a matter of fact;

C. causal: so, consequently, it follows, for, because, under the circumstances, for this reason;

D. continuatives: now, of course, well, anyway, surely, after all.

According to Halliday & Hasan(2001:274), lexical cohesion is a way of achieving a cohesive effect by the use of particular vocabulary items. It refers to the role played by the selection of vocabulary in organizing relations within a text. Halliday & Hasan (1976) has roughly categorized lexical cohesion into reiteration, which includes repetition, synonym, etc., and collocation, which includes antonym, complementarity, etc.

1.2.1 Halliday & Hasan: Cohesion and Texture of Discourse

A text is usually regarded as a sentence or a group of sentences and this is because of the taken-for-granted relationship between the ideas. In fact, text is not merely a collection of separate sentences, but a basic unit of meaning. The reason why we can identify a text as a meaningful whole is that it exhibits certain linguistic features which allow us to do so. We identify a stretch of language as a text partly because of its cohesion, a property of the linguistic surface of the text. Cohesion can be regarded as the binding agents between parts of a text to constitute an integral unit. And it is any piece of language, of whatever length, which forms a unified whole.

Texts have texture, that is, the quality of functioning as a unity.

In most cases, for a text to have a texture it must include “ties” that bind it together. These “ties” are called cohesive ties and, given that cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary.

According to Halliday & Hasan (1976) and Hasan (1985), as far as “texture of discourse” is concerned, the sense of cohesion obtaining within a text derives from the operation of ties that bind elements across sentence boundaries. These ties are of a semantic nature. They are relationships of meaning between elements that are thereby mutually determining – the interpretation of one element relies on the interpretation of the other.

Cohesion is displayed in the ties that exist within text between a presupposed item and a presupposing item. As the following sentence revealed:

John makes good meals. Last night he cooked spaghetti.

The pronoun “he” in the second sentence is the presupposed item. Halliday and Hasan suggest that: “The concept of ties makes it possible to analyze a text in terms of its cohesive properties and give a systematic account of its pattern of texture.”(1976:4)

Halliday & Hasan present a taxonomy of various types of cohesive ties or relations in four main groups: reference, including antecedent-anaphor

relations, the definite article “the”, and demonstrative pronouns; substitution, including such various pronoun-like forms as “one”, “do”, “so”, etc., and several kinds of ellipsis; conjunction, involving words like “and”, “but”, “yet”, etc.; lexical cohesion, which has to do with repeated occurrences of the same or related lexical items.

Ties of these various types act, in their minimal functionality, to establish points of connection and hence cohesion between at least two sentences within a text and, in their maximal functionality, to establish extended chains of semantic connection that operate across spans of text. Hasan argues that a particular pattern of chaining is typical of cohesive texts – the chains intersect so that ‘at least two members of one chain ... stand in the same relation to two members of another chain’ (Hasan,1985: 91).

Of most significance for the current context is the authors’ contention that the number of ties and the nature of the ties operating in a text play a part in determining its communicative properties.

Cohesion can help us analyze the inner relations between parts of a text. More often than not, cohesion serves as the important clue for the translator to construct a thorough and accurate understanding of the source text, as well as offers a format for the translator to produce a functional equivalent text which will be intelligible and acceptable to the target language reader.

Cohesion is an indispensable element of understanding the text and a contributory factor to achieve translation equivalence.

1.2.2 Hoey's Lexical Chain

Lexical cohesion means the role played by the selection of vocabulary, in which a lexical item "is in some way related to one occurring previously"(Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 303). Although lexical cohesion has not aroused interest among the translation theoreticians, it does draw increasing attention from some of them.

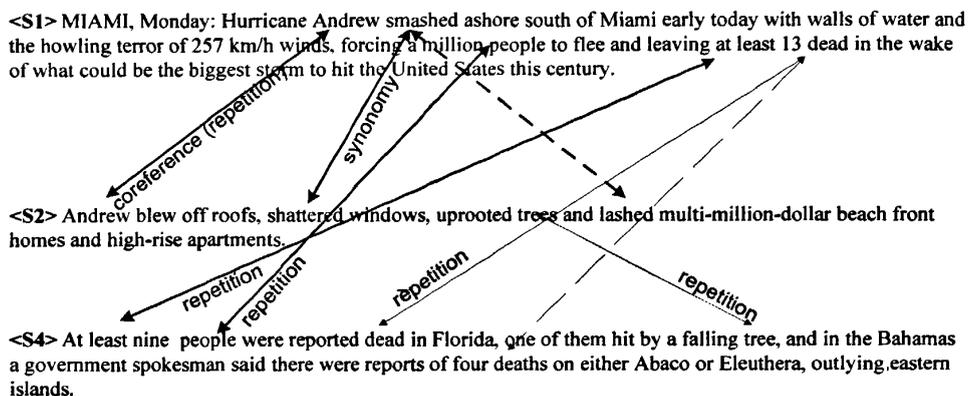
Hoey (1991) has made a further research and developed cohesion analysis, and specifically lexical chain analysis, to the point where it can be used to identify major transition points in text, to identify which sentences are central to a text's informational content and which peripheral, and to show that there can be strong semantic bonds between pairs of sentences, even when those sentences are separated by significant spans of intervening text.

Hoey's research can be applied for the analysis of the patterns of lexis in news reporting texts. The purposes are both general and specific – generally to discover the cohesive properties of these texts, to investigate

what these patterns might reveal about certain crucial interrelation of meaning in the news item.

In *Patterns of Lexis in Text*, Hoey developed a system that can enable automatic, computer-based abridgments of texts. He shows how a relatively mechanical mapping of patterns of lexis can be used to identify certain ‘marginal’ sentences that can be removed entirely from the text without damaging its overall sense or coherence.

Hoey’s method includes checking every lexical (as opposed to grammatical) item in every sentence against every other lexical item in the text to ascertain whether items are connected by reference, repetition or synonym (and some other relations which Hoey includes by means of his category of ‘paraphrase’). Each such connection is recorded in a map of lexical and reference links. From this it is possible to calculate, for example, the number of such links any sentence makes with any other sentence or to count the total number of links any one sentence enters into with the rest of the text. An example analysis of three sentences from a news report of a hurricane (Wikipedia, 2004) is set out below:



As can be seen from the perspective of the current work:

- when two sentences enter into a significant number of links they must be seen as in some way semantically and functionally integrated, regardless of whether they are adjacent or at some distance from each other in the text. The bonded pair are seen as interacting semantically, with the latter recalling or relying on the former. The more links between the sentences, the more thorough that integration.
- the centrality or marginality of a sentence is determined by the total number of links it enters into.

Perhaps most tellingly for the analysis of news items, Hoey concludes that bonded pairs, separated by whatever distance, enter into the sort of functional relationships previously seen as operating between adjacent clauses or clause complexes. As Hoey states,

...we shall have to posit [another] kind of organising relation [for text], that holding between single sentences at distance from each other and not explicable in terms of, or subsumable within, the larger organisation of the text. These relations have all the properties of adjacent clause relations, but cannot be explained straightforwardly in terms of the reader's linear interaction with the text' (Hoey, 1991:126)

Thus, with the mini analysis of the hurricane text, it can be seen that it is the sentences at the greatest distance - S4 and S1 - which are most tightly integrated due to their 3 links. Alternatively, with only one link, S4 and S2 would appear to have only minimal, possibly insignificant integration. As well, S1 is the most central sentence since it is involved with 5 out of a total of 6 links for the mini text. S2, by contrast, is the least central with involvement in only 3 out of the 6 links.

Hoey is seeking a system capable of automatically editing and abridging texts. And he acknowledges that there are strong lexical links between, for example, "carol" and "Christmas" or "sickness" and "doctor" but decides that it is 'safer' to exclude these at this stage of his research. Obviously, an analysis, which seeks a comprehensive mapping of lexical relations, will need to deal with these.

As Hoey has stated, the lexical cohesion is "the single most important form of cohesive tie" and amounts to over forty percent of all the ties, and if

conjunction is discounted, nearly fifty percent of ties are lexical cohesion (Hoey, 1991:9). The role of lexical cohesion can hardly be neglected.

Chapter 2

Features of Journalism

A Journalism is used widely in newspapers, periodicals, broadcasting and eyedevision and so on (Zhang Jian, 1994:1). Its influence can hardly be overstated.

A news item is a distinctive text type. Certain clausal and lexical organizational patterns function across news items and influence the meaning in the text and even the values conveyed by the words. The carrier of the clauses and lexis, the news itself, has been quite distinctive in its values, style and linguistic features.

2.1 Accuracy in News

Journalism is a process of collecting, verifying, reporting and analyzing information gathered from current events, including trends, issues and people. When journalism is associated with news, it is often referred to as the “first draft of history”. Undoubtedly, news reporting plays an irreplaceable role in recording historical events.

So it is commonplace for the media to represent the news report as the domain of the factual – as providing an accurate and unmediated

reproduction of reality. The professional news reporter should be “precise and accurate”, eliminates all subjectivity and any errors in drafting or translation, and construct texts where “the only things on show are the raw facts”. Exploring the distinction between the supposed “accuracy” and the “non-accurate expressive” vocabulary will help us to distinguish the “core vocabulary”(the vocabulary expressing the precise meaning directly) of “non-core vocabulary”. After all, newspaper reports should ideally report the facts in as core a vocabulary as possible.

It can be said that accuracy is a vital principle in news reporting, because inaccuracy retracts all of authenticity and credibility of the news. So the journalists are obliged to get their facts straight and to correct any errors that they might make, although sometimes made unintentionally. Sometimes it is called “Seeking and reporting the truth in a truthful way”. The accuracy can be exhibited in diction, in sentence organizing, and in context.

2.2 Different Cohesive Features Between English and Chinese News

Each language has its own patterns to convey the interrelationships of persons and events; in no language may these patterns be ignored, if the translation is to be understood by its readers. In this case, the translation, supposed to be the bridge efficiently linking the two nations, can hardly overlook the differences between the two languages. This section will

mainly dwell on the cohesive differences between English and Chinese.

2.2.1 Cohesive Features on the Lexical Level

Cohesion has been regarded as the grammatical and lexical continuity of a text at the surface level, or a textual property (Rouchota & Jucker, 1988:13-14; Bell, 2001:165).

Cohesion can be fulfilled by many means, which is subject to influence of every particular language to various extents. And the cohesive means may include reference, substitution, lexicon, etc. Some of them are easily identified; others are not, i.e., cohesion can be expressed structurally or non-structurally. Sometimes sequence of the sentences, parallelism and theme-rheme structure can serve as means of revealing cohesive relationships.

As far as English and Chinese are concerned, the former in most cases conventionally requires integrated provision of elements of a sentence, while the latter witnesses omission of the subject now and then, especially when the pronoun, a means of cohesion is used as the subject. A translation of a paragraph which introduces the famous Chinese writer Ke Ling may help to understand the case:

C2-1:

柯灵，生于 1909 年，浙江绍兴人。中国现代作家.....解放后，曾任《文

汇报》副总编辑，现任上海电影局顾问。

T:

Ke Ling was born in Shaoxing,Zhejiang Province in 1909. He is a modern Chinese writer...After graduation, he filled the post of deputy editor in chief of Wenhui Bao for a period. He is at present adviser of Shanghai Film Bureau.

(YANGGUOHUA,2007:39)

In the Chinese news, all the pronouns are omitted, while in the English passage, all the pronouns, such as three “He”s are listed. Although the referential chains are provided with difference, i.e., the chain of the former is invisible and that of the latter is visible, the cohesive links have not been broken. And the conventions of the expression have been respected.

Here is a news item:

C2-2:

许多人以为端上了“铁饭碗”，干多干少都一样。

T:

Many people believe that it makes no difference whatever little or much they do, now that they have an iron bowl (the kind of job guaranteeing of lifelong employment) in hand.

(Wang Lei, 2003:95)

Obviously, the pronouns “他们”to replace “许多人” have been omitted in the Chinese sentence. However, it does not diminish the integrity of the sentence. On the contrary, the Chinese sentence appears succinct and the

cohesive relation has been invisibly maintained. In comparison, the English passage provide every pronoun “they” in the right place, which also accord with the pattern of English expression.

In addition, repetition is more often used in Chinese than in English. The related issue will be discussed in detail in Part Three and the examples will be provided.

2.2.2 Cohesive Features on the Syntactic Level

The sentence patterns in journalistic English are much diversified. Long and complicated sentences, as well as expanded simple sentences are often used. And parallelism is also employed so as to increase readability and attractiveness. Attributive clauses, adverbial clauses and embedded clauses are used to provide background and other related information. Deletion is also used to save space. And the thematic progression in the texts is mainly chain-like as well as parallel. For example:

E2-1:

Democrats endorsed the Cox report—though, so far, few specifics have been made public. And while much of the theft of military secrets allegedly took place long before Clinton’s presidency, he has ordered an assessment of possible damage to U.S. national security.

T:

民主党签收了科克斯的报告—虽然目前为止被公之于众的细节还很少。

据称早在克林顿执政以前就发生了大量的军事窃取行为，他已命令对美国安全因此而可能遭受的损害做一个估算。

(Xu Mingwu, 2003:138)

The English passage has “though” and “so far”, which were translated into “虽然”,and “目前为止” in the Chinese version, and both the original and the targeted material employ conjunctions as cohesive links, which makes the sentence parallel.. However, “and” and “while” have not been represented in the Chinese version, which exhibits the differences between the Chinese and the English language.

The Chinese compounded clauses are more often than not parataxis (意合式), while their English counterparts are usually hypotaxis (形合式). And Chinese compounded clauses often witness omission of the conjunctions, while this situation seldom happens in English (Liu Miqing, 1998:72). Here is another example:

E2-2:

But as unemployment begins to rise, as profits start to fall, as interest rates soar, and as the cost of living is at record levels, these economic facts cannot merely be dubbed “inflation”.

T:

而在经济领域中, 如果失业开始上升, 利润开始下降, 利率激增, 生活费用达到空前的水平, 那么这些现象就不能仅仅以“通货膨胀”来加以解释。

(Liu Miqing, 1998:75)

The English has used “but”, “and” and “as... as... as... as” to link the compounded clauses. However, in the Chinese passage, we may find only “而... 那么” and “如果” have been used as chains of cohesion. “as” in the second, third and fourth clauses have not been translated at all, which does not mean the translator has departed from the principle of faithfulness. On the contrary, it illustrated that the translator does master the essence of translation and reproduce the words with regard to the features and difference of the Chinese language.

2.3 Approaches to Handling the Difference

In view of these linguistic features of journalistic English above, some translation theorists have summarized a few principles of journalistic translation.

First, the translation of specific terms should be clear in meaning and easy to understand. On the other hand, a translator should also express the original in proper words, which must and should be in harmony with the style of the original.

Second, when pronouns are employed in the English news, the translator should, most of the time, render detailed information instead of using the pronouns as they are in the source language, in order to avoid ambiguity the meaning.

Third, the translation of the sentences should, if possible, maintain the original sentence patterns. But given the differences between Chinese and English, words and phrases need to be added or deleted when necessary, with a view to achieving a smooth and cohesive way of expressions and clear logic-semantic relationship.

Fourth, as far as expanded simple sentences are concerned, the translator can choose literal translation with notes or consider free translation when necessary. Parallelism and cohesive chain should be expressed.

In summary, the studies on journalistic translation include such principles as to be faithful at word level, to maintain the original sentence pattern if possible, and to use proper active or passive voice in translation. Although these guiding principles are somewhat too general and absolute, it does provide some thoughts on helping increase the awareness of the translator. Actually, journalistic translation is a composite variety made up of many sub-varieties, such as features, diction, maintenance of cohesion and coherence and so on. So the studies on journalistic translation cannot be satisfactory unless translation of its many sub-varieties has been properly handled. Some specific approaches to handling the differences will be dwelt in the following part.

Chapter 3

Grammatical Cohesion in Journalistic Translation

The topic of cohesion has always appeared to be the most useful constituent of discourse analysis or text linguistics applicable to translation. (Newmark,1988:295)

And Halliday and Hasan define text as "not just a string of sentences. It is not simply a large grammatical unit, something of the same kind as a sentence, but differing from it in size--a sort of supersentence, a semantic unit" (1976:291). Because it is a semantic unit, its texture (the state of being a text) is dictated by its interpretation within a particular context, or environment. Thus, it can be either spoken or written and of any length. For example:

Wash and core six cooking apples. Put them into a fireproof dish.

This text is coherent because "them" in the second sentence clearly refers back to "apples" in the first. By itself, either sentence would not mean the same as they do together, and, in fact, the second sentence without its contextual reference would not make much sense.

While a text may be of any length, it is normally longer than one sentence. Such things as public notices and slogans, however, may be only a short phrase:

A. No smoking

B. Site of an early chapel

Every text has a structure. It is not just a random collection of sentences. The parts that make up the text are related in a meaningful way to each other. Recognizing the way in which a text has been organized will help the translator to understand the source language better. And in order to understand the text, it is necessary to understand how the sentences are related. Words like “it”, “this”, “that”, “here”, “there” etc. refer to other parts of the text. The translator needs to understand these connections or links, or cohesion.

Cohesive relationships between words and sentences have certain definable qualities that allow us to recognize the supersentence. These are: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Halliday and Hasan provide a very detailed explanation and examples for each of these; here I will give a brief summary in the following sections.

3.1 Reference

Reference is a relation between meanings (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:89). Reference items are forms that make reference to something else for their interpretation, instead of being interpreted semantically in their own right. They are participant or circumstantial elements introduced at one place in

the text that is either taken as a reference point for something that flows or as a basis for comparison. Reference occurs in a text when the interpretation of an item can not be obtained in their own right; instead, it must make reference to another expression in the immediate context (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:31).

Three types of reference, personal, demonstrative, and comparative are presented by Halliday & Hasan(2001:37).

3.1.1 Reference and Journalistic Translation

Reference is the mutual-explanatory relation between a reference item and its referent. In organizing and decoding the text, reference plays an important role. Besides making the text a cohesive and integrated unit, it helps the writer to efficiently express what he means in the context.

Comparing English and Chinese, we may find: Although there is no difference in the functions of reference items both in English and Chinese, the two languages have disparities in the frequency of these items.

English is rich in pronouns, while Chinese, in most cases, tend to choose repetition for reference instead of pronouns in avoidance of ambiguity.

English favors personal and demonstrative pronouns in tracing participants, while Chinese focuses the function of zero-anaphoric reference or the repetition of the same identity to indicate referential relation (Xu

Yulong, 1992:247).

English news may avoid using too many pronouns, to a certain extent, to avoid ambiguity, but we still may find English encounters more frequency in using pronouns than its Chinese counterpart.

In translation, translators can represent the pronouns with specific words, make proper adjustment of the reference or change the order of the sentence.

3.1.2 Personal Reference

It is reference by “ means of function in the speech, situation, through the category of person”(Halliday & Hasan, 2001). Its importance is that it is the means of referring to relevant persons and objects, making use of small set of options countering around the particular nature of their relevance to the speech situation. The most common reference items in English are pronouns. They may include anaphoric reference (回指) and Cataphoric reference (预指), which relate to their difference in terms of position in the sentence. Cataphoric reference is usually placed ahead of the nouns or names it refers to, whereas anaphoric reference always follows those nouns and names (ibid, 2001:68).

When dealing with the anaphoric reference in English-Chinese translation, translators can replace the pronouns with specific words.

Here is an example of anaphoric reference and its translation:

E3-1:

中国将努力促进国内粮食增产，在正常情况下，粮食自给率不低于 95%，净出口量不超过国内消费量的 5%。

T:

China endeavors to increase its grain production so that its self-sufficiency rate of grain under normal conditions will be above 95 percent and the net import rate 5 percent, or even less, of the total consumption quantity.

(Zhuang Yichuan, 2002:79)

Comparing the original and the targeted passage, we may find the English passage favors pronouns “it” to replace the subject “China”, and the pronouns, as the means of reference, are seldom omitted. By contrast, the Chinese sentence prefers a transformed repetition, “国内”, and omission (in front of “粮食自给率不低于 95%”) to maintain the succinctness of its words. And in this case, the cohesive relation is revealed invisibly rather than presented in surface.

Here is another example:

E3-2:

They (the American poor), and not the quietly desperate clerk or the harried executives, are the main victims of this society’s tension and conflict.

T1:

在美国这个充满紧张关系和利害冲突的社会里，主要受害者是穷人，而不是那些埋头苦干或是那些心劳日拙的行政人员。

T 2:

是他们（美国的穷苦人），而不是那些埋头苦干的小职员或者心劳日拙的行政人员，才是美国社会的紧张关系和利害冲突的受害者。

(Liu Miqing, 1998:40)

In E3-2, there is an anaphoric reference, which refers to “the American poor” in the last sentence. In T1, the translator replaced the pronoun “they” with the specific word “穷人”, whereas, remained using the pronoun “他们” in his translation. It is obvious that the sentence is meant to compare the situation of “the American poor’ and “harried executives”, so if the translator can reflect the comparison directly, the underlined relation will be revealed better. In this case, T1 adopted specific words “穷人” to compare with another word “行政人员”, which express the meaning cohesively. In contrast, T2 translated “they” directly into “他们”, without considering the difference between the two languages in terms of anaphoric reference, so its translation appeared inferior. The translator has complemented a phrase “美国的穷苦人” to specify the pronoun, but this method only interrupt the sentence, and even made the words more sluggish.

In English, “it” or “its” is used now and there, which seems to be an efficient means of personal reference more frequently used in English than in Chinese.

Here are some examples:

E3-3:

在中国的江西，工匠们正为世界上最大的卧佛作最后的修饰工作。这个卧佛，长四百一十六米、高六十八米，依山势雕琢而成。

T1:

Jiangxi, China, the world's biggest lying Buddha, 416 meter in length, and 68 meter in height, is being adorned by the workers in the last moment. It is carved according to the shape of the mountain.

(《环球视野》，December, 2004:97)

In E3-3, “这个卧佛” is translated into “it” to refer to the previous noun “lying Buddha”. But the translator seems to neglect that in the previous sentence, there are more than one noun, such as “Jiangxi”, “China”, “the world’s biggest lying Buddha”. To make the reference clear the translator may change the translation into:

T2:

The world's biggest lying Buddha in Jiangxi, China, 416 meter in length, and 68 meter in height, is being adorned by the workers in the last moment. The Buddha is carved according to the shape of the mountain.

Or

T3:

The world's biggest lying Buddha located in Jiangxi (in China), 416 meter in length, and 68 meter in height, is being adorned by the workers in the last moment. It is carved according to the shape of the mountain.

The following example is more complicated.

E3-4:

U2 iPod 标志苹果、U2 乐队及环球音乐集团开展合作关系，此机可储存多达 5,000 首歌曲，红色触控式操纵盘以及 12 小时的电池寿命，并可与苹果 iTunes 软件配合，背面更刻有各 U2 成员的签名。特别版在十一月中发售，零售价 2,700 港元。

T1:

The U2 iPod Special Edition is part of a partnership between Apple, U2 and Universal Music Group. It holds up to 5,000 songs, with a red Click Wheel, up to 12 hours battery life, work with Apple's iTunes and custom engraving of U2 band member signatures. It launched in mid November with the retail price of HKD 2,700.

(《环球视野》，December, 2004:83)

In this translation, there is something confused, i.e., considering the logic of the writing, the last pronoun “it” does not necessarily mean “特别版”. In the Chinese passage, the subject “U2 iPod” only mentions that it is an embodiment of partnership between several companies instead of a “special edition”. According to the original words, it might be advisable to replace the last pronoun “it” with “special edition” and omit the one used in the ahead of the passage.

Or there is another version: if the phrase “背面更刻有各 U2 成员的签名” implies that this “U2 iPod” is “special edition”, the translator can change his translation into:

T2

The U2 iPod is part of a partnership between Apple, U2 and Universal Music Group. It holds up to 5,000 songs, with a red Click Wheel, up to 12 hours battery life. The Special Edition, work with Apple's iTunes and custom engraving of U2 band member signatures, launched in mid November with the retail price of HKD 2,700.

What is worth mentioning, Chinese does not have anaphoric reference(预指), so in translation, we can convert anaphoric reference into anaphoric reference. Here is an example:

E3-5:

When he emerged from captivity, Niehous looked like a middle-aged hippie. He had lost 44 pounds and was dressed in ill-fitting jeans and sport shirt.

T:

当尼霍士被释放时，他看起来就像一个中年嬉皮士。瘦了四十四磅，穿着不合身的牛仔裤和运动衫。

(Chen Xin, 1999:144)

In Chinese, there is no anaphoric reference. And in this translation, the translator considered the characteristics of Chinese and changed the order of the reference by putting the name in front of the pronoun, which efficiently expressed the meaning of the words and avoided ambiguity.

3.1.3 Demonstrative Reference

It is reference by means of location on a scale of proximity. Some are “the”, “this”, “that”, “these”, “those”, “here”, “there”. Demonstrative

reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing, in which the writer identifies the reference by locating it on a scale of proximity. It includes adverbial and nominal demonstratives.

The adverbial demonstrative, such as “here” and “there”, refer to the location of a process in space or time.

Here is an example of adverbial demonstrative:

E3-6:

SANTIAGO, CHILE -- When President Bush arrives here Friday for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum, he’s likely to be met by student protesters already in the streets chanting against “globalization,” “colonialism,” and the US occupation of Iraq.

T:

当布什总统周五抵达智利圣地亚哥参加亚太经济合作论坛时,很可能会遇到已在街头抗议的学生,他们高呼着反对“全球化”、“殖民主义”和美国占领伊拉克的口号。

(《英语文摘》, January, 2005:4)

In the English passage, “here” is used as demonstrative reference and functions as Adjunct, which is locative with the meaning of place “Santiago, Chile” mentioned before. In translation, “here” is directly rendered into “智利圣地亚哥” instead of “这里”. In Chinese, demonstrative pronouns are always made explicit so as to avoid obscurity in meaning. In this case, the translation is clear and coherent.

The nominal demonstratives, such as “this” and “that”, refer to the location of the subject, typically some entity, person or object, which is participating in the process. Comparing English and Chinese, we may find demonstrative reference is less frequently used in the latter. So in translation, the translator can convert the visible demonstrative reference into an invisible one. Besides, Chinese does not have article “the”, so in translation, “the” can be converted into “this”, “that”, “these”, “those” and so on.

Here is an example of nominal demonstrative:

E3-7:

里海地区的石油藏量仅次于中东地区，虽然取道车臣运送石油既经济又快捷，但由于此地经常爆发战争，输油管改经格鲁吉亚铺设。而该国总统是由亲美人士担任。美国总统布什把今次的人质事件评为“另一次”恐怖袭击，暗喻为“俄版 911”，借此加强其反恐领袖的形象，期望有利于十一月举行的总统大选，更有人建议要求联合国派维和部队到北高加索，事件已经不只关乎车臣问题，同时影响到俄罗斯联邦政府的稳定以及世界石油的供应。

T:

Caspian Sea has the largest oil deposit in the world just behind the Middle East. As wars happen frequently in Chechnya, oil pipes were not built across its territory though this is the most economical and fastest way of transport, but via Georgia, whose president is pro-America. US President Bush described the school siege as “another grim reminder” of terrorism to help promote his anti-terrorism-leader image, and hope this will benefit him in the president election in November. There is even a suggestion UN to send troops to the North Caucasia region. This is not only a concern over the conflicts in Chechnya, but

also the stability of the Russian federation's government and the supply of world oil.

(《环球视野》, September 18, 2004:12)

What is worth analyzing in this translation is the distinct anaphoric functions of the reference items. In this part, three “this” have been used as demonstrative reference. The first refers to “across its territory (取道车臣)”, which seems to have been placed in the right place, because in the demonstrative reference, “this” often replaces the near specific items, while “that” does the opposite. When “across its territory” is to be referred again, “this” appears to be the right choice for the reference.

When “把今次的人质事件评为‘另一次’恐怖袭击” is mentioned again as “此” in the original edition, the translator, considering the difference between “this” and “that”, selects “this”, by which referring to the fact mentioned. Sometimes the personal reference “it” may also be an acceptable choice, but in this sentence, “it” does not seem to be the right choice, as more than one noun has appeared in the last sentence, such as “the school siege”, “ ‘another grim reminder’ of terrorism” and “his anti-terrorism-leader image”, “it” can refer to any one of them, which will definitely leads to confusion. While “this” is used, considering its function as referring to the near item, it can indicate both the nearest phrase “his anti-terrorism-leader image” or Bush's whole statement, which will help to

ravel the confused idea.

In the last sentence, “事件” is translated as “this”. However considering the function of “this” mentioned above, i.e., referring to the near specific item or the last sentence, “事件” may as well be translated explicitly as “this event” to integrate the whole text. In this case the last sentence can be rendered as follows:

T2:

...This event is not only a concern over the conflicts in Chechnya, but also the stability of the Russian federation’s government and the supply of world oil.

“these” and “those” are also the efficient means of demonstrative reference. Here is an example:

E3-8:

今年四月至七月初,伊拉克境内已先后发生近二十个国家的八十多名外国人遭绑架事件,起初为针对欧美人士,后来发展成为所有外国人为对象,甚至一些来自没有出兵伊拉克的国家人民亦受牵连,令伊国弥漫着一片恐怖气氛。当中有人质获释,亦有些自行逃跑,可惜有部分人质最后还是逃不过被杀的命运,当地武装组织更公开处决人质的录像带,已达到威胁派军伊拉克的国家撤兵。绑架事件对人质及其家人已造成无可挽回的伤害。

T1:

More than 80 foreigners from around 20 countries were kidnapped in Iraq in just a few months from April to early July. At first, the abductions were targeted to Americans and Europeans, but later people form other countries, even those which didn’t send troops to Iraq, have come to mischief. Though some of the

hostages were released or escaped, some of them were slain. Some times the execution processes were recorded and publicized as death threats to those countries that have dispatched troops to Iraq. Undoubtedly, the incidents have already imposed great impact and impairment to the hostages and their families.

(《环球视野》, August 5, 2004:14)

In this translation, “(一些来自没有出兵伊拉克的)国家人民(亦受牵连)” is translated as “those which (didn’t send troops to Iraq, have come to mischief)”. Considering the original words and the former sentence “起初为针对欧美人士, 后来发展成为所有外国人为对象”, “those” is used as means of demonstrative reference to refer to persons “人民”. However, the clausal links “which” followed does not seem to makes the identical indication with “those”. In most cases, “which” indicates matters instead of persons. So when it follows “those”, it implies that “those” here means “国家”, which is obviously a wrong translation and not cohesive with the former words like “欧美人士” and “外国人”. In this case, the original can be translated as follows:

T2:

More than 80 foreigners from around 20 countries were kidnapped in Iraq in just a few months from April to early July. At first, the abductions were targeted to Americans and Europeans, but later people form other countries, even those whose countries didn’t send troops to Iraq, have come to mischief. Though some of the hostages were released or escaped, some of them were slain. Some times the execution processes were recorded and publicized as death threats to those

countries that have dispatched troops to Iraq. Undoubtedly, the incidents have already imposed great impact and impairment to the hostages and their families.

3.1.4 Comparative Reference

As far as reference is concerned, personal and demonstrative reference in a text establishes a relation of co-reference, while comparative reference constitute a relation of comparison and contrast. The comparative reference item helps to clarify the words which are related to one another should be the same or different, like or unlike, equal or not, more or less, etc.

Comparative reference includes adjectives in comparative degree and certain adjectives and adverbs, e.g. same, identical, equal, similar, additional, other, different, else, identically, similarly, likewise, so, such, differently, otherwise, more, less, further, etc. For example:

E3-9:

石油的价格是决定全球经济增长的重要因素。根据最近的一份国际能源构报告显示，油价每桶上升十美元，将令全球的国内生产总值下降 0.5%，即是损失二千五百五十亿美元。近期油价持续处于高水位，而美国、中国和日本等地的经济已呈放缓迹象，究竟高企的油价会否再一次导致全球经济陷入衰退？

T:

Oil prices remain an important determinant of global economic performance. According to a latest International Energy Agency's report, a sustained USD 10 per barrel increase in oil prices would result in losing 0.5% of global GDP,

equivalent to USD 255 billion. Slow economy is seen in the US, China and Japan. Would the recent high oil prices cause a global recession again?

(《环球视野》, September 5, 2004:8)

In the translation, the phrase “即是” in the original passage is translated into “equivalent to”, indicating a comparative relation between “0.5% of global GDP” and “USD 255 billion”, which demonstrates the translator’s familiarity with the function of comparative reference. By this means, the translator efficiently harmonize the whole text and makes it meaningful and cohesive.

3.2 Substitution

Substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:89). Substitution is the replacement of one item by another. It serves as a place-holding device, showing where something has been omitted what its grammatical function would be. Substitution contrary to the reference is a relation in syntax rather than meaning. In another word it is mostly a grammatical relation: so three types of substitution, nominal, verbal, and clausal are defined grammatically rather than semantically.

Substitution is a half-way point between reference and ellipsis. In English substitution may function as a noun, as a verb, or as a clause. To

these correspond the three types of substitution: nominal, verbal, and clausal substitution (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:90).

3.2.1 Substitution and Journalistic Translation

Substitution is an efficient cohesive means in both English and Chinese. It is a cohesive link not only within and beyond the sentences, but also between parts of text. Finding out the differences between source language and target language can be contributory to the journalistic translation.

Firstly, English is an inflecting language in which the forms of words change to represent the changes in meaning or grammatical structure. As a result, the English words are inflected to show plural forms, hence singular and plural forms of nominal substitution, or morphological change of verbal substitution.

In comparison, Chinese is an isolating language in which word forms do not change, and in which grammatical functions are shown by word order and the use of function words.

Secondly, substitution is less frequently used in Chinese than in English (Zhu Yongsheng, 2001:58). Chinese more often than not rely on repetition than substitution to establish cohesion.

In order to fulfill successful translation, translator will have to make

appropriate adjustment in the bilingual activity between source language and target language.

3.2.2 Nominal Substitution

Functionally as a noun, nominal substitution can take the place of a nominal group (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:91). In Chinese, nominal substitution is often employed in order to avoid prolixity. Here is an example:

E3-10:

自今年一月一日起《更紧密经贸关系安排》实施至七月为止，香港已逾一千一百种制造产品已获发《安排》原产地证书，零关税输入内地，逾四百间香港公司已按程序，申请香港服务提供者证明书，让其业务进军内地。

T:

Since CEPA came into effect on January 1, 2004, over 1,100 CEPA Certificates of Origin have been issued for Hong Kong-made products to enter the Mainland tariff free (as of July 2004). Moreover, about 400 Hong Kong companies have applied for a Hong Kong Service Supplier Certificate to sell their devices in the Mainland in accordance with the terms of CEPA.

(《环球视野》, August 18, 2004:56)

In the Chinese passage, “《更紧密经贸关系安排》” is simplified as and substituted by “《安排》” in the following sentence. By this means, the reporter guarantees succinctness of the words and follows the habit of the Chinese writer, i.e., uses the simplified word to imply the noun mention

previously. By contrast, in the English passage, both “《更紧密经贸关系安排》” and “《安排》” are translated as “CEPA”. In the second sentence “CEPA” can not be substituted by any simplified word, because any other form “CE”, “CA” or anything else, which have specific meaning will induce misunderstanding. It seems that Chinese, as the ideographic word functions, can compress its meaning in some selected key words in a group of words, while English can seldom do so, as any selected initial letter can indicate something else and compression will only result in confusion.

In English, the pronoun “one”, “ones”, “the same” or “others” are often used in nominal substitution to indicate the relative nouns. For example:

E3-11:

足球比赛中还有一个角色，往往是决定双方胜负的关键，那就是场内的主裁判。在足球运动史上，关于裁判的误判或对某一队有所针对，致使有的球队功亏一篑，有的球队一步登天。

T:

The chief referee plays the key role as to which team will be the winner and loser of the football match. In history, miscarriage or pinpointing at a certain team by some referees, will make a team become fools for their pains and others as big-time winners.

(《环球视野》, July 5, 2004: 14)

In the translation, “others” is taking the place of “有的球队” in the original passage. Any repetition of “other team” will make the sentence

overloaded. In this case, the pronoun “others” functions well as the cohesive means.

3.2.3 Verbal Substitution

Verbal and clausal substitution function in the same way as nominal substitution, replacing the verb and the clause respectively in the preceding sentence. In English, verbal substitution is employed to substitute a verbal group with the word “do”, with the usual morphological scatter “do”, “does”, “did”, “doing”, “done”. And in many ways the word “do” is parallel to the nominal substitute “one”(Halliday & Hasan, 2001:113). Verbal substitution usually will extend across sentence boundaries to establish cohesive relation.

For example:

E3-12:

Probably, says Nixon. “China does not want to hurt its good trade and political relations with Washington right now which something drastic would do,” she argues. Rather, she expects they will move cautiously. “They are happier to move slowly and gradually,” she says. “When your culture has 5,000 years under its belt, you’ve got the patience.”

T1:

尼克松说，或许如此。她认为，“中国目前并不想做出激烈的举动损害与美国良好的贸易与政治关系。”相反，她预计中国方面会谨慎行事。“他们更乐于缓慢渐进地向前推进，”她说。“如果你已经有了 5000 年的文化，你就会有这种耐性。”

(《英语文摘》, January, 2005:7)

In the original words, “would do ” is used to replace the phrase “would hurt the good trade and political relations with Washington ” in order to simplify the words. It’s a typical verbal substitution. In dealing with this structure, the translator considers the implied meaning it has, and shifts the structure and renders the words into “做出(举动)” to replace “做出可能损害与美国良好的贸易与政治关系(的举动)”. However, if the English passage is literally translated, it may leads to the following translation:

T2:

尼克松说, 或许如此。她认为, “中国目前并不想破坏与美国良好的贸易与政治关系, 一些激烈的举动可能会产生意想不到的后果。”她认为中国方面会谨慎行事。“他们倒更乐于缓慢渐进地向前推进,” 她说。“如果你已经有了 5000 年的文化, 你就会有这种耐性。”

3.3 Ellipsis

If substitution is replacing one word with another, ellipsis is the absence of that word. While many sentences presuppose some prior knowledge by its audience, ellipsis requires retrieving specific information from preceding information that can be found in the text.

Ellipsis exists when some elements, which are obvious from context, are omitted by the writer. It is a speaker choice made on a pragmatic assessment of the situation. Halliday and Hasan take it as "substitution by

zero". In other words, the difference between substitution and ellipsis is that a substitution occurs in the slot and this must be deleted if the presupposed item is replaced whereas in the ellipsis the slot is empty; there has been substitution by zero. Ellipsis is a clause, part of a clause, or part of a nominal or verbal group which has been removed at a later place in a text, but which is presupposed by something stated earlier in the text.

3.3.1 Ellipsis and Journalistic Translation

Like substitution, ellipsis is a relation within the text. It involves the omission of an item and occurs when something that is structurally necessary is left unsaid; there is a sense of incompleteness associated with it. But it is essential to recognize that ellipsis, something which is present in the selection of underlying options, is omitted in the structure – whether or not the resulting structure is in itself “incomplete”(Halliday & Hasan, 2001:144).

In other words, in ellipsis, an item is replaced by nothing. This is a case of leaving something unsaid which is nevertheless understood. It does not include every instance in which the hearer or reader has to supply missing information, but only those cases where the grammatical structure itself points to an item or items that can fill the slot in question.

After analysis, we may find that there are some differences of ellipsis

between Chinese and English. In Chinese, it is a common sight that the subject of a sentence is omitted, whereas, this pattern scarcely occurs or even is prohibited in English. So in translation, the translator will have to supplement subjects when necessary, otherwise it will be quite odd to the English readers.

Moreover, in English, the predicate of a sentence sometimes is elliptical, but Chinese seldom does so. In most case, it employs repetition or other lexical devices to fulfill cohesion.

3.3.2 Nominal Ellipses

Nominal ellipsis means ellipsis within the nominal group, which is composed of a Head with optional modification; the modifying elements include some which precede the Head and some which follow it (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:147). And to some extent, nominal ellipsis means the upgrading of a word from the status of Modifier to the Status of Head.

For example:

Here is an example:

E3-13:

自今年一月一日起《更紧密经贸关系安排》实施至七月为止，香港已逾一千一百种制造产品已获发《安排》原产地证书，零关税输入内地，逾四百间香港公司已按程序，申请香港服务提供者证明书，让其业务进军内地。

T:

Since CEPA came into effect on January 1, 2004, over 1,100 CEPA Certificates of Origin have been issued for Hong Kong-made products to enter the Mainland tariff free (as of July 2004). Moreover, about 400 Hong Kong companies have applied for a Hong Kong Service Supplier Certificate to sell their devices in the Mainland in accordance with the terms of CEPA.

(《环球视野》, August 18, 2004:56)

In the Chinese passage, “《更紧密经贸关系安排》” is omitted in the last sentence. In the sentence, “逾四百间香港公司已按程序, 申请香港服务提供者证明书, 让其业务进军内地”. And “按程序” refers to “按《安排》的程序”. The reporter means to predigest his words, but he seems to make an ineffective omission, as “按程序” may not necessarily mean “按《安排》的程序”. In this case, the word “《安排》” should be added into the original word as “按《安排》的程序” to clarify the meaning. In contrast, the translator has made successful translation. He translates the last sentence as “Moreover, about 400 Hong Kong companies have applied for a Hong Kong Service Supplier Certificate to sell their devices in the Mainland in accordance with the terms of CEPA”. In this sentence “CEPA” is added and clarifies the meaning.

3.3.3 Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis is a kind of ellipsis that occurs within the verbal group or the

ellipsis of the entire verbal group. An elliptical verbal group presupposes one or more words from a previous verbal group. Technically, it is defined as a verbal group whose structure does not fully express its systemic features – all the choices that are being made within the verbal group systems. This definition shows how verbal ellipsis differs from nominal ellipsis. In the verbal group, there is only one lexical element, and that is the verb itself. The whole of the rest of the verbal group express systemic selections, choices of an either-or type (though not always restricted to two possibilities) which must be made whenever a verbal group is used (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:167).

Verbal ellipsis is quite common in English but seldom occurs in Chinese. In translation, the translator will have to make some adjustment or even complement the items omitted. However, what is to be mentioned here is that in order to maintain accuracy of the news, verbal ellipsis is scarcely found in the body of the news, while may be easily found in the Head for the sake of attracting the readers with the more condensed information and more economical words.

For example:

E3-14:

Cloning Technology Unlikely to Take Over the World

T:

克隆技术不太可能主宰世界

And

E3-15:

Location of 2003 Grammys in Question

T:

2003 年度格莱美奖颁奖地点未定

(Xu Mingwu, 《新闻英语翻译》, 2003:230)

In both Heads, the logic predicates “is” are omitted. However, as “is”, a link verb, does not serve as the key words in the sentence, its omission does not spoil the understanding of the whole sentence. In Chinese, the original link verb in English can hardly be translated, so the Chinese translation of the original Heads does not indicate the influence of that omission. In this case, even though the translator does not translate literally, the translated words still sound natural and cohesive.

Comparing the above source material and translated one, we can see that the verbs, which serve as the predicate of the sentences in English, can be omitted, but the case is not in their Chinese equivalents.

3.4 Conjunction

The last of the four relationships, conjunction, functions somewhat differently than the other three because it is not strictly semantic or

anaphoric; rather, it is related to the entire environment of a text. Instead of giving cohesion to a text, it actually coheres two sentences together.

Conjunctions are a familiar type of explicitly-marked cohesive relationship in texts indicated by formal markers which relate what is about to be said to what has been said before, like and, but, etc.

Conjunction involves the use of formal markers to relate sentences, clauses and paragraphs to each other. Unlike reference, substitution, and ellipsis, the use of conjunction does not instruct the reader to supply missing information either by looking for it elsewhere in the text or by filling structural slots. Instead, conjunction signals the way the writer wants the reader to relate what is about to be said to what has been said before. Conjunction expresses one of a small number of general relations are summarized below, with examples of conjunctions which can or typically realize each relation.

3.4.1 Conjunction and Journalistic Translation

Conjunction is an efficient way to create cohesion and it is a device for indicating relations between chunks of information. It is contributory in tracing the flow of thoughts of the reporters.

Conjunctions are frequently used in both English and Chinese journalism. They provide the readers with the information for the

interpretation of the reports. Moreover, conjunctive elements appear to have the same meaning and cohesive function in the two languages, by connecting sentences and paragraphs within a text, and indicating the semantic and logical relation between lines.

However, there still exists some differences between the English and Chinese as far as conjunction is concerned.

English is a language to be more hypotactic while Chinese is more paratactic (Chen Hongwei, 1998:36). As a hypotaxis-oriented language, English tends to use more explicit conjunctive elements while Chinese tends to prefer implicit ones, sometimes organizing sentences with no obvious cohesive link. Chinese relies more on context to figure out the meaning.

As a result, English more often than not employs a variety of conjunction to mark the semantic relations between clauses, sentences and paragraphs (Chen Hongwei, 1998:36). On the contrary, Chinese uses more implicit words, in which less conjunctive elements are provided. So in translation, the translator will have to make appropriate adjustments.

3.4.2 Conjunction

Conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relations. It is not simply an anaphoric relation. Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly, by virtue of their specific

meanings; they are not primarily devices for reaching out into the preceding (or following) text, but they express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse (Halliday & Hasan, 2001: 226).

Or in other words, conjunctive elements have definite meanings. With their help, the readers will more efficiently follow or trace the flow of thoughts or consciousness of the reporter. Sometimes, it will help the readers to predict the meaning of the words simply by trailing the indication of conjunctive elements (Hu Zhuanglin, 1994:92)

There is a range of different structural guises in which the relations that we call CONJUNCTIVE may appear. These relations constitute a highly generalized component within the semantic system, with reflexes spread throughout the language, taking various forms; and their cohesive potential derives from this sources (Halliday & Hasan, 2001: 227).

Halliday and Hasan define conjunction into four categories: additive, adversative, causal and temporal (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:231).

a. Additive: and, or also, in addition, furthermore, besides, similarly, likewise, by contrast, for instance;

b. Adversative: but, yet, however, instead, on the other hand, nevertheless at any rate, as a matter of fact;

c. Causal: so, consequently, it follows, for, because, under the

circumstances, for this reason;

d. Continuatives: now, of course, well, anyway, surely, after all.

For example:

E3-16:

鉴于香港特区政府与中央政府已就《安排》下一阶段的内容开始磋商，香港商会因此已向政府提交建议，让涉及多个服务行业的市场进入。对此，总商会总裁翁以登博士说：“《安排》无疑为港商提供了更多进入内地市场的机会，但港商在内地依然被视为外商，一些对投资者的资产及注册资本要求依然很高，以至香港的中小企业难以真正利用《安排》。有些企业在上一阶段并未被包括在内，因此我们对十七个行业的市场进入提出了新的要求。

T1:

The HKSAR government has begun preliminary consultations with the Mainland authorities on what the next phase of the Mainland-Hong Kong CEPA should include. Therefore, the Hong Kong General Chamber of commerce recently submitted its ideas to the SAR government for further liberalization on trade in services to access the Mainland market. Chamber CEO Dr Eden Wood said, “There is no doubt that CEPA offers the business sector more opportunities to access the Mainland market, but Hong Kong companies are still treated as foreign investors. Some requirements on asset and registered capital remain strict, therefore, some Hong Kong SMEs can hardly take advantage of CEPA. As some sectors are not included in the first phase of the agreement, we are requesting that market access for 17 sectors be relaxed.”

(《环球视野》, August 18, 2004: 57)

The original words provides a referential chain, six conjunctions have been used. And in English, there are four. In the first sentence, “鉴于” and

“因此” are translated as “therefore”. By this means, the cohesive link between words is illustrated by one English conjunction “therefore”. In the following sentence, the conjunctions “但” and “以至” are translated into “but” and “therefore”, which is quite coincident to the original words. In the last sentence “有些企业在上一阶段并未被包括在内，因此我们对十七个行业的市场进入提出了新的要求”，the writer selected “因此” to represent the causal relation, and in the sentence, the conjunction induces the result, while in English, the translator chooses the conjunction “as” to start the reason or the causal clause. But as English is supposed to present a main clause together with clauses instead of juxtaposing two sentences or clauses, the first sentence is chosen as causal clause, and the second one serves as the main sentence. Under these circumstances, conjunction “so”, which is equivalent to “因此”, is omitted to respect the English grammar. In this case, the translator has made efficient and coherent translation.

What is to be discussed here is the second sentence, in which the conjunction “对此”, serving as a cohesive means between two sentences, is not translated. To represent the relationship behind the words, the translation may be rendered into:

T2:

... And Chamber CEO Dr Eden Wood commented on this issue, “There is no doubt that CEPA offers the business sector more opportunities to access the

Mainland market, but Hong Kong companies are still treated as foreign investors. ...”

Chapter 4

Lexical Cohesion in Journalistic Translation

Lexical cohesion is commonly viewed as a contributory device for making texts hang together. Along with reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction relations, lexical cohesion is said to formally realize the semantic coherence of texts, where lexical cohesion makes the substantive contribution.

According to Halliday and & Hasan(2001:274), lexical cohesion is a way of achieving a cohesive effect by the use of particular vocabulary items. It refers to the role played by the selection of vocabulary in organizing relations within a text. A given lexical item cannot be said to have a cohesive function *per se*, but any lexical item can enter into a cohesive relation with other items in a text. It can be said that lexical cohesion covers any instance in which the use of a lexical item recalls the sense of an earlier one. Halliday and Hasan divide lexical cohesion into two main categories: reiteration and collocation. Reiteration, as the name suggests, involves repetition of lexical items.

Halliday & Hasan (1976:277-284) have roughly categorized lexical cohesion into reiteration (repetition, synonym, etc.) and collocation.

Reiteration is not the same as reference, however, because it does not

necessarily involve the same identity. Collocation, as a subclass of lexical cohesion in Halliday and Hasan's model, covers any instance that involves a pair of lexical items that are associated with each other in the language in some way. A reiterated item may be a repetition of an earlier item, a synonym or near-synonym, a super-ordinate, or a general word.

Collocation is any pair of lexical items to appear in similar contexts. This co-occurrence provokes cohesion. For instance it would be easy to find a text in a passage where words such as "reports... newspaper... reader...reporter... style" may appear. These collocations cooperate in the creation of texture, the quality of a text being a unity.

Although lexical cohesion does not occupy a lot in Halliday & Hasan's book, Hoey regards it as "the single most important form of cohesive tie". According to Hoey, lexical cohesion amounts to more than forty percent of all the ties, and that if conjunction is discounted; nearly fifty percent of ties are lexical cohesion (Hoey, 1991:9).

Both of reiteration and collocation would naturally contribute to the texture of the text involved. But what is more important is the correlation between the type of lexicalization strategies employed in these two cohesive agents and the nature of their textual function.

4.1 Lexical Cohesion and Journalist Translation

As is known to all, Chinese and English belong to different language families, and it is only natural that they may pose great difficulties and challenges for experienced translators. Cohesion may be the most challenging area between the two languages.

In most cases, lexical cohesion can be achieved through lexical chains that run through a text and interact with each other in various ways and create a coherent text.

Lexical cohesion does not deal with grammatical or semantic connections but with connections based on the words used. It is achieved by selection of vocabulary, using semantically close items. Because lexical cohesion in itself carries no indication whether it is functioning cohesively or not, it always requires reference to the text, to some other lexical item to be interpreted correctly.

Hoey once stated, “the text provides the context for the creation and interpretation of lexical relations, just as the lexical relations help create the texture of the text” (1991:8). The specific meaning of an individual item is also identified by Halliday & Hasan as text meaning (1976:289).

It seems that in analyzing a text, the translator is not only concerned with isolating phenomena or items to stuffy them in depth, but with tracing a web of relationships, the importance of individual items being determined by their relevance and function in the text. Each lexical chain is highlighted

with an individual color. However in the text, the connection between lexical chains are close.

Lexical cohesion, together with other cohesive devices, will enable the translators to infer the meaning of individual lexical item within the context.

Both English and Chinese depend on lexical chains to fulfill cohesion sometimes. But that does not mean the translator will have to reproduce the lexical cohesion in the source language. Or sometimes it is even impossible to do so.

For example, Chinese tend to employ more lexical repetition than English. And as far as collocation is concerned, Chinese can not always find equivalence in a full sense in the English. Sometimes it is inevitable that the translator make different selections of vocabulary in order to cater or fulfill lexical cohesion in the Chinese preference, which may result in a kind of “loss” in representing the original meaning .

4.2 Reiteration

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of the scale; the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, at the other end of the scale; and a number of things in between --- the use of a synonym, near-synonym, or superordinate. Lexical reiteration takes place not only through repetition of an identical lexical item

but also through occurrence of a different lexical item that is systematically related to the first one, as a synonym or superordinate of it. This principle applies quite generally, irrespective of whether or not there is identity of reference (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:278).

4.2.1 Repetition

Repetition is the most direct form of lexical cohesion. A key word always appears several times in the context, which deepens the readers' impression of the theme of the article.

Here is an example of repetition:

E4-1:

据悉,《实施细则》强化了外汇局和金融机构在外汇领域反洗钱工作中的职责,细化了金融机构报告大额和可疑外汇资金交易的内容、标准和程序,规范了外汇局对外汇领域反洗钱工作的监管以及对反洗钱数据的汇总、筛选、甄别和分析,具体设定了外汇局核查反洗钱信息及查处相关案件的工作程序,进一步明确了对有关违法行为进行处罚的法律适用问题。

(《中国经济新闻》, November 22, 2004: 21)

T:

It is learned that the Implementing Rules will intensify the responsibilities of the foreign exchange administrations and financial organizations in the anti-money laundering work in the foreign exchange field. It specified the contents, standards and procedures for financial organizations to report big amount and

doubtful foreign exchange transactions; standardized foreign exchange administrations' supervision over the anti-money laundering work in the foreign exchange field and the work to summarize, select, judge and analyze data related to the fight against money laundering; specified the work procedures for foreign exchange administrations to check anti-money laundering information and investigate related cases, and further made clear related legislative application issues in punishing acts in violation of the law.

(《中国经济新闻》, November 22, 2004:3)

In the passage that is not very long, “反洗钱” has been repeated for four times, “外汇局” for three times, both “金融机构” and “外汇领域” for two times. And the English translation does not change much and renders the words rightly coincident with the original words in order to create the lexically cohesive links between words. If not so, the words will be totally confusing.

4.2.2 Synonym

Synonym and near-synonym also have cohesive function. Lexical cohesion can result from the choice of a lexical item that is in some sense synonymous with a preceding one. *Joke* and *story*, *smiled* and *laughed* are the synonyms. Here is an example:

E4-2:

中国财政部的官员则说, 明年实行稳健的财政政策应从几方面入手: 第一, 财政政策要服务于宏观调控政策, 要适当冲减一些赤字, 同时减少一些公共

投资。由于五个统筹和历史欠账的包袱比较重，所以明年不可能大幅冲减赤字... 同时，财政部将继续试验放宽企业所得税成本扣除标准，鼓励企业投资。明年将加大农业税减免力度。财政部已经决心让原定五年减完农业税的战略构想提前实现。

(《中国经济新闻》，November 29, 2004:20)

T:

An official from the Ministry of finance said, however, that the state should proceed from the following aspects in implementing a prudent fiscal policy: First, the fiscal policy should serve the purpose of a macroeconomic control policy and properly reduce some deficits and public investment. As the social security pool and the historical burdens are very heavy, it is impossible to reduce deficits sharply next year; ... At the same time, the Ministry of Finance should continue its experiments in relaxing the standards for cost deduction for business income tax, encouraging enterprises to make investments. Next year, the state should cut more agricultural taxes. The Ministry of Finance has resolved to realize the strategic conception of waiving agriculture taxes five years ahead of time.

(《中国经济新闻》，November 29, 2004: 2)

In the second part of the Chinese passage, “扣除”, “减免”and “减完” are near synonyms, which are maintained coherently in the translation with the use of “reduce”, “deduction”, “cut” and “waiving”. In comparison, the first part of the Chinese passage also employs “冲减”and “减少” as synonyms. However, its translation only represent the two words with a repetition of “reduce”, which does not exhibit the synonym relation in the original words. In this sense, the translation may be rendered into:

T2:

An official from the Ministry of finance said, however, that the state should proceed from the following aspects in implementing a prudent fiscal policy: First, the fiscal policy should serve the purpose of a macroeconomic control policy and properly decreases some deficits and public investment. As the social security pool and the historical burdens are very heavy, it is impossible to reduce deficits sharply next year; ...

4.3 Collocation

Halliday and Hasan (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:285) define collocation as “whose meaning relation is not easy to classify in systematic semantic terms: “laugh... joke, blade... sharp, ill... doctor”, the co-occurrence of which creates a cohesive effect across the text. But as they note (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:286), this cohesive effect “depends not so much on any systematic semantic relationship as on their tendency to share the same lexical environment, to occur in collocation with one another.” They add that, any two lexical items having similar patterns of collocation, that is, tending to appear in similar contexts, will generate a cohesive force if they occur in adjacent sentences.

It seems that collocation is the cohesion that is achieved through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur. For example “girls” and “boys” are hardly synonyms, nor is there any possibility of their having the

same referent; they are mutually exclusive categories. Yet their proximity in a discourse very definitely contributes to the texture.

E4-3:

中国财政部的官员则说，明年实行稳健的财政政策应从几方面入手... 第二，增收节支...

(《中国经济新闻》，November 29, 2004:20)

T1:

An official from the Ministry of finance said, however, that the state should proceed from the following aspects in implementing a prudent fiscal policy... second, it is necessary to increase receipts and cut expenditure...

(《中国经济新闻》，November 29, 2004: 2)

In the Chinese passage, “增” and “节” are a pair of antonym, which have been translated into “increase” and “cut”. “increase” and “cut” are antonyms, but they do not match more soundly as “increase” and “decrease”. In this way, antonyms will deepen the readers’ impression of the theme. In this case, the translation can make a second choice.

T2:

An official from the Ministry of finance said, however, that the state should proceed from the following aspects in implementing a prudent fiscal policy... second, it is necessary to increase receipts and decrease expenditure...

Here is another example:

E4-4:

As skyrocketing prices of certain staples recently returned to earth, inflation seems to be easing. The Hindu rightist BJP faces an uphill battle. Exports and growth are sluggish, and there has been no major progress on privatization. Indeed, the economy has not been in such bad shape since 1991, when an acute foreign-exchange shortage force New Delhi to go hat in hand to the International Monetary Fund, promising to speed up reform.

T:

由于某些主要商品的巨额天价最近已降至正常，通货膨胀似乎有所缓解。印度右翼政府目前举步维艰。出口和经济增长疲软，私有化进程不见很大进展。实际上，经济已达到 1991 年以来的最低点，严重的外汇短缺迫使印度政府低声下气地向国际货币基金组织请求援助，并保证加速改革。

(Xu Mingwu, 2003:141)

In the English passage, the collocation, “skyrocketing” and “returned to earth” are antonymously related. And phrases and word “sluggish”, “no major progress” and “in such bad shape” show synonymous relation. The translations appear to be sound, which represent their cohesive relation by translating them into “巨额天价” and “降至正常”, and “疲软”, “不见很大进展” and “最低点” respectively.

Collocation is the tendency of two lexical items to appear in similar contexts. This co-occurrence provokes cohesion. We can therefore extend the basis to the lexical relationship that features as a cohesive force and say that there is cohesion between any pair of lexical items that stand and say that there is cohesion between any pair of lexical items that stand to each

other in some recognizable lexicosemantic (word meaning) relation. This would include not only synonyms and near-synonyms, but also pairs of opposites of various kinds, complementarily and words drawn from the same ordered series (Halliday & Hasan, 2001:285). For example:

E4-5:

AJ: No, only the confirmation of trend – football really is a team game now. Before, coaches would talk about their forwards being the first line of defence. Now, their defenders are the first line of attack. What we are seeing is total football. Players have to be able to tackle as well as pass, move and shoot. The teams that understood this best were the ones that enjoyed success. Of course, you also need to have talent, but that is a prerequisite of any qualifier.

(Xu Mingwu, 《新闻英语翻译》, 2003:58)

T:

雅凯 – 没有, 只是确认了一种倾向 – 足球现在真的是整支球队的比赛。过去, 教练们会要求自己的前锋帮助球队进行防守, 而现在, 球队的后卫却成了进攻的发起点。这就是我们所看到的整体足球。球员们必须学会传球、跑动、射门以及身体对抗。对所有这些理解得最透彻的球队享受了成功的喜悦。当然, 球员也需要个人才华, 但那应该是任何合格球员首先需要具备的。

(Xu Mingwu, 《新闻英语翻译》, 2003:63)

In the English passage, repetition of “football”, pairs of complementarity “coaches... players”, pair of antonyms “defence ... attack” and the same ordered series “team... coaches... players...teams” and “tackle... pass... move... shoot” constitute a lexical chain. And the chains

are interwoven into a vivid description of the understanding of football. In comparison, after literal translation, the Chinese passage also presents the cohesive chain and sound collocation of words.

Conclusion

The newspaper is an influential mass medium, which informs people of various kinds of news. Because of punctuality of news reporting and high coverage of news contents, news plays an increasingly important role in people's lives. Day by day, news influences people in their perception of the world. And as a medium it renders people to prepare for and to adapt to the changing world.

Many professionals have studied journalistic translation, but not so many have started from the aspect of cohesion. In fact, the importance of cohesion in journalism can hardly be neglected, as it is an indispensable means of binding the text.

In both English and Chinese, cohesion is the network of interacting relations, which connects words and phrase, even sentences in a text by virtue of lexical and grammatical links. Cohesive devices as have been defined by Halliday and Hasan, reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion, can highly facilitate the exhibition and interpretation of the underlying semantic relations of a text.

Relatively, successful translation depends on sensitivity on the part of the translator to those links of a text, because it is a process to decode and recode the message and finally to realize communicative equivalence. In this

process, the translator, as the person who receives and reproduces message, is supposed to make an analysis on the underlying semantic and cohesive relation of a text, and such a sense will help produce better translation. And good translation should be one that represents both the surface and underlined meanings of the source language and provides natural and cohesive version.

Through our above discussions, we may find that both languages, Chinese and English, have their own preferences for cohesion patterns. As for achieving equivalence in journalistic translation, we cannot ignore the way to deal with the cohesion and the discrepancy between the two languages, and proper adjustments should be made to ensure that the translation is fluent, natural and effective.

The present thesis, though unable to solve all the problems involved in the journalistic translation, can still somehow help increase the awareness on the part of the translator for better performance in the process of the translating and make a modest contribution to the improvement of journalistic translation.

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攻读学位期间主要的研究成果目录

一. 攻读硕士研究生期间发表的学术论文

肖文辉, 李延林, 2007, “小议广告翻译的美学取向”, 《长沙铁道学院学报》, 第一期, 187-188 页。

肖文辉, 李延林, 张金宏, 2007, “逻辑分析法与科技翻译中的歧义处理探讨”, 《科技与企业》(学术综合版), 第七期, 56-57 页。

二. 攻读硕士研究生期间获奖情况

肖文辉, 李延林, 《小议广告翻译的美学取向》, 荣获“湖南科技翻译协会 2007 年会学术论文二等奖, 并收录该协会年刊(论文集)。