

摘要

《现代中国经济学大典》属于国家出版基金项目，是对中国改革与发展的成功实践做出理论总结和概念提炼。《大典》的翻译出版能够让世界了解到中国的经济政策和发展，因此对其进行翻译研究意义深远。在顺应论指导下，本文旨在通过具体案例来分析《大典》的翻译实践过程，笔者选取《大典》中金融经济学章节中的16个词条作为典型案例，采取维索尔伦顺应论作为理论框架，分别从语境因素的顺应、语言结构选择的顺应、顺应的动态过程和顺应过程的意识凸显程度四个维度采取大量翻译策略案例来对经济类文本翻译进行分析。

为了顺应目标读者的认知和理解能力，在顺应论指导下，笔者针对语境相关成分采用了增译、省译、替代等翻译策略来达到语境上的顺应；针对语言结构，笔者采用转换词性、转换语态、句子成分构建和句中连贯性构建等翻译技巧来实现语言结构上的顺应；对于动态性方面，根据语境和语言结构选择最合适的表达来顺应原文交际目的；对于意识程度凸显方面，译者对于意识形态较强的表达和没有翻译版本的规则条例充分发挥主观能动性来进行翻译满足交际的需要。

本翻译实践报告将顺应论与经济类文本翻译相结合，丰富了经济类文本翻译领域研究，也发现了顺应论对于经济类文本的翻译具有指导作用，同时笔者希望通过该实践报告为今后在顺应论和经济类文本翻译实践提供参考和帮助。

关键词:顺应论；《现代中国经济学大典》；经济类文本；翻译策略

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Chapter One Task description

In this part, the author gives a comprehensive description of the translation task, from the background and significance which can prove the great value of this task and this paper, to the introduction and features of the source text (ST) which can affect the choice of theories and strategies. The general structure of this paper is also presented in this part.

1.1 Background and significance of the task

This paper takes some cases in the Dictionary of Modern Chinese Economics (hereinafter referred to as “the Dictionary”) as the typical cases and uses Adaptation theory as the theoretical basis to study how to translate key Chinese economics books into English for good international publicity. China became the second-largest economy in 2010. Since 2020, the global economy has been greatly hit by COVID-19 while China has taken the lead in achieving positive growth among the world’s major economies with its fundamentals in long-term economic growth not changed. The international community is optimistic about China’s economic development prospects and believes that China’s status as an important engine of global economic growth will be further consolidated. Therefore, it is particularly important to tell the true story of China’s economic development in international community.

This paper focuses on how the linguistic adaptation theory plays a guidance role in the translation of economic texts taking the Dictionary of Modern Chinese Economics as an example, which has profound significance no matter for the author, translation researches, or even China.

First, as a graduate of the Master of Translation and Interpreting (MTI), the author regards it as an honor to shoulder such kind of translation projects. In the process, the author has to learn something by herself or seek advice from colleagues and the tutor, which inundates her with many searching and translating knowledges. The Dictionary is a kind of professional economic books with many economic terms and definitions. The author can consolidate her knowledge of economics learned in undergraduate time and practice those translation theories into solve those difficulties. Therefore, this paper with a comprehensive analysis of theories and cases will enrich the author's experience and make her more qualified in the following days. This is the reason why the translator chooses the source text with Adaptation theory and why this paper comes into being.

Second, there are abundant researches in translation theories and practices involving Adaptation theory with most researches covering literature translation, English teaching strategy, and the translation of network new media instead of translation in economic texts. Therefore, this paper can enrich the related researches and provide a reference for the following research on applying Adaptation theory in economic texts.

Finally, it is essential for China to translate the Dictionary of Modern Chinese Economics which is a project of the National Publishing Fund and has also won the 7th China Excellent Publication (Book) Award and the 8th Ministry of Education College First Prize for Outstanding Scientific Research Achievements (Humanities and Social Sciences). To some extent, "the Dictionary" can be hailed as an encyclopedia of modern economics. It is often heard in news that "telling Chinese stories faithfully" is the best way to communicate with other countries. It is also the responsibility and mission of the mainstream media to tell Chinese stories truthfully, and spread Chinese voices well thus forming an international voice that is compatible with China's realities. Translators are the mainstay in telling Chinese

stories faithfully. Not adopting the correct translation strategy, cannot translators convey China's image faithfully. Therefore, translators using appropriate translation theories such as Adaptation theory in this paper can deal with kinds of difficulties in the translation process to achieve the communicative purpose with targeted readers. It bears strong practical significance to telling China's story faithfully. Based on that, the author takes it as the topic of this paper.

1.2 Introduction and features of the source text

Excerpts from the Dictionary of Modern Chinese Economics which assigned by her supervisor constitute the author's translation practice. The whole team the author is on gained the opportunities to translate the Dictionary in November 27, 2021. The author received a specific translation assignment from the team leader on January 4, 2022, submitted the first draft on February 27, and started to revise again by herself and did peer proofreading. At present, the project has been completed. The Dictionary of Modern Chinese Economics has not been published in English before. With numerous economic terms, it is separated into several chapters to various schools for translation, which means that there are many translators working together to translate the Dictionary, so it lacks efficient project management. However, there are many standard norms for translation from the publisher. The English name is given as the Dictionary of Modern Chinese Economics. Many documents covering translation process and bibliography format are provided as well.

The Dictionary of Modern Chinese Economics is compiled by many great Chinese economists who move forward with China's reform and opening up. Consisting of the editorial committee of the Dictionary, they have been leaders in various fields of economics teaching and research. Based on that, the Dictionary harbors great authority and influence. The Dictionary is about to be translated and

published for English version. The output of it is about 1.5million to 2million words. It covers all disciplines of economics, involving 14 disciplines or fields of the two first-level disciplines namely theoretical and applied economics with totally 1,700 terms in it, which can show the research progress and theoretical innovations in Modern Chinese economics. Because the Dictionary is too abundant to study in details in a paper, the author chooses sixteen terms of the financial economics chapter in the Dictionary as the analysis objects, including Promissory Note, Check, Bill of Exchange, Letter of Credit, Savings Deposits, Credit Loan, Mortgage Loan, Five-Grade Classifications of Loans, Control of Credit Scale, Replacement of Appropriation by Loan, Stripping of Bad Loan, Trust and Leasing, Comprehensive Credit Plan, Integrated Management of Deposits and Loan, Balance Control and Balance Undertaking, and Deposits Distribution Based on Lending Quota. All those sixteen terms are translated or proofread by the author.

According to Peter Newmark, the three functions of language are being expressive, informative, and vocative. The core function of expressive texts is to express the feeling of speakers instead of readers. Expressive texts include authoritative statements, autobiography, essays, and personal correspondence. The core function of informative texts is to express the facts of contexts and topics. Informative texts include textbooks, periodicals, a scientific paper, a thesis and so on. The core function of vocative texts is to call for readers for some purposes. Vocative texts include instructions, publicity, propaganda, persuasive writing and so on (Newmark,1988).

The Dictionary of Modern Chinese Economics is a great economics book with a large number of economic terms and definitions, which can be divided into informative text emphasizing authenticity. Economic books are meticulous and comprehensive in content, complex in structure, and integrated in meaning. Their sentence structures featuring typical written Chinese, share long sentences,

complicated components, and inexplicit logic (Chen,2004). Due to the large differences in sentence structure and logical relationship between Chinese and English, it is difficult to translate this type of book. First, it is difficult to find the existing translation version in English of professional terms. Second, being prone to misunderstand professional knowledge leads to some translation errors. Third, it is strenuous to convert sentences and logic in the original text.

1.3 Structure of the report

This thesis contains five chapters including task description, process description, theoretical framework, case study, and conclusion. In chapter one, the background and significance of the task together with the introduction and features of the source text are demonstrated, which can explain why the author chooses this task and how she analyzes the source text. In chapter two, the translation process will be described from the three aspects of pre-translation preparation, the process of translation, and post-translation management. This chapter proves to be a general introduction to what the author does in the translation task. In the pre-translation preparation, there are a lot of works including the analysis of the source text and the selection of translation tools, parallel texts, and the guided theory. In the process of translation, the author engages in translating only to face many difficulties which can be solved under the guidance of Adaptation theory and some related strategies. In post-translation management, the author should first do self-proofreading and quality control works, and then try to receive some feedbacks and advice from colleagues. The author should also deliver self-evaluation in this part. In chapter three, the theoretical framework is demonstrated with detailed introduction of Adaptation theory and some strategies. Before this, the author shall adopt Textual Analysis to classify the source text as the informative text. In chapter four, there contains the main body of this paper with a great number of cases to study the

translation of economic texts under the guidance of Adaptation theory. They are analyzed from different translation strategies and techniques from the four angles of investigation in Adaptation theory. Chapter five is the last chapter of this paper which includes major findings, limitations, and suggestions for future studies.

Chapter Two Process description

The first chapter proves why the author takes this translation practice as the analysis object in this paper. After that, the author needs to practice the whole translation process which can be demonstrated in this part including pre-translation preparation, the process of translation, and post-translation management.

2.1 Pre-translation preparation

In pre-translation preparation, the author should fully understand the original text. To do that, she looks up parallel texts as many as possible from authoritative channels such as some original works of economics and journals from CNKI, thus laying a good foundation for understanding the background information of it. During this process, some effective and efficient tools are applied which will be introduced in the following subtitle sections.

2.1.1 Parallel texts and background information

In pre-translation preparation, the author should know the text type and style of the original text. She should also try to understand some definitions of terms in it. Therefore, there are a host of works mainly including the selection of parallel texts and assistant tools.

Any translation will be not achieved without a full understanding of the ST. On the one hand, the author should first select and study some parallel texts for better analysis of the source text. Because the text contains many terms in politics and economics, the author reads some books recommended by her supervisor such as Herr Eugen Duhring's *Revolution in Science* by Frederick and *The Poverty of Philosophy* by Karl Marx. There are many bibliographies from

CNKI(<https://www.cnki.net/>) which can enable the author to distinguish the features of the text. On the other hand, try to fully understand it, the author has to read the whole text meticulously for better understanding with the help of such software and websites as <https://www.mbalib.com/>, <https://www.google.cn/>, <https://cn.bing.com/>, and <https://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/> to know the background information.

2.1.2 Assistant tools

There are many useful tools for better understanding of the source text or effective translation work. For terminology translation, apart from the above two websites (<https://www.mbalib.com/> and <https://baike.baidu.com/>) there also adopt many other websites namely <https://www.termonline.cn/index>, <https://unterm.un.org/unterm/portal/welcome>, <http://210.72.20.108/index/index.jsp>. Many other dictionaries are contributive to look up words or collocations. They are Cambridge Dictionary, <https://cidian.youdao.com/#/>, and <https://dict.eudic.net/>. For unifying terminology, our group also sets up an online sheet to update terms we have met in WeChat.

2.2 Process of translation

In the process of translation, the author first forms a glossary that is with the same standard in format formulated by the team. In translating, the author finds many difficulties and then refers to Adaptation theory and some strategies to solve them, which will be demonstrated in details in the case study part of chapter four. A glossary excerpt will be presented in this section and the specific arrangement of translation process is also introduced.

2.2.1 Glossary

Because there is only the original text without a glossary, the author has to formulate a glossary. During this, the author checks all terms with a host of websites carefully for precise translation. Some terms without translation versions will be translated by the author herself. All the glossary is in the same format including ST, TT, Source, and Links, which is uploaded to an online link for reference in the team. Because of the format, there are only ST and TT in the whole glossary presented in the appendix part. An excerpt of glossary is shown as follows:

Table 1 An excerpt of terminology translations

ST	TT	Source	Links
关注贷款	Special-mentioned loan	MBA 智库	https://wiki.mbalib.com/wiki/%E5%85%B3%E6%B3%A8%E7%B1%BB%E8%B4%B7%E6%AC%BE
正常贷款	Pass loan	北大法律英文网	http://www.lawinfochina.com/display.aspx?lib=law&id=8075
次级贷款	Subprime loan	MBA 智库	https://wiki.mbalib.com/wiki/%E6%AC%A1%E7%BA%A7%E6%8A%B5%E6%8A%BC%E8%B4%B7%E6%AC%BE
可疑贷款	Doubtful loan	MBA 智库	https://wiki.mbalib.com/wiki/%E5%8F%AF%E7%96%91%E8%B4%B7%E6%AC%BE
损失贷款	Loss loan	MBA 智库	https://wiki.mbalib.com/wiki/%E6%8D%9F%E5%A4%B1%E8%B4

			%B7%E6%AC%BE
呆滞贷款	Idle loan/Doubtful loan	MBA 智 库	https://wiki.mbalib.com/wiki/%E5%91%86%E6%BB%9E%E8%B4%B7%E6%AC%BE

2.2.2 Translation procedures

Committing to hand in a remarkable translation, the author has to formulate a feasible and specific schedule to ensure her engagement in the translation work strictly with specific tasks and deadlines of different phrases. The pre-translation preparation includes tasks of analyzing the ST and looking through some references. Then the author should hand in the first draft of the translation and start to do proofreading with each other within the team. At last, the final version is handed. The whole process lasts for half a year.

The author faces many difficulties in the process of translation, which include not only some translation difficulties in converting Chinese into English of the source text but also some problems in teamwork. The translation difficulties mainly come from the lexical, syntactic and sociocultural aspects. They are a logical mess, inaccurate and inauthentic expression, unprofessional terminology, and so on. The author tries her best to deal with those difficulties with different translation strategies from the above-stated four aspects in adaptation theory. For example, she changes the part of speech and add some background information in word translation. She also changes the logic of sentences and convert positive sentences into passive sentences.

2.3 Post-translation management

There is a long way to go after completing the first translation because the

author should guarantee the quality of her translation. In the post-translation management, quality control can be the top priority. First, the author is supposed to do self-proofreading before exchanging her translation with other team workers. Two main tools can be applied in quality control, in which one is Microsoft Word and the other is Grammarly by which the author revises the format or grammar errors in the translation largely. In this process, the author endeavors to amend some low-errors in punctuation marks, redundant blanks and blank lines, unreasonable capital and lowercase letters, wrong numbers and amount of money, pretermision and redundancy in translation, and the format of letters and paragraphs.

Then, the primarily revised translation is delivered to other team workers for latter proofreading. Because some self-limitations, the author feels hard to find many problems in her own translation, while easy to figure out some problems in proofreading other's translation. In this process, the author and her team colleagues should check every terminology in online sources or other authoritative sources and read every sentences meticulously for no misunderstanding and more legible for readers.

Chapter Three Theoretical framework

Pragmatics has been proven to be a powerful and explanatory research perspective in the linguistic field in terms of the dynamics of language comprehension, language use and context. Adaptation theory put forward by Jef Verschueren proves a systematic perspective and feasible approach in pragmatics which may be applied to each level of language and human communication. It also throws light on translation as it is a form of cross-cultural communication (Li,2016).

Adaptation theory is also called pragmatics as a theory of linguistic adaptation or adaptability which is put forward by a Belgian linguist Jef Verschueren in 1987 and perfected in a book entitled *Understanding Pragmatics*. Adaptation theory comes from Evolutionary Epistemology which is linked by Darwin's Theory of Evolution (Verschueren,1987). Compared with Anglo-American School, it belongs to the Continental Europe School which attaches more attention on the links between language and social political issues. The following part will introduce some important factors in Adaptation theory including three key notions and four angles of investigation as well as researches about this theory.

3.1 Three key notions

Language is always described as a communicative tool but it is different from other tools for not isolating from human beings and staying static. Language use can be defined as the continuous making of linguistic choices. Using language proves the continuous process of making linguistic choices for internal or external reasons in language together with the conscious or unconscious factors (Verschueren,1999). Therefore, a theory of language use should be able to make sense of this "making of choices". Some remarks about making choices are as follows. First, Choices are

made at various level of linguistic structure, which means that choice-making at different levels is simultaneous such as the choice of intonation patterns, words and grammatical forms. Second, language users can choose strategies apart from language forms. Third, any degree of consciousness may reflect in the process of making choices. Forth, in producing and interpreting an utterance, making choices are equally important. Fifth, language user makes choices as long as language is used. Sixth, choices are not equivalent such as the acceptance of “he” and “she”. Last, choices carry along alternatives just as buying evokes to the buying-selling contrast. After knowing something about making choices, we should consider a question about what it is that people do when using language, which is of great importance for us to know the three key notions in Adaptation theory. The three notions are variability, negotiability and adaptability.

Variability, a property of language, defines the range of all possible choices. The range of possible choices is constantly changing instead of being fixed (Verschueren,1999). In other words, variability decides the scope of choice in language structures, which extensively means that language user can choose all possible expressions to deliver some specific information. Available choices in language will change continuously. For example, in the public, to prohibit smoking, there are a host of choices including “No smoking”, “Non-smoking area”, “Smoking is prohibited”, “Please do not smoke” and “Thanks for not smoking”.

Negotiability, a property of language, refers to the fact that language choices are made with highly flexible principles and strategies (Verschueren,1999). That is to say, negotiability refers that choice in language use is made with highly flexible rules and strategies instead of mechanical and fixed forms or functions. There may be a lot of correct expressions for a certain information. Which of them is adopted according to communicative principles and strategies. Taking the above example of choices in prohibiting smoking as an example, all expressions are right in grammar

and meaning but there is no single rule for us to choose any of them. However, each expression presents different degree of emotion. Therefore, we should resort to communicative principles in society and communicative strategies of communicators for the appropriate choice.

Adaptability, a property of language, means that language users make negotiable choices from a variable range of possible choice to achieve communicative purpose (Verschueren,1999). In short words, adaptability enables people to make negotiable choices in all variable possibilities to meet their communicative needs which generate from specific context. In pragmatic analysis, the notion of adaptability proves a natural heuristic framework. The core task of this notion is to study the processes involved, which have a specific status (called salience) concerning certain contextual correlates and structural objects (Verschueren & Ostman,2009).

In conclusion, variability makes it possible for language users to choose language. Negotiability endows language with variety and feasibility. Adaptability leads to the aim of communication after making negotiation and choice (Tang,2013). The three key notions are of great importance for us to know Adaptation theory. Those three notions cannot be divided from each other. Adaptability comes into being only after language with variability and negotiability. Therefore, adaptability belongs to the higher-level property of language. Based on adaptability, there come four targeted tasks in describing and explaining pragmatics. They are contextual correlates of adaptability, structural objects of adaptability, dynamics of adaptability and salience of the adaptation processes (He,2007).

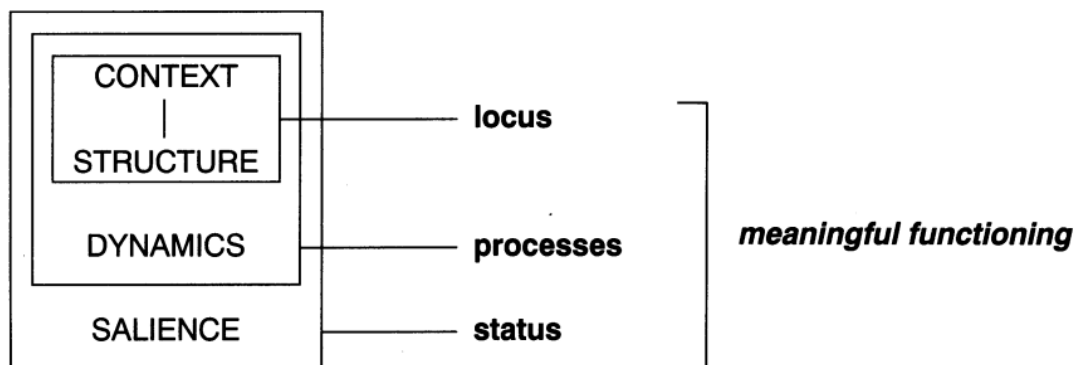
3.2 Four angles of investigation

From the notion of adaptability in the above three key notions, four clear tasks for pragmatic descriptions and explanations are assigned. Those four tasks are the

four angles of investigation in Adaptation theory including contextual correlates of adaptability, structural objects of adaptability, dynamics of adaptability and salience of the adaptation processes. From pragmatic perspective, the four angles can be regarded as very necessary ingredients. We can also achieve meaningful function with the four angles. To clarify the relationship among the four aspects in adaptation theory, we abbreviate the four aspects of adaptability in language as context, structure, dynamics and salience.

First, in adaptation phenomenon, context correlates and structural objects can be defined as the locus because they occupy the central position. Second, dynamics proves the process of dynamic interaction between context and structure so it is defined as the process of adaptation. Third, salience investigates the degree of consciousness of the language users on the dynamic inter-adaptability of context and structure so it is defined as status of adaptation. A relationship figure of the four angles which comes from the book *Understanding Pragmatics* is as follows.

Figure 1 The four angles of adaptability in language



The concept of context covers all the aspects of communicative setting, including from the physical surroundings to social relationships between speakers and hearers and the interlocutors' state of mind. Therefore, context can be classified to linguistic and extra-linguistic one (Li, 2016). As for contextual correlates of adaptability, communicative context and linguistic context come into being. The

former one consists of physical world, social world, mental world and both sides of the communication. In a communicative context, the utterer and interpreter are the most important sides. They may play different roles in different communicative contexts. Linguistic context has an effect on choice in language use in many aspects such as choices of cohesion methods and arrangement of the order of words. Linguistic context directly decides the understanding of words, phrases and sentences. For example, “strong” can be collocated with “woman”, “door”, “character” and “resistance”. We have to refer to the context to know the specific meaning of “strong”.

Structural objects of adaptability include structures at any layer or level of organization as well as principles of structuring (Verschueren,1999). According to structural objects of adaptability, the process of language use is to choose language consistently which can be both conscious and unconscious. Choices are made for linguistic and extralinguistic reasons. Those choices are in all levels in language namely phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicology and semantics. Verbal communication is in effect a process of language choice and the choice of language structure is the adaptation in nature. Adapted to context, the target text is made to be close to the source language at all levels of language structure in order to achieve the purpose of communication (Ling & Wang,2021).

Dynamics is defined as the actual processes of making choices with this fundamental negotiability involved. How communication principles and strategies are used in making and negotiating of choices will be demonstrated in this process (Li,2016). To know the notion of dynamics, we have to point out the raw material of dynamics that is the temporal dimension of language use. Apart from this, we should also pay attention to the relationship of dynamics with context and structure. For dynamics and context, context itself is dynamic extra-linguistic realities. Constraints such as social relationships, personal characteristics, utterer-

interpreter's personal states of mind and different linguistic channels relate to different temporal dimension of communication so that there are different types of dynamics. For dynamics and structure, language itself has a basic time-related property: linearity. It determines the constraints on word order, memory and planning as for the level of sentence structure (Verschueren,1999). Therefore, the dynamics can be situated about the temporal dimension of language use, social relationships, and other contextual dimensions and the linearity of language.

We can know inter-adaptability from the study of contextual correlates and structural objects and learn the processes involved from the discussion of dynamic. Then, to understand how the processing actually works, we should study the salience in the process (Verschueren,1999). In the processing, some choices are made naturally while some with clear motivation so salience of the adaptation processes is a relative concept because of different levels of language salience. The salience of the adaptation process enables us to know that linguistic choices are not made with equal degree of consciousness. Some are made with high motivation while some are made naturally (Badriah,2015).

3.3 Adaptation theory applied in researches

Linguistic adaptation theory has been applied in various fields abroad such as grammatical studies (Tomas &Jenny,1983), cross-cultural communication (Martin & Rose,2007), and political discourse (Al-Gublan,2015), marketing language (Huang Danyan,2019).

Qian Lianguan is China's first scholar researching adaptation theory. Qian (1991) analyzes Verschueren's adaptation theory from five aspects, namely the object, level, stage, degree and strategy of adaptation, and discusses the relationship among language adaptation, choice and function. He concludes the differences between Verschueren's new pragmatics and the previous one.

He (2007) combines adaptation theory, relevance theory and memes theory in pragmatics to explain western translation theory. Ge Lingling is the first Chinese scholar who applies adaptation theory in translation study. Ge (2002) holds that adaptation theory enlightens translation study. The choice of targeted language should adapt to different context, language structure of source text, dynamic adaptation and communicators' awareness. Song (2004) examines the phenomenon and nature of translation from the perspective of adaptation theory and contends that translation itself is a complicated and continuous process of choice from the content to the method of translation, all of which are in line with society and culture.

Cao (2007) holds that adaptation theory can explain translation which is a transcultural communication activity. Choosing a targeted language is a dynamic process of adaptation that changes in different contexts and language structures to meet communicative needs extensively. Ge (2001) discusses that contextual adaptation has a restrictive effect on word meaning in scientific translation, so choosing the meaning of words should adapt to different contexts. Wei (2010), Meng (2012) discuss how to retain the culture, language features and styles of original texts in literary translation with the guidance of adaptation theory.

Yang (2008) discusses how tourism translation conforms to the linguistic and cultural conventions of the target language and the trend of cultural integration. Huang (2015) studies adaptation theory in international publicity translation where lexical, rhetorical and contextual adaptation should be pursued so as to achieve the dynamic adaptation between the source language and the target language, thus making translation more acceptable and achieving good publicity. There are few researches on adaptation theory in translation of economic texts. Zhao (2014) holds that the cultural and spatial differences and dynamics of context in adaptation theory has an important impact on business English translation.

Adaptation theory belongs to pragmatics which emphasizes dynamic

adaptability in context and structure to achieve good communication. The Dictionary of Modern Chinese Economics is a famous economics book, which play a great role in international publicity of Chinese economic policies. An economic discourse harbors universal properties of language (variability, negotiability and adaptability) which is also the three key notions of Adaptation theory. Therefore, the translation and study of the Dictionary present dynamic adaptation between contextual and structural correlates of adaptability. However, statistics on CNKI shows few papers applying adaptation theory in translation of economic texts, which enables this paper full of meaning to enrich the field. In the first chapter, the Dictionary is analyzed as the informative text with a great number of terms, definitions, as well as formal writing style. Information there are less legible if translated fixedly. Therefore, this paper uses Adaptation theory to analyze problems in translation from the perspective of contextual correlates of adaptability, structural objects of adaptability, dynamic of adaptability and salience of the adaptation processes

According to Adaptation theory, such translation strategies as amplification, conversion and omission to deal with some difficulties in the translation process. Based on the analysis process, the Dictionary can be translated with appropriate strategies so as to achieve good communication. Therefore, Adaptation theory is suitable to guide this paper to meet the need of the Dictionary.

Chapter Four Case study

In this chapter, there contains the main body of this paper with some case studies. Although Adaptation theory is not widely applied in the translation of economic texts, the author finds it can guide the translation of economic texts to achieve good communication purpose. During translation, the author faces some difficulties in translation and then deals with them with some strategies successfully under the guidance of Adaptation theory. Those cases are mainly discussed from the four angles of investigation in Adaptation theory: contextual correlates of adaptability, structural objects of adaptability, dynamics of adaptability and salience of the adaptation processes.

4.1 Contextual correlates of adaptability

In Adaptation theory, context refers to the environment of communication. Contextual correlates including linguistic context and communicative context emphasize that translators should adopt suitable strategies based on the context to achieve good communicative function. Linguistic context influences language choices in many ways such as the choice of cohesion and sequencing, which will also have a direct influence on the understanding of words, phrases and sentences. In communicative context, the status of utterer and interpreter are critical for the translation and they can communicate from physical, social and mental world. Context exists with communicating parties and changes in the process of communication. Therefore, the author should pay attention on the specific linguistic context and communicating context between communicating parties to make appropriate linguistic choices in the process of translation. In this section, translation strategies such as amplification, omission and substitution are chosen to converting

some difficult words and sentences into more correct expressions based on context.

4.1.1 Amplification

Verschueren believes that all language is full of uncertainty because of diversified contexts so it is necessary to analyze language in context to avoid ambiguity. In contextual correlates of adaptation, linguistic context can broadly impact language choices, such as cohesion and sequencing. Language cohesion aims to achieve strong semantic connection and discourse coherence by means of conjunctions, anaphora, emphasis, comparison, and repetition (Niu,2019). Communicative context includes all the ingredients of a communicative setting constraining language use (Li,2016). English is regarded as hypotactic language with many link words while Chinese is paratactic language with few connectives. Due to great difference in Chinese and English, there are lacked social background information or implicit logic in the original text. At the same time, many words, expressions or logic are difficult to convert naturally so that amplification is an effective way to shorten the information gap between the author of original text and readers.

Amplification, a kind of translation strategies, refers to the addition of necessary language elements in translation process so that the grammar, vocabulary, expression, and style of original text can be expressed more clearly and authentically (Zhong,2010). Contextual adaptation indicates that not only language elements are connected according to context but also language users should apply flexible communicative principles. Therefore, the author adopts the amplification strategy to add connectives and background information to remove uncertainty and ambiguity, and make the text more legible for targeted readers.

Example 1:

ST: 正常贷款指借款人能够履行合同，一直能正常还本付息，不存在任何影响贷款本息及时全额偿还的消极因素，银行对借款人按时足额偿还贷款本息有充分把握。贷款损失的概率为 0。

TT: A pass loan means that the borrower can perform the contract and make regular repayments of principal and interest. There are no negative factors affecting the full and timely repayment of the principal and interest of the loan, so the bank is fully confident that the borrower will fulfill the contract on time. Therefore, the probability of loan loss is 0.

This example is related to linguistic context. The original sentence is a definition of “正常贷款” where there are many segments with implicit logic in Chinese. As mentioned before, English is hypotactic language and Chinese is paratactic one. If converted totally word by word, the translation version will be too separate to be formal as an economic book for international publicity. And it will also arouse ambiguity for readers. In effect, there is a cause-and-effect logic where the former information of good factors about borrower can make banks confident. “so” and “therefore” are typical cause-and-effect conjunctions which can enable readers distinguish the logic of the information quickly. According to Adaptation theory, contextual cohesion can remove ambiguity and vagueness. Adding logic connectives is a useful way for that. Therefore, the author adds “so” and “therefore” to create contextual cohesion and achieve the adaptation of the linguistic context, thus making the text more understandable for readers.

Example 2:

ST: 第四，从发展的趋势而言，信贷规模控制有悖于市场金融三大体系的培育完善。

TT: Fourth, in terms of the development trend, the control of credit scale was contrary to the cultivation and perfection of the three major systems of the financial market, namely banking, securities and insurance.

Example 3:

ST: 1998 年 1 月 1 日，中国人民银行取消了对国有商业银行贷款限额的控制，代之以利率、公开市场操作、存款准备金、再贷款、再贴现和“窗口指导”等多种货币政策工具进行间接调控。

TT: On 1 January 1998, the People's Bank of China abolished control over the credit ceilings of state-owned commercial banks and applied various monetary policy tools for indirect regulation such as interest rates, open market operations, deposit reserves, re-lending, re-discounting, and “window guidance” which means that the PBC regulates key sectors of commercial banks' loans and the amount of loans to meet the needs of prior sectors in economy.

Example 2 and 3 include two professional terminologies namely “市场金融三大体系” and “窗口指导” which will be converted with the strategy of amplification to adapt to communicative context. Communicative context consists of physical world, social world, mental world and communicative parties. In physical world, language choices are greatly influenced by time and places, with a typical example of the choices in greetings and indicators. In social world, language choices are influenced by social settings and institutions. In mental world, the attitude of communicator should be in adaptation. In example 2, “市场金融三大体系” is a whole terminology in economics. The three systems are banking, securities and insurance. If it is translated only as “the three major systems of the financial market”, readers without enough background of economic knowledge may be confused about what are the three systems? It is true of example 3. “窗口指导” is a terminology in politics and economics with its specific meaning. If translated literally, it may confuse readers with many questions: what is window guidance? who guide? etc. Therefore, there are some omitted background information in example 2 and 3. Those omitted information is social background information. It is an element of the social world in communicative context. Therefore, the author clearly elucidates what

are the three major systems of financial market with a phrase conjunct by “namely” and what “window guidance” is with an attribute clause. The amplification strategy is used to provide more social background information for readers to better understanding the source text so as to achieve good communicative function.

4.1.2 Omission

According to Adaptation theory, adaptability enables human beings to make negotiable choices from variability to meet their communicative needs. In context, there are information not necessary for readers’ understanding and even redundant in target language. For them, translators face many choices of translating them or not. To achieve communicative needs, omission which plays a role in language can be in accordance with adaptability. Omission refers to omit those self-evident words or those words and expressions which are redundant or unauthentic in translation. Redundant sentence structures are particular examples. In Omission, unnecessary words, verbs and pronouns can be omitted to adapt the expression principle of the target language (Lin,2020). Chinese is also different from English in preference for repetition. In Chinese, it is common for many redundant expressions in only one sentence while not for English which is more fastidious about redundancy so that pronouns are widely used in English. In Chinese-English translation, those expressions mainly including category words, redundant expressions are generally omitted. Therefore, omission is applied in the translation process for concise and clear version for readers.

Example 4:

ST: 其次，由于地方政府职能转换不到位，地方政府干预商业银行信贷行为的现象普遍存在，信贷规模控制则有助于国有商业银行抵制地方政府的行政干预。

TT: The local government failed to transform their function well with high intervention upon credit behavior in commercial banks while the control of credit scale could help state-owned commercial banks to resist administrative intervention by local governments.

In example 4, the subject is “地方政府” and there are two “地方政府” which will be burdensome if translated for two times despite they are followed by two different actions. There is also an abstract category word “现象普遍存在” which is preferred in Chinese but redundant in English. Category words refers to the words used to express the categories of behaviors, phenomena, attributes and so on which are specific references. They have no practical meaning but to make Chinese more smoothly. Category words are not common in English. Therefore, the translator integrates two local governments into one as the subject and omit the category word to adapt the context so as to make communicating parties understand each other.

Example 5:

ST: “统存统贷”是高度集中统一的计划经济的产物。中华人民共和国成立后，实行了高度集中统一的国民经济计划管理体制。

TT: Integrated management of deposits and loans was created under the background of the highly centralized and unified planned economy system implemented after the founding of the People’s Republic of China.

In example 5, there are two different expressions of planned economy systems which are the same in nature. In effect, this kind of redundancy is not preferred in English. According to Shuneng Lian, English tends to avoid to be reiterative while Chinese not. If translated literally with so many redundant expressions, the English version looks like burdensome and unidiomatic thus failing to convey the original linguistic and communicative context. To avoid that, Omission is a common way to avoid redundancy. In Chinese-English, many same expressions may be omitted or integrated as one. Given this, the author combines the two same expressions together

and omits one using some link words such as “under the background of” “after” to integrate the two sentences so that the English version are more adaptable to the target language.

4.1.3 Substitution

As mentioned in the former section, adaptability enables human beings to make negotiable choices from variability to meet their communicative needs. In context, that information is not necessary for readers’ understanding and even redundant in target language nurtures language choice of omission. Substitution is another useful way to avoid redundancy together with omission. The two ways are often used alternatively. Some linguists regard omission as “zero substitution”. Substitution means that pro-forms take place of those shared words and content that have been existent in sentence or the preceding part of the text. It is an extremely important principle in English speaking and writing (Lian,1993). Substitution emphasizes to substitute the contents that have been referred for many times. It can make the language clearer and more concise, and discourse more logical, which can reduce the burden of readers in reading.

Example 6:

ST: “实贷实存”的信贷资金管理体制是为适应我国建立中央银行与专业银行两级银行体系而产生的。

TT: This credit fund management system was created for the establishment of a two-tier banking system of the central bank and specialized banks in China.

Example 6 is a supportive sentence to explain “实贷实存” in the section of economic term “Deposits Distribution Based on Lending Quota”. It has appeared for many times and the whole paragraph talks about it. All readers are easy to know the whole passage talks about “Deposits Distribution Based on Lending Quota” because of the special paragraph format. If it is translated as “The credit fund

management system of Deposits Distribution Based on Lending Quota”, the English version are burdensome and separate. According to Adaptation theory, language context can impact the choice of cohesive device which can rule out vagueness. The author uses the adjective possessive pronoun “this” to replace the shared “deposits distribution based on lending quota” to make it concise and more cohesive in discourse. In English-Chinese translation, those substitutions should be translated to their original meaning, the phenomenon that is called anaphora.

According to adaptation theory, the social world in communicative context means that the choice of language must conform to the communicative norms of the social settings or institution, the social environment and the linguistic society. And cohesion in linguistic context refers to the realization of semantic relevance through methods such as reference, connection, repetition, omission and contrast (Yang,2006). Social background information and contextual cohesion can influence contextual adaptation. This Dictionary is very professional in economics knowledges. It is more important for readers without enough economics knowledge to understand the meaning of each economic terms and know the logic of it. Amplification, omission and substitution are applied in translation process to add more social background information and connections or omit and substitute some information to make the English version more logical and cohesive. Therefore, ambiguity in professional terms and logic can be sorted out and target readers can easily understand that.

4.2 Structural objects of adaptability

Structural objects of adaptability include phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicology and semantics. It means that people flexibly arrange the structure objects according to different communicative purposes, and select different types of communicative utterances or information segments according to different

communicative occasions (Yang,2022). In adaptation theory, many levels should be considered for language choice including semiotic system, channel of communication, code, style, speech event, discourse, speech act, propositional content, sentence, word and pronunciation. For the word level, the selection of lexical composition, part of speech, lexical function, lexical meaning and lexical field should be taken into account. For the sentence level, tense, posture, voice, mood, modality, propositional attitude, semantic case and choice limitation should be considered.

Chinese and English are different in logic and sentence structure with the biggest difference of the two including hypotaxis and parataxis. Chinese is paratactic language with little attention on strict sentence form, instead, it conveys the logic among sentence meaning. English is hypotactic language emphasizing explicit logic of sentences with necessary conjunctions. The Dictionary is an economic text with typical Chinese characteristics. It is full of typical Chinese writing with long and separate sentences as well as many verbs. To make the translation more suitable for economic texts, the translator shall break the constraint of syntactic structures of the source text to distinguish the important points of sentences and restructure them (Shen,2015).

In this part, the author will discuss some translation issues in lexical level from conversion of part of speech and in syntactic level from conversion of voice, reconstruction of sentence and establishment of cohesion in sentence so as to ensure the adaptation of structure of the target language.

4.2.1 Conversion of part of speech

According to Adaptation theory, Structural objects of adaptability include phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicology and semantics. As for the lexicology level, the choices of vocabulary formation, part of speech, lexical

function, lexical meaning and vocabulary field should be considered. In seventh chapter of the book *Contrastive Studies of English and Chinese* by Shuneng Lian, Difference of being stative and dynamic between English and Chinese is demonstrated. Nouns can be characterized naturally as “stative” because they refer to stable entities including concrete entities like house, desk, paper and abstract entities like hope, length, happiness. Verbs can be naturally characterized as “dynamic” because verbs can indicate actions, activities and temporary or changing conditions. In English, nouns or words being stative are more used so the statement is more stative. In Chinese, verbs are widely applied so the language is more dynamic. Words are structural objects in adaptation in the translation process. The above difference between Chinese and English makes it possible to change the part of speech in translation. Therefore, the author adopts the strategies of conversion of part of speech to adapt the expression habits of target language.

Example 7:

ST: 根据国家经济发展对货币需求情况，由央行统一编制全社会综合信贷计划，按照“统一计划，划分资金，实存实贷，相互融通”的原则，每年核批给各专业银行贷款额度。

TT: According to the demand for money in the national economic development, the central bank unified to compile a comprehensive credit plan for the whole society and approved loan quota to the specialized banks each year by the principle of “unified plan, division of funds, deposits distribution based on lending quota, mutual financing”.

As can be seen in example 7, underlined part “统一计划，划分资金，实贷实存，相互融通” is translated as “unified plan, division of funds, deposits distribution based on lending quota, mutual financing”. English is a static language with frequent use of nouns and adjectives and Chinese is a dynamic language with more use of verbs. In the original text, the underlined part includes four verb phrases featuring

four-character. If they translated as verbs, it doesn't conform to the grammar rule of English where there only exists one predicate verb. Other verbs are usually converted into non-predicate verbs or other elements. Therefore, the author changes verb phrases in Chinese into noun phrases. Verb in “统一计划” is converted as adjective “unified” plus the noun “plan” to be a noun phrase. “划分资金” is translated into a noun phrase with “of” structure to convey ownership i.e. “division of funds”. Verb in “相互融通” is translated into gerund plus an adjective “mutual” to be a noun phrase. This kind of conversion reflects the adaptation of the structural objects such as words in the process of translation.

Example 8:

ST: 但这种办法集中过多、统得过死、不利于搞活金融。

TT: However, this plan was too centralized and rigid to vitalize the financial market.

In Chinese, there are many verbs with some concrete adjectives to convey the meaning of degree. In example 8, “集中过多、统得过死” are concrete expressions. The two are the predicate verbs in the sentence with two adjectives of degree “多” and “死”. It is difficult to translate them literally as “concentrate too much and unify too tight” because they are not idiomatic expressions in English. In English, adjectives with the same origin of verbs are often combined with weak verbs such as verb “be” to convey the meaning of verbs (Lian, 1993). Verb in “集中过多” are translated as the adjective “centralized” with the same origin, together with the adverb of degree “too” to convey the meaning of “过多”. Verb in “统得过死” is similar to the verb “集中” so we can omit or ignore the translation of “统得” and focus on “过死”. In effect “统得过死” means that the plan is centralized too rigid. Therefore, the author changes the part of speech of the two verb phrases into adjectives using a structure of “too...to” to express the degree of the two adjectives, which can make the translation more understandable for target readers.

4.2.2 Conversion of voice

In adaptation theory, as for the syntax level in structural objects of adaptability, choices of tense, voice, mood, posture, semantic case and so on should be involved. There are also difference of being passive and active of sentence structures between Chinese and English so conversion of voice proves to be an effective way to achieve the adaptation of sentence structures in the translation process. Conversion of voice refers to convert passive voice into active voice in English-Chinese translation or active voice into passive voice in Chinese-English translation. In general, there is standard structure of passive voice in English i.e. “be + the past participle of verbs” so English is often regarded as passive language. In Chinese, the passive meaning is often conveyed from sentence meaning instead of structure so Chinese is often seen as active language. Passive voice is a common grammar phenomenon in English and passive habit prevails with the wide use of passive sentences in many formal texts such as scientific, politic and economic texts etc. The structure of passive voice can be seen as structural objects for the adaptation process in Chinese-English translation. Active voice is converted into passive voice which can enable the English version to conform to the writing habit in economic texts.

Example 9:

ST: 可疑贷款指借款人无法足额偿还贷款本息，即使执行抵押或担保，也肯定要造成一部分损失，只是因为存在借款人重组、兼并、合并、抵押物处理和未决诉讼等待定因素，损失金额的多少还不能确定。

TT: A doubtful loan means that the borrower is unable to repay the principal and interest in full, and even if a mortgage or guarantee is executed, a portion of the loss will be incurred. However, the amount of loss cannot be determined due to such pending factors by the borrower as restructuring, merger, consolidation, disposal of collateral and pending litigation.

Example 10:

ST: 无论采取什么措施和履行什么程序，贷款都注定要损失了，或者虽然能收回极少部分，但其价值也是微乎其微，从银行的角度看，也没有意义和必要再将其作为银行资产在账目上保留下来，对于这类贷款在履行了必要的法律程序之后应立即予以注销。

TT: The loan is destined to be lost regardless of the measures and the procedures that will taken and the value will be minimal even if a very small part of it can be recovered. From the bank's point of view, there is no necessity to keep it as a bank asset in the accounts, and such loans should be discharged as soon as the necessary legal procedures have been followed.

In example 9 and 10, there is a phenomenon of the conversion of active voice into passive voice in Chinese-English translation. Actually, the original text can convey passive meaning with some words which are full off passive meaning in nature or can convey passive meaning together with their collocations. In example 9, “执行” is collocated with “抵押或担保”, “造成” with “损失” and “确定” with “金额”. Those verbs prove passive relationships with those collocated nouns in logic. In English, passive relationship must be demonstrated with the structure of passive voice so the author converts those specifically active expressions in Chinese into passive structure in English so as to achieve the adaptation of structure in translation process. In addition, there are some clue words of passive meaning in Chinese which can be seen in example 10 such words as“注定要” “予以”. Those words should also be translated into passive structure in English, So the author uses many sentences with passive structure to translate those sentences so as to make the target language more formal and authentic. This can reflect the adaptation of structure in translation process.

4.2.3 Reconstruction of sentence

According to Adaptation theory, choices can be made at different levels of language. As for the level of propositional content, reference relation, predication structure, grammatical relation, syntactic process, syntactic structure and discourse type are involved. In the realm of syntactic process, the position of segment information in a sentence can be mentioned. Reconstruction of sentence is a way in syntactic process to achieve the adaptation in sentence objects. As mentioned in the book *Contrastive Studies of English and Chinese*, English sentences is often constructed by hypotaxis while Chinese sentences by parataxis. Hypotaxis means that the words or clauses in a sentence that are connected by linguistic formal means such as connectives to express grammatical meaning and logical relations. Parataxis means that words and clauses are not connected by linguistic formal means, and grammatical meaning and logical relations are conveyed by the meaning of words and clauses. English emphasizes overt cohesion while Chinese not. This difference also influences the logic in reasoning and narration between Chinese and English. It mainly refers to the different arrangement of primary and secondary information in a sentence. In general, the focus of a sentence (the speaker's or author's point of view) is always at the end of the sentence in Chinese while in English, the main information is usually at the beginning. Sentence structures are so different that the translator should adopt corresponding translation strategies to make the translation more natural to achieve the adaptability of structure in translation process.

Example 11:

ST: 新增存款在缴纳存款准备金、按计划进度归还中国人民银行再贷款及认购政策性金融债券之后，按照信贷原则和国有有关政策自主发放贷款。

TT: Commercial banks can grant loans independently according to credit principles and the relevant policies of the state-owned property after they use new

deposits to pay the deposit reserve, the re-lending and the subscribed policy financial bonds of the People's Bank of China.

There is different narration of action order in English and Chinese so the adjustment of narration of action order in translation. When describing two or more actions in English, the order is often inconsistent with the sequence of the action. The action that occurs later may be spoken first. In Chinese, when expressing a series of actions, a sentence generally starts from the beginning according to the sequence of events and explain them in turn. In example 11, the sentence is strictly arranged as the sequence of actions with a connectives “之后”. However, the most important part is demonstrated first in English. After analysis of the original text, the most important action is “自主发放贷款” which should be put first regardless of its latter order. Therefore, the author changes the order of two actions and add a time connective “after” to make the narrative order more reasonable. From the translated version, target readers can quickly grasp the focus of a sentence. This kind of translation process reflects the adaptation of structure in narrating the order of actions.

Example 12:

ST: 总体而言，取消对商业银行贷款限额的控制，实行资产负债比例管理是我国金融宏观调控方式的一个重大转变。

TT: In general, it is a great transfer for China's macro control in finance to abolish the control of loan limits in commercial banks and to implement asset-liability ratio management.

When there are narration and statement in a sentence, difference of the order of narration and statement in Chinese and English comes into being. In Chinese, the narration of objects and situation is put first and then a brief statement or comment is made at the end. On the other hand, in English, statement is illustrated first and then situation is explained. In Chinese, background, condition and reason come first

followed by the more important part such as results and facts. In English, the opposite is the case. In example12, the former parts are details or situation for the fact or statement “重大转变”which can be converted as a common structure “it is ...for somebody to do something” in English for this kind of difference. The above examples best epitomize the logic order of Chinese and English, which also demonstrate the adaptation of sentence structure in logic order.

4.2.4 Establishment of cohesion in sentence

From the above section, we know the level of propositional content in choices of structural objects. Syntactic structure is one of the important contents in it. However, it is extremely different for Chinese and English on syntactic structure. In this section, difference of being complex and simplex in the two language is analyzed. Complex sentences with embedded clauses are common in English. Subordination is the most important feature of modern English. Composite sentences are common in Chinese including loose, contracted and abbreviation sentences. In Chinese-English translation, those small clauses should be connected for complex and long English sentences in formal writing. There are a host of means to show grammatical relationship and connect clauses in English including preposition, conjunction, relative pronoun, relative adverb, non-finite verb and morphological change of words. Using those means to connect Chinese loose sentences can establish the cohesion of a sentence in English, which will conform to English sentence structure.

Example 13:

ST: 首先, 它对信贷资金供应过程中企业“倒逼”银行、银行“倒逼”中央银行、中央银行被迫扩大基础货币供应的倒逼机制形成有力的制约, 有助于限制基础货币的派生能力, 控制住全社会的货币供应量

TT: First of all, in supplying credit funds, it has formed a strong constraint on the anti-driving mechanism of enterprises “pushing” banks, banks “pushing” the central bank to expand the supply of monetary base, thus helping to limit the derivation of base currency and control the money supply of the whole society.

In example 13, there are three loose clause in original text with one subject “它” and many verbs such as “资金供应” “倒逼” “被迫扩大” “有助于” and so on. In English, there are generally one predicate verb and a main clause. To make the translation adaptable to the English grammatical rule, the translator should convert those verbs into other elements in English sentence. In example 13, “对信贷资金供应过程” is converted as a prepositional phrase “in supplying credit funds” as a parenthesis. In “银行倒逼中央银行、中央银行被迫扩大”, redundant “the central bank” is integrated as one and two verbs “倒逼” “扩大” are converted as non-finite verbs. One is present participle “pushing” and the other one is infinitive verb “to expand”. There is not the clear subject of the verb “有助于”. Actually, its subject is the former clause instead of the original subject of the sentence. Therefore, the translator convert it as present participle “helping” and adds an adverb “thus” to convey the logic of results. The collocation of “thus plus present participle” is a common form in formal English writing. Therefore, the translated version clarifies the structure level of the original text and achieve the adaptation of sentence structure in the translation process.

Example 14:

ST: 于是, 从 1998 年 1 月 1 日开始, 中国人民银行取消了贷款限额管理, 在逐步推行资产负债比例管理和风险管理的基础上实行“计划指导、自求平衡、比例管理、间接调控”的信贷资金管理体制。

TT: As a result, starting from January 1, 1998, the People’s Bank of China abolished the management of loan limits and implemented the credit fund management system featuring planning guidance, self-balancing, proportional

management and indirect regulation, which was based on the gradual implementation of asset-liability ratio management and risk management.

In example 14, there are many verbs and modifiers as well which can be demonstrated as the underlined parts. “取消” “实行” are the two predicate verbs connected by a conjunction “and”. Other modifiers should be converted to other elements in English sentence. In general, a long description of the characteristics is often converted as postpositive attributive connected by a present participle “featuring”. Attributive clause is also a common way to convert Chinese modifiers in Chinese-English translation. Therefore, the author converts “在逐步推行资产负债比例管理和风险管理的基础上” into an attributive clause. All the above translation strategies can make the English sentence more cohesive.

According to the structural objects of adaptability, we can observe the situation of language use and discuss language expressions which are possible to be used in explaining language use. For achieving the adaptation of structural objects, conversion of part of speech, conversion of voice, reconstruction of sentence and establishment of cohesion in sentence are mainly used in this translation process. Equipped with those translation strategies, the translator makes reasonable choices from various possible choices to realize the communicative purpose.

4.3 Dynamics of adaptability

The dynamics of adaptability involves the dynamic generation of meaning in communication, or the ways in which communication principles and strategies are used in the making and negotiating of choices (Badriah,2015). Adaptation factors should be considered to know the dynamic communication process such as the object, level, degree and function of adaptation. As for the object, communication comes among human beings so it is the best channel for knowing the adaptation process to observe how language adapts the social relations among utterers and

interpreter (listener). As for the level, language itself has a basic time-related property: linearity, so sequencing is of great importance for communication. As for the degree of adaptation, conversation inference depends on communication process and exerts a decisive influence on the process which will vary according to different degree of adaptation. Communicating parties can assess the process and repair some incorrect inference. This widespread phenomenon of conversation repair with high-degree salience can explicitly demonstrate the dynamic adaptation process of communicators. As for the function, various strategy functions can be exerted in the adaptation process. Once a clear function is adopted in the adaptation process, the process can be understood as an adaptive strategy. With the above adaptation factors in consideration, we can better know the dynamic process of adaptation. In translation, each language point is the result of translators' continuous choice in line with the specific context and linguistic structure. Translators also consider those factors of adaptation and then make correct choice to achieve the dynamic process of adaptation. In this section, translation of polysemic words is discussed to know the language choice under the dynamic adaptation.

In the Dictionary, there are some particular expressions and collocations in economic texts which share many translations in English. Here they are referred as polysemic words. Those Chinese words prove different meaning and expressions in English, thus bringing some difficulties for translators to assure which one is the most appropriate one. Therefore, the author has to assess her translation process in line with the specific context and linguistic structure of economic texts. Through this, dynamic adaptation in translation practice is realized.

Example 15:

ST: 只要贷款未到期都被视为正常，只有超过贷款期限才会表现为不良贷款，引发借新还旧的现象，

TT: As long as the loan was not due, it was considered normal, and only after the loan exceeded its maturity would it appear as non-performing loan, leading to the phenomenon of applying new loans to repay old loans.

Example 16:

ST: 同时限制信贷资金向某些产业、行业及地区的过度投放。

TT: At the same time, the central bank limited the over-investment of credit funds into certain industries, sectors, and regions.

In Adaptation theory, variability is one of the properties of language which defines the range of possibilities from which choice can be made. Example 15 and 16 can better explain that. In example 15, there are a word “期限” which means the time deadline of something. Generally, “期限” matches with many version in English such as “deadline” “time limit” “due” “maturity” and “allotted time” which are various choice for that. However, in this Dictionary, it is collocated with “贷款” with more economics features. The context and linguistic structure require the language choice adaptable for economic texts. In Cambridge Dictionary, “maturity” refers to the time when an investment or insurance product becomes ready to be paid. So for “期限” here, it is best to converted as “maturity” to achieve the dynamic adaptation. In example 16, “投放” is a widely action with many expression in English namely “launch” “throw in” “put in” “put into circulation” “lay” and so on. In the specific context of this sentence, we can know that the object of “过度投放” is “资金”. It refers to put excessive funds into certain industries, sectors, and regions. In English, there is a word “invest” to convey the meaning of put funds into some sectors. According to Cambridge Dictionary, over-investment refers to a situation in which more money is spent on something that is needed or wise. It is the exact meaning of the original context. Therefore, the author chooses “maturity” and “over-investment” in various possible choices to adapt the context and achieve dynamic adaptation.

In the process of translation, it is necessary to make continuous choices to meet the need of the target language readers. Translation refers to the representation of the source language in the target language with the closest and most natural equivalents from semantic meaning (Li,2012). According to adaptation theory, translation is a dynamic adaptation process where translators make propriate choices from various possible choices in line with the context and linguistic structure. The analysis of above two examples can showcase this dynamic process.

4.4 Salience of the adaptation processes

According to Adaptation theory, salience of adaptation is the degree of awareness of the communicators when making linguistic choice. Not all choices are made in the same degree of salience and same purpose. Choices are made naturally sometimes or with concrete motivation. According to Adaptation theory, translation is a process of linguistic transformation and cultural transmission in which translators make choices adapted to the context and linguistic structure in the target language under different degrees of consciousness (Liao & Shi,2005). Different degree of salience in the adaptation process has a direct influence on the effect of communication. Translators can play the role of their subjectivity to choose translation strategies and techniques with the degree of salience. The subjectivity of translators is restricted by the author of source text, readers, clients and translation purpose. But as the implementers of translation activity, translators have the right to choose and decide translation strategy (Wang, 2019). In adaptation theory, salience of the adaptation is relative concept where people pay attention to the language expression in different degree of salience. During this, translators can exert their great subjectivity. In this section, translation of strong-ideological words and translation of regulations are discussed to achieve the salience of adaptation.

According to Verschueren, there is a notion of perception and representation in salience of adaptation process. We have to perceive certain realities and represent what we perceive in a way that makes it interpretable and usable for communicative purposes (Verschueren, 1999). There are ideological differences between Chinese and English which brings difficulties for translators because it requires translators' background of culture and ideology of both countries. In Chinese, especially some formal texts or news reports, some political terms with strong-ideology are common to deliver the guidelines or policies of the Party and the first person is widely used such as “我国” “我省” to build a closer relationship between the government and people. In English, it is not the same. To ensure objectivity, such expression full of subjectivity should be converted into more objective one in formal English writing. Due to the difference of ideology in China and English-speaking countries, those strong-ideological expressions with Chinese characteristics may be not objective for English-speaking readers. Therefore, the author perceives the effects of those strong-ideological expressions and adopts some translation techniques to present them in a way of adapting the expression habits in English-speaking countries.

Example 17:

ST: 我国先后组建了包括中国长城资产管理公司、中国信达资产管理公司、中国华融资产管理公司和中国东方资产管理公司在内的四家资产管理公司

TT: China formed four asset management companies, including China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd, China Cinda Asset Management Co., Ltd, China Huarong Asset Management Co., Ltd, and China Orient Asset Management Co., Ltd.

Example 18:

ST: 总而言之, 通过信贷计划的编制, 对信贷资金进行合理分配, 支持了社会主义商品的生产和流通, 促进了产业结构的合理化, 最终促进了国民经济的持续、稳定和协调的均衡发展。

TT: Generally, the credit plans which can appropriately allocate credit funds have supported the production and circulation of commodities, promoted the rationalization of the industrial structure, and ultimately facilitated the balanced development of the national economy featuring sustainability, stability, and coordination.

In the above two examples, there are some words like “我国” and “社会主义商品” because the Dictionary is a compile book of China’s economic policies and its development, which has a bad effect on readers is they are translated as “our country” and “socialist commodities”. “Our country” is too subjective. “Socialist commodities” is a strong-ideological expression. Readers may feel those economic policies and its development only work in China or socialist countries which is unrelated to English-speaking countries. However, the target readers are from English-speaking countries or other countries mastering English well. The translator should take this situation into full consideration and decide how to convert them. So the author strives to convey an object impression on readers by converting “我国” to “China” and omitting “socialist” in “社会主义商品” into “commodities”. By doing that, it can reduce the dislike feeling of target readers because of different cultural background. At the same time, it can make the translation more formal and objective which can conform to the writing habits of English. This process can reflect the author’s strong salience of adaptation.

As mentioned before, salience of the adaptation is relative concept where people pay attention to the language expression in different degree of salience. During this, translators can exert their great subjectivity to demonstrate her salience of adaptation in the translation process. In the Dictionary, there are many terms and

phrases with Chinese characteristics which cannot find existent translation versions. They include some laws, regulations and abbreviations. The author has to exert her subjectivity to translate them according to some recognized principles that are adapted in English.

Example 19:

ST: 《金融保险企业财务制度》

TT: *The General Rule of Loan and Financial System for Financial and Insurance Companies*

Example 20:

ST: 《关于国家预算内基本建设投资全部由拨款改为贷款的暂行规定》

TT: *Provisional Regulations on the Conversion of Appropriation into Loans for Capital Construction Investments within the State Budget*

Example 19,20 are regulations in economic policies, which cannot find the existent translation version. In the form of English regulations, notional words shall be capitalized and the whole information shall be inclined. The order of segment information is also different in the two languages. In Chinese, such words as“制度” and “规定”are at the end of the sentence with the related decisions or fields put first. In English, it is different in the element order of regulation name. Such words “制度” “规定” are put in the beginning to enable readers immediately know what it is. Those details of regulations are sequenced later and connected by many prepositions such as “on” “about” “of” “for” etc. Therefore, the author checks the economic terms and converted them based on the above principles. In this process, the author puts her thoughts into the translation of economic terms and the order of segment information using some prepositions and conjunctions. The examples above can reflect the translator’s strong salience of adaptation in the translation process.

Translation is a process where translators can exert their subjectivity and make choices of adaptation to achieve communicative purpose. In this translation process,

the translator uses some techniques to convert some strong-ideological expressions into more objective ones, which can reduce bad feeling of target readers and make them more willing to read more about China's economic policies. For those regulations without existent translation version in English, the author fully plays her subjectivity in translating them to meet the adaptation of target language. In the process, the salience in adaptation of translators can be well demonstrated.

Chapter Five Conclusion

Through detailed analysis of the cases from four aspects of Adaptation theory, Adaptation theory can be effective and efficient in guiding Chinese-English translation in economic texts. After the detailed analysis of the above chapters, this chapter mainly demonstrates some major findings of the author during translating and writing this paper, and some limitations and suggestions for the following study of adaptation theory in economic texts.

5.1 Major findings

Due to the great difference between Chinese and English, the author is faced with many difficulties. Under the guidance of adaptation theory, the author deals well with some difficulties in translation with effective strategies and techniques. She has some major findings on that.

First, for the contextual correlates of adaptability, amplification, omission and substitution can be applied to achieve the adaptation of context. Using amplification, separate clauses can be closely connected and related social background information can be added. After that, context cohesion is established to reduce the uncertainty and vagueness of the text for target readers. Using omission, category words preferred in Chinese and redundant expressions are omitted to make the text clear and concise. Using substitution, redundant expressions are converted as other elements in English such as adjective possessive pronoun to make the translation more adaptable for the writing habit of target language.

Second, for structural objects of adaptability, translation strategies and techniques such as conversion of part of speech, conversion of voice, reconstruction of sentence, establishment of cohesion in sentence, are used to achieve the

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