



The Methods of Translation for Sentence-final Particles: Based on a Comparative Analysis of *Lao She Tea House*

Dr. Alena Pavlova

Sentence-final particles or discourse particles are the most tricky to translate. In every language particles are related to phonology, semantics and grammar. So during translation you have not only to know what is the functional meaning of the particle, but also how those functions can be expressed in the different language.

Based on morphology typology there are four main types of languages: Analytic, Inflectional, Agglutinative, and Polysynthetic. Every language is not strictly related to one, but shows more tendency of one of the types. If we have to divide languages based on discourse particles, we will see languages that are flexible in intonation, poor in particles choices (English, weakly inflected language with some tendency to agglutination), rich in particles, but not that flexible in intonation (Chinese, analytic language), quite rich in particles and very flexible in intonation (Russian, highly inflectional language). To find out what are the methods of translation for typologically different languages we compared the translations of *Lao She Tea House* in Russian and English. Have the translators grasped the semantics? Can the particles be fully translated into typologically different language? Also there will be a brief introduction of Chinese studies in Russia in the linguistic field, based on scientific database.

Date: June 26, 2023 (Monday)

Time: 2:30pm - 4:00pm

Venue: 2/F, Conference Room, Art Museum East Wing, Institute of Chinese Studies,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

ABOUT THE SPEAKER



Alena Pavlova received her PhD in linguistics and MA degree from Moscow City University. Currently, she is the president of the Association for the Advancement of Sinology in Russia. Her main research fields are Chinese grammar, semantics, discourse, corpus linguistics, dialectology, eLearning and educational platforms.



All are welcome

