Cognitive Linguistic Approach in Translation Studies

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Objectives:
To present interdisciplinary analyses between Cognitive Linguistics and Translation Studies by using multiple translations from Japanese to English.
To describe the zero-encoding subject in Japanese in a comparison of multiple translations in terms of 'Subjectivity' and 'Construal Alternative'. Japanese is a SOV and topic-prominent language.

Zero-encoding subject in Japanese:
(a) I am Jun Nakamura.
(b) 0 Nakamura Jun desu.

Cognitive Linguistics and Translation Studies:
Three major assumptions of Cognitive Linguistics (Coffey and Croze 2004: 1):
(I) Language is not an autonomous cognitive faculty
(II) Grammar is conceptualization
(III) Knowledge of language emerges from language use.

Translation Studies: a contrastive analysis between two or more different languages in terms of what is retained and what is lost from a source text to a target text. Two main streams of key concepts in Translation Studies:
Word for Word $\rightarrow$ Foreignisation $\rightarrow$ Formal equivalence $\rightarrow$ Category shifts
Sense for Sense $\rightarrow$ Domestication $\rightarrow$ Functional equivalence $\rightarrow$ Cultural Norms

Subj ectivity and Construal Alternatives in a Cognitive Linguistic approach:
The notion of 'Subjectivity' and 'Objectivity' proposed by Langacker:
(1) Yonem is sitting across the table.
(2) Yonem is sitting across the table from me.
(3) Yonem is sitting across the table from Veronica. When the involvement of an event is expressed in a language it is a 'subjective construal', if the speaker does not express a conceptual element of the event. The cline of the construals is: from (1) to (3) $\rightarrow$ from subjective to objective.

The ‘construal alternative’ is a notion related to the speaker’s construal of referents, and it tells how the speaker assigns the same referent with different construals (the speaker is a conceptualizer to constitute the situation).

Considering a situation of the above examples, the speaker is talking about a student construed 'let us walk' is subjective construal ('inclusive We' mode), which was the same construal as the other 13 students. However, the analysis of translation also has a plenty of potential for examining various linguistic hypotheses and concepts. The analysis of translation also has a plenty of potential for examining various linguistic hypotheses and concepts.

Concluding Remarks:
This case study demonstrates that the zero-encoding of the grammatical subject in Japanese can be reanalysed in terms of 'subjectivity' and 'construal alternatives' in multiple translations, instead of finding various types of equivalents used in standard models of Translation Studies.

Previous research of Translation Studies has used a linguistic approach to analyse a relationship between a source text and a target text. Therefore, the main field of translation analysis are often considered as applied linguistics or construal literature. However, the analysis of translation also has a plenty of potential for examining various linguistic hypotheses and concepts.

As a future direction, this case study demonstrates that Translation Analysis is not just for teaching language but can also be used for teaching linguistics.

Discussions:
The song in the Japanese source text uses no personal pronouns. The first verse 'Ue o muite arukō' 'Sukiyaki' shows the speaker and Vanessa sitting across the table. (1) and (2) and (3) are construal alternatives, one of which is selected based on more or less the speaker’s subjectivity (subjective conceptualization).

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The contrastive analysis of multiple translations: Sukiyaki song from Japanese to English

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