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Translate english name to traditional chinese

By C. Taylor The Chinese written language uses a number of characters, called hanzi, which were originally used to visually represent animals, people, objects and activities. Today, the objects that these characters represent can be hard to decipher as the Chinese writing language has become increasingly stylized. Unlike English words, these characters give no hint of pronunciation, so words are often presented with hanzi, as well as a phonetic pronunciation, called Pinyin. Go to Mandarin Tools and try the Chinese-English dictionary (see Resources). You can enter an English word and choose English from the drop-down menu. When you click Look it up!, you will be offered a number of translations, along with the full English definition, Pinyin pronunciation and links to hear the correct pronunciation. Check out Chinese Tools' Chinese English Dictionary (see Resources). On this site, you can enter an English word and simply click Search. You will get a remarkably comprehensive selection of definitions, complete with the Chinese written characters and Pinyin. Try the MDBG translation service (see Resources). You can enter a word or block of text in the box and click English => Chinese to translate it into Chinese characters. The entire sentence will be translated as a sentence and also divided into individual components. Translation of the additional English verb would not be as straightforward as it might seem at first glance: Would have multiple uses, and in none of them it is easily translated as a single word. Would be used both to indicate tense as well as to indicate the speaker's position on a verb's action. In any case, the principle of translation is the same: Do not try to translate would as a word; translate it for what it means. One of the most common uses of would be in statements of type if something were to happen, then something else would happen (or the same in a different order, something would happen if something else were to happen first). Almost always, in such cases would help form the equivalent of the Spanish conditionally tense: Si yo tuviera dinero, invertiría en empresas españolas. (If I had money, I would invest in Spanish companies.) Si yo fuera tú, iría al hospital. (If I were you, I'd go to the hospital.) Rebecca ganaría una buena nota en esta clase si estudiara más. (Rebecca would earn a good grade in this class if she were to study more.) Si volviera a nacer, dormiría menos y viviría más. (If I were to be born again, I would sleep less and live more.) It is common in both languages to make statements where the condition is not specified directly. For example, the first two examples below derived from the first two examples above with the condition omitted: Invertiría en empresas españolas. (I would invest in Spanish companies.) Yo iría al hospital. (I would go to the hospital.) Me gustaría una taza de café. (I'd like a coffee.) Soy de los que como cuando algo muy preciado se pierde. (I'm among those who would cry when something very expensive gets lost.) It is also possible to hint at conditions without using the English if or Spanish si: El asesinato del presidente sería un crimen de guerra. (Murdering the president would be a war crime.) ¿Nos costaría mucho comer aquí? (Would it cost us a lot to eat here?) Me prometió que saldría conmigo. (She promised me that she would leave with me.) Another common use of would is to indicate that something happened as a matter of habit or custom. Most often you can use the imperfect tense, datid of Spanish, which is usually used to refer to actions that took place over an indefinite period of time. Durante el día trabajaba mucho. (During the day she would work a lot.) Recuerdo que viajábamos casi cada verano a Puerto Vallarta. (I remember we would travel almost every summer to Puerto Vallarta.) Le exasperaban las quejas de sus hijos. (His children's complaints would annoy him.) Cuando ganábamos nadie decía nada. (When we would win no one would say anything.) Sometimes the negative form, would not or would not, suggests a refusal to do anything. The reflexive verb negarse can almost always be used: See negó en estudiar otras alternativas. (He wouldn't study other alternatives.) Por eso me negué en firmar. (Because of that I would not sign.) Mig negué a comportarme como un adulto. (I wouldn't behave like an adult.) If would not or would not be used as equivalent to not or not, it can be translated using either imperfect or preterite tense. La radio del coche no me funcionó en ese momento. (The car radio wouldn't work for me at that moment. The preterit order is used here because the event took place at a certain time.) Muchas veces la radio del coche no me funcionaba. (The car radio often wouldn't work for me. Imperfect is used here for a recurring event.) Esa noche no salieron juntos. (That night they wouldn't leave together.) Muchas veces no salían del escritorio hasta entrada la noche. (They would often not leave their desks until the night came.) Often would add a little meaning to a sentence, but used to make a request polite. One way to do something similar in Spanish is to use the conditional tense: ¿Me darías un minuto y mid? (Would you give me a minute and a half?) ¿Te gustaría ayudarme? (Would you like to help me?) Le comprarías un dulce a su hermanita? (Would you like to buy a sweet for your little sister?) In sentences of the type she said she would + verb, it would be translated using either the conditional or imperfect. In this respect, there is not much difference between the two Spanish times. Me dijo que iría al centro. (She told me she would go downtown.) Me dijo que iba al centro. (She told me she would go downtown.) Me dijeron que todo parecía correcto. (They told me everything seems to be correct.) Me dijeron que todo correcto. (They told me everything seems to be correct.) correct.) have no auxiliary staff that means would or used in the same way, and would normally need to be translated using different times. Depending on the context, the + verb in English can become either the imperfect, conditional or preterite tense in Spanish. If would not be used to indicate that someone refused to perform an action, the verb negarse can be used. Some of the best advice you can get when you start translating to and from English or Spanish is to translate for meaning instead of translating words. Sometimes what you want to translate will be straightforward enough that there won't be much difference between the two approaches. But more often than not, paying attention to what someone is saying - not just the words the person uses - will pay off in doing a better job of conveying the idea that someone is trying to get over. When translating from one language to another, aim to convey the meaning instead of translating individual words. Literal translations often fall short because they can fail to take into account the context and nuances of meaning. There is often no single best translation, so two translators can rightly differ on their choice of words. An example of an approach you can take in translation can be seen in the answer to a question that a reader raised via email about an article that used to appear on this site: When you translate from one language to another, how can you decide which word to use? I ask because I saw recently that you translated llamativas as bold, but that is not one of the words listed when I looked up that word in the dictionary. The question referred to my translation of the phrase ¿La fórmula revolucionaria para obtener pestañas llamativas? (taken from a Spanish-language Maybelline mascara ad) as The Revolutionary Formula for Getting Bold Eyelashes? The author was correct was correct that dictionaries do not give bold as a possible translation, but bold at least is closer in the concept to the dictionary definition of what I used in my first draft: So I used thick, which is not even close to any standard for llamativo. Let me explain the various translation philosophies before discussing the word in question. In general, one can say that there are two extreme approaches in the way one can translate from one language to another. The first is to seek a literal translation, also called formal equivalence, in which one tries to translate using the words that correspond as accurately as possible in the two languages, which of course allows for the grammatical differences, but without paying close attention to the context. Another extreme is rewriting, sometimes called making a free or loose translation. One problem with the first approach is that literal translations can be awkward. For example, it may seem more accurate to translate the Spanish obtener as achieving, but most of the time getting will do just as well and sounds less An obvious problem with rewriting is that the translator may not be able to accurately convey the intent of the speaker, especially where the precision of the language is required. So many of the best translations take a middle ground, sometimes known as dynamic equivalency - trying to convey the thoughts and intentions behind the original as closely as possible, veering from literal where it is necessary to do so. In the sentence that led to the reader's question, the adjective llamativo does not have an exact equivalent in English. It is derived from the verb llamar (sometimes translated as calling), so broadly speaking it refers to something that draws attention to itself. Dictionaries usually contain translations as flashy, flashy, brightly colored, flashy and loud (as in a high shirt). But some of these translations have some negative connotations - something certainly not intended by the authors of the ad. The others do not work well to describe eyelashes. My first translation was a rewrite; mascara is designed to make eyelashes appear thicker and therefore more noticeable, so I went with thick.. After all, in English, there is a common way to describe the kind of eyelashes that Maybelline customers want. But on reflection, that translation seemed inadequate. This mascara, another part of the ad pointed out, not only makes eyelashes appear thicker, but also longer and exageradas or exaggerated. I found alternative ways to express llamativas, but attractive seemed a bit too weak for an advertisement, improved seemed too formal, and attention-getting seemed to convey the idea behind the Spanish word in this context, but didn't seem quite right for an ad. So I went in bold. It seemed to me to do a good job of specifying the purpose of the product and is also a short word with a positive connotation that can work well in an ad. (If I had wanted to go to an extremely loose interpretation, I could have tried What is the secret to having eyelashes people will notice?) Another translator could well have used a different word and there could well be words that would work better. In fact, another reader suggested striking - a good choice. But translation is often more art than science, and it can involve judgment and creativity at least as much as it does knowing the right words. Words.

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