

Case Study on the Chinese Translation of the Revenant from the Perspective of the Instruction of Ecoliterature Criticism for Translation

Linjie Peng

School of Foreign Studies, Changsha University of Science & Technology, Changsha
410000, China.

1141525441@qq.com

Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the Chinese translation of *The Revenant* by using the principle of ecoliterature criticism. In each sector, there will be some new methods of deconstructing sentences. In the process of analyzing, we can find out that ecoliterature criticism principles are capable of handling the translational phenomenon that occur in the examples, which is helpful for turning the focus of ecoliterature to translation.

Keywords

Case study, ecoliterature, translation.

1. Introduction

The paper is formed by four sectors, including the Hugh Glass's fight against the grizzly bear, the eleven trappers, Hugh Glass's surviving skills and natural scenes. All these four sectors go with each main principle of ecoliterature. With the help of ecocriticism, the translation analysis may go easily along with many new methods of analyzing such as the coordinated axis method, the sentential deconstruction method and so on.

2. Case Study on Hugh Glass's Fight Against the Grizzly from the Perspective of the Instruction of Ecological Integration for Translation

The ecological integration includes harmony, stability, balance and sustainability and conducts the four of them in the analysis of ecoliterature. As it has been discussed in chapter two, these four aspects can also be found common counterparts in translation. In translation, harmony is demonstrated in the text, stability in the language, balance in the context and sustainability in the version of translation.

2.1. Analysis on the Translation of Hugh Tracking the Grizzly from the Perspective of Harmony between Source Text and Target Text

The reason for harmony to be used to analyze the translation of Hugh tracking the grizzly is that this scene is typical of showing the urgent need for the harmony between man and nature. To interpret such request, the source text and the target text should remain harmonious instead of being conflicting against each other to direct the translation into the wrong way. Therefore, the meaning of the source text will be preserved well in the target text and even supplement each other's defects in describing some details.

Example 1

He saw the cubs before he saw the sow. there was a pair, and they tumbled toward him, bawling like playful dogs. The cubs had been dropped in the spring, and at five months weighed a hundred pounds each. They nipped at each other as they bore down on Glass, and for the

briefest of instants the scene had a near comic quality. Transfixed by the whirling motion of the cubs, Glass had not raised his glance to the far end of the clearing, fifty yards away. Nor had he yet to calculate the certain implication of their presence.

In this example, the textual information is very important before translating activity occurs. The text includes two characters, namely, Hugh Glass and the two cubs. Then, it is constructed by a series of information of the cubs which is useful for the hunting.

List 1. The information of the cubs

Birth	Age	Weight	Activity
Spring	Five months	Hundred pounds	Nipping each other

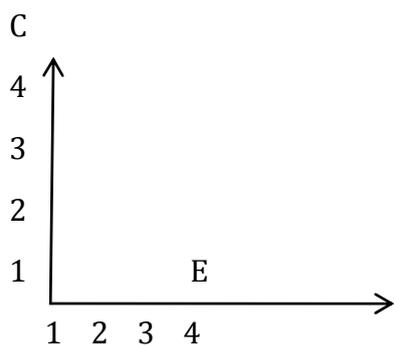
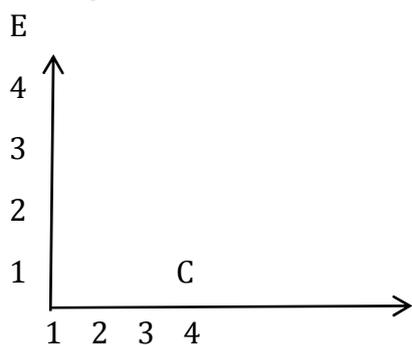
Such information is important for interpreting the fragility and innocence of the cubs as compared to Hugh being the actor of killing.

As for the harmony of sentence, it is shown as followings:

List 2. Sentence Units

E	Sentence Units		
E	He saw the cubs before he saw the sow		
E	There was a pair	They tumbled toward him	bawling like playful dogs
E	The cubs had been dropped in the spring	at five months weighed a hundred pounds each	
E	They nipped at each other as they bore down on Glass	for the briefest of instants the scene had a near comic quality	
E	Transfixed by the whirling motion of the cubs	Glass had not raised his glance to the far end of the clearing	fifty yards away
E	Nor had he yet to calculate the certain implication of their presence		

The cutting sentences can be demonstrated in the following coordinate axis:



According to the above two coordinate axis, the translation of this text in Chinese demonstrates its structure harmony by changing the parallel from English axis oriented to Chinese axis oriented. The Chinese translation has obeyed the structure of English while constructing its own parallel structure in its own language system. The translation turns to the straight up direction looking for harmony.

To discuss in details, the first rank sentence is translated in two parts in Chinese by using the turning conjunction to make sense of the sentence. The second rank sentences are translated in the same amount, in which the first one is translated in no-subject sentence and depicted from the part of eyesight, the second one is translated by omitting the subject 'they' in English because it has been mentioned in the first one, and the third one is translated by giving out the number of the cubs while it's not given out in the source text. The third rank sentences are translated in three parts, in which the first one is translated accordingly, the second one is translated by using two sentences. The four rank sentences are translated in four parts, in which the first one is translated in two according to the major conjunction 'as' referring two sentences and the second one is translated in two according to the cutting of the sentence by its adverb phrase and the main structure. The fifth rank sentences are translated in three parts, in which the first one is translated accordingly while the second one is translated by putting the latter before the former to make sense of the sentence.

The harmony of the source text and the target text lies in the structure, form and meaning of both sides. These three aspects are very important to make sure of the clear expression of sentences and texts.

2.2. Analysis on the Translation of Hugh Preparing the Hunt from the Perspective of Stability between Source Language and Target Language

The reason for stability to analyze the scene of Hugh preparing the hunt is that hunting takes stable and calm mind to wait for the prey to come in the trap slowly. Besides of the superficial connection, stability means relevantly changing feature and such feature can be found in the language system from the source one to the target one. The source language system can not be translated exactly the same in the target language due to their differences such as phonetics, written form, lexical terms, etc. They can be translated according to almost united expression for some phrases or words. In this case, the preparing part includes the psychological phase and the physical phase.

Here are the psychological phase examples:

Example 2

His reflex, of course, screamed at him to flee. Back through the willows. Into the river. Perhaps he could dive low and escape downstream.

Example 3

His eyes searched desperately for a cottonwood to climb; perhaps he could scramble out of reach, then shoot from above.

Example 4

Reflex again nearly compelled Glass to turn and run.

According to the above three examples, we can select out the psychological words to demonstrate the changing of Hugh's mood inside:

List 3. Psychological Words

Psychological verbs	Psychological adverbs
Climb	
Compel	
Dive	
Escape	Desperately
Flee	Nearly
Run	Out of reach
Scramble	
Scream	
Search	
turn	

These words reveal the anxiety and the fear of Hugh towards the grizzly. Such description is symbolized as mankind's fearing towards nature and mankind is fragile before the powerful nature.

In above list of the words, we can find out that the source language may not be completely translated out in the target language which reveals the relevant changing of the two languages. For example, 'compel', 'scream' and 'nearly' are not translated out. 'climb' and 'scramble', however slightly different they are in English, are translated in the same word in Chinese. 'escape', 'flee' and 'run' are sharing the similar Chinese translation, in which 'flee' and 'run' are translated differently by using different verbs to show out as 'flee' and 'run'. These translations show out the stable expression of verbs sharing similar meanings.

To better see the stability between English and Chinese, here are the examples for the added, untranslated and changing parts:

List 4. Added, Untranslated and Changing Parts

Untranslated		
English	English	English
To flee	Scream at	Scream at
Search for	He	Flee into
Climb	Nearly	
Out of reach	Compel	
From above		

The above list shows that translation will according to different circumstances add or not translate out or change some expressions in favor of the fluency of the target language. Such methods are very universal in translation.

Here are the physical phase examples:

Example 5

Glass pulled the hammer to full-cock and raised the Anstadt, staring through the pronghorn sight in stunned horror that the animal could be, at the same time, enormous and lithe.

Example 6

Glass struggled to sight on the bouncing target of the sow's head, unable to align a shot.

Example 7

She towered three feet over Glass as she pivoted for the raking swipe of her lethal claws. Point-blank, he aimed at the great bear's heart and pulled the trigger.

According to the above three examples, here are the physical phrases for Hugh to shoot the grizzly:

List 5. Physical Phrases

Example 5
Pull the hammer to full-cock
Raise the Anstadt
Example 6
Sight on
Align a shot
Example 7
Aim at

In the list above, 'sight on' and 'aim at' share the same expression in Chinese. However, the translation of 'align a shot' is very typical and important to learn as a translator, because 'align a shot' contains the mentioned information above and translator has to interpret them out right in this sentence when this sentence doesn't contain them literally. It indicates the importance of supplementing information for extra needs.

In particular, example 7 is translated by abbreviating some information such as 'pivoted for the raking swipe of her lethal claws' which is not translated out in Chinese. Instead, the translation goes in a simple sentence to express the importance of shooting it to its heart.

2.3. Analysis on the Translation of Hugh Fighting the Grizzly from the Perspective of Balance between Source Context and Target Context

In translation, context is everywhere and everything to understand what is going on in the story. The balance between source text and target text is necessary for translator because it takes textual information and language into consideration. Textual information aims to build a context such as characters, behaviors, events, etc. And language system such as formal and informal expressions is varied from situation to situation. To better draw a middle point between the two contexts, the above factors should do well in their own way.

The scene of Hugh Glass fighting the grizzly is very volatile and dynamic due to the description that has to take care of both sides' behavior and reaction. Such two way back and forth description in the literal sense demonstrates the balance of context.

Example 8

The grizzly roared as the ball entered her chest, but her attack did not slow. Glass dropped his rifle, useless now, and reached for the knife in the scabbard on his belt.

The context of English and Chinese is shown in the following list:

List 6. Contextual Information

English			
Body	Event	Act	Result
Grizzly	got shot	roar	--
Glass	got attacked	drop reach	--

In the above list, the two context seems to reach their balance in expressing correctly the scene of the grizzly attacking Glass after being shot. However, some information may not be completely interpret enough to show the real meaning of it. For example, 'useless now' is translated to describe the mood of Hugh Glass at that time instead of the purpose and function of the the rifle at that time. Such translation needs to consider very carefully whether the word 'useless' aims to express Glass's feeling or the rifle.

Example 9

The bear brought down her paw, and Glass felt the sickening sensation of the animal's six-inch claws dredging deep into the flesh of his upper arm, shoulder, and throat.

The context of English and Chinese is shown in the following list:

List 7. Contextual Information

English			
Body	Event	Act	Result
bear	paw dredges in flesh	dredge	--
Glass	dredged	feel	--

In the above list, the Chinese contextual factors share the same contents with the English contextual factors. To point out one minute difference which is important, the translator adds the time adverb to show out the connection of the bear's act upon Glass and makes it more fluent for the attacking move. Such adverb is not in the English context but added in the Chinese context.

Example 10

The blow threw him to his back. The knife dropped, and he pushed furiously against the earth with his feet, futilely seeking the cover of the willows.

The context of English and Chinese is shown in the following list:

List 8. Contextual Information

English			
Body	Event	Act	Result
--	threw Glass to his back	threw	--
Glass	thrown	Push against the earth with feet	Seek cover

In this list, the English context starts with a sentence of using the action as the subject to conduct on the receiver while it's translated in a passive voice in Chinese to better express the meaning. 'the knife dropped' doesn't demonstrate the holder of the knife, which is the hand, while it has been translated out the word 'hand'. as for the translation of the adverb 'furiously', it means angrily literally while the Chinese version does not share such semantic element. This can be considered as the re-enhancement of the text. The context depicts Glass trying to get up with the help of his hands and feet, the translation did it well with one sentence. More importantly, the adverb 'futilely' is translated in a sentence, which is another method to tackle adverb's translation.

Example 11

Glass rolled into a ball, desperate to protect his face and chest. She bit into the back of his neck and lifted him off the ground, shaking him so hard that Glass wondered if his spine might snap.

The context of English and Chinese is shown in the following list:

List 9. Contextual Information

English			
Body	Event	Act	Result
She	biting the neck and lifting Glass	bite lift shake	--
Glass	being bitten the neck and lifted	roll protect wonder	if the spine's snapped

In this list, the translation of the final sentence is very vivid to describe the sound of the spine. The English context doesn't describe the spine's sound but simply depicts it might snap, while the Chinese context describes the sound of the spine to show out the possibility of it being snapped.

2.4. Analysis on the Translation of the End of the Fight from the Perspective of Sustainability between Old Translation and New Translation

The sustainability of ecological literature aims to advocate for the sustainable development of mankind and nature so that the ecological system can enjoy a healthy environment and the longevity will last long. While, translation borrows the idea of making something valuable last long and uses it in analyzing the inherited feature of new version of translation from the old one. According to the old translation, author will provide the new translation as the comparison between the two.

Example 12

Worst was his throat. The grizzly's claws had cut three deep and distinct tracks, beginning at the shoulder and passing straight across his neck. Another inch and the claws would have severed Glass's jugular.

Here are the examples for the translation of verbs:

List 10. Translation of Verbs

Peng Linjie	
Cut	Cut
Passing straight across	Passing straight across
Severe	Severe

Compared to the two versions of translation, regarding the first sentence, Jia's version translates it accordingly while Peng's version reverses it by putting the subject at the first place of the sentence. Regarding the second sentence, Jia's version translates the verb 'cut' in which

is not enough to describe out the action of a claw while Peng's version describe out the relation between the 'cut' action and the actor of such action the 'claw' so that it's translated. Most difficult part lies in the translation of the verbs. Such as 'cut', 'beginning', 'passing straight across', 'severed' are very challenging to translation because it takes accuracy to describe out how a bear attacks people.

Example 13

As it was, they had laid open his throat, slicing through muscle and exposing his gullet. The claws had also cut the trachea, and Harris watched, horrified, as a large bubble formed in the blood that seeped from the wound. It was the first clear sign that Glass was alive.

Here are the examples for the translation of verbs:

List 11. Translation of Verbs

Peng Linjie	
Laid open	Laid open
Slicing through	Slicing through
Exposing	Exposing
Cut	Cut
Formed	Formed
Seeped	Seeped

Compared to the two versions, Jia's version actually interprets the grizzly as a man and conducts the killing action like a man while Peng's version still keeps describing the grizzly as an animal and conducts its killing action as an animal. Such difference can be seen from the translation of the verbs. Peng keeps using the verb as the main verb for animals like bears and Jia uses the verb which is very much personal to human.

3. Case Study on Eleven-Trappers Troop from the Perspective of the Instruction of Ecological Relations for Translation

Ecological relations include the influence of nature on man, the status of man in nature and the integration of nature and man. Literally speaking, the first one aims to discuss how nature impacts the way mankind acts in natural environment, the second one aims to discuss how mankind looks at themselves in nature and the third one aims to discuss the integrity of nature and its relation with mankind. Borrowing the idea of ecological relations, translation aims to discuss the translational relations between the source text and the target text, the readers of the source text and those of the target text, writer and translator, etc.

3.1. Analysis on the Translation of Andrew Henry's Scene from the Perspective of the Influence of Translation

The influence of translation includes the influence of source text and the influence of writer's thought. The former one aims to emphasize the fact that source text puts the shackle on the target text so as to not let the target text free so much from the source text, and such metaphor refers to the limitations including language, local culture, habitual expressions, common sense, etc. Translator should obey the rule of not destroying the textual information and the context of the source text to interpret the meaning with target language. The latter one aims to emphasize the importance of understanding and interpreting correctly the idea or concept of the writer. This is what translation is about, to interpret, as a bridge, writer's idea to people of foreign language.

Example 14

“Cold’ll set in hard by early December,” continued the captain. “We’ll need two weeks to lay in a supply of meat. If we’re not on the Yellowstone before October we’ll have no fall hunt.”

According to the example textual information:

List 12. Textual Information

Time	Environment	Condition
Early December	Cold	Lack of meat

Such a cold environment provides a block against the urgent need for meat to this troop of trappers. Under such condition of no enough meat, Andrew Henry gives out the urgent need for arriving at Yellowstone by October so as to have a fall hunt.

Observing the translation of this example, ‘cold’ll set in’ means cold is not set in yet but it will happen in a near future. Therefore, the translation does not interpret the tense correctly. Instead, it interprets the cold already setting in. And the rest of the translation looks appropriately suitable for the context. On the other hand, we can find out that Chinese sentence can go without the subject involved while still keeping the meaning of the source text intact in the target text.

Example 15

The band of leather fringe on his deerskin tunic cut a swath across his broad shoulders and chest, remnants of his former profession as a lead miner in the Saint Genevieve district of Missouri. He was narrow at the waist, where a thick leather belt held a brace of pistols and a large knife. His breeches were doeskin to the knee, and from there down red wool.

According to this example, here are the animal furs words:

List 13. Animal Furs Words

Animals’ fur or skin
Deerskin
Doeskin

Here are the weapons for trapping :

List 14. Weapons

Weapons
Knife
Pistol

Regarding the translation of the animals’ fur or skin, the translation of ‘deerskin’ and ‘doeskin’ should be reconsidered carefully because deer and doe are physically different. If both are translated, it’ll be too large for these words. It belongs to the idea of superordinate. Thus, translator should really interpret out the exact purpose of writer writing these two different words. ‘doe’ is a female deer while deer normally refers to the male. In this case, ‘doeskin’ should be translated ‘deerskin’. Such differentiation is important to interpret the purpose of the writer that the trappers hunt down the whole species for their own good not caring about whether it’s male or female, which reflects a cruel fact from the trapping business back then.

Regarding the translation of the weapons, they are normally suitable for the exact meanings of the source text.

Regarding the sentences, here are the changing structures:

List 15. Changing Structures

English	
Types	Examples
Noun phrase changed into sentence	his deerskin tunic
	his former profession as a lead miner in the Saint Genevieve district of Missouri
Sentence changed into noun phrase	He was narrow at the waist
Preposition phrase changed into sentence	from there down red wool

According to the list above, translation indeed obeys the purpose of the writer and decides to change the structure of the source text so that its influence will be enlarged in the target text. Such exchanging phenomenon are very common in translation. The noun phrase can be changed in sentence and vice versa. This can be borrowed in other type of translation as well. The influence of the source text is not dwindled here but enlarged due to the meaning being clearly interpreted naturally by the translator. The adjective pronoun 'his' is changed in the subject 'he' in target language for proper expression.

3.2. Analysis on the Translation of William Anderson's Scene from the Perspective of the Status of Translation

Status of translation aims to discuss the relations among the writer, translator, readers, and texts of source language and target language. As it has been discussed in chapter two, source text is subordinated to writer; translator is subordinated to the source text; target text is subordinated to translator. Such relations show out their statuses in translation that are interrelated. To fulfill the need of source text, translator has to take into consideration the feeling and belief of character, and William Anderson is the right one to interpret such concept of status of translation.

Example 16

"Do you think he suffered, Hugh? I can't get it out of my head that he was suffering away, all that time."

Example 17

"He was the oldest. When we left Kentucky, our folks told him to look after me. Didn't say a word to me. Wouldn't have occurred to them."

Example 18

"Keep your mouth shut, Fitzgerald, or I swear on my brother's grave I'll rip out your bloody tongue."

To better discuss the relation of the source text and the translator, it needs to discuss the feeling words of the text first because these words are very much limiting the free style of translator's translation, and in doing so translator is subordinated to the source text:

List 16. Feeling Words

English

Can't

Suffer

Swear

These words strongly reveal the actual feeling of William towards his brother and towards Fitzgerald who disrespects the death of his brother. However, 'can't' is not translated literally, and instead it's translated with another way of expression. Such method can be regarded as similar as the noun phrase changed in sentence and vice versa.

The feeling of the character limits the scope of meaning of the context and so translator should follow strictly the meaningful step of every word, not distorting or twisting it in another way. This is translator subordinated to source text. For the target text, translator uses all the gray words and so forth to express the exact meaning of the source text. The word can act as the result of the behavior of 'suffer' and emphasize the action of suffer which is miserable.

Regarding the cursing word like 'bloody', translator should not avoid it but interpret straight out as it is in source text. Not just because of the ethic rule, translator stops interpreting out the cursing words. As a fact interpreter, translator must translate any form of expression and take it as a linguistic phenomenon. Any form of expression shares equal status among a language system. Therefore, 'bloody' should be interpreted as in any other type of cursing adjective words so as to emphasize the feeling of William.

3.3. Analysis on the Translation of Fitzgerald's Scene from the Perspective of the Gestalt of Translation

Gestalt of translation borrows the idea of gestalt as a whole constituted by parts but greater than parts constituted and the idea of integration of nature and man. Gestalt of translation aims to discuss the complete constituents that produce the ultimate version of another form of language of the source text. They include the meaning and form of the target text based one source text. Meaning includes words, phrases, sentences, grammar and syntactic; form includes parts of speech, types of phrases, types of sentences, types of grammar and types of sentences. They all are the factors to build a complete context. Only a complete context is finished, will it be possible to make sense of the version of translation. Such product of translation cannot be equal to the source text but can look up to it as closer as possible due to the differences of both languages covering the linguistic and cultural aspects.

Fitzgerald has his scene available for being analyzed by the gestalt of translation because Fitzgerald has the argument scene with William Anderson which needs the complete constituents of contextual information to understand the reason William is angry with Fitzgerald.

Example 19

"Your brother's grave? Not much of a grave now, was it?"

Example 20

"More just a pile of rocks. You think he's still in there, moldering away?"

Example 21

"Course, could be the rocks kept the varmints off. But I think the coyotes are dragging little bits of him across..."

Example 22

Fitzgerald brought his leg up sharply as he rose to meet the attack, his shin catching Anderson full-force in the groin. The kick folded Anderson in two, as if some hidden cord drew his neck

to his knees. Fitzgerald drove his knee into the helpless man's face and Anderson flipped backward.

Example 23

Fitzgerald moved spryly for someone his size, pouncing to pin his knee against the chest of the gasping, bleeding man. He put the skinning knife to Anderson's throat. "You want to go join your brother?" Fitzgerald pressed the knife so that the blade drew a thin line of blood.

According to the concept of gestalt, examples from 33 to 35 are the premise for the outcome of example 36 and 37. Without enough knowledge about the reason for William getting angry with Fitzgerald, it'll be difficult to understand why Fitzgerald will bully William like that and why William will defend his dead brother that strong. The concept of gestalt aims to combines all these premise factors together to form a reasonable explosive point for a fight. Based on such knowledge and understanding, translator should carefully interpret the meaning of each example so that all would lead to the same outcome as the source examples did.

List 17. Explosive Points

Example 33
Not much of a grave
Example 34
A pile of rocks
Example 35
Coyotes drag him

These explosive points are very acute and sour to ears, and they play very good roles to ignite the bomb of William's mood and emotion. But the translation could be improved better to look up to the source language and the source feeling of William about Fitzgerald's words, especially Fitzgerald's bullying gesture and attitude. Therefore, the author decides to re-translate them. Such way of expressing these explosive expressions can really ignite the anger inside of every reader who reads it.

List 18. Bullying Action

Example 36
brought his leg up sharply
shin catching full-force in the groin
kick folded in two
drove knee into face
flipped backward
Example 37
pin knee against the chest of the gasping
put the skinning knife to throat
the blade drew a thin line of blood

These bullying phrases are translated with the similar methods used in the former examples mentioned above, namely, the noun phrase changed in sentence. Somehow, some phrase is not translated out like 'the kick folded in two'. The reason for that not being translated is overlapping in target text. Completeness of a context doesn't require overlapping information which will burden the reading task and tire the evaluation of the text.

4. Case Study on the Translation of Hugh Glass's Surviving Skills from the Perspective of the Instruction of Cultural Criticism for Translation

Cultural criticism includes the man's attitude towards nature and the sociocultural factors on man's behavior of living in natural environment. Borrowing such ideas, translation also has its attitude towards the source text and the target text, and sociocultural factors on some cultural terms translation. So to speak, translation's attitude aims to discuss the relation of source text, language and context and those of target text and between such relations it involves the social and cultural factors that influence the outcome of translation because translator and writer are from two different countries growing up with different cultures. The social structure and cultural custom will always have their effect upon translator while translating.

4.1. Analysis on Hugh Glass's Observing Skill from the Perspective of Attitude of Translation

The attitude of translation can conduct its rule upon the analysis of Hugh Glass's observing skill living in the wild nature with the following reason that such skill is obtained from experience of living in nature and only proper attitude towards nature can be given such skills and if one is thinking himself able to take up all the challenges of nature without using his brain to think up some way according to the natural regulars by observing, he will not be able to survive. Borrowing such idea, translation has its attitude covering writer, translator, source text, target text and readers of both language. Only when translator holds a positive opinion towards the text and interpret it well to the public, will the good translation be satisfactory to the readers of the target text.

Example 24

Hugh Glass stared down at the cloven tracks, the deep indentions clear as newsprint in the soft mud. Two distinct sets began at the river's edge, where the deer must have drunk, and then trailed into the heavy cover of the willows. The persistent work of a beaver had carved a trail, now trod by a variety of game. Dung lay piled next to the tracks, and Glass stooped to touch the pea-sized pellets—still warm.

List 19. Observing Words

Words	Bodily parts
Stare down	Eye
Touch	Hand
Warm	Sensory nerve

List 20. Logic of Track

Steps	Contents	Logic reasons
1	Cloven tracks	Indicating that the deer has passed by
2	Deep indentions clear as newsprint	Indicating that the deer not leaves too far and probably is still around
3	Two sets began at river's edge	Indicating that the deer has been to the river
4	Trailed into the heavy cover of the willows	Indicating that the deer has been into the willows
5	Dung	Indicating that the deer must have been here before
6	the pea-sized pellets—still warm	Indicating that the pellets are warm meaning the deer not leaving too far and there a chance to catch it

The way Hugh Glass observes the tracks left behind by the deer is very important for his surviving in nature later after he is abandoned. The translation of such type of text should put the view on the side of the writer to figure out what possible minute lines he would leave for the translator to find out and interpret them well. Translator ought to use the method of turning structures in this example due to so many phrases that are translated according to the need of being changed instead of the need of changing in favor of the form of the text.

Regarding the rhetorical, the source text involves metaphor and comparison. Therefore, translator should notice such rhetorical and interpret them as vivid as possible to reduce them back in the target text, namely, 'pellet-size', 'newsprint'. These metaphors are concrete enough to translate.

4.2. Analysis on Hugh Glass's Behavior of Living in Nature from the Perspective of Sociocultural Factors

Social and cultural factors play an important role in affecting mankind's living in the wild nature because it takes experience of building fire, making food, noticing what is edible and what it not. All these are learned in a human society before Hugh gets to living in wild nature. He must possess some knowledge about such things and knows how to tackle the hunger issue.

Example 25

Glass looked west, where the sun still perched high above the plateau that formed the distant horizon. He guessed there were three hours before sunset. Still early, but it would take the captain and the rest of the men an hour to catch up. Besides, it was an ideal campsite. The river folded gently against a long bar and gravel bank. Beyond the willows, a stand of cottonwoods offered cover for their campfires and a supply of firewood. The willows were ideal for smoke racks. Glass noticed plum trees scattered among the willows, a lucky break. They could grind pemmican from the combined fruit and meat.

List 21. Natural Environment Elements

Elements	Functions
The sun	Combined together to tell the time of the day
The plateau	
The horizon	
River	Act as campsite
Gravel bank	
Willows	To build a fire and smoke rack
Cottonwoods	
Plum trees	To make pemmican

The translation should interpret out the needs for surviving outside the natural environment. From this example, translator cut in an angle of fluency of the text and with such attitude of fluency, the target text reads so fluent that it does not need conjunction words to connect the sentences together to make a complete context.

Regarding the experience, translator needs to imagine the image described by the example and interpret it as close as the source example. The reason for the translation to happen is that translator shares similar social and cultural factors with the writer such as the knowledge about how to survive in the wild, how to build a fire, how to make temporary food, etc. These knowledge can be obtained from some sort of handbook of surviving but the actual practice on these skills can be difficult when one is actually in that situation to be on his own.

However, there are still some parts that are not translated out or extra translated or enhanced in the example and here are the untranslated parts:

List 22. Untranslated, Extra and Enhancement Parts

English	Reason
formed the distant horizon	Extra information
--	To show the expanse of the plateau
Bar	The translation has been enhanced

These types of translation can be regarded as the method to interpret similar example in other text. However, some sentences cannot be translated as they are cut in several parts without according to the original coma. For example, 'Beyond the willows, a stand of cottonwoods offered cover for their campfires and a supply of firewood' has two parts, but the translation simply put the subject of the second part with the first part to make a sentence, namely, in which the willow goes with the cottonwoods as a sentence while these two are not in the same sentence in the source example.

5. Case Study on the Translation of Natural Scene from the Perspective of the Instruction of Ecological Aesthetic Principles for Translation

Ecological principles of ecocriticism involves the natural quality, the integrity of nature and the engagement of nature. The first one aims to discuss the purpose of mankind viewing at nature, the second one aims to discuss the complete system of nature and the third one aims to discuss the degree of mankind engaging in nature. Borrowing these ideas, translation tries to discuss the purpose of writer, translator, source text and target text, readers of both languages, the complete process of translating and the participation of translator in translation.

5.1. Analysis on the Translation of Geographical Scene from the Perspective of Purpose and Engagement of Translation

Geographical scene in *The Revenant* reveals how characters react to the beauty of Mother Nature. However, it's not as expected as it is. The trappers don't really appreciate very much of the geographical beauty of nature. And that happens when one is in grave danger and there's no ray of hope to survive.

Example 26

The Grand River flowed directly into the steep face of a sandstone cliff, which forced it to turn. The waters swirled and pooled deeply against the wall before spreading widely toward the opposite shore.

Example 27

The pool created by the embankment appeared at least five feet deep, and the current ran swift. Seam water toward the middle of the river marked the place where the stream shallowed.

The purpose of this geographical description lies at depicting the tough situation confronted by these trappers. Translation should obey the rule of faithfulness to interpret the toughness of the environment. In this translation, translator uses many four-word phrases to depict the geographical features. This sort of expression makes the target text read beautifully while keeping the geographical situation tough and rough.

The engagement of the target text lies at the rhetorical expression by translator. Translator should try to make use of some lyrical expressions to enhance the target text. The degree of engagement of translator into translation can be seen from the rhetorical expression used by him.

List 23. Geographical Feature

Geographical parts	Features
Grand River	Swirl, pool and spread
Sandstone cliff	Steep
Wall	--
Shore	--
Pool	Five feet deep
Current	Swift
Seam water	Toward the middle of the river
Stream	Shallow

5.2. Analysis on the Translation of Animal Scene from the Perspective of Integrity of Translation

The integrity of nature aims to discuss the complete system of ecological environment and circle of ecological system. It urges people to view nature from the general point instead of the partial angle. Integrity is similar to the gestalt idea. Borrowing the idea of such, translation has its integrity covering the writer, translator, source text, target text, readers of both languages. The reason for the integrity to conduct its analysis on the animal scene is that animal, except for mankind, is the second equal item to nature. In particular, the trappers cut apart the grizzly which symbolizes that nature as a whole has been taken apart by the evil act conducted by mankind.

Example 28

An enormous grizzly lay sprawled on her belly, eyes open but dead. One cub stood on hind legs, pressing against the sow with its nose, futilely seeking to evoke some sign of life. The other cub rooted at something, tugging with its teeth.

Example 29

Four men worked at butchering the animal. The choicest cuts—the liver, heart, tongue, loin, and ribs—were set aside for immediate consumption.

In example 42, such animal scene is about two cubs grieving the death of their mother killed by the trapper Hugh Glass. It wakes up the sympathy for the poverty of the cubs and depicts the fears of one of them. In example 43, the anatomy of the grizzly is symbolized as the anatomy of nature by mankind. Mankind never learns to love nature. Instead, they try to rob everything available and useful for the good of their own.

Regarding the first example translation, here are some misplacement of directional words:

List 24. Misplacement of Directional Words

English	Direction	Direction
On her belly	Up	Down

For such translation, it can be taken as a method to deal with similar situation in the other type of text.

The translation of these two examples are very accurate to evoke some sympathy for readers because it depicts the cruelty of killing animals, which is the purpose of translation to interpret it truly.

Since the whole body is taken apart by men, it means the integrity of nature has been taken apart. Such metaphor should be realized by translator while translating this example.

6. Conclusion

Throughout a series of analysis by the ecocriticism principles, we can see that the word, sentence and phonetic parts of the translation can also reach up to the parallel parts of the target language. Besides, the translation should also demonstrate the harmony and balance between source language and target language as well.

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