

On the English Translation of Motion Events from the Perspective of Embodied Cognitive Linguistics

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Abstract

This paper takes the four English translations of motion events in Shi-King as examples to analyze the similarities and differences in the translation strategies of motion events and the cognitive mechanism behind them. The findings of this study include: first, given that some spatial movements are interactive experiences shared by all human beings in reality, translators use semantic equivalent translation strategies; second, in order to cater to the rhetoric style of the representation of motion events in the target language, translators adopt the strategy of semantic reinforcement and semantic weakening, and the detailed processing of the semantics of manner-of- and path-of- motion events in Classical Chinese mirrors the translator's subjectivity, so that the translations present different styles of lexicalization patterns. It is expected that this study can provide some inspiration for the study of poetry translation, especially the translation of Shi-King.

Keywords

Cognitive linguistics, Motion event, Semantic equivalence, Semantic reinforcement, Semantic weakening.

1. Introduction

The verb itself expresses actions and states, is full of momentum, and is an important tool for language to encode motion events. In poetry, verbs are often called "poetry eyes", which can vividly express the charm of poems. In cross-language translation, how to help the target language readers to appreciate the artistic conception contained in the original poem while keeping the meaning of the original poem is still a big problem. As the oldest collection of poems, Shi-King created an excellent tradition of Chinese poetry and had an indelible influence on later literature. The study of the translation of the Shi-King movement events can provide some reference for the foreign translation and foreign language teaching of China's excellent traditional culture, and is expected to promote the overseas dissemination of China's excellent classical literature.

Motion is one of the most basic human experiences. In the past few decades, scholars have made many contributions to answer the question of how language encodes motion events. Talmy's (1985, 2000) motion event typology theory laid the theoretical foundation for the study of linguistic representation of motion events[1,2,3]. Based on Talmy's motion event typology, Slobin (2000, 2003, 2004) proposed the thinking-for-speaking hypothesis through a series of empirical studies[4,5,6]. This idea has become another important theory in the study of motion event expression. Slobin's research on the translation of Spanish and English novels found that the translator will cater to the rhetorical style of the target language's motion events. For example, when translating from English to Spanish, the translator split the expressions that incorporate [path] and [background] into verbs and relative clauses, omitting the original manner information; while the Spanish-English translator adopts the opposite strategy,

compressing multiple path verbs in V-language Spanish into one complex [path] expression, add [manner] information.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Research on Motion Events

Motion event is a sub-category concept of event. As a basic concept in the human cognitive system, events are a hot topic in social science research, including philosophy, psychology, neuroscience and other disciplines. Many scholars in the field of linguistics have developed a theoretical framework for event research, which mainly includes two types: one is the study of verbs, event structures and argument realizations (Jackendoff 1990; Levin 1993)[7,8]; the other is the study of semantic typology of event representation (Bohnenmeyer et al. 2007; Croft et al. 2010)[9,10]. Talmy's typological dichotomy of motion events belongs to the second type. He divided languages into verb-framed languages and satellite-framed languages based on the different representation forms of [path] semantic elements in motion events.

Many scholars have conducted cross-language translation research based on corpus research methods, verified the impact of the characteristics of motion event types on translation, and proposed principles and translation strategies that can be followed when translating motion events (Huawen Liu, Haiqing Li 2009)[11]. These studies provide valuable suggestions for translation and foreign language teaching.

2.2. Research on the Translation of Shi-King

Shi-King is China's oldest collection of poetry, containing a total of 305 poems and 6 poem titles. It dates from the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046-771 BC) to the middle Spring and Autumn Period (600 BC), which is the Ancient Chinese period. The collection consists of national customs, court hymns and carols. The foreign translation of Shi-King can be traced back to the British sinologist William Jones in the 18th century. As the number of English translations of Shi-King continues to increase, the study of the English translation of Shi-King has become a major research focus. In recent years, research on the English translation of Shi-King in China has mainly focused on four aspects: cultural communication of the English translation of Shi-King; translator's subjectivity; translation commonality, style, and strategies; cross-cultural, cross-disciplinary and multi-dimensional study on the English translation of Shi-King. At present, most of the cognitive linguistic research on the English translation of Shi-King in China is limited to the study of image translation under metaphor theory, while the research on English translation of Shi-King motion events is almost blank.

2.3. The Present Study

In general, scholars have revised Talmy's theory of motion event typology, and the theory has made fruitful achievements in applied research on language acquisition and translation. However, there is currently little research on the English translation of Ancient Chinese motion events. Therefore, the analysis of the cognitive mechanism behind the English translation of motion events in Shi-King has theoretical significance and practical value: on the theoretical level, it examines the deficiencies of Talmy's motion event typology theory and promotes cognitive translation studies; on the practical level, it provides a valuable reference for translation strategies and will promote the dissemination of excellent Chinese classical culture overseas and contributes to international Chinese education. The research goal of this article is to analyze the English translation strategies and cognitive motivations of manner verbs and path verbs in Ancient Chinese motion events, and to explore the Chinese-English national cognition and thinking style of motion events and the impact of the translator's subjectivity on translation.

3. Theoretical Framework

3.1. Lexicalization Pattern of Motion Events

Talmy (1985) found that the semantic elements encoded by verbs in different languages are different, proposed that there are three lexicalization patterns for motion verbs, and proposed a three-part classification of language types[1], as shown in Table 1. At the same time, satellite morpheme also has two lexicalization patterns: satellite morpheme = [path], satellite morpheme = [path] + [background].

Table 1: Lexicalization Patterns of Motion Verbs

Type	Lexicalization Pattern	Representative Languages
Manner Language	Verb=[motion]+[manner/cause]	English, German, Mandarin
Path Language	Verb=[motion]+[path]	Spanish, Turkish, French
Figure Language	Verb=[motion]+[figure]	Navajo, Atsugewi

Motion events describe the displacement or immobility of people or objects in space (Talmy 1985, 2000)[1,2,3]. As shown in Table 2, [Figure], [Motion], [Path], and [Background] constitute the framing event of the entire motion event “the boy ran down the mountain”. In addition, motion events usually include a sub-event [manner/cause], such as the verb "run" indicating [manner] of motion .

Table 2: The Framing Event of Motion Event

Framing Event	Example	Definition
Figure	The boy	A (conceptually) moving or static person or object
Motion	run	The movement process of Figure
Path	down	The trajectory or direction of movement; Path coordinates Figure, Motion and Background.
Background	The mountain	The referent which designates the trajectory or position (startpoint or endpoint) of Figure

3.2. Dichotomy of Motion Event Typology

Talmy (2000) further refined the previous trichotomy of language types from the perspective of morphosyntactic distribution. Talmy proposed that [path] is the "core schema" of framing events. According to whether the core schema is encoded by verbs or satellite morphemes, Talmy divided the languages in the world into verb verb-framed language (V-language for short) and satellite-framed language (S-language for short). As a result, Talmy's trichotomy of motion event language types becomes a dichotomy, with "path language" being V-language, and "manner language" and "figure language" being S-language, as shown in Table 3. Talmy (2000b: 27) pointed out that the classification of languages into S-language and V-language is not absolute, and there are strict requirements for the characteristics of the corpus: the corpus should be colloquial, frequent, and pervasive[2,3].

Table 3: Motion Event Typology Dichotomy

Language Type	Language	Core Scheme Encoded
Satellite-framed Language	Indo-european languages such as English, Russian, German, Danish, and Sino-Tibetan Modern Chinese	Satellites and Prepositional Phrases
Verb-framed Language	Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, Greek, Turkish, Japanese, Korean	Verb Roots

To sum up, Talmy proposed a theory of motion event typology from two perspectives: the lexicalization pattern of motion verbs and the integration type of motion events. The former examines how surface forms (main verbs) encode different semantic elements, and the latter examines how the core schema [path] of motion events is encoded in the integration of semantic elements. The two complement each other. Talmy's theory is a forward-looking thinking on conceptual blending. The two types of V-language and S-language illustrate the cross-language differences in the way people integrate and encode information. Talmy's lexicalization pattern typology and motion event typology theory can explain the differences in the lexicalization patterns of English and Chinese motion events and the translator's choice of translation strategies, thus providing theoretical guidance for this study.

4. Method

This paper adopts Talmy's motion event typology theory, builds a self-built English-Chinese parallel corpus, combines qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis, studies the English translation strategies and cognitive motivations of Ancient Chinese motion events, and explores the differences in cognitive and thinking styles of English and Chinese languages and the impact of differences in translators' subject understanding on translation. The self-constructed Ancient Chinese corpus for this study has a total of 2,087 words, the number of type in the English corpus is 1,942, and the number of token is 9,265.

We collect 200 examples of Ancient Chinese motion event from Shi-King and translations from four English translations by Xu Yuanchong, Wang Rongpei, Erza Pound and Arthur Waley, and establish a parallel corpus. The corpus collection and analysis process includes four steps: 1) Based on the classification and definition of manner verbs and path verbs by Levin (1993) and Slobin (2006), we conduct an in-depth text reading of 305 poems in Shi-King, and pinpoint sentences about motion events, and then find the corresponding translations in four English translations, and input these sentences into Excel; 2) we then convert the corpus into .txt format, use EmEditor to clean the corpus, use Tmxmall to align the corpus, and establish a English-Chinese parallel corpus; 3) we manually annotate and extract manner verbs and path verbs in Ancient Chinese corpus; use GoTagger to perform part-of-speech tagging on English corpus, use regular expressions in EmEditor to extract satellites and verbs in English corpus, and manually delete non-self-motion verbs, classify verbs into manner verbs and path verbs; use AntConc to count the type and token of manner verbs, path verbs, and satellites in the four translations; calculate the type/token ratio (TTR for short) between the original text and the four translations. TTR can measure the richness of vocabulary in the text. The higher the TTR value, the more diverse the vocabulary in the text is; 4) we conduct a study on the similarities and differences in the lexicalization patterns of motion events in Ancient Chinese and English, as well as the lexicalization pattern styles of the four translations; 5) Based on the corpus, we analyze the translation strategies of Ancient Chinese motion event manner verbs and path verbs, and explore the motivations behind them.

5. Results and Discussion

5.1. Results

This paper explores the styles of the lexicalization patterns of motion events in the four translations by comparing the [manner] representation and [path] representation of the four translations. As shown in Table 4, there is a significant difference in the TTR values of the original text (22.07%) and the translated target language text (29.31% for Xu translation, 28.30% for Wang translation, 35.37% for Pang translation, and 35.29% for Wei translation).

Table 4: Manner Verbs and Path Verbs

Text	Lexicalization Pattern		Path Verb		Motion Verbs in Total		TTR
	type	token	type	token	type	token	
Original text	28	118	38	181	66	299	22.07%
Xu Yuanchong’s text	32	79	19	95	51	174	29.31%
Wang Rongpei’s text	32	93	18	80	50	173	28.90%
Erza Pound’s text	35	59	17	88	52	147	35.37%
Arthur Waley’s text	35	82	25	88	60	170	35.29%
Text	28	118	38	181	66	299	22.07%

5.1.1. Differences in [Manner] Salience

According to Slobin, manner verbs can be divided into two levels: general manner verbs and high-level manner verbs. General manner verbs include "walk", "run", "climb", "jump" and "fly". High-level manner verbs include manner verbs with high granularity and fine manner information, such as "shuffle", "tiptoe", "creep", "waddle", "scramble", "spring" and "leap". This difference reveals the degree of elaboration of manner motion events, that is, how many subcategories of [manner] information are incorporated into a verb, reflecting the manner salience of the representation of motion events in the text. Slobin (2004) classified the S-language English as a high-manner salience language according to a cline of manner salience, and classified V-languages such as Turkish and Ancient Chinese as low-manner salience languages[6]. Language with high manner salience has three major characteristics: first, the granularity of manner verbs is high, that is, the semantic information of mode is detailed; second, the vocabulary of manner verbs is large, that is, there are many types of manner verbs; third, the frequency of use of high-level manner verbs is high. Languages with low-manner salience usually do not encode manner, and have fewer types of manner verbs and less frequent use. As shown in Table 5, this study found that there are more types of manner verbs in the four translations than in the original texts, and the frequency of use of high-level manner verbs is higher than that of general manner verbs.

Table 5: Uses of Manner Verbs

Text	Manner Verb	Type	Token
Original text	陟(zhì)9, 泳(yǒng)2, 泛(fàn)3, 飞(fēi)15, 踊(yǒng)跃(yuè)1, 行(xíng)28, 游(yóu)4, 迈(mài)6, 驰(chí)3, 驱(qū)4, 驾(jià)9, 乘(chéng)6, 逾(yú)1, 翱(áo)4, 翔(xiáng)4, 逍(xiāo)遥(yáo)1, 履(lǚ)2, 跻(jī)1, 跋(bá)1, 浮(fú)1, 奔(bēn)1, 踏(tà)1, 舞(wǔ)2, 趋(qū)2, 跃(yuè)2, 匍(pú)匍(fú)1, 追(zhuī)1, 征(zhēng)4, 徒(tú)1	28	118
Xu Yuanchong's text	bound1, caper1, chase2, clamber1, climb7, crawl1, drag1, drive5, flap1, float3, fly19, hasten1, leap3, loiter1, march2, pace1, ride1, roam1, run5, stroll1, wander2, swim2, speed2, slip1, slope1, toss1, tread1, travel1, toil2, walk3, wade2, undulate1	32	79
Wang Rongpei's text	chase3, climb7, crawl2, dive1, draw4, drift5, drive8, elope1, flash1, fly19, float3, gallop1, hasten1, leap2, march5, pour1, prance1, rattle1, roam2, roar1, roll2, run2, sail2, speed1, spring1, swim3, swoop1, steal1, tread1, wade2, walk7, step1	32	93
Erza Pound's text	cart1, cavort1, charge1, climb7, creep1, drive3, flap1, fly10, float1, gallop1, hover1, jump2, meander1, mount1, pace1, run3, ride2, sail2, slog1, spin1, stagger1, steer1, step1, sway1, swim1, swing1, trapse1, travel1, tread1, trod1, wade2, walk1, wave1, wheel1, wing3	35	59
Arthur Waley's text	boat1, chase2, climb14, crawl1, drive6, draw1, flap1, flit1, fly10, float5, flutter3, gallop2, hover1, leap1, march4, mount1, pace1, prance1, raft1, ride1, roam1, run3, rush1, slope1, speed2, spring1, stroll1, swim2, sweep1, sway1, tip-toe1, toss1, wade2, walk5, wing1	35	82

However, this study found that although Ancient Chinese has fewer manner verb types than English, the frequency of use of general manner verbs (55) and high-level manner verbs (63) is higher than that in English, as shown in Table 6. Therefore, Ancient Chinese can be defined as an atypical V-language. In addition, it is worth noting that there are also some manner verbs in Ancient Chinese with rich semantics, such as the use of tool motion verbs, such as "驰(chí)" and "驱(qū)" which have two manner meanings of [flying] and [driving]; there is also a type of comprehensive verbs representing both [manner] and [path], such as "楫(jí)、涉(shè)、杭(háng)、冯(féng)". But in general, there are more types of high-level manner verbs in English texts than in the original text, and their frequency of use is higher than in the original text. Therefore, the difference in manner salience between Ancient Chinese and English is greater than the similarity.

Table 6: Uses of General Manner Verbs and High-level Manner Verbs

Text	General Manner Verbs		High-level Manner Verbs	
	Type	Token	Type	Token
Original text	5	55	24	63
Xu Yuanchong's text	4	34	28	45
Wang Rongpei's text	4	35	28	58
Erza Pound's text	5	23	30	36
Arthur Waley's text	4	32	31	50

The above findings are the common features of the four translations as target language texts. This study also found differences in the use of manner verbs among the four translations. As shown in Table 6, in terms of the frequency of use of manner verbs, Wang's translation (93) is higher than Xu's translation (79), and Waley's translation (82) is higher than Pound's translation (59).

5.1.2. Differences in [Path] Representation

This study found that, as shown in Table 7, the types of path verbs in the four English translations are not as rich as those in the original text, and they all greatly reduce the use of path verbs, indicating that Ancient Chinese relied more on path verbs to encode [path] of motion. Further comparison of the four translations shows that compared with Wang's translation, Xu's translation uses path verbs more frequently; compared with Pound's translation, Waley's translation has more types of path verbs. There is almost no difference in the types of path verbs between Xu's translation and Wang's translation, and there is almost no difference between Pound's translation and Waley's translation in the frequency of path verbs. Generally speaking, the two native English translators and the two native Chinese translators have little difference in the use of path verbs.

Table 7: Uses of Path Verbs

Text	Path Verb	Type	Token
Original text	于(yú)51, 往(wǎng)1, 逝(shì)6, 徂(cú)9, 适(shì)2, 归(guī)11, 还(hái)4, 复(fù)2, 至(zhì)7, 臻(zhēn)2, 戾(lì)5, 届(jiè)1, 傅(fù)2, 假(jiǎ)2, 及(jí)1, 极(jí)1, 来(lái)16, 涖(lì)1, 临(lín)1, 逃(táo)1, 离(lí)1, 远(yuǎn)2, 舍(shě)3, 出(chū)4, 入(rù)3, 迁(qiān)2, 升(shēng)4, 上(shàng)2, 下(xià)4, 崩(bēng)2, 降(jiàng)1, 沉(chén)1, 隕(yǔn)1, 集(jí)8, 遵(zūn)4, 率(lǜ)7, 从(cóng)5, 回(huí)1	38	181
Xu Yuanchong's text	alight1, approach1, arrive1, ascend1, come26, cross6, enter1, fall1, follow3, gather5, go37, lead1, leave2, pass2, reach3, revolve1, rise1, round1, soar1	19	95
Wang Rongpei's text	arrive1, circle1, come10, converge1, cross2, fall1, gather4, go38, home1, join1, lead1, leave2, pass2, reach3, return1, rise2, soar6, submerge1	18	80
Erza Pound's text	advance1, come28, circle2, cross4, drop1, evade1, fall1, go31, leave3, lead1, pass6, rise3, tumble1, turn2, veer1, wheel1, whirl1,	17	88
Arthur Waley's text	advance1, arrive1, come20, cluster1, cross2, drop1, enter1, escort1, fall1, follow6, gather1, go31, join2, lead1, leave2, light1, pass1, plunge2, reach1, return3, rise2, soar2, top1, tumble1, turn2	25	88

As mentioned above, V-language Ancient Chinese relies on path verbs to represent motion paths, while S-language English usually segments paths, and path information is expressed by path verbs and satellites. This study found that the most commonly used path verbs in the four English translations are "go" and "come". As shown in Table 7, the path information capacity of these verbs is relatively small. The four translations reduce the use of path verbs and add satellites to express the detailed path information of the original text, including source (starting point), goal (end point), medial path and direction, etc. As shown in Table 8, in the four translations, motion verbs are usually used with satellites.

Table 8: Uses of Satellites

Text	Satellite	Type	Token	% in motion verbs
Xu Yuanchong's text	to15, up9, from6, by5, back4, about4, away4, ahead3, along3, in3, above2, across1, down1, downhill1, over1, through1	16	63	36.21%
Wang Rongpei's text	to10, about5, from5, across4, along4, toward4, away3, back3, by3, into3, out2, up2, around1, down1, in1, over1, upward1	17	53	30.64%
Erza Pound's text	to26, up5, about3, along2, by2, down2, out2, back1, in1	9	44	29.93%
Arthur Waley's text	to14, along6, away4, off4, back4, in4, into3, across2, down2, through2, up2, about1, by1, from1, hither1, over1	16	52	30.59%

As shown in Table 8, in terms of the types of satellites, there is no significant difference between Xu's translation (16) and Wang's translation (17). Waley's translation (16) has more types of satellites than Pound's translation (9). In terms of use frequency, Xu's translation (63) is higher than Wang's translation (53), and Waley's translation (52) is higher than Pound's translation (44).

5.2. Discussion

In this section, this paper compares the styles of the lexicalization patterns of motion events in four translations, explores the translation strategies of motion events, and analyzes the cognitive motivations behind them.

5.2.1. Differences in Lexicalization Patterns between Ancient Chinese and English

This study found that the differences in the language types of motion events between Ancient Chinese and English are reflected in the original text and the translated text. 1) In terms of encoding [manner], Ancient Chinese is an atypical V-language, with low granularity of manner verbs and a small vocabulary inventory. However, some manner verbs are more conflated and the manner verbs are used more frequently than English. This finding shows that Talmy's typology of motion events and Slobin's cline of manner are not rigorous enough. 2) This study verified that when encoding [path], English relies on satellites, while Ancient Chinese relies on path verbs. Ibarretxe-Antuano (2010) proposed a cline of path salience, believing that the distribution and density of path information encoding will affect the description of motion events. The S-language English can be classified as a path-salient language, often specifying path information in detail[12]. Bohnemeyer (2007) proposed path segmentation, pointing out that the flexible morphosyntax of English allows multiple satellites to be added to a single verb (such as the bird flew down from out of the hole in the tree), specifying the path in detail, presenting a compact but dynamic rhetorical style[13]. In contrast, V-language Ancient Chinese can be classified as a low-path-salient language. The four-character sentence pattern constructed by rigid grammar in Shi-King cannot provide syntactic space for multiple path segments and can only rely on core verbs to represent paths. Meanwhile, Ancient Chinese path verbs have limited semantic information capacity and cannot encode multiple complex paths. This cross-linguistic difference will inevitably affect the English translation of motion events. 3) The translated

target language text has a richer vocabulary, many types of manner verbs, high granularity, high frequency of use of high-level manner verbs and satellites, and presents a rhetorical style that highlights manner and path of motion. In summary, the differences in manner verbs and path verbs between the original text and the target language text indicate that the translators changed the encoding of manner and path semantic information in Ancient Chinese motion events during translation to cater to the rhetorical style of English motion event expressions.

5.2.2. Lexicalization Pattern Style of Four Translations

The above findings are based on the commonalities of the four translations. This study also found differences among the translations. First, through pairwise comparisons between native translators, it was found that: 1) the translations of the two native English translators (Erza Pound and Arthur Waley) have richer and more diverse vocabulary, and higher granularity and salience of manner verbs; 2) the translations of the two Chinese translators (Xu Yuanchong and Wang Rongpei) use manner verbs and satellites more frequently, indicating that they put in more cognitive efforts to cater to the rhetorical style of the target language that represents manner and path. Secondly, this study found that there are individual differences in the lexicalization patterns of motion events in the translations: Xu's translation highlights the path, Wang's translation highlights the manner; Waley's translation highlights the manner and path, and Pound's translation is relatively refined.

5.2.3. Translation Strategies for Motion Events

As mentioned above, the difference in the use of manner verbs and path verbs between the original text and the target language text shows that the translators changed the encoding of manner and path semantics in Ancient Chinese motion events in order to cater to the English rhetorical style of motion events. This study found that there are three main translation strategies in English translation of motion events in Shi-King, namely semantic equivalence, semantic reinforcement and semantic weakening.

Semantic equivalence refers to the translation of manner or path verbs in the original text into equivalent words in the target text. The four translators adopted a semantic equivalence translation strategy when translating many general manner verbs and common path verbs. For example, in example (1), the translator translates the manner verb "陟(zhì)" in the original text as "climb"; in example (2), the translator translates the path verb "入(rù)" in the original text as "enter". In addition, for example, the manner verb "奔(bēn)" is translated as "run", "履(lǚ)" is translated as "trod", and "匍(pú)匍(fú)" is translated as "creep/crawl"; the path verb "至(zhì)" is translated as "arrive", "来(lái)" is translated as "come".

Example(1) 陟彼阿丘，言采其蕪。

Xu Yuanchong: I climb the sloping mound to pick toad-lilies round.

Wang Rongpei: I climb the mountain peak, bulbs of fritillaries to pick.

Erza Pound: I climb the cornered hill seeking heart's ease.

Arthur Waley: I climb that sloping mound, I pick the toad-lilies.

Example(2) 胡逝我梁，不入我门？

Xu Yuanchong: My dame he's coming near but enters not my gate.

Wang Rongpei: When he goes to my fish-snare, why doesn't he enter my home there?

Erza Pound: Come to my dam, not to my door?

Arthur Waley: Why does he pass by our bridge, but does not deign to enter my door?

Semantic enhancement refers to strengthening manner or path information. Translators use high-level manner verbs to translate the general manner verbs of the original text, add satellites

after the verbs to make the motion events more dynamic, and use path verbs with greater semantic capacity of path information to translate the path verb of the original text.

As mentioned above, English is a language with high manner-salience. Compared with Ancient Chinese, the vocabulary of manner verbs is larger and more granular, which shows that the degree of lexicalization of manner verbs in English is higher. In order to cater to the rhetorical style of English manner-of-motion events, translators mostly use high-level manner verbs that are more expressive and have detailed manner information to translate the general manner verbs of the original text. For example, in (3), the "跃(yuè)" in the original text is a general manner verb. The translators chose high-level manner verbs such as "leap", "bound", "spring" and "splash" to strengthen the manner information and vividly depict the fish jumping lively in the pond.

Example(3) 王在灵沼，於物鱼跃。

Xu Yuanchong: The king by Wondrous Pond saw fishes leap and bound.

Wang Rongpei: Lord Wen surveyed the Magic Pools, where fish sprang and leapt in shoals.

Erza Pound: Fishes splashed on wing-like fin in the haunted pool.

Arthur Waley: The king was by the Magic Pool, where the fish sprang so lithe.

Since most manner verbs do not imply specific path information, in order to cater to the rhetorical style of English with salient paths, translators mostly add satellites to clarify the path of motion. For example (4), the translators use the path preposition "into" after the manner verbs "leap" and "climb", opening windows of attention to express the path information implicit in the original text, that is, the end point of the path is "patio".

Example(4) 无逾我里

Xu Yuanchong: Don't leap into my hamlet, please.

Wang Rongpei: Don't climb into our yard.

Erza Pound: Don't jump my wall.

Arthur Waley: Do not climb into our homestead.

In addition, translators often use path phrases, that is, path verbs + satellites, to translate the path verbs in the original text and strengthen the path semantic information. For example (5), since the path information semantic capacity of the neutral motion verb "go" is small, Xu Yuanchong, Wang Rongpei and Arthur Waley used the satellites "along", "away" and "forth" to specify the medial path, starting point and direction. Erza Pound uses the satellite "out" to specify the starting point of the motion path. Translators use different satellites to open different path attention windows.

Example(5) 仲山甫出祖

Xu Yuanchong: Where Shan Fu goes along, ...

Wang Rongpei: Shanfu prepares to go away.

Erza Pound: Cross-road sacrifice when Chung Shan set out.

Arthur Waley: When Chung Shan Fu went forth, ...

When the path information implied by the path verb in the original text is greater than its literal meaning, the translator translates the path verb in the original text by using a path verb with a higher degree of lexicalization, that is, a path verb with a greater semantic capacity for path information. For example (6), the verb "崩(bēng)" means "the mountain collapsed", implying path information from top to bottom. Xu's translation uses a commonly used path verb "fall" and the satellite "down". Wang's translation uses the manner verb "roll" and the satellite "down" to describe the scene of rocks rolling down. Waley's translation uses the path verb "tumble" and the satellite "down" to describe the spectacular fall of the rock on the top of the

mountain. Xu's translation, Wang's translation, and Waley's translation used a semantic reinforcement strategy. Compared with the verb "fall", the manner verb "roll" and the path verb "tumble" have greater semantic capacity and a higher degree of lexicalization, and the verb and the satellite "The collocation of "from" and "down" strengthens the path information encoded by a single path verb.

Example(6) 山豕崖崩

Xu Yuanchong: Craggs fall from mountain-crest

Wang Rongpei: The crags roll down the hills.

Erza Pound: Mountains are fallen.

Arthur Waley: Mountaintops crashed and tumbled down.

Semantic weakening refers to omitting manner or path semantic information. For example, in Example 7, the two path verbs "来(lái)" and "假(jiǎ)" form a linking structure, both of which mean "go to the emperor" and indicate the same direction of motion. Therefore, the translators have reduced one unit of path information, using "arrive" or "come", that is, omitting one of the path verbs to avoid semantic duplication. Xu's translation uses the satellite "from" to highlight the starting point of the motion path. In Example 8, the path verbs "溯(sù)" and "洄(huí)" mean "to go upstream" and modify the verb "从(cóng)". Xu's translation, Wang's translation, and Pound's translation omitted the path information of "从(follow)". Waley's translation uses the path verb "follow" and the satellite "up" to retain the path information of the original text.

Example(7) 四海来假，来假祁祁。

Xu Yuanchong: He reigns as far as the four seas; lords come from east and west.

Wang Rongpei: So many neighboring states arrived to pay homepage that the capital thrived.

Erza Pound: All lands are measured thence to the four seas' defense, whence come to fane to serve the surrounding airs.

Arthur Waley: Men from the four seas came in homage.

Example(8) 溯洄从之

Xu Yuanchong: Upstream I go.

Wang Rongpei: Seeking her up in the stream.

Erza Pound: Upstream, to the West, at large?

Arthur Waley: Upstream I followed him.

When translators use semantic equivalence, semantic reinforcement and semantic weakening translation strategies, the manner and path semantic information encoding of the translated text show a commonality, that is, it caters to the rhetorical style of the target language to represent motion events - using high-level manner verbs to translate the original general manner verbs, highlighting the manner of motion, and adding satellites to specify path information in detail. In addition to commonalities, the differences in translation can be attributed to the differences in construal between the translators. The choice of two translation strategies, semantic reinforcement and semantic weakening, reflects the difference in "detailedness" of representation manner and path semantics. Semantic reinforcement is elaboration, while semantic weakening is simplification. In addition, when encoding paths, translators use different satellites to highlight the starting point, end point, direction or medial path, opening different "windows of path".

5.2.4. Explanations for Differences in Lexicalization Patterns and Translation Strategies from the Perspective of Cognitive Linguistics

When translators use semantic equivalence translation strategy, they put more emphasis on the intuitive "embodiment", that is, the interactive experience of reality, and directly translate the perceived original text style, path semantics and lexicalization patterns into the target language. There is a high formal correspondence between the translation and the original text. The motivation behind it can be attributed to the "universal view of experience", that is, some spatial movements are real interactive experiences shared by human beings, which becomes the cognitive basis for human beings to communicate, understand and translate each other.

The differences between Ancient Chinese and English in the manner and path lexicalization patterns are the main reasons why translators use semantic reinforcement and semantic weakening strategies. According to the thinking-for-speaking hypothesis of Slobin (2004), how language represents motion events reflects the cognitive thinking of the nation[6]. In other words, which translation strategy translators choose to encode the manner and path semantics of motion events depends on how the target language people perceives motion events.

Language is the material carrier of thinking, and the differences in cross-language representation forms of motion events can be attributed to differences in the thinking styles of different nations. Holistic thinking and analytical thinking are one of the most important differences between Eastern and Western ways of thinking - English-speaking people have a strong analytical understanding of events, which requires detailed and complex descriptions of the manner and paths of motion events. Therefore, the granularity of English manner verbs is getting higher and higher, and the vocabulary inventory of manner verbs is getting larger and larger, and the degree of lexicalization is constantly improving. The Chinese-speaking people pay attention to the overall appearance of things and tend to integrate all aspects of an object into a whole. Therefore, they usually give a general description of the manner and path information of motion events. Therefore, ancient Chinese manner verbs have few types and low granularity, and the manner information of motion is often expressed by adjectives, such as "行道迟迟(walking in the way slowly)", "行迈靡靡(walking step by step)", "载驱薄薄(a loaded carriage runs on the road)", etc. In addition, the cognitive processing of paths by English native speakers is carried out under the conceptualization of summary scanning (Langacker 1987)[14]. Paths are conceptualized as static scenes and therefore lexicalized as satellites. The flexible morphological syntax of English allows multiple path segments to be appended to the verb, making the path semantics clearer. Therefore, in general, English forms a rhetorical style with high manner salience and path salience. Therefore, translators put more emphasis on the "recognition" of complexity to cater to the rhetorical style of expressing motion events in the target language.

6. Conclusion

This study uses Talmy's typology theory of motion events, builds a self-constructed English-Chinese parallel comparative corpus based on the original text of Shi-King and its four English translations, and finds that the translator used translation strategies such as semantic equivalence, semantic reinforcement, and semantic weakening. The straight-forward reason why translators use different translation strategies is the differences and commonalities in the representation of motion events in Chinese and English languages. The underlying reason is that the Chinese and English people have different perceptions and ways of thinking about motion events.

First, the differences in the representation of cross-linguistic motion events between English and Chinese have two main points: 1) When encoding manner-of-motion, the English manner verb vocabulary is large and granular, and high-level manner verbs are mostly used, showing a

typical high manner-salience of S-languages; while Ancient Chinese exhibits atypical V-language features - the manner verb granularity is low and the vocabulary size is small, but some manner verbs have large semantic capacity, and the manner verbs are used more frequently than English. Based on this, this study believes that Slobin's classification of language according to the manner salience level is not rigorous enough, and Talmy's trichotomy of lexicalization patterns of motion events should be supplemented with "verb=[motion]+[manner]+[path]" and "verb= [motion]+[path]+[background]" two categories. 2) When encoding path of motion, V-language Ancient Chinese relies on path verbs, and S-language English relies on satellites to specify and highlight path information in detail. In general, the differences in the representation of the manner and path of motion events between the original text and the target language text are greater than the commonalities, which reflects the universality of cross-lingual translation in poetic texts. Based on the descriptive and inductive levels, this study provides a higher-level explanation of the universality and difference of translation from the perspectives of human cognitive psychology, sociology and culture, which helps to accumulate knowledge for universal research and contribute to developing relevant theories.

Second, there are commonalities and differences among the four English translations of Shi-King: 1) The commonality is mainly reflected in the fact that the translations of the two native English translators (Erza Pound and Arthur Waley) have richer and more diverse vocabulary and higher granularity and salience of manner verbs; the translations of the two native Chinese translators (Xu Yuanchong and Wang Rongpei) uses manner verbs and satellites more frequently, and puts more cognitive effort into catering to the rhetorical style of the target language that highlights manner and path of motion. 2) The difference is mainly reflected in the different lexicalization patterns and styles - Xu's translation highlights the path, Wang's translation highlights the manner; Arthur Waley's translation highlights the manner and path, and Erza Pound's translation is relatively refined.

Considering that some motion movements are real interactive experiences shared by human beings, translators use semantic equivalence. When translators use semantic reinforcement, it involves more complex "recognition", based on the background knowledge of the rhetorical style of English that highlights manner and path of motion. In addition, semantic reinforcement and semantic weakening reflect the differences in translator's subjectivity of construal, that is, the semantic characteristics of the manner and path of Ancient Chinese motion events are differentiated and detailed. This study not only explains the differences in translation strategy choices from the perspective of the internal (language) of translation activities, but also from the external (cognitive psychology) perspective of the translator's subjective conceptualization, and provides some contribution to the practice of poetry translation.

This paper only focuses on the manner and path semantic features of motion events without considering other semantic elements. Secondly, the selected corpus is limited in quantity and genre, which may lead to incomplete research observations. In the future, research based on a larger corpus can be conducted, and further in-depth research can be conducted on the English translation strategies of Ancient Chinese motion events and their cognitive motivations.

Notes

All translation examples were drawn from Arthur Waley(1937)[15], Erza Pound(1959)[16], Yuanchong Xu(1993)[17], and Rongpei Wang(2008)[18].

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