

Stylistic differences and translation adaptation of Chinese and English reports from the perspective of corpus translation studies

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Abstract: With the acceleration of globalization, the translation demand for Chinese and English reports is increasing. There are significant style differences between Chinese and English in terms of grammatical structure, vocabulary usage, discourse organization, etc., which puts higher requirements on the translation process. From the perspective of corpus translation research, this paper explores the language style differences and translation adaptation strategies in the translation of Chinese and English reports. By constructing a bilingual corpus of Chinese and English reports and combining data analysis methods, the differences in grammar, vocabulary and discourse structure are deeply analyzed. The study shows that in the translation of Chinese and English reports, translators need to adopt multiple strategies such as cultural adaptation, linguistic adaptation and functional adaptation according to the cultural background and language characteristics of different languages to ensure that the translated text can meet the style and cultural norms of the target language while faithfully conveying information. In addition, this paper also demonstrates the application of corpus translation research methods in translation practice, emphasizing the importance of big data analysis in revealing style differences and translation strategies. The research results provide theoretical support and practical guidance for improving the quality of Chinese and English report translation and promoting cross-cultural communication.

Keywords: Chinese And English Reports; Style Differences; Translation Adaptation; Corpus Translation Research; Cultural Adaptation

1 INTRODUCTION

With the continuous acceleration of the process of globalization, the communication between Chinese and English is increasing, especially in the fields of academic, business and government reports, translation work is particularly important. As an important carrier in cross-cultural communication, Chinese and English reports not only convey content, but also involve differences in language style, structure, expression habits and other aspects. In the translation process, these differences often lead to inaccurate translation or style that is not suitable for the target language culture [1]. Therefore, how to effectively solve these style differences is a core issue in translation research. In recent years, with the rise of corpus translation research, more and more scholars have conducted in-depth discussions on the differences in translation styles between Chinese and English reports by building large-scale corpora and combining quantitative analysis methods [2].

Corpus translation research originated in the 1990s. Its core lies in the use of computer technology to conduct quantitative analysis of a large amount of corpus, thereby revealing the regular characteristics in language and translation. Compared with traditional translation research, corpus translation research can more objectively reflect the usage rules of language and possible deviations in the translation process with the support of big data. In addition, corpus translation research also has a strong interdisciplinary nature [3]. It not only relies on linguistic theories, but also uses the technical means of computer science to enable translation research to more accurately present the differences in language style and its impact on translation strategies.

This study aims to explore the differences in style between Chinese and English reports and the impact of such differences on translation adaptation strategies through the method of corpus translation research. Specifically, this paper will analyze the different characteristics of Chinese and English reports in terms of syntax, discourse structure, vocabulary selection, etc., and explore how to appropriately adjust and adapt these differences through translation strategies. In addition, the study will also examine the application of corpus translation research in this field and explore how corpus translation methods can help translators better understand and solve the problem of style differences in report translation [4].

In order to achieve this research goal, this paper will adopt the method of corpus construction and analysis. First, a bilingual corpus will be constructed by selecting representative Chinese and English report texts. The corpus will cover report content in different fields, such as government reports, academic reports, and business reports, to ensure that the research results are widely applicable and representative. Next, with the help of computer technology, the texts in the corpus are subjected to detailed language analysis, focusing on the differences between Chinese and English in terms of syntactic structure, vocabulary usage, and discourse organization [5]. Finally, through comparative analysis and combined with translation theory, the style adaptation strategy in translation is explored, and how to effectively deal with the style differences between Chinese and English reports in the translation process is analyzed.

Through the method of corpus translation research, this paper can not only reveal the differences in language style between Chinese and English reports, but also provide translators with specific translation strategies and methodological suggestions to promote the improvement of the translation quality of Chinese and English reports.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF CORPUS TRANSLATION RESEARCH

Corpus-based translation research, as an emerging interdisciplinary research method, combines the research results of linguistics, computer science and translation studies. Its core idea is to reveal the interaction and regularity of language and culture in the translation process by constructing and analyzing a large number of bilingual or multi-corpora. The origin of corpus-based translation research can be traced back to the 1990s. With the rapid development of computer technology, scholars began to use large-scale language data and quantitative analysis methods to study translation phenomena [6]. This method not only makes translation research more objective and accurate, but also provides new perspectives and tools for the discussion of issues such as style differences and cultural adaptation. Corpus-based translation research emphasizes solving the ambiguity and subjectivity problems in translation through analysis supported by a large amount of data, so as to achieve a more scientific and systematic construction of translation theory.

The application of corpus in translation research, especially in the translation of Chinese and English reports, has important practical significance. First of all, the construction of corpus is the basis of corpus-based translation research. It requires researchers to ensure that the constructed corpus can cover the actual use of the target language and the source language by

reasonably selecting corpus. For report texts, it is crucial to build a representative bilingual report corpus in Chinese and English, which not only helps to analyze the language style differences between Chinese and English reports, but also provides practical translation references for translators [7]. After the corpus is built, researchers can process it through data analysis tools to reveal the differences in syntactic structure, vocabulary use, discourse organization, etc. between different languages. At the same time, quantitative research methods allow researchers to systematically analyze and compare deviations in translation, and further reveal the rules of style adjustment in the translation process.

In the framework of corpus translation research, style differences and translation adaptation have become important research topics. Style differences refer not only to the differences between the source language and the target language at the linguistic level such as syntax and vocabulary, but also to cultural differences at the level of discourse structure, tone, formality, etc. These differences directly affect the language selection, sentence pattern adjustment, and information transmission in translation [8]. Therefore, the translation adaptation theory proposes that when facing style differences, translators should make appropriate adjustments and optimizations according to the cultural and linguistic norms of the target language. This theory believes that translation is not only a language conversion process, but also a cultural and functional adaptation process. In the translation of Chinese and English reports, translators need to have a deep understanding of the cultural background and expression habits of the two languages to ensure that the translated text conforms to the style of the target language and the expectations of readers while faithfully conveying the information.

The definition and classification of style differences also provide a theoretical basis for translation adaptation. Style differences can usually be divided into several levels, such as grammatical differences, vocabulary differences, and discourse structure differences. In actual translation, these differences often do not exist in isolation. They are intertwined and constitute the language characteristics under different cultural backgrounds. The translation adaptation theory points out that translation is not just about converting the surface form of one language into the surface form of another language [9]. More importantly, it is necessary to adapt to the needs of the target language culture and the audience. This adaptation includes both adjustments in language form and conversions at the cultural level to ensure that the translation results can accurately convey the information of the original text and conform to the expression habits and cultural logic of the target language.

Through corpus translation research, researchers can more clearly depict the style differences in Chinese and English reports, and combine translation adaptation theory to provide specific guidance for translation practice. This theoretical framework not only strengthens the scientific nature of translation research, but also provides translators with effective tools to help them better cope with language differences and achieve higher quality translation results when faced with complex translation tasks.

3 DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGE STYLE BETWEEN CHINESE AND ENGLISH REPORTS

The differences in language style between Chinese and English reports are reflected in many aspects, especially in grammatical structure, vocabulary use and discourse organization. These differences not only reflect the uniqueness of the two languages in expression, but also reveal the differences in cultural background and thinking [10]. By analyzing these differences, we can better understand how to adapt the style in the translation process to ensure that the translation result is both faithful to the original text and in line with the language habits of the

target language.

First, the differences in grammatical structure between Chinese and English are very significant. Chinese language structure tends to be concise and syntactically flexible, and often expresses ideas through short sentences and parallel sentences, while English often relies on complex sentence structures, especially through clauses, modifiers, etc. to make sentences more layered. The short sentences and parallel structures commonly seen in Chinese reports may need to be expanded through conjunctions and clauses in English to make the sentences more complex [11]. The subject-verb-object structure of Chinese is simple and the information transmission is direct, while English focuses on the hierarchy of information and has more complex sentence components. This syntactic difference requires translators to pay attention to simplifying or reorganizing information when processing to conform to the expression habits of the target language. In addition, Chinese often uses methods such as omitting the subject and passive voice, while English reports emphasize the clear expression of the subject and action. Corresponding adjustments need to be made during translation to ensure the fluency and logic of the sentences.

Secondly, there are also large cultural differences between Chinese and English reports in terms of vocabulary usage and expression. Chinese reports often use more abstract and high-frequency words, which are often highly general and vague. In English reports, the expression is more specific and precise, the choice of vocabulary is usually more rigorous, and professional terms and academic expressions are tended to be used. In addition, Chinese uses more idioms and idioms with strong cultural characteristics in some occasions, which are often difficult to directly equate in English. Therefore, these culturally loaded words need to be interpreted or converted accordingly during translation. Chinese expressions focus on implicitness and metaphors, and often convey rich meanings through concise language, while English tends to be straightforward and clear. In the translation process, how to balance the style of being faithful to the original text and conforming to the target language culture is an important challenge.

In terms of discourse structure and chapter organization, there are also significant differences in the layout and logical structure of Chinese and English reports. The structure of Chinese reports is usually more flexible, the transition between paragraphs is relatively natural, and the logical connection is not as tight and clear as that of English. Chinese paragraphs focus more on narrative or summary statements, and the logical structure may not be completely strict, while English reports usually use clear introductory sentences, transitional sentences and summary sentences, and the logical relationship between paragraphs is clear and visible. At the beginning and end of the report, English reports usually clearly state the research background, purpose and research methods, and make a clear summary at the end, while Chinese reports tend to use fewer direct summary sentences. In the organization of the hierarchical structure of Chinese and English reports, English often pays more attention to precise hierarchical division and clear order, while Chinese emphasizes more on overall explanation and fluent narration. When translating, how to deal with such structural differences and how to make the report conform to the structural requirements of the target language while retaining the original meaning are key tasks in translation.

In general, the differences in language style between Chinese and English reports involve

many aspects such as grammar, vocabulary and chapter organization. When facing these differences, translators need to fully understand the cultural background and expression habits of the two languages, and flexibly use translation strategies to ensure that the translation not only accurately conveys information, but also adapts to the style requirements of the target language. Effective handling of these differences is the basis for achieving translation adaptation and the key to ensuring translation quality.

4 TRANSLATION ADAPTATION STRATEGY

In the process of translating Chinese and English reports, translation adaptation strategies play a vital role. Since there are significant differences between Chinese and English in cultural background, language style and functional expression, translators need to adopt different adaptation strategies to ensure that the translation results are both faithful to the original text and in line with the expression habits and cultural expectations of the target language. Translation adaptation not only involves adjustments at the language level, but also needs to consider cultural differences, the conversion of language functions and the adaptation of translation style.

First of all, cultural adaptation is a key strategy in translation. The differences in cultural backgrounds carried by different languages directly affect the language selection and expression methods in translation. Chinese reports often involve a lot of cultural background knowledge, idioms, idioms and local vocabulary, which are often difficult to find completely corresponding expressions in English. Therefore, in the translation process, translators need to choose appropriate translation strategies based on the cultural background of the target language. A common method is to use annotations, explanations or rewriting to convert culturally loaded vocabulary and expressions into a form that can be understood and accepted by the target language. In some cases, translators can adopt cultural adaptation, that is, adjust the cultural elements in Chinese to expressions that are consistent with the target language culture, so as to maintain the spirit of the original text and make the translated text more acceptable to the target readers. Through this cultural adaptation, translation is not only a language conversion, but also a cross-cultural communication.

Secondly, language adaptation is another important aspect that cannot be ignored in the translation process. The differences in grammatical structure and vocabulary usage between Chinese and English require translators to make appropriate adjustments to the language style. In Chinese reports, it is common to omit the subject, and the sentences are concise and colloquial, while English mostly uses complete sentences and formal expressions. When translating, translators need to appropriately add or adjust sentence components according to the habits of the target language to make the sentences more complete, formal and in line with the logic of English expression. The parallel structure of short sentences in Chinese may need to be presented in English through complex sentences or clauses. In addition, the colloquial vocabulary or expressions commonly used in Chinese also need to be converted into more formal and academic expressions when translated into English to adapt to the language style of English reports.

Finally, functional adaptation in translation is also one of the very important strategies.

Translation is not just the reproduction of language, it also involves the preservation and conversion of language functions. In the translation process, translators need to adjust and convert the language according to the functional requirements of the target language. English reports usually require more precise and clear information transmission, so when translating, translators need to ensure that the key information in the original text is accurately conveyed and appropriately adjusted according to the logical structure of the target language. In addition, translators also need to balance the relationship between style and function. In some cases, maintaining the style and original expression of the language may affect the clear communication of information, while in other cases, too much emphasis on the transmission of information may cause the report to lose its original style and sense of language. Therefore, translators need to make appropriate style adjustments and functional conversions based on the specific situation on the basis of being faithful to the original text to ensure that the translated text is both academic and formal, and can adapt to the reading habits and understanding methods of readers of the target language.

In general, translation adaptation strategies are not only a reflection of translation skills, but also the core of cross-cultural communication. In the translation of Chinese and English reports, translators need to fully consider cultural differences, language characteristics and functional requirements, and flexibly use strategies such as cultural adaptation, language adaptation and functional adaptation to achieve high-quality translation. Through this adaptation, the translator is better able to bridge the two languages, ensuring that the message is conveyed accurately and that the style is seamless.

5 CORPUS DATA ANALYSIS

In translation research, corpus construction and data analysis are crucial links. Through the comparison and analysis of corpus data, the differences in language style between Chinese and English reports can be effectively revealed, providing empirical support for the selection of translation adaptation strategies. In this study, a bilingual corpus of Chinese and English reports is constructed and the data differences in the corpus are analyzed, which is of great significance for exploring translation adaptation and style differences.

First, the process of building a corpus needs to follow certain selection criteria and construction methods. The selection criteria of the Chinese and English report corpus mainly include the field representativeness of the report, the diversity of text types, and the scale of the corpus. In order to ensure the representativeness of the corpus, we selected Chinese and English report texts from different fields, such as government reports, business reports, and academic reports. These reports have significant differences in language style, structural organization, and expression, which can fully reflect the language characteristics of Chinese and English reports. In addition, the Chinese and English report texts in the corpus need to be of a certain scale to ensure the reliability of data analysis and the wide applicability of the results. The construction process of the corpus usually involves data collection, cleaning, and annotation to ensure that the selected text meets the research objectives and can provide sufficient corpus support for subsequent comparative analysis.

In the comparative analysis of corpus data, we mainly focus on the differences between

Chinese and English reports in terms of grammatical structure, vocabulary usage, and discourse organization. Chinese reports are usually more concise in grammatical structure and have shorter sentence forms, while English reports tend to use more complex sentence patterns, especially by extending sentences through clauses and modifiers. This grammatical difference requires translators to make corresponding adjustments based on the grammatical habits of the target language when processing Chinese and English reports. In terms of vocabulary usage, Chinese reports tend to be more abstract and general, and the vocabulary used is usually more colloquial and concise. English reports are more precise, and the vocabulary used is more formal and professional. When translating, appropriate vocabulary choices need to be made according to the context. In addition, the differences in discourse structure between Chinese and English reports are also very obvious. The paragraph structure of Chinese reports is relatively loose, and the logical relationship is not as strict and clear as that of English reports. Therefore, when translating, how to adjust the paragraph and sentence structure to make it conform to the expression habits of the target language is an issue that needs to be considered.

Through the statistics and analysis of corpus data, researchers can further reveal the selection and use of translation strategies. In the process of translation adaptation, translators often adopt different translation strategies according to the style differences between Chinese and English reports. When dealing with abstract vocabulary and colloquial expressions in Chinese reports, translators may choose to convert them through interpretation or cultural adaptation so that readers of the target language can understand them. In addition, when encountering parallel sentences or elliptical sentences commonly used in Chinese, translators may need to ensure the fluency and accuracy of the translation by adding clauses or adjusting grammatical structures. Through statistical analysis of corpus data, we can quantify the frequency and effect of these translation strategies, and further provide reference for translation practice.

Finally, the quantitative study of translation adaptation and style differences can intuitively show the impact of style differences in the translation of Chinese and English reports on translation adaptation. Through the analysis of corpus data, we can draw specific manifestations of style differences in the translation process, how the conciseness of Chinese reports is transformed into complex structures in English, or how cultural elements commonly used in Chinese reports are replaced by annotations, explanations or cultural adaptation strategies in English translation. The results of quantitative analysis can not only reveal the differences in style between Chinese and English reports, but also help us understand the adaptation strategies and their effects adopted in the translation process, thereby providing theoretical support and methodological guidance for future translation practice.

In summary, corpus data analysis can not only reveal the differences between Chinese and English reports in terms of grammar, vocabulary and discourse structure, but also deeply explore the use and effect of translation adaptation strategies. Data analysis provides empirical evidence for the impact of style differences on translation adaptation, and also provides a more scientific and systematic reference for decision-making in translation practice.

6 SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

This study, through the perspective of corpus translation research, deeply explores the style differences and translation adaptation strategies in the translation of Chinese and English reports. Through comparative analysis of the grammar, vocabulary, discourse structure and other aspects of Chinese and English reports, the study reveals significant differences in the expression habits, cultural background and language characteristics of the two languages. These differences are not only reflected in the language structure and vocabulary selection, but also reflect the differences in information organization, logical structure and cultural expression between the two languages. Therefore, the adaptation strategies adopted in the translation process are also very different. The study shows that when facing these style differences, translators usually adopt strategies such as cultural adaptation, language adaptation and functional adaptation to ensure that the translation is not only faithful to the original text, but also conforms to the expression and cultural habits of the target language. Specifically, when dealing with the more concise and colloquial expressions in Chinese reports, translators often add clauses, adjust grammatical structures or use more formal vocabulary to adapt to the more precise and complex style of English reports.

The contribution of corpus translation research is that it provides new research methods and tools for translation research. Through a large amount of corpus data, the study not only reveals the language differences in the translation of Chinese and English reports, but also quantifies the frequency and effect of the use of translation strategies. Compared with traditional translation research methods, corpus translation research is more scientific and systematic, and can objectively present language changes and strategy adjustments in translation. This big data-based analysis method not only makes translation research more precise, but also provides strong support for translation practice and provides translators with more empirical evidence and methodological guidance.

However, this study also has certain limitations and shortcomings. First, although the corpus used in the study contains Chinese and English reports from different fields, due to the limited size of the corpus, it may not fully cover all types of report texts. Therefore, some fields or some specific types of reports may not fully reflect their unique language style and translation needs. Secondly, the limitation of the research method is that although corpus translation research can quantitatively analyze the use of translation strategies, it still relies on existing corpora and data analysis tools, and may not be able to capture more complex translation phenomena, creative processing in translation, or the influence of the translator's personal style. Future research can improve in these aspects, expand the size of the corpus, and add more text types and translation samples to conduct more comprehensive and in-depth analysis.

Looking to the future, there is still broad room for development in the application field of corpus translation research. With the continuous progress of corpus construction technology and data analysis tools, future research can further expand the scale and diversity of corpora and cover translation research between more language pairs. In addition, with the rapid development of artificial intelligence and machine translation technology, the combination of corpus translation research and these technologies has also become an important research direction. Through intelligent data processing and analysis, translation research can better deal with the problem of style differences in Chinese and English report translation and improve

translation quality.

For the in-depth discussion of Chinese and English report translation, future research can analyze from a more detailed perspective, explore the specific differences in translation of different types of reports, study the effects of different translation strategies in actual operations, and further improve the adaptability and flexibility of translation strategies. In addition, with the continuous deepening of cross-cultural communication, in-depth discussion of cultural adaptation issues in Chinese and English report translation, especially how to integrate the target language cultural background while ensuring accurate information transmission, will also become an important direction for future research.

In short, this study provides a theoretical framework and empirical basis for style differences and adaptation strategies in Chinese and English report translation, and also provides valuable reference for the application of corpus translation research methods. In the future, with the continuous innovation of translation research methods and the development of data technology, corpus translation research will be widely used in more translation fields, making greater contributions to improving translation quality and promoting cross-cultural communication.

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