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A Functional Study of Information Governance and Management under the Theory of Functional Reciprocity

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ABSTRACT:

In 1969, American linguist Eugene A. Naida developed a set of translation theories from the practical point of view in the process of translation of the Bible, proposing the theory of "Functional Equivalence", which eventually became one of the classics of translation research. In today's era of rapid development and dissemination of information and data, its accuracy and authenticity in the process of dissemination may have certain deviations due to cultural differences or inadequate understanding, which leads to differences in the original meaning of a piece of linguistic information. The theory of "Functional Equivalence" reflects the flexibility and adaptability of translation content. And this kind of variation in translation is favorable to the governance and management of information. Based on the theory of "Functional Equivalence", this paper studies the influence of related translation theory on information governance and management.

Keywords: functional equivalence; information governance; translation theory

1. Introduction

In order to make the conversion between the source language and the target language have a standard and minimize the differences, Eugene A - Naida puts forward the famous translation theory of "dynamic reciprocity", that is, "functional reciprocity", from the point of view of linguistics and according to the essence of translation. In this theory, he pointed out that "translation is to reproduce the information of the source language from semantic to stylistic in the most appropriate, natural and reciprocal language". The core concept of the theory of "Functional Equivalence" is "Functional Equivalence", the so-called "Functional Equivalence" indicates that when translating, we should not seek for the rigid correspondence of the text on the surface but achieve the functional equivalence between the two languages. The so-called "functional equivalence" means that the translation does not seek a rigid correspondence between the two languages, but rather a functional equivalence between them. The concept of translation pioneered by Eugene A. Naida provides the ideological guidance and foundation for the reproduction of the source language culture and the elimination of cultural differences in practical translation.

And in the process of data dissemination and governance, information from different cultural backgrounds will always face the process of translation and parsing. And the theory proposed by Naida is one of the basic countermeasures for data analysis and management. The problem of transmission errors caused by cultural differences and translation understanding can then be well alleviated.

2. Information governance and management basics

2.1 Basic concepts of information governance and management

Information governance is the act or process of leading, directing, controlling, and safeguarding, through which information is effectively managed as a corporate resource throughout the enterprise, including in the context of resolving information conflicts. "Information governance" is a specialized term in management science. Information governance is a management role and responsibility for information as an enterprise resource. Information governance is the management functions of leadership (directing) and control (ensuring that the organization stays on course) in order to manage information as a corporate resource. In a democratic society, governance is based on the management functions of leadership, direction and safeguards that provide for the welfare of the people.

Information governance must be able to direct and manage information resources in a specific way in which the needs of all information stakeholders can be met, including stakeholders inside the organization (knowledge workers, who are users of information as well as sources of the information generated, i.e., information providers) and stakeholders outside the organization (end consumers, investors, business collaborators, regulators and the community to which the business belongs).

Information governance is not a discipline concerned with the internal processes of information governance or with information governance per se, but belongs to the category of resource management, i.e., the study of how information as a resource should be managed in the information age. Information management, on the other hand, is the study of how to apply sound management principles to information as a strategic resource of an enterprise. In order to achieve effective information governance, enterprises must figure out what information must be managed (governed) at the federal (enterprise) level and what information can be managed at the local (business unit) level. Governance and management of information are key to today's data age and the development of management models.

2.2 Importance of information governance and management

For management bodies, information governance has an extremely important role to play, which relates to information management, risk management, compliance and business performance, both internal and external to the organization, and has an important impact on managers in terms of decision quality, operational risk, operational efficiency, operational compliance and organizational reputation. Specifically, information governance can help managers ensure that the information they rely on is accurate, complete and reliable, thus improving the accuracy and effectiveness of decision-making; it can help managers identify and manage information-related risks, including data leakage, information security vulnerabilities, compliance issues, etc. By establishing a sound information governance framework, managers can effectively reduce the various information risks faced by the organization and protect the organization's interests. Good information governance can help managers optimize information processes and improve information utilization, thus enhancing the organization's operational efficiency. Managers can standardize information management processes through information governance to avoid information silos and duplication of efforts and ensure the efficient use of information. Information governance can help managers ensure that the organization's information management complies with relevant laws, regulations and industry standards, and avoid compliance problems caused by improper information management. Managers need to pay attention to the impact of information governance on compliance, and ensure that the organization does not violate laws and regulations or phenomena in information management. Good information governance can help managers protect the organization's reputation and avoid negative impacts caused by poor information management, and managers need to be aware of the importance of information governance for the organization's image and reputation, so as to actively promote the development of information governance.

For the object of management, information governance and management can improve the transparency of overall decision-making, enhance the credibility of the decision-making public, improve the basic labor construction, and enhance the comprehensive labor quality. The operating activities of the management body revolve around the main line of "market-oriented and customer-centered", and information governance can expand the coverage of such business marketing, and the value of business information management lies in the fact that, with multi-dimensional information being recorded and managed, the management body can further analyze market demand and optimize the management structure. Information governance and management can optimize the allocation of labor resources and enhance the efficiency of productive labor of management objects. Management object is the key factor of overall management, is an important part, is the basis of the overall operation. Information management can well realize the information feedback from management object to management subject, so as to achieve the effect of information governance back. In the process of building enterprise informatization, the connotation of enterprise informatization understanding deviation, showing a certain one-sidedness, often appear information technology system to complete the establishment, but the data is inaccurate, untimely, not integrated with the business process, the use of low frequency and other issues. The governance and management of good information has a positive and active effect on the management of the object, and should also be closely linked with the management of the object, to promote good feedback between the management of the subject and the object.

For society, information has become an important strategic resource on which individuals, organizations and society rely for survival, and human beings make use of modern information technology to plan, organize, coordinate and control information resources and activities in order to satisfy the information needs of human society, which mainly includes several basic processes such as information collection, information processing, information storage, information dissemination, and information use, etc. Modern society has gradually entered into the information age, and society has gradually developed into an information society. Modern society has gradually stepped into the information age, society is also gradually developing into an information society, data and information for the development of the whole society is now particularly important, information is a new era of resources, but also make today's society is full of competition and based on opportunities. Information governance and management can make these competitions become benign competition and improve the mechanism of the present information society. Information governance and management provides guarantee and foundation for the development of the information society, maintains the balance of information society development, optimizes the comprehensive labor quality of the information society, optimizes the social data structure, promotes the balanced use and distribution of social resources, and better contributes to the orderly development of China's socialist economy, politics and culture.

3. Status of practical applications of information governance and management

With the continuous development of network information technology and the continuous improvement of management concepts, many enterprises in pursuit of better information governance began to use management information systems.

3.1 Basic concepts of management information systems

A management information system is a process of systematic management of a unit or department in a comprehensive and systematic organization. It combines a number of technologies and modern management ideas and means to realize the work of helping managers to manage and make decisions about their units.

3.2 Background to the application of management information systems

Economic and social development, information technology followed by the gradual improvement of the network economy, these aspects have a profound impact on the survival and development of enterprises. The entire socio-economic system presents a dynamic development, the development of information technology to the survival of enterprises caused by more urgent pressure, so that enterprises realize that only under pressure to achieve greater progress in innovation, enterprises want to meet new challenges, want to seek survival under pressure, but also rely on information technology, in this regard the development of information technology and the survival of the enterprise both are mutually reinforcing. Therefore, a good enterprise not only needs an efficient management method, but also needs a set of systematic and perfect information management system to help business leaders to realize efficient and transparent management of the enterprise.

3.3 Development of management information systems

In the mid-fifties of the last century, various management fields began to apply to computer systems. From the initial development of simplicity gradually implemented to comprehensive management, and finally realized the data resource sharing of the batch management mode. In the beginning, management was carried out through the use of computers instead of manual operations, including the settlement of funds, the organization of reports and other aspects. This work process is mainly for the operational level, the type of work is relatively single, for the sharing and integration of resources and data can not realize the complete unified processing, which is the primary stage of the development of information systems. With the development of the overall level of data, network communication technology level and the application of some scientific management methods of computer management systems continue to improve to achieve real maturity.

Since the 1970s, a new paradigm of structured management development through information systems has emerged in management. Subsequently, information management systems have evolved to realize systematic development with the goal of helping managers to make decisions. The further analysis of new problems and effective decision-making, that is, through the improvement of information management systems, eventually realized the independent development of the application.

3.4 Status of management information system applications

In recent years, with the application of system integration and network technology, many enterprises in China have integrated the data systems that existed independently before to form a unified information management system. By analyzing the status quo of enterprise software application management in recent years, we can learn that large small and medium-sized enterprises in China for the application of information system software is better than small and medium-sized enterprises, and large and medium-sized enterprise information system application has been realized from the management of a single channel into an integrated systematic management. But some small and medium-sized enterprises because of the lack of financial support, information systems because of the management problems of Chinese enterprises and the traditional nature of the business process, not only can rely on the application of management software can be perfected. Small and medium-sized enterprises want to achieve greater benefits for the development of enterprises to improve the existing environment and conditions to achieve the effective use of management information systems.

The coverage of the use of MIS usually has a positive correlation trend with the economic development status of the region. A survey of some of the neighboring enterprises was conducted to find out how MIS is used in the surrounding area.

Through the survey, it is found that among the 30 enterprises interviewed, close to 90% of them have realized the close integration of management information system and enterprise information governance. Among them, high-tech enterprises have relatively better application conditions and have better control over the application of management information systems; while the management mode of energy enterprises also gradually shows the trend of information management, making great efforts and attempts to respond to the national enterprise management policy; in this survey, the system application of catering and handicrafts accounts for a lower percentage of the system application, and there are more obvious application conditions in terms of system research and development, and cost bearing. disadvantage.

3.5 Common models of management information systems

There are two types of management system models commonly used in enterprises now: C/S application model and B/S application model.

The C/S model generally consists of several major components, client applications, server management programs and middleware. Among them, the client application program can effectively connect the information system and the users, and this program connects the information transmission and data exchange between the clients and the data system, and can manage the information resources in an all-round way.

Due to the popularization and application of the Internet on a wide scale, the current management information system has gradually promoted the B/S mode, on the basis of the Internet and other systems, all kinds of information and data can be shared across the region, in particular, the use of new network technology, the proper scope of the information collection is gradually promoting the automated collection of information and data, and the management information system is gradually running in parallel with the GIS, electric power systems, e-commerce systems, etc., which can improve work efficiency. B/S application mode has the following advantages compared with C/S mode: (1) reduce clients (2) system simplicity and flexibility (3) more compatible with network system.

This survey also counts the management system models used in different industries. The data show that the B/S application model is currently used in enterprises with higher coverage and clearer development prospects, providing better application conditions for enterprise information governance and management.

4. Orientation of the theory of "functional equivalence" to information governance and management

The theory of "functional equivalence" is increasingly being applied to the transmission and processing of information in order to promote greater accuracy and flexibility in data and information. Functional equivalence is used in a variety of fields and industries.

In the field of computer networks, the theory of "functional peer-to-peer" is widely used in P2P networks, which are peer-to-peer networks in which each node can play the roles of client and server at the same time, and the nodes can communicate and share resources directly with each other. The theory of "functional peer-to-peer" is used in P2P networks to realize the equal interaction of nodes and the distribution of information. Through the theory of "functional equivalence", P2P network can realize high reliability, high fault tolerance and high scalability. Another application area is blockchain technology. Blockchain is a distributed ledger technology where each node has the same function and power. The application of "functional equivalence" theory in blockchain enables all nodes to perform transaction verification and bookkeeping. Due to the feature of functional equivalence, the blockchain network is able to realize decentralization and trust mechanism to ensure the credibility and accuracy of transactions. In the field of machine learning and artificial intelligence, the theory of "functional equivalence" has also been widely studied and applied. For example, in distributed machine learning, the theory of "functional peer-to-peer" can enable different nodes to share and merge model parameters equally to improve the accuracy and performance of the model. In distributed artificial intelligence systems, the theory of "functional peer-to-peer" can realize collaborative work and decision-making among nodes, increase the capacity of information transmission without affecting the accuracy of information transmission, and improve the intelligence and efficiency of the overall system. In general, the theory of "functional equivalence" has a wide range of applications in various fields. It can realize equal interaction and collaboration between information nodes and improve the reliability and scalability of data transmission. With the continuous development and innovation of technology, the application of the translation concept of "Functional Equivalence" will be further expanded and deepened. For translators, it ensures the flexibility of information transformation and transmission and improves the efficiency of information interaction.

In human social activities, the exchange and interpretation of information is an indispensable part, and an important determinant of whether activities can be carried out smoothly. The "functional equivalence" theory is a theory used to describe information exchange and interaction, which emphasizes the reciprocal relationship and interdependence between interacting parties in information transmission. The theory, which originates from system theory and symbolic interactionism, emphasizes bidirectionality and interactivity in interaction, and has been widely applied in the fields of communication, organization, sociology and so on, which can help us better understand information flow and communication.

In the field of communication, the theory of "functional equivalence" has been widely used to study role interaction and information flow in the process of information dissemination. Research has shown that functional reciprocity and interdependence are important factors in information dissemination, which can help us understand the process of information transmission and reception. In the field of sociology, the theory of "functional reciprocity" has been applied to the study of information exchange and the formation of social relationships in social networks. It is found that functional reciprocity can promote information flow and trust building in social networks, which plays an important role in social stability and development. The theory of "functional equivalence" plays an important role in analyzing information from different cultural backgrounds and connecting social activities of different cultural backgrounds. In the field of organizational science, the theory of "functional equivalence" has been used to study the mechanisms of information flow and information processing within organizations. It has been found that functional equivalence can promote information sharing and knowledge transfer within an organization, which can help to improve the innovation and competitiveness of the organization. The theory of "functional equivalence" has always been at the stage of information sharing and management interface, and has always reduced the gap between cultures in the process of information governance and interaction, focusing on the coexistence of many different cultures in the process of information sharing and exchange.

The theory of "Functional Equivalence" has played a positive role in guiding information governance and management, and its application in different fields has also made the role of this translation theory in information processing more three-dimensional and multi-faceted. Translation is the dissemination of information, which belongs to the scope of information management, and the study of the functional orientation of translation equivalence on information management by combining the theory and method of information management can make the development trend of information governance more concrete. Information management science is a science that studies the basic laws, universal principles and general methods of human social information management activities. The breadth and complexity of the phenomenon of social information management require people to conduct systematic and comprehensive research on it. The expansion of the scope of information management, on the other hand, is closely related to people's deepening understanding of the object of information management. Relevant translation theories have a direct impact on the process of social information management, and the theory of "functional equivalence" reduces the difficulty of information transformation and transmission in the process, ensures the flexibility and accuracy of data and information after translation in terms of content, and improves the overall efficiency of information management.

At present, China focuses on basic research on translation and communication, and in order to cooperate with the national strategy and promote Sino-foreign cultural exchanges, the work of translation and communication has gradually become the center of cultural work, and the practice of cross-lingual cultural translation and communication will become more important, and the holistic research on the mode of translation and communication will gradually go back to the track of cross-cultural communication work. The diversity and complexity of the theory of "functional equivalence" will also promote collaborative research among disciplines, analyze various communication propositions and topics in foreign translation with the help of the

methods, perspectives and approaches of other disciplines, promote communication and cooperation among disciplines as well as information interaction among disciplines, and promote the sharing and management of information in different fields.

The theory of "functional equivalence" plays a crucial role in the system of translation theory. From the point of view of functional equivalence, it is mainly reflected in the equivalence of four major fields: style, chapter, syntax and vocabulary. According to Eugene A. Naida, the author of this theory, the first step is to ensure that the content of the translation is equivalent, and the next step is to ensure that the form and style are equivalent. Naida emphasizes the significance of formal equivalence, and at the same time, he also points out that English translation should pursue formal and semantic equivalence at the same time, and if both of them cannot be achieved at the same time, semantic equivalence should be paid attention to and emphasized in the first place. This theory has a constructive effect on the development of social information management mode. The application of the theory of "functional equivalence" is conducive to improving the overall efficiency of social information governance, optimizing the information management mode and structure, and promoting the interaction and governance of information in different cultures and contexts.

With the gradual development of the information society, we have more needs for the management of our own social information, the concept of social information governance continues to progress, the management of realized information, that is, social archives management, has a clearer perception and a stronger demand. The intelligent social environment puts forward new requirements for archive management and service, requiring modern archive service organizations to focus their work on digital archive governance, actively change the concept of archive service, clarify the idea of development and construction of modern archive office, improve the digital archive management system, strengthen the innovation of digital archive utilization, and truly integrate the modern information technology, concepts and conditions, and build the archive work of the whole society with common participation system. Archival governance is an important part of the national governance system, requiring the archives department as the leading role, social institutions and individuals to participate widely in order to promote the scientific and orderly operation of archives-related undertakings under the leading role of governance in accordance with the law. Archival information governance marks the development of China's archival career from archival management to archival governance, incorporating the basic thinking of the rule of law in archival governance, emphasizing the support of the relevant laws and regulations, regulating the daily work behavior of archival management, effectively preventing the loss of modern archival management innovations caused by random or irregular behavior, and maximizing the practical value of archival information resources. Under the requirements of social digitization and intelligence, the theory of "functional equivalence" pursues the concept of information equivalence and semantic reconciliation, which gives the social intelligence archive management a new management mode and concept, realizes the management value of information governance in intelligent society, promotes the close integration of information management with digitization and intelligence, and to Collect all kinds of information generated in daily work in an automated way to further enhance the economy, environment and rapidity of archive management work. In the process of managing information, the concept of "functional equivalence" is flexibly applied to ensure the safety of digital information resources, adapt to the complex environment in the era of digitization, and collect archival materials generated by various environments and related parties in a timely, proactive, and full-coverage manner.

5. Conclusion

With the continuous development of the information society and information digitization, the governance and management of information has gradually become a basic need for social activities, and data and information inevitably need to be translated and analyzed in the process of dissemination of connotation and semantics. In this process, the theory of "functional equivalence" plays a role in supporting the transformation of information and lays the foundation for the interaction of information. Based on the theory of "functional equivalence" proposed by American linguists, this paper firstly explains the basic connotation and concept of social information governance and management, and elaborates the important social status of information governance; secondly, it analyzes the development and practical application of information governance and management, and introduces the management information systems commonly used by enterprises nowadays. Secondly, we analyze the development and practical application of information governance and management, and introduce the management information systems commonly used in enterprises nowadays, and through the survey and statistics method, we clarify the degree of importance attached to information governance in the present society and the coverage rate of the use of enterprise information management systems, point out the commonly used modes of information management nowadays, and express the trend of the development of the management information systems in the future. Finally, a preliminary discussion on the role of "functional equivalence" theory in information governance and management is conducted, reflecting the diversity and complexity of the application of "functional equivalence" theory in different fields, thus leading to the impact on information interaction and management, and taking the modern digitalized archive information management as an example, looking forward to the future in which the theory of "functional equivalence" will lead the development of digitalized information, and the concept of translation will be closely integrated with information management. It looks forward to the future where the theory of "functional equivalence" leads the development of digitalized information and the concept of translation is closely integrated with information management. The theory of "Functional Equivalence" is one of the main concepts used by translators in translating information texts, which can ensure the accuracy and flexibility of translated information while promoting the improvement of information transmission and management efficiency, and is a great positive guide to the functionality of information governance and management.

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