

## Study of Restriction of Cultural Context in English Translation

Lifang Yang <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Jiangxi College of Foreign Studies, Nanchang, Jiangxi, 330099

346591653@163.com

**KEYWORDS:** English Translation; Cultural Context; Restriction

**ABSTRACT:** Science and technology have drawn much attention of the whole country since the late 1970's when China started its reform and opening-up. EST and its translation play a significant role in the course of learning new science and advanced technology from foreign countries, and of introducing the situation in China to the outside world as well. To date, however, there have been many problems in EST translation. For instance, some translations are ambiguous and hard to understand, and mistakes and omissions in target text are common. The study on EST translation mainly concentrates on concrete translation methods and standards, including superficial linguistic facts such as translation of terminology, the processing of grammar and so on, while little attention has been paid to in-depth research.

### I. Introduction

Cultural context is the whole language system environment, its entire language system plays a vital role in the concept of cultural context since proposed by British anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski, many scholars from different angles and level of cultural context a lot of research is not only a part of the cultural context of culture, but also a cultural image that includes the language use in social and cultural background of historical and cultural values of the traditional way of thinking and social and psychological situation known language-dependent cultural presence exists, deeply influenced by culture, therefore, will inevitably be affected by the local social and cultural activities as cross-cultural communication translation, the impact of context are not even very important to the process of translation is an understanding ignored and the process of re-expression, and simple understanding is different is that this process requires both faithfully express the details of the original, but also so that the original author's intent in the translation process can be retained in the letter Day translation requirements Accor is difficult to achieve, and this is often part of the cultural context and the relationship is relatively large.

Translation not only for language and words to convert, also carries the dissemination of culture, cross-cultural task, it can be said in one language and cultural translation is converted into language and culture in the process, need to be in a certain cultural context. Different countries and nations, due to differences in terms of its geographical location, folk customs, historical traditions, economic life, social system and so on, the formation of the state and nation-specific language, ways of thinking, values, lifestyle and religion cultural differences. Create a specific cultural accumulation and cultural status quo out of locale collectively referred to as cultural context, in the West has its own unique cultural context, cultural context and translation is closely related to different cultural contexts to bring greater difficulty Chinese Translation , but also put forward higher requirements for the translator, translator intake of corresponding cultural information, master of Chinese and

Western background knowledge and understanding of Cultural Differences on the translation of text containing immersed culture and art were careful scrutiny, patiently research, with the source text author works emotional resonance to enhance translation quality translation. In this paper, the main cultural context started to explore the impact of Chinese Translation.

## **II. Historical and Cultural Influence on the Translation**

Each country has its own history of institutional, historical allusions, historical events, historical context, translation not only embodies the history of translation positioned in the new cultural context, contact the author of the historical text, the need to reproduce it in a new culture among The recognition will be determined at a certain historic translation status, making the target readers in a different cultural context can perceive the same reading and aesthetic effect. For example, in English, there are "to meet one's Waterloo" This statement was translated "by the failure and frustration," familiar with Western history knows "Waterloo" Napoleon tragic failure of the land, and if, China Chu By Han phase indisputable historical background, with "Banquet" This historical allusion, if translators do not understand this, just this word simply translated Hongmen Feast, it will mislead readers into thinking that this is just a general The feast, but one can not accurately understand the meaning, reach the translation of good results. Their history and culture in the West mostly in the form handed down idioms or phrases, for example, Chinese "Highlighting" "retrieve their full property" "Foolish Old Man," "Jingwei" "mere copycat" and so on, mostly verb-object type, even that type, antithesis, the English "burn one's boats" "Achilles' heel" "stick to one's gun", and many more with the person concerned, more emphasis on individual merit aired. Only accurate translation of the translator to understand the history and culture of the load and its historical heritage, their presentation skills to master, for example, when you try to use person refers to Chinese translation in English, with emphasis on the active verb English translation of Chinese, so that more connotations of translation, more accurate.

## **III. The Impact of Customs on the Translation**

In the long process of human, different ethnic form their own unique customs, different customs also affect the use of language, in the West often use different things to express the same pragmatic meaning. For example, Chinese cultural habits, as the tiger is the king of beasts, the "Huju dragon" "hustle and bustle", etc., and English cultural habits will be awarded the lion king of beasts, there is such a lion in the way (stumbling block), the lion's share (the largest share) and other phrases, can be seen on the customs of the West, namely the "tiger" and "lion" meaning the king of beasts. Again, the Chinese will be treated as stupid pig symbol, while English is also saying as stupid as a goose, the goose is geese here, with the Chinese "pig" has the same purpose. Also, due to differences in customs on the West, the same words are given a different meaning. For example, the Chinese habit of giving "Dragon," the animal with extraordinary divine power and wisdom, the dragon is considered the first of the beasts, good change, Nengxing wind brings rain, which benefits all things ancient China is to be regarded as a symbol of imperial power, Imperial evident as the dragon, the dragon emperor use as a decorative pattern artifacts, Chinese people call themselves "Dragon", can be seen in our country has a very long lofty position. Yet Western culture, as "Dragon" as a murderous devil that dragon is a giant monster, ferocious, destroyed the great symbol of the forces of evil in the Bible story, Satan is called the great dragon, that is the great dragon. English proverb "plant dragon teeth", is meant to provoke a war, from Greek mythology, Aralia long king planted into many fratricidal warriors. West there are many circumstances relating hero beheaded the

dragon, dragon seen in the West appears to be very wicked, anxious to punish eradicated. Translator in the translation process, the need to distinguish between the different cultures in the West mean different customs arising from the use, in order to fully understand the cultural context and accurate translation. For example, the four Asian economies, rapid economic development in the last century: the Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, is known as the "Asian Tigers", taking into account differences in customs on the West, the word translated into English is "Four Asian Tigers", namely the "Asian tigers", but did not directly translated as "Four Asian Dragons".

#### **IV. The Influence of Religion on Translation**

As people's spiritual life is an important aspect, religion is a special form of human culture, national culture has a profound impact. Different nationalities in their religious culture of influence, derived from cultural context and constantly associated with this. China since ancient times, Buddhist, Taoist, especially Buddhism, was very popular in ancient China, the impact on China is also the most far-reaching, Chinese people believe that people's lives will get the blessing of the Lord Buddha, which led to many of the cultural practices associated with the Buddha language, such as "Jiehuaxianfo", "cramming" "merciful" "Yan Wangye" and, in addition, Taoism derived from the "Jade Emperor", derived from the Pangu opened up to "God," the Chinese people believe God dominate nature. Westerners are Christian, they believe that God created human beings, to dominate all things worldly things, omniscient, can not say no, the Western countries have "God help these who help themselves" "God be with you" and other phrases. Western translation differences in religious belief have an important impact on the Chinese and English. The translator, the need to make adequate preparations, reference to a number of background information, in-depth understanding of the cultural context of the original, fully tap the true meaning of the article implied, to understand the characteristics and cultural differences between English and Chinese religious culture derived order more accurately express the cultural significance of translation.

#### **V. The Influence of Thought and Values on Translation**

Cultural differences are also reflected in some of the expressions in English and imaginative thinking, feeling rough, so English I love you almost become a mantra they embraced and kissed in public meeting is one of the basic etiquette and the Chinese people's thinking Information leading to more subtle emotional expression, showing more delicate, to say I love you and kiss love men and women are almost patents, but most of them still can not be performed in public, or is immoral Western values are more personal values first, They were trained to the influence of such an independent spirit, and they almost never work in the process of contact with their families and the unit together, they are more respected individual heroism Chinese people have been taught are: to consider their actions Family Unit nations and peoples, often for the first collective honor, personal interests, the even sacrificing big achievement I have in our minds, athletes should glory for the country, the soldiers should be ready to die for your country, these They are unalterable.

Dog literal meaning is similar, but the cultural significance China is a big difference when people mention the dog almost no good word, for example: hand the power, henchman, bitch, snob, hand the power etc., in such a cultural background of Everyone bit the wet dog formed under consensus as well as with beat others based on ones master to rebuke someone should do something visible, in Chinese culture, the dog is a derogatory term, that we love the dog is far less than the Anglo-Saxon countries people due to different values, so that Americans dog is very valued, in their view, very loyal dog is man's best friend, so only: a lucky dog (lucky), love me love my dog

(Aiwujiwu), Therefore, the British have stray dog living at home, they'll take care of it well in their view, beat the wet dog is an inhumane practice, will be despised around

## **VI. Conclusion**

In summary, in the translation process, in addition to attention to each other than words and grammar, the language must be where the culture and values of the country's geography and history have more in-depth understanding, so as to effectively avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation translation therefore This requires a careful analysis of the various factors translator behind the sentence, so that on the basis of the original faithfully reflect the translation of implication, the effective realization of communication and exchange the two cultures.

## **REFERENCE:**

- [1] Fang Ji. Chinese Translation Guide [M] Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press .1999.6.
- [2] Zhu Yao. Cultural Differences and Translation [J] Chinese Translation, 2010.3.
- [3] Hu Wenzhong. In British Culture and Customs Comparison [J] Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching And Research Press, 2001.2.
- [4] Dang Jinxue. Translation Depend Contradictory Culture [J] Chinese Translation, 1989,10.