

Research on Chinese-English Translation of Chinese Folk Culture Words from a Cross-cultural Perspective

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Abstract. language is the bridge between people, but also the most can reflect the cultural habits of different countries. This paper studies the Chinese-English translation of the words of folk culture in the end from a cross-cultural perspective. Firstly, it generalizes the definition of folk expressions, and then generalizes the relationship between folk culture and Chinese-English translation from a cross-cultural perspective, so as to analyze the relevant difficulties and propose corresponding solutions.

Keywords: cross-cultural perspective; Chinese folk culture words; Chinese-English translation.

1. Definition of Slang

Although the concept of colloquial usage has existed since ancient times, with the founding of new China, China attached great importance to the study of colloquial usage. Many writers conducted in-depth research on colloquial usage and even compiled reference books for it. At this time, there was a great difference in the definition of colloquial usage[1]. Some scholars believe that as long as the sentences with fixed sentence patterns are used by people all the year round, they can be called colloquial sayings, which are the fixed sentences that people often use in daily life. The colloquial sayings in the narrow sense indicate that the colloquial sayings are idioms, proverbs, xiehouyu and so on. The research carried out in the following part of this paper is mainly carried out from the Chinese-English translation of Chinese folk culture words, to study the problems encountered in the translation from the cross-cultural perspective and the solutions. Therefore, the colloquial usage concepts used in the following part are generalized colloquial usage concepts[2].

2. The Relationship between Culture, Language and Translation from a Cross-Cultural Perspective

2.1 The Relationship between Culture and Language

The purpose of translation is to translate the same meaning into different languages. Language, as the carrier of culture, can best interpret culture. In the cross-cultural perspective, the research on the relationship between culture and language is that translators have higher requirements. First of all, translators should have at least an appropriate understanding of the cultural environment of two languages, and through this understanding, the content and context can be effectively transformed, rather than simply piling up words. It can be seen from this that the relationship between culture and language is the fundamental to ensure smooth translation between different languages. As the unique communication means of intelligent animals, language is not only the transmission of information, but also the storage and inheritance of information. Every time human civilization develops to the next new stage, language will change accordingly. It can be seen from this that the relationship between culture and language is complementary to each other, and language, as a part of culture, can reflect the independent thoughts of different countries and nations.

2.2 The Relationship between Culture and Translation

In the process of language translation, words should not only be translated, but also be smooth, complete and contextual. In order to achieve the above purposes, it is necessary to analyze the connotation of different languages and cultures and organize their languages from a new perspective,

so that the communication between different languages will be more smooth. Translation can also be seen from the narrow sense and the broad sense. In the narrow sense, literal understanding of translation is just a translation of words, but in the broad sense, translation needs more explanation of cultural connotation[3].

The research object of this paper is the Chinese-English translation of Chinese folk culture words, so it is necessary to compare the language Chinese and English, which come from completely different cultures and can basically summarize the differences between eastern and western cultures. After certain learning of the two languages, it can be found that English has more rational factors in emotion, so there is strong logicity between words and words or between words and context, but its connotation is also more simple compared with Chinese. Chinese is different from English in that it is more abstract and pays more attention to the abstraction and imagery of things. Therefore, in the process of translation between Chinese and English, the first thing to be solved is not the transformation of vocabulary, but the integration of culture.

3. Difficulties in Chinese-English Translation of Chinese Folk Culture Words from a Cross-cultural Perspective

3.1 Word Types

In terms of word types, Chinese folk words come from common words of Chinese people, which have been used for a long time and refined. Therefore, most folk culture words have a relatively long history. In this case, want to have translated words of Chinese folk culture on the type of words will appear a lot of problems, such as specific beliefs noun "gossip" of our country in the process of translation, it only can be translated as "eight is used to calculate the figure of" translation on the translation in the aspect of words, but the words type has certain difference with the actual connotation. In addition, some folk legends and xiehouyu, which belong to folk culture, cannot be accurately translated into Chinese and English.

3.2 Word Blanks

Secondly, in terms of the number and range of words, the development time of Chinese is longer than that of English, so the number and range of words will be more than that of English, which has a short development time. As a result of this situation, the expression of external emotions in Chinese folk culture words will be more specific. And two languages from different culture, so want to find a very consistent for both translation becomes more difficult, a lot of the time due to natural conditions, living habits, history and other problems can cause without words to complete the translation, such as Chinese traditional festivals "Spring Festival" in the translation of English as the "Spring Festival", but its true meaning is old, the meaning of the revival, in English and can't find the right words to match.

3.3 Semantic Deletion

Finally, the lack of semantics is mainly caused by the unequal cultural information between Chinese and English, which is particularly evident in Chinese folk cultural words. Because of China's folk culture words prolific in folklore or folk activities, so it has a very strong extensionality of the above mentioned as an example, the Spring Festival in the Spring Festival is an important activity is everyone, in English translation to "put a good word," this main point of the "fu" has not been completely reflected, this can be regarded as the lack of semantic[4].

4. Countermeasures for Chinese-English Translation of Chinese Folk Culture Words from a Cross-cultural Perspective

4.1 Focus on Translation Methods

The most important thing in translation is to choose appropriate methods, especially for the translation of special words such as folk culture words, the selected translation method is not accurate enough will lead to bad results. For this in the words of folk culture in the process of translation, the first thing to understanding of the connotation of vocabulary must, after knowing the meaning of the word according to its characteristics to choose the most suitable means of translation, and reasonable use of translation methods, in line with the need to abide by the laws of the translation process, cannot forced use improper translation methods.

4.2 Translation Shall be Carried out by Combining Difference with Return

The purpose of studying Chinese folk cultural words from a cross-cultural perspective is to make the communication between the east and the west more smooth, so foreignization and domestication is a method that can be used. Foreignizing translation will be conducted with Chinese as the guide, and the meaning of Chinese folk culture words will be translated as much as possible. In the process of foreignization, appropriate domestication should also be carried out to combine the two. For this reason, we should also pay attention to the situation, to avoid the situation where the content is added stiffly.

4.3 Proper use of Literal Translation and Footnotes

Literal translation means a translation in the current large Numbers of Chinese folk culture words very common among Chinese-English translation, the translation content tightly close to the Chinese, in most of the words can have relatively good effect of translation, but also can appear above mentioned lack of semantics, words, blank, so before the literal translation to analyze its concrete conditions, guarantee the words is suitable for the cases in literal translation to literal translation. In the case of inappropriate literal translation, footnotes may be added to explain the content.

4.4 Reasonable use of Transliteration

Due to the large number of differences in the production environment and cultural background of the two languages, many words cannot find their corresponding words in the process of translation, and the translation in other ways is too stiff. Therefore, transliteration can be used in the process of translation. Such transliteration is very common in english-chinese translation. For example, 'sofa' is an example that has been used till now. Besides, many transliteration words offline have been included in the dictionary.

5. Conclusion

Through the discussion of this paper, the concept of Chinese folk culture vocabulary and difficulties in translation will be summarized, according to the difficulties of the proposed strategies. I hope I can make some contribution to the communication of different cultures in today's national cultural integration, and achieve the goal of smooth cultural communication between Chinese and English speakers.

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