

Research on Present Situation and Strategies for English Translation of National Minority Classics under the Cross-cultural Perspective

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Abstract: The translation of classics into English builds a communication bridge between the Chinese national culture and the world. The global economic globalization and cultural diversification development trends provide good opportunities for national minority classics to go to the world. Guided by translation theory, this article points out the basic method of translation from a cross-cultural perspective, investigates the present situation of the translation of national minority classics into English from a cross-cultural perspective, and proposes specific solutions to the present problems of English translation of national minority classics from a cross-cultural perspective. Strategies: do a good job in the selection and adaptation of the communicative context of translation, use schema theory to translate from the height of thinking and cultural cognition, avoid the lack of cultural connotation caused by two translations, strengthen the discipline construction of translation of classics and the cultivation of translation talents.

1. Introduction

Culture is the soul of the nation, the product of long-term creation in human history, and an important source of national cohesion and creativity. National culture is a culture with its own characteristics formed by various nationalities in the long-term production and life, including material culture and spiritual culture. National cultural classics belong to material culture, and national classics as a treasure of Chinese culture have attracted increasing attention. The Han nationality classics refers to the cultural classics written by the Han nationality in Chinese language and script, and the minority nationality classics refers to the cultural classics written by the minority nationality in its unique language and script. The broad sense of the Chinese national cultural classics refers to the cultural classics of all ethnic groups in China, reflecting the diversity of the Chinese national culture; the narrow sense of the Chinese national cultural classics is the cultural classics of ethnic minorities other than the Han nationality. The ethnic cultural classics studied in this article belong to the latter. As a multi-ethnic country, China has a wealth of ethnic minorities' classics. The minorities' classics and the Hans' classics together constitute the complete picture of the Chinese classics.

Against the backdrop of economic globalization and cultural diversity, the Chinese nation is rising day by day. In the national laws and policies that have been published so far, the inheritance and dissemination of the outstanding culture of ethnic minorities are increasingly valued, and the culture of ethnic minorities is showing prosperity and development. From the perspective of development trends, the excellent culture of ethnic minorities is not only rooted in the land of China, but also has a far-reaching influence in Asian and the world Chinese society. As the pace of building a culturally powerful country accelerates, the study of Chinese traditional culture will surely heat up globally, and the inheritance and dissemination of the outstanding culture of ethnic minorities will also be further strengthened. Under the dual impact of economic globalization and market economic utilitarianism, the inheritance and dissemination of minority cultures are facing great conflicts and adjustment problems. In the face of the impact of globalization, modernization, marketization and urbanization, coupled with the lack of written records and a small population of

inheritance, ethnic minorities in economically underdeveloped areas are traditionally faced with grafting, and the decline, loss and variation of cultural functions. The situation has affected the cultural consciousness and self-confidence of ethnic minorities, and has seriously hindered the culture of ethnic minorities to the world. Among the many ways of inheriting and spreading the culture of ethnic minorities, the translation of ethnic minority classics has attracted great attention from the academic and educational circles at home and abroad, and its importance has become increasingly prominent.

English translation of classics builds a communication bridge between the Chinese national culture and the world. The cultural difference between source and target readers is a difficult problem in the English translation of classics. Many ethnic minority classics are written in the language of their own ethnicity. Because translators cannot translate them directly into English, sometimes these works are first translated into Chinese, and then further translated into English. In this process, translators often face difficulties caused by different cultural contexts, resulting in poor English translation of many minority classics, which cannot reflect the minority culture in the classics, which has affected the world's perception of minority traditional culture. Therefore, when translating ethnic classics into English, certain English translation skills and strategies must be used to deal with the impact of cultural context. The most effective technique and strategy is cross-cultural translation. Intercultural translation requires that the target language reproduce the meaning, method and style of the original language from the cultural perspective. The translation process is to reproduce the idea of the original text, not the language sign of the original text. This puts forward higher requirements for translators, not only to have bilingual ability, but also to have a certain understanding of the cultural formation process, mental consciousness, historical customs and religious culture of the two languages. This article conducts research based on a cross-cultural perspective to provide a feasible strategy for the translation of minority classics into English.

2. Basic Method of Translation under the Cross-cultural Perspective

Essentially, translation is a cross-cultural communication activity. In the process of translation, translators need to face cultural differences and cultural conflicts. After a series of complex understandings of the two cultures, the translator can finally complete the translated text suitable for the target reader. Cultural translation is a kind of dialogue. In the process of translation, the translator must not only talk to himself, but also to the original and target language authors. It is with the help of this dialogue that the translator can overcome the obstacles of culture, time and space, get rid of the limitations and constraints in language and culture, and create the best translated text. Translation is a decision process carried out within the framework of a particular social culture. The translator's decision depends not only on the language he masters, but also on the cultural environment of life. Domestication and foreignization are effective methods to solve cultural differences from a cross-cultural perspective.

Domestication is to localize the source language, take the target language or the target reader as the destination, and adopt the expressions used by the target language readers to convey the original content. Domesticated translation requires the translator to get closer to the target language readers. The translator must speak like a native author. If the original author wants to talk directly with the reader, the translation must become an authentic native language. Domesticated translation helps readers better understand the translation and enhance its readability and appreciation. In view of the fact that the foreignization translation tries to keep the "original" of the original language and cultural style, readers clearly feel the charm of "exotic", which enriches the reader's reading cultural vision, shows the connotation of the translated language, and promotes different communication between languages and cultures. Through foreignization translation, these words with foreign language and cultural style are vividly displayed, and widely accepted and used by the people of other countries. Foreignization translation is one of the effective ways to buffer cultural differences and conflicts. On the one hand, it can promote the history and culture of the country to foreign countries. On the other hand, it also provides a platform for the local people to learn foreign history and culture and customs.

Foreignization means that the translator does not disturb the author as much as possible, so that the reader can draw closer to the author. In translation, it is to adapt to the linguistic characteristics of foreign cultures, and absorb foreign language expressions, requiring the translator to approach the author, adopting the source language expression corresponding to the author's use, convey the original content, with the destination culture as the destination. The purpose of using the foreignization strategy is to consider the differences of national culture, preserve and reflect the characteristics of foreign nationalities and language styles, and preserve the exoticism for the readers of the translation. Eugene A. Nida, a famous American translator, created the concept of naturalized translation that is "closest to natural equivalence". From the perspective of society and culture, he puts the target readers at the center of translation and makes an in-depth analysis of the ideas that the source language wants to express. He believes that the expression of the translation should pursue natural smoothness, and try to unify the source language expression with the readers of the translation, so as to achieve the maximum equivalent communication effect of transnational culture. From the perspective of transnational cultural exchange, domesticated translation focuses on the practicality of translation value, relatively underestimates the display effect of the cultural value and charm of the source language, and the mutual reference effect on the value of language and cultural exchange is not obvious.

Domesticated translation and foreignized translation have their own advantages and disadvantages. One should not absolutely affirm one and deny the other. The common central topic in translation practice and translation theory research is the issue of cultural communication validity. In this process, the reader of the translation is at the center of the object of cultural communication. The reader has the right to say best of all in the reading comprehension of the article and has a great reference value for the translation effect of the translator. Therefore, it is meaningless to talk about the debate between domestication and foreignization out of the article. Because people's ability to learn foreign cultures and the time it takes to learn are different, finding the balance between domestication and foreignization requires constant development of the time, and translators need to continue to dynamically and reasonably grasp the balance between the two according to the needs of readers. .

3. Present Situation on English Translation of National Minority Classics under the Cross-cultural Perspective

The country pays more and more attention to the work of English translation of national classics. With the efforts of the Classical English Translation Study affiliated to the English-Chinese Comparative Association in China, it has successfully held nine national seminars on the translation of classics into English. Cultural soft power enhancement and Chinese classics English translation and its dissemination and acceptance research, Chinese cultural classics translation theory research and interdisciplinary research, Chinese cultural classics translation criticism and quality assessment research, Chinese cultural classics translation strategy research in the context of globalization, various Chinese Discussions on issues such as ethnic classics and folk culture translation research, Chinese cultural classics translation talent training and discipline construction research, Chinese cultural classics translation practice and translation research status have greatly promoted the translation of Chinese classics into English. Through the analysis of the results of the national classics English translation seminar, classics English translation academic papers and the English translation works that have entered the market, it is found that the current translation work of minority nationalities classics English is slow, the theoretical research, team building and the number of translations, etc., have great development space. The present situation is briefly summarized as follows:

(1) The number of English translations of national minority classics is relatively small. The national classics of our country are as vast as the sea. Various nationalities have gone through a long historical process, leaving valuable literary and artistic works, some of which are recorded in writing, and some are passed down by verbal. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the folk literature heritage of national minorities has been valued and protected, and various forms

of literary works of national minorities have been continuously excavated and sorted out. Facing the numerous classics of national minorities, there are relatively few English translations, which cannot meet the needs of overseas markets.

(2) The quality of English translations of national minority classics is relatively low. Translation is a process of artistic re-creation. The quality of the translation depends on the comprehensive quality of the translator, including bilingual level, cultural background and understanding ability. Most of the national minority classics are written in native languages, and many translators are not native groups, which brings great difficulty to the translation work; some national minorities classics have been translated into Chinese, involving the indirect conversion of three languages, the transformation process may well cause distortions in semantic and cultural aspects.

(3) The theoretical system for the English translation of national minority classics has not yet been formed. The translation of national minorities' classics also requires some theoretical guidance. Without the theoretical guidance of translation, the translation work of national minorities' classics will be difficult to proceed smoothly, and it will be difficult to produce excellent English translations of national minorities. The research object of the English translation of national minority classics is "national classics", the biggest difference between national classics and general classics is "nationality". Therefore, in the process of English translation, it is necessary to focus on digging out and dealing with "national characteristics".

(4) There is a lack of funding for the research of English translation of national minority classics. Compared with the large amount of scientific research funding that can be applied for in the natural sciences, the social science can apply for relatively small amounts of funding, which is mainly caused by the disciplinary bias that has been formed all the time. In the National Social Science Fund of the past decade, there have been only two studies on the English translation of national minority classics. The lack of funds is the bottleneck that restricts the in-depth development of research. The study of the English translation of national minority classics in the marginal area cannot receive policy and financial support, which has become a bottleneck to restrict its development.

4. Strategies on English Translation of National Minority Classics under the Cross-cultural Perspective

In order to further promote the work of English translation of national minority classics and solve various problems in the process of English translation, on the basis of applying the basic method of translation from a cross-cultural perspective, the following translation strategies are proposed:

(1) Do well in choosing and adapting the communicative context of translation. According to the contextual adaptation theory, there is an interactive relationship between the original author, translator and reader during the translation process. Therefore, when translating classics, it is necessary to transform the context according to the characteristics of the work, the specific context and the target reader. The English translation of national minority classics is to meet the cultural needs of Western readers, and thus make language choices and strategic choices. Therefore, in the process of translating national classics into English, translators should first pay attention to the choice and adaptation of communicative context, do a good job in transforming the communicative context between the original author and the translator, and do a good job between the translator and Western readers communicative context switching.

(2) Translate from the perspective of thinking and cultural cognition with the help of schema theory. Schema theory provides an interdisciplinary perspective for English translation of classics. Before translating, the translator should do a good job of storing the schema of national minority classics, and establish a new schema of minority classics in the brain; during the source language schema recognition stage, the schema is effectively activated to correctly understand the source language; The schema coding stage activates the transcendental schema of the readers of the translated language and introduces the schema of exotic national classics. Based on this, the translator can successfully build a bridge between the source language reader and the target

language reader, help the national minority classics to the world, and achieve the goal of "introduce foreign schema and promote national culture".

(3) Avoid the loss of cultural connotation caused by twice translations. For the translation of classics of national minorities into English, the language of national minorities must first be translated into Chinese, and then Chinese into English. In this process, in order to effectively translate the classics of national minorities and overcome the lack of original cultural connotation caused by the two translations, it is necessary to study and understand the traditional language and culture of national minorities before English translation so that the translated works can be better explained. Minority culture can be started from the following two aspects: first, find the translation words that best express the original meaning to explain the minority culture; second, avoid the phenomenon of cultural image misalignment.

(4) Strengthen the discipline construction and translation talent training of classic translation. The translator is the main body of the translation of classics, and an excellent translator can push the translated works to the world better. However, translators are technically and particularity. Therefore, the country should increase the training of translation talents. First, colleges set up translation majors, focusing on cultivating translation talents of national minority classics. Second, increase teacher training, improve teachers' professional skills and comprehensive abilities, master scientific translation methods, and cultivate good habits of students. Finally, establish training institution for the translation of national minority classics to spread the connotation and spirit of national minority classics culture.

5. Conclusion

The development trend of world economic globalization and cultural diversification provides good opportunities for national minority classics to go to the world. The breakthrough progress and fruitful results of the research on the excavation and collation of minority classics have provided a large amount of material reserves for the English translation of minority classics. As a translation of the quintessence of national classics that integrates ethnology, philology, history, literature, linguistics and translation studies, it will surely become an academic research treasure with endless development potential. Therefore, the vast majority of translators of classics must seize the opportunity, make reasonable use of various resources, open up a new world for the study of English translation of national minority classics, promote the smooth translation of minority classics, and promote the culture of minority classics to the world, for human contribution to peace and development.

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